

Tillbridge Solar

PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA)
April 2023

tillbridgesolar.com

Prepared for:

Tilbridge Solar Ltd

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 AECOM has been commissioned by Tillbridge Solar Ltd ('the Client') to prepare a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) to assess the baseline cultural heritage resource and archaeological potential of the proposed Tillbridge Solar development (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme'). The Scheme is located within the counties of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire and comprises two distinct elements:
- 1) The Principal Site, which is the location where ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, electrical sub-stations and energy storage facilities will be installed;
 - 2) The Cable Route Corridor, which will comprise the underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the Principal Site to the national transmission system at Cottam sub-station in Nottinghamshire.
- 1.2 For the purpose of the DBA, the cultural heritage resource is taken to comprise above and below-ground archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes. The DBA identifies all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Site and a surrounding study area, defined as a 3km buffer surrounding the Scheme for designated assets and a 1km buffer for non-designated heritage assets, in order to establish the archaeological and historical background. It assesses the potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains to exist within the Site and provides an assessment of the significance of the heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Scheme. The assessment of the potential impact on any heritage impacts identified will be undertaken in the forthcoming Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PIER) and Environmental Statement (ES) and is not included within this document.

Site Location and Description

- 1.3 The Scheme Boundary (Figure 1) is located approximately five kilometres to the east of Gainsborough and approximately 13 kilometres to the north of Lincoln.
- 1.4 The Principal Site encompasses an area of approximately 1,400ha, measuring 4.7km wide (east to west) and 3km long (north to south). Centred on NGR 490792 388378 the Principal Site is located wholly within the District of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. It is bounded to the north by Harpswell Lane (A631), to the east by Middle Street (B1398), Kexby Road lies to the south, with the village of Springthorpe and farmland to the west. The Principal Site is predominantly open agricultural land (a mix of arable and pasture) with small areas of scattered woodland (which are excluded from development by The Scheme).
- 1.5 The Principal Site will be connected by a Cable Route Corridor to Cottam National Grid sub-station located at the decommissioned Cottam Power Station in Cottam on the Nottinghamshire border (NGR 481299 379206). The Cable Route Corridor extends for approximately 16km running from the southern edge of the Principal Site in a broadly south westerly direction Common Lane, Cow Lane, Kexby Road and Fillingham Lane before turning to the west crossing South Lane, Stone Pit Lane and Stow Road (B1241) to the south of Willingham by Stow.

The Cable Route Corridor then continues in a westerly direction before crossing the East Midlands Railway line and continuing westwards, crossing the A1500 (Stow Park Road) and A156 (Gainsborough Road) before crossing the River Trent to connect with Cottam National Grid sub-station.

- 1.6 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor lies within the District of West Lindsey, however, west of the River Trent it is located within the District of Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire).

Aims

- 1.7 The baseline conditions presented in this document provide the evidence base for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Scheme and inform decisions in relation to avoiding, minimising and/or mitigating the impact to both known built heritage and archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets.

- 1.8 The aims of this document are as follows:

- to place the Site within its full historic and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;
- to identify and map all designated and non-designated heritage assets located within the Site and surrounding study area;
- to assess the significance of potentially affected assets, including, where relevant, those components of the assets' setting which contribute to their significance;
- to determine the presence of previously unrecorded non-designated archaeological features and historic structures;
- to determine the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which are as yet unknown;
- to identify the extent of previous ground disturbance which may have affected archaeological survival; and
- to identify any potential cultural heritage constraints and identify assets that have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme.

Structure

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

- The legislative and planning policy framework is provided in Section 2 (Legislation and Planning Policy) which also includes an overview of Historic England policy and guidance;
- The methodology for the determination of the study areas, the baseline and the assessment of the heritage potential and significance is set out in Section 3 (Assessment Methodology);
- The heritage baseline, including designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Site and study areas and a description of the historical and archaeological background, as well as previous

archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site and study areas, is set out in Section 4 (Heritage Baseline);

- Section 5 assesses the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Site and provides an assessment of known and potential heritage assets which have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme (Assessment of Baseline); and
 - Section 6 summarises the results of the assessment (Conclusions).
- 1.10 The assessment is supported by gazetteers detailing known designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations at Appendix A.
- 1.11 The assessment is also supported by the following figures:
- Figure 1: Designated Heritage Assets
 - Figure 2: Non-designated Heritage Assets
 - Figure 3: Previous Archaeological Investigations
 - Figure 4: Historic Landscape Character

2. Legislation and Planning Policy

National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)

2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration which might affect a designated Scheduled Monument.

2.2 This Act is the central piece of legislation that protects the archaeological resource. The first section of the Act requires the Secretary of State for National Heritage to maintain a schedule of nationally important sites. For the purposes of the Act, a monument is defined as:

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

2.3 The Act further defines an ancient monument as:

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

- 2.4 A set of criteria, defined as survival/condition, period, rarity, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, documentation, group value and potential, assist in the decision-making process as to whether an asset is deemed of national importance and best managed by scheduling.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.5 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the Act) sets out the principal statutory provisions that must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas.
- 2.6 Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Act, a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.
- 2.7 Section 72 of the Act establishes a general duty on a local planning authority or the Secretary of State with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area.

Hedgerow Regulations (1997)

- 2.8 The Hedgerows Regulations, made under section 97 of the Environment Act 1995, sets out requirements for the protection of 'important' hedgerows through legislative mechanisms of the NPPF 2021 and local planning authorities. The Regulations define a hedgerow as 'important' if it has existed for at least 30 years and, for the purposes of this assessment, if it, or the hedgerows with which it is a stretch, satisfies at least one other criterion identified in Schedule 1 Part II pertaining to archaeology and history. These criteria include the following:
- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township predating 1850;
 - The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is either under scheduled protection as per the 1979 Act already discussed, or which has been recorded as a historic monument prior to the Regulations taking effect on 27 March 1997;
 - The hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded prior to 27 March 1997 or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor; or
 - The hedgerow is recorded in a document held at a Record Office on 27 March 1997 as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts;
 - The hedgerow is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is either substantially complete or recorded as being a key landscape characteristic by the local planning authority prior to 27 March 1997.

- 2.9 Other criteria relating to wildlife and landscape are set out in Schedule 1 Part II of the regulation, but these are not within the scope of this cultural heritage assessment.

National Planning Policy

National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy EN-1 and EN-5

- 2.10 The updated (currently draft) version of NPS EN-1 (DECC, 2021) sets out the government's overarching policy statement for energy. With regard to the Historic Environment, the NPS provides a series of requirements and recommendations for the appropriate level of assessment of energy proposals that have the potential to impact upon the historic environment, and decision-making policies. These are consistent with the policies outlined in the NPPF.
- 2.11 NPS EN-1 states (paragraph 5.8.17) '*Where loss of significance of any heritage asset is justified on the merits of the new development, the IPC [Infrastructure Planning Committee, now replaced by the Planning Inspectorate and Secretary of State] should consider imposing a condition on the consent or requiring the applicant to enter into an obligation that will prevent the loss occurring until it is reasonably certain that the relevant part of the development is to proceed.*'
- 2.12 Paragraph 5.8.18 notes that '*When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the IPC should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the IPC should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.*'
- 2.13 Paragraph 5.8.22 states that '*Where the IPC considers there to be a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the IPC should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.*'
- 2.14 The updated (currently draft) version of NPS EN-5 (DECC, 2021) sets out the government's policies for Electricity Network Infrastructure. Of particular importance for heritage assets is Paragraph 2.11.4 which relates to 'Undergrounding' and states that when the Secretary of State is considering approving development consent for underground infrastructure (over the preferred option of overhead infrastructure) they must consider '*the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage sites, soil, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity. (Undergrounding a 400kV line may mean digging a deep trench 40-110m wide along the length of the route, and so such works will often be considerably more disruptive – albeit temporarily – to the receptors listed above than would an overhead line of equivalent rating)*'

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; MHCLG 2021)

- 2.15 The NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be

applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. While the EIA methodology forms part of a separate planning regime, the planning decision still takes account of national guidance. As such, it is important to understand where the development fits within this.

- 2.16 Section 16 of the NPPF deals specifically with the historic environment. Where changes are proposed, the NPPF sets out a clear framework to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance.
- 2.17 The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development. Significance is defined in Annex 2 as being the “value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic”. Significance is not only derived from an asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as, “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.
- 2.18 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Similarly, paragraph 195 includes a requirement on local planning authorities, having assessed the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal, to take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset.
- 2.19 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following points:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 197).
- 2.20 Paragraphs 199 to 203 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 199 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 200, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g. scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.
- 2.21 Paragraph 201 states that in instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve

substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Paragraph 202 says in instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal to provide a balanced judgement.

- 2.22 With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 203 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application. A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG; MHCLG 2019b)

- 2.23 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG; MHCLG 2019b) provides further advice and guidance that expands the policy outlined in the NPPF. It expands on terms such as 'significance' and its importance in decision making. The PPG clarifies that being able to properly assess the nature, extent and the importance of the significance of the heritage asset and the contribution of its setting, is crucial to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (paragraph 007 Reference ID: 18a-007-20190723).
- 2.24 The PPG states that in relation to setting a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take in to account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it (paragraph 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723).
- 2.25 The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the asset. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (paragraph 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723).
- 2.26 The NPPF indicates that the degree of harm should be considered alongside any public benefits that can be delivered by development. The PPG states that these benefits should flow from The Scheme and should be of a nature and scale to be of benefit to the public and not just a private benefit and would include securing the optimum viable use of an asset in support of its long-term conservation (paragraph 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723).

Local Planning Policy

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012 – 2036 (2017)

- 2.27 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012-2036 was adopted by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (CLJSPC) on 24 April 2017 (CLJSPC, 2017).
- 2.28 The strategy for the historic environment is achieved through the implementation of Policy LP25. The key points are:
- 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, including its setting; and
 - c) provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset, including its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits.
- Development 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; and
 - 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.

Central Lincolnshire Draft Local Plan 2021

- 2.29 The Central Lincolnshire Draft Local Plan 2021 is proposed to replace the Local Plan adopted in 2017. The Draft Local Plan has been under public consultation in 2021 and the updated local plan will be submitted to the CLJSPC in early 2022 before the second round of public consultation and submission to the planning inspectorate. As an emerging plan, the policies within it can hold weight in planning decisions.
- 2.30 Policy S56: The Historic Environment outlines the committee’s strategy to protect and conserve the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire and, at the time of writing, includes the same points as those outlined for Policy LP25 of the adopted Local Plan as outlined above.

Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2011)

- 2.31 Bassetlaw Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD (Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), 2011) was adopted by Bassetlaw District Council on 22 December 2011. The strategy for the historic environment is achieved through the implementation of Policy DM8: The Historic Environment. The key points are:

- Support will be given to development proposals or regeneration schemes (particularly in central Worksop, Retford and Tuxford) that protect and enhance the historic environment;
- Such proposals must recognise the significance of heritage assets as a central part of the development; and
- There will be a presumption against development, alteration, advertising or demolition that will be detrimental to the significance of a heritage asset.

2.32 The setting of an asset is an important aspect of its special architectural or historic interest and proposals that fail to preserve or enhance the setting of a heritage asset will not be supported.

West Lindsey District Council Neighbourhood Plans

Corringham Neighbourhood Plan 2022

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

CNP7 – Designated heritage assets

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

CNP8 – Protecting and enhancing non-designated heritage assets

- Proposals for change of use or other development affecting identified non-designated heritage assets will be required to demonstrate how they would contribute to its conservation, whilst preserving or enhancing its architectural or historic interest.
- This should consider local styles, materials and details and the character, context and setting of the asset.
- If there is loss of/substantial harm to a non-designated asset, the proposal will be resisted unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated. The buildings and structures concerned are further detailed in the Appendix of the Neighbourhood Plan.

CNP9 – Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites

- Development proposals affecting Scheduled Monuments, other archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential and their settings should demonstrate they have taken into account the impact on above and below ground archaeological deposits and identify mitigation

strategies to ensure that evidence which could contribute to the understanding of human activity and past environments is not lost.

- The extent of archaeology is a key element of the historic environment and character of the Parish, and this policy is to ensure that development takes proper account of archaeological considerations.

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

CNP6 – Key views

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

Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan 2019

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

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

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

Policy 1 – Views

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

Policy 3 – Design and Character of Development

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

Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan (currently at referendum stage)

2.37 The Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan (2022 to 2036) referendum was held on the 2nd March 2023 with residents voting in favour. The council website states that as it has been successful at referendum, then the plan should now be given full weight in such decision making. The plan supports a number of community objectives that can be related to the historic environment:

- **Community Objective 1** – To protect, preserve and enhance wherever possible the character, landscape setting and the rich heritage of the two parishes.
- **Community Objective 4** – To protect the identified views and vistas within the two parishes.
- **Community Objective 5** – To protect Hemswell Conservation Area, the listed buildings, and non-designated heritage assets which significantly contribute to the character of both settlements.

2.38 The plan's policies also focus on preserving and enhancing the wider landscape character and preserving the historic environment:

Policy 7 – Protecting Non-designated heritage

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

Policy 8 – Designated Local Green Spaces

- Several areas have been identified as designated local green spaces, some of these areas have been defined in order to preserve their heritage and archaeological value, including the Hemswell Cemetery, and historic parkland and scheduled monument in Harpswell.

- Development proposals within the designated local green spaces will only be supported in very special circumstances.

Hemswell Cliff Neighbourhood Plan (currently at examination stage)

2.39 The Hemswell Cliff Neighbourhood Plan (2021 to 2036) is currently at examination stage. The aim of the plan is to be used to guide the delivery of development in Hemswell Cliff up to 2036. A key policy relating to the historic environment is discussed below:

Policy 5: Historic Environment

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

Bassetlaw District Council Neighbourhood Plans

Rampton and Woodbeck Neighbourhood Plan 2019 - 2037

2.40 The Rampton and Woodbeck Neighbourhood Plan 2019 - 2037 (BDC, 2021) was formally made in May 2021. The plan area covers the whole of Rampton and Woodbeck Parish, including the settlements of Rampton and Woodbeck and covers the surrounding countryside. The plan includes the following policies of relevance to cultural heritage:

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

Tresswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan (Pre-submission Draft)

2.41 The Tresswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan (BDC, 2022) was formally made in February 2019 and reviewed in 2022. The plan area covers the settlements of

Tresswell and Cottam, Tresswell Wood, Cottam Power Station and parts of the surrounding countryside. The plan includes the following policies of relevant to cultural heritage assessments:

- **Policy 6** – Design Principles [extract] – New development should be designed to sustain significant views that contribute to the character and appearance of the area. These views include (but are not limited to) the views as identified in Maps 5 and 8 in the neighbourhood plan, and applications shall include an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the positive qualities of such views. Proposals affecting the listed building and/or its setting will be expected to preserve and, if possible, enhance the listed building and its setting. Proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets will be judged against the scale of harm or loss to the significance of the asset.

Other Guidance

Historic England

- 2.42 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are *GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking* (2015), *GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2nd Edition) (2017), *Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance* (2019) and *Advice Note 15 Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment* (2021).
- 2.43 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 2.44 GPA3 provides on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated. The document also provides advice on how views contribute to setting. Paragraph 8 of the advice note confirms that the extent of the setting, as defined in the NPPF, is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Paragraph 9 states that although the setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, land comprising a setting may itself be designated. The concept of a ‘core’, ‘wider’ and ‘extended’ setting is introduced in the same paragraph (under the section on Designated Views); however, it is acknowledged that there is no formal definition for these terms, and they will only apply in certain cases.
- 2.45 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a ‘Statement of Heritage Significance’, as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset’s significance and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development. The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary); namely archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.

- 2.46 Advice Note 15 explains how the historic environment should be taken fully into account during the planning and delivery of commercial renewable energy developments in line with national policy. It reiterates the content of other advice notes in terms of understanding the significance of assets and the contribution that their setting makes to significance in order to assess impact and consider ways to minimise harm. It encourages the use of photomontages to inform assessments of potential impact on the setting of heritage assets, but also notes how Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment is different from an assessment of setting. In relation to proposed solar farm developments the guidance highlights the potential for impacts to below ground archaeological assets and impacts through change to the setting of heritage assets. It notes that mitigation measures such as consideration of different foundation designs and technologies, and the use of tree and hedge planting to screen the development should be considered.

Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment Guidance

- 2.47 Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA/IHBC/ClfA 2021) is a guide to good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment published jointly by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). The document provides guidance on understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change.
- 2.48 Understanding cultural heritage assets is split into three stages: Description, Significance and Importance. The description arrives at a factual statement that establishes the nature of the asset. The heritage values of the asset are then analysed (the guidance stresses that these include but are not limited to aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values) and a statement of cultural significance given. Finally, the importance of the asset is assessed, and a conclusion drawn as to the level of protection that the asset merits in planning policy and cultural heritage legislation. The guidance notes that, unlike cultural significance, importance is scaled and can be described as high, medium or low.
- 2.49 The process of evaluating the consequences of change is split into three stages: Understanding change, Assessing impact and Weighing the effect. All aspects of a proposal that have the ability to change a cultural heritage asset or its setting are first explained. If these changes affect the cultural significance of the asset the resulting impact, which could be positive or negative, and its magnitude is then assessed. The effect is a combination of the magnitude of the impact and the cultural heritage asset's importance, and the scale of the effect will determine by how much the issue should influence the design of the proposal and whether the proposal is acceptable and will be permitted.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 2.50 The baseline assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), specifically the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2020), Standard and guidance for commissioning work on, or providing

consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2020) and the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022).

3. Assessment Methodology

Study Areas

- 3.1 The study areas for the Scheme have been defined to provide focused buffers for assessment of the cultural heritage resource and take into account stakeholder comments made in the EIA Scoping Opinion (Ref. no. EN010142, 04 November 2022).
- 3.2 The study areas are proportionate to identify heritage assets that may be impacted by the Scheme and to provide a contextual baseline of known heritage assets. Inclusion of assets outside of the defined study areas is based on research and professional judgment and are only discussed where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor in their heritage value, in accordance with Historic England guidance, and where this has the potential to be affected by the Scheme.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.3 A study area of 3km from the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor boundary has been defined to provide historical and archaeological context and to identify designated heritage assets, and their settings. with the potential to be affected by the Scheme (Figure 1).
- 3.4 In addition, designated heritage assets outside of the 3km study area, up to 5km, have been considered where the settings of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (heritage value) (scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) may be impacted.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 3.5 The study area for non-designated heritage assets is defined as a 1km radius from the boundary of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor (Figure 2). This has been judged as appropriate to identify known archaeological assets, whilst allowing find spots to contribute to the assessment for the potential for unknown heritage assets that may be present within the Scheme footprint.
- 3.6 Further, non-designated heritage assets outside of the 1km study area have been considered where these provide context and inform the potential for previously unknown archaeology within the Scheme footprint.

Data and Information Sources

- 3.7 The following sources of information have been reviewed and form the basis of this assessment:
 - Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE); data including listed buildings, world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields and registered parks and gardens;

- The Historic Environment Record (HER) data provided by:
 - Lincolnshire County Council (LCC);
 - Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC);
- Databases of known archaeological sites, find spots, historic buildings and previous archaeological works, including Archaeology Data Service (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>);
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer for information on the geological conditions within the Site (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/>);
- Soilscales online, for the recorded soil types and conditions within the Site
- Historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping from online archives and the National Library of Scotland (NLS);
- Aerial photographs obtained from Google Earth;
- Lincolnshire Council's online Land, planning and development website and the planning and advice documents contained within;
- Nottinghamshire County Council's online Land, planning and development website and the planning and advice documents contained within;
- Consultation with the Heritage Officer for Lincolnshire Council and the Historic Environment Officer for Nottinghamshire County;
- Various documentary and internet sources, including British History Online.

Site Walkover Survey

- 3.8 A preliminary walkover survey and setting assessment of heritage assets within the Site and study area was undertaken on the 8th and 9th February 2023, the purpose of which was:
- to identify known archaeological sites within the Scheme Boundary;
 - to identify areas with the potential to contain any previously unidentified archaeological or historical remains;
 - to identify and assess the setting of heritage assets within the study area;
 - to identify the location, extent and severity of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts; and
 - to assess ground conditions and the suitability of the site for further evaluation.
- 3.9 The results of the site visit are incorporated in the baseline below where relevant.

Value of Heritage Assets and Setting

- 3.10 An assessment of the heritage value of assets and the contribution made to significance by an asset's setting has been undertaken in consideration of

guidance and good practice issued by Historic England. Historic England GPA3 provides the basis of a methodology for the assessment of setting.

- 3.11 The NPPF defines significance as *‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’*. Historic England’s Advice Note 12 also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary.
- 3.12 Significance is often established by statutory designations such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.
- 3.13 Advice Note 12 (Historic England, 2019), offers an interpretation of the various heritage interests that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (MHCLG, 2021), as follows:
- Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
 - Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, such as sculpture; and
 - Historic Interest – an interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
- 3.14 Following assessment of the heritage interests, heritage assets can be assigned a level of heritage value in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 1. These criteria have been developed using available guidance, experience on comparable schemes and professional judgement, taking into account regional variations and individual qualities where applicable.

Table 1: Criteria for Determining the Value of Heritage Assets

Asset Value	Criteria
High	World Heritage Sites Schedule Monuments Grade I and II* listed buildings Grade I and II* registered historic parks and gardens Registered battlefields Non-designated archaeological assets of schedulable quality of national or international importance Conservation Areas of demonstrably high value Well preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth of other critical factors

Medium	<p>Grade II listed buildings</p> <p>Grade II listed registered historic parks and gardens</p> <p>Conservation Areas</p> <p>Locally listed buildings included within a Conservation Area</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets of a regional resource value</p> <p>Averagely preserved historic landscape character areas exhibiting reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors</p>
Low	<p>Non-designated heritage assets that can be shown to have demonstrable local importance</p> <p>Locally listed buildings</p> <p>Assets whose values are too compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations, to justify inclusion into a higher grade</p> <p>Historic landscape character areas whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations</p>
Very Low	<p>Non-designated heritage assets whose heritage values are compromised by poor preservation or damaged so that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade</p> <p>Assets identified on national or regional databases, but which have no archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic value</p> <p>Landscape with no or little significant historical merit</p>

3.15 The significance of heritage assets has been determined based on professional judgement guided by designations, national and local policies, guidance documents and research frameworks.

Assessment of Archaeological Potential

3.16 Archaeological potential assesses the possibility that unrecorded archaeological remains may exist within the Site in addition to the known archaeological resource identified in the baseline. The potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Site has been determined by professional judgement guided by an assessment of the known cultural heritage resource and the impact of previous modern development or ground disturbance within the Site.

3.17 Assessment of the archaeological resources draws on two factors:

- an assessment for the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the Site based on the results of the baseline study; and
- an assessment of the potential survival of any known or unknown archaeological deposits to remain extant within the Site based on an evaluation of previous ground disturbance.

3.18 The level of disturbance to buried archaeological remains caused by historic development has been assessed based on available data listed above (Data and Information Sources).

3.19 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated 'high', 'medium', 'low', 'negligible', or 'unknown'. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and takes into account the Site's geological and topographical setting. The rating also considers the

number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Site and the surrounding study areas.

Consultation

- 3.20 An EIA Scoping Opinion setting out key issues and advice regarding the scope and methodology of cultural heritage assessment and identifying key assets to be considered was provided by the Planning Inspectorate on 04 November 2022 (Ref, no. EN010142).
- 3.21 Consultation was undertaken with statutory and non-statutory bodies as part of the assessment process in order to develop the assessment's spatial scope and methodology, including the study areas. This included Historic England, the Historic Environment Officers for Lincolnshire County Council and the Conservation Officers for West Lindsey and Basset Law District Councils. The Site is located within the local authority boundaries of West Lindsey District Council (Lincolnshire) and Bassetlaw District Council (Nottinghamshire).
- 3.22 A consultation meeting was held jointly with Historic England, the Historic Environment Officers for Lincolnshire County Council and the Conservation Officers for West Lindsey (Lincolnshire) and Basset Law (Nottinghamshire) District Councils, on the 28 November 2022. The minutes of this meeting and issues discussed are provided at Appendix D of this document.

Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.23 It is assumed that there will be three issues of this DBA, first issue to support the PEI Report submission followed by the second issue to include the results of third-party survey reports, archival research and consultation with stakeholders. The final issue will follow the frozen design and support the ES.
- 3.24 The assessment has relied upon data and records provided by third parties, and therefore it has been assumed that this information is accurate and up to date at the time of reporting.
- 3.25 The assessment has been undertaken using the available design for the Scheme at PEI Report stage and the maximum likely extents of land required for its construction, operation and maintenance.
- 3.26 This assessment is based on the extent of the research and evaluation works undertaken at the time of writing. The full results of the geophysical survey and aerial imagery/LiDAR reports were not available at the time of writing this first issue report.
- 3.27 A separate aerial photography and LiDAR assessment and geophysical surveys are being undertaken alongside this desk-based assessment. The results of these surveys will be reviewed and added to later issues of the DBA prior to the preparation of the ES.
- 3.28 The site walkover survey in February 2023 was undertaken in good conditions with clear visibility. Access to all land parcels within the Scheme Boundary was not possible; in the areas viewed (so far as was possible) the site and individual heritage assets were viewed from publicly accessible areas and other, adjacent, fields where access was permitted. A further site visit will be undertaken following the design freeze to support the impact assessment presented in the ES.

- 3.29 Online historic mapping sources have been used to inform this issue of the report but cannot be reproduced due to copyright limitations. Archive visits will be undertaken to review additional documentary and obtain historic maps and photographs including county, estate, Tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping, prior to the next issue of the DBA.

4. Heritage Baseline

Site Conditions

Topography

- 4.1 From north to south the topography of the Principal Site is essentially flat and gently undulating (Plate 1), located at an average of 22m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). From west to east the landform gently rises from c.16m AOD to c.32m AOD at Harpswell before rising more steeply to c. 65-68m AOD along Middle Street beyond which lies the ridgeline of the Lincoln Cliff.
- 4.2 The topography of the Cable Route Corridor is more varied than that of Principal Site, with more pronounced northeast to southwest gradient towards the Trent Valley being bisected by the north-south valley of the River Till at c.10m AOD. West of the village of Stow, towards the centre of the Cable Route Corridor, the landscape begins to drop away into the Trent Valley at c.5m AOD.

Geology and Soils

- 4.3 The underlying solid geology across the majority of the Principal Site comprises mudstones of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 199.3 and 182.7 million years ago during the Jurassic period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial Till formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Middle Pleistocene, with localised bands of Holocene clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium deposited by watercourses draining southwards the River Till and Witham (BGS, 2023).
- 4.4 On the eastern fringe of the Principal Site, as the topography rises towards the Lincoln Cliff, the underlying Jurassic geology becomes more variable with bands of ferruginous limestone and ferruginous sandstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation, mudstone Whitby Mudstone Formation and sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Grantham Formation. The superficial geology is also different from the remainder of the Principal Site comprising glaciofluvial sands of the Middle Pleistocene (BGS 2023).
- 4.5 Soils within the Principal Site are recorded as being slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).
- 4.6 The geology of the Cable Route Corridor varies east to west as it approaches and crosses the River Trent. Extending west from the Principal Site the underlying solid geology changes to the interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation c.209.5 to 190.8 million years ago during the Triassic and Jurassic periods. Here the only superficial deposits are the alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravels deposited in by the River Till and its tributaries.
- 4.7 As the Cable Route Corridor descends into the Trent valley, the underlying solid geology changes to the older Triassic mudstone of the Penarth Group which formed between 209.5 and 201.3 million years ago and Mercia Mudstone Group formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago. These mudstones are overlain by Pleistocene sands and gravels of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member and naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils

(<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>). Within the floodplain of the River Trent the solid geology comprises the Mercia Mudstone Group, overlain by superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravels formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present (BGS, 2023). An archaeological auger survey of land on the western side of the Trent floodplain recorded a layer of peat [MNL27156] within the sequence alluvial deposits. The peat likely dates to the Neolithic period and contained pollen indicative of woodland clearance and cultivation. Soils within the floodplain are recorded as being loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

- 4.8 West of the River Trent as the Cable Route Corridor passes to the north and west of the Cottam Power Station the underlying geology comprises the Mercia Mudstone Group, overlain by superficial deposits of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member (BGS, 2023). Soils at the western end of the Cable Route Corridor are naturally wet very acid sandy and loams ((<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>)).

Heritage Assets

- 4.9 The heritage assets discussed within this assessment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, are identified by their unique identification number assigned by the NHLE for designated assets (e.g. [NHLE 1003669]) and by the Historic Environment Records for Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire for non-designated heritage assets. Non-designated heritage asset records for Lincolnshire are prefixed with the letters 'MLI' (e.g. [MLI51357]) and those in Nottinghamshire with the letters 'MNT' (e.g. [MNT4983]).
- 4.10 Heritage assets identified within the Site and Study Areas are discussed in the Archaeological and Historical Background and are identified within the text using their unique identifier and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteers at Appendix A of this document and located on Figures 1 and 2.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.11 There are no World Heritage Sites, or registered battlefields within the Site or study areas.

Within the Principal Site

- 4.12 There are no designated heritage assets located within the Principal Site.

Within the Cable Route Corridor

- 4.13 There are four designated assets, all grade II listed buildings, located on or immediately adjacent to the boundary of the Cable Route Corridor:
- Stow Park Station [NHLE 1064058];
 - Signal Box at Stow Park Station [NHLE 1146606];
 - Church of the Holy Trinity, Cottam [NHLE 1212380]; and
 - Font half a metre east of the south porch at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Cottam [NHLE 1370089].

3km study area

- 4.14 Within the 3km study area there are 17 scheduled monuments, these are:

- Harpswell Hall, post-medieval house and gardens overlying medieval settlement remains [**NHLE 1019068**];
- Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm, Heapham [**NHLE 1020196**];
- Moated manorial complex immediately northwest of Elm Tree Farm, Heapham [**NHLE 1016920**];
- Cross in All Saints churchyard, Heapham [NHLE 1018290];
- Coates medieval settlement and moated site [**NHLE 1016979**]
- Site of a college and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church, Stow [**NHLE 1016979**];
- The medieval bishop's palace and deer park, Stow Park [**NHLE 1019229**];
- Roman fort, south of Littleborough Lane [**NHLE 1004935**];
- Fleet Plantation moated site [**NHLE 1008594**].
- Monks Garth moated site [**NHLE 1011456**];
- Site of medieval preceptory and settlement remains, Temple Garth [**NHLE 1007689**];
- Site of Heynings Priory [**NHLE 1008685**];
- Segelocum Roman town, Littleborough [**NHLE 1003669**];
- The park pale of the medieval bishop's palace and deer park, Stow Park [**NHLE 1019229**];
- Torksey Castle [**NHLE 1005056**];
- The site of medieval town of Torksey [**NHLE 1004991**]; and
- Deserted medieval village of Gilby.

4.15 In addition, there are 189 listed buildings recorded within the 3km study area comprising 15 grade I listed buildings, eleven grade II* listed buildings and 136 grade II listed buildings.

4.16 The grade I listed buildings are:

- The Church of St Chad, Harpswell (grade I) [**NHLE 1309029**];
- The Church of St Lawrence and St George, Springthorpe (grade I) [**NHLE 1146616**];
- The Church of All Saints, Heapham (grade I) [**NHLE 1064048**];
- The Church of St Edith, Stow (grade I) [**NHLE 1146742**];
- The Church of St. Margaret of Antioch, Marton (grade I) [**NHLE 1359484**];
- The Church of St Mary, Stow (grade I) [**NHLE 1146624**];
- The Church of All Saints, Rampton (grade I) [**NHLE 1233879**];
- The gateway from Manor Farm to Churchyard and attached walls 7m west of Manor Farmhouse (grade I) [**NHLE 1276407**];

- The Church of St Lawrence, Corringham (grade I) [**NHLE 1064162**];
- Fillingham Castle (grade I) [**NHLE 1166045**];
- The Church of St Nicholas, Littleborough (grade I) [**NHLE 1216860**];
- The Church of St Martin, North Leverton (grade I) [**NHLE 1234265**];
- The Church of St John the Baptist, Treswell (grade I) [**NHLE 1234072**];
- The Church of St Peter, Church Laneham (grade I) [**NHLE 1233511**]; and
- Torksey Castle (grade I) [**NHLE 1064079**]

4.17 The eleven grade II* listed buildings are:

- The Church of St Michael, Glentworth (grade II*) [**NHLE 1309078**];
- The Glentworth Hall (grade II*) [**NHLE 1063348**];
- The Church of All Saints, Helmswell (grade II*) [**NHLE 1166242**].
- Monument 10 yards south of chancel of Church of St Andrew (grade II*) [**NHLE 1309113**];
- The Church of St Andrew, Fillingham (grade II*) [**NHLE 1359847**];
- The Church of All Saints, Upton (grade II*) [**NHLE 1146810**];
- Gate Burton Hall (grade II*) [**NHLE 1359458**];
- Burton Chateau (grade II*) [**NHLE 1064085**];
- The Church of All Saints, South Leverton (grade II*) [**NHLE 1275880**];
- Torksey Viaduct over River Trent (grade II*) [**NHLE 1359456**]; and
- The Church of St Peter, Torksey (grade II*) [**NHLE 1064078**].

4.18 Entries for the 136 grade II listed buildings can be found in the gazetteers at Appendix A and are described in the **Archaeological and Historic Background** below where appropriate.

4.19 Further designated assets within the 3km study area comprise four conservation areas encompassing the historic Lincolnshire villages:

- The historic core of Glentworth conservation area [**Ref. 2790**];
- The historic core of Hemswell conservation area [**Ref. 2793**];
- The historic core of Springthorpe conservation area [**Ref. 2805**]; and
- the historic core of Fillingham [**Ref. 2785**].

4.20 Two registered parks and gardens, the grade II Fillingham Castle [**NHLE 1000977**] and the grade II Norton Place [**NHLE 1470334**], located c. 2.3km to the southeast and c. 2.8km northwest of the of the Principal Site, respectively.

Outside 3km study area

4.21 Consideration has been given to relevant heritage assets that overlap the 3km study area and that extend further which could be impacted by the Scheme and these have been included within the DBA where relevant according to professional judgment. These include the scheduled monuments of the Roman town of Owenby and the deserted village of Dunstall, three grade II* and 14 grade II listed buildings.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Within the Principal Site

- 4.22 Thirty-four non-designated heritage assets and one findspot have been identified on the Lincolnshire HER within the Principal Site. Asset descriptions are provided in the gazetteer at Appendix A

Within the Cable Route Corridor

- 4.23 A total of 38 non-designated heritage assets and five findspots have been recorded on the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HERs within the Cable Route Corridor Asset descriptions are provided in the gazetteer at Appendix A..

1km study area

- 4.24 Within the 1km study area surrounding the limits of the Scheme, the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HERs record 345 non-designated heritage assets and 52 findspots Asset descriptions are provided in the gazetteer at Appendix A.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.25 Previous archaeological investigations (Events) within the Principal Site, Cable Route Corridor and a surrounding study area of 1km have been assessed in order to contribute to the understanding of the archaeological potential within the limits of the Scheme. Previous archaeological investigations and any archaeological remains recorded during the investigations are identified within the text identified within the text by the Event number recorded on the HERs e.g. [ELI51357] for Lincolnshire and [ENT3727] for Nottinghamshire. Each event can be cross-referenced to the gazetteer at Appendix A and is illustrated at Appendix B, Figure 3.
- 4.26 The Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HERs record 16 archaeological ‘Events’ (archaeological investigations of one form or another) within the proposed limits of the Scheme.
- 4.27 Five archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken in advance of utility works within the Principal Site. Three of these were associated with the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Replacement Gas Pipeline, which crosses through the centre of the Principal Site on a broadly southeast to northwest alignment:
- [ELI5070] geophysical survey comprising magnetometry survey proved largely ineffective due to the presence of the existing pipeline. This method abandoned in favour of an alternative geophysical survey technique, magnetic susceptibility (Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2003);
 - [ELI5072] the magnetic susceptibility survey identified a number of anomalies interpreted as archaeological features including linear agricultural features which were subsequently investigated during an archaeological watching brief (Sites 1, 2 and 3),(Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2003); and
 - [ELI5075] an archaeological watching brief undertaken to investigate geophysical anomalies recorded a number of archaeological features which correlated with the magnetic susceptibility survey, of particular note were Late Iron Age to early Romano-British remains indicative of near-by settlement recorded at Site 1 to the southeast of Hermitage Low

Farm [MLI86409], and evidence of medieval and post-medieval land use in the form of ploughed-out furrows and post-medieval ditches (Sites 2 and 3 west of Hermitage Low Farm [MLI86414]). (*ibid*).

- 4.28 In the northwest corner of the Principal Site an archaeological watching brief [ELI8643], undertaken during the installation of new pylons on the Blyton to Harpswell electricity line at Springthorpe, recorded a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural geology. No archaeological remains were encountered.
- 4.29 An archaeological watching brief [ELI2197] undertaken during the construction of the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline extended across both the Principal Site and sections of the Cable Route Corridor. No archaeological remains were recorded within the Principal Site during these works; however, a Romano-British settlement (see [MLI84314]), was recorded within the Cable Route Corridor at Marton Road, Stow and investigated during a subsequent archaeological excavation [ELI4091].
- 4.30 A number of other archaeological investigations and discoveries are recorded with the extent of Cable Route Corridor including:
- [ELI6746] a small assemblage of early medieval pottery was recovered to the east of East Farm, Normanby by Stow, (see findspot [MLI89097]);
 - [ELI11112] a site visit to East Farm, Normanby by Stow by the Archaeology Department at Lincolnshire County Council recorded that the original farm buildings ([MLI98427]) depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map were still in existence;
 - [ELI2940] metal detecting undertaken by an amateur enthusiast on land at Manor Farm, Stow recovered a silver Roman brooch and several Roman bronze coins (see findspot [MLI82761]); and
 - [ELI11495] a programme of historic building recording was conducted to inform the proposed demolition and replacement of the late 19th century farmhouse and farm buildings at Poplar Farm, off Stow Park Road, Marton (see [MLI116491], [MLI50066], [MLI98858]).
- 4.31 Towards the western end of the Cable Route Corridor at Torksey a number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken by the Viking Torksey Project to investigate the site of the Winter Camp of the great Viking Army of AD 872-873 (see [MLI125067]), the northern part of which extends across the width of the Cable Route Corridor to the southwest of Marton:
- [ELI13004] a magnetometer survey by the Viking Torksey Project investigated a north-south aligned linear transect across the Cable Route Corridor (survey areas A and B). Within area A geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin were recorded including a large, probable boundary or enclosure ditch, numerous sub-circular and sub-rectangular anomalies likely representing pits or sunken feature structures, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and possible post-medieval field boundary ditches. Area B revealed no anomalies that could be interpreted as archaeological in origin. A larger survey area extending southwards from the Cable Route Corridor (Area C) revealed a spread of strong linear and curvilinear anomalies forming a complex of ditched enclosures extending over a c.1.96ha area and characteristic of Romano-British settlement (Brown, H. 2012);

- **[ELI13007]** and **[ELI13008]** comprised two phases of an auger survey totalling 73 cores undertaken across the whole site. The survey recorded the location of a number of buried former sand dunes which may have formed the 9th century landscape; and
 - **[ELI13009]** a test pit survey undertaken in 2012 to investigate the aeolian and sand dune deposits previously recorded within the site. No archaeological remains or deposits were recorded.
- 4.32 Two further archaeological investigations have been completed within the Cable Route Corridor west of the River Trent in Nottinghamshire in and around Cottam Power Station:
- **[ENT4450]** comprised an auger survey along a section of pipeline east of the power station. Nineteen cores were recorded along the 1450m route of the pipe trench with deposits being recorded to a depth of 2.5m below ground level. A sequence of floodplain alluvium was recorded overlying basal deposits of sand with gravel lenses. A significant peat deposit with organic debris was recorded at a depth of 1.8m below ground level, which likely dates to the Neolithic period. Palaeoenvironmental assessment of the peat identified a predominantly Alder Carr woodland environment with no evidence for palaeochannels. Pollen recovered from the auger cores provided some evidence for the clearance of land and arable cultivation (see **[MNT27156]**); and
 - **[ENT3727]** an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during work on the foundations at Cottam Power Station and during the excavation of two parallel cable trenches south of the power station and along the bank of the River Trent. No archaeological remains or palaeoenvironmental deposits were recorded during the work.
- 4.33 Beyond the extent of the Scheme, within the wider 1km Study Area a further 162 archaeological investigations are recorded, a number of which are relevant to understanding the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains within the extent of the Scheme. All events recorded by the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HER within the 1km study are included in the gazetteer at Appendix A and where appropriate are included in the following assessment of the baseline conditions.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Palaeolithic (c. 700,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 4.34 Evidence of Palaeolithic activity is rare nationally, with in situ remains particularly rare and the slightly more frequent findspots of stone tools providing most of the evidence for a human presence in Lincolnshire during the period.
- 4.35 The glaciers of the Anglian Ice Age extended across Lincolnshire scouring the landscape and depositing the superficial glacial till deposits found across the Principal Site. It is also likely that the icesheets of the Wolstonian glaciation extended across the study area (Membury, S. 1998a).
- 4.36 Following the Anglian glaciation, the River Trent and River Witham meandered and shifted across their current floodplains providing routeways for groups of

transient hunter-gathers into Lincolnshire during warmer interglacial periods and following the last glacial maximum of the Devensian Ice Age c. 21,000 years ago.

- 4.37 There are no recorded Palaeolithic remains or artefacts within the Principal Site, Cable Route Corridor or 1km Study Area. However, the Cable Route Corridor crosses both the valley of the River Till, a tributary of the River Witham, towards the centre of the route and the floodplain and terraces of the River Trent at the western end of the route between Torksey and Cottam.
- 4.38 The potential for Palaeolithic remains within the Trent Valley is recorded in the form of three findspots of Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flint artefacts either dredged from or found alongside the River Trent near Torksey these include a flint bladelet [MLI98514], a core adze [MLI98513] and several scrapers and microliths [MLI98505].

Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 4.39 Following the end of the Devensian glaciation the climate of Britain gradually improved becoming warmer enabling a change from late-glacial steppe initially to forests of birch and pine and later to more mixed forests of oak, elm and lime. Sea levels also rose from c.9000 BC gradually encroaching on the low-lying Doggerland land bridge to the continent, until Britain finally became an island c.6500 BC (Myers. A. M. in Cooper *et al.* 2006).
- 4.40 Throughout the Mesolithic small bands of hunter-gatherers continued to move across the landscape subsisting in hunting, fishing and gathering edible plants, and settling in short term or seasonal camps. Evidence for Mesolithic occupation in Lincolnshire is limited, with only a small number of possible settlement sites excavated and the majority of the evidence comprising surface scatters or isolated findspots of flint artefacts.
- 4.41 The current pattern of Mesolithic settlement appears to favour the upland areas of the Lincolnshire Wolds or sandy rises along the fen edge, with the resource rich valleys of the Rivers Trent and Witham providing routeways further inland (Membury, S. 1998b). Evidence for Mesolithic activity within the Principal Site is limited to a single findspot [MLI51357], recovered from the fields at the northwest corner of the Site, comprising three or four Mesolithic flints, including an arrowhead with rudimentary tang, a possible petit-tranchet arrowhead and two scrapers.
- 4.42 There are no recorded Mesolithic remains or artefacts within the Cable Route Corridor and only a single record from within the 1km Study Area comprising a 'thin scatter' of Mesolithic to Bronze Age lithic artefacts, principally of flint [MNT11694] found during an archaeological excavation of land to the south of Cottam Power station.
- 4.43 As noted above, flint artefacts of uncertain, Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date have been recovered from the River Trent near Torksey, providing further evidence that the river and its floodplain were exploited during the Mesolithic period.

Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,200 BC)

- 4.44 The introduction of domesticated crops and animals during the Early Neolithic marks a transition from mobile hunter-gather communities to a more fixed pattern

of settlement, with the extensive forests being to be cleared for agriculture and small farming settlements. The Neolithic also sees the introduction of pottery and the first monuments within the landscape. In Lincolnshire these monuments are represented by a small number of causewayed enclosures, long barrows and mortuary enclosures recorded on the higher ground of the central and southern Lincolnshire Wolds to the east and southeast of the Study Area. (Clay. P, in Cooper et al. 2006).

- 4.45 A number of Neolithic settlement sites have been recorded during archaeological investigations, while artefact scatters suggest the location of further settlements across the county, demonstrating that occupation was not restricted to the uplands of the Wolds and limestone ridges, but extended across a wider and more varied area (Membury.S,1998c).
- 4.46 Evidence for the clearance of woodland and agriculture within the Trent Valley has been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor, during an auger survey in advance of the Blyborough to Cottam Pipeline [ENT4450]. The auger survey recorded an extensive peat deposit [MNT27156], of probable Neolithic date, extending across the floodplain west of the River Trent at a depth of approximately 1.8m below ground level. Palaeoenvironmental evidence preserved in the peat identified a predominantly Alder Carr woodland environment. Pollen recovered from the peat provided evidence for the localised clearance of woodland for arable cultivation.
- 4.47 Artefactual evidence for Neolithic activity with the Scheme Boundary is limited to a single isolated findspot of a straight-sided polished stone axe [MLI51341] recorded in the northwest corner of the Principal Site. Further evidence for Neolithic activity in the area northwest of the Principal Site is provided by other findspots of lithic artefacts including a stone axe [MLI51358] and a stone axe and flint scrapers [MLI51349], found near Springfield c.160m and c. 320m from Site respectively.
- 4.48 Excavated evidence for Neolithic settlement within the study is limited to a single pit containing a Neolithic flint blade [MLI98290] recorded during an archaeological trial trench evaluation south of the Cable Route Corridor at Little London, Torksey Lock.
- 4.49 Evidence for Neolithic activity within the wider study area is predominantly recorded through artefact scatters and findspots within the topsoil, such findspots include an Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic polished stone axe [MLI52435] near Stow to the south of the Cable Route Corridor. Towards the western end of the study area numerous findspots of Neolithic stone axes demonstrate further evidence for the clearance of woodland, extensive exploitation and settlement within the Trent Valley including a greenstone axe [MLI50115] and a polished axe from Pottery Farm, Brampton [MLI52498] and flint axe from Torksey weir [MLI52528]

Bronze Age (c. 2,200 – 800 BC)

- 4.50 The Bronze Age is poorly represented within study area with evidence. In Lincolnshire, the evidence for Bronze Age activity is dominated by round barrows, burial monuments distributed along the Wolds, the eastern flank of the Limestone ridge and river valleys of the Ancholme and Witham, southwards towards the fens. Few settlement sites have been recorded with bar far the most

extensive evidence for Bronze Age occupation being the recorded findspots of metalwork. There is a notable concentration of Bronze age metal finds along the river valleys of the Trent and Witham, areas which, based on the wider evidence have little recorded evidence for settlement during this period (Membury, S.1998d).

- 4.51 No designated or non-designated heritage assets of Bronze Age date have been recorded within the boundary of the Scheme.
- 4.52 Within the surrounding 1km study area a small number of findspots of Bronze Age metalwork do indicate a human presence within, or at least moving through the landscape. A bronze flanged axe was found north of Harpswell lane [MLI50983] approximately 130m north of the Principal Site, a bronze or copper alloy bangle is recorded west of the Cable Route Corridor at Marton [MLI50256] and a copper alloy socketed axe [MLI50455] was recovered from soil dredged from River Trent.
- 4.53 At the western end of the study area, important evidence for Bronze Age settlement within the Trent Valley has been made approximately 500m to the southeast of the Cable Route Corridor at Rampton Quarry during archaeological investigations [ENT3739] which recorded a Late Neolithic /early Bronze Age pit containing an elaborately decorated Beaker with a high, flaring neck [MNT11695] and a thin scatter of Bronze Age lithic artefacts [MNT26008].
- 4.54 During a watching brief at Lincoln Golf Club, Torksey [ELI7002], a peat deposit that formed during the natural infilling of a paleochannel, possibly once connected to the River Trent, was noted. This peat was dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Roman period [MLI54242] and contained a number of pieces of cut or worked timber.

Iron Age (c. 750 BC – AD 43).

- 4.55 Greater levels of evidence have been recorded from the later prehistoric period in the East Midlands, including a small number of hill forts and settlements, and features of burial and cremation in Lincolnshire (Membury, S.1998b). The Principal Site is located to the east of the River Trent, which has been known to provide evidence of prehistoric remains given the past exploitation of the resource and the survival potential of archaeological remains. Evidence from Nottinghamshire suggests that by the Late Iron Age the Trent Valley and south Nottinghamshire were well settled and economically strong (Bishop, M. 1998).
- 4.56 During the Late Iron Age period Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire were occupied the by Corieltauvi tribe (according to Ptolemy's 2nd century *Geography*) whose capital was Ratae Corieltauvorum (now Leicester).
- 4.57 There are no designated Iron Age / late prehistoric assets within the 3km study area of the Scheme. Within the 1km study area there are 25 non-designated assets of an Iron Age / late prehistoric date, of which seven are within the Scheme Boundary.
- 4.58 Cropmarks visible on aerial photography provide evidence for the pattern of Iron Age settlement across the study area, with a number of these sites recorded within the Scheme Boundary. Although undated, cropmarks can through their shape, form and character be compared with excavated examples of late prehistoric settlements. Within the Principal Site a series of crop marks appear

- to represent a later prehistoric settlement enclosure [**MLI53952**] (RCHME 1992-1996).
- 4.59 Within the Cable Route Corridor, evidence for a number of possible Late Iron Age or Roman settlements has been recorded approximately 800m north of Cottam Power station, with cropmarks defining a series of circular enclosures (possible hut circles) associated with trackways and other ditched enclosures [**MNT15983**]. Further undated crop marks and earthworks located c.370m to the west of, and spatially associated with, [**MNT15983**] include curvilinear enclosures and trackways [**MNT6178**], linear ditch features [**MNT6179**] and circular enclosures [**MNT6176**].
 - 4.60 Beyond the Cable Route Corridor but within the 1km study area cropmarks of linear ditches [**MNT4983**] have also been recorded. Taken as a whole these assets appear to be representative of a relatively densely settled area west of the River Trent during the late prehistoric period.
 - 4.61 Excavated evidence for extensive Iron Age rural settlement west of the River Trent is focussed just to the south of the power station. The earliest evidence comprising to assets [**MNT11693**] and [**MNT26007**] which record the presence of at least two oval post-built structures with central hearths. Pottery associated with the structures is Early Iron Age in date indicating that this settlement may have been a precursor to the Later Iron Age farmstead approximately 330m to the north (see [**MNT11700**] below).
 - 4.62 Located approximately 320m to the south of Cottam Power Station and the Cable Route Corridor, archaeological investigations within Rampton Quarry ([**ENT121**], [**ENT3740**], [**ENT3741**], [**ENT3742**], [**ENT457**], [**ENT3736**] and [**ENT3737**]), have revealed an extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement [**MNT11700**]. A portion of the settlement site has been excavated with the Late Iron Age phase of the settlement represented by a large sub-square ditched enclosure from which substantial quantities of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered [**MNT11701**]; several structures, possibly associated with metal working, comprising a hut circle with a small hearth for smelting bronze and with slag and bronze and associated handmade copies of Belgic pottery vessels [**MNT15344**]; and a second circular building defined by a U-shaped gully and settings of a series of circular posts [**MNT10524**]; its hearth or forge had a clay tuyere pipe and a fragment of bronze and slag were recovered. A third wattle and daub structure was defined by a large patch of clay pierced with stake-holes possibly representing two building phases [**MNT10523**]. Several Late Iron Age ditches [**MNT10525**] and [**MNT10526**] were also recorded as was late pre-Roman Iron Age C type pottery [**MNT10521**]. On the eastern side of the settlement an associated rectilinear arrangement of ditches representing an agricultural field system [**MNT11696**] was also recorded.
 - 4.63 Within the eastern side of the Principal Site, archaeological remains representing the edge of a, probably small, settlement site of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British date were recorded comprising a number of ditches and pits [**MLI86409**]. One ditch produced stratified pottery sherds dating to the late Iron Age to early Roman transition (50BC to 150AD). The remains were found during an archaeological watching brief [**ELI5075**] during the construction of a replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield.

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

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.66 The Roman Ninth Legion *Hispana* occupied Lincoln (Roman *Lindum Colonia*) from some time between 50 and 60AD and established a major fort which, from the late 1st century, a *colonia* or town was founded utilising land considered imperial property. The town grew in size and prosperity becoming the functional capital of the region (Wacher, J. 1974).
- 4.67 Three main Roman roads were established in Lincolnshire, meeting at *Lindum Colonia*. This includes Ermine Street (connecting London to York via Lincoln), the Fosse Way (Exeter to Lincoln) and Tillbridge Lane (linking Lincoln with the small town of *Segelocum*, now Littleborough on Trent). The Scheme lies within this major road communication network. *Segelocum* lies within the 3km study area and Tillbridge Lane passes through the study areas and the Cable Route Corridor boundary. A section of Ermine Street (now the A15) also passes through the eastern edge of the 3km study area. It is also notable that the Foss Dyke [MLI52273], a canal connecting the River Trent at Torksey with Lincoln and which may have Roman origins (possibly constructed in 120AD), runs through the southwestern part of the 3km study area. The presence of this communication network encouraged a number of smaller settlements to develop within the region, exploiting the agricultural resources of the area as well as the resources and transport route provided by the River Trent. This growth included a number of forts designed to control and protect the region. Within the 1km study area Roman forts are located just off Tillbridge Lane near Marton and at Gate Burton.
- 4.68 There is now broad agreement that, beyond military fortifications and the main urban centres, anything which might be termed 'Romanisation' impinged little on the wider landscape of the region for the first century or so after Rome sought to exert its control. It appears that it is only in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD that Rome began to make its mark (Roskams 1999). This suggests that traditional patterns of community and social organisation may have continued from the Late Iron Age into the mid-late Roman periods. From the 3rd century onwards, there are indications that the rural landscape beyond the main routeways was changing, with villas beginning to make their appearance, and seemingly growing in numbers and elaboration (if not greatly in size) through the late 3rd and 4th century.
- 4.69 In the later 1st century AD, the Romans found that, with the rising importance of York, there was a need for a road that connected York to the wider road network, but which avoided the wide ferry crossing of the Humber, which the main route

of Ermine Street found unavoidable. A road was, therefore, laid out that takes off from Ermine Street at a point near North Carlton, and proceeds north-west to Bawtry and Doncaster, then swings north through Castleford to Tadcaster and finally north-east to York (Margary 28a). Tillbridge Lane [MLI50575] is the name given to this section of road which runs from the junction with Ermine Street at North Carlton to the crossing of the River Trent at Littleborough (Roman *Segelocum*), bisecting the Cable Route Corridor just east of Marton. A watching brief undertaken during the construction of drain in 1959 ([ELI665]) encountered the road and observed that it was well built with a sound metalled surface. A piece of paving possibly associated with Tillbridge Lane [MLI52462], was also found in modern Marton approximately 500m the northwest of the Cable Route Corridor in the 18th Century.

- 4.70 The Roman road network would have provided a focus for Roman settlement as illustrated by the Owmbly Roman Settlement, scheduled monument [NHLE 1004922] located at the edge of the 3km study area to the east of the Principal Site. The monument comprised the remains of an extensive Romano-British settlement straddling Ermine Street (the modern A15) around Fox Wood, 2km east of Fillingham. The asset is known from aerial photographic surveys and associated find spots. Ermine Street moves slightly out of its otherwise straight line at this location, and this may be due the presence of substantial Roman buildings which were present at this location and necessitated the realignment of the road here. Stone has been turned up by the plough over a considerable area and finds are extensive. Some traces of cropmarks have been noted. Finds from the site include coins of Iron Age and all periods of Roman date; bronze brooches and other small finds, intaglio, milestones and a great deal of pottery and tile debris. A hoard of early Roman coins was found in this area in approximately 1953, by the side of Ermine Street. Ten coins survived, which were all denarii, ranging from issues of Mark Antony to Lucius Verus (43 BC – 169 AD). It is likely that this settlement is a continuation the Iron Age 'Owmbly Cliff' settlement [MLI51133].
- 4.71 Towards the western end of the study area, the Tillbridge Lane crossing of the River Trent was strategically important and developed into a focus of Roman settlement.
- 4.72 Scheduled monument **NHLE 1004935** is a Roman fort site located c.900m northwest of the Cable Route Corridor and c.100 to the south of Tillbridge Lane, at a point approximately halfway between *Segelocum* and Marton. The monument includes the buried remains of a Roman fort visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs which define three sides of the fort. It is situated on a low crest at the edge of a gentle slope, above the flood plain of the River Trent to the west. No upstanding remains survive, but a series of cropmarks on aerial photographs indicate a sub-rectangular plan enclosure with rounded corners, defined by two parallel ditches between 2m and 3.5m across. Only the east side of the fort appears in its entirety, and this has a visible break in both the internal and external ditches which probably mark one of the fort's gateways. Much of the north and south sides, each with a possible entrance across the ditches, are visible extending as far west as a field boundary which aligns with a gentle slope running east to west, but no cropmarks are evident beyond the field boundary and the full extent of the monument cannot therefore be established. There is no evidence of an associated bank or rampart on aerial photographs, and this may have been degraded by ploughing. The known dimensions of the fort are 116m

- north to south and 83m west to east, covering an area of about 0.8ha. There is no clear evidence for internal features.
- 4.73 A magnetometry survey was conducted on parts of the Roman fort as part of a private research project ([**ELI13366**]). The survey recorded large parts of the ditched enclosure surrounding the Roman fort, confirming the gaps for the gateways. Survey of the interior of the fort was less conclusive, with no clearly defined internal features. No stone foundations were identified during the geophysical survey, although buildings within the fort may have been built of timber or the lack of evidence could be due to local geological conditions.
- 4.74 A possible further Roman fort [**MLI50544**] has been identified at Gate Burton, on the edge of the 1km study area to the and approximately 370m to the north of scheduled fort [**NHLE 1004935**]. This site is visible on aerial photographs, thought to represent several enclosures, although it has also been interpreted as being agricultural in nature. In support of the Roman date are a number of finds recorded from the area of this feature, including pottery and coins [**MLI50596**].
- 4.75 On the western bank of the River Trent, is the 2nd Century Roman town of *Segelocum* [**NHLE 1003669**], a scheduled monument at what is now Littleborough (approximately 1.8km northwest of the Cable Route Corridor), at the point where Tillbridge Lane crossed the River Trent. The site is visible on aerial photographs (taken in 2005) and in a geophysical survey carried out in 2015 within and around the scheduled monument (Trent and Peak Archaeology, 2016). These works have identified a number of features of the Roman town. Chief amongst these is what appears to be a crossroads: a meeting of four roads which are aligned NW-S and WSW-ENE. All the roads are defined by a ditch to either side. Within three of the four quadrants created by the crossroads, there are rectilinear sub-divisions with average dimensions of 30-40m, broadly aligned with the orientation of the roads. Similarly sized sub-divisions also lie to the west of the western perimeter road. In the south-eastern quadrant formed by the crossroads, few features are visible other than some regularly arranged pits, seen towards the northern end. This absence of features is probably caused by overlying remnants of ridge and furrow which are now levelled. These features indicate a high level of planned development within the core of the Roman town. The village is thought to extend over an area of approximately 400m by 300m; however, the limits of the settlement are not clear, despite the surveys. A short stretch of what is likely the west bank length of Tillbridge Lane is recorded immediately to the south of the settlement and continues beyond the village westwards.
- 4.76 On the eastern side of the River Trent, approximately 780m to the northwest of the Cable Route Corridor and straddling Tillbridge Lane is a Roman roadside settlement site [**MLI51369**]. This settlement would appear to be a 'ribbon' settlement approximately 2.5km long extending westwards from a point approximately 600m to the west of modern Marton. Cropmarks record enclosures, ditched boundaries, a driveway and pits. While fragments of roof tile found within the settlement area suggest the presence of substantial buildings and a large quantity of Roman pottery was collected during field walking in 1993 and 1995 as part of a private research project [**ELI11216** and **ELI13365**]. Geophysical surveys [**ELI4427**] and [**ELI13366**] and limited archaeological research excavation [**ELI11466**] have confirmed the presence of Roman ditches and pits. Numerous find spots in the vicinity of the settlement including of pottery

- [**MLI116450**], coins [**MLI52463**, **MLI52476** and **MLI52474**], copper objects [**MLI50257**] and an alter fragment [**MLI98578**] also attest to a significant Roman presence here.
- 4.77 Undated earthworks and crop marks, including linear ditches [**MLI52482**], and [**MLI89078**], seen in the vicinity of the ribbon settlement are also likely to form part of the Roman agricultural landscape surrounding Marton.
- 4.78 Evidence for Roman field systems associated with the settlement have been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor in the form of cropmarks indicative of ditched enclosures [**MLI52472**], a trackway and field boundaries [**MLI52489**] to the east and southeast of Marton respectively. A geophysical survey [**ELI12750**] followed by a trial trench evaluation [**ELI12800**] undertaken outside of the Cable Route Corridor on the western edge of the cropmarks [**MLI52472**] in 2016 did not uncover any significant archaeological features. Despite this, numerous find spots of Roman material in and around modern Marton (discussed below) do appear to indicate Roman activity in this area.
- 4.79 A number of Romano-British rural settlements have been recorded within the 1km study area. Approximately 550m southeast of the Principal Site evidence for a Roman villa [**MLI50560**] was recorded during building works at Glentworth Hall in 1752 or 1753 and were described in a letter by Thomas Pownall as comprising a plain white tessellated floor, an open conduit or drain and a parallel square-sectioned water pipe. The remains were interpreted as representing part of the bath house of a rural villa. Field walking in Spring 1977 either side of the ornamental fishpond east of Glentworth Hall may have identified residential area of the villa, evidenced by large quantities of 3rd and 4th century pottery, building stone, roof tile and combed flue tile, apparently disturbed by the construction of the fishpond and landscaping of the eastern prospect of Glentworth Hall.
- 4.80 A Romano-British farmstead [**MLI84314**] has been identified within the Cable Route Corridor during a watching brief on the Blyborough to Cottam gas pipeline [**ELI2197**] just to the south of Marton Road, Stow. The site was subsequently excavated in the summer of 1997 [**ELI4091**]. Two phases of a small rural settlement or farmstead were identified, based on a mixed farming economy. The pottery assemblage suggests more similarities with 'native' Iron Age, rather than Roman traditions. The site is located 1.8km to the north of Tillbridge Lane. It is notable that asset [**MLI82761**] a findspot of a Roman Silver brooch is located approximately 150m south of the farmstead and may have originated from this settlement.
- 4.81 A second Roman settlement site [**MLI51104**] was discovered just outside of the Cable Route Corridor to the south of Turpin Farm during (approximately 370m south of Willingham Road). The site was disturbed during deep ploughing in the 1930s which brought fragments of Roman tile, pottery, and stone to the surface of the ploughsoil.
- 4.82 At the western end of the study area, south of Cottam Power Station, extensive evidence for Roman settlement [**MNT11700**] has been recorded at Rampton Quarry, continuing from the Late Iron Age settlement discussed above (para. 4.62). The archaeological evidence for Roman settlement consists of field boundary ditches and other linear ditch alignments, possible trackways, circular and penannular ditch enclosures, circular ditch gullies, circular arrangement of postholes, small rectangular ditch enclosures (these latter three indicating

structures) hearths and pits. Finds are as described earlier although the presence of Samian ware now indicates access to a trade network which extended beyond mainland Britain and Roman coins demonstrate inclusion within the wider Roman economy. Whilst prestige items such as silver rings and gold and silver brooches indicate some presence of a mid- / high status population within the settlement. Interestingly, yet no contemporary cemetery has been associated with settlement.

- 4.83 An isolated find spot of Roman pottery [**MNT11670**] located within the Cable Route Corridor to the north of the Cottam Power Station may be derived from the agricultural hinterland of the Rampton Quarry Roman settlement.
- 4.84 Beyond these foci of settlement activity, numerous isolated find spots of Roman material have been recovered. Within the Cable Route Corridor at Normanby by Stow, fragments of Roman pottery were found north of East Farm [**MLI89098**]. In the wider 1km study area, finds include coins [**MLI51096**], [**MLI50985**], [**MLI51362**] and [**MLI54263**], quern stones [**MLI50984**] and [**MLI51340**] and large amounts of pottery [**MLI51092**], [**MLI51356**], [**MLI52436**], [**MLI52464**], [**MLI52471**], [**MLI90453**], [**MNT868**], and [**MNT8683**], which attest to the extensive Roman presence in this area.

Early Medieval (410 – 1066)

- 4.85 The withdrawal of the Roman administration from Britain at the start of the 5th century is traditionally seen as the start of Anglo-Saxon migration into the east of England. This may initially have been by small groups of Roman soldiers of Germanic origin or mercenaries, evidence for which is known in the form of late 4th century Germanic metalwork, mainly buckles and brooches. By the 7th century, the kingdom of Lindsey was formed from a number of smaller tribal groups, eventually becoming part of Mercia following the Battle of the Trent in 679. The evidence for early and middle Saxon settlement in Lincolnshire is sparse, with only a small number of sites excavated and most of the evidence derived from cremation cemeteries (Albone, J. 1998).
- 4.86 The first Viking raids on Lincolnshire started in 841, increasing in frequency during the 860s and culminating in the overwintering of the Great Viking Army at Torksey in 872-3. From the late 9th century important urban centres had developed at Lincoln, which became one of the five Boroughs of the Danelaw, and at the western end of the study area, Torksey, which became a small town with a mint and important pottery industry (*ibid.*).
- 4.87 By the end of the early medieval period, the landscape within the study area would have been characterised by scattered small agricultural villages across the wide fertile soils east of the Trent and along the spring line at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff.
- 4.88 There are three designated heritage assets of early medieval date within the 3km study area, all grade I listed churches, and 24 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. Of these, two are located within the Scheme Boundary.
- 4.89 The three grade I listed churches are associated with late Saxon villages. The first is the Church of St Mary, Stow [**NHLE 1146624**] located approximately 500m

south-east of the Cable Route Corridor. The church was built approximately 1034-49 and could have been the centre of an important minster, or ecclesiastical college, what would later become the site of the scheduled former college and Benedictine Abbey [**NHLE 1012976**]. The church has medieval and post-medieval additions and restorations, and remains of the original 11th century church are visible in the chancel, transept, and the foundations of the crossing tower as well as a stone coffin.

- 4.90 The second is the Church of St Margaret of Antioch [**NHLE 1359484**], Marton, located approximately 160m north-west of the Cable Route Corridor redline boundary. The church was built in the mid-11th century with later additions of limestone herringbone rubble, with coursed rubble and ashlar as well as some iron stone and red brick, with slate roofs. The church comprises a west tower and nave with north and south aisles. The tower is of 11th century date as well as parts of the nave. The Anglo-Saxon nave roof line is also visible beneath the eastern bell opening. The LHER records that sculptural fragments [**MLI50631**] within the church may be as early as the 10th century, supporting a late Saxon origin for the building.
- 4.91 Finally, the Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1233879**], Rampton, is located approximately 800m west of the Cable Route Corridor. The church was originally built in the 10th century with later additions. It is constructed of coursed rubble with dressed coursed rubble and ashlar and slate roofs and consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel.
- 4.92 A number of other church features in the region may also have Saxon origins. This includes a possible holy spring [**MLI50423**] at All Saint's Church in Heapham which may be set on a site associated with an earlier 'water cult' based around a spring upon which the church was later situated. The church also has a late Saxon west tower [**MLI51365**]. A similar situation occurs at St Chad's Church in Harpswell [**NHLE 1309029**], which is also sited on the site of a holy spring [**MLI50422**] and which also has a small Saxon west tower [**MLI51007**]. Late Saxon towers are also present at the churches of St Michael in Glentworth [**MLI51098**], and of St. Lawrence and St. George in Springworth [**MLI51354**]. The Saxon origins of these churches (all of which surround the Principal Site) suggests that these villages may also have had Saxon origins, reflecting the pattern of late Saxon settlement in the eastern part of the study area.
- 4.93 The most important ecclesiastical site of this period, within the 1km study area is the Saxon minster, or ecclesiastical college, centred on St Mary's Church at Stow [**NHLE 1146624**] (Plates 16 and 17; approximately 680m south of the Cable Route Corridor). The minster, which occupies a high point in the landscape, would have stood at the centre of an early medieval settlement. Burials associated with early medieval pottery were uncovered in the vestry during excavations undertaken in 1983 [**MLI50262**] and [**ELI605**], with further evidence of occupation recorded in the vicinity of the church as pottery scatters [**MLI54262**] and [**MLI99337**].
- 4.94 Towards the western end of the 1km study area evidence for early medieval remains thought to represent the site of the overwinter camp of the Viking Great Army [**MLI125067**]. The site, located on the east bank of a curve in the River Trent, just to the west of the A156 and approximately 430m north of the village of Torksey, extends into the Cable Route Corridor. It is believed that The Viking Great Army overwintered at this site in 872-873AD, as recorded by the Anglo-

Saxon Chronicle. The camp sits on a prominent bluff partially surrounded by marshes and with the River Trent on its western boundary effectively forming an island. This meant that although it lacked earthwork defences, it was an area that could be easily defended; it controlled the River Trent and provided a good vantage point over the surrounding flood plain. Extensive scatters of early medieval metalwork and coins have been found in the area [MLI54282] as well as Anglo-Saxon pottery [MLI125073]. The coinage allows the scatters to be dated precisely, with a group of English pennies concentrated in the years 860 to the early 870s.

- 4.95 The Universities of Sheffield and York undertook a five-year programme of archaeological work to investigate this area (between 2011 and 2015): The Viking Torksey Project. This included a programme of geophysical survey [ELI13004], auger survey [ELI13007], [ELI13008], test pit excavation [ELI13009], trial trench evaluation [ELI13010] and a small excavation [ELI13011] and looked at earlier work undertaken in the area [ELI8688], [ELI8689].
- 4.96 Most relevant to the Scheme are the results of the 2012 geophysical survey [ELI13004], which investigated a north-south aligned linear transect across the Cable Route Corridor (survey areas A and B). Within area A geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin were recorded, including a large, probable boundary or enclosure ditch, numerous sub-circular and sub-rectangular anomalies likely representing pits or sunken feature structures, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and possible post-medieval field boundary ditches. Area B revealed no anomalies that could be interpreted as archaeological in origin. A larger survey area extending southwards from the Cable Route Corridor (Area C) revealed a spread of strong linear and curvilinear anomalies forming a complex of ditched enclosures extending over an approximately 1.96ha area and characteristic of Romano-British settlement (Brown, H. 2012).
- 4.97 The Viking Torksey Project concluded that several thousand individuals overwintered in the camp, including warriors, craft workers and merchants and that metal processing and trading was being undertaken. Indeed, the picture that emerges from Torksey is of multiple metal economies operating simultaneously with gold, silver and bronze all used both in coined and bullion forms. There is some tentative evidence for the Great Army minting coins here. Also found were spindle-whorls, needles, punches and awls suggesting textile working and repair of sails, tents and clothing. In addition, 289 lead gaming pieces were recovered. Anglo-Saxon dress accessories have been found at the site including 131 bronze strap ends. These finds perhaps indicate the presence of Anglo-Saxon slaves or hostages at the camp and perhaps even allies acquired during their campaigning. However, it is also possible that Anglo-Saxon material culture was being used by the Scandinavians. A possible small cemetery was identified to the west of the site overlooking the River Trent. A surface scatter of some 70 fragments of human bone was recovered from an area of about fifty square metres. Two bone samples were radiocarbon-dated to the late 9th century, investigation of the site revealed that there were no traces of any grave cuts but some further fragments of human bone were recovered. It was also noted that there is a considerable build-up of windblown sand, varying in depth but which can be up to three to four metres, that blankets the site.

- 4.98 It is possible that the establishment of this camp was a precursor to early medieval Torksey itself – the *burh* of Torksey. Although located outside of the 1km study, early medieval Torksey had, by the late 10th century, become an important urban centre, as a pottery production centre for Torksey Ware and a mint, making it one of the three most important towns in Lincolnshire, the agricultural hinterland of which would have extended across much of the study area and Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.99 The LHER records multiple entries for the early medieval settlement the closest of which lie approximately 1.2km to the south of the Cable Route Corridor and include 6th century pottery [MLI50793]; evidence for structures comprising two gullies, associated with postholes, possible beam slots and a ditch containing pottery wasters [MLI52545]; seven burials, some in stone cists and which contained a piece of gold thread of a type used in religious vestments in the 8th-12th centuries [MLI54158]; a large scatter of late 9th to 11th century pottery [MLI81719] and traces of a timber post building similar to a Grubenhaus; several masonry structures of probable late Saxon date and early medieval pottery [MLI90080].
- 4.100 Whilst Torksey was the most significant centre of Saxon occupation, other settlements within the 1km study area originate during the early medieval period including the villages of Yawthorpe [MLI51344] located on the edge of the 1km study area north of the Principal Site, and Marton [MLI52481], some 200m northwest of the Cable Corridor.
- 4.101 In addition to the above, isolated find spots of Saxon material have been made throughout the study area. These are chiefly pottery scatters associated with early medieval villages and may represent manuring of agricultural fields [MLI81898], [MLI89097] and [MLI99336] but also includes a silver penny of Cnut dated 1016-35 [MLI52438], an 8th century bronze roundel [MLI51000], a skillet [MLI90450] and two decorated stone strap ornaments [MNT4985].

Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 4.102 The pattern of settlement within the study area at the start of the medieval period is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, which records the significant settlements, population, land use and ownership at the end of the 11th century.
- 4.103 The medieval landscape of the study area is one of manorial sites and religious houses set within open agricultural land interspersed with small villages, farmsteads and moated complexes. Many of the villages and settlements noted in earlier periods (above) continue into this period; some expand whilst others eventually decline and are abandoned. New settlements are also established.
- 4.104 Lincoln saw significant growth at this time, which included the construction of a castle in 1068 (which reused large elements of the earlier Roman city walls), Lincoln Cathedral in 1092 and the associated bishop's palace (late 12th Century). The Lincoln bishops were among the magnates of medieval England. The Diocese of Lincoln, the largest in England, stretching from the Humber to the Thames had more monasteries than the rest of England put together, this diocese being supported by numerous large estates. The proximity of this centre of power and its demands on the land it controlled influenced the growth and structure of settlements in its hinterland, including the study area of The Scheme.

- 4.105 The Roman communication network of roads and canals would have still been in use at this time, and whilst new routes may have sprung up, prior to the emergence of turnpike trusts in the 1600s these routes are relatively obscure and little known. Certainly, no new formal, surfaced, roads were created. However, John Ogilby in his 1675 *Britannia* road atlas seems to indicate that at least one semi-formal route may have been created at this time, which connected Lincoln to the coast at Grimsby skirting around, and connected to, a common pasturage north east of Lincoln known as Lissingleys (Green, 2021).
- 4.106 There are 34 designated heritage assets of medieval date within the 3km study area, two of which are located a short distance beyond the boundary of the Scheme. A further seven located beyond 3km are also considered in this assessment. Within the 1km study area there are 86 non-designated assets dating to the medieval period of which 15 are within the Scheme Boundary.
- 4.107 The two designated heritage assets lying close to the Scheme Boundary are the Grade II listed Church of Holy Trinity [**NHLE 1212380**] and a font half a metre east of the porch of the church [**NHLE 1370089**]. Both assets are located in Cottam approximately 120m east of the Cable Route Corridor. The church was constructed in the 12th century as a chapel-of-ease, of coursed rubble and dressed stone with ashlar quoins and dressings, and a slate roof. The church comprises a nave and chancel with a south porch. The font in the churchyard is 14th century in date, comprising an octagonal, ashlar bowl on an octagonal stem.
- 4.108 In the 1km study area surrounding the Scheme the pattern of medieval settlement is illustrated by a number of designated assets of medieval date. Parish churches and their associated monuments reflect the increasing population and relative prosperity of the rural farming villages they served, while the manor's moated sites and deer parks demonstrate the increasing wealth and importance of the landowning gentry and clergy.
- 4.109 Evidence for the close association between medieval churches and the settlements they served is found approximately 200m west of the Principal Site at Harpswell, where the scheduled monument of Harpswell Hall [**NHLE 1019068, and MLI5004**] comprises the remains of a post-medieval house and gardens (discussed in the post-medieval section) constructed over the site of the medieval village. Little can now be seen of the core medieval settlement (due to the construction of the grounds and gardens of Harpswell Hall) but a hollow way, visible as an earthwork lies to the north of the gardens and would once have been a thoroughfare associated with the medieval settlement. At right angles to the hollow way a series of low banks may indicate the position of former village property divisions. The earthworks that represent the remains of the medieval village of Harpswell [**MLI51003**] were surveyed in 1978 [**ELI372**] this survey also recovering a small volume of medieval pottery.
- 4.110 At the eastern end of the medieval village on higher ground at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff is the Grade I listed Church of St Chad [**NHLE 1309029**] Harpswell located approximately 900m east of the Site. The church is of 11th century date with later additions, of limestone rubble and limestone ashlar with a west tower, nave and south aisle. The church is located within a churchyard in the centre of the modern village overlooking the site of the medieval village (Plates 5 and 6).
- 4.111 A further six Grade I listed medieval churches within the 3km study area are associated with villages that existed during the medieval period including:

- The 11th century parish church of St Lawrence and St George Springthorpe [**NHLE 1146616**] approximately 920m west of the Principal Site;
- the 11th century All Saints Heapham [**NHLE 1064048**], located 800m west of the Principal Site;
- St Mary, Stow [**NHLE 1146624**] and St Margaret of Antioch [**NHLE 1359484**] (discussed above in the early medieval period);
- the 12th century Church of St Edith, Coates [**NHLE 1146742**], 1km southeast of the Cable Route Corridor; and
- the 10th century Church of All Saints, Rampton [**NHLE 1233879**] with early 13th century tower and 14th century battlements.

4.112 There are also a further six Grade II* and two grade II listed churches within the 3km study area:

- the 13th century Grade II* Church of All Saints, Heapham [**NHLE 1166242**] located approximately 750m northeast of the Principal Site;
- the 11th century Grade II* Church of St Michael, Glentworth [**NHLE 1309078**] approximately 1km southeast of the Principal Site;
- the 12th century Grade II* Church of St Andrew, Fillingham [**NHLE 1359847**];
- the mid-11th century Grade II* Church of All Saints, Upton [**NHLE 1146810**];
- the 13th century Grade II* Church of St Peter, Stokeham [**NHLE 1233882**];
- the 12th century Grade II* Church of All Saints, North Leverton with Habblesworth [**NHLE 1275880**];
- the Grade II Church of St Edmund [**NHLE 1063353**], which may have originated as a late 14th century hostel for the poor; and
- the Grade II mid-12th century Church of St Helen, Willingham by Stow [**NHLE 1146826**] approximately 1km north of the Cable Route Corridor.

4.113 Other listed buildings are also associated with the medieval churches including the Grade II listed, 12th century cross base [**NHLE 1359478**] located in the churchyard of the Church of All Saints, Heapham; the Grade II listed, 14th century cross located in Marton [**NHLE 1146582**], and a 13th century ashlar coffin [**NHLE 1276321**] one metre east of the medieval church of St Peter, Stokeham.

4.114 To the west of the Scheme lies the former priory [**NHLE 1234975**] to the north-west of the Church of All Saints, South Leverton. The priory is Grade II listed and was built in the 12th century of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and brick, and pantile and slate roofs. The building consists of two storeys and six bays in an L-shaped plan, with 19th century double and triple lancet windows.

4.115 Although intensively settled and farmed, the distribution of the villages within the medieval landscape of the Lincolnshire is not uniform (Everson, P. 1998). Within the study area, the major topographic features of the limestone ridge of the Lincoln Cliff to the east, and the River Trent to the west strongly influence the pattern of villages and routeways. This can still be seen to the east of the

Principal Site with the line of villages including Willoughton, Hemswell, Harpswell, Glenworth and Fillingham, that follow the spring line along the base of the Lincoln Cliff. A broadly northwest-southeast aligned line of villages also runs through the centre of the study area, parallel to the Lincoln Cliff namely Corringham, Springthorpe, Sturgate, Heaptham and the ribbon settlements of Willingham by Stow, Normanby by Stow, Stow and Sturton by Stow which run along what is now the B1241 (Sturton Lane) to its junction with Tillbridge Lane. The land between these two lines of villages, including the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor would have comprised a pattern of open field systems surrounding each village, pasture, and woodland, with a small number of isolated farmsteads and two deer parks. At the western end of the study area the settlements of Gate Burton, Marton, Brampton and Torksey line the gravel ridge along eastern bank of the Trent with Cottam and Rampton west of the river.

- 4.116 The village of Willoughton is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 48 households (placing it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in the Domesday book) which included 17 freeman, 7 smallholders, 3.5 ploughs, 2 lord's plough teams and 2 men's plough teams and 80 acres of meadow.
- 4.117 Around modern Willoughton (on the northern edge of the 3km study area, beyond the Principal Site) are two scheduled monuments: the remains of a medieval preceptory [**NHLE 1007689**] and the Monks Garth moated site [**NHLE 1011456**]. The preceptory, located approximately 500m southwest of the Church of St Andrew, is a preceptory of the Knights Templars founded the mid-12th century, which became one of the richest preceptories in England. It was dissolved in 1540 and the site became part of a working farm. The remains of the preceptory, which include the inner precinct moat, building remains, ditched enclosures representing the remains of the preceptory's outer precinct, associated earthworks including traces of an earlier settlement and a representative area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, are themselves imposed upon part of an earlier settlement at Willoughton, and overlain by traces of post-medieval occupation including farm buildings, dwellings and field boundaries. As a result, little of the monument is now visible.
- 4.118 The Monks Garth moated site [**NHLE 1011456**] is located approximately 175m to the west of the remains of the preceptory and approximately 100m southeast of the Church of St. Andrew. The remains of this monument are somewhat better preserved and more visible. They lie at the bottom of a gentle slope and take the form of a series of earthworks including a moated platform (for a building) a pair of ponds and other water-control features, and a group of ditched enclosures.
- 4.119 Hemswell, located approximately 660m northeast of the Principal Site, also has medieval origins, and is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 37 households (putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in the Domesday book) which included 1 villager, 17 freemen and 7 smallholders along with 3 men's plough teams and 173 acres of meadow. The remains of this early settlement [**MLI53320**] are preserved through a few poorly preserved earthworks seen as crop marks. Most of the medieval settlement remains have now been almost entirely levelled by modern agriculture or built over. Poorly preserved remains of ridge and furrow are also present to the north, west and south of the village [**MLI53947**] and [**MLI53321**]. The site of a medieval stocks is known from within the centre of the village [**MLI50993**] and the remains of a well or Hermitage Chapel of St. Helen are located on the east edge of the village [**MLI50250**]. Four

poor houses near the church (now demolished) are also believed to have had medieval origins [MLI50995]. The understanding of medieval (and later post-medieval) Hemswell has been informed by a number of archaeological investigations, including walkover surveys, archaeological monitoring, trial trench evaluations and geophysical surveys [ELI1530], [ELI1531], [ELI2080], [ELI3209], [ELI4501], [ELI4916], [ELI5562], [ELI7025], [ELI7900] and [ELI13545].

- 4.120 Glentworth, located just within the 1km study area, to the east of the Principal Site, is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 51 households (putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded by the survey) including 24 freemen and six smallholders along with five men's plough teams and 212 acres of meadow. The modern village survives as a shrunken medieval village [MLI51102]. The extent of the medieval settlement is evidenced from cropmarks on aerial photographs, which are no longer visible on the ground. Records show a village arranged along an east-west orientated main street, leading to a rectangular green and with rectangular plots arranged along it. St Michaels Church [NHLE 1309078] lies in the centre of the village, whilst most of this structure dates to the 16th century it appears to have Saxon origins and still has some medieval elements [MLI51099]. Crop marks around the village [MLI50343] and [MLI50345] are evidence of a medieval field boundary system. A number of medieval lead seals have also been found to the west of the village [MLI51095]. Archaeological investigations within and around the medieval remains of the village consist of geophysical surveys and archaeological monitoring [ELI8373]; [ELI13484]; [ELI13524]; [ELI13580]; [ELI13589].
- 4.121 Medieval settlement remains are recorded by the LHER at two locations within the southern part of the Principal Site west of Glentworth. The first comprises a medieval moated site [MLI50291] near Glentworth Grange which lay in the far southwest corner of the Wray's deer park and may have been the park keeper's lodge. Unfortunately, this site been largely ploughed out. The second is described as medieval settlement earthworks at Low Farm [MLI51091], where possible settlement earthworks surviving in pasture were identified on aerial photographs taken in 1980. There are possible slight traces of ridge and furrow to the north, visible as cropmarks and seemingly aligned on the surviving earthworks.
- 4.122 Corringham is also recorded in the Domesday book, as having a population of 34 households, including four freemen and one smallholder along with two men's plough teams. The mapped extent of the medieval village Little Corringham [MLI51346] extends just into the 1km study area northwest of the Principal Site and is largely known from historic mapping and aerial photographic records and ridge and furrow present to the east [MLI98190] of the modern village.
- 4.123 Within the 3km study area Old Hall [NHLE 1165535], is a Grade II listed building located approximately 1.3km northwest of the Principal Site. The hall was built in the 14th century with later additions. It is constructed of a timber frame with colour-washed brick infill, in an irregular plan. It consists of two storeys with a seven irregular bay front.
- 4.124 The medieval settlement of Springthorpe is located approximately 500m west of the Principal Site. The medieval remains of the village [MLI51360], are again only really known through aerial photographs and are now poorly preserved and not visible on the ground. A small area of ridge and furrow is recorded to the

- northeast of the village **[MLI54034]**. A geophysical survey to the north of the village **[ELI7812]** has also recorded the buried remains of ridge of furrow agriculture as well as possible settlement and industrial remains of an unknown date. Springthorpe is recorded in the Domesday book as having a population of 21 households which included 41 freemen and one priest associated with the Church of St. Lawrence and St. George, 10 men's plough teams.
- 4.125 Between Springthorpe and Heapham is the tiny village of Sturgate, which has medieval origins and appears never to have been deserted. The village is not recorded in the Domesday book but is recorded from the late 12th Century. The remains of the village **[MLI51359]** are known from AP's which demonstrate a village laid out along and east-west aligned main street with matching blocks of tofts and crofts to the north and south, which traces of ridge and furrow further out. Little of this is visible on the ground today.
- 4.126 Heapham, approximately 720m west of the Principal Site redline boundary is another focus of medieval settlement. Heapham is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 20 households (placing it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded by the survey) which included 16 freeman, four men's plough teams and 120 acres of meadow. Today the village sits along Heapham Lane which divided the medieval village into a western half **[MLI51366]** and an eastern half **[MLI50515]**. Much of the earthwork remains which constitute the medieval settlement have been lost to modern development and agriculture but blocks of curving property boundaries can be seen to the southwest and patches of remnant ridge and furrow surround the village. On the northern edge of the medieval village lie the remains of a medieval manorial complex **[NHLE 1016920]**, designated as a Scheduled Monument. The interior of the moated 'island' takes the form of a roughly square platform, measuring 24m across, completely enclosed by a water-filled moat, 8m to 12m wide. The surface of the platform is slightly uneven, being raised in places above the general ground level, with a mound at the northwest corner. Stone fragments identified at the northern edge of the platform, indicate that the remains of structures survive. The moat is surrounded by a complex of linked ditches, channels and ponds which formed a water management system. Ditched enclosures lie on all sides of the moat within which service buildings, paddocks, and gardens associated with the manor house would have been located. An area of broad ridge and furrow lies to the north and east of the manorial complex.
- 4.127 In addition to various aerial photographic surveys, which have identified the cropmarks and other earthworks which comprise the medieval remains of the village, a number of archaeological watching briefs have been undertaken which have identified limited medieval remains **[ELI6925]**, **[ELI1465]**, and **[ELI2290]**.
- 4.128 A pond approximately 260 to the northeast of Kexby, to the west of the Cable Route Corridor, may represent the remains of a moated manor **[MLI50296]**, associated with medieval Kexby **[MLI50919]**, which is known via a series of three rectangular ditched enclosures seen on AP's. A medieval strap end has also been found in the vicinity of the village **[MLI50404]**.
- 4.129 Remains of the medieval village of Willingham by Stow, approximately 700m northwest of the Cable Route Corridor, survive as poorly preserved crops marks **[MLI54013]** with evidence for the open field system surviving as ridge and furrow earthworks **[MLI52046]** and **[MLI50926]**. The Domesday book records it as having a population of 18 households which included two villagers and three

freemen. It also had 1.5 ploughlands, one lord's plough team and one men's plough team.

- 4.130 Modern Normanby by Stow represents the shrunken remains of a larger village during the medieval period. Recorded at Domesday as having a population of nine households, consisting of 20 freeman and seven smallholders. The land is recorded as consisting of 10 ploughlands with 6.5 mens' plough teams, 171 acres of meadow and 162 acres of woodland. The mapped extent of the medieval settlement **[MLI52445]** extend into the southern side of the Cable Route Corridor comprising fragmentary earthworks, of which sufficient survive to suggest that Normanby by Stow was a planned village consisting of a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street, which for much of its length is followed by the modern course of the B1241. Other remains include the earthworks of possible crofts, hollow ways, field systems and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow. It is notable that a scatter of early medieval pottery was also found within the bounds of the earthworks **[MLI89097]**.
- 4.131 The other medieval ribbon settlements within this central part of the study area include Stow and Sturton by Stow, both of which have earlier origins.
- 4.132 The village of Stow located approximately 500m southeast of the Cable Route Corridor would, during the medieval period, have been an important administrative and economic centre, or core of a large episcopal estate, centred on the Church of St Mary **[NHLE 1146624]** and Benedictine Abbey established in 1091AD, the buried remains which lie within the current churchyard are a Scheduled Monument **[NHLE 1012976]**. Excavations carried out in 1983 (**[ELI605]**) on the north side of the present nave, before the construction of the modern vestry, uncovered the stone foundations of an earlier, slightly wider nave with a room attached to the north. Human burials were found both inside and outside this chamber. This group of features is considered to represent the nave of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church, with an aisle or 'porticus' for burial and prayer.
- 4.133 The remains of the medieval village are evidenced by foundation remains and lines of streets **[MLI52439]**, while the LHER also records three iron works and other estates holding tofts and mansions. The importance of Stow is also illustrated by the presence of market by the 12th century. Two medieval rubbish pits containing charcoal, oyster shell and pottery (amongst other material) have also been recorded in the middle of the village **[MLI83948]**.
- 4.134 The disturbed remains of a moated site, to the west of the village, may be the location of one the Bishops of Lincolns palaces or other manorial site **[MLI50314]**. Another series of earthworks, also to the west of the village consists of a house platform surrounded by a series of banks **[MLI99338]**. To the north of the modern village evidence for Stow's open field system are evidenced by ridge and furrow earthworks **[MLI80326]**, which extends up to the southern boundary of Cable Route Corridor. A smaller area of ridge and furrow is recorded approximately 900m further to the east **[MLI52430]**.
- 4.135 The tiny village of Coates (1km to the southeast of the Cable Route Corridor) was once a more substantial medieval settlement. The remains of this are a designated as a Scheduled Monument **[NHLE 1016979]** (LHER entry **[MLI50538]**) which includes the moated manorial complex **[MLI50313]**. The earthwork remains of the moated complex sit around, and enclose, the Grade I

listed church of St. Edith [**NHLE 1146742**] and may be the remains of a grange of Welbeck Abbey established in the late 12th century. Most of the complex has been greatly altered by post-medieval and modern activity, but an area to the southwest survives. The main area of medieval settlement remains is located east of the moated complex on the north side of the present road to Grange Farm, comprising a series of substantial earthworks and associated buried remains, including a linear hollow way which represents the original road through the village. Rectangular ditched enclosures ranged along each side of the street represent house plots, within which are the earth-covered remains of houses and outbuildings, while sunken areas indicate yards and ponds. To the north of the northern range of house plots, a deep ditch, series of larger rectangular enclosures within which the low earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation are evident; these represent paddocks laid out in the medieval period over earlier arable land. Adjacent to the east of these enclosures, immediately to the west of Grange Farm, further ridge and furrow cultivation remains represent the only surviving furlong of a formerly extensive pattern of open fields surrounding the medieval village.

- 4.136 Coates is recorded in the Domesday book as having a population of 6 households which included three villagers, two smallholders, 0.5 plough and 1 men's plough team. By the early 14th century, it had more than doubled in size. However, the village was depopulated by the Black Death in the mid-14th century, and thereafter there were no more than about ten households in the parish, some of which lay outside the village.
- 4.137 The modern centre of Sturton by Stow is located beyond the 1km study area however, medieval remains comprising large areas of ridge and furrow cultivation that could have surrounded the village survive between 800m and 1km south of the Cable Route Corridor [**MLI125598**], [**MLI125603**], [**MLI125604**], [**MLI52506**] and [**MLI54270**]. The northernmost area of ridge and furrow [**MLI54270**] also contains other earthworks including hollow ways and croft boundaries. A large scatter of medieval pottery, dating from the 10th to the 14th century [**MLI116094**], and a medieval coin [**MLI54151**], found in fields approximately 280m east and approximately 750m south of the Cable Route Corridor respectively may represent manuring of the open field system.
- 4.138 Approximately 2.4km to the west of Sturton by Stow, to the south of Tillbridge Lane and approximately 500m south of the Cable Route Corridor, are the scheduled remains of the medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln [**NHLE 1019229**] (LHER reference [**MLI54199**]). The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, together with associated water features and deer park [**MLI50418**]. The palace is first referred to in documentary sources of the late 12th century, although the episcopal ownership of the manor is likely to date back to at least the previous century when the bishop founded the Church of St Mary at Stow. The moated site on which the palace stood, together with its fishponds and other water-control features, lies in a prominent position on gently sloping ground overlooking the Trent valley to the south and west. The moated island, which is raised about 2m above the surrounding ground level, is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring about 75m by 85m. Although no standing remains of the medieval palace are now visible above ground, the buried remains of the domestic and service buildings of the palace will survive below it. The island is surrounded by a substantial moat, 3m in depth and now largely dry, which is crossed by the principal causeway on

the north side, and by a narrower causeway near the northern end of the east side, which may be later in date. The moat is in turn surrounded by an outer bank; on the north side it separates the moat from the adjacent water features, and on the east, it is visible as a substantial earthwork up to 20m wide. On the south side, and on the west where it extends northwards to serve as the westernmost dam among the adjacent water features, the bank has been reduced by modern ploughing and now survives as a low earthwork about 0.5m high. The moat is constructed on the south side of a west-flowing stream, to which it is connected by a linear channel running eastwards from its northeast corner. Adjacent to the north is a series of broad depressions, partly embanked, representing ponds constructed along the course of the stream. Although the easternmost pond has been partly infilled, remains of the pond will survive as buried archaeological deposits.

- 4.139 The medieval deer park associated with the palace formerly occupied an area of about 275ha extending southwards from the moated site. The southwest part of the park boundary survives as a linear bank about 8m in width with a broad linear ditch (now partly infilled) on its inner side, which is visible as a dry depression about 1.5m below the narrower inner counterscarp. The surviving earthworks extends for a length of about 770m, including the southwest corner of the deer park. The southeast part of the park boundary also survives as a linear bank about 8m wide and 110m long, although the inner ditch has been replaced by a modern drain and is no longer evident. These earthworks represent the only surviving parts of a formerly extensive landscape feature.
- 4.140 The site of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) named Stow Park is recorded from at least the early 14th century and in the 15th century as an ancillary to Stow, although it is not mentioned in the Domesday book. The full size and extent of the settlement is unknown. It is uncertain whether the origin of the settlement was wholly dependent on the medieval Bishop's Palace as it appears, or whether the moat was built on the edge of a pre-existing settlement. The remains of the settlement are visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. The cropmarks **[MLI52444]** were identified and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. Ridge and furrow survive as earthworks to the north of Tillbridge Lane, opposite the DMV, and are likely associated with the settlement **[MLI52447]**.
- 4.141 On the eastern side of the River Trent Gate Burton continues to be occupied in this period **[MLI50512]**. The medieval settlement extends northward from the edge of the 1km study area. Recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 10 households which included five ploughlands, one lord's plough team, three men's plough teams and 40 acres of meadow, the remains of this village, which survive as earthworks and buried archaeology, are characteristically poor as is often the case for villages which undergo later emparking (as has happened here). The most prominent earthworks are two hollow-ways, one running approximately north to south (to just west of the Old Rectory) and, though its very broad and smooth profile may result from continued use as a carriage road within the park, it perhaps marks the former line of the Gainsborough Road before the creation of the parkland. It is named 'Town Street' in glebe terriers. The second hollow-way continues the direct east to west line of Clay Lane downhill off the higher land to the east. To the north and east of the church is a series of ditched earthwork closes that clearly once continued into the ploughland to the east, where traces of their extent are visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs.

- 4.142 The village of Marton is recorded in the Domesday Book but there is no record of population, having only one ploughland. This lack of information indicates that either the village was so large it could not be correctly recorded, or more likely in this instance, that the settlement had reduced to the point where it was almost abandoned. During the medieval period the settlement the village was reinhabited possibly as a consequence of population growth during the 12th and 13th centuries and its location on the fertile land east of the River Trent. The medieval core of this village was located a little to the west of the modern village centre approximately 700m to the west of the of the Cable Route Corridor. The National Mapping Programme has identified the site of a possible medieval windmill mound just to the northwest of Marton **[MLI52486]**. Scatters medieval pottery have also been found to the west of the village **[MLI52466]**, whilst a medieval brooch **[MLI51647]** and coin box lid **[MLI50452]** have been found to the south of the village. Additionally, aerial photographs record a trackway to the northwest **[MLI54011]**. The remains of a medieval cross are present in the churchyard of the Church of St. Margaret **[MLI50624]**.
- 4.143 Evidence for the extensive medieval open field system east of the village survives as ridge and furrow earthworks, areas of which lie within the Cable Route Corridor north of Tillbridge Lane **[MLI52492]** and **[MLI116360]**, and approximately 160m north of the Cable Route Corridor **[MLI52493]**.
- 4.144 To the southwest of Marton the LHER records possible earthworks **[MLI52483]**, which although undated may represent two sides of medieval moat.
- 4.145 The medieval village of Brampton, located on the edge of, and extending southeast of the 1km study area, was recorded at Domesday as a small village of just five households. During the medieval period it grew becoming a manor of the Bishop of Lincoln. Little is left of the medieval village **[MLI52499]** the extent of which is known largely through maps and AP records. These indicate the village had a single north-south aligned street with properties on its west. An area of (undated) crop marks of a boundary ditch and trackway **[MLI52500]**, approximately 500m to the west of the Brampton may be associated with the medieval field systems. The remains of two medieval rabbit warrens are recorded northwest of the village **[MLI125069]** on the southern boundary of the Cable Route Corridor, with a second warren **[MLI125070]** approximately 830m south of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.146 As noted above, Torksey had by the start of the start of the medieval period become one of the three most important towns in Lincolnshire. The mapped extent of the town is located beyond the 1km study area, approximately 1.9km southeast of the Cable Route Corridor, occupying a low ridge between a bend in the River Trent and the Fosse Dyke. Production of 'Torksey ware' continued into at least the 13th Century. The remains of the medieval town are designated as a scheduled monument **[NHLE1004991]** with non-designated archaeological remains covering a larger area **[MLI54207]**.
- 4.147 Within the medieval town a number of churches and religious institutions were founded including St. Mary's Church **[MLI50795]**, St. Peter's Church and its associated graveyard **[MLI116176]** and the Augustinian Priory of St. Leonard **[MLI84103]**. A cemetery located to the north of the village **[MLI98529]** may be associated with one of Torksey's lost churches. Other remains associated with medieval Torksey include the remains of field boundaries **[MLI52544]** and

[MLI52543] and fishponds **[MLI50788]** associated with agricultural use of the hinterland around the settlement

- 4.148 Cottam, which lies just beyond the limits of the western end of the Cable Route Corridor, is also recorded in the Domesday Book as a small village of eight households with two ploughlands and two men's plough teams. There is little physical evidence today of this medieval village although the Church of the Holy Trinity at Cottam **NHLE 1212380** is Norman in origin, and medieval pottery has been found in the vicinity **[MNT11671]**.
- 4.149 To the southwest of Cottam, the Fleet Plantation moated site is a scheduled monument **NHLE 1008594** (recorded on the LHER **[MNT4640]**). It is located approximately 150m south of the western end of the Cable Route Corridor to the south of Cottam Power Station. The monument comprised a well-defined moat with the ditches being up to ten metres wide and two metres deep, enclosing a square area roughly 70m along each side. The enclosed area is likely a platform for a building although some of this area had been dug for stone and sand (as evidenced by deep pits and scattered pulled out stonework as well as local reports - **ENT2281**). Currently the site is heavily overgrown. This site is of a type not uncommon in the area, but it has the potential to preserve evidence of the 16th – 17th century building which occupied the site as well as its medieval precursor.
- 4.150 Rampton, located approximately 500m southwest corner of the Cable Route Corridor, is the site of a shrunken medieval village. Recorded at Domesday the larger extent of the medieval settlement has been recorded to the southwest of the modern village **[MNT15975]**. Much of this has been ploughed out but rectangular ditched enclosures, a fishpond, possible house platform, hollow ways and ridge and furrow remnants can be seen on aerial photography. The Church of All Saints in the centre of the village is noted as having 13th – 15th Century elements **[MNT4620]**; **[MNT9931]**; **[MNT9932]** and documentary evidence also records that a large manor house was located to the north of the village (now under allotments) **[MNT9944]**; **[MNT25800]**. Evidence for medieval agricultural activity has been recorded to the east of the village contains the earthwork remains of hollow ways, possible buildings and ridge and furrow cultivation **[MNT6103]**. Further field boundaries have been recorded within fields immediately to the south **[MNT6166]** and west of **[MNT6167]**, the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.151 The pattern of medieval settlement is also demonstrated by remains of several former medieval settlements. These deserted medieval villages are the result either of abandonment following a period of crop failures and the Black Death during the 14th century, or clearances by landowners seeking to empark their land. Located on the southeast edge of the Principal Site are the remains of a DMV recorded variously as of Harwick, Thorpe, 'Buntelthorp' or 'Glentworth Thorpe' **[MLI50189]**. Evidence for the settlement is limited to cropmarks and ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs, artefact scatters of medieval pottery and building material principally of 12th to 14th century date and documentary references recording the depopulation of the village for the creation of the Wray's deer park. A soil mark **[MLI54000]** seen within the southeastern corner of the Principal Site, to the west of the DMV's location, suggests that buried archaeological remains of the village may extend into the Scheme Boundary.

- 4.152 Evidence for the deer park itself is also recorded within the southeast corner of the Principal Site as a cropmark of a section of the park pale **[MLI54002]**.
- 4.153 Two scheduled monuments defining the remains of deserted medieval villages are located on the northern edge of the 3km study area. The first, the deserted village of Dunstall **[NHLE 1004996]**, was situated on the southern bank of the River Eau. It is recorded as a series of cropmarks representing a network of sunken roads and rectangular crofts with ridge and furrow, a large square manorial curia with internal subdivisions and as a centrepiece of an embanked enclosure and a fishpond complex presumably associated with the manor to the north of the river. However, the site has been disturbed by ploughing and now the only visible earthwork is a raised irregular area, grassed over, apparently the site of a chapel. Dunstall appears to be a fairly significant village when recorded in the Domesday Book, with a marked population decline recorded when assessed for the Poll Tax in the late 14th century, and by 1544 only two taxpayers are documented.
- 4.154 The second scheduled monument is the deserted village of Gilby **[NHLE 1016795]** which was established in the early 12th century and is situated on a small knoll on the eastern side of the Trent Valley. The surviving remains of the medieval village occupy a south-facing slope adjacent to Gilby Farm and take the form of a series of substantial earthworks standing up to 0.5m-0.7m in height. These include a hollow way, four raised rectangular enclosures representing house plots and the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation which represent the only surviving parts of a large open field which formerly extended to the west of the village. A series of depressions at the centre of the monument indicates the remains of a group of post-medieval buildings which were still standing in the early 19th century. The monument thus includes the remains of the village and what survives of a once extensive area of open fields cultivated by the medieval occupants of Gilby.
- 4.155 Two isolated farmsteads are recorded within the 1km study area, the remains of a possible monastic grange **[MLI51120]**, belonging to Revesby Abbey approximately 650m south of the Principal Site and may be the fore-runner of the existing Fillingham Grange, and the possible medieval precursor to Turpin's Farm **[MLI51105]** is recorded approximately 250m east of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.156 As is typical across the Midlands each medieval village would have been surrounded by a series of communally farmed unenclosed, open fields, evidenced today by ridge and furrow earthworks surviving either as visible earthwork remains or as cropmarks.
- 4.157 Within the Scheme Boundary, ridge and furrow is recorded at several locations, within the Principal Site:
- extending across the northern boundary of the Scheme **[MLI54254]**;
 - towards the centre of the site **[MLI53910]** and **[MLI86414]**;
 - within the western boundary **[MLI54253]** which would have formed part of the open field system east of Heapham; and
 - on the northwest boundary of the Principal Site, west of Springthorpe **[MLI54272]**.

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

Post-Medieval (1540 – 1900)

- 4.163 The rural landscape of the study area continued to change during the post-medieval period. The 16th and 17th centuries saw a further decline in the rural population as former arable land was converted to pasture by wealthy landowners who gained much former monastic land following the Dissolution. In the 17th century the former medieval field systems were altered by private enclosure into smaller land parcels and farmstead became dispersed within the newly enclosed fieldscape (Field, N. 1998).
- 4.164 A number of rural villages also shrank in size with changing estate management or, as at Hapswell, transformed to create a new house and formal garden. Other designed garden landscapes preserved the earthworks of deserted medieval villages as features, as at Fillingham to the southeast of the Principal Site (*ibid.*)
- 4.165 Settlements present during this period included the villages of Glentworth **[MLI54001]**. Other settlement remains have been recorded during archaeological investigations within the study area. Watching briefs undertaken at Main Street, Torksey recorded post-holes with post-medieval material within **[MLI81717]**, while two post-medieval features were identified during an evaluation to the north of The Elms **[MLI80611]**. Building remains of a former cottage was also recorded in Stow **[MLI52440]**. A number of former Methodist

Chapels are also recorded in the study area in Springthorpe [**MLI97869**], Hemswell [**MLI86967**] and Marton [**MLI87219**].

- 4.166 Designated heritage assets of post-medieval date within the 3km study area include three scheduled monuments two of which are located close to the Principal Site; 138 listed buildings, none of which are recorded within boundary of the Scheme, and two registered parks and gardens.
- 4.167 Harpswell Hall **NHLE 1019068** is a scheduled monument located approximately 300m east of the Principal Site. It consists of the earthworks and buried remains of a post-medieval house and geometric formal gardens overlying medieval settlement remains immediately south of Hall Farm (Plate 7). The medieval settlement of Harpswell was owned by the Whichcotes family who, in the late 16th or early 17th century, moved the village to create the house and gardens. The earthworks and the buried remains comprise the former hall, which was established in the late 16th or early 17th century. The house was demolished in the 19th century and survives as buried remains, while the formal gardens are visible as earthworks. To the north of the hall site lies the earthwork remains of a square sunken garden with a central flowerbed. To the west of the sunken garden is a raised area indicating the location of former paths and flower beds, leading toward a prospect mound, which survives to a height of 3.5m and from which views across the gardens to the east and rural landscape to the west could have been seen. At the western end of the scheduled monument is an ornamental water-filled moat (Plate 8), which may reuse or adapt an earlier manorial site.
- 4.168 The dovecote at Elm Tree Farm [**NHLE 1020196**] is located approximately 580m northwest of Principal Site. The dovecote consists of a two-storey, rectangular building of brick with a pantile roof. The first floor consists of nest boxes, occupying all four walls, constructed of brick with internal pantile divisions. A rectangular opening to the south wall served as a flight hole.
- 4.169 Torksey Castle [**NHLE 1005056**] / [**NHLE 1064079**] is a scheduled monument and Grade I listed building comprising the remains of a 16th century manor house, located approximately 80m east of the River Trent and 1.8km southeast of the Cable Route Corridor. The building comprises three storeys of brick with stone quoins and stone facing. The ruins include the remains of four octagonal towers as well as large, square-headed, stone windows. Remains of staircases and a kitchen survive as well as a stone-framed fireplace on the first floor.
- 4.170 The 149 listed buildings of post-medieval date include three listed Grade I, five listed Grade II* and 141 Grade II.
- 4.171 Large country houses with surrounding designed landscapes are a notable feature of the post-medieval landscape within the study area. The Grade I listed Fillingham Castle [**NHLE 1166045**] is located approximately 2.4km south-east of the Principal Site and around which is the associated Grade II registered park and garden [**NHLE 1000977**]. The castle is a country house built in approximately 1770 in a Gothick style of limestone ashlar. It comprises two storeys and a five-bay front, with a projecting central bay and central doorway. The building has a rectangular 18th century range with large corner turrets and a truncated 19th century range to the north. Buildings associated with Fillingham Castle include a stable block, outbuildings and attached cottage [**NHLE 1359849**]. Two 18th century, Grade II listed gateways are also recorded at the

castle **[NHLE 1166080; NHLE 1063346]**, constructed of limestone rubble and wrought iron, as well as limestone rubble gate piers **[NHLE 1253553]**.

- 4.172 Glentworth Hall **[NHLE 1063348]** is a Grade II* listed, country house, built in approximately 1566 with later additions (Plate 11). It is constructed of coursed limestone rubble to the rear 16th century range, and red brick to the front 18th century range. It is two storeys with an 11-bay front, and a projected central three bays, crowned with a pediment. To the north of the hall is the Grade II listed former stable block, now cottages **[NHLE 1166094]**. The stables were built in the mid-18th century of red brick with ashlar dressings, comprising two storeys and a nine-bay central range, with three storey, three bay end blocks with pyramidal roofs. The site of the former parkland **[MLI98355]** associated with Glentworth Hall is located approximately 560m southeast of the Principal Site. The gardens were recorded on the 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping. The original gardens are of 16th century date, and they were partially redesigned in the mid-18th century by James Paine. The redesigns included the construction of an ornamental lake. Although no longer extant, cropmarks and soil marks of the garden features remain visible in the fields.
- 4.173 Gate Burton Hall **[NHLE 1359458]**, a Grade II* listed building, located approximately 1.2km to the north-west of the Cable Route Corridor, was built in the late 18th century. The south front comprises five central 18th century bays of brown brick, with a central round-arched door, sash windows and a pediment over the central three bays. There are also 20th century red brick extensions of two bays to either side. Within the surrounding grounds are various features and buildings including a Grade II listed, 18th century ashlar gateway at the southern approach to the hall **[NHLE 1064086]**. An 18th century folly **[NHLE 1064085]** lies to the north-west of the hall. The building is Grade II* listed and comprises a rectangular plan of red brick and limestone ashlar, of two storeys and a five-bay front, with a central panelled doorway and two square sash windows either side. To the east of the hall is a Grade II listed, 18th or 19th century walled garden **[NHLE 1472727]**. The walls are built of red brick in English garden wall bond and is rectangular in plan with adjoining bothies and sheds. To the south of the hall, within the associated land are the Grade II listed 18th century rectory **[NHLE 1359457]** and the 19th century Church of St Helen **[NHLE 1064087]**.
- 4.174 The Grade II* listed Torksey Viaduct **[NHLE 1359456]**, located approximately 1.4km south of the Cable Route Corridor, was built between 1847 and 1849 across the River Trent, comprised of a western section of two box girder sections supported by a central masonry pier, and an eastern section of twenty spans carried on trestles formed of hollow cast-iron columns.
- 4.175 South of the viaduct is Torksey lock and footbridge, a 19th century, Grade II listed building, located approximately 440m south-east of the Cable Route Corridor **[NHLE 1147315]**. The lock is constructed of ashlar, wood and cast iron, comprising a rectangular lock chamber with double gates at either end and a footbridge over the end nearest the road.
- 4.176 Small post-medieval country houses are also recorded in the study area, including the Grade II listed Willingham House **[NHLE 1359509]** and Hablesthorpe Manor House **[NHLE 1234262]**. At the eastern edge of the study area are the Grade II listed, 18th century gate lodges, gateway and gates that form the western entrance to Norton Place a Grade II registered park and garden

[NHLE 1470334] and 18th century country house located outside of the 3km study area. The Park was designed in 1772 by Thomas White.

- 4.177 Another feature of the post-medieval landscape is the various manor houses recorded within the study area. In addition to the extant manors, several former sites have also been recorded. The site of Rampton Manor **[MNT15855/ MNT5719]** is located in the study area, a 19th century, neo-Elizabethan brick building, which was demolished in the mid-20th century. A 16th century stone gateway has also been recorded in Rampton, which led from the manor house to the churchyard **[MNT5679]**. Two former grounds at Rampton Hall have also been recorded, comprising the pre-1726 garden **[MNT26616]**, and the subsequent 19th century garden **[MNT26833]**.
- 4.178 Immediately southeast of the Principal Site, extending beyond Glentworth Hall was a deer park **[MLI50659]**, created in the late 16th century and survived until the mid-18th century. Surrounding Gate Burton Hall similarly is a landscaped parkland **[MLI98360]**, with a mid-18th century ornamental temple.
- 4.179 Another Park is located around Willingham House, on the edge of the 1km study area, recorded on the first edition OS map from approximately 1880 **[MLI98349]**.
- 4.180 As noted above, the landscape of the study area remained predominately agricultural in nature during the post-medieval period. The agricultural economy of the area is highlighted by extant post-medieval farmsteads and historic map evidence. The Springthorpe tithe map of 1838 reveals an agricultural landscape, with fields sub-divided into thin rectilinear fields, in use as arable land. The fieldscape recorded on the Glentworth tithe map (1842) at the eastern end of the Principal Site records a pattern of larger rectilinear fields. The 1885 OS maps also show the agricultural landscape of the Site, dominated by rectilinear-shaped fields of varying sizes, with small, nucleated settlements and isolated farms interspersed throughout the area.
- 4.181 Farmsteads in the study area are mostly of 19th century date. Listed buildings which highlight the agricultural economy of the landscape, include barns, threshing barns **[NHLE 1276145; NHLE 1064063]**, pigeoncotes **[NHLE 1276144; NHLE 1275842; NHLE 1233883]**, stables **[NHLE 1234468; NHLE 1146735]**, as well as outbuildings associated with farmsteads **[NHLE 1234976]**. Alongside the listed examples are the non-designated of Church Farm, Harpswell **[MLI118026]**, Homeyard Farm, Glentworth **[MLI118033]**, Low Field Farm, Glentworth **[MLI118036]**, Low Wood Farm, Fillingham **[MLI118046]**, Valley Farm, Willingham **[MLI118108]**, Sandy Barr, Willingham **[MLI118124]**, Axlewood Farm, **[MLI118761]**, Mere House **[MLI116503]** and Gallows Dale **[MLI125602]** Sturton by Stow; and Marton Farm, Marton **[MLI52139]** as well as a barn at Holme Farm **[MNT26090]**. There are also various former sites of farmsteads in the study area which were recorded on the historic mapping. These comprise various unnamed farms recorded on 19th century mapping **[MLI116501; MLI118022; MLI118054; MLI118078; MLI118099; MLI118111; MLI118140]**.
- 4.182 The remains of a 19th century farmstead and porcelain factory was recorded at Pottery Farm **[MLI52469]** and the extant 19th century Brampton Grange **[MLI52496]** farmstead is recorded in Brampton. Former farms have also been recorded at Homeyard Farm, Glentworth **[MLI118033]**, and an unnamed outfarm at Willingham **[MLI118122]**.

- 4.183 Within the Scheme Boundary, several post-medieval farms illustrate the more dispersed agricultural nature of the landscape during the period. At the Principal Site this includes the extant unnamed farmstead outside Harpswell [**MLI118027**] and the former Northland's Farm, Glentworth [**MLI118035**], which is located at the site of the southernmost proposed substation, and Heapham Grove Farm [**MLI118061**]. Within the Cable Route Corridor the LHER records the location of three post-medieval farms; an unnamed farm east of Kexby [**MLI118085**], Rectory Farm, Marton [**MLI50066**] with former farmhouse and farm building [**MLI116491**; **MLI98858**] and the now demolished Bottom Farm, Willingham [**MLI118121**].
- 4.184 Other post-medieval land use within the Principal Site is also recorded by the LHER in the form of a possible brick kiln at 'Brick Kiln Holt' [**MLI53950**] is shown on the 1888 OS map, on the eastern side of the Site, and 16th and 17th century metal objects [**MLI51093**] found north of Park Lane in the southeast corner of the Site.
- 4.185 A large number of post-medieval houses, cottages and farmhouses remain extant within the study area. These are mostly of between 17th and 19th century date; common building materials to the area comprise limestone rubble, red brick and colour-washed brick, most with pantile roofs. These buildings are concentrated within the main settlements, including the conservation areas of Springthorpe, Hemswell, Glentworth and Fillingham. Within the settlements are also associated religious, commercial and community buildings, including chapels, schools, public houses and street furniture. These all contribute to the understanding of the historic development of the settlements and to their historic character.
- 4.186 There are also 124 non-designated buildings within the study area. These are predominantly extant farm buildings, most of 19th century date e.g., Manor Farm, Stow [**MLI116494**], Greenfields Farm, Stow [**MLI116496**] and Manor Moor Farm, Marton [**MLI116498**]. Other non-designated buildings include chapels e.g., Marton Methodist Chapel [**MLI87218**], and the former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Springthorpe [**MLI87237**], and schools e.g., Gate Burton School [**MLI116422**], the former schoolhouses at Kexby [**MLI116444**], Springthorpe [**MLI116459**] and Willingham [**MLI116468**], among others. Details of all of the non-designated buildings can be found in Appendix A.
- 4.187 Another feature of the post-medieval landscape was industrial activity. Industrial and transportation features include several red brick tower mills, two are located in close proximity to the Scheme Boundary the Grade II listed Corringham Windmill [**NHLE 1359417**] located approximately 200m northwest of the Principal Site and Grade II listed a windmill in Marton [**NHLE 1064059**] c.80m northwest of the access point into the Cable Route Corridor on Trent Port Road. Further Grade II listed mills in the wider 1km study area include Heapham windmill [**NHLE 1064049**], Subscription Mill [**NHLE 1064067**] and Mill at Mill House Farm [**NHLE 1064163**]. A former Grade II listed smithy [**NHLE 1276555**], a Grade II listed warehouse [**NHLE 1233512**], a 19th century railway station in Marton [**NHLE 1064058**] and a signal box [**NHLE 1146606**] have also been recorded within the study area. Various non-designated mill sites have also been recorded on historic mapping within the 1km study area. These include the site of Kexby Mill [**MLI50907**], Hemswell Mill [**MLI50998**], a former windmill at Gate Burton [**MLI90076**], and a wooden post mill which was recorded in 1780 near Willingham

by Stow [MLI50923] and had been demolished by 1824. A former brickyard was also recorded to the north of Harpswell Lane [MLI50996] and earthworks of quarries were identified to the south of Church Street, Hemswell [MLI81810].

- 4.188 The earthwork remains of probable flood defences are located within the Cable Route Corridor east of the River Trent at Marton [MLI52488].
- 4.189 Other post-medieval features include the site of a pinfold in Hemswell [MLI50994], a 19th century maypole [MLI50992], a whipping post at Stow [MLI52446] and possible post-medieval rabbit warren [MLI53786].
- 4.190 Findspots of post-medieval artefacts recorded within the study area illustrate the extent of post-medieval settlement and agricultural activity and include pottery [MLI52467; MLI54279; MLI81811; MLI81899; MLI98546], coins [MLI52470; MLI52494], brooches [MLI54152] and a lead seal [MLI52473].

Modern (1901 – present)

- 4.191 There are five modern listed buildings recorded within the 3km study area, of which none are located within the Scheme Boundary. There are also seven non-designated heritage assets of this period within the 1km study area, two of which are located within the Principal Site.
- 4.192 Gate Burton Hall Cottages [NHLE 1166351], is a Grade II listed building, approximately 1.1km north-west of the Site. There are two cottages, built approximately 1914 of red brick with ashlar dressings, as a pseudo-stable block.
- 4.193 There are two Grade II listed war memorials in the study area. North Leverton War Memorial [NHLE 1421778] was unveiled in 1921 and comprises a grey granite obelisk on a plinth and inscribed with the names of the dead from the First and Second World Wars. Laneham War Memorial and enclosing wall and railings [NHLE 1421786] was unveiled in 1922 and similarly consists of a granite obelisk, with a flared plinth on a two-stage base, and also inscribed.
- 4.194 Grade II listed gate piers at the entrance to Rampton Hospital [NHLE 1473108], approximately 2.5km south-west of the Site. The gate piers were built in 1931 of red brick with stone dressings, comprising tall square piers on stone bases, topped with decorative urns.
- 4.195 A former Wesleyan chapel, dated 1905, is also located in the study area in Hemswell [MLI86966].
- 4.196 Agriculture has persisted as a predominant industry in Lincolnshire despite changes during the 20th century and the county has remained mainly rural in character (Mills, 1989). This is highlighted by the 20th century historic mapping. The 1907 OS maps of the Scheme area record little change between the 19th century, with the field pattern remaining mostly unchanged and the surrounding settlements similarly unaltered. The landscape has remained mostly agricultural in nature throughout the 20th century, with the field systems remaining rectilinear in form, with some amalgamation of smaller fields. Much of the road layout recorded on the 19th century maps also survives.
- 4.197 The flat open landscapes of Lincolnshire are well suited to military aviation and a number of airfields were constructed within the 1km study area during the First and Second World Wars. Hemswell Airfield [MLI53944], located approximately 540m east of the Principal Site, was opened in 1918 and was used during both

World Wars. The airfield was opened by the Royal Flying Corps and was initially used as a night landing ground. The airfield was closed following the First World War and was temporarily returned to agricultural use before it was redeveloped into an RAF station in 1935; the airfield remained in use until 1967. Hemswell Court, the former RAF Officers' Mess, including associated entrance walls and gate piers **[NHLE 1435888]** is a Grade II listed building opened in 1935, approximately 1.2km north-east of the Site at Hemswell Airfield. The building is in a restrained neo-Georgian style comprising a tall one-storey principal range with a long frontage of 13 bays.

- 4.198 During the Second World War, Lincolnshire was a significant county in the aviation history and county contained 49 airfields. (<https://lincolnshire.org/lincolnshire-aviation-history/>). There are two non-designated assets of modern date located within the Site boundary, both of which are associated with the Second World War. The first of these is Sturgate Airfield **[MLI50912]**, located at the western side of the Principal Site. The airfield was originally opened in 1944 and was used until 1946 before it was reopened in 1952 until 1964. The airfield was built as a Class A airfield, consisting of three crossing runways, surrounded by a peri-track, with a technical area in the south-west corner. When the airfield opened during the Second World War, the site was used as a bomber command station. During its post-war operations in the 1950s and 1960s, it was used by the US Airforce. The eastern end of the main runway, taxiways, the airfield's concrete perimeter track and several dispersal areas extend into the western side of the Principal Site.
- 4.199 A second non-designated heritage asset comprising a complex of Second World War structures, is located within the northern boundary of the Principal Site **[MLI80678]**. The complex included a searchlight battery, a gun emplacement, possible accommodation buildings and a gatehouse or guardroom. The complex was located in a field to the south of Harpswell Lane; the searchlight is thought to have been situated in the centre of the field, while the associated buildings and gun emplacement were located to the south.
- 4.200 A Second World War aircraft crash site **[MLI88526]** is also located approximately 560m northeast of the Principal Site. The aircraft, a Handley Page Hampden bomber from 144 Squadron, crashed on the 17th of April 1940 during take-off from RAF Hemswell.
- 4.201 Other features of the modern landscape include extant buildings. A former blacksmith's forge **[MLI126001]** in Hemswell consists of a single storey stone building, adjacent to the former blacksmith's house. The Glentworth War Memorial is located in the churchyard of the Church of St Michael **[MLI125234]**. The monument was constructed in 1921 and consists of a rough-hewn grey granite Celtic cross with a crusader's cross.
- 4.202 Finally, at the western end of the Cable Route Corridor stands Cottam Power Station **[MNT25450]**, designed by Yorke Rosenberg Mardall Architects and built between 1964 and 1968. The complex is one of the Trentside chain of 2000mw station and features four 500mw turbines within the engine house and a grouping of eight 375 feet high cooling towers and one 650ft chimney included in the NHER entry. The whole power plant is enveloped in a bright, amber-coloured aluminium sheeting and is visible across the length of the Scheme.

Undated Assets

- 4.203 There are 39 non-designated HER entries of unknown date recorded within the 1km study area. Of these assets 14 are located within the Scheme Boundary.
- 4.204 Many of the undated assets consist of archaeological features identified through cropmarks, soil marks and earthworks, which may provide evidence for past settlement of the landscape. Within the Principal Site boundary these comprise:
- A cropmark and earthwork enclosure [**MLI53953**] located in the north-eastern part of the Site;
 - A possible trackway or boundary near the centre of the Site [**MLI53951**];
 - A possible soilmark of a linear boundary in the southeast corner of the Site [**MLI54000**]; and
 - Cropmarks of two sides of a rectangular ditched enclosure are located to the north-west of Billyards Farm [**MLI51010**].
- 4.205 The A631 Harpswell Lane [**MLI53954**], which runs along the northern boundary of the Principal Site is also identified by the LHER as a former major routeway of unknown date. The routeway would have formed a cross-road with Roman Ermine Street at Caenby Corner.
- 4.206 Within the Cable Route Corridor, an extensive landscape of cropmarks representing settlement and agricultural field systems have also been recorded, with a notable concentration located in fields to the northwest and west of Cottam. These include:
- A earthwork mound [**MLI52497**] and remains of a fishpond [**MLI52484**] recorded on historic mapping south of Marton;
 - An incomplete, asymmetric, curvilinear enclosure, 180m by 100m, defined in places by two parallel ditches, [**MNT6178**]. Three small, circular enclosures, some incomplete, and with an average diameter of 8m were recorded within the enclosure and may be hut circles. A discontinuous, sinuous linear feature, 250m in length and defined by two parallel ditches, may represent a trackway;
 - Three parallel ditches running between Headstead Bank and Overcoat Lane [**MNT6179**];
 - A ditch-defined, sub-circular enclosure measuring 30m by 25m with an entrance to the north-west has also been recorded east of South Leverton [**MNT6176**];
 - Linear features, probably field boundaries [**MNT4983**], recorded east of South Leverton; and
 - A further undated enclosure has been recorded in Harpswell [**MLI53953**].
- 4.207 Six undated assets relate to the use and management of the River Trent and comprise self-closing clapper gates located along the banks of the river. These gates are unique to the navigable sections of the Trent with Clapper Gate 31 [**MNT27760**] and Clapper Gate 30 [**MNT27759**] being located within the Cable Route Corridor. Clapper gates 27-29 and 32 [**MNT27756**; **MNT27757**; **MNT27758** and **MNT27761**] are located in the wider 1km study area.

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

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

4.209 Undated earthworks that may specifically be associated with medieval land use include a possible moat southwest of Marton **[MLI52483]** and possible ridge and furrow **[MNT6104]** and earthworks in the grounds of the manor house in Rampton **[MNT6714]**.

4.210 Evidence for undated historic quarrying identified through historic mapping has been recorded in the form of two former sand pits, on the 1956 OS map **[MLI53945; MLI53946]** and evidence of quarrying **[MLI116361]**.

4.211 Grave slabs of unknown date were also recorded in the walls of St Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow **[MLI50921]**.

4.212 Finds of unknown date comprise a small whetstone **[MLI51352]** found in Springthorpe, and several coins and a statuette recorded north of Fenton High House **[MLI53800]**.

Historic Map Regression

4.213 The historic map regression consists of reviewing available mapping of the Site using the tithe maps and the 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.

4.214 The landscape recorded in the mid-19th century on the Springthorpe (1838) and Glentworth (1842) tithe maps reveals a predominantly agricultural landscape. The fields on the Springthorpe tithe are sub-divided into thin rectilinear fields, in use as arable land (Figure 5). The fieldscape recorded on the Glentworth tithe map (Figure 6) at the eastern end of the Site records a pattern of larger rectilinear fields. The villages on the tithe maps are also recorded as small, nucleated settlements.

4.215 The 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Figures 7–14) indicate a continuation of the agricultural landscape of the Site, dominated by rectilinear-shaped fields of varying sizes with isolated farms interspersed throughout the area. The settlements recorded on the First Edition OS maps continue to be small, each concentrated around a central church. Prominent buildings are also labelled on the OS maps, including manor houses and associated landscapes. Glentworth Hall is recorded at the north-western side of the village, with gardens to the north and surrounding parkland with plantations and a fishpond. Further north in Harpswell, a three-sided moat and 'the serpentine' water feature is recorded, highlighting the site of the former manor of Harpswell.

4.216 The landscape remained agricultural in nature into the 20th century. The 1907 Second Edition OS maps of the Site (Figures 15-23), record little change between the 19th century, with the field pattern remaining mostly unchanged and the surrounding settlements similarly unaltered. The field systems remained rectilinear in form throughout the 20th century, with some amalgamation of smaller fields. Much of the road layout recorded on the 19th century maps also survive. By 1945, the settlements remained small and with relatively unchanged road patterns. In Glentworth, the village was still sparsely populated and rural, although several areas of plantation around Glentworth Hall had been removed. The field pattern retained its rectilinear style, although with some amalgamation of smaller fields.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

4.217 Most of the region of the Scheme is part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Project for Lincolnshire, which commenced in 2008 and was completed in September 2011. It used GIS mapping to categorise and characterise the landscape of the county over time. The process involved the definition of landscape types which were used to categorise all portions of the landscape. These were then grouped into ‘character zones’ of coherent landscape blocks which were, in turn, grouped into larger ‘character areas’, the largest landscape components of the study.

4.218 Most of the area of the Scheme (redline boundary and study area) falls into **TVL1: The Trent Valley (The Northern Cliff Foothills)**. The landscape of this zone is described as largely flat, with a gentle upward slope from the River Trent in the west to the foot of the Northern Cliff in the east. The level topography allows wide views of large features in the landscape, especially the large power station on the west bank of the Trent whose exhaust plumes can be seen across the zone. The largest settlement in the zone is Gainsborough, a historic town situation on the east bank of the River Trent. The fields in the zone comprise a balanced mix of types – close to the historic settlements there is a preponderance of surviving ancient enclosures characterised by small field sizes. Away from the settlements there are a number of ancient enclosures of larger size which seem to be associated with specific isolated farmsteads. There is also strong survival of planned enclosure landscapes across the character zone, and the modern fields, produced through a process of consolidation in the 20th century, seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the underlying planned enclosures. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have a strong east to west orientation, evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation.

4.219 A small area to the far northeast edge of the Principal Site falls into **NCL3: The Northern Cliff (The Cliff Edge Airfields)**. There is some survival of planned enclosure landscapes across the character zone, particularly in the north. The modern fields, produced through the process of consolidation in the 20th century seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the underlying planned enclosures. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have a strong east to west orientation, evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation. The settlements in the character zone are all in the western half of the zone, arranged along the base break of slope of the cliff. They are nucleated in nature and are typically arranged in an irregular spaced north to

south alignment. None of the settlements have expanded much beyond their historic cores and have little peripheral modern development.

- 4.220 A small area of the Scheme (Cable Route Corridor Site), to the west of the River Trent lies within Nottinghamshire. The Nottinghamshire HLC project was carried out between 1998 and 1999. A Countryside Appraisal had previously been carried out for the county, which identified ten Regional Character Areas. Research carried out in the process of describing the history of these areas was the basis on which the HLC was begun. Creation of polygons was carried out using the modern map base, informed by previous analysis of historic mapping (primarily George Sanderson's map of Twenty Miles Round Mansfield of 1835). The result was a set of GIS files covering 15 identified landscape components. These were further described and analysed in an associated report. The report and compiled maps were made available via the County Council's website.
- 4.221 The following Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characters are present within the study area of the Scheme which extends into Nottinghamshire.

Category	Definition
Patterns reflecting open fields	Field patterns with strong linear dominants, often sinuous, which demonstrably, or probably, originated in enclosures of strips, combinations of strips, or furlongs in open fields. Lacking the narrowness of fossilised open fields, these reflect the layouts of open fields.
Regularly laid out large geometric field patterns	Field patterns involving large geometric enclosures of a type commonly associated with parliamentary enclosures
Irregular geometric field patterns	Field patterns involving geometric layouts which are less regular (i.e. less linear or rectangular) than 'patterns reflecting open fields'. Again, may be associated frequently with parliamentary enclosures.
Semi-regular field patterns	Field patterns which are loosely geometric in layout, involving linear, rectangular or square arrangements, but which are less sharply defined than 'patterns reflecting open fields' – with field boundaries which may waver or be discontinuous over distance (short linear dominants) and are usually smaller in scale.
Modern, modified field patterns	Fields in which the earlier patterns shown on the 19 th Century map are no longer present, or no longer readable or have been radically reorganised. Frequently, but not entirely, associated with responses to post World War II agricultural policies and technology.
Parks and Gardens	Parks and gardens on English Heritage Register (or otherwise known). In this instance this is the Park and Garden associated with Rampton Hall (MNT2616 and MNT26833)

Category**Definition**

Major Historic Settlement

Extent of historic cores of settlement. In this instance this includes the cores of Cottam and Rampton.

4.222 Whilst all of these HLC types are present within the study area of the Scheme the dominant one (accounting for 54% of the area of the Scheme within Nottinghamshire) is that of 'modern, modified field patterns'. The next largest area (13%) is 'regular laid out large geometric field patterns'. The remaining five HLC types are small areas accounting altogether for the remaining 33%.

5. Assessment of Baseline

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

Previous Ground Disturbance

- 5.2 The Scheme extends across a 16km area of rural Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, with a pattern of arable fields and pasture separated by hedgerows, tree lined shelter belts and small dispersed areas of woodland.
- 5.3 The fields of the Principal Site have certainly been in agricultural use since the early medieval period, if not earlier, and ground disturbance is expected to be limited to varying degrees of plough damage, with localised areas of medieval ridge and furrow, modern deep ploughing and the installation of field drains resulting in higher levels of attrition of any surviving buried archaeological deposits.
- 5.4 Modern impacts likely to have caused further localised areas of disturbance include the construction of Sturgate airfield; the runway, taxiway and perimeter track in particular are likely to have truncated or disturbed any archaeological remains present on the western side of the Site, and the construction of the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline and the Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield replacement gas main, the linear easements of which will have truncated or removed buried archaeological remains.
- 5.5 The Cable Route Corridor extends across an almost exclusively agricultural landscape where ground disturbance is limited to centuries of ploughing and the linear easements of buried services and utilities such as the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline.

Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 5.6 This section assesses the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains and surface artefacts to be present within the Scheme Boundary. The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available at the time of writing and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Scheme Boundary and surrounding study area, and the historical and cartographic evidence presented in the baseline. The lack of instances of particular archaeological periods within The Scheme and study areas may reflect limited archaeological investigation to date, rather than a real absence of activity.
- 5.7 The geographical extent of the Scheme means that the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains is not uniform. The baseline evidence demonstrates that the Scheme extends across relatively densely occupied, multi-period archaeological landscape, within which it has been possible to identify a number of specific foci of past settlement activity. The assessment of archaeological potential is therefore presented by chronological period.

Palaeolithic (c. 700,000 – 10,000 BC)

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

Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 5.9 Mesolithic activity within the study area is limited, despite the proximity of the Scheme to the Rivers Trent and Witham. Evidence for Mesolithic activity within the study area is limited to a single findspot of Mesolithic flint artefacts is recorded in the northwest corner of the Principal Site and with a further findspot recorded during archaeological investigations within the 1km study area at Rampton Quarry.
- 5.10 The baseline evidence indicates that the potential for discovering previously unrecorded archaeological remains of Mesolithic date within the limits of the Scheme is **low**.

Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,200 BC)

- 5.11 Evidence for Neolithic activity within the study area and Scheme Boundary comprised for the most part isolated findspots of stone or flint axes and one archaeological feature (a pit) recorded during an archaeological investigation south of the Cable Route Corridor at Little London, Torksey Lock.
- 5.12 A single findspot of a polished stone axe is recorded within the northwest corner of the Principal Site, with several further findspots recorded beyond the Scheme limits near Springthorpe providing possible evidence for settlement activity in the vicinity. Within the Cable Route Corridor artefactual remains are absent, but there is evidence for the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains within buried peat deposits recorded during geoarchaeological investigations on the floodplain of the River Trent east of Cottam.
- 5.13 The potential for discovering previously unknown Neolithic remains within the limits of the Scheme is assessed as being **medium**.

Bronze Age (c. 2,200 – 800 BC)

- 5.14 The Bronze Age is poorly represented within study area and limited to findspots of copper alloy with no known finds recorded within the boundary of the Scheme. In the wider 1km study area are four findspots of copper alloy/bronze axes and a single pit containing a Beaker providing some evidence for a human presence in the landscape during this period. Localised peat deposits discovered at the Lincoln Golf Club also indicate that there is some potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains within the floodplain of the River Trent.
- 5.15 The limited evidence for Bronze Age activity within the study area may be a reflection of the lack of systematic archaeological investigation across the area, and it is possible that at least some of the undated cropmarks attributed as 'possibly late prehistoric' relate to Bronze Age settlement. The potential for

previously unknown archaeological remains and artefacts of Bronze Age date within the Scheme Boundary is therefore **uncertain**.

Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 43)

- 5.16 Evidence for Iron Age settlement within the 1km study area and Scheme Boundary is represented by cropmarks representing enclosed farmsteads, trackways and boundary ditches, while a small number of archaeological investigations provide more definitive evidence of rural settlement sites.
- 5.17 With the Principal Site the cropmark of a late prehistoric enclosure and Late Iron Age remains recorded during archaeological monitoring within the easement for the Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield replacement gas main indicate that at least one farmstead may be present within the central part of the Site. Within the Cable Route Corridor, evidence for a number of possible Late Iron Age settlements are evidenced by cropmarks in the fields to the north and west Cottam.
- 5.18 The numerous undated cropmarks within both the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor are characteristic of prehistoric settlement and suggest that the Iron Age landscape of the study area was relatively densely settled, as is seen west of the River Trent in the area surrounding Cottam and Rampton. For this reason, the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains of Iron Age date within the Scheme Boundary is assessed as being **high**, with particular foci within the Principal Site and at the western end of the Cable Route Corridor.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.19 The Scheme extends across the rural hinterland north of the Roman *Lindum Colonia*, with the major Roman roads of Ermine Street and Tillbridge Lane, with its crossing of the River Trent and the Fosse Dyke to the south providing a focus of rural settlement. Three Roman small towns are recorded within the study area beyond which would have lain a pattern of dispersed farmsteads of varying size and economic status, some of which display continuity of settlement from the Late Iron Age.
- 5.20 Within the Principal Site evidence for Roman settlement is limited to a small number of ditches indicative of field boundaries recorded during archaeological monitoring in advance of the Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield replacement gas main. Within the Cable Route Corridor there is more extensive evidence for Roman activity with farmsteads or settlement remains being recorded in the form of cropmarks and associated finds scatters and to the east and southeast of Marton and during archaeological investigations south of Marton Road, Stow.
- 5.21 Further Roman farmsteads and field systems have also been recorded in the vicinity of the Cable Route Corridor west of Marton with a particular focus surrounding the scheduled Roman fort and small town straddling TillBridge Lane, to the south of Marton and at the western end of route within Rampton Quarry.
- 5.22 The baseline evidence suggests that the land within the Scheme Boundary, the Cable Route Corridor in particular, and wider study area was populated by a number of small agricultural settlements. As result the potential for encountering previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains and artefacts from this period is considered to be **high**.

Early Medieval (410 – 1066)

- 5.23 No evidence for early or middle Saxon settlement is recorded within the 1km study area. In contrast, a pattern of late Saxon rural settlement is well represented with many of the villages surrounding the scheme having early medieval origins as evidence by their churches, including the important Saxon minster at Stow. The landscape at this time would have been more wooded with a patch work of agricultural fields surrounding the villages.
- 5.24 Evidence for early medieval activity within the Scheme Boundary itself is limited with no remains recorded within the Principal Site and just two records within the Cable Route Corridor. The first is the site of the Viking Winter Camp located on raised bluff overlooking the River Trent north of Torksey, the northern part of which extends across the Cable Route Corridor. Geophysical survey of the area within the Cable Route Corridor has recorded multiple undated anomalies which may represent an enclosure ditch, multiple pits and possible sunken featured structures (which are typical of the early medieval period). The other record of early medieval remains within the Cable Route Corridor is a scatter of pottery recorded in fields north of Normanby by Stow.
- 5.25 Based on this evidence the potential for encountering previously unknown remains of early medieval date within the Scheme Boundary is with, the exception of the Viking Winter Camp at Torksey, considered to be **low**.
- 5.26 Where the Cable Route Corridor crosses through the northern periphery of the Viking Winter Camp, the presence of undated geophysical anomalies suggests that the potential for encountering buried remains or artefacts of early medieval date is considered to be **high**.

Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 5.27 There is extensive evidence for medieval settlement across the study area, as represented by the pattern of modern villages, many of which are located close to the Scheme Boundary such as the spring line villages of Hemswell, Harpswell, Glentworth and Fillingham, which together with Springthorpe and Heapham surround the Principal Site and Normanby by Stow, Stow Park, Marton and Cottam along the Cable Route Corridor. The land within the Scheme Boundary would have lain within the open field systems surrounding these villages as is evidenced by the widespread remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, both with the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor.
- 5.28 Within the Principal Site, there are also cropmarks and artefact scatters which suggest that remains associated with the deserted medieval village of 'Thorpe' or 'Glentworth Thorpe', several medieval moated sites, one possibly a park keeper' lodge associated with the Wray's deer park, and park pale may survive within the Scheme Boundary.
- 5.29 As a result, the potential for discovering previously unrecorded medieval remains within the limits of the Scheme is assessed as being **high**.

Post-Medieval (1540 – 1900)

- 5.30 The post-medieval landscape of the study area remained agricultural even following the enclosure of the medieval open fields from the mid-18th century onwards. As with earlier periods the land within the Scheme Boundary remained

in agricultural use, on the periphery of the well-established rural villages. The post-medieval landscape is characterised by post-enclosure blocks of ridge and furrow, field boundaries and the sites of former and extant farm buildings a number of which are located within the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor. Other post-medieval land uses such as sand extraction, brick making and flood defences alongside the River Trent are also recorded within the Scheme Boundary.

- 5.31 The baseline evidence indicates that the potential for discovering previously unrecorded archaeological remains of post-medieval date within the limits of the Scheme is **high**.

Modern (1901 – present)

- 5.32 The modern agricultural landscape of the study area is dominated by a pattern of medium and large size fields many of which were consolidated to enable the use of modern mechanised farming techniques. Another key aspects of the modern landscape are the airfields of the First and Second World Wars and at the western end of the Cable Route Corridor the Cottam Power Station.
- 5.33 The potential for previously unrecorded modern remains is, with the exception of the extant and buried Second World War remains associated with Sturgate airfield and the anti-aircraft and search light battery within the western and northern part of the Principal Site, considered **low**.

Assessment of Value

- 5.34 The NPPF stresses the importance of identifying and assessing the significance of any heritage asset and its setting that may be affected by the Scheme. Once significance has been established, the impact of any proposal can be appropriately assessed. Heritage assets and events are shown on Figures 1 - 3.

Designated Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor

- 5.35 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the limits of the Principal Site or Cable Route Corridor.

Within the 3km Study Area

- 5.36 There are a total of 18 Scheduled Monuments within the 3km study area, nine of which are located within 1km of the Scheme Boundary.
- 5.37 Harpswell Hall [**NHLE 1019068**], located about 200m to the east and 200m to the north of the Principal Site, on the west facing escarpment and spring line of the limestone ridge. Harpswell Hall was a post-medieval house, dating to the early 17th century, with formal gardens and a park overlying a settlement of Saxon origins. There were originally two manors, both in the possession of the Whichcote family, who in the late 16th or early 17th century partially removed the village to create the house and gardens. The monument includes the earthwork and surviving buried foundation remains of Harpswell Hall, demolished in the mid-19th century. The remains of the formal gardens, ornamental moat and sunken garden dating between the early 16th and mid-18th centuries and part of the earlier medieval settlement, are visible as earthworks. During alterations

undertaken in the mid-18th century, alterations to a stream leading to the ornamental moat included the widening of the stream to produce a serpentine water feature (the meandering now defunct watercourse extending to the south-east is not included in the scheduling but is recorded as a non-designated asset **[MLI51005]**). The remains of the medieval village of Harpswell were surveyed in 1978 **[ELI372]**, recovering a small volume of medieval pottery. The extent of the non-designated asset **[MLI51004]** recorded on the LHER extend further west of the scheduled monument towards the Principal Site. The setting of the various scheduled features includes the visual and spatial interrelationships between them, with each element contributing towards the appreciation and understanding of the monument. Beyond this, the primary setting of the assets includes the small settlement of modern Harpswell to the immediate north and east and open agricultural land to the west and south - which is largely unchanged in aspect from the late 1800s. The Grade I listed Church of St Chad **[NHLE 1309029]** lies a short distance to the north-east contributing to the setting and medieval associations of the scheduled monument which add to its considerable historic and archaeological interest.

- 5.38 Moated Manorial Complex immediately north-west of Elm Tree Farm **[NHLE 1016920]** is situated approximately 800m to the west of the Principal Site. This medieval complex represents one of two foci of settlement at Heapham overlying an earlier medieval field system. The scheduled monument comprises the extant earthwork remains of the complex include a moated platform, or island, with a series of earthwork features (Plates 13 and 14), including square ditched enclosures and remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation covering an area measuring approximately 310m by 240m. The moated island takes the form of a roughly square platform, completely enclosed by a water-filled moat, with fragments of stone on the northern edge of the island indicating that the remains of structures survive. The moated island is surrounded by a complex of linked ditches, channels and ponds which formed a water management system. The channels may represent the original northern limits of the manorial complex, within which ancillary structures, paddocks, and gardens associated with the manor house would have been located. In addition to the surviving earthworks the scheduled monument preserves the buried archaeological remain of the manorial complex, including the potential for waterlogged organic remains. These remains will provide an insight into domestic and economic activity on the site. The rural setting of the scheduled monument is enclosed within a single field surrounded by mature, tree lined hedgerows which allow filtered views across the surrounding agricultural fields, which to the east contain the further earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, Elm Tree Farm and the village of Sturgate to the northwest. Within the monument the visual and spatial interrelationships between the elements of the manorial complex contribute to the appreciation and understanding of the monument. As a well-preserved example of a medieval moated manorial complex, the scheduled monument has significant historical and archaeological interest providing evidence for how medieval landscape developed and interrelated, contributing to the high value of the asset.
- 5.39 The Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm **[NHLE 1020196]** is located directly to the south of manorial complex **[NHLE 1016920]**, and approximately 700m west of the Principal Site. Dating to the 19th century, it survives as a complete standing two storey brick structure in which most internal features are preserved intact, including a full range of nest boxes. The architectural and historic interest of scheduled monument is enhanced by the survival of below ground archaeological

deposits relating to its construction and use preserving valuable evidence for the way in which dovecotes were used at agricultural sites such as this. Its location within the rural farmstead of Elm Tree Farm where it forms part of a group of contemporary farm buildings forms the setting of the dovecote.

- 5.40 The Cross in All Saints churchyard **[NHLE 1018290]** is located in Heapham approximately 800m to the west of the Principal Site. The remains of the cross base, also Grade II listed **[NHLE 1359478]**, are situated within the churchyard of the Grade I listed Church of All Saints **[NHLE 1064048]**. The monument is a rare example of a medieval standing cross with a circular base believed to be standing in its original position. The below ground remains of the burial socket of the cross are believed to survive with minimal disturbance indicating that archaeological deposits relating to its construction and use survive intact, providing significant historical and archaeological interest. The setting of the monument is directly associated with the immediate location in the churchyard and its relationship with the church which contribute to its high value.
- 5.41 Coates Medieval Settlement and Moated Site **[NHLE 1016979]**. The small settlement of Coates on the edge of the 1km study area southeast of the Cable Route Corridor was once a more substantial medieval settlement. The scheduled monument comprised two separate areas of protection. The first, and smaller of the two areas lies adjacent to the churchyard of the Grade I listed Church of St Edith **[NHLE 1146742]**, which dates from the 12th century. This part of the monument includes an ‘L-shaped’ water filled moat, raised platform and low earthworks indicating the presence of buried archaeological deposits. These features represent the remains of a moated manorial complex, possibly a grange of Welbeck Abbey established in the late 12th century and is believed to have been constructed on the site of the earlier medieval settlement. The second larger area is located to the east of the moated complex and encompasses the main area of medieval settlement remains. These comprise a series of substantial earthworks and associated buried archaeological remains, including a linear hollow way, possibly the original road through the village, rectangular ditched enclosures representing house plots with the earth-covered remains of houses and outbuildings arranged either side of the main street. To the north of the houses lie a series of larger rectangular enclosures with low earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation are evident; these represent paddocks laid out in the medieval period over earlier arable land. At the eastern end of the settlement, immediately to the west of Grange Farm, another area of ridge and furrow cultivation define the only surviving furlong of the once extensive pattern of open fields that surrounded the medieval village. The surviving upstanding earthworks and associated buried archaeological deposits preserve evidence for layout, development and economy of the settlement and its place in the wider medieval landscape. These two areas of the scheduled monument, together with St Edith’s church, contribute to each other’s setting, providing evidence of their original medieval context and the historic landscape. The rural setting of the scheduled monument contributes to the considerable historic and archaeological interest of this high value asset.
- 5.42 Site of a College and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church **[NHLE 1012976]** situated approximately 500m from the south-west and west of the Cable Route Corridor within the village of Stow, the monument designation is centred around the Grade I listed Church of St Mary **[NHLE1146624]**. The site is multi-layered with the designation including the collegiate and abbey church, founded in the

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

- 5.43 The Medieval Bishop's Palace and Deer Park, Stow Park **[NHLE 1019229]** is situated south of the Cable Route Corridor at approximately 600m at its closest point, about 170m to the south of Till Bridge Lane. The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln (nearest the Cable Route Corridor), together with associated fishponds, water features and deer park which is split into two additional areas of protection. The moated site on which the palace stood, is raised about 2m above the surrounding ground level, on gently sloping ground overlooking the Trent valley to the south and west. The site is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring about 75m by 85m. On its western side, a causeway represented the principal medieval access to the palace. No standing remains of the medieval palace survive, however the buried remains of the domestic and service buildings of the palace will survive below the platform, which is surrounded by a substantial moat, 3m in depth beyond which lies an outer bank. The medieval deer park associated with the palace formerly occupied an area of about 275ha extending southwards from the moated site. The surviving remains of the park pale are evidenced by linear banks, protected within the schedule in two areas, 1.5km and 1km to the south-west and south-east of the moated site respectively. These earthworks are the only surviving features of a formerly extensive landscape feature. The setting of the bishop's palace and deer park is defined by its immediate location within a rural landscape which is still largely preserved. The monuments relationship with other medieval settlements, such as Stow and the remains of the deserted medieval village of Stow Park, also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding its position in the landscape. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its value. The high value of this asset is primarily derived from the historic and archaeological interest preserved by the earthworks and buried archaeological deposits and documentary sources contributing to the understanding of the monument its construction, layout and use of the palace buildings in addition to the social and economic activity on the site.
- 5.44 The Roman Fort, south of Littleborough Lane **[NHLE1004935]** is a scheduled monument located approximately 680m northwest of the Cable Route Corridor west of Marton. The monument consists of the buried archaeological remains of a 1st or 2nd century fortification, likely an auxiliary fort visible as cropmarks. The

remains of the fort survive as three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure with rounded corners, defined by two parallel ditches between 2m and 3.5m across, with a visible break in both the internal and external ditches on its eastern side, likely indicating a gateway. The value of the fort is therefore, principally derived from its archaeological and historic interest, with the surviving buried archaeological deposits retaining significant potential to inform the understanding of its construction, use, nature of occupation and role in the Roman military advance northwards through Lincolnshire. The strategic location of the fort overlooking the crossing of Tillbridge Lane at the fording point on the Trent and close proximity to the Roman roadside settlement north of Tillbridge Lane and the scheduled Roman town of *Segelocum* on the western bank of the River Trent provide a strong historic and group value, which is further enhanced by the rarity of such military features in the East Midlands during this period. The setting of the fort is defined by its positioning on the high ground with open views of the hinterland along the Roman road. It also has a functional setting as it was likely built to defend the river crossing at *Segelocum* Roman town to the west as well as the surrounding hinterland. The fort's setting and its close association with other features of Roman date in the wider landscape, particularly the Roman road, contributes to its significance.

- 5.45 Fleet Plantation Moated Site **[NHLE 1008594]** dates from the medieval period and is located approximately 90m to the south of the Cable Route Corridor, about 165m south of Cottam Power Station. The monument consists of a well-defined moat with ditches, up to ten metres wide and two metres deep, enclosing a square area roughly 70m along each side. Brick and tile evidence indicate the presence of a 16th or 17th century building on the site overlaying an earlier timber building. Across the moat, remains of a causeway are evident along the north side. The rural setting of this monument has been considerably diminished by the presence of Cottam Power Station a short distance to the north. However, the immediate setting of the monument is the woodland which entirely surrounds it with the site heavily overgrown, such that the asset cannot be readily understood or appreciated in its historic context. Although the setting makes a minimal contribution to the monument's value, its archaeological features and remains survive well as a good example of a small domestic site justifying the monument's high value status.
- 5.46 The remaining eight scheduled monuments are located within the overlapping with the 3km study area.
- 5.47 *Segelocum* Roman town **[NHLE 1003669]** is a scheduled monument located approximately 1.9km northwest of the Cable Route Corridor. The monument is visible on aerial photographs and is thought to extend over an area of approximately 400m by 300m. Within the scheduled area, there is a crossroads meeting of four roads, defined by a ditch on either side. Within the quadrants created by the crossroads, there are recti-linear subdivisions. Parts of 1st century timber buildings have been found during excavations within the scheduled area, as well as two kilns and a small domed oven, along with building debris, coins and pottery dating to the late 1st to later 4th centuries AD. Investigations have found it impossible to define the limits of the settlement or to determine whether it had defences or military occupation. Aerial photography undertaken in 2005 showed the site clearly as ditched cropmarks with a parch mark showing the course of a Roman road south of the settlement. Additional ditches and enclosures are visible, along with numerous pits of varying sizes. Geophysical

survey carried out in 2016 within and around the scheduled monument identified a number of features of the Roman town including the recti-linear subdivisions and roads. The survey also confirmed that there were significant levels of settlement activity beyond the previously understood limits of the settlement, and therefore beyond the area of the scheduled monument. The significance of the Scheduled Monument is therefore derived from its archaeological interest. The setting of the Roman town is defined by its location on the Tillbridge Lane Roman Road, adjacent to the crossing point of the River Trent which would have provided important transport links to the town. Other Roman assets located within proximity to the town, including a Roman fort, and multiple Roman rural settlements located along the Roman road, also form part of the setting of the town as they contribute to the understanding of the position and context of the Roman town and its location within a wider landscape of Roman settlement activity. The setting of the Roman town therefore contributes to the high value of the monument which is primarily derived from the archaeological interest of the buried archaeological deposits.

- 5.48 Torksey Castle [**NHLE 1005056**] is also a Grade I listed building (see [**NHLE 1064079**]), located on the eastern bank of the River Trent approximately 1.6km to the southeast of the Cable Route Corridor. A detailed description is currently not available with the NHLE entry being generated from an old county number. The listed building entry records that Torksey Castle comprises the ruined remains of a country house built by Sir Robert Jermyn in 1560. It was slater slighted in during the Civil War. The surviving structure comprises the west facade and part of the rear wall constructed from limestone rubble, red brick in English bond, all with ashlar dressings and some diaper work in blue brick headers. The facade survives to a height of three storeys and has four octagonal towers, with a central entrance gap. The high value of the monument is derived primarily from the historical and archaeological interest of the upstanding remains and buried archaeological deposits which contribute to the understanding of the monument's construction, layout and use of the high-status residence, in addition to the social and economic activity on the site, and to a lesser degree the surviving architectural interest. The waterfront setting of the monument overlooking the River Trent and rural landscape beyond has been eroded by the construction of Cottam Power Station reducing its contribution to its value.
- 5.49 The Site of the medieval town of Torksey [**NHLE 1004991**] is situated on a gravel rise on the easter bank of the River Trent at its confluence with the Fosse Dyke, approximately 1.5km east of the wester end of the Cable Route Corridor at Cottam Power Station. A detailed description is currently not available with the NHLE entry being generated from an old county number. However, the LHER records that the monument extends across two fields in which 19th century documentary sources record the location of as many as 57 houses. The remains of a timber building and pottery kiln were excavated in 1960. Torksey was an ecclesiastical centre and major centre of pottery production with important trade links to Lincoln via the Fosse Dyke. The considerable archaeological and historic interest which afford the monument it high value are derived from the potential of the buried archaeological deposits to inform the understanding of the spatial layout and development of the medieval town, the domestic, social and economic activity within the settlement in addition to evidence for material culture, trade, industrial and agricultural practices and the daily lives of the inhabitants. The once largely rural, riverside setting of the monument has to a degree been

diminished by modern development particularly the construction of Cottam Power Station. However, the location of the town, within the wider landscape and its relationship with other medieval settlements in its hinterland can still be understood and contribute to the value of the monument.

- 5.50 Site of medieval preceptory and settlement remains, Temple Garth preceptory medieval settlement **[NHLE 1007689]**. The monument is situated at Temple Garth Farm, Willoughton, 2.4km northeast of the Scheme Boundary and includes the remains of the preceptory of the Knights Templars. Founded in the mid-12th century it became the richest of the English preceptories, acting as an administrative centre for the Templars' estates in north Lincolnshire it was finally dissolved in 1540. The monument survives as a series of earthworks and the buried archaeological remains of the inner precinct of the preceptory, within which lie the main preceptory buildings including a chapel, living quarters and ancillary domestic and agricultural buildings. Immediately south an extension of the inner precinct survives as a roughly square enclosure measuring approximately 100m by 100m and linked by a causeway. This enclosure subdivided into smaller closes for domestic cultivation such as gardens and orchards. To the east and west of the preceptory lie the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, while further south are earthworks considered to represent part of the remains of an earlier, secular settlement which pre-dates the preceptory. The earthwork remains and buried archaeological deposits of the preceptory, and medieval settlement have largely been under pasture since the preceptory was dissolved and has never been excavated. This high level of survival for below-ground remains is supported by historic documents, providing valuable evidence of the relationship of the preceptory to the settlement which preceded it, as well as to the field systems and other features of surrounding the medieval landscape. The archaeological and historic interest derived from these contribute to the high value of the scheduled monument.

Monks Garth moated site **[NHLE 1011456]** is located on the northern side of the village of Willoughton, 2.9km northeast of the Principal Site. The monument comprises a series of earthwork and buried archaeological remains of a medieval moated site. The earthworks include a moated platform at the centre of which is a rectangular hollow surrounded on three sides by a linear bank which represent the remains of a building; a pair of ponds and other water-control features, and a group of ditched enclosures considered to represent the boundaries of small closes used for cultivation or as animal enclosures associated with the moated site. The archaeological and historical interest which contribute to the high value of the monument are derived from the well preserved earthworks which retain the spatial relationships between the individual elements of the moated site and the below ground remains, particularly waterlogged deposits within the moat and ponds which have a high potential for the survival for organic remains.

- 5.51 Site of Heynings Priory **[NHLE 1008685]** is situated on the edge of the 3km study area to the northwest of the Cable Route Corridor. The monument comprises the remains of the medieval nunnery of Heynings, a priory of Cistercian nuns founded after 1135 and dissolved in 1539. Earthworks and buried archaeological remains of the inner precinct of the nunnery include a slightly raised platform which preserves remains of the conventual buildings evidenced by buried stone wall foundations and finds of medieval pottery and tile. A number of burials have been recorded adjacent to the extant farm buildings and mark the site of the conventual cemetery. The outer precinct of the nunnery is located immediately

north of the inner precinct and survives as a series of earthworks representing the remains of monastic outbuildings and barn. The historic and archaeological interest of the monument are primarily derived from the well-preserved buried remains, which are largely undisturbed and have never been investigated archaeologically. The considerable potential of these remains to inform the understanding of the layout, use, economy and daily lives of the occupants of the nunnery contribute to its high value.

- 5.52 The deserted village of Dunstall **[NHLE 1004996]** is located just at the edge of and extends beyond the 3km study area, to the north of the Principal Site. A detailed description is currently not available with the NHLE entry being generated from an old county number. The LHER does however note that the monument survives as a series of earthworks and buried archaeological deposits representing a network of sunken roads, rectangular crofts and well-preserved medieval ridge and furrow. The irregularly shaped site of the manor house is also visible surrounded by a large bank. The high value of this monument is derived from the historic and archaeological interest afforded by these well preserved remains and the insight into the domestic and economic activities undertaken and lifestyles of the medieval occupants of the settlement. The rural setting and spatial relationships between the remains of the village and its open field also contribute the value of the monument.
- 5.53 The Gilby medieval settlement and cultivation remains **[NHLE 1016795]** is located approximately 2.6km northwest of the Principal Site extending beyond the 3km study area. The monument encompasses the remains of the medieval settlement of Gilby and its open field system. The village of Gilby, which was established by the early 12th century with documentary sources record it being occupied throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, becoming partly depopulated 1616 and continuing to decline until becoming a farm by 1842. The monument survives a series of substantial earthworks on the south facing slope of small knoll and comprising a north-south aligned hollow way running through the middle of the settlement with four raised rectangular enclosures containing house plots to the west. Earthworks comprising the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation lie to the west, south and east of the house plots representing what was a much more expansive open field system that formerly surrounded the village. Post-medieval enclosure ditches overly the ridge and furrow east of the main street and the centre of the monument a series of depressions mark the position of a group of post-medieval buildings which survived until the early 19th century. The well surviving earthworks and buried remains of Gilby are well supported by documentary evidence from which is derived the historic and archaeological interest and understanding of the domestic and economic activities undertaken on the site throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Gilby's rural setting and spatial interrelationships between the remains of the village and its open field also contribute to this understanding and the high value of the monument.
- 5.54 The Roman town of Owmbly **[NHLE 1004922]** is located just within the 3km study area, to the east of the Principal Site. There is no up-to-date list description available for the monument, the scheduling having been generated from an old county number scheduling record. The A15, which lies on the line of the major Roman road of Ermine Street, runs through the monument. The location and extent of the town, straddling this major Roman routeway, are largely known through crop marks and local findspots. Despite the location of the site within

arable fields, the buried archaeological deposits which comprise the monument retain significant archaeological and historical interest having the potential to inform the understanding of spread of Roman settlement, transportation and trade networks across the East Midlands, the domestic and economic lifestyle of settlements in addition to material culture, industrial and agricultural practices. The monument also provides evidence of the Roman presence in the region which aids the contextualisation for known, and the potential for unknown, Romano-British archaeology within the Scheme footprint.

Conservation Areas

Within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor

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

Within the 3km Study Area

- 5.56 Within the 3km study area there are four conservation areas all of which are defined around the historic core of villages surrounding the Principal Site namely Helmswell, Glentworth, Fillingham and Springthorpe.
- 5.57 Hemswell Conservation Area (2793) is located approximately 630m north-east of the Principal Site and is centred around the Grade II* listed Church of All Saints **[NHLE 1166242]**, with five other listed buildings within its boundary. The character of the village is centred around its historic core, consisting of post-medieval stone buildings bordered by stone walls and hedgerows. The setting of the village comprises the surrounding rural landscape with open fields, which contributes to its character. The A367 lies to the south and south-west of the conservation area, which is lined with trees and hedges, with the road demarcating the northern extent of the Principal Site. Hemswell Conservation Area is of medium value.
- 5.58 Glentworth Conservation Area (2790) is situated around 700m south and east of the Principal Site. The conservation area is centred on the historic medieval core of the village which includes several small clusters of buildings around the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael **[NHLE 1309078]**, with four other Grade II listed buildings located within its boundary. The streets are narrow and curving with featuring stone and brick walls, restricting views and contributing to the character of the village. The setting of the conservation area to the west is of a relatively flat open landscape with fields, trees and hedgerows, whereas to the north the village is screened by small woodland plantations. Glentworth Hall, Grade II* listed **[NHLE 1063348]**, is located a short distance outside the conservation area to the north-west and contributes to the setting and character of the Glentworth Conservation Area, which is of medium value.
- 5.59 Springthorpe Conservation Area (2805) is located approximately 730m west of the Principal Site. It includes and provides the setting for the Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence and St George with Saxon origins **[NHLE 1146616]** and the grade II listed Pond Farm, No. 20 Hill Road **[NHLE 1064061]**, with the focus on the village green. The setting of the village comprises the surrounding rural landscape with open fields, which contribute to its character. Beyond the village core dispersed buildings with larger gardens and wooded areas give way to a flat agricultural landscape contributing to an understanding of the village as a rural settlement. Long views into and out of the conservation area are not a feature of the area and the squat church tower of the Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence

and St George **[NHLE 1146616]** is not a prominent feature of the surrounding landscape. Springthorpe Conservation Area is of medium value.

- 5.60 Fillingham Conservation Area (2785), located approximately 1.4km south-east from the Principal Site, is another small rural settlement concentrated on the historic core of the village and the Grade II* listed Church of St Andrew **[NHLE 1359847]**. A further four Grade II listed buildings, plus the Grade II* listed monument south of the church **[NHLE 1309113]**, are all within the conservation area and contribute to its character. The wider setting which contributes to the value of the conservation area is the Grade I listed Fillingham Castle **[NHLE 1166045]**, which sits in the grounds of the Grade II registered Park and Garden **[NHLE 1000977]**. The Castle is situated on higher ground on the ridge escarpment a short distance to the east, across the B1398, but is largely screened by trees facing the village, except for a view across the landscape to the church tower in the village “*worked deliberately into the composition*” (<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>). Fillingham Lake stretches along the north-west edge of the village, outside the conservation area, contributing to the wider picturesque setting associated with the Castle and the historic village. The lake is screened by trees and hedges restricting views to the north. Fillingham Conservation Area is of medium value.

Listed Buildings

Within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor

- 5.61 There are no listed buildings within the limits of the Principal Site and although none are located within the limits of the Cable Route Corridor four listed buildings are situated on or in close proximity to its boundary. These are:
- Stow Park Station **[NHLE 1064058]** and the Signal Box **[NHLE 1146606]**, both grade II listed, are situated to the east of the village of Marton just south of Tillbridge Lane. The station was built in the mid-19th century with the signal box alongside constructed in 1877, both of yellow brick, to service the extension of the Great Northern Railway from Lincoln to Gainsborough opened in 1849. The signal box ceased functioning in 2014 when the when the rail route was upgraded. Both buildings have group value due to their historic functioning relationship and proximity to one another which forms part of their setting along with the rail line contributing to their medium value.
 - Church of Holy Trinity **[NHLE 1212380]** and the Font **[NHLE 1370089]** are both grade II listed, situated to the north of Cottam Power Station in the village of Cottam. The church has origins dating to the 12th century, with later restorations in the late 19th century including a small bellcote on the western gable. The Font is located half a metre east of the church’s south porch and dates to the 14th century. They are both of medium value due to their architectural and historic interest, with their setting primarily derived from their location within a field and churchyard to the west of the village bounded on all sides by hedgerows reinforcing their rural community function.

Within the 3km Study Area

- 5.62 There are a total of 170 listed buildings within the 3km study area. Including the four listed heritage assets noted above, a further 51 listed buildings are located

within the 1km study area and another 115 listed buildings in the wider 3km study area. These include:

- 15 Grade I listed buildings, including eight within the 1km study area, which are of high value due to their exceptional architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest of national importance.
- 11 Grade II* listed buildings, with three located within 1km of the Principal Site, which retain special architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest and are of high value of national importance.
- The remaining designated assets are all Grade II listed and are of medium value due to their special architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest of regional importance.

- 5.63 Torksey Viaduct over the River Trent [**NHLE 1359456**] is a Grade II* listed 19th century railway viaduct located about 1.2km south of the cable route corridor boundary. It was built by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company to span the River Trent and its flood plain. The western section of the viaduct, spanning the river, comprises two box girder sections supported by a central masonry pier. The eastern section crosses the flood plain and consists of twenty spans carried on trestles formed of hollow cast-iron columns. The viaduct is one of the earliest examples of box girder construction, designed by railway engineer John Fowler, and remains largely unaltered. The setting of the viaduct comprises its position across the River Trent and along the former railway line which has been diminished by the presence of Cottam Power Station to the west. The listed structure derives its high value of national importance as one of the earliest examples of box girder construction by the engineer, John Fowler, representing a complex early railway structure with three different engineering solutions to address the ground and environmental conditions. Its largely complete survival and legibility condition also contribute to its high value.
- 5.64 The village of Glentworth, which has largely been designated a conservation area, is located to the south and east of the Principal Site within the 1km study area. The Church of St Michael [**NHLE 1309078**], a Grade II* listed building is located within the village approximately 600m south of the Site. The church dates to the 11th century with later additions and is constructed of coursed ironstone and limestone rubble with an 11th century west tower. The west tower can be glimpsed throughout the surrounding village, although views of the tower in the wider landscape are partly obscured by mature trees within the village. The church is a surviving example of medieval, religious architecture, constructed in the local vernacular and is of high value.
- 5.65 To the north-west of Glentworth village, outside the conservation area, is Glentworth Hall [**NHLE 1063348**], a Grade II* listed building located approximately 520m south-west of the Principal Site. The hall was built in approximately 1566 with later modifications. It is constructed of coursed limestone rubble to the rear 16th century range and red brick to the front 18th century range. It comprises two storeys and an 11-bay front, with a projected central three bays, crowned with a pediment. The hall is set within surrounding grounds, with associated outbuildings to the north, located on the northern edge of the village. To the north of the hall is the 18th century former stable block [**NHLE 1166094**]. Around Glentworth Hall is a non-designated park. The park was redesigned in 1753 by James Paine, although the work was unfinished. Also within the village are four Grade II listed houses of late 18th and early 19th century

date, constructed of coursed limestone and ironstone rubble, comprising Northlands House [NHLE 1309058], The Old Vicarage [NHLE 1359850], Scottish Farmhouse [NHLE 1359851], and 12, Church Street [NHLE 1063349]. The setting of the houses comprises their rural village location. The hall is an early surviving example of an early post-medieval hall, with an 18th century front, while the Grade II listed buildings are examples of 18th and 19th century architecture in the local vernacular. Glentworth Hall is of high value whilst the surrounding grade II listed buildings are of medium value.

- 5.66 Gate Burton Hall [NHLE 1359458] is a Grade II* listed building located approximately 1.1km north-west of the Cable Route Corridor. The hall was built in the late 18th century of brown and red bricks with ashlar dressings. The south front comprises five central 18th century bays of brown brick, with a central round-arched door, sash windows and a pediment over the central three bays. There are also 20th century red brick extensions of two bays to either side. The hall is set within a surrounding park, with associated outbuildings in the grounds. The hall is a surviving example of an 18th century neo-classical style hall and is of high value.
- 5.67 Within the grounds of Gate Burton Hall is Burton Chateau [NHLE 1064085], a Grade II* listed building located approximately 1.9km north-west of the Cable Route Corridor. An 18th century folly to the north-west of the hall. The building comprises a rectangular plan of red brick and limestone ashlar, of two storeys and a five bay front, with a central panelled doorway and two square sash windows either side. Burton Chateau has interest derived from its association with Gate Burton Hall, and as an 18th century neo-classical style folly. Gate Burton Hall is of high value.
- 5.68 Within the grounds of Gate Burton Hall are the Grade II listed 20th century, red brick Gate Burton Hall Cottages [NHLE 1166351], the Grade II listed 18th century, red brick walled garden [NHLE 1472727] to the east to the hall and the Grade II listed gateway to Gate Burton Hall [NHLE 1064086] at the southern entrance. The gateway is 18th century of limestone ashlar. The setting and the heritage interest of these listed buildings are derived from their individual architectural merit as well as their association with Gate Burton Hall. These grade II listed buildings and structures are of medium value.
- 5.69 The Grade II listed Church of St Helen [NHLE 1064087] and the Old Rectory [NHLE 1359457], are both located to the south of Gate Burton Hall. The church is of 19th century date, of coursed limestone rubble. It comprises a west tower, nave and a rectangular chancel with a north vestry. The rectory is of 18th or early 19th century date of stock brick and red brick and consisting of a two storey, L-plan building. The setting of the buildings comprises their position in the grounds of Gate Burton Hall. While the church includes a west tower, views of the church beyond the park are limited by mature trees. The buildings' heritage interest is derived from their association with Gate Burton Hall as well as surviving post-medieval architecture. They are of medium value.
- 5.70 The village of Hemswell is located to the north-east of the Principal Site and the core of the village is designated a conservation area. There is one Grade II* and various Grade II listed buildings recorded within the village. The Church of All Saints [NHLE 1166242], is a Grade II* listed building located approximately 730m north-east of the Site. The church is of early 13th century date with later additions, built of coursed ironstone rubble, limestone rubble and ashlar, with

slate roofs with stone coped gables and finials. It consists of a west tower, nave with north aisle and north porch and a rectangular chancel. The church is located in the centre of Hemswell, set within a surrounding churchyard and the tower can be glimpsed throughout the surrounding village. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular and is of high value.

- 5.71 Grade II listed buildings within Hemswell consist mostly of post-medieval houses, namely 5, Church Street **[NHLE 1166204]**, 10-16 Church Street **[NHLE 1359853]** The Old Post Office **[NHLE 1166218]**, Manor Farmhouse **[NHLE 1359852]**, and 16 and 20, Weldon Road **[NHLE 1063354]**, and a 17th century former hospice, now barn **[NHLE 1359815]**, all of which are constructed of coursed limestone or ironstone rubble and a 19th century maypole **[NHLE 1063352]**. To the east of the village are also the Grade II listed Cromwell House **[NHLE 1359430]**, and an adjacent house **[NHLE 1064187]**, Spital Almshouse **[NHLE 1308942]**, the Church of St Edmund **[NHLE 1063353]**, and gate lodges and gate at Norton Place **[NHLE 1359424]**. The settings of the buildings comprises the rural village location which contributes to their value. The buildings are surviving examples of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular and are of medium value.
- 5.72 A Grade II listed former RAF Officers' mess **[NHLE 1435888]** built in 1935 is located at RAF Hemswell to the east of the Principal Site. The setting of the former RAF Officers' mess comprises the site of the former RAF Hemswell to the north-east. The building is a well-preserved neo-Georgian style building which formed part of the post-1934 military Expansion Period in the lead up to the Second World War. The building is of medium value due to its architectural and historic interest.
- 5.73 The village of Fillingham is located to the south-east of the Principal Site, and the centre of the village is designated as a conservation area. Within the village there are two Grade II* and six Grade II listed buildings. The Church of St Andrew **[NHLE 1359847]**, is a Grade II* listed building located approximately 1.7km south-east of the Site. The church has origins dating to the 12th century with later additions possibly by Sir George Gilbert Scott according to the list description. It is constructed of coursed limestone rubble with slate roofs withan 18th centurywest tower, nave, rectangular chancel and north-west vestry. Approximately 10 yards south of the chancel within the churchyard is the 19th century Grade II* listed monument **[NHLE 1309113]**. The church and associated monument are located at the eastern end of the village, set within a surrounding churchyard. While the church has a west tower, views of the church are limited by the surrounding thick mature trees. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular. The setting of the church within the churchyard and associated monuments, enclosed by the mature trees with Fillingham Lake to the immediate north, makes a direct contribution to the high value of the church providing an enclosed sanctuary off the High Street in the village of Fillingham in a semi-rural environ.
- 5.74 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings in and around Fillingham Conservation Area including the 16th century Manor House farmhouse **[NHLE 1309085]**, late medieval houses numbers 3 and 5 Chapel Lane **[NHLE 1063344; NHLE 1063343]**, and the 18th century Old Rectory **[NHLE 1166037]** all of limestone rubble construction. Lake House **[NHLE 1063345]** is also an 18th

- century house built of colour-washed brick. A 19th century former school **[NHLE 1359848]**, now a village hall is also located within the village. The setting of the buildings comprises the rural village location and provide examples of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular. The buildings are of medium value due to the architectural and historical interest.
- 5.75 To the east of the village of Fillingham is Fillingham Castle **[NHLE 1166045]**, a Grade I listed building. It is located approximately 2.4km south-east of the Principal Site and situated within the Grade II registered park and garden **[NHLE 1000977]**. The castle is a country house built in the late 18th century in the Gothick style with limestone ashlar and coursed limestone rubble. It comprises two storeys and a five bay front facing westwards, with a projecting central bay and central doorway. The building has a rectangular 18th century range with large corner turrets and a truncated 19th century range to the north. The setting of Fillingham Castle comprises the surrounding park on a prominent position on the Lincoln Edge looking towards the village which contributes to its value. Constructed possibly by John Carr for Sir Cecil Wray, the Castle has high value due to its architectural and historical interest.
- 5.76 Within the Castle Park, there are various Grade II listed buildings including an 18th century garden gateway **[NHLE 1166080]** of limestone rubble and wrought iron comprising rubble piers with moulded cornices, blocking courses and an ornate vase on the right hand pier. The wrought iron gates have delicate ornate foliage, dado and a crest of the Wray family. An 18th century limestone haybarn at Castle Farm **[NHLE 1063347]** and an 18th century limestone rubble range comprising a stable block, outbuilding and attached cottage **[NHLE 1359849]** are located to the north of Fillingham Castle. An 18th century gateway **[NHLE 1063346]**, possibly designed by John Carr is located to the north of the registered park, comprising a large central pointed archway with flanking battlemented projections, of coursed limestone rubble. Fragmentary gatepiers of 18th century date are also associated with Fillingham Castle grounds **[NHLE 1253553]**. The setting of these listed buildings comprises their position around Fillingham Castle and the associated parkland. Their medium value is derived from their architectural and historic interest as well as their setting within the park and their group value as ancillary buildings and structures in relation to the Castle.
- 5.77 The village of Springthorpe is located to approximately 730m to the west of the Principal Site and is a designated conservation area. There are two listed buildings within the village including the Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence and St George **[NHLE 1146616]** and the Grade II listed house at Number 20, Hill Road **[NHLE 1064061]**. The church dates to the 11th century with evidence of earlier Saxon origins, having later modifications and was restored in the 19th century. It is built of coursed limestone rubble and ashlar with slate roofs with stone coped gables with finials and some decorative ridge tiles. The church comprises a west tower, a nave with south aisle and south porch, a rectangular chancel, north vestry and a south-east chapel. The building is set within a surrounding churchyard at the northern end of the village and the west tower can be seen throughout the village and in the surrounding landscape. The church is a surviving example of early medieval/ medieval architecture which contributes to its high value.
- 5.78 Number 20, Hill Road **[NHLE 1064061]**, located within Springthorpe village, is a Grade II listed, mid-18th century house of colour-washed brick and a hipped

pantile roof. The setting of the house comprises its rural village location and it is an example of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular. It is of medium value.

- 5.79 Heapham is located approximately 850m to the west of the Principal Site, and contains one Grade I and five Grade II listed buildings. The medieval Church of All Saints **[NHLE 1064048]** is a Grade I listed building located approximately 800m west of the Site. The church was built in the mid-11th century with later additions, built of coursed limestone rubble and some render, with slate roofs with stone coped gables, cross finials and ornamental ridge tiles. The church comprises a west tower, a chancel, a nave with a north aisle and a south porch. Within the churchyard is the Grade II listed 12th century cross base **[NHLE 1359478]** of limestone ashlar which is also scheduled (NHLE 1018290) which includes the circular base and lower part of the shaft of the listed standing stone cross, believed to be standing in its original position. The church is isolated in a rural position to the north-east of Heapham, accessed via tracks to the north and south across fields and is enclosed by trees and hedgerows. Due to their architectural and historical interests the church has high value as does the scheduled cross base, with their values further derived from their direct associations and enclosed rural setting.
- 5.80 Other Grade II listed buildings in Heapham include Hawthorn House Cottage **[NHLE 1064088]** and 20, Hill Road **[NHLE 1064061]** 18th century houses of colour-wash brick, and a Wesleyan chapel **[NHLE 1166356]**, a 19th century red and stock brick building. The setting of the buildings comprises the rural village location and provide examples of post-medieval architecture of medium value.
- 5.81 To the north-west of Heapham, approximately 1.3km west of the Principal Site, is the Grade II listed Heapham Windmill **[NHLE 1064049]**. Located off a lane within the courtyard of Windmill House, it was built in 1876 and stands three storeys tall built of black tarred red brick with a white wooden cap. Its setting includes the surrounding farm buildings and surrounding landscape in which it is a prominent landmark. It is described in the list description as the most complete windmill in West Lindsey. It is of medium value.
- 5.82 Corringham is a village to the north-west of the Principal Site. Within the village is the Church of St Lawrence **[NHLE 1064162]**, a Grade I listed building located approximately 1.2km north-west of the Principal Site. It is an 11th century church with later additions, of coursed limestone rubble and dressings with lead roofs. It has a west tower, a nave with clerestory and north and south aisles, a south porch, chancel, north transept and vestry. The tower consists of a three stage square tower with an embattled parapet. The windows mostly comprise paired lancets to the south front. The church is set within a surrounding churchyard in the centre of the village and the tower is visible in the surrounding landscape, particularly to the north and west. To the south of the church is a Grade II listed lychgate **[NHLE 1165563]**, built in 1882 of ashlar and a timber frame with a slate roof. The gabled porch has a three-centred moulded arch dying to reveals with two leaf panelled half doors surmounted by decorative spikes. The church is a surviving example of early medieval/ medieval architecture constructed in the local vernacular and is of high value. The lychgate is a 19th century ancillary structure of the church with decorative detailing of medium value.
- 5.83 Within the village of Corringham are several Grade II listed buildings. Old Hall is a 14th century building of a timber frame with colour-washed brick infill, in an

- irregular plan, with post-medieval alterations and extensions **[NHLE 1165535]**, while No. 1, High Street **[NHLE 1317241]** and Mill House Farmhouse **[NHLE 1165585]** are both post-medieval houses constructed of brick and limestone. There are also two 19th century tower mills in the village, comprising a mill at Mill House Farm **[NHLE 1064163]** and Corringham Windmill **[NHLE 1359417]**. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location and they are examples of medieval and post-medieval housing and industrial sites of medium value.
- 5.84 Willingham is a village situated 1km to the west and north of the Cable Route Corridor. Willingham House **[NHLE 1359509]** is a Grade II listed small 18th century country house built of red brick, stock brick and some render and cast iron, with slate roofs. The building comprises two storeys with an attic and an 11-bay west front, consisting of a central 18th century block with 19th century additions to the north and south. Also within the village are the Grade II listed Church of St Helen **[NHLE 1146826]**, a mid-12th century church with later additions. It is built of coursed limestone rubble and ashlar and comprises a west tower, a nave with south porch, and a rectangular chancel with a north vestry. The west tower of the church can be seen throughout the village and from the north beyond the village. To the south of the church is the 19th century Old Rectory **[NHLE 1146841]** and other Grade II listed post-medieval houses in the village are Grange Farmhouse **[NHLE 1308795]**, 1 and 3, Stow Road **[NHLE 1064030]** and 20, Fillingham Road **[NHLE 1064029]**. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location and they are all of medium value.
- 5.85 Stow is a village located to the south and east of the Cable Route Corridor; the closest listed building is approximately 400m from the Cable Route Corridor. The listed buildings in the village include the early medieval Minster Church of St Mary **[NHLE 1146624]**, a Grade I listed building located approximately 500m south-east of the Site. The church was built c. 1034-49 on the site of the former college and scheduled Benedictine Abbey **[NHLE 1012976]**. The church has Anglo Saxon origins with medieval and post-medieval additions and restorations, and remains of the original 11th century church are visible in the chancel, transept, and the foundations of the crossing tower as well as a stone coffin. The church is situated in the centre of the village of Stow, set within a surrounding churchyard, which also contains remains of the former abbey, and the tower of the church can be glimpsed throughout the village. The church survives as one of the largest and oldest examples of a parish church building with major Anglo-Saxon architecture including the earliest known example of Viking graffiti in the country contributing to its high value.
- 5.86 Grade II listed buildings in Stow consist of 9, Ingham Road **[NHLE 1146755]**, Brickyard Cottages **[NHLE 1146766]**, Manor Farmhouse **[NHLE 1359486]**, Old Rectory **[NHLE 1359488]**, 6, Sturton Road **[NHLE 1064066]**, 21, Church Lane **[NHLE 1064064]**, a threshing barn **[NHLE 1064063]**, stables and pigeoncote **[NHLE 1146735]**, a Wesleyan chapel **[NHLE 1146761]** and a whipping post **[NHLE 1064062]**. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village setting and are examples of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular and which highlight the agricultural nature of the area. They are all of medium value.
- 5.87 To the east of Stow is the medieval Grade I listed Church of St Edith **[NHLE 1146742]**, located approximately 1km south-east of the Cable Route Corridor. The church is mid-12th century of coursed limestone rubble with a plain tiled roof.

The church comprises a nave and chancel. There is a blocked tower arch to the west end and flanked by three-stage pilaster buttresses and above is a bell turret, while the eastern gable is timber framed. The church is located within the rural settlement of Coates and set within a surrounding churchyard, within which is a Grade II listed 18th century monument [NHLE 1064065]. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular. The church comprises a small, single storey building, and the churchyard is surrounded by mature trees and hedges, therefore there is limited visibility of the church within the wider landscape. The church is of high value.

- 5.88 To the south of Stow is the village of Sturton by Stow. Grade II listed buildings within and close to the village include the 18th century Old Hall [NHLE 1146778], the 19th century Church of St Hugh of Avalon [NHLE 1146772] and an associated lychgate and wall [NHLE 1064068]. The church is set in the centre of the village and it has a small bell turret, which can be seen within the village. Other post-medieval listed buildings include Subscription tower Mill [NHLE 1064067], and Gallows Dale Farmhouse [NHLE 1146780], both to the west of the village. The setting of the listed buildings comprises the rural surroundings of the village and the listed buildings possess **architectural** and **historic** interest as examples of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular highlighting the agricultural nature of the area. They are all of medium value.
- 5.89 The village of Marton is located close to the north of the Cable Route Corridor; the nearest listed building is located approximately 140m from the Site. The Grade I listed building, the Church of St Margaret of Antioch [NHLE 1359484] is located in Marton approximately 160m north-west of the Site. The church was built in the mid-11th century with later additions, of limestone herringbone rubble, with coursed rubble and ashlar as well as some iron stone and red brick, with slate roofs. The church comprises a west tower, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, rectangular chancel with small northern recess. The tower is of 11th century date as well as parts of the nave. The church is located at the southern end of the village of Marton and set within a surrounding churchyard; the tower of the church can be glimpsed throughout the village. To the north of the church is the Grade II listed, 14th century cross [NHLE 1146582]. The cross is constructed of limestone ashlar with three steps leading to a rectangular base with an octagonal shaft, necking and cap. A 20th century abacus and cross finial are located atop the shaft. The church is a surviving example of early medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular and is of high value, while the cross is of medium value. Grade II listed buildings in Marton include several 18th century houses, mostly built of red brick, consisting of 25, Gainsborough Road [NHLE 1308917], Thornleigh House [NHLE 1359485], Wapping Lane Farmhouse [NHLE 1146611], No. 21 and attached barn [NHLE 1146594], and Berfoston Cottage [NHLE 1064060] as well as the 19th century Ingelby Arms Public house [NHLE 1064057]. To the west of the village on the bank of the Trent is also a Grade II listed windmill [NHLE 1064059]. The setting of the buildings comprise the rural village close to the Trent, and they possess **architectural** and **historic** interest as examples of post-medieval local vernacular architecture, which highlight the post-medieval agricultural economy of the area. They are of medium value.
- 5.90 The village of Kexby is located to the north and west of the Cable Route Corridor. Within the village is the Grade II listed 2, Glentworth Road [NHLE 1359479], an 18th century red brick house located approximately 280m north-west of the Cable

- Route Corridor. Further to the north is the village of Upton, within which are several listed buildings. Church of All Saints **[NHLE 1146810]**, Upton is a Grade II* listed building located approximately 1.4km north-west of the Site. The church is of mid-11th century date with later additions and rebuilding. It is constructed of coursed limestone and blue lias rubble, limestone and ironstone herringbone rubble and limestone and ironstone ashlar, with slate roofs with stone coped gables and cross finials. The church comprises an 18th century west tower, a 13th century nave with north aisle, partially rebuilt in 1874-5, an 11th century long chancel with a 19th century north vestry. The church is set within the centre of the village, raised from the road with a surrounding churchyard; the tower of the church can be glimpsed throughout the village. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture constructed in the local vernacular and is of high value.
- 5.91 Several Grade II listed buildings are situated within Upton including post-medieval houses and outbuildings mostly constructed of red brick or coursed limestone rubble. These comprise 18, High Street and attached outbuildings **[NHLE 1064027]**, 26, High Street, **[NHLE 1308810]**, 28, High Street **[NHLE 1064069]**, 37, High Street **[NHLE 1359508]**, Hall Farmhouse and garden wall **[NHLE 1146805]** and associated barn **[NHLE 1064028]**. The setting of the Grade II listed buildings comprise their rural village location, and the buildings are examples of post-medieval local vernacular and highlight the agricultural history of the area of medium value.
- 5.92 The villages of Brampton and Torksey are located approximately 1.3km south of the Cable Route Corridor. In addition to Torksey Viaduct within the redline boundary of The Scheme, the closest listed building in Torksey is the Church of St Peter **[NHLE 1064078]** located approximately 160m south of the Site. The church is a Grade II* listed building of early 13th century date with later additions, and partly rebuilt in the 19th century. It is of squared limestone rubble and ashlar quoins and dressings with lead roofs. It comprises a west tower, nave, north aisle, vestry and chancel. The west tower is 16th century and comprises two stages with angled buttresses, and a battlemented parapet with four corner pinnacles. The church is located at the western end of the village, close to the eastern bank of the River Trent, and set within a surrounding churchyard. The tower of the church can be glimpsed throughout the village. Within the churchyard is a Grade II listed, 18th century gravestone at the church of St Peter, Torksey **[NHLE 1147328]**. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular of high value.
- 5.93 Torksey Castle **[NHLE 1064079]**, a Grade I listed building and scheduled monument (NHLE 1005056) located approximately 200m east of the Cable Route Corridor. The building is now a ruin with the west façade and rear wall surviving. The remains of a 16th century manor house consists of three storeys of brick with stone quoins and stone facing. The ruins include the remains of four octagonal towers as well as large, square-headed, stone windows. Remains of staircases and a kitchen survive as well as a stone-framed fireplace on the first floor. The building is located on the eastern bank of the River Trent with views of the surrounding land. The principal views from the buildings are to the west across the Trent and the building is situated in a field. The building comprises the remains of a large brick and stone Elizabethan manor house, while further remains of the house may survive below ground. It is of high value.

- 5.94 Grade II listed buildings in Torksey comprise the 18th century Paddocks Castle View **[NHLE 1359495]** and further south are the White Swan Inn **[NHLE 1064105]**, White Swan Farmhouse **[NHLE 1147157]** and an associated barn and pigeoncote **[NHLE 1064106]**, all constructed of red brick, as well as a 19th century canal lock and bridge **[NHLE 1147315]**. The closest listed building in Brampton is approximately 250m south-east of the Site and the buildings are comprised of Grade II listed, 18th and 19th century red brick houses. These include Manor Farmhouse **[NHLE 1064084]**, The Hermitage **[NHLE 1064083]**, Priory Cottage **[NHLE 1064082]**, Richards-Havercross Cottages **[NHLE 1064081]**, and The Beeches **[NHLE 1064080]**. The setting of the buildings comprises their village location close to the River Trent. The Grade II listed buildings in these villages are examples of the post-medieval local vernacular and highlight the agricultural history of the area. They are all of medium value.
- 5.95 Rampton is a village located about 900m to the south-west of the Cable Route Corridor. The Church of All Saints **[NHLE 1233879]** is a Grade I listed building originally built in the 10th century with later additions. It is constructed of coursed rubble with dressed coursed rubble and ashlar and slate roofs and consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel. The church is located at the northern end of the rural settlement of Rampton and set within a surrounding churchyard. The tower of the church can be seen throughout the village. The church is a surviving example of early medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular and is of high value.
- 5.96 At the eastern edge of the churchyard lies a Grade I listed gateway **[NHLE 1276407]** which leads from Manor Farm to the Church of All Saints. The gateway is of mid-16th century date, built of red brick, ashlar and terracotta. It has a central doorway with a wooden plank door set into a recessed panel decorated with incised quatrefoils and above is a recessed armorial panel. Attached to both sides of tile gateway are single red brick walls with heavy moulded ashlar coping, extending five metres to the west with a single niche and 28 metres to the south with four niches where it terminates in ashlar quoins. The setting of the gateway comprises its position between Manor Farm and the church. The gateway is an example of late medieval/ early post-medieval architecture with decorative detailing and provides a link between the church and the former manor house. It is of high value.
- 5.97 Grade II listed buildings in Rampton include a row of 18th century cottages **[NHLE 1276406]** and Manor Farmhouse **[NHLE 1233878]** as well as a 19th century gateway to the west of Church of All Saints **[NHLE 1233880]** and 20th century gate piers to Rampton Hospital **[NHLE 1473108]**. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location and buildings provide examples of post-medieval and modern local vernacular and decorative features. They are of medium value.
- 5.98 Knaith is located just over 3km to the north of the Cable Route Corridor. The Church of St Mary **[NHLE 1064050]** is a Grade II* listed building dating to the 11th century date with later additions, built of coursed limestone rubble, limestone herringbone and limestone ashlar with plain tiled double ridge roofs with stone coped gables and small wooden bellcote with slatted sides and lead covered gable. The church is situated to the west of Knaith Hall, close to the east bank of the River Trent. The church is visible in its immediate setting but not in the wider

landscape. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular, having high value.

- 5.99 Knaith Hall is a Grade II listed building [**NHLE 1359480**] located just over 3km north of the Cable Route Corridor. The hall was built in the 15th century and comprises two storeys of rendered and colour-washed red brick and was remodelled in the 18th and 19th centuries with mock timber framing. Remains of the 15th century brickwork survives in the cellars. The setting of the hall comprises the surrounding grounds and church, set beside the eastern bank of the Trent, which contributes to its value. The hall is an example of a late medieval hall with post-medieval remodelling. The surviving cellars are of particular note. It is of medium value.
- 5.100 To the north-east of Knaith Hall is the Grade II listed Park Farm South Farmhouse [**NHLE 1064051**], an early 19th century red brick farmhouse located 3km to the north of the Cable Route Corridor. It is also situated within the boundary of the scheduled Site of Heynings Priory (NHLE 1008685). The farmhouse is an example of a post-medieval farm building in the local vernacular and illustrates the agricultural history of the area. It is of medium value.
- 5.101 Treswell is located approximately 2.5km to the west of the Cable Route Corridor. The listed buildings include the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist [**NHLE 1234072**]. The church is of 13th century date with later additions, built of coursed rubble with ashlar facing, and slate roofs with coped gables and an embattled parapet to the nave, tower and porch. The church consists of a tower, nave, north aisle, south porch and chancel. The church is set within a churchyard, surrounded by trees at the northern end of the village and the top of the tower can be glimpsed within the village, particularly to the north. The church is of high value.
- 5.102 Within Treswell there are three Grade II listed buildings, comprising Church Farmhouse [**NHLE 1234071**], The Shambles former barn [**NHLE 1234073**] and a pigeoncote [**NHLE 1233883**]. All of these are of 18th century date and constructed of red brick. They are illustrative examples of post-medieval vernacular architecture, located within the rural village setting having medium value.

Outside of the 3km study area

- 5.103 Hablesthorpe and North Leverton are villages approximately 2.8km to the north-west of the end of the Cable Route Corridor. The Church of St Martin [**NHLE 1234265**], North Leverton is a Grade I listed building of 12th century date with later additions, of ashlar, dressed stone, and coursed rubble with slate roofs. It comprises a west tower, nave, south aisle, chancel and south porch. The church is set within a churchyard at the northern end of the village although views of the church from the surrounding village are limited. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular of high value.
- 5.104 There are also numerous Grade II listed buildings in Hablesthorpe and North Leverton, mostly constructed of brick with pantile roofs. At the eastern end of the village is the Grade II listed 17th century Hablesthorpe Manor House [**NHLE 1234262**], while other post-medieval houses and farmhouses comprise The Farm [**NHLE 1234355**], White Rose Cottage [**NHLE 1234377**], Rowan Tree Farm and Stable [**NHLE 1234378**], Ivy Cottage [**NHLE 1234379**], Corner

Farmhouse [NHLE 1234380], Yew Tree Farmhouse [NHLE 1234381], White Lodge [NHLE 1234470], Manor House [NHLE 1234342], Corner Farmhouse [NHLE 1234321], Prebendary Farmhouse [NHLE 1276112], and Gainsborough House [NHLE 1234264]. Other Grade II listed buildings include a 19th century pigeoncote [NHLE 1276144], Stables [NHLE 1234468], a former Wesleyan Sunday school [NHLE 1234530], a former threshing barn [NHLE 1276145] and a 20th century War memorial [NHLE 1421778]. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location, and they are examples of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular, which also highlight the agricultural history of the area. They are all of medium value. .

- 5.105 South Leverton is located about 2.3km to the north-west of the Cable Route Corridor and includes one Grade II* and 11 Grade II listed buildings. The Church of All Saints [NHLE 1275880] is a Grade II* listed building of 12th century date with later additions and restorations, constructed of coursed squared rubble, coursed rubble, snecked ashlar, and ashlar dressings, with slate roofs. The church consists of a west tower, nave, north aisle, vestry, south aisle, south porch and chancel. The church is located in the centre of the village, set within a surrounding churchyard. The top of the tower is visible within the village although partially obscured by mature trees along the roads. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular, of high value.
- 5.106 The Grade II listed buildings in South Leverton include various post-medieval houses and farmhouses, most of which are constructed of brick. These comprise Green Cottage [NHLE 1234977], Holly Farmhouse [NHLE 1235072], New Farmhouse [NHLE 1275843], Diamond House [NHLE 1234973] as well as two barns [NHLE 1275841; NHLE 1235070]. Other listed buildings include the 12th century former Priory [NHLE 1234975] and associated outbuilding [NHLE 1234976], and a post-medieval dovecote [NHLE 1275842], Methodist chapel [NHLE 1234972] and a Meeting house [NHLE 1234974]. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location, and they are examples of medieval and post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular, which also highlight the agricultural history of the area and are of medium value
- 5.107 Laneham is located approximately 2.5km to the south of the end of the Cable Route Corridor and to the south-west of Cottam Power Station. Within the village is one Grade I and nine Grade II listed buildings. The Church of St Peter [NHLE 1233511] is a Grade I listed dating to the 12th century with later additions, of ashlar and dressed coursed rubble with lead roofs with parapets. The building comprises a tower, nave, north aisle, south porch and chancel. The tower is 12th century with 15th century diagonal buttresses and battlements. The church is located within a surrounding churchyard at the southern end of the village, close to the west bank of the River Trent. The church is visible within the surrounding village. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular and is of high value.
- 5.108 The Grade II listed buildings in Laneham include mostly post-medieval structures, constructed of red brick and pantile roofs. These comprise The Croft [NHLE 1233545], Willow Tree Cottage [NHLE 1233548], Manor Farmhouse [NHLE 1276573], Willow Tree Farmhouse [NHLE 1233549], Binge Farmhouse [NHLE 1233547] as well as a barn [NHLE 1233546], a former smithy [NHLE 1276555], a warehouse [NHLE 1233512], and a 20th century War memorial

- [NHLE 1421786]**. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location, and they are examples of medieval and post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular, which also highlight the agricultural history of the area. They are all of medium value.
- 5.109 Littleborough is located approximately 1.4km to the north of the Cable Route Corridor on the western side of the River Trent. Within this rural area are four listed buildings including one Grade I and three Grade II listed buildings. The Grade I listed Church of St Nicholas **[NHLE 1216860]** dates to the 11th century, restored in the 19th century with the vestry rebuilt in 1900. Features include herringbone and coursed rubble incorporating Roman brick fragments. The church is a small, single storey building with a gabled bellcote containing bells dated approximately to 1200 and 1350. The church is set within a surrounding churchyard, close to the west bank of the River Trent, and is visible in its immediate surroundings but views in the wider landscape are limited. The scheduled monument boundary of Segelocum Roman Town **[NHLE 1004669]** borders the church to the immediate north and west. This is a surviving example of early medieval/ medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular with fragments of Roman bricks from the nearby former Roman town incorporated into the building. It is of high value.
- 5.110 The Grade II listed buildings in Littleborough include a former toll house, Littleborough Cottage **[NHLE 1275674]**, and two farmhouses, Ferry House **[NHLE 1275698]**, and Manor Farmhouse **[NHLE 1216698]**. The buildings are all post-medieval and constructed of brick. The setting of Littleborough Cottage comprises its position along Littleborough Lane, while the others are in their rural, agricultural settings. The buildings possess **architectural** and **historic** interest, as examples of post-medieval local vernacular architecture and are of medium value.
- 5.111 Nearly 3km to the north of the Principal Site is the village of Willoughton. Within the village is the Grade II listed, 19th century Temple Garth Farmhouse **[NHLE 1064177]** located within the scheduled monument boundary of the Site of Medieval Preceptory and Settlement Remains, Temple Garth (NHLE 1007689). A Grade II listed 19th century Methodist chapel **[NHLE 1146642]** is located a short distance to the east. The farmhouse is constructed of coursed limestone rubble and red brick while the Methodist chapel is of stock brick and red brick. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village surroundings, and they are both examples of surviving 19th century architecture of medium value.
- 5.112 The Church of St Peter **[NHLE 1233882]**, Stokeham is a Grade II* listed building located just over 3km to the south-western end of the Cable Route Corridor. The church is of 13th century date with later additions and was restored in 1928. It is built of coursed rubble with some render and a slate roof with coped east and west gables. Located in the centre of the village of Stokeham, the church is set back from the Main Street within a surrounding churchyard. The church is a small, single storey building with a bellcote, which is visible in its immediate surroundings but views in the wider landscape are limited. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular and is of high value. A Grade II listed 13th century ashlar coffin **[NHLE 1276321]** is also located approximately one metre east of the south porch. The coffin is a surviving example of a medieval burial structure and is contemporary to the Church of St Peter and is of medium value.

Registered Parks and Gardens

Within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor

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

Within the 3km Study Area

- 5.114 The Grade II registered Fillingham Castle park and garden [**NHLE 1000977**] is located approximately 2.4km south-east of the Principal Site. The Park was laid out around Fillingham Castle [**NHLE 1166045**], which was built between 1760 and 1770. The Park covers an area of approximately 40ha and includes a kitchen garden and stables as well as lawns and parkland. A raised terrace was added around the Castle in the late 18th or early 19th century. There are avenues to the north, east, south and west of the Castle which provide views across the landscape. The setting of the park comprises its position around Fillingham Castle, and the park's heritage interest derives from the connection to the Castle as well as a surviving post-medieval designed landscape. The Park is of medium value due to its historic and design interest as an 18th century landscape surrounding a mid-18th century Gothic style castle.
- 5.115 Norton Place [**NHLE 1470334**] is a Grade II registered park and garden, located approximately 2.8km north-east of the Site and extending beyond the 3km study area. The Park was laid out in around 1772, to the design of Thomas White. The parkland emphasises naturalism, although formal features are present in shelter belts called the Top Walk and Bottom Walk. The main entrance to the park is on the western boundary, along the former Ermine Street. The Grade I listed country house, Norton Park [**NHLE 1359423**], is set in the northern part of the park, between the Top and Bottom Walks, with a view over the landscape. The Park is bordered by mature trees and hedges on the south and west sides and views from the house are principally to the south over the park. The Park comprises a single phase landscape, with little alteration and displays a well-surviving example of Thomas White's work. The Park also provides a connection between the hall, the garden buildings and the surrounding landscape. The Park is of medium value derived from its historic and design interest as well as its group value with the associated listed buildings and structures to which it relates within the landscaped grounds.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.116 There 419 non-designated heritage assets and 58 findspots recorded within the 1km study area of which 78 are located within the Scheme Boundary.
- 5.117 Non-designated heritage assets within the Scheme Boundary have the potential to be affected by the Scheme, either through direct physical impact on their remains, or through changes to their setting.
- 5.118 The following non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Scheme Boundary and are scoped out of further assessment as they represent the locations of former assets that no longer survive within the site, such as findspots of artefacts that have been removed from their original locations:
- the findspot of Mesolithic flints [**MLI51357**];
 - the findspot of post-medieval metal objects [**MLI51093**];

- an early medieval pottery scatter [**MLI89097**];
- part of a polished stone axe [**MLI51341**];
- silver Roman brooch [**MLI82761**];
- two sherds of Romano-British pottery [**MLI89098**];
- medieval potter [**MNT11671**];
- Romano - British pottery [**MNT11670**]; and
- post-medieval finds [**MNT11672**].

Principal Site

- 5.119 Evidence for later prehistoric settlement is recorded in the form of crop marks visible on aerial photography which appear to represent the buried remains of a ditched enclosure [**MLI53952**]. The below ground archaeological deposits which comprise this enclosure have the potential to inform the understanding of date, settlement type and distribution across the wider area in addition to the use, material culture, domestic activities, and economy of the site. The archaeological interest derived from these remains contribute to its low value.
- 5.120 Towards the centre of the Principal Site archaeological investigations have recorded remains of Late Iron Age and Romano-British date [**MLI86409**] representing activity in the edge of an as yet unknown settlement site. The archaeological interest of these remains contributes to the understanding of the resource at a local level and as such are assessed as being of low value.
- 5.121 Evidence for medieval settlement is better represented with within the Principal Site forming part of a predominantly agricultural landscape with large areas having formed part of the open fields of the village that surround the Scheme Boundary.
- 5.122 On the southeast edge the Scheme Boundary are the remains of the deserted medieval village of Harwick, Thorpe or 'Glentworth Thorpe' [**MLI50189**] evidenced by cropmarks and ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs and scatters of medieval pottery and building material. The remains have previously been disturbed to some degree by agricultural reservoirs but retain archaeological interest in their potential to contribute to the understanding of settlement type, layout, distribution across the wider medieval landscape in addition to the material culture, domestic activities, and economy of the site. The archaeological interest is supported by documentary evidence which add historic interest. The agricultural setting of the asset and its spatial relationship with other near-by medieval settlements in particular Glentworth also contribute to its low value.
- 5.123 Associated with the remains of the deserted medieval village are the cropmark remains of the former park pale [**MLI54002**] of the deer park created following clearance of 'Thorpe' by the Wrays. The buried remains of the park pale retain archaeological and historic interest derived from their ability to inform the understanding of the development of the medieval and post-medieval local landscape prior to, during and after emparkment. The asset is assessed as being of low value.
- 5.124 Also associated with the Wray's deer park are the possible remains of a medieval moated site near Glentworth Grange [**MLI50291**], which may have been a park

keeper lodge at the southwest corner of the deer park. The moat is recorded as being infilled and ploughed out in the 1960s although a scatter of medieval pottery and limestone fragments is known from the area. The archaeological interest in this asset may therefore have been compromised to some degree by modern disturbance and consequently its value is assessed as being low.

- 5.125 The majority of the evidence for medieval settlement within the Principal Site has been recorded at various locations in the form of earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation and boundary ditches **[MLI54253]**, **[MLI51091]**, **[MLI53910]**, **[MLI86414]**, **[MLI54253]**, **[MLI54254]** and **[MLI54272]**. These remains provide the only evidence for the open field systems associated with the medieval settlements that surround the Scheme Boundary. Remains of this type are however common and widespread across the study area and wider East Midlands region, holding historic and some archaeological interest. The agricultural setting of the remains and their interrelationship with former medieval settlements provides an understanding of the medieval rural landscape and contributes to their low value.
- 5.126 Evidence for post-medieval rural settlement is well represented within the Principal Site and illustrates the changing landscape of enclosed fields and scattered farmsteads of the period. Within the Principal Site the locations of four post-medieval farms recorded on 19th century historic mapping which include two unnamed outfarms near Harpswell **[MLI118027]** and **[MLI118030]**, the Northland's Farm, Glentworth **[MLI118035]** and Heapham Grove Farm **[MLI118061]**. The buried remains of these farms hold archaeological and historic interest derived from their ability to inform the understanding of the distribution, layout, use domestic and economic activity and post-medieval farming practices. As a common and well understood group of assets these remains are assessed as being of low value.
- 5.127 Six extant post-medieval farm buildings also survive, in varying states of survival within the Principal Site including the now derelict Harpswell Low Farm **[MLI97809]**, Billyards Farm (Low Farm) **[MLI118029]**, Glentworth Grange **[MLI118040]**, the partial remains Manor Farm, Heapham **[MLI118062]**, Grange Farm (Heapham grange) **[MLI118064]** and South View, Heapham **[MLI118065]**. The upstanding and buried archaeological remains of these farms provide historic, archaeological and, local vernacular, architectural value. The agricultural setting of the remains and their interrelationship with other farmsteads and settlements of the period also makes some contribution to their value, which as a common and well understood group of assets is assessed as being of low value.
- 5.128 The possible site of a post-medieval brick kiln **[MLI53950]** is recorded on historic mapping and document references provide the historic interest which combined with the buried archaeological evidence for the kiln and brick making technology as assessed as being of low value.
- 5.129 Modern military remains are recorded within the Principal Site with eastern end of the main runway and concrete taxiway and dispersals of the Second World War Sturgate airfield **[MLI50912]** on the western boundary and the buried remains of the complex of anti-aircraft and searchlight structures **[MLI80678]** within the northern boundary of the site. Although well documented and understood these remains retain historic and archaeological interest derived from their potential to add to our understanding of the layout, use, technology and

daily lives of the military personnel who served at them. As such they are assessed as being of low value.

- 5.130 Extending northeast from the Scheme Boundary is the former First and Second World War RAF Hemswell **[MLI53944]**. Much of the former airfield has now been reverted to agricultural land, although the main runways remain visible, with the former core of the airfield now part of Harpswell industrial estate. The largely rural setting of the airfield and its interrelationship with the other Lincolnshire airbases, including Sturgate contributes to its low value, with its historic and archaeological interest.
- 5.131 The LHER records the location of four undated sets of crop/soil marks representing buried archaeological remains within the site comprising a possible enclosure **[MLI53953]**, linear trackway or boundary **[MLI53951]**, a linear boundary **[MLI54000]** and two sides of a rectangular ditched enclosure **[MLI51010]**. The buried archaeological deposits which comprise these features have the potential to inform the understanding of date, settlement type and distribution across the wider landscape as well as providing an insight into material culture, domestic activities, and economy. These assets are assessed as being of low value, which is derived from their archaeological interest at a local level.
- 5.132 An undated possible routeway **[MLI53954]**, now the A631, runs northwest from Ermine Street at Caenby Corner along the northern boundary of the Scheme. The route forms the historic parish boundary between Hemswell and Harpswell suggesting that it is of some antiquity. The asset is assessed as being of low value.

Cable Route Corridor

- 5.133 The earliest evidence for possible human activity within the Cable Route Corridor comprises palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from buried peat deposits west of the River Trent **[MNT27156]**. The deposits are likely to date to the Neolithic period and have archaeological interest derived from their potential to inform our understanding of woodland clearance, cultivation and settlement patterns during this period. As such they are assessed as being of low value.
- 5.134 Evidence for Late Iron Age or Romano-British settlement has also been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor west of the River Trent at Cottam as cropmarks of a curvilinear enclosure, defined by two parallel ditches within which lie three possible roundhouses **[MNT15983]**. The remains may represent an enclosed farmstead, the buried archaeological deposits of which have archaeological interest associated with their potential to inform the understanding of date, settlement type and distribution within the local area, in addition to the use, material culture, domestic activities, and economy of the site. Consequently, the asset is considered to be of low value.
- 5.135 The major Roman road Till Bridge Lane **[MLI50575]** runs southeast to northwest through the study area, bisecting the Cable Route Corridor just east of Marton. The Roman road ran from Ermine Street to the north of Lincoln to the crossing of the Trent at Littleborough to reach Segelocum, before continuing to Doncaster. It formed a key overland route to Roman York avoiding the wide ferry crossing of the River Humber. Within Lincoln, a 3rd century milestone was found which recorded the distance to Segelocum, indicating that this may have been an important route during the Roman period. Archaeological investigation during

drainage works in 1959 recorded a part of the road suggesting that it was well preserved, 'well built with a sound metalled surface'. The significance of the asset is therefore derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of the network of routes established by the Romans which would have provided important transport links between Lincoln, Segelocum and the wider province. The potentially well surviving below ground remains of the road also have potential to demonstrate how such roads were constructed and whether they varied over time or in different parts of the country. The setting of this asset is defined by its location within a wider landscape of Roman settlement activity and the assets association with other nearby Roman assets such as the Roman town of Segelocum, a Roman fort and multiple rural settlements located along the Roman road. The ability of the asset to contribute to regional research themes means that it is assessed as having medium value.

- 5.136 Evidence for rural settlement along the line of Till Bridge Lane has been recorded at the eastern end of the Cable Route Corridor where Late Romano-British pottery and building material **[MLI51104]** was seen after deep ploughing at Turpin Farm. The archaeological interest in this asset may therefore have been compromised to some degree by modern disturbance and consequently its value is assessed as being low.
- 5.137 A small rural settlement or farmstead **[MLI84314]** has also been recorded during archaeological investigations in advance of the Blyborough to Cottam gas pipeline within the Cable Route Corridor northwest of Stow. The archaeological interest of the remains stems from their potential to inform the understanding of date, settlement type and relationship with other Roman sites in the local area in addition to mixed farming economy of the site. The asset is therefore considered to be of low value.
- 5.138 In addition to settlement sites evidence for the associated Roman agricultural landscape southeast of Marton has been recorded in the form of cropmarks, some associated with pottery scatters representing field systems and ditched enclosures **[MLI52472]** and a trackway and field boundaries **[MLI52489]**. The buried archaeological deposits evidenced by the cropmarks may inform our understanding of the Roman rural economy, land use and management, and for this archaeological interest these assets have been assessed as being of low value.
- 5.139 The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey **[MLI125067]**. The winter camp of the Viking Great Army is located on a prominent ridge and bluff overlooking a curve in the River Trent, just to the west of the A156 and extends into the Cable Route Corridor. River Several thousand individuals overwintered in the camp between AD 872 and 873, including warriors, traders, craftworkers. Metal processing and trading was undertaken within the camp and extensive scatters of metalwork and coins have been found in the area. The Winter Camp consists of substantial areas of temporary settlement, evidenced by archaeological features identified during the Torksey Viking Project and early medieval metal working, along with a large number of artefacts. A 2012 geophysical survey investigated a north-south aligned linear transect across the Cable Route Corridor identifying geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin including a large, probable boundary or enclosure ditch, numerous sub-circular and sub-rectangular anomalies likely representing pits or sunken feature structures, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and possible post-

medieval field boundary ditches (Brown, H. 2012). In the fields to the south of the Cable Route Corridor archaeological evidence has also indicated that Torksey remained inhabited following the departure of the Viking camp, with evidence of industrial activity and burial practices recorded. Numerous kilns have been recorded within the area, with excavations revealing sherds of Torksey ware pottery within. Dating evidence from the sherds have revealed a date range from the 9th to 11th centuries, indicating the site was used as an industrial centre after the presence of the Viking encampment. A possible cemetery site has also been recorded within Torksey. Fieldwalking and excavations revealed a number of human remains and a magnetometer survey identified a possible boundary, recorded as a D-shaped enclosure, within which almost all of the human remains were discovered, located to the south of the modern village. Radiocarbon dating of the bones revealed a concentration of 9th to 10th century remains, highlighting that the burial site was likely contemporary to the pottery production kilns. The setting of the winter camp on a prominent landscape feature beside the navigable stretch of the River Trent and associated early medieval settlement contributes to its value, despite the presence of Cottam Power Station to the west (Plates 20 and 21). The extensive archaeological remains and artefactual evidence associated with the winter camp, although not protected as a scheduled monument, have considerable archaeological and historic interest and forms one of a small number of historically documented sites able to provide evidence for how the Viking arm functioned, moved through the landscape, the economy, lifestyles and material culture of those in the army in addition to early medieval settlement and industrial activity. As such the asset has the potential to be of national importance and is assessed as being of high value.

- 5.140 Remains associated with a single medieval settlement extend into the Cable Route Corridor north of Normanby by Stow. The remains comprise the fragmentary earthworks of the now shrunken medieval village **[MLI52445]**. These which comprise a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street with earthwork crofts, hollow ways, field boundaries and ridge and furrow, with associated below ground archaeological deposits, suggesting that Normanby in Stow was a planned village. The remains although fragmentary have historic and archaeological interest in their potential to contribute to the understanding of settlement type, layout, distribution across the wider medieval landscape in addition to the domestic and economic aspects of the site. The agricultural setting of the asset and its spatial relationship with other near-by medieval settlements in particular Stow also contribute to its low value.
- 5.141 Four the assets recorded as being of medieval date provide evidence for the agricultural landscape within the Cable Route Corridor and comprise the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation at various locations at Normanby by Stow **[MLI52447]**, east of Stow **[MLI80326]** and east of Marton **[MLI52492]** and **[MLI116360]**. These remains provide evidence for the open field systems associated with the medieval settlements that surround the Scheme Boundary. Remains of this type are however common and widespread across the study area and wider East Midlands region, holding historic and some archaeological interest. The agricultural setting of the remains and their interrelationship with former medieval settlements provides an understanding of the medieval rural landscape and contributes to their low value.
- 5.142 As in the Principal Site evidence for post-medieval rural settlement within the Cable Route Corridor is well represented with numerous isolate farmsteads

- scattered across the agricultural landscape. The locations of three former or demolished post-medieval farm buildings recorded by the HERs; Bottom Farm, Willingham **[MLI118121]**, the former Farmhouse, Rectory Farm, Marton **[MLI116491]** and Poplar Farm **[MLI98858]**. The buried remains of these farms hold archaeological and historic interest derived from their ability to inform the understanding of the distribution, layout, use domestic and economic activity and post-medieval farming practices. As a common and well understood group of assets these remains are assessed as being of low value.
- 5.143 Better represented are the nine extant post-medieval farm buildings which also survive, in varying states of repair. These are Lowfield Farm, Willingham **[MLI118118]**, Chestnut Manor (Davidson's Farm), Willingham **[MLI118120]**, Parish Farm, Kexby **[MLI118085]**, East Farm, Stow **[MLI98427]**, the partially extant West Farm, Stow **[MLI116506]**, Manor Farm, Stow **[MLI116494]**, Marton Grange **[MLI116492]**, Rectory Farm, Marton **[MLI50066]** and Brampton Grange **[MLI52496]**. The upstanding and buried archaeological remains of these farms provide historic, archaeological and, local vernacular, architectural value. The agricultural setting of the remains and their interrelationship with other farmsteads and settlements of the period also makes some contribution to their value, which as a common and well understood group of assets is assessed as being of low value.
- 5.144 Other post-medieval assets associated with the River Trent include the earthwork remains of two banks south of Marton, which may represent flood defences **[MLI52488]**. The historic and archaeological interest of these water management features is assessed as being of low value.
- 5.145 Two post-medieval clapper gates, clapper Gate 30 **[MNT27759]** and Clapper Gate 31 **[MNT27760]** are also located within the Cable Route Corridor on the western side of the Trent. These assets are examples of a well-known and understood group of clapper gates along the navigable reaches of the river and are assessed as being of very low value with little historic and archaeological interest.
- 5.146 A single modern asset is recorded partially within the western end of the Cable Route Corridor, Cottam Power Station **[MNT25450]**. The power station forms part of group of the Trentside power station and has some archaeological and historic interest associated with the development electricity generation in the East Midlands. The power station dominates its rural setting, which makes some contribution to its low value and is visible from across most of the Cable Route Corridor. Cottam Power Station is subject to a Certificate of Immunity from listing, which expires in March 2023.
- 5.147 A number of undated crop/soil marks representing buried archaeological remains of past settlements and field systems have been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor.
- 5.148 To the south of Marton an enclosure/ring ditch has been recorded **[MLI54108]**, while an extensive complex of cropmarks lie beneath fields to the north and west of Cottam including a potential enclosure **[MNT6176]**, a curvilinear enclosure and trackway **[MNT6178]**, three parallel ditches **[MNT6179]** and double linear features **[MNT4983]**. The buried archaeological deposits which comprise these features have the potential to inform the understanding of date, settlement type and relationships with other settlements across the local landscape as well as

providing an insight into material culture, domestic activities, and economy. These assets are assessed as being of low value, which is derived from their archaeological interest at a local level.

- 5.149 In addition to crop and soil marks, four undated earthwork features have been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor south of Marton. These include an undated mound **[MLI52497]** and a possible fishpond **[MLI52484]**. The historic and archaeological interest of these features is assessed as being of low value.

1km study area

- 5.150 During alterations undertaken in the mid-18th century, alterations to a stream leading to the ornamental moat included the widening of the stream to produce a serpentine water feature (the meandering now defunct watercourse extending to the south-east is not included in the scheduling but is recorded as a non-designated asset **[MLI51005]**).

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 A cultural heritage desk-based assessment for the Tillbridge Solar site has been prepared to inform the EIA and the Development Consent Order application. The main purpose of the assessment is to identify the baseline heritage resource for the Scheme in order to identify all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Site, to determine the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains to be present within the order limits, and to identify heritage assets within the study area that may have their settings impacted by the Scheme. This desk-based assessment includes an assessment of the significance, using NPPF terminology, of the known and potential heritage resources that may be impacted by the Scheme.
- 6.2 This desk-based assessment has identified 17 scheduled monuments, 189 listed buildings, four conservation areas and two registered parks and gardens within the 3km study area. A further three designated built heritage assets have been identified just outside the 3km study area and have been assessed due to their relationship with the Site and high heritage value. Of the designated assets, four are located on the Scheme Boundary and will be taken forward for assessment in the PIER and ES. The Scheme also has the potential to affect the setting of designated heritage assets within the 3km study area and it is proposed that these assets are assessed further in the ES.
- 6.3 The desk-based assessment has also identified 419 non-designated heritage assets and 52 findspots within the 1km study area. Of these 35 non-designated heritage assets and findspots are located within the Principal Site with a further 43 non-designated heritage assets and findspots identified within the Cable Route Corridor. These assets will be taken forward for assessment in the PIER and ES.
- 6.4 Non-designated heritage assets identified within the 1km study area will be reviewed further. At this stage, those assets, primarily non-designated buildings/structures and upstanding earthwork remains, whose setting may experience change arising from the Scheme will be assessed further in the PIER and ES. It is not currently proposed to assess buried archaeological remains with

no potential for physical impact by the Scheme or artefacts identified as finds that no longer present at their original location.

- 6.5 A review of the non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations within the Scheme Boundary and surrounding 1km study area has concluded that there is a low potential for previously unrecorded Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and modern remains, a medium potential for Neolithic remains and a high potential for Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval remains to survive within the Scheme Boundary. The potential for previously unrecorded Bronze Age remains is currently uncertain. The Scheme has the potential to affect archaeological remains surviving within both the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor and it is proposed that these previously unrecorded assets are assessed further in the ES.

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Appendix A: Gazetteers

Designated Heritage Assets

Designated Heritage Assets within the Scheme Boundary

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
1064058	Listed building	II	Stow Park Station	A railway station dated c1850, built of yellow brick with ashlar dressings and plain tile roofs with decorative ridge tiles, stone coped gables, two tall stacks to rear, and a single tall lateral stack. It consists of two storeys and five bays including two single storey bays to the left. Doorway to right with ashlar Caernarvon head and partially glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 85643 81458 Within the Cable Route Corridor
1146606	Listed building	II	Signal box at Stow Park Station	A late 19th century signal box of yellow brick with ashlar dressings and some wood, with slate roofs with tall wooden finials and large cusped wooden eaves. Single lateral stack. The building comprises two storeys with the upper storey jettied out over the lower, with broad decorative first floor band. It has three glazing bar sashes with splayed ashlar lintels and a glass upper storey with glazing bars.	Post-Medieval	SK 85661 81465 Within the Cable Route Corridor
1370089	Listed building	II	Font half a metre east of south porch at Church of Holy Trinity	Font half a metre east of south porch at Church of Holy Trinity. The font is 14th century in date, constructed of ashlar and octagonal in plan with an inscribed base.	Medieval	SK 81838 80067 Within the Cable Route Corridor
1212380	Listed building	II	Church of Holy Trinity	A 12th century Chapel-of-Ease, restored in 1869 and 1890, built of coursed rubble and dressed stone with ashlar quoins and dressings and a slate roof. The building comprises a nave and chancel under a continuous roof, with a south porch.	Medieval	SK 81825 80071 Within the Cable Route Corridor

Designated Heritage Assets within the 3km study area

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
1004935	Scheduled monument	-	Roman fort, south of Littleborough Lane	The monument includes the buried remains of a Roman fort visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs which define three sides of the fort. It is situated on a low crest at the edge of a gentle slope, above the flood plain of the River Trent to the west. No upstanding remains survive, but a series of cropmarks on aerial photographs indicate a sub-rectangular plan enclosure with rounded corners, defined by two parallel ditches between 2m and 3.5m across. Only the east side of the fort appears in its entirety, and this has a visible break in both the internal and external ditches which probably mark one of the fort's gateways. Much of the north and south sides, each with a possible entrance across the ditches, are visible extending as far west as a field boundary which aligns with a gentle slope running east to west, but no cropmarks are evident beyond the field boundary and the full extent of the monument cannot, therefore, be established. There is no evidence of an associated bank or rampart on aerial photographs, and this may have been degraded by ploughing. The known dimensions of the fort are 116m north to south and 83m west to east, covering an area of about 0.8ha. There is no clear evidence for internal features. No stone foundations were identified during the geophysical survey, although buildings within the fort may have been built of timber or the lack of evidence could be due to local geological conditions. On the opposite (west) side of the river is the site of the small Roman town of Segelocum (a scheduled monument) which was established by the 2nd century BC.	Roman	SK8321882071
1008594	Scheduled monument	-	Fleet Plantation moated site	A well defined moat with deep ditches as shown on 6in sheet. In the centre are stone foundations which have been partly dug out. Local inhabitant told me they dug here for sand. There are deep pits and some large tiles in the holes besides the stonework. The feature is heavily overgrown.	Medieval	SK 81565 78552

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
1012976	Scheduled monument	-	Site of a college and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church	The monument includes the buried remains of an Anglo-Saxon college for secular canons, founded in the early 11th century on the site of an earlier church by Eadnoth, Bishop of Dorchester. The college was enlarged in the mid-11th century with gifts from Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife Godiva, but was abandoned after the Norman Conquest. In 1091 the Benedictine abbey of St Mary at Eynsham, Oxfordshire, was transferred here by Bishop Remigius and the church reconstructed. When the community returned to Eynsham in 1094-5 the building reverted to use as a parish church. The monument therefore includes the buried remains of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church overlain by those of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church with associated monastic buildings, in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church. The monument is located at the centre of the village of Stow in St Mary's churchyard. The present church, which is excluded from the scheduling, incorporates the transepts and crossing of the early 11th century collegiate church, rebuilt in the late 11th century as part of the abbey church. The high density of human burials found during the excavation of the site (1983) of the vestry indicates a continuous and intensive use of the site from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Other finds include Anglo-Saxon pottery, animal bone, and a path paved with limestone and Roman tile fragments leading northwards from the nave. St Mary's Church is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.	Medieval	SK 88205 82014
1016920	Scheduled monument	-	Moated manorial complex immediately north west of Elm Tree Farm	The monument includes a medieval manorial complex immediately north west of Elm Tree Farm. The complex, lying to the north east of the village church, represents one of two foci of settlement at Heapham. In 1086 Count Alan held land at Heapham as part of his manor of Lea; during the 15th and 16th century this holding thought to have been associated with the moated site, was linked with the manor of North Ingleby. The visible remains of the complex include a moated platform, or island, with a series of earthwork features, including ditched enclosures and remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation covering an area measuring approximately 310m by 240m. The moated island takes the form of a roughly square platform, measuring 24m across, completely enclosed by a water-filled moat, 8m to 12m wide. The surface of the island is slightly uneven, being raised in places above the general ground level, with a mound at the north west corner. Stone fragments identified at the northern edge of the island, indicate that the remains of structures survive on the island. The moat is linked to the surrounding ditched enclosures via a series of channels, which also formerly supplied water to the moat. An outlet from the moat was provided on the western moat arm where a channel, or leat, interrupts an external bank, to take water toward a ditch, at the western edge of the complex. The western end of this channel is water-filled and now forms a pond. Ditched enclosures lie on all sides of the moat. The plots are aligned east - west and are generally subrectangular in plan, varying in size between 140m and 150m in length and 40m and 25m in width. To the north of the ditched enclosures there is a wide boundary ditch, which is now partly water-filled and forms a pond. At its eastern end this ditch links into a narrower channel which leads to the south to join the moat at its north eastern corner, from where a ditch and bank continues to the east. These channels form part of the system of water management and are thought to represent the original northern limits of the manorial complex, within which service buildings, paddocks, and gardens associated with the manor house would have been located. An area of broad ridge and furrow lies to the north and east of the manorial complex. The ridge and furrow to the north of the complex has been shortened by the construction of the boundary ditch indicating that the complex was established over fields of earlier medieval date. All fences and water troughs are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.	Medieval	SK 88099 88913
1016979	Scheduled monument	-	Coates medieval settlement and moated site	The monument includes the earthwork remains of the medieval village of Coates. Recorded in the late 11th century as a small settlement of about six households, by the early 14th century it had more than doubled in size. In the late 12th century the church and land at Coates were given to Welbeck Abbey in Nottinghamshire, who may have established a grange here. The village was depopulated by the Black Death in the mid-14th century, and thereafter there were no more than about ten households in the parish, some of which lay outside the village. The remains of the medieval village, together with the surviving parts of its open fields, are in two separate areas of protection. The western area of protection is situated adjacent to St Edith's churchyard. Approximately 30m to the west of the church is the northern end of a water-filled depression, 'L'-shaped in plan and orientated north-south. The depression is up to 15m wide and over 1.5m deep. On the eastern side of the western arm is a broad internal bank with the remains of an external bank on the western side. Further remains of the western arm are evident as a shallow depression, partly infilled, extending northwards to the edge of the present road. The area thus enclosed is raised approximately 1m above the level of the adjacent fields and includes low earthworks	Medieval	SK 91165 83407

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
				indicating the presence of buried archaeological deposits. These features represent the remains of a moated manorial complex, possibly a grange of Welbeck Abbey established in the late 12th century. The moated complex, which formerly extended over the area now occupied by Coates Hall and Hall Farm, is believed to have been constructed on the site of the earlier medieval settlement at Coates. The Church of St Edith, the earliest known parts of which date from the late 12th century, was thus enclosed within the complex. While the larger part of the complex has been greatly altered by post-medieval and modern activity, and is therefore not included in the scheduling, the buried remains of the south western part of the complex, and of the settlement which preceded it, are believed to survive to the south and west of the church. The church, which is a Grade I Listed Building, and the churchyard in which it stands, are still in ecclesiastical use and are not included in the scheduling. The main area of medieval settlement remains is located east of the moated complex on the north side of the present road to Grange Farm. They take the form of a series of substantial earthworks and associated buried remains, including a linear hollow way about 0.7m in depth and aligned approximately east-west, which represents the original road through the village. Rectangular ditched enclosures ranged along each side of the street represent house plots, within which are the earth-covered remains of houses and outbuildings, while sunken areas indicate yards and ponds. To the north of the northern range of house plots, and separated from them by a deep ditch, is a series of larger rectangular enclosures within which the low earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation are evident; these represent paddocks laid out in the medieval period over earlier arable land. Adjacent to the east of these enclosures, immediately to the west of Grange Farm, further ridge and furrow cultivation remains represent the only surviving furlong of a formerly extensive pattern of open fields surrounding the medieval village. All fences and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.		
1018290	Scheduled monument	-	Cross in All Saints churchyard	The monument includes the base and the lower part of the shaft of a Grade II Listed standing stone cross. The cross is located in the churchyard of All Saints Church to the south east of the south porch. The cross is medieval in date (12th C) and is constructed of ashlar limestone. The base takes the form of a socket stone of circular section, now largely buried. Set into the socket stone is the lower part of the shaft, rectangular in section at the base and rising above moulded and chamfered corners in tapering octagonal section to a height of 0.7m. The top of the stone is now broken; onto it would formerly have been fitted the upper part of the shaft and a cross head.	Medieval	SK 87805 88503
1019068	Scheduled monument	-	Harpwell Hall: a post-medieval house and gardens overlying medieval settlement remains immediately south of Hall Farm	The monument includes the earthwork and surviving extent of the buried remains of Harpswell Hall, a post-medieval house with formal gardens immediately south of Hall Farm. In 1086 Harpswell was divided into two manors which both came into the hands of the Whichcote family by the 16th century. The settlement which had become established here during the Middle Ages was partly removed by the Whichcotes in the late 16th or early 17th century when the house and gardens were established. The Whichcote family remained resident at Harpswell until 1776 making additions and alterations to the gardens during the 17th and 18th centuries. Harpswell Hall was demolished in the mid-19th century and now survives as a buried feature, while the remains of the formal gardens and part of the earlier settlement are visible as earthworks. The estate remained in the hands of the Whichcote family until 1918. The remains of Harpswell Hall are situated in the southern part of the monument. Depicted on a late 18th century drawing by Nattes, it was an early 17th century H-shaped house with 18th century extensions to the main building. The location of the buried foundations is indicated by low earthworks. Immediately to the north of the Hall remains, are the earthworks of a square sunken garden, measuring 40m in width and up to 1m deep, with a central circular feature, 20m in diameter, thought to represent a flower bed. A rectangular extension to the east side of the sunken garden includes opposing hollows, on the north and south sides, thought to indicate the position of steps down to the garden or niches for statuary. A buttressed brick wall, thought to be 18th century in origin, lies immediately to the north of the sunken garden forming a retaining wall for terraced gardens to the north. Adjacent to the west of the sunken garden is a raised area indicating the location of former paths and flower beds, leading toward an ornamental moat and prospect mound, which lie at the western end of the formal garden. Approximately 150m to the west of the site of the Hall is an oval mound, standing roughly 3.5m high, giving a view eastwards over the gardens towards the Hall and westwards over the surrounding countryside.	Medieval - post Medieval	SK 93286 89837
1019229	Scheduled monument	-	The medieval bishop's palace and deer park, Stow Park	The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, together with associated water features and deer park, situated at Stow Park, 1.9km south west of Stow. The remains of the bishop's palace and deer park lie in three separate areas of protection. Although the palace is first referred to in documentary	Medieval	SK 86992 79603

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
				sources of the late 12th century, episcopal ownership of the manor is likely to date back to at least the previous century when the bishop founded the Church of St Mary at Stow. The moated site, upon which the principal buildings of the palace were located, lies adjacent to the south of the main water features. The moated island, which is raised about 2m above the surrounding ground level, is subrectangular in plan, measuring about 75m by 85m. Although no standing remains of the medieval palace are now visible above ground, the buried remains of the domestic and service buildings of the palace will survive below it. The island is surrounded by a substantial moat, 3m in depth and now largely dry, which is crossed by the principal causeway on the north side, and by a narrower causeway near the northern end of the east side, which may be later in date. The moat is in turn surrounded by an outer bank; on the north side it separates the moat from the adjacent water features, and on the east it is visible as a substantial earthwork up to 20m wide. On the south side, and on the west where it extends northwards to serve as the westernmost dam among the adjacent water features, the bank has been reduced by modern ploughing and now survives as a low earthwork about 0.5m high. The medieval deer park associated with the palace formerly occupied an area of about 275ha extending southwards from the moated site. The surviving remains of the park pale are protected in two areas, 1.5km and 1km to the south west and south east of the moated site respectively. The south western part of the park pale survives as a linear bank about 8m in width; along its eastern, inner, side is a broad linear ditch, now partly infilled, which is visible as a dry depression about 1.5m below the narrower inner counterscarp bank which runs in turn along its eastern side. The surviving earthworks thus extend for a length of about 770m, including the south western corner of the deer park. The south eastern part of the park pale also survives as a linear bank about 8m wide and 110m long, although the inner ditch has been replaced by a modern drain and is no longer evident. The earthworks protected in these two areas represent the only surviving parts of a formerly extensive landscape feature.		
1020196	Scheduled monument	-	Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm	The monument includes a dovecote situated at Elm Tree Farm, approximately 490m north east of All Saints Church. The building is thought to date from the 19th century. The dovecote takes the form of a two-storeyed brick structure with a pantiled roof. It is rectangular in plan, measuring 5.6m east-west and 4.6m north-south. A wooden door in the north wall leads to the ground floor of the building, which would originally have served as a storage area, and was later used as an animal shelter. It is divided into two by a timber partition and there is a blocked window in each of the east and west walls. The joists which rest on the top of the ground floor walls are made of large reused timbers; these support a floor of timber and lath construction with a plastered ceiling beneath. Above it is the upper storey where the nest boxes are located. Occupying all four walls, the nest boxes are constructed of brick with pantiled internal divisions, and have brick alighting ledges. In the upper part of the south wall is a rectangular opening which served as a flight hole. The corrugated iron shed which abuts the north and east sides of the building is excluded from the Scheduling	Post Medieval	SK 88203 88787
2790	Conservation Area	-	Glentworth Conservation Area	Conservation area covering the historic core of Glentworth.	-	SK 94611 88163
2793	Conservation Area	-	Hemswell Conservation Area	Conservation area covering the historic core of Hemswell.	-	SK 93068 90978
2805	Conservation Area	-	Springthorpe Conservation Area	Conservation area covering the historic core of Springthorpe.	-	SK 87585 89677
1359484	Listed building	I	Church of St. Margaret of Antioch	An 11th century parish church of limestone herringbone rubble, limestone coursed rubble, limestone ashlar, some ironstone and red brick and slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles and battlemented east gables. The church consists of a west tower, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and a rectangular chancel with small northern recess. The tower is 11th century with herringbone masonry throughout and long-and-short work on corners. The west front with blocked lower large, pointed opening with 20th century round headed light inserted. Anglo Saxon nave roof line visible beneath eastern bell opening, with blocked doorway with flat head below.	Early Medieval/ Medieval	SK 83970 81759
1233879	Listed building	I	Church of All Saints	Parish church of 10th century date with later additions and restored 1894, nave roof restored 1902. Built of coursed rubble, dressed coursed rubble and ashlar with slate roofs. The church consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel. The tower is early 13th century and comprises two stages with bands and course of ballflower	Early Medieval/ Medieval	SK 79950 78580

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
				running under the 14th century battlements. West moulded pointed arched doorway with hood mould and label stops.		
1276407	Listed building	I	Gateway from Manor Farm to Churchyard and attached walls 7m west of Manor Farmhouse	Gateway and attached walls, 7 metres west of Manor Farmhouse, built in the 16th century for the Stanhopes and Babingtons. It is built of red brick, ashlar and terracotta. The gateway comprises an ashlar wall with moulded and stepped coping. Central doorway with wooden plank door set into a recessed, rectangular panel with hood mould over and label stops decorated with incised quatrefoils.	Post-Medieval	SK 79972 78590
1146624	Listed building	I	Church of St Mary	An 11th century Parish church, c.1034-49, chancel restored 1850-2, remainder restored 1864-7 by J. L. Pearson on both occasions. Built of uncoursed and coursed limestone rubble, limestone ashlar, lead roofs with stone coped gables and cross finials of various designs. The church comprises a nave, north-west vestry, north stair turret, north and south transepts, crossing tower, rectangular chancel.	Early Medieval/ Medieval	SK 88190 81999
1146742	Listed building	I	Church of St Edith	A mid-12th century church restored 1883-4 by J. L. Pearson. Constructed of coursed limestone rubble and limestone ashlar with a plain tiled roof with west bell turret with two barely pointed openings and flat head, timber-framed east gable. West end with blocked 13th century tower arch with chamfered jambs, abaci and pointed head.	Medieval	SK 90806 83096
1064048	Listed building	I	Church of All Saints	An 11th century parish church and restored in the 19th century. It is built of coursed limestone rubble, limestone ashlar and some render with slate roofs with stone coped gables, cross finials and ornamental ridge tiles. It consists of a west tower, nave with north aisle and south porch and a rectangular chancel. The mid-11th century rendered west tower has large 14th century clasping pilaster buttresses with plinth.	Medieval	SK 87799 88513
1146616	Listed building	I	Church of St Lawrence and St George	An 11th century parish church, restored 1865. Constructed of coursed limestone rubble, some herringbone rubble and limestone ashlar with alate roofs with stone coped gables with finials, some decorative ridge tiles and 19th century chevroned eaves. The church comprises a west tower, nave with south aisle and south porch, rectangular chancel, north vestry and south-east chapel. The 11th century west bell tower with plinth, herringbone rubble at base and small long-and-short side- alternate quoins. West front with blocked doorway with round head enclosing plain tympanum, crudely chamfered impost and inserted narrow light with flat head. South window below belfry with steep triangular head and round hood mould all cut from one stone. Bell openings on all 4 sides, reconstructed in the 19th century, with paired, round headed shallow chevroned openings divided by shaft with scalloped cushion capitals and tall cubic bases.	Medieval	SK 87566 89756
1309029	Listed building	I	Church of St Chad	A late 11th century parish church, restored in the 19th century. Constructed of coursed and uncoursed limes-tone rubble, some limestone ashlar, plain tiled roofs with stone coped gables. It consists of a west tower, nave with south aisle and south porch and a rectangular chancel. The west tower is 11th century with a plinth and quoins.	Medieval	SK 93587 89959
1309078	Listed building	II*	Church of St Michael	The church is 11th century, with later additions, constructed of coursed ironstone and limestone rubble and ashlar with slate roofs and stone coped gables. The church consists of an 11th century west tower, a nave and chancel in one with a south porch and north-west lean-to.	Medieval	SK 94584 88106
1063348	Listed building	II*	Glentworth Hall	Large country house built in c.1566 with later additions, attributed to James Paine. It is constructed of coursed limestone rubble to the rear 16th century range, and red brick to the front 18th century range. It comprises two storeys and an 11 bay front, with a projected central three bays, crowned with a pediment.	Post-Medieval	SK 94363 88222
1166242	Listed building	II*	Church of All Saints	The church is of early 13th century date with later additions, built of coursed ironstone rubble, limestone rubble and ashlar, with slate roofs with stone coped gables and finials. It consists of a west tower, nave with north aisle and north porch and a rectangular chancel.	Medieval	SK 93050 90924
1233880	Listed building	II	Gateway 19m west of Church of All Saints	A mid-19th century gateway of ashlar. The gateway comprising wall set on a plinth with moulded and stepped coping. Central, slightly projecting moulded archway with hood mould and label stops. To the right is a smaller arched domestic gateway with wrought iron gate, hood mould and label stops. Above is a central decorative panel.	Post-Medieval	SK 79907 78561
1276406	Listed building	II	Rose Cottage and The Cottage	A row of three, late 18th century cottages of painted red brick with pantile roofs. It consists of one and a half storey with a five bay wing with a two storey, three bay wing to the left.	Post-Medieval	SK 80084 78570
1233878	Listed building	II	Manor Farmhouse and attached outbuilding and wall	An early 18th century farmhouse and attached outbuilding and walls, of red brick and ashlar with a slate roof with raised ashlar coped gables and kneelers. The building is in a double range plan, consisting of two storeys plus garrets and five bays. It has a central doorway, the top 2 panels of the 6 panel door being glazed, with traceried overlight, ashlar architrave	Post-Medieval	SK 79986 78593

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
				and cornice hood supported on consoles. Either side are 2 glazing bar sashes with flush wedge lintels and keystones. Above are 5 similar sashes and lintels.		
1146780	Listed building	II	Gallows Dale Farmhouse	Late 18th century farmhouse of red brick with a pantile roof with gable stacks. It consists of two storeys and a three bay front with a central doorway with round headed reeded doorcase with blocked, traceried fanlight, and partially glazed door. The doorway is flanked by single glazing bar sashes with 3 similar windows above, all with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 87430 80914
1064059	Listed building	II	Windmill	An early 19th century Windmill of red brick with broken decorated eaves. There is a doorway in south side with a concrete lintel. It has an opening above with a segmental head, with a partially blocked oculus above. The north side has a doorway narrowing towards the top, with a concrete lintel and broken opening above. Opening with segmental head and partially blocked oculus above.	Post-Medieval	SK8340981598
1146582	Listed building	II	Cross	A 14th century cross, constructed of limestone ashlar with three steps leading to a rectangular base with an octagonal shaft, necking and cap. A 20th century abacus and cross finial are located atop the shaft.	Medieval	SK 83979 81777
1064060	Listed building	II	Berfoston Cottage	A mid-18th century cottage of colourwashed brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with stone coped gables and large ridge stack and single gable stack to rear. It comprises two storeys, and a two bay front with a first floor band and second floor band on west return. It has a central doorway with a 20th century hood and glazed door. The doorway is flanked by single sashes with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 84042 81812
1146611	Listed building	II	Wapping Lane farmhouse and attached outbuilding	Two late 18th century cottages now farmhouse, and attached outbuilding, built of red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof-with coped tumbled gables and gable stacks. It comprises two storey and garret and a two bay front with first floor band and decorated-eaves.	Post-Medieval	SK 84122 81812
1064057	Listed building	II	Ingelby Arms Public House	An early 19th century public house of colourwashed brick and a hipped concrete tiled roof with two stacks to the rear. It consists of two storeys and a three bay front with a central doorway with a plain, broad doorcase, rectangular overlight and panelled door. The doorway is flanked by single glazed bar sashes with three glazing bar sashes above.	Post-Medieval	SK 83965 81837
1146761	Listed building	II	Wesleyan Chapel	A Wesleyan chapel built 1824 of red brick with a pantile roof with coped eastern gable with broad kneelers, and dentillated eaves on north and south returns. It consists of a single storey and a three bay east front with a central doorway with round head of long, narrow brick voussoirs, leaded light fanlight and plank door. The doorway is flanked by single windows with round heads with long, narrow brick voussoirs, lower fixed windows with margin lights and upper round headed casements. Round headed ashlar plaque above door with "1824 + Wesleyan Chapel" inscribed. Three glazing bar sashes with flat heads on north return.	Post-Medieval	SK 88241 81888
1064066	Listed building	II	6, Sturton Road	An early 19th century house, built of red brick with a concrete tile roof with gable stacks. The building consists of two storeys and a three bay front in an L-plan, with a central doorway with small hood, reeded doorcase, traceried fanlight and partially glazed door. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes. 3 glazing bar aluminium casements above. All the windows with splayed plaster lintels with scored voussoirs.	Post-Medieval	SK 88233 81898
1308917	Listed building	II	25, Gainsborough Road	A mid-18th century cottage of rendered brick with a steeply pitched concrete tiled roof with coped north gable, large-central stack and gable stack to rear. The building comprises two storeys and a two bay front in an L-plan. It has two 19th century plain sashes with segmental heads with two similar windows above and a doorway in the south return.	Post-Medieval	SK8400581912
1359485	Listed building	II	Thornleigh House	A mid-18th century house of red brick with ashlar dressings and a steeply pitched pantile roofs with brick coped gables and kneelers and gable stacks. The building comprises two storeys, and a three bay front in a T-plan.	Post-Medieval	SK8401481942
1359486	Listed building	II	Manor Farmhouse	Manor house now farmhouse, built c.1636. The building is an Artisan Mannerist house reduced and adapted in the 19th century. It is built of red brick with a hipped slate roof with three stacks to rear. It consists of two storeys and a four bay front with a plinth, first floor band and flat band at eaves. The doorway to the left with 17th century flanking moulded brick pilasters, with moulded brick bases, plain capitals and pediment.	Post-Medieval	SK 88053 81951
1064062	Listed building	II	Whipping post	A whipping post, dated 1789, built of wood and iron. It comprises a six foot wooden post with hinged whipping irons attached on north and south sides, each with two wrist holds of different sizes and lower clasp to secure wrists in place. Left hand iron inscribed with 1789.	Post-Medieval	SK 88210 81966
1146755	Listed building	II	9, Ingham Road	A 17th century cottage of brown brick, a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof-with tile coped gables, large central stack and two raking dormers with sliding sashes. It consists of a	Post-Medieval	SK 88371 81978

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				single storey with an attic. It has a central 20th century doorway with plain doorcase and plank door.		
1064063	Listed building	II	Threshing barn at Church End Farm	A mid-18th century threshing barn. Built of red brick with a steeply pitched hipped pantile roof with dentillated eaves. It has a large rectangular opening with wooden lintel and plank doors. Two slit openings to the left with two more above them. The doorway to right has a flat head and plank door.	Post-Medieval	SK 88126 81983
1146594	Listed building	II	No 21 and attached barn to rear	A late 18th century house with attached barn to rear. It is built of red brick with a hipped pantile roof with single hip stack and two large ridge stacks to rear. It is in an L-plan and comprises two and a half storeys and a three bay front with a plinth, single basement opening with grill and segmental head to the right and decorated eaves. It has a central doorway with painted splayed brick lintel, rectangular overlight and, partially glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 83996 82004
1146735	Listed building	II	Stables and Pigeoncote at Church End Farm	A late 18th century stables and pigeoncote, built of red brick with a pantile roof with dentillated eaves. It has three stable doorways with segmental heads and plank double doors. Central doorway flanked by single slit openings, with doorway above with segmental head and plank door. Flanking doorway and above are two partially blocked openings for pigeon access. Brick nesting boxes intact inside.	Post-Medieval	SK 88133 82006
1064064	Listed building	II	21, Church Lane	An early 19th century house built of red brick and a Coiodte tiled roof with gable stacks. The house comprises two storey and a three bay front with a central doorway with reeded doorcase, small hood, traceried overlight and partially glazed door. The doorway is flanked by single plain sashes with three plain sashes above. All the windows with painted splayed brick lintels with ashlar keystones.	Post-Medieval	SK 88175 82116
1064065	Listed building	II	Monument 3 yards south of Church of St Edith	A monument built in 1790. It comprises a square red brick and ashlar base with four-corner fluted-ashlar columns, broadening towards the top, with moulded bases, palmette capitals and scored abaci. Slate plaques set between columns on 3 sides inscribed with names and dates of William Maltby and family. Moulded top rising up to urn with palmette decoration and large acorn finial.	Post-Medieval	SK 90809 83087
1064030	Listed building	II	1 and 3, Stow Road	An early 19th century house of chequered red and cream brick with a pantile roof, hipped to north with single hip stack and single ridge stack. The building comprises two storeys, and a three bay front with a central doorway with small hood, reeded doorcase with human heads in each angle block, traceried rectangular overlight and panel-led door. The doorway is flanked by single windows. All the windows have segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 87462 84533
1064029	Listed building	II	20, Fillingham Road	A late 18th century cottage, built of red brick and a pantile roof hipped to left, with two small raking dormers with sliding sashes, small ridge stack and small east gable stack. The building is in an L-plan with a 20th century house attached to the rear. The cottage has a single storey and attic with a central doorway with segmental head and plank door. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 87674 84580
1063349	Listed building	II	12, Church Street	A late 18th century house of coursed ironstone rubble with render, and a pantile roof with gable stacks. The building comprises two storey and garret, with a two bay front with central doorway including a segmental head and partially glazed door. The doorway is flanked by single glazing bar sashes with segmental heads, with two sliding sashes with segmental heads above.	Post-Medieval	SK 94552 87999
1309058	Listed building	II	Northlands House	A late 18th century house of coursed limestone rubble, some red brick and slate roofs with gable stacks. It consists of two storeys with garret and a three bay 18th century front with three glazing bar sashes with painted, splayed plaster lintels. Single quoin by central window suggests original site of doorway. There is an early 19th century range to the right, comprising two storeys and two bays with two sliding sashes with segmental heads with 2 similar windows above.	Post-Medieval	SK 94645 88088
1359850	Listed building	II	The Old Vicarage	An early 19th century vicarage, now house, built of coursed limestone rubble and a hipped slate roof with three ridge stacks. The building is square in plan, comprising two storeys and a four bay front with quoins. There is a doorway to the right with open pediment, moulded doorcase with flanking Doric columns traceried fanlight and 6 panelled door.	Post-Medieval	SK 94523 88095
1166356	Listed building	II	Wesleyan Chapel	Wesleyan chapel built in 1896 of red brick, stock brick and some ashlar with slate roofs with decorative red ridge tiles, single hip stack to rear and decorated polychrome eaves. The building comprises a rectangular block with a lower rectangular projection to rear, consisting of a single storey with a three bay north front with a central projecting brick porch with hipped roof and gable rising above. Pointed doorway with stock brick and ashlar pointed head, brick hood mould with ashlar label stops and plank doors.	Post-Medieval	SK 87626 88303

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1359851	Listed building	II	Scottish Farmhouse	Late 18th century farmhouse of coursed limestone rubble and pantile roofs with gable stacks. The building is in an L-plan with two storeys and a three bay front with a central doorway with moulded, reeded doorcase, rectangular overlight with margin lights and panelled door.	Post-Medieval	SK 94729 88308
1166094	Listed building	II	Nos 1 to 4 Hall Cottages (Stable Block at Glentworth Hall)	Stable block now cottages built c.1752, of red brick and ashlar dressings with a hipped slate roofs and comprising two storeys, with a nine bay central range with three storey and three bay end blocks with pyramidal roofs. The central three bays project slightly and are crowned by open ashlar dressed pediment containing blind rectangular opening.	Post-Medieval	SK 94360 88311
1064088	Listed building	II	Hawthornhouse Cottage	An early 18th century cottage of colour-washed brick with a pantile roof-with rendered coped south gable with single south gable stack. The building consists of two storeys and three irregular bays. The doorway to right has a plank door and a 20th century painted wood latticework gabled porch. Small casement to left with 2 small sliding sashes above.	Post-Medieval	SK 88078 88366
1359478	Listed building	II	Cross base 5 yards south of Church of All Saints	A 12th century cross of limestone ashlar. It comprises a round plinth with rectangular base with rounded corners and part of polygonal shaft above.	Medieval	SK 87800 88498
1064061	Listed building	II	20, Hill Road	A mid-18th century house of colourwashed brick with a pantile hipped roof with two hip stacks. It consists of two storeys, and a three bay front with a plinth, a first floor band and decorated eaves. It has a central doorway with traceried overlight, segmental head and partially glazed door. The doorway is flanked by single glazing bar sashes with two glazing bar sashes above, all with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 87568 89590
1435888	Listed building	II	Hemswell Court, former RAF Officers' Mess, including associated entrance walls and gate piers	Former Officers' Mess built in 1935 and opened in 1936, converted to a hotel in the 1980s. Built of yellow brick laid in Flemish bond and plain clay tile roof covering. The principal south-west facing range has an approximately rectangular plan with flanking L-shaped accommodation wings. The building is in a restrained neo-Georgian style and has hipped roofs with bonnet tiles at the hips. It consists of a tall one-storey principal range with a long frontage of thirteen bays. The central three bays slightly project to form a triple arched porch in front of the recessed entrance which extends just above the eaves.	Modern	SK9483189587
1063354	Listed building	II	16 and 20, Weldon Road	Two mid-18th century cottages, now one dwelling, of coursed limestone rubble with pan tiled and concrete tiled roof with gable stacks and two ridge stacks. It consists of two storeys, and seven irregular bay front with doorway to left with plain lintels and partially glazed panelled door.	Post-Medieval	SK 93129 90790
1166218	Listed building	II	THE Old Post Office	An early 19th century house of coursed limestone rubble, with a pantile roof with a single gable stack and dentillated eaves. It consists of two storeys and a four bay front with a doorway to the left with segmental head and panelled door. All the windows have splayed brick lintels and segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 92882 90908
1359853	Listed building	II	10-16, Church Street	Late 18th century house of coursed ironstone rubble and a pantile roof with three ridge stacks and single, flat headed dormer with 20th century casement to the right. It consists of two storey with attic and a five bay front with a doorway to through passage to left with wooden lintel. Single sliding sash to left, 4 sliding sashes to the right, all with wooden lintels.	Post-Medieval	SK 92914 90928
1166204	Listed building	II	5, Church Street	An early 19th century cottage of coursed limestone rubble and some red brick with pantile roofs with gable stacks. It consists of two storeys and a two bay front with brick quoins and central doorway with brick segmental head and partially glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 92835 90939
1063352	Listed building	II	Maypole	A 19th century Maypole, Hemswell, of wood and wrought iron. It comprises a tall wooden pole painted with spiralling red, white and blue alternating lines wedged into a tall, rectangular base. It is crowned with a painted wooden orb with wrought iron weathervane with a fox motif.	Post-Medieval	SK 92954 90946
1359417	Listed building	II	Corringham Windmill	An early 19th century tower mill of red brick. It comprises a short tapering three storey tower with slightly corbelled out top course. The ground floor door opening with to each side single window openings to each stage with segmental heads. No roof or floors remain.	Post-Medieval	SK 87941 90960
1359852	Listed building	II	Manor Farmhouse	A 17th century farmhouse of coursed limestone rubble and a pantile roof with wooden eaves and two large ridge stacks. The building comprises two storeys and a five bay front with 19th century fenestration. There are two doorways with 20th century glazing bar doors alternate with three long glazing bar sashes, with four plain sashes above. All openings have wooden lintels.	Post-Medieval	SK 92687 91007
1003669	Scheduled monument	-	Segelocum Roman town	Roman settlement on the Notts side of the Trent where the Roman road, Till Bridge Lane, from Lincoln to Doncaster crosses the river. First identified with Segelocum by Camden, confirmed by a milestone found in Lincoln in 1879 inscribed ALSMP XIIII, interpreted by Havefield and others as 'A Lindo Segelocum mp xiiii' An 18' wide ford of large stones	Roman	SK 82274 82806

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				retained by large timber piles was removed in 1820 (f) Trollope saw the paved descent to it in 1868 and says a coin of Hadrian was found in a cleft in one of the timbers No remains of the Ro settlement were noted during a perambulation of the area at the time. The land between the village and the river is now occupied by a large dike and towing path. The fields about Littleborough are in the main pasture but gardens still produce Roman material. Excavations have been taking place since 1968 and it is still found impossible to define the limits of the settlement or to say whether it had defences or military occupation, but parts of timber buildings dating from 1st C have been found. Two kilns were excavated (SK 824824) (? corn drying) and a small domed oven found together with building debris, coins and pottery of the late first to later fourth cents. Since last visited in 1962 most of the land in the vicinity is once again under the plough with scattered potsherds being a common feature. The bank enclosing fields to the NW of the hamlet has now been almost ploughed out of existence. This was trenched in 1954 by W Clark of Retford who found it to be a mid 18th cent floodbank. Another excavation by him uncovered the Ro-road within the banks and boreholes produced burial and occupation debris. Excavations by Wade produced more evidence of occupation including the kilns noted above, located at SK 82388256. He is inclined towards the conclusion that the site had a military origin. The Roman settlement is seen as cropmarks and mapped from good quality air photographs; it extends north-westwards from the present day settlement over an area of approximately 400m by 300m between the River Trent and the Mother Drain. At SK 8221 8292 is a cross roads meeting of 4 roads which are aligned NW-S and WSW-ENE; to the west, another road links the furthest extent of the N, W and S arms on three sides. All the roads are defined by a ditch to either side. Within three of the four quadrants created by the cross roads, there are rectilinear sub-divisions with average dimensions of 30-40m. Similarly sized sub-divisions also lie to the west of the western perimeter road, but there also appears to be some superimposition of features in this area. The limits of the settlement are not clear. In the south-eastern quadrant formed by the cross roads, few features were visible other than some regularly arranged pits, seen towards the northern end; this absense of features is probably caused by overlying remnants of rig, now levelled. A short stretch of probable Roman road is recorded immediately to the south of the settlement as SK 88 SW 46, but no direct relationship is visible.		
1004991	Scheduled monument	-	Site of medieval town	Site of the Medieval Town of Torksey. The two fields between the modern village of Torksey and the Foss dyke contain ample evidence of the remains of the medieval settlement which flourished there in the days when the Foss dyke was navigable and formed the principal route for trade between Lincoln and the northern counties. The area was densely populated, one 19th century source referring to as many as 57 houses being traceable in the two fields. The site of a 12th century timber framed house was excavated in 1960, which was contemporary with a Norman pottery kiln. Also site of a Norman lime kiln which was disturbed by a medieval cemetery. A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated in July 2011 by the University of Sheffield at 4 Sand Lane, Torksey 54207a]. Medieval pottery, a copper alloy belt fitting and fragments of possibly medieval glass and tile were found. The glass and tile suggests that a high status building may have existed nearby. {14}	Medieval	SK 83658 78373
1004996	Scheduled monument	-	Deserted village of Dunstall	Site of the deserted medieval village of Dunstall, part of which is scheduled. It is a good quality site with the usual network of sunken roads and rectangular crofts with well preserved medieval ridge and furrow. The site of the manor house is clearly visible. It has an irregular shape and is surrounded by a large bank. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map as a Roman encampment. The field in which the scheduled monument stands is at present under cultivation with standing wheat. The only visible earthwork is a raised irregular area, grassed over, apparently the site of the chapel. Nothing is now visible from the ground except a hump in the centre of the field with a tree on it and a slight rise where the chapel is indicated. Dunstall deserted medieval village includes the area of scheduled monument no.1004996. It has a network of sunken roads and rectangular crofts with ridge and furrow. The principal period of desertion occurred in the late 15th to early 16th century, presumably through conversion to pasture. The village of Dunstall was separately assessed in 1334. In 1377, 23 people paid poll tax. Population trends suggest that the principal period of desertion, after depletions in the 14th century, was the late 15th century or early 16th century, presumably through conversion to pasture. In 1543 to 1544 just two taxpayers paid 2d between them. A church and priest were recorded as manorial appurtenances in Domesday book but not later: a chapel was subject to Corringham in 1277. The site retains the local name chapel yard and the location of a chapel building was said to have been visible in the mid 19th century. The well-preserved earthworks were destroyed in or shortly before 1979 despite being scheduled in part. Earlier plans and aerial photographs suggest that those on the south side of the river Eau	Medieval	SK 89059 93863

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				constituted a large square manorial curia with internal subdivisions and as a centrepiece an embanked enclosure (once designated a 'roman camp'). The site of the chapel lies within this complex. Immediately on the north side of the river was a fishpond complex presumably associated with the manor, and along the south-facing slope hollow-ways, property plots and traces of building sites of the village. Much of the village remains had been levelled and ploughed by 1978, before the earthworks could be surveyed.		
1007689	Scheduled monument	-	Site of medieval preceptory and settlement remains, Temple Garth	The monument is situated at Temple Garth Farm, Willoughton, about 500m south west of the church of St Andrew, and includes the remains of the preceptory of the Knights Templars founded in the mid 12th century by Roger de Builli or Bussei and Simon de Canci. With substantial endowments it became the richest of the English preceptories, acting as an administrative centre for the Templars' estates in north Lincolnshire. Following the suppression of the order in 1308-12 the property was temporarily managed by a warden; by 1338, however, it had been re-established by the Knights Hospitallers for the administration of their central and north Lincolnshire properties. The preceptory was finally dissolved in 1540 and the site became part of a working farm. The remains of the preceptory, which are themselves imposed upon part of an earlier settlement at Willoughton, are therefore overlain by traces of post-medieval occupation including farm buildings and dwellings. The monument includes the remains of the preceptory's inner precinct moat with an area of building remains, a series of ditched enclosures representing the remains of the preceptory's outer precinct, and associated earthworks including traces of an earlier settlement and a representative area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation.	Medieval	SK 92775 93161
1008685	Scheduled monument	-	Site of Heynings Priory	The monument includes the remains of the medieval nunnery of Heynings, a priory of Cistercian nuns founded after 1135 and dissolved in 1539. The remains include part of the inner precinct, most of the outer precinct and associated earthworks. The remains of the inner precinct of the nunnery lie beneath the present farmhouse, farm buildings, yards and gardens of Park Farm South. The farmhouse and adjacent farm buildings stand on a slightly raised platform which preserves remains of the conventual buildings and cemetery. The buried foundations of stone walls and finds of medieval pottery and tile from the lawn south of the house indicate the location of the conventual buildings, and a number of burials from the area of the adjacent farm buildings indicate the site of the conventual cemetery. The precinct is bounded on the west by a stream. In the north-west corner a fragment of the boundary moat visibly survives, with associated ditches. On the east the precinct is bounded by the remains of a medieval headland. The outer precinct of the nunnery, immediately adjacent to the north of the inner precinct, survives as an area of earthworks within a paddock between the farmhouse and road. The earthworks represent the remains of monastic outbuildings, including a barn, which have been subjected to stone-robbing since their abandonment. Lying approximately at the centre of the precinct enclosure are the earthwork remains of a large rectangular building, partly overlain by a pair of modern cottages. A hollow way leads from this building out of the precinct towards Park Farm North. The precinct is bounded on the west and north-west by a ditch, and on the east by the remains of a medieval headland. The headland is overlain by ridge-and-furrow which also extends across the easternmost part of the precinct. Adjacent to the outer precinct on the north is a small area of associated earthworks. These include the hollow way running north-west from the precinct boundary. In the north-east corner of the site is a group of earthworks representing a small settlement site partly overlying the precinct boundary. The present farmhouse, farm buildings, cottages and fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.	Medieval	SK 84621 85353
1011456	Scheduled monument	-	Monks Garth moated site	The monument includes Monks Garth, a moated site on the eastern edge of the village of Willoughton. The remains lie at the bottom of a gentle slope and take the form of a series of earthworks, including a moated platform, a pair of ponds and other water-control features, and a group of ditched enclosures. The site is thought to have formed part of the manor of Waldin the Engineer which was granted to the Benedictine abbey of St Nicholas in Angers, France, in the early 12th century. At the end of the 14th century, during the Hundred Years War, the property was confiscated by the king and in 1441 was granted to King's College, Cambridge. The monument is situated in an area of low-lying pasture approximately 100m south-east of the church of St Andrew. In the south-eastern corner of the monument is a raised, rectangular platform, approximately 13m x 18m, bounded on all sides by a moat up to 2m deep and 14m in width. Near the centre of the platform is a rectangular hollow, approximately 12m square, surrounded on three sides by a linear bank. These earthworks are considered to represent the remains of a building which formerly occupied the moated platform. To the north of the moated site are the remains of its associated water-control system. The moat, which is spring-fed, drains through a linear north-south channel which runs from its north-western corner. Adjacent to the moat on the north are the remains of an	Medieval	SK 93229 93221

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				external bank, over 30m long and 10m wide, turning southward into the slope; on its northern side is a narrow linear channel. These features form an integral part of the water-control system of the moated site, the bank serving as a dam to retain water in the moat and the channel to drain the water from the slope on the east into the outlet channel on the west. The moat's outlet channel runs northward into a triangular depression, aligned north-south, approximately 20m long and up to 10m wide. This depression runs into another, adjacent to the north-west, which is larger and rectangular in form, aligned east-west, and approximately 55m long and over 15m wide. Along each of its north, south and west sides is a broad bank and at its north-western corner are the remains of a shallow outlet channel. These depressions are considered to represent the remains of a pair of medieval fishponds which have been altered in the post-medieval period. In the south-western and north-eastern parts of the monument are a series of linear ditches on the same alignment as the moated site and fishponds. These are considered to represent the boundaries of small closes associated with the moated site which would have been used for cultivation or as animal enclosures. All fences and modern paving are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath these features is included.		
1005056	Scheduled monument	-	Torksey Castle	The impressive ruins of an Elizabethan mansion. Good river frontage survives. The facade has four octagonal towers, with a central entrance gap. It is three storeys high, the bottom half built with stone facing. The remainder is brick with stone quoins. There are the remains of large square headed, stone framed windows, staircases and the gable ends. On the first floor there are stone framed fireplaces with zig-zag decoration and some blocked-up arches with a number of charred beams visible... A kitchen area with brick and stone hearth, including one with a Tudor rose decoration. The fabric is generally in a reasonable condition, with a few creepers in places but none with a major hold. There are a number of large cracks though, a central one supported by a large brick pillar.	Post Medieval	SK 83619 78759
1016795	Scheduled monument	-	Gilby medieval settlement and cultivation remains	The monument includes the full extent of surviving remains of the village of Gilby, which was established by the early 12th century and occupied throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The first reference to the village in historical documents occurs in 1138-9. Throughout the medieval period it is recorded as a secondary settlement to Pilham, which lies 0.5km to the north. A source of 1616 indicates that Gilby had become partly depopulated by that date, although it continued to be occupied as a small hamlet through the 17th and 18th centuries. By 1842 it was finally reduced to a single farm. Gilby is situated on a small knoll on the eastern side of the Trent Valley. The surviving remains of the medieval village occupy a south-facing slope adjacent to Gilby Farm, and take the form of a series of substantial earthworks standing up to 0.5m-0.7m in height. Extending north-south down the slope through the middle of the settlement is a long linear depression or hollow way representing the principal road through the village before the present Corringham Road was established across earlier fields to the west. Along the western side of the hollow way are a series of four raised rectangular enclosures representing house plots. Adjacent to the rear of these plots are lower-lying remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. They represent the only surviving part of a large open field which formerly extended to the west of the village. Further remains of ridge and furrow are evident on the east side of the hollow way, where ditches mark post-medieval enclosures established over earlier fields. A series of depressions at the centre of the monument indicates the remains of a group of post-medieval buildings which were still standing in the early 19th century. In the southern part of the settlement, medieval and post-medieval enclosures have been laid out on low-lying ground near the stream, separated by a linear bank from further remains of ridge and furrow cultivation to the east. The monument thus includes the only surviving parts of a once extensive area of open fields cultivated by the medieval occupants of the village of Gilby.	Medieval	SK 86500 93133
1004922	Scheduled monument	-	Owmbly Roman Settlement	Owmbly Roman Settlement located either side of the A15.	Roman	SK 96739 86544, SK 97099 86472
2785	Conservation Area	-	Fillingham Conservation Area	The conservation area covers the historic core of the village of Fillingham.	-	SK 94707 85843
1233511	Listed building	I	Church of St Peter	A 12th century parish church, restored 1891, and the porch restored 1932. Constructed of ashlar and dressed coursed rubble with lead roofs with parapets. The church is buttressed and comprises a 12th century tower, a nave, north aisle, south porch and chancel.	Medieval	SK 81482 76570

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1064079	Listed building	I	Torksey Castle	Torksey Castle is the ruins of a country house. The west facade and part of the rear wall only survive, built in 1560 of coursed lias and limestone rubble, red brick in English bond, all with ashlar dressings and some diaper work in blue brick headers. The building comprised 3 storey 7 bay front, arranged with 4 single projecting faceted bays which rise full height and were taller than the 3 intervening bays which were topped by crow stepped gables, only the left hand one of which survives. Plinth, moulded first floor string course and bands to towers. The lowest storey is in stone and has an irregular pattern of fenestration comprising single, 2, and 3 light windows. The central bay is missing at ground level and the upper work is supported on a later brick pier.	Post-Medieval	SK 83614 78781
1234072	Listed building	I	Church of St John the Baptist	A 13th century parish church, restored 1855, tower restored 1900. Built of coursed rubble, dressed coursed rubble and ashlar facing. Slate roofs with coped gables and embattled parapet to nave, tower and porch. Single brick and stone stack to the north chancel. Set on a plinth with heavy moulded band over. Tower, nave, north aisle, south porch and chancel. Diagonal buttressed tower of 2 stages with string course at the juncture. Single gargoyle to each side. Single arched window with 3 arched lights, string course under and hood mould. There are 4 arched bell chamber openings, each with 2 arched lights, tracery, cusping and hood mould and 4 rectangular stair lights. Projecting from the west of the buttressed north aisle is a lean- to.	Medieval	SK 78158 79396
1234265	Listed building	I	Church of St Martin	A 12th century parish church; restored in the 19th century. Of ashlar, dressed stone, coursed rubble and ashlar dressings with slate roofs and chamfered and moulded plinths. It consists of a west tower, nave, south aisle, chancel and south porch. West tower is 15th century and comprises two stages. String course, eaves band with 4 gargoyles, crenellated parapet. Pair of diagonal buttresses to west, 2 set-offs. South side has 3 stair lights. West side has to right, small Tudor arched door, and above, C15 triple lancet with round heads, panel tracery, cove mullions, chamfered and coved reveal and hood mould. Second stage has 4 double round headed bell openings with hood moulds. Nave, 4 bays, has to north 5 buttresses, that to west gabled and linked to tower. 3 restored C13 double lancets with Y tracery and hood moulds.	Medieval	SK 78712 82261
1216860	Listed building	I	Church of St Nicholas	An 11th century parish church, restored in 1832. Built of Herring bone and coursed rubble incorporating Roman brick fragments, brick, dressed stone quoins, ashlar dressings, slate roofs. Chamfered dressed stone plinth. Nave with bellcote, chancel, lean-to vestry., Nave, 2 bays, has plain eaves and east gable with cross. West end has central round- headed doorway, 1832, with square moulded impost. Flanked by single buttresses, 3 setoffs, with chamfered plinths. Above, gabled bellcote with 2 round headed moulded openings, containing bells dated c.1200 and 1350. North side has to west, external brick stack and to east, single round headed window in splayed reveal.	Medieval	SK 82454 82619
1166045	Listed building	I	Fillingham Castle	A country house built c.1770, possibly by John Carr. The house is Gothick in style of limestone ashlar and coursed limestone rubble, with a flat roof and three parallel slate roofs. It also has three visible brick stacks and a single stone stack below the roof line. Rectangular 18th century range with large corner turrets and a truncated 19th century range to north. A 2 storey, 5 bay front with plinth, projecting central bay and central doorway with bolection moulded stone doorcase with ogee head, traceried fanlight and deep-set partially glazed doors. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes with 3 glazing bar sashes in each turret. Flat band above doorway rising to segmental arch at apex of doorway. First floor ashlar band above, running over flanking turrets. Large glazing bar sash above doorway, flanked by smaller glazing bar sashes with 3 glazing bar sashes and 3 blind oculi in each turret. Flat band above rising to gable above central bay. Battlements on turrets and main body of house. East front with rubble basement with traces of 4 blocked basement openings.	Post-Medieval	SK 95661 86026
1064162	Listed building	I	Church of St Lawrence	An 11th century parish church, restored in the 19th century by Bodley and Garner. The church is of coursed limestone rubble, ashlar dressings, lead roofs. It consists of a western tower, nave with clerestorey north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, north transept, vestry. 3 stage plain unbuttressed square tower with offset to belfry stage. Basal plinth, lancet in ground floor to west, square headed window in first floor, and in belfry stage paired belfry lights under round arches with monolithic throughstones and midwall shafts having simple volute capitals. 19th century embattled top with 15th century water chutes.	Medieval	SK 87147 91657
1064078	Listed building	II*	Church of St Peter	An early 13th century parish church, the nave, aisle and chancel were rebuilt in 1821. Constructed of squared limestone rubble, coursed limestone rubble rendered, ashlar quoins and dressings, all with lead roofs. Western tower, nave, north aisle, vestry and chancel. The 16th century two stage, angle buttressed, tower is in square limestone rubble and has a moulded plinth and cyma moulded string course, battlemented parapet with 4 corner pinnacles. The 2 light belfry openings to each face have plain panel tracery and hood	Medieval	SK 83699 78951

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				moulds. In the south face of the tower is set a grotesque head. The west window is of 3 lights with late 13th century intersecting tracery set in a 16th century deeply concave moulded surround with hood mould. Above is a kneeling carved figure. The north aisle, rebuilt in 1821, is rendered and has 2 two light windows with Y tracery and hood moulds. The vestry has a north door with hood mould and human head stops and a 2 light east window with 19th century plate tracery. The chancel has a 2 light east window with 19th century Y tracery and a cross fleury to gable.		
1359456	Listed building	II*	Torksey Viaduct over River Trent	It was built by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company to span the River Trent and its flood plain. The western section of the viaduct, spanning the river, comprises two box girder sections supported by a central masonry pier. The eastern section crosses the flood plain and consists of twenty spans carried on trestles formed of hollow cast-iron columns.	Post-Medieval	SK8361979151
1275880	Listed building	II*	Church of All Saints	The church is of 12th century date with later additions and restorations, constructed of coursed squared rubble, coursed rubble, snecked ashlar, and ashlar dressings, with slate roofs. The church consists of a west tower, nave, north aisle, vestry, south aisle, south porch and chancel.	Medieval	SK 78339 81106
1359458	Listed building	II*	Gate Burton Hall	Country house now three residences. The hall was built in the late 18th century of brown and red bricks with ashlar dressings. The south front comprises five central 18th century bays of brown brick, with a central round-arched door, sash windows and a pediment over the central three bays. There are also 20th century red brick extensions of two bays to either side.	Post-Medieval	SK 83691 83040
1064085	Listed building	II*	Burton Chateau	An 18th century temple folly to the north-west of the hall built in 1747 by James Paine. The building comprises a rectangular plan of red brick and limestone ashlar, of two storeys and a five bay front with central three bays projecting far forward. It has a central panelled doorway and two square sash windows either side.	Post-Medieval	SK 82997 83419
1309113	Listed building	II*	Monument 10 yards south of chancel of Church of St Andrew	The monument is to Major T. N. Dalton, killed in 1854 at the Battle of Inkerman. It is constructed of limestone ashlar and comprises three steps leading to a rectangular base with faded, illegible inscriptions. It has pointed blind traceried panels above with cusping and tall gables with crockets and finials and tall pinnacle above with crockets and protruding busts at the corners with an ornate cross finial.	Post-Medieval	SK 94797 85902
1359847	Listed building	II*	Church of St Andrew	The church is dated to c.1180 with later additions, restored in 1866 possibly by Sir George Gilbert Scott. It is constructed of coursed limestone rubble with slate roofs. It consists of a west tower, nave, rectangular chancel and north-west vestry. North-west corner of original nave visible between tower and north-west vestry, with flat string course. 19th century north-west vestry with plinth, single stage buttress to south and pointed west doorway with chamfered surround, hood mould, label stops and plank door.	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	SK 94801 85914
1146810	Listed building	II*	Church of All Saints	A mid-11th century parish church, restored by Ewan Christian in the 19th century, and James Fowler rebuilt most of the north aisle by 1874-5 and the chancel re-stored in 1880. The church is built of coursed limestone and blue lias rubble, limestone and ironstone herringbone rubble and limestone and ironstone ashlar, with slateroofs with stone coped gables and cross finials. The church comprises a west tower, nave with north aisle, long chancel with north vestry. The west tower of 1776 comprises two stage clasping buttresses and three stages.	Medieval	SK 86855 86744
1233546	Listed building	II	Barn at the Croft	An early 19th century barn of red brick and ashlar with a hipped pantile roof. It has a central large doorway with double wooden door, ashlar hinge blocks and elliptical arch. To the right is a domestic doorway with wooden door under a segmental arch.	Post-Medieval	SK8043776195
1233545	Listed building	II	The Croft and attached walls	A late 18th century house and attached walls built of red brick with a pantile roof with single right gable stack. The building comprises two storeys plus garret and three bays. It has a central doorway with panelled door, overlight and ribbed surround. Flanked by single tripartite glazing bar Yorkshire sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK8042176215
1233547	Listed building	II	Binge Farmhouse	Mid-18th century farmhouse of red brick with a pantile roof and two rendered gable stacks. The building is in an L-plan, comprising two storeys plus a basement and garret, and five bays. The left bays are set on a plinth, the right two basement bays each have a single blocked window opening under segmental arch.	Post-Medieval	SK8044776224
1276555	Listed building	II	Range of outbuildings 5m east of Endon House	Late 17th century outbuildings including former smithy, of red brick and pantiles. It consists of a one and a half storey and five bay former smithy with raised eaves band and course of dentil. Set on a plinth with first floor band. Central part blocked doorway with the remains of the original arched rusticated brick surround, now with plank door under a flat arch. Attached to the left of this wing is a 19th century, one and a half storey and 4 bay range with dentil eaves and blocked and altered openings, attached to the right is a two storey, four	Post-Medieval	SK 80349 76249

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
				bay stable block with right gable red brick stack and dentil eaves. 4 doorways with wooden doors under segmental arches.		
1233548	Listed building	II	Willow Tree Cottage and attached outbuilding	A mid-18th century cottage and attached outbuilding, built of red brick with pantile roofs and dentil eaves. The cottage comprises a single storey plus attic and three bays. Central doorway with part glazed door flanked by single Yorkshire sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK8068476298
1421786	Listed building	II	Laneham War Memorial and enclosing wall and railings	The war memorial comprises a grey granite obelisk on a plinth and inscribed with the names of the dead from the First and Second World War memorial, by Sharpe and Hoggard of Retford, unveiled in 1922. The memorial comprises a 2m high Scottish granite obelisk with a flared plinth on a two-stage base carrying the memorial inscription.	Modern	SK8063976301
1233549	Listed building	II	Willow Tree Farmhouse	An early 17th century Farmhouse with a 19th century extension, of render over red brick and a pantile roof. The building is in an L-plan, consisting of two storeys plus an attic with a single bay gable end of the 17th century wing set on a plinth, to the right, slightly set back, is the two storey, two bay 19th century wing.	Post-Medieval	SK8070276307
1276573	Listed building	II	Manor Farmhouse and attached wall	An early 19th century farmhouse and attached wall. The building is rendered with a lowered pantile roof and two red brick stacks. It consists of two storeys and three bays with a central doorway with glazed door, overlight, reeded surround and dentil cornice. Either side are single tripartite glazing bar sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK 81480 76506
1233512	Listed building	II	Warehouse at Frogs Leap	A mid-19th century Warehouse of red brick with a hipped pantile roof. The east river front comprises storeys and five bays. No ground floor openings. The first floor has a central doorway with double, part glazed door with marginal lights. Either side are 2 casements under segmental arches.	Post-Medieval	SK 81576 77190
1147157	Listed building	II	White Swan Farmhouse	An early 18th century farmhouse with 20th century alterations, built of red brick and a concrete tiled roof with raised brick coped gables with kneelers and two gable brick stacks. The building comprises two storeys and a three bay front with a first floor band, dentillated eaves course and gable band. It has a central 20th century door, flanked by two glazing bar sliding sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK 83593 77844
1064105	Listed building	II	White Swan Inn	A late 18th century public house with minor 20th century alterations, of painted brick with a hipped concrete tiled roof with two brick wall stacks. It consists of two storey and a three bay front with a first floor band and recessed semi-circular headed niche. There is a central 20th century door with traceried fanlight having a wooden surround with Doric pilasters and open dentillated pediment, flanked by single glazing bar sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK 83645 77869
1064106	Listed building	II	Barn and Pigeoncote at White Swan Farm	A late 18th century barn and pigeoncote of red brick with a pantile roof. The barn consists of three bays with raised coped tumbled gables, dogtooth eaves course. Pilasters to either side of blocked central arched doorway. Taller pigeoncote to right with brick boxes to all four sides for approx. 1000 birds.	Post-Medieval	SK 83623 77881
1147315	Listed building	II	Torksey Lock and Footbridge	A canal lock and bridge built in the 19th century of ashlar, wood and cast iron. It comprises a rectangular lock chamber with double gates at either end and a footbridge over end nearest road. It has ashlar side walls with cast iron capstans to control lock gate, and double gates made of wood with iron mountings. The footbridge is of steel with a balustrade and handrail. The Foss Dike Navigation Canal was originally dug in Roman times but was re-opened during the reign of James I. This lock controls the outfall to the Trent.	Post-Medieval	SK 83774 78071
1359495	Listed building	II	The Paddocks, Castle View	A late 18th century house with 20th century alterations, of red brick in Flemish bond with a pantile roof having raised brick coped gables and a single brick gable stack. The building comprises two storeys and a two bay front with a first floor band and dentillated eaves course. To each floor are two 20th century casements with flat splayed rubbed brick arches. The entrance is in a rear single storey outshut.	Post-Medieval	SK 83654 78914
1147328	Listed building	II	Gravestone 8 paces from south-east angle of nave of Church of St Peter	A Gravestone dated 1705 of ashlar with shaped scrolled top. Inscribed to "Mary wife of Antony Bud who was buried June ye 8 Day 1705".	Post-Medieval	SK 83706 78936
1234073	Listed building	II	The Shambles	An 18th century barn, extended and converted into four cottages, a row of three cottages (by 1986) subsequently a single dwelling. It is constructed of red brick, whitewashed, with a rendered base and a pantile roof. It consists of two storeys and eight bays.	Post-Medieval	SK 78025 79212
1234071	Listed building	II	Church Farmhouse	A late 18th century farmhouse of red brick with a hipped pantile roof. It consists of two storeys and six bays with a first floor band. Having from left to right a doorway with wooden door, a single glazing bar sash under segmental arch, a single larger glazing bar sash, a doorway with panelled door, overlight and wooden surround with 2 wooden brackets supporting a projecting hood, a single glazing bar tripartite Yorkshire sash under a segmental arch and a doorway with wooden door under a segmental arch. Above is a single	Post-Medieval	SK 78164 79292

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				central casement in original opening with 2 glazing bar Yorkshire sashes on either side, all under segmental arches.		
1233883	Listed building	II	Pigeoncote at Brookside Farm	A mid-18th century Pigeoncote, now store, constructed of red brick with a pantile roof with crowstepped gables. Dentil eaves band with a further raised brick eaves band which extends around the gable walls. The building consists of two storeys plus garret. The west wall has a doorway with wooden door under a segmental arch. Above, breaking the band, is an arched panel with entrances for pigeons and above is a single owl opening. Interior has nesting boxes and perches.	Post-Medieval	SK 78701 79422
1064083	Listed building	II	The Hermitage	An early 19th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with brick coped gables, kneelers, dentillated eaves and gable stacks. The building consists of two storeys and a three bay front, with a central doorway with plain pilastered doorcase, small hood on ornate brackets, a rectangular overlight and partially glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 84612 79447
1064080	Listed building	II	The Beeches	A late 18th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with steeply pitched coped gables, kneelers, decorated eaves and 2 gable stacks. The building is L- plan, comprising two storeys with a garret. It has a two bay east front with two 20th century glazing bar casements with segmental heads. There's a three bay south front with easternmost bay slightly projecting. It has a central doorway with segmental head, rectangular overlight and panelled door.	Post-Medieval	SK 84595 79460
1064081	Listed building	II	Richards-Havercross Cottages	Three late 18th century cottages, built of red brick with a pantile roof with dentillated eaves and 2 ridge stacks, 2 gable stacks and single gable stack to rear. The building consists of two storeys, and a five bay east front with stepped plinth under four bays to right and first floor band. It has an off-centre doorway with partially glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 84597 79476
1064082	Listed building	II	Priory Cottage	A late 18th century house built of red brick with a pantile roof with coped and tumbled gables, that to north with kneelers. The building comprises two storeys and a four bay front with first floor band. It has a doorway to the right with a gabled hood, segmental bead and 20th century glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 84611 79587
1064084	Listed building	II	Manor Farmhouse	A late 18th century farmhouse built of red brick and a pantile roof with tumbled gables, decorated eaves and single ridge stack and single gable stack. It consists of two and a half storey and a five bay front. It has a deep-set doorway to the left with a small hood, fine moulded doorcase with surround of single slender spiralled roll.	Post-Medieval	SK 84638 79611
1146766	Listed building	II	Brickyard Cottages	Two early 19th century cottages built of red brick with a pantile roof with single gable stack and single ridge stack. It consists of two storeys, and a three bay front. It has three sliding sashes with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 90060 80209
1064067	Listed building	II	Subscription Mill	A tower mill built in 1801, of tarred red brick with decorated eaves and consists of four storeys. It has a fibreglass copy of the original white painted wooden cap with fine pointed finial and knob. Doorway with segmental head and plank door. It also has the internal staircase and floors intact.	Post-Medieval	SK 88143 80407
1064068	Listed building	II	Lych gate and wall of Church of St Hugh of Avalon	Lychgate and wall bounding church to west, north and south. Built in 1879 by John Loughborough Pearson. The gate is constructed of red brick with ashlar dressings. Gateway rises to ashlar dressed gable above with pronounced kneelers with small trefoils to north and south. Low wall runs to north with ashlar coping and low pilaster buttresses on east side. Taller walls running eastwards on north and south sides, each rising in 3 large steps with brick coping and pilaster buttresses.	Post-Medieval	SK8900280454
1146772	Listed building	II	Church of St Hugh of Avalon	A Parish church built in 1879 by John Loughborough Pearson, built of red brick and ashlar dressings with plain tiled roofs with decorated ridge tiles, plain tiled west gable, double dentillated eaves and eastern bell turret with plain tiled base, wooden slat bell openings, squat lead spire and a weathervane. It consists of a narthex, nave, north vestry and a apsidal chancel with rectangular north recess.	Post-Medieval	SK 89020 80461
1146778	Listed building	II	Old Hall	A late 18th century house of colour-washed red brick with a slate roof with gabled east end and hipped west end. It consists of two storeys plus a garret, and five-irregular bay front. The doorway to the left has a rectangular overlight, pilastered doorcase, partially glazed door and a 19th century porch on slender columns.	Post-Medieval	SK8901880542
1275841	Listed building	II	The Barn	A late 18th century barn of brick with a pantile roof. The building comprises three bays. The south front has 20th century sliding doors, flanked by blocked slit ventilators, and above, four diamond breathers. The east gable has eaves band, five slits, and above three diamond breathers and wall ties in the form 'T M'.	Post-Medieval	SK 78209 80736
1234974	Listed building	II	Meeting House	A 17th century former meeting house, now house, refronted in the 18th century. It is constructed of brick with possible timber framing, with a steep pitched hipped and gabled	Post-Medieval	SK 78184 80749

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				roof, corrugated sheeting and concrete tiles. It consists of two storeys and two bays in an L-plan. The south front to the street, has two 19th century Yorkshire sashes with segmental heads, and above, two similar sashes with timber lintels.		
1234972	Listed building	II	Methodist Chapel	Methodist chapel, dated 1847, built of brick with a hipped slate roof. It consists of a single storey and four bays. The main east front has central bay with 2 round headed glazing bar sashes, and above, datestone inscribed '1847'. The left bay has, above, blank plaque; right bay has, above, plaque inscribed 'School Room'. North and south ends have blocked central round headed recesses flanked by single segmental headed recesses, each containing a single round headed glazing bar sash.	Post-Medieval	SK 78310 80972
1235072	Listed building	II	Holly Farm House	A farmhouse built c.1780, of brick with a pantile roof, and consisting of two storeys and three bays in a single range with a continuous rear outshut. The windows are 20th century glazing bar sashes and casements. The south front has a central reeded timber doorcase with half glazed door, flanked by single 20th century flat roofed bay windows each with three casements.	Post-Medieval	SK 78784 81040
1234977	Listed building	II	Green Cottage	A 17th century cottage, of timber frame with brick nogging and cladding, and rendered and colour-washed, with a steep pitched pantile roof. The building consists of two storeys and four bays, with a single range with a small rear outshut. The west front has a recessed bay to the left containing a plank door with flanking Yorkshire sash to left.	Post-Medieval	SK 78667 81084
1234973	Listed building	II	Diamond House	Former school, now house, dated 1691, of brick and ashlar dressings with a steep pitched pantile roof. The building comprises two storeys and three bays in a double range plan. The east front has a central recessed panelled doorcase with overlight, corniced keystone and rubbed brick head. Flanked by single plain sashes with rubbed brick heads. Above, there is a central detached segmental pediment and above again, 3 plain sashes with shallow rubbed brick heads. To right, is an 18th century, projecting two storey, single bay addition.	Post-Medieval	SK 78279 81089
1275843	Listed building	II	New Farm House and The Stables	A farmhouse, dated c.1790 of brick with a slate roof. It consists of two storeys plus garrets and four bays in an L-plan. The south front has a central 19th century door with an overlight, flanked by single windows and a blocked opening to right. Above, two windows and two blocked openings. The west gable has a single Yorkshire sash on each floor and above again, a single light. It also has an adjoining, 19th century stable.	Post-Medieval	SK 78876 81136
1235070	Listed building	II	Two Centuries Barn	Barn and pigeoncote, dated 1791, built of brick with pantile roofs and dentillated eaves. The building comprises two storeys and four plus single bays. The barn has a central blocked doorway to the south with an elliptical arch and timber lintel containing a single stable door. Above, to left, blocked opening and to right, two overlapping shelves and four breathers. Pigeoncote has to south a central door and above, another door. Above again, a blocked opening with segmental head and six tiers of shelves, one corbelled. East gable has single brick shelf and a segmental headed opening. Wall ties in the form 'W 1791 K'. Both buildings have principal rafter roofs with struts from tie beam, and double tenoned purlins.	Post-Medieval	SK 78861 81157
1275842	Listed building	II	The Old Dovecote	A mid-18th century Pigeoncote, now house, of brick with plain tile, pantile and asbestos cement tile roof. It consists of three storeys plus garrets and two bays with a continuous rear outshut. To the left, it has a single storey, single bay porch. The main south front has a single Yorkshire sash to the left and a plank door to the right.	Post-Medieval	SK 78267 81158
1234975	Listed building	II	The Priory	Former priory, now old people's home, built in the 12th century and restored in the 19th century with a large 19th century addition. Constructed of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and brick, with pantile and slate roofs with plain eaves, coped gables with kneelers. The building comprises two storeys, plus attics and six bays in an L-plan. Priory has in west gable a 19th century double lancet with four-centred arched heads on each floor. West front has a 19th century double lancet and above, to left, two restored single lancets and to right, two 19th century double lancets.	Medieval	SK7819381185
1234976	Listed building	II	Outbuilding 20m north of the Priory	An early 19th century outbuilding, of brick with a hipped and gabled pantile roof. It consists of a single storey with five bays. All doors have flanking pilasters and pediments. All openings have 4 centred arched heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 78182 81213
1359488	Listed building	II	Old Rectory Home for the Elderly	Rectory now Home for the Elderly, built c.1870 of stock brick, red brick and some ashlar with a slate roof with stone coped gables, decorative eaves and with two ridge stacks, a single stack to rear and single projecting stack on front. The building comprises two storeys with a three storey bay above the door and a five bay front with doorway to right with pointed overlight, gabled ashlar hood mould and plank door.	Post-Medieval	SK 88913 81257
1234470	Listed building	II	White Lodge and Outbuilding	A mid-18th century cottage of brick, roughcast and whitewashed, with a steep pitched pantile roof. The building comprises two storeys and two bays. The south side has a gabled latticed timber porch containing a plank door and a Yorkshire sash window with segmental head. There is a single storey outbuilding to the left with a single casement.	Post-Medieval	SK 78533 81972

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1234379	Listed building	II	Ivy House	A 17th century house with 19th century additions and alterations, built of brick with hipped pantile roof. The building consists of two storeys plus garrets, in a T-plan. The south front has a central 19th century gabled bay, and to left, a 17th century projecting bay with a shouldered shaped gable. There is an Intermediate 20th century porch with a lead roof with a glazed door to the left, and to right there are two round headed glazing bar lights.	Post-Medieval	SK 78479 82114
1276144	Listed building	II	Pigeoncote at Rowan Tree Farm	An early 19th century Pigeoncote, raised in the later 19th century. The building is of brick with a pantile roof and stepped coped gables and plain eaves. The building comprises two storeys and a single bay. The west front has a central door flanked by single casements, all with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 78456 82117
1234377	Listed building	II	White Rose Cottage	A 19th century cottage of brick with a pantile roof, a deep rendered plinth, plain eaves, single central and single side wall stacks. It consists of two storeys and two bays in a square plan. The east front has two 20th century casements with segmental heads, on each floor; those above smaller.	Post-Medieval	SK 78426 82126
1234378	Listed building	II	Rowan Tree Farm and Stable	An early 19th century house of brick with a pantile roof with coggled eaves, tumbled coped gables and three gable stacks. The building comprises three storeys and two bays, in an L-plan. The main east front has a central 19th century latticed gabled timber porch with 19th century part-glazed door. This is flanked by single Yorkshire sashes, and above, two similar sashes, all with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 78444 82128
1234380	Listed building	II	Corner Farmhouse and adjoining farm buildings	An early 19th century farmhouse of brick with a hipped slate roof with half-round brick eaves and four side wall stacks. The building comprises two storeys and three bays in a square plan. The main east front has central Classical style doorcase with open pediment and geometrical overlight. This is flanked by single 19th century canted flat roofed bay windows with three plain sashes. Above, three glazing bar sashes with rubbed brick segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 78509 82135
1276145	Listed building	II	The Granary	An 18th century former threshing barn, built of a timber frame with brick walls and half hipped pantile roof. The building comprises two storeys and four bays. The south front has a central pair of barn doors with timber lintel and above, match boarded panel with hatch to right.	Post-Medieval	SK 78879 82137
1234264	Listed building	II	Gainsborough House	An early 19th century house of brick with a pantile roof with coggled eaves and two gable stacks. The building comprises two storeys and two bays. The east front has a central round headed door flanked by single glazing bar sashes; above, central round headed blocked recess flanked by similar single sashes, all with rubbed brick segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 78387 82143
1234468	Listed building	II	The Stables	A 19th century former cow house and stable with pigeoncote, of brick with a pantile roof and dentillated eaves. The cow house comprises a single storey with four bays with an off-centre plank door and a hatch to the left and a slatted opening. The stable consists of two storeys and four bays, to its right it has a stable door with segmental head. Above, the south gable has three tiers of pigeonholes.	Post-Medieval	SK 78874 82153
1234355	Listed building	II	The Farm	An early 19th century house of brick with 20th century pantile roof with coggled eaves, two gables and single rear wall stacks. The building comprises two storeys plus garrets. The main south front has a central door, flanked by single Yorkshire sashes, all with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 78473 82156
1234342	Listed building	II	North Leverton Manor House	An early 18th century house with late 18th century rear addition. The building is of brick with a hipped pantile roof. The building comprises two storeys and three bays in an L-plan with rear addition and 19th century single storey service wing to left. The main south front has a central moulded timber doorcase with paterae, geometrical overlight and hood, flanked by single plain sashes with rubbed brick heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 78280 82161
1234381	Listed building	II	Yew Tree Farmhouse	An 18th century farmhouse of brick with a pantile roof with coggled and dentillated eaves, a single gable and single rear wall stacks. The building comprises two storeys and three bays in a double depth plan. All front windows have rubbed brick segmental heads. The main east front has a central glazed door with overlight, flanked by single glazing bar sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK 78857 82166
1234262	Listed building	II	Habblethorpe Manor House	An early 17th century Manor house of brick with gabled and hipped pantile roofs. The building is colourwashed with a plinth, tumbled coped gables and plain eaves. It consists of two storeys and three bays, in an L-plan. To the east there is a 19th century service wing of brick with a pantile roof, dentillated eaves, single coped gable, comprising a single storey with two bays.	Post-Medieval	SK 79271 82178
1421778	Listed building	II	North Leverton War Memorial	War memorial unveiled in 1921, designed by Sharpe and Hoggard of Retford.	Modern	SK7886682186

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
1234321	Listed building	II	Corner Farmhouse and water pump	Late 18th century farmhouse with a 19th century rear wing. It is constructed of brick with a pantile roof with dentillated eaves, tumbled coped gables and three gable stacks. The building comprises two storeys and three bays in an L-plan. All windows are plain sashes and the openings have segmental heads. The main south front has a central door with overlight, flanked by single windows.	Post-Medieval	SK 79191 82195
1234530	Listed building	II	Former Wesleyan Sunday School	Former Wesleyan Sunday School, 1838, Leverton Methodist Sunday School (by 1987), later converted to residential use. It is constructed of brick with a slate roof and dentillated eaves. It comprises a single storey and four bays in an L-plan. All front openings have four centred arched heads. The east front has a central door flanked by single casements, and to right single bay vestibule and another door. The rear wing has to north single mullioned and transomed casement, and many bricks with incised initials.	Post-Medieval	SK 78512 82234
1276112	Listed building	II	Prebendary Farmhouse	Late 18th century farmhouse of brick with a steep pitched pantile roof. The building comprises two storeys plus garrets and three bays, plus a lower two storey single bay service wing. The main south front has an off-centre 20th century glazed door flanked to left by two plain sashes and to right by a single 20th century casement with segmental head.	Post-Medieval	SK 79308 82274
1275698	Listed building	II	Ferry House	An early 19th century farmhouse, partly raised in the later 19th century. The building is of brick with a hipped and gabled slate roof. The building comprises two storeys plus garrets, and four bays in an L-plan. The main east front has a central part- latticed timber porch, containing a panelled door with beaded jambs and overlight. Flanked to left by a single glazing bar sash and to right by paired plain sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK 82491 82543
1064086	Listed building	II	Gateway to Gate Burton Hall	A late 18th century gateway of limestone ashlar. It consists of two central gate piers with single smaller gate triers to each side with connecting cast iron railings. The main gate piers have tall blind arched panels, moulded cornice, rectangular block above with pale yellow oval rosette, moulded upper cornice and cap. Outer piers have blind arched panels, blocked cornice, rectangular block above and moulded cap.	Post-Medieval	SK 83780 82599
1359457	Listed building	II	Old Rectory	An 18th century rectory now house, built of stock brick and red brick with slate roofs with a single gable, ridge, projecting and rear stacks and decorated eaves in places. The building comprises two storeys with garret and an eight bay south front, in an L-plan, with a polygonal three bay projection to the left with low central glazing bar sash.	Post-Medieval	SK 83829 82859
1064087	Listed building	II	Church of St Helen	A parish church built in 1866 of coursed limestone rubble, limestone ashlar dressings with slate roofs with stone coped gables and east finial. The building consists of a west tower, nave, rectangular chancel with north vestry. Plinth runs round entire church. West front with low 2 stage clasping buttresses, pointed west doorway of 3 moulded orders, plank door and hood mould.	Post-Medieval	SK 83890 82899
1275674	Listed building	II	Littleborough Cottage	An early 19th century toll house, now cottage, built of brick with a hipped glazed pantile roof. It consists of two storeys and three bays with a canted front. All the windows have segmental heads. The south front has central 20th century glazed timber porch with a pantile roof, flanked by single 20th century glazing bar casements.	Post-Medieval	SK 81476 83076
1472727	Listed building	II	Walled Garden at Gate Burton Hall	An 18th or 19th century walled garden built of handmade red brick laid in English garden wall bond which has been eroded in some places by the repeated need to nail fruit tree branches against the walls. The bothy ranges are 19th century and constructed of red brick with slate roof. It is situated to the east of Gate Burton Hall and has a large rectangular plan with adjoining sheds/ bothies on the outer side of the north and east walls. A lean-to glass house is located on the inner side of the north wall. The freestanding pool is not included in the listing.	Post-Medieval	SK8378483078
1166351	Listed building	II	Gate Burton Hall Cottages	Two cottages as pseudo-stable block. built c.1914, probably by Detmar Blow. The buildings are red brick with ashlar dressings, with a plain tile and slate roofs with 2 three light dormers and 6 two light dormers, all with casements. The building comprises two storey and attic, with a 12 bay south front with large central, ashlar dressed round headed archway with scrolled ashlar keystone, leading through to courtyard. Archway flanked by single brick pilasters with ashlar diamonds inset.	Modern	SK 83724 83098
1146841	Listed building	II	Old Rectory	Rectory, now 2 houses, built in the mid-19th century, rendered and partly of colourwashed red brick with a partly hipped slate roof with red ridge tiles, three ridge stacks, single hip and single gable stacks. The building comprises two storeys, and a five bay front with a projecting porch to the right with round headed doorway with raised keystone, broad pilastered doorcase with impostes continuing over wall to left and right, and partially glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 87421 84471
1359509	Listed building	II	Willingham House	Small country house built in c.1730 of red brick, stock brick, some render and cast iron, with slate roofs and some lead. The building comprised two storeys and attics, with an 11 bay west front with first floor band. The doorway to left has a broad reeded surround and	Post-Medieval	SK 87396 84496

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
				partially glazed door. A glazing bar sash to right, both door and window behind a 19th century cast iron lattice work veranda of five bays with lead roof, the two bays to right with lower panelling and upper glazing bar fixed windows.		
1146826	Listed building	II	Church of St Helen	A mid-12th century parish church, restoration in 1880 by Brodrick and Smith. It is constructed of coursed limestone rubble and limestone ashlar with plain tiled roofs with stone coped gables, cross finials and decorative ridge tiles. It consists of a west tower, nave with south porch, rectangular chancel with north vestry. The 12th century west tower was re-modelled in the 19th century, with plinth, quoins, and small, pointed, very narrow west doorway to left, with chamfered surround and plank door. Small lancet above to the right with rectangular window immediately above. Two string courses above.	Medieval	SK 87423 84514
1308795	Listed building	II	Grange Farmhouse	A mid-18th century farmhouse of rendered brick with a pantile roof with stone coped gables, gable stacks and dentillated eaves. It consists of two storeys and a three bay front with a first floor band. It has a central doorway with a pilastered doorcase, rectangular overlight and panelled door.	Post-Medieval	SK 87389 84579
1064051	Listed building	II	Park Farm South Farmhouse	An early 19th century farmhouse, constructed of red brick and slate hipped roofs with a single projecting stack to east and two hip stacks to rear. The building comprises two storeys and a three bay front with a central doorway with rectangular overlight and plank door. There is a glazing bar sash to the left with a painted splayed lintel and narrow 20th century casement between. C20 glazing bar casement to right with painted, splayed lintel.	Post-Medieval	SK 84655 85308
1359479	Listed building	II	2, Glenworth Road	An 18th century farmhouse of red brick with some limestone rubble and pantile roofs with brick coped gables and three gable stacks. The building comprises two storeys with garret and a three bay front in a T-plan. The front has a central doorway with a partially glazed door. The doorway is flanked by single plain sashes, with 3 plain sashes above, that over the door, narrower.	Post-Medieval	SK 87448 85712
1063344	Listed building	II	3, Chapel Lane	A late 17th century house of limestone rubble and a pantile roof with single massive ridge stack and single lateral stack. It consists of two storey, and a five irregular bay front with third bay from left projecting far forward. It has three light 20th century casements to left, all with wooden lintels and the projecting bay has a 19th century casement with brick segmental head. Right hand bay without fenestration.	Post-Medieval	SK 94530 85713
1359848	Listed building	II	Village Hall	School, now village hall, built c.1850 of colour-washed rubble and a slate roof with overhanging eaves. The building comprises a single storey and four irregularly placed windows with ogee heads and partially fixed windows with glazing bars. The Lower bay to the left has an ogee headed doorway with plank door, with small shuttered opening to left with wood lintel.	Post-Medieval	SK 94604 85772
1063343	Listed building	II	5, Chapel Lane	House and attached outbuilding, built in the late 17th century of limestone rubble, and a very steep pitched pantile roof with central ridge stack. The building comprises two storeys and garret, and four irregular bays. It has a central doorway with a 19th century wooden porch and partially glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 94507 85792
1166037	Listed building	II	The Old Rectory	Rectory now house built in the 18th century, restored and enlarged in 1853 by Sir George Gilbert Scott. It is built of coursed limestone rubble with a plain tiled and decorative tiled roof with decorative ridge tiles and coped gables. It comprises two storey and three bay front with plinth and doorways in outer bays.	Post-Medieval	SK 94822 85820
1063345	Listed building	II	Lake House	A mid-18th century house of colourwashed red brick with a pantile roof with coped gables, projecting gable stacks and dentillated eaves. The building consists of two storey, and a three bay front with a central doorway in a projecting rectangular 19th century brick porch with rectangular overlight and partially glazed door. The doorway is flanked by glazing bar sashes with three similar windows above, all with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 94709 85904
1166080	Listed building	II	Garden Gateway at Fillingham Castle	An early 18th century gateway of limestone rubble and wrought iron with later C18 rubble piers with moulded cornices, blocking courses and ornate vase on right hand pier, that on left hand pier broken off at base.	Post-Medieval	SK 95648 86077
1309085	Listed building	II	Manor House	A 16th century farmhouse of coursed limestone rubble and a thatched roof with red brick coped gables, two gable stacks, a single ridge stack and three gabled dormer windows with casements. The building comprises a single storey and attic with five irregular bays. There is a central doorway with large 20th century stone porch with a pantile roof and wooden gables. To the left is a small pointed fixed window with brick head, and blocked doorway beyond. Large canted bay window beyond with C20 casements flanking French windows. There is a large hall to the right in the 16th century front block with exposed timber beams.	Post-Medieval	SK 94867 86111
1359849	Listed building	II	Castle Farm	A late 18th century range of stables with hayloft above, cottage attached to left and outbuildings attached to right, built of coursed limestone rubble and pantile roofs. It consists of two storeys and a five bay stable block with plank stable doors to the left with fixed	Post-Medieval	SK 95658 86174

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
			Stable block outbuildings and attached cottage	glazing bar window and wooden lintel above. Blocked window to right with doorway beyond with plank stable doors, wooden lintel and fixed glazing bar window above. Blocked dovecote openings in south gable. Single storey outbuildings to right with 2 plank stable doors with wooden lintels and fixed glazing bar windows above.		
1063347	Listed building	II	Haybarn at Castle Farm	A late 18th century Haybarn of limestone rubble with a 20th century corrugated iron roof. It has two parallel lines of five tall stone piers with crude entasis.	Post-Medieval	SK 95690 86181
1063346	Listed building	II	Gateway	Gateway, Fillingham, built c.1775, possibly by John Carr. It is built of coursed limestone rubble and consists of a large central pointed archway with flanking battlemented projections each with a single lower round headed niche and single upper cross-shaped opening. Overgrown with ivy.	Post-Medieval	SK 95498 86349
1146805	Listed building	II	Hall Farmhouse and garden wall	A mid-18th century farmhouse, possibly on C16 foundations, built of colour-washed red brick with pantile roofs with two large cruciform ridge stacks. The building is in a H-plan, comprising two storeys and a three-bay south front with a central doorway with segmental head, rectangular overlight and panelled door. The doorway is flanked by single glazing bar sashes with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 86920 86413
1064028	Listed building	II	Barn at Hall Farm	A late 18th century threshing barn, built of red brick with a pantile roof with dentillated eaves. It has a large rectangular north opening with wooden lintel and plank doors. The opening is flanked by two diamond shaped clusters of air bricks on each side.	Post-Medieval	SK 86891 86444
1359508	Listed building	II	37, High Street	A 17th century cottage of coursed limestone rubble raised with 19th century red brick with a pantile roof with projecting gable stacks. The building comprises one storey and garret, with a central doorway with red brick segmental head and plank door.	Post-Medieval	SK 86822 86563
1064069	Listed building	II	28, High Street	A 19th century house, of render and colour-washed brick with a hipped concrete tiled roof with 4 tall hip stacks. It consists of two storeys and a three bay front with a narrow first floor band. It has a central doorway with a small hood, reeded doorcase, fanlight and panelled door. The doorway is flanked by single later 19th century splayed bay windows with plain central sashes, narrower flanking sashes, divided by pilasters.	Post-Medieval	SK 86803 86730
1308810	Listed building	II	26, High Street	Two houses, now a single house, built in the early 19th century. The house is of rendered and colour-washed brick with a pantile roof with single gable stack and single ridge stack. The building comprises two storeys and a four bay front. There is a doorway to the right with a small hood, reeded doorcase and partially glazed door. There is a glazing bar sash to left with a segmental head and a doorway beyond with small hood supported by large columns with plain capitals, rectangular overlight and partially glazed door.	Post-Medieval	SK 86818 86832
1064027	Listed building	II	No 18 and attached outbuildings	A mid-18th century farmhouse of red brick with a pantile roof, raised in the 19th century, with gable stacks and stack to rear. The house consists of two storeys, and a two bay front with a central doorway with hood, reeded doorcase, rectangular overlight and partially glazed door. The doorway is flanked by single glazing bar sashes with segmental heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 86852 86905
1253553	Listed building	II	Gate Piers at Fillingham Castle	Fragmentary gatepiers, built c.1778 of coursed limestone rubble. Pair of fragmentary stumps of gatepiers, each pier with single, round headed niche and slightly recessed inner walls for gate attachment.	Post-Medieval	SK 96515 87876
1064049	Listed building	II	Heapham Windmill	Tower mill, of c.1878 date. It was constructed of tarred red brick with decorated eaves with a wooden cap with fine pointed ball finial and fan rudder. It comprises three storeys with a doorway in the south side with rectangular head and plank doorway with partially fixed glazing bar casements one above the other, above. 2 partially fixed glazing bar casements one above the other on the north side. Interior machinery intact with exception of stones. With central shaft, willower, windshaft wheel, windshaft, large and small cogwheels and grain shoots. The most complete windmill in West Lindsey.	Post-Medieval	SK 87250 88659
1359815	Listed building	II	Barn at Spital Almshouse	Hospice now barn, built 1619 of coursed limestone rubble, some red brick and some stock brick, with a pantile roof. The north side has a large rectangular opening blocked with rubble and brick. There is a large buttress to the left and cartouche re-set, with the date 1619 inscribed. The east end has quoins and beribboned shield re-set with illegible inscription on plaque below.	Post-Medieval	SK 96639 89995
1308942	Listed building	II	Spital Almshouse	Almshouse, now house, built in 1620 of coursed limestone rubble and a pantile roof with a single central stone ridge stack. It consists of two storeys and a two bay front with a doorway to the left with a plain lintel and plank door. There are two sliding sashes to the right with a plaque set between inscribed "Deo et Divitibus Ao Dni 1620". And two sliding sashes above. There is a lower, single storey 19th century extension to left with two sliding sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK 96627 90025

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
1359430	Listed building	II	Cromwell House	A 17th century house with extensive late 18th and 19th century alterations, built of coursed limestone rubble with brick dressings, raised brick gables, two brick gable stacks and a concrete tiled roof. The building comprises two storeys with garret and cellars and a four bay front with slightly off centre 19th century half-glazed door with plain fanlight and double stepped semi-circular headed brick surround. To the left are 2 plain sashes and to right one similar window.	Post-Medieval	SK 96662 90031
1064187	Listed building	II	House adjacent to Cromwell House	Early 18th century house of Rendered limestone rubble, concrete tiled roof with 2 brick gable stacks, in a parallel range. The building comprises two storeys and a five bay front has a moulded brick eaves course. The central 6 panelled door has a fanlight, a wooden doorcase with brackets supporting a narrow hood, flanked by pairs of glazing bar sashes.	Post-Medieval	SK 96661 90038
1063353	Listed building	II	Church of St Edmund	A 16th century quarter sessions courthouse now church, built of coursed limestone rubble and limestone ashlar with a slate roof with stone coped gables and bell turret on east gable of square plan, base, four arcaded openings with four centred arches under rectangular heads and moulded cornice. The building is rectangular in plan. It has an east doorway with a four-centred moulded arch under rectangular head, moulded jambs and plank door. An inscription suggests that a hostel for the poor existed on this site in 1398.	Medieval	SK 96634 90038
1317241	Listed building	II	1, High Street	An early 19th century lodge cottage of orange brick with a hipped slate roof and central brick stack. The building comprises a single storey and a three bay front, with a central planked door flanked by two light glazing bar casements. All openings are in pointed arches, the windows having upper central panes.	Post-Medieval	SK 86773 91082
1165585	Listed building	II	Mill House Farmhouse, stables and barn	An 18th century farmhouse and stables with 20th century alterations, built of colour-washed limestone and brick dressings with a pantile roof with two brick gable stacks. The building comprise two storeys and a three bay front with a central 1/2 glazed door, flanked by single 20th century glazing bar sashes. All ground floor openings have segmental brick heads.	Post-Medieval	SK 86302 91589
1064163	Listed building	II	Mill at Mill House Farm	An early 19th century tower mill of red brick and comprising a three storey tapering tower with dog tooth top. There is a door opening at ground level and above are blocked window openings to 1st and 2nd floors.	Post-Medieval	SK 87015 91604
1165563	Listed building	II	Lychgate at Church of St Lawrence	A lychgate built 1882 by Bodley and Garner of ashlar and timber frame with slate roof. The gabled porch has a three-centred moulded arch dying to reveals with 2 leaf panelled half doors surmounted by decorative spikes. In the gable is a cusped ogee niche containing the standing figure of St. Lawrence with a grid iron. To either side are stepped sections of ashlar faced wall with moulded copings. The sides and rear are of oak with arched tie beam construction and moulded rear arch.	Post-Medieval	SK 87147 91639
1165535	Listed building	II	Old Hall	A 14th century house with 17th century alterations and extensive 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. The house is timber framed with colour washed brick, some applied 20th century timbers and render with a pantile roof and three brick ridge stacks. The building is in an irregular plan, in part parallel range, consisting of two storey and a seven irregular bay front, the 4th bay from left projects to form a two storey porch. In this is set a 20th century 6-panelled door with above a 3 light glazing bar casement surmounted by a decorative plaster roundel depicting a stag.	Medieval	SK 87315 91918
1165535	Listed building	II	Old Hall	A 14th century house with 17th century alterations and extensive 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. The house is timber framed with colour washed brick, some applied 20th century timbers and render with a pantile roof and three brick ridge stacks. The building is in an irregular plan, in part parallel range, consisting of two storey and a seven irregular bay front, the 4th bay from left projects to form a two storey porch. In this is set a 20th century 6-panelled door with above a 3 light glazing bar casement surmounted by a decorative plaster roundel depicting a stag.	Medieval	SK 87315 91918
1146642	Listed building	II	Methodist Chapel	A Methodist chapel built in 1860 of stock brick and red brick with a slate roof with coped gables and kneelers and single projecting stack on west return. It consists of two storeys and a three bay front with two doorways with plank doors with window in between with round head and margin lights. Polychrome brick arch above each opening. Three broad bands of ornamental brickwork above. Central pair of round-headed windows above, flanked by red brick diamonds and single round headed windows.	Post-Medieval	SK 93083 93112
1064177	Listed building	II	Temple Garth Farmhouse	A farmhouse built c.1825 of coursed limestone rubble with irregular ashlar bands, red brick and slate roofs with red brick tumbling on two gable ends, east end with hipped roof. The building is L-plan in form of two storeys with an attic and a three bay front with plinth and red brick quoins. It has a central doorway with rectangular overlight with brick dressed segmental head, red brick quoins and plank door. The doorway is flanked by single light casement windows with brick segmental heads and quoins. On the site of a Templar preceptory.	Post-Medieval	SK 92783 93205

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
1000977	Registered Park and Garden	II	Fillingham Castle	The Park was laid out around Fillingham Castle, which was built between c.1760 and 1770. The Park covers an area of c.40ha and includes a kitchen garden and stables as well as lawns and parkland. A raised terrace was added around the Castle in the late 18th or early 19th century.	Post-Medieval	SK 96194 86144
1470334	Registered Park and Garden	II	Norton Place	Parkland and gardens of Norton Place, begun in around 1772 and completed in a single phase to the designs of Thomas White working in a naturalistic Browning style.	Post-Medieval	SK 97491 90661

Designated Heritage Assets beyond the 3km study area

NHLE ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Date	Location
1018289	Scheduled monument	-	Cross in St Peter and St Paul's churchyard	The monument includes the base, comprising three steps and a socket stone, the shaft and head of a Grade II Listed standing stone cross. The cross is located in the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul's Church approximately 9m south of the nave. The cross is medieval in origin with modern additions, all of limestone. The base of the cross, which is largely medieval, includes three steps of square plan now supported by a shallow concrete plinth. Resting on the top step is the socket stone, a single block, square in section at the base, with moulded and chamfered corners rising to a top of octagonal section. Fixed into the socket stone are the remains of the medieval shaft, rectangular in section at the base and rising above moulded and chamfered corners in tapering octagonal section to a height of 1.29m. Set onto the top of this fragment is a modern shaft with an integral cross head, which takes the form of a gabled cross with a carving of the Crucifixion on the west face. The gravestone which stands on the north east side of the cross is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.	Medieval	SK 484821 375678
1064050	Listed building	II*	Church of St Mary	An 11 th century parish church in Knaith, with later additions. Built of coursed limestone rubble with plain tiled double ridge roofs. In a square plan.	Medieval	SK 82791 84617
1233882	Listed building	II*	Church of St. Peter	A 13 th century parish church, built of coursed rubble with some render and a slate roof. It consists of a nave and chancel.	Medieval	SK 78238 76916
1147172	Listed building	II*	Gateway at Kettlethorpe Hall, mounting block, garden wall and gate piers	A 14 th century gateway with 18 th century alterations, of Ashlar and red brick. Central gateway is ashlar faced with side walls of brick, flanked by single stepped buttresses with sloping tops.	Medieval	SK 84817 75625
1359480	Listed building	II	Knaith Hall	A 15 th century country house with later additions. Rendered and colourwashed red brick, with some mock timber framing, and pantile roofs. It consists of two storeys with attics on the east side and has a 12 bay west front.	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	SK 82827 84611
1216698	Listed building	II	Manor Farmhouse	A 17 th century farmhouse with 19 th century additions. Of colourwashed brick with a 20 th century pantile roof. It consists of two storeys and two bays in an L-plan.	Post-Medieval	SK 79176 83043
1473108	Listed building	II	Gate piers at entrance to Rampton Hospital	Gate piers built in 1931 to the designs of John Hatton Markham.	Modern	SK 77620 78161
1276321	Listed building	II	Coffin in church- yard of church of St.Peter, 1 metre east of the porch	Coffin, 1 metre east of the south porch. 13 th century. Ashlar. Single, hollow, ashlar coffin.	Medieval	SK 78249 76916
1064104	Listed building	II	Second barn at rear of no.7 Maltkiln Road	A late 18 th century barn, built of red brick with a pantile roof. A blocked central door on crew yard side. In the gable is a high level planked door with segmental head and 7 vertical breather holes.	Post-Medieval	SK 84600 76699

1064103	Listed building	II	7, Maltkiln Road	A mid-18 th century house, built of red brick with a pantile roof. It consists of two storeys and a three bay front in a T-plan.	Post-Medieval	SK 84660 76692
1308660	Listed building	II	Barn at the rear of No. 7	A mid-18 th century red brick barn with a steeply pitched pantile roof. It consists of a single storey and four bay front.	Post-Medieval	SK 84623 76680
1147141	Listed building	II	No 1 and low garden wall	House and low garden wall. c.1800. Red brick, slightly pale headers in Flemish bond, pantiled roof. The house is in an L-plan with 2 storey and a 3 bay front.	Post-medieval	SK 84692 76610
1064102	Listed building	II	White House	A mid-17 th century house in Fenton, built of painted brick with a pantile roof. It consists of two storeys and a three bay front.	Post-Medieval	SK 84719 76576

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI118027	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Harpswell	Unnamed outfarm, Harpswell. Redeveloped 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 9315 8894 Within the Principal Site
MLI118030	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Harpswell	Site of a farmstead, Harpswell. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Isolated location	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 9071 8949 Within the Principal Site
MLI118035	MON	Northland's Farm, Glentworth	Site of Northland's Farm, Glentworth. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 9306 8841 Within the Principal Site
MLI118061	MON	(Heapham Grove Farm), Heapham	Site of (Heapham Grove Farm), Heapham. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK9033 8867 Within the Principal Site
MLI51357	MON	Mesolithic flints found north of school lane	Three or four Mesolithic flints, including an arrowhead with rudimentary tang, petit-tranchet and two scrapers, found in 1966 from an area within fields	Early Mesolithic - late Bronze Age	SK 888 901 Within the Principal Site
MLI53954	MON	Possible Routeway With Ermine Street Junction	A possible former major routeway is believed to have run east to west along the parish boundary of Hemswell and Harpswell. The routeway would have formed a cross-roads with Ermine Street at Caenby Corner	Undated	SK 9282 9019 Within the Principal Site
MLI50189	MON	Site of deserted settlement of Hardwick or Thorpe	The ploughed out remains of Hardwick dmv, west of Glentworth was reported to the smr by Paul Everson in 1977. A reservoir was excavated for agricultural purposes in 1992 but a site visit by a b page of city and county museum, Lincoln could not confirm reports of saxon finds. Sherds of c13 or c14 pottery from Glentworth in Lincoln museum. In 1964 harper reported that Ethel Rudkin had c12 to c15 pottery from a small area centred to sk93488760. Lincoln museum also had medieval pottery from the same area, presented by Mr J Morris. Nothing of interest was found during fieldwalking. Medieval pottery (surface finds) found in December 1953 by Mr J Morris. Now in Lincoln museum. In 1976 Mr Proudfoot found lead weights, fragments of two medieval lead seals, part of a bronze medieval buckle, and a fragment of an undated bronze object. Settlement remains are vaguely recorded as soil and cropmarks on aps outlined by ridge and furrow, and fieldwalking has produced spreads of building materials and pottery principally of c12 and c14 date. This may be the poorly documented settlement of 'thorpe' - variously 'buntelthorp' or 'Glentworth thorpe'. It lies within the area of the wray's deer park, and its disappearance may account for the depopulation alleged against the wrays.	Medieval	SK 9346 8789 Within the Principal Site
MLI50291	MON	Moated site near Glentworth grange	In 1964 harper reported that the moat had been filled in and was ploughed over. No evidence of a building site was seen in the plough. Moated site visited November 1972 by Nicholas Moore and john marjoram. Largely ploughed out. Only modern building materials on the surface. The moated site lay in the far southwest corner of the Wray's deer park and may have been the park keeper's lodge. It was ploughed up shortly before 1964 and is now marked principally by a spread of limestone rubble into clay and stone roof tiles. A few scraps of medieval pottery were collected from the site.	Medieval	SK 9291 8728 Within the Principal Site

MLI50912	MON	Sturgate airfield	Sturgate airfield was opened in 1944 and closed in 1946. It was reopened in 1952 and was used by the us air force until 1964, when it was closed. It now survives as cropmark and stonework remains. The remains include the firing range	Modern	Within the Principal Site
MLI51010	MON	Enclosure cropmark northwest of billyards farm	Cropmarks of two sides of a regular rectangular (or possibly square) ditched enclosure seen on a Paul Everson ap of 1979.	Undated	SK 9084 8853 Within the Principal Site
MLI51091	MON	Medieval Activity, Low Farm, Glentworth	A small area of possible settlement earthworks surviving in pasture, seen on a Paul Everson aerial photograph of 1980. There are possible slight traces of ridge and furrow to the north, visible as cropmarks and seemingly aligned on the surviving earthworks. Probable medieval earthwork boundaries separating the various blocks of earthworks and cropmarks were also identified on the aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	SK 9196 8738 Within the Principal Site
MLI51093	MON	Post-medieval metal objects found north of park lane	Finds from the area of a deserted settlement included an illegible fragment of a c16 Nuremberg jetton; lead weights and two c17-c18 thimbles; found in 1976.	Post-medieval	SK 931 877 Within the Principal Site
MLI53910	MON	Ridge and furrow, hermitage low farm	Medieval ridge and furrow earthwork	Medieval	SK 9221 8888 Within the Principal Site
MLI53950	MON	Possible site of a brick kiln	A possible site of a brick kiln is indicated on the 1:10560 ordnance survey map of about 1888 as brick kiln holt. From the Lincoln gazette and times in about 1903 (possibly slightly earlier), in an article entitled 'village life in Lincolnshire by the author of "forgotten Lincoln". In a section about Harpswell hall it states: an old man living at Hemswell says the bricks of which the old hall was formed were noted for their dark colour, the clay being so good, and that they were baked in a certain place on one farm still called brick kiln holt.	Post-medieval	SK 9383 8895 Within the Principal Site
MLI53951	MON	Undated linear feature	Potential undated cropmark linear feature.	Undated	SK 9252 8860 Within the Principal Site
MLI53952	MON	Prehistoric enclosures	Potential prehistoric cropmark enclosures	Later Prehistoric	SK 9174 9001 Within the Principal Site
MLI53953	MON	Undated enclosure	Possible undated cropmark and earthwork enclosure	Undated	SK 9241 8965 Within the Principal Site
MLI54000	MON	Soilmark linear boundary	Possible soilmark of a linear boundary, although it could be a natural feature	Undated	SK 931 875 Within the Principal Site
MLI54002	MON	Medieval park pale	Potential medieval cropmark park pale	Medieval	SK 9260 8781 Within the Principal Site
MLI54254	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow	Part of a medieval ridge and furrow field system survives in this field as earthworks	Medieval	SK 9072 9080 Within the Principal Site
MLI54272	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8939 9003 Within the Principal Site
MLI80678	MON	Complex of Second World War structures, south of Hemswell Grange	A searchlight battery is reported to have been approximately in the centre of the field south of Harpswell Lane, opposite Hemswell Grange. It has been completely removed. In the south eastern corner of the same field were buildings, possibly for accommodation, and a range of other associated buildings are thought to have run along the southern edge of the field, which may have included a gun emplacement. The site of a gatehouse or guardroom is thought to be located in the south eastern corner of the field to the north	Modern	SK 908 905 Within the Principal Site
MLI86409	MON	Late Iron to early Romano-British site southeast of Hermitage Low Farm, Harpswell	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction phase of a replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield. The watching brief identified an area of moderate archaeological interest, apparently the edge of a Romano-British settlement. A number of ditches and pits were excavated, one of the northeast to southwest aligned ditches produced stratified pottery sherds dating to the late Iron Age to early Roman transition (50BC to 150AD). The bulk of the sherds are common grey quartz-gritted fabrics, but a notable quantity is in grog-tempered fabrics which usually tend to overlap with the late Iron Age tradition. A single sherd of decorated samian is of 1st century date, a flagon rim and a body sherd of rusticated ware point to a possible military origin.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 92675 88654 Within the Principal Site

MLI86414	MON	Medieval plough furrows and boundary ditch west of Hermitage Low Farm, Harpswell	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction phase of a replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield, Lincolnshire. The watching brief identified six medieval plough furrows running northwest to south east and a parallel field boundary or drainage ditch	Medieval	SK 91620 88830 Within the Principal Site
MLI97809	BLD	Harpswell Low Farm, Harpswell	Harpswell Low Farm is a model farmstead which is now in a state of decay. It can be seen on the Ordnance Survey map dating from about 1880.	Post-medieval	Within the Principal Site
MLI118029	BLD	Billyards farm (low farm), Harpswell	Billyards farm (low farm), Harpswell, a 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of e plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	Within the Principal Site
MLI118040	BLD	Glentworth grange, Glentworth	Glentworth grange, Glentworth, an extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	On the border of the Solar PV Site
MLI118062	BLD	Manor farm, Heapham	Manor farm, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	On the border of the Solar PV Site
MLI118064	BLD	Grange farm (Heapham grange), Heapham	Grange farm (Heapham grange), Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	On the border of the Solar PV Site
MLI118065	BLD	South view, Heapham	South view, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	On the border of the Solar PV Site
MLI53944	MON	Hemswell airfield	Hemswell Airfield was opened in June 1918, and was known during the First World War as Harpswell Airfield. It was closed in 1967	Modern	SK 9449 9038 On the border of the Solar PV Site
MLI54253	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow	There are the earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow adjacent to south view and Heapham grange	Medieval	SK 8902 8845 On the border of the Solar PV Site
MLI51341	FS	Part of a polished stone axe found south-west of Magin Moor Cottages	Part of a straight-sided polished stone axe, given to Ethel Rudkin in 1947 by a farm labourer. in 1964 Featherston reported that the indicated area of the find-spot was field walked, but no significant finds were made. Mrs. Rudkin retained possession of the find but was unable to give a precise siting. thin-sectioning showed the stone to be tuff, but not identifiable as to group	Neolithic	SK 8952 9068 Within the Principal Site

Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Cable Route Corridor

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI116492	BLD	Marton Grange, Marton	Marton Grange, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with a covered yard. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI116506	BLD	West farm, Stow	A farmstead, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI118121	MON	Bottom Farm, Willingham	Site of Bottom Farm, Willingham. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK8382 8360 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI50575	MON	Till Bridge Lane	In the later first century AD the Romans found that, with the rising importance of York, there was a need for a road that would avoid the wide ferry crossing of the Humber, which the main route of Ermine Street found unavoidable. A road was, therefore, laid out that takes off from Ermine Street at a point near North Carlton, and proceeds north-west to Bawtry and Doncaster, then swinging north through Castleford to Tadcaster and finally north-east to York. It is at first a substantial agger, and after one and a half miles it joins Till Bridge Lane, which then follows the alignment to the crossing of the Trent at Littleborough .	Roman	SK 8998 7997 Within the Cable Route Corridor

MLI116491	MON	Former Farmhouse, Rectory Farm, Marton	Part of complex detailed in MLI98858	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8461 8148 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI125067	MON	The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey	The Viking Great Army overwintered at Torksey in 872-73, as recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and their camp has been identified to the north of Torksey village in the parishes of Brampton and Torksey. The camp sat on a prominent bluff partially surrounded by marshes and with the River Trent on its western boundary; effectively an island. Although it lacked earthwork defences, it was an area that could be easily defended, it controlled the River Trent and provided a good vantage point over the surrounding flood plain.	Early Medieval	SK 8359 8030 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI50066	MON	Rectory Farm, Marton	Rectory Farm, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site. A study of the history and development of Rectory Farm was included in the programme of historic building recording, conducted in April 2013, prior to the proposed demolition of the former farm buildings. The farm's name changed to Poplar Farm at some point in the second half of the 20th century.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8466 8151 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52445	MON	Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village	The tiny township of Normanby, reckoned in 1839 to amount to 520 acres, extends in a narrow strip along the north boundary of Stow for the full east west dimension of the parish and is generally no more than 500 metres north to south. No form of separate ecclesiastical provision is recorded. The earthworks are fragmentary but sufficient survives to suggest that Normanby in Stow was a planned village consisting of a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street, which for much of its length is still a road. Probable shrunken medieval earthwork crofts, hollow ways, field system and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medieval	SK 8828 8313 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52447	MON	Ridge and furrow	Probable unknown ridge and furrow earthwork.	Medieval	SK 8655 8126 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52472	MON	Romano-British Activity, Marton	Cropmarks of probable Romano-British activity, possibly indicating traces of settlement. The cropmarks have also been interpreted as the remains of a potential field system of ditched enclosures	Roman	SK 8475 8186 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52484	MON	Possible earthworks	Possible earthwork at this location, which could be a fishpond	Undated	SK 8399 8148 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52488	MON	Probable Post-Medieval Flood Defences, Marton	Earthworks of probable post-medieval flood defences, to the south of Marton. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Post-medieval	SK 83684 8112 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52489	MON	Roman Cropmarks, Marton	Cropmarks of a probable Roman trackway and field boundaries, to the south-east of Marton. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Roman	SK 8458 8125 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52492	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Marton	Earthwork remains of a former medieval ridge and furrow field system to the east of Marton, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	SK 8526 8177 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52497	MON	Mound	Undated mound as indicated on 1956 OS 6" series map	Undated	SK 8429 8110 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI54108	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated enclosure/ring ditch cropmarks. No archaeological features were observed during a watching brief at this site. However, a spread of colluvium containing Roman to Post-medieval pottery was noted, indicating the presence of archaeological deposits nearby. No further details about the pottery were available	Undated	SK 8374 8076 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI80326	MON	Probable medieval ridge and furrow and earthworks, Stow	Probable medieval ridge and furrow and earthworks, Stow	Medieval	SK 8841 8234 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI84314	MON	Romano-British settlement, Marton Road, Stow	A Romano-British site was identified during a watching brief on the Blyborough to Cottam gas pipeline to the south of Marton Road, Stow. The site was subsequently excavated in the summer of 1997. Two phases of a small rural settlement or farmstead were identified, based on a mixed farming economy. The pottery assemblage suggests more similarities with 'native' Iron Age, rather than Roman traditions.	Roman	SK 8724 8294 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI89097	MON	Early Medieval pottery scatter on land north of East Farm, Normanby by Stow	A small assemblage of fourteen sherds of primarily Middle Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery. Found immediately north of East Farm by the farm owner	Early Medieval	SK 88280 83240 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI98427	BLD	19th century farm buildings, Normanby	East Farm, Stow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. Prominent covered yard in association. The farmhouse location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-medieval	Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI98858	MON	Former Farm Buildings, Rectory Farm, Marton	The former farm buildings at Poplar Farm were the subject of a programme of historical building recording, conducted in April 2013, prior to their proposed demolition and replacement. Works to demolish the structures had already begun before the recording could commence, and parts of the structures could not	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 84639 81516 Within the Cable Route Corridor

be investigated in detail. The complex is thought to have been constructed as a planned dairy farm of the late 19th century 'High Farming' movement, with the surviving farm buildings comprising four brick-built ranges of cow houses, loose boxes and a milking shed, arranged around a central crew yard. The complex appears to have been largely constructed in a single phase, using orange-red machine-made bricks, laid in an English bond, with Staffordshire blue brick for the string courses, quoins and window surrounds. A datestone set in the western range gave the date of construction as 1883. Where still surviving, the roofs were pitched and used Welsh slate for the covering. The style of the buildings appeared to more closely resemble railway architecture, rather than the typical farm design, which may suggest some connection to the nearby LNE railway line

MLI116494	BLD	Manor Farm, Stow	Manor Farm, Stow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	On the border of the Cable Route Corridor
MLI118085	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Parish Farm), Kexby	Unnamed farmstead (Parish Farm), Kexby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-Medieval	SK 9014 8622 On the border of the Cable Route Corridor
MLI118118	BLD	Lowfield farm, Willingham	Lowfield farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of f plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	On the border of the Cable Route Corridor
MLI118120	BLD	Chestnut manor (Davidson's farm), Willingham	Chestnut manor (Davidson's farm), Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	On the border of the Cable Route Corridor
MLI51104	MON	Site of a Romano-British settlement south-west of Turpin Farm	Late roman-british site seen after deep ploughing at turpin farm, fillingham in 1936. Earlier thought medieval. In 1964 harper reported that the farm foreman (and later estate manager) had ploughed up pot fragments from 1936 onwards in this area. An abundance of stone in the first few years suggested a settlement site. He retained samples of pottery only long enough for ethel rudkin to identify as romano-british. No finds had been made in recent years	Roman	SK 9100 8487 On the border of the Cable Route Corridor
MLI116360	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Stow Park Road, Marton	Traces of probable medieval ridge and furrow were recorded in this location in February 2016, during magnetometry survey of land off Stow Park Road. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north to south axis	Medieval	SK 8456 8199 On the border of the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52496	MON	Brampton Grange	Brampton Grange, Brampton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8433 8096 On the border of the Cable Route Corridor
MNT15983	MON	Iron Age/ Roman Settlement, Cottam	A possible Iron Age/ Roman settlement recorded in Cottam. An incomplete, asymmetric, curvilinear enclosure, 180m by 100m, defined in places by 2 parallel ditches. Three small, circular enclosures, some incomplete, and with an average diameter of 8m were recorded within the enclosure, and may be hut circles.	Iron Age - Roman	SK 8162 8057 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT6176	ELE	Sub-circular enclosure, South Leverton	A potential enclosure of Undated date; the enclosure is a ditch-defined, sub-circular feature, 30m by 25m, with a possible entrance facing NW.	Undated	SK 8111 8015 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT6178	ELE	Curvilinear enclosure and trackway, Cottam	An incomplete, asymmetric, curvilinear enclosure, 180m by 100m, defined in places by 2 parallel ditches. Three small, circular enclosures, some incomplete, and with an average diameter of 8m were recorded within the enclosure, and may be hut circles. A discontinuous, sinuous linear feature, 250m in length and defined by 2 parallel ditches, may be a trackway; it approaches the enclosure from the NE but any relationship is unclear. Adjacent to the trackway, an enclosure with 2 bowed sides, 22m by 12m. To the W, a potential incomplete enclosure, defined by the arc of a single ditch.	Undated	SK 8153 8050 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT6179	ELE	Linear features, Cottam	Three parallel ditches running between Headstead Bank and Overcoat Lane; the northern most ditch has a maximum length of 300m and is seen to continue on the W side of Overcoat Lane, approaching M6241, but no relationship is visible. These features may represent a potential Preh boundary, however their alignment might also suggest the possibility that they may be no more than the successive re-alignment of more recent field boundaries.	Undated	SK 8180 8041 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT27156	ELE	Evidence of Neolithic agriculture, Cottam, from auger survey	Peat recorded in cores 18 and 19 of auger survey. Pollen from the peat included ribwort plantain and various herbs which may relate to arable land. Relatively minor evidence plus the dominance of woodland suggests only localised woodland	Undated	SK 82640 80573 Within the Cable Route Corridor

clearance and agriculture. Such activity may have been more substantial at a distance from the site. The peat containing the pollen is likely Neolithic.

MNT27759	BLD	Clapper Gate 30	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 83032 80605 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT25450	BLD	Cottam Power Station	Power Station. Eight cooling towers and one 650ft chimney. The whole power plant enveloped in a bright amber-coloured aluminium sheeting. Architects: Yorke Rosenberg Mardall, 1964-8. Cottam Power Station was completed in 1969. The complex is one of Trentside chain of 2000mw stations. Cottam features four 500mw turbines within the engine house and a grouping of eight 375 feet high cooling towers.	Modern	SK 81488 79211 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT4983	ELE	Cropmarks at South Leverton	Double linear features. Linear features, some probably field boundaries	Undated	SK 806 802 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI82761	FS	Silver Roman brooch, Manor Farm	A silver Roman 3D bird type brooch decorated with Niello inlay was found during metal detecting. The brooch is probably of 2nd-3rd century AD date and has one wing and its tail missing. A few bronze Roman coins have also been found in this field	Roman	SK 873 827 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI89098	FS	Two sherds of Romano-British pottery found at East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Two sherds of Roman pottery found immediately north of East farm, Normanby by Stow. The sherds were found by the farm owner	Roman	SK 88280 83240 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT11671	FS	Medieval pottery from Cottam Power Station, Treswell	Findspot of medieval pottery from Cottam Power Station, Treswell.	Medieval	SK 8094 7970 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT11670	ELE	Romano - British pottery from Cottam Power Station, Treswell	Artefact scatter of Romano - British pottery from Cottam Power Station, Treswell.	Roman	SK 8094 7970 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT11672	ELE	Post-medieval finds from Cottam Power Station, Treswell	Artefact scatter of Post-medieval finds from Cottam Power Station, Treswell.	Post-Medieval	SK 8094 7970 Within the Cable Route Corridor

Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 1km study area

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI51004	Mon	Harpwell Hall: a post-medieval house and gardens overlying medieval settlement remains	Extensive formal garden earthworks, apparently created by post medieval emparking, overlie the earthworks of the medieval settlement remains. The late 16th or early 17th century gardens at Harpswell were updated by the addition of a formal park around 1700 and then incorporated into a fully landscaped parkland, including a serpentine lake, in the mid-18th century. The gardens are almost certainly the creation of successive generations of the Whichcote family, perhaps prior to and following their removal of the village of Harpswell in the early 17th century. The earthwork remains comprise the buried foundations of the Hall demolished in about 1836, a prospect mound to the north-west, an extensive terraced garden to the northeast, and in between these a fine sunken garden, just to the north of the site of the Hall. A broad sunken driveway, formerly tree-lined on its south side, ran in an easterly direction from the Hall and focussed the view on the church tower nearby. To the west of the Hall a large moat forms another ornamental element. To the south of the drive the natural watercourse has been widened into a 'serpentine' water feature, which together with 'the wilderness' further south probably represents a later attempt to make the existing gardens and park less formal and more in keeping with the landscaping ideas of the mid-18th century. For a detailed history and description see Everson, Taylor and Dunn, 1991. The settlement which had become established at Harpswell during the Middle Ages was partly removed by the Whichcotes in the late 16th or early 17th century, when the house and gardens were established. The Whichcote family remained resident until 1776, making additions and alterations to the gardens during the 17th and 18th centuries. Harpswell Hall was demolished in the mid-19th century and now survives as a buried feature, while the remains of the formal gardens are visible as earthworks. Depicted on a late 18th century drawing by Nattes, the Hall was an early 17th century H-shaped house with 18th century extensions to the main building. Immediately to the north are the earthworks of a square sunken garden, and a rectangular extension to the east side includes opposing hollows thought to indicate the position of steps down to the garden or niches for statuary. Adjacent to the west of the sunken garden is a raised area indicating the location of former paths and flower beds, leading towards the ornamental moat and prospect mound. The course of the now defunct serpentine to the east of the Hall is not included in the scheduling. All fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.	Post-medieval	
MLI51005	Mon	The Serpentine, southeast of the site of Harpswell Hall	To the southeast of the site of the hall the natural watercourse has been widened into a 'serpentine' water feature, shown on Armstrong's county map of 1778 and so named on early OS 25' sheets. It is possible that the serpentine lake is Thomas Whichcote's work and was an attempt to make the existing gardens and park less formal and more in keeping with the landscaping ideas of the mid-18th century. a documentary reference to a 14th century fishpond at Harpswell may possibly refer to an earlier use of the site. The serpentine is apparently no more than an ornamental water way, of no great antiquity. Several small artificial ponds have existed in this area, at least two now filled in, and further earthworks were presumably associated with the old mill: its site identifiable by a vast mound in fact a garden prospect mound. Nothing in this complex suggests a dating as early as the medieval period.	Post-medieval	
MLI116422	BLD	Gate Burton School, Gate Burton, West Lindsey	A possible Victorian school, with some early 20th century extensions to the rear. It is present on both the 1906 map and the 1887 map. White's Directory of Lincolnshire (1856) suggests that the school was built by William Hutton Esq. and a Jane Curry is listed as being the local schoolmistress. The school was opened in 1851 as Gate Burton National School and it was closed on the 7th October 1966.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116444	BLD	Former Schoolhouse, Kexby	This is a Victorian school, built in 1853 and present on the 1887 map and the 1906 map for the area. The school was opened in 1853 and was known as Upton-cum-Kexby	Post-Medieval	
MLI116468	BLD	Former Schoolhouse, Willingham, West Lindsey	This building existed on the 1887 OS Map of Willingham, but it is not marked as being a school. On the 1906 Ordnance Survey map of Willingham, it is marked as a school.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116490	BLD	Barnfield, Marton	Barnfield, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116493	BLD	Sort Hills, Marton	Sort Hills, Marton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. Prominent covered yard in association. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-Medieval	
MLI116495	BLD	White House, Stow	White House, Stow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116496	BLD	Greenfields Farm, Stow	Greenfields Farm, Stow. A 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	

MLI116497	BLD	Danes Farm, Stow	Danes Farm, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116498	BLD	Manor Moor Farm, Marton	Manor Moor Farm, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116501	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stow	Unnamed farmstead, Stow. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8727 8089
MLI116502	BLD	Highfield Farm, Stow	Highfield Farm, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116504	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Stow	Unnamed farmstead, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116505	BLD	Gothic House Farm, Stow	Gothic House Farm, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI117378	BLD	Moorlands Magin Moor (Magin Moor Farm), Corringham	Moorlands Magin Moor (Magin Moor Farm), Corringham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118018	BLD	Poplar House, Hemswell	Poplar House, Hemswell. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118019	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Hemswell	A 19th century farmstead, Hemswell. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118020	BLD	Ivy house, Hemswell	Ivy house, Hemswell. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118021	BLD	Low farm, Hemswell	Low farm, Hemswell. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118022	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Hemswell	Site of a farmstead, Hemswell. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 9141 9104
MLI118023	BLD	Hemswell grange, Hemswell	Hemswell grange, Hemswell, a 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118024	BLD	Harpwell low farm, Harpswell	Harpwell low farm, Harpswell, a partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118025	BLD	Harpwell grange, Harpswell	Harpwell grange, Harpswell, a partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118026	MON	Church farm, Harpswell	Church farm, Harpswell. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of z plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK9360 8992
MLI118028	BLD	Hermitage low farm, Harpswell	Hermitage low farm, Harpswell. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118033	MON	Homeyard farm, Glentworth	Homeyard farm, Glentworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 9427 8854

MLI118034	BLD	Hall farm, Glentworth	Hall farm, Glentworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118037	BLD	(Westlands farm), Glentworth	(westlands farm), Glentworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of e plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118038	BLD	Spitals farm, Glentworth	Spitals farm, Glentworth. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118039	BLD	Low farm, Glentworth	Low farm, Glentworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI98355	MON	Gardens and Parkland, Glentworth Hall	Parkland and garden features, including an ornamental lake, associated with Glentworth hall are documented on the early edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps. The architect James Paine was employed in 1753 to undertake an ambitious redesigning of Glentworth Hall and its gardens by Thomas Lumley, 3rd Earl of Scarborough. The project was not fully completed, however, as the Earl and his family moved to a different house before the rebuilding of Glentworth Hall was finished. Some parts of the design were implemented before the project was abandoned, including the construction of the east wing and the digging of an ornamental lake and possibly other garden features. The area immediately west of Glentworth Hall, though ploughed up, still exhibits traces of terracing and limestone rubble walls forming a regular rectangular layout, presumably of formal gardens likely to go with the late 16th century house. A survey of 1616 speaks of 'a very fayre and spacious howse of freestone with conveniente orchardes gardens' etc. A similar pattern has been recorded in crop and soilmarks	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 9445 8837
MLI118045	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Fillingham	Unnamed outfarm, Fillingham. Extant 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118046	MON	Low wood farm, Fillingham	Low wood farm, Fillingham. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 9097 8589
MLI118047	BLD	Turpin farm, Fillingham	Turpin farm, Fillingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of f plan. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-Medieval	
MLI118049	BLD	North farm, Fillingham	North farm, Fillingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118052	BLD	Fillingham grange, Fillingham	Fillingham grange, Fillingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118053	BLD	Springthorpe grange, Springthorpe	Springthorpe grange, Springthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118054	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Springthorpe	Site of a farmstead, Springthorpe. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8746 8979
MLI118055	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Springthorpe	Unnamed farmstead, Springthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118056	BLD	Tuckers barn, Springthorpe	Tuckers barn, Springthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118057	BLD	The barns, Springthorpe	The barns, Springthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118058	BLD	Belle vue house, Springthorpe	Belle vue house, Springthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	

MLI118059	BLD	Moat barn, Springthorpe	Moat barn, Springthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118060	BLD	Kells farm, Springthorpe	Kells farm, Springthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118063	BLD	Heapham cliff, Heapham	Heapham cliff, Heapham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118066	BLD	Elm tree farm (elm farm), Heapham	Elm tree farm (elm farm), Heapham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118067	BLD	Chestnut farm, Heapham	Chestnut farm, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of f plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118069	BLD	Mill farm, Heapham	Mill farm, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118070	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Heapham	Unnamed farmstead, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118072	BLD	Hall farm, Heapham	Hall farm, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118078	MON	(Cuckoo farm), Upton	Site of (cuckoo farm), Upton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8839 8762
MLI118079	BLD	Grove farm (Sherburn farm), Upton	Grove farm (Sherburn farm), Upton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118080	BLD	Upton grange, Upton	Upton grange, Upton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118086	BLD	Low farm, Kexby	Low farm, Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118087	BLD	Glebe farm, Kexby	Glebe farm, Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118088	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Kexby	Unnamed farmstead, Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118089	BLD	Kexby hall, Kexby	Kexby hall, Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118090	BLD	Britannia mill (Britannia flour mill), Kexby	Britannia mill (Britannia flour mill), Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118091	BLD	Ashleigh house, Kexby	Ashleigh house, Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	

MLI118096	BLD	Kexby lane farm, Kexby	Kexby lane farm, Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached the main working complex. There has been significant loss from (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118097	BLD	Street farm, Kexby	Street farm, Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118098	BLD	Villa farm, Kexby	Villa farm, Kexby, a 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118100	BLD	Primrose house, Kexby	Primrose house, Kexby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118101	BLD	Poplar farm, Willingham	Poplar farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118102	BLD	Magin moor farm, Willingham	Magin moor farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118103	BLD	Cow pastures, Willingham	Cow pastures, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118104	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118105	BLD	The boundary, Willingham	The boundary, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118106	BLD	Fox and Hounds Farm, Willingham	Fox and Hounds Farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118107	BLD	Park farm (glebe farm), Willingham	Park farm (glebe farm), Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118109	BLD	Green farm (the green), Willingham	Green farm (the green), Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118110	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	
MLI98349	MON	Willingham house parkland, Willingham	A park is recorded on the first edition ordnance survey map, which dates from around 1880, and the second edition ordnance survey map, which dates from around 1905, at Willingham house, Willingham.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 87398 84298
MLI118113	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118114	BLD	Manor farm, Willingham	Manor farm, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse location is unclear. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118115	BLD	Grange farm, Willingham	Grange farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of I plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118116	BLD	Carsbrooke, Willingham	Carsbrooke, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	

MLI118117	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118119	BLD	Slate house farm, Willingham	Slate house farm, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118122	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Site of Unnamed outfarm, Willingham. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8864 8385
MLI118123	BLD	Sandebus farm, Willingham	Sandebus farm, Willingham. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with l-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118124	MON	Sandy barr, Willingham	Sandy barr, Willingham. Redeveloped 19th century outfarm. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8639 8329
MLI118141	BLD	Clay farm, gate burton	Clay farm, gate burton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI118142	BLD	Prospect farm, gate burton	Prospect farm, gate burton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI119109	BLD	Elme house, Torksey	Elme house, Torksey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI125234	MON	Glentworth war memorial	Glentworth's war memorial stands in the churchyard of the church of st michael. It is a rough-hewn grey granite celtic cross with a crusader's sword in relief. The memorial's inscription honours those who served in the first world war and the second world war. It was unveiled in 1921	Modern	SK 9460 8809
MLI125840	MON	Possible Roman Industrial Activity, Land at Torksey Lock	The site of a dense cluster of variously sized pits and sites which had been subjected to intense heat was recorded during a fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Torksey Lock. These features may relate to industrial activity, potentially as kilns and ancillary features. This could indicate the features are related to pottery production which is known to have taken place in the vicinity during the Roman period	Roman	SK 8392 7752
MLI50113	MON	Romano british pottery kiln site, little london, Fenton	Three roman pottery kilns lying due north of a settlement site at little london were excavated in 1937. It was suggested that there were two periods of operation of the kilns from ad150-180 and ad230-250 but the stratigraphy is dubious and this is not certain. A later re-examination of the pottery suggested a period of production around ad200-250.	Roman	SK 8396 7786
MLI50117	MON	Romano british finds from little london, Fenton	A stone weight and a bronze ring associated with romano british pottery and the romano british settlement site	Roman	SK 8401 7784
MLI50250	MON	St. Helen's chapel, Hemswell	Well or hermitage chapel of st. Helen on cliff. Though sometimes described as a well or hermitage chapel - perhaps indeed its origin - st. Helen's was returned as a church in 1291 and 1428 but no longer returned in 1535. Stone-lined or cist graves have been turned up in its former yard and a gilt-bronze roundel of c8 date found there. There are no field remains.	Medieval	SK 9328 9113
MLI50262	MON	Site of a college and benedictine abbey, st Mary's church	The monument includes the buried remains of an anglo-saxon college for secular canons, founded in the early 11th century on the site of an earlier church by eadnoth, bishop of dorchester. The monument therefore includes the buried remains of an earlier anglo-saxon church overlain by those of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church and associated monastic buildings, in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church. The monument is located at the centre of the village of stow in st mary's churchyard. The present church, which is excluded from the scheduling, incorporates the transepts and crossing of the early 11th century collegiate church, rebuilt in the late 11th century as part of the abbey church. Excavations carried out in 1983 on the north side of the present nave, before the construction of the modern vestry, uncovered the stone foundations of an earlier, slightly wider nave with a room attached to the north. Human burials were found both inside and outside this chamber. The high density of human burials found during the excavation of the site of the vestry indicates a continuous and intensive use of the site from the anglo-saxon period onwards. Other finds include anglo-saxon pottery, animal bone and a path paved with limestone and roman tile fragments leading northwards from the nave.	Early Medieval	SK 8819 8200
MLI50422	MON	Possible holy spring at st.chad's church, Harpswell	It may be that the church at Harpswell (with an ancient dedication) is on a much older pre-christian ritual site, connected with water cults. Though now situated within what remains of Harpswell village, it stands on a spring, one of a number at the foot of the jurassic limestone scarp with saintly or ritual associations	Early Medieval	SK 9357 8996

MLI50423	MON	Possible holy spring at all saints' church, Heapham	The church at Heapham stands quite alone, set above an important spring in a natural basin, with its associated settlements arranged on the surrounding higher land. It may be that the church is on a much older pre-Christian ritual site, connected with water cults.	Early Medieval	SK 8780 8845
MLI50570	MON	Site of roman building, Torksey	Roman pavements of an ornamental character have been dug up here at various times since 1878. Roman coins belonging to various periods have been turned up by the farmer in the course of tilling this field. There are roman tiles in the walls of Torksey castle, and roman coins found here, ranging from c1 to c5 ad were in the possession of the late sir Charles Anderson of Lea. There was surface evidence of this site in 1962, nor could the present location of the finds be traced. Resistivity survey and two seasons excavations 1960-1962 have resulted in no roman finds. All discoveries are related to the Cistercian nunnery	Roman	SK 8363 7823
MLI50624	MON	Remains of a medieval cross, St Margaret's Churchyard, Marton	The remains of the medieval churchyard cross consist of three steps, the base and part of the shaft which is seven foot, six inches high. The knob and head are modern. The cross was re-used as a war memorial. Marton war memorial is located in St Margaret's churchyard and was unveiled in 1921. It is a restored medieval cross which was moved to the churchyard from the market place. The memorial stands at eighteen feet (five and a half metres) high and is a tapered shaft surmounted by a Celtic cross, both of which are carved from Portland stone. The memorial honours the First World War dead.	Medieval to Modern	SK 8396 8177
MLI50631	MON	Anglo-saxon sculptural fragments, St. Margaret's church	A small crucifix is in the chancel on the north wall:- with long, thin arms and legs, the feet not yet nailed with one nail - a sign of a pre-c13 date, and the piece may in fact be as early as c10 or c11. Outside in the south aisle west wall are six fragments from a cross shaft with interlace decoration and two more which are less easily explained. In the west face of the tower a head; and higher up, a small skittle-like figure. Other sculptural pieces include a small fragment from what may be a highly decorated wheel cross, and a number of fragments from a large grave-cover	Early Medieval	SK 8397 8175
MLI50659	MON	Deerpark at Glentworth hall	Glentworth deerpark was probably created by Sir Christopher Wray to accompany his building of Glentworth Hall from 1566 on: his will in 1589 refers to the park and its deer. It still existed in the mid c17, but became redundant at latest in the mid c18 with the re-orientation of the house and its landscaping of lake and tree-belts facing east. Its approximate area is indicated by field names ending 'park' and by roads skirting it	Post-medieval	SK 9350 8780
MLI50918	MON	Post-medieval settlement of Kexby	Two small areas of settlement remains recorded by the Royal Commission for the Air Photographic Unit's mapping project. Three sides of four or five elongated rectangular ditched enclosures, probably property boundaries, seen on early RAF vertical a.p.s. Though in receipt of 50% relief following the Black Death, has apparently suffered from substantial long term decline. It has grown steadily since the beginning of c19. The truncated street pattern was probably based on a north-south axis of a way north to Upton and south to Willingham and east-west streets serving the township's fields. The new enclosure road from Willingham to Upton by-passed the settlement's old enclosures completely. Enclosure occurred in 1776-78.	Post-medieval	SK 8735 8575
MLI50921	MON	Reused grave slabs in west and south walls of St. Helen's church	In 1977 Timothy Ambrose noted reused grave slab fragments of uncertain date in the lower courses of the west and south walls of St. Helen's church.	Undated	SK 8742 8449
MLI50923	MON	Site of a Post-medieval wooden post mill	There were no buildings outside the village in 1780, when the parish was enclosed, except for a wooden post mill. The mill had gone by 1824, although 'mill house' was shown on the first edition 1 inch Ordnance Survey map, and on the 1956 6 inch Ordnance Survey map	Post-medieval	SK 8776 8382
MLI50992	MON	Maypole, Hemswell	A 19th century, wood and wrought iron maypole. It is crowned with a painted wooden orb with a wrought iron weathervane with a fox motif	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 92954 90946
MLI50993	MON	Site of the village stocks in church street, Hemswell	Site of the stocks, which formerly stood near the maypole. In 1826 the parish constable paid 4/- for maintaining the irons	Medieval	SK 9296 9094
MLI50994	MON	Village pinfold, Hemswell	The village pinfold stood in the angle between Dawnhill Lane and Brook Street. There are documentary references to pinders in 1808 and 1815. In 1985 the pinfold was described as recently restored	Post-medieval	SK 9311 9112
MLI50995	MON	Site of the poor houses, west of the church	Four stone cottages with thatched roofs, standing immediately outside the western boundary of the churchyard and apparently, to judge from the enclosure map of 1792, built in an I-shape, with 2 facing the road and 2 facing west, were erected at an unknown date for the use of elderly poor people. These were maintained by the parish and surviving documentary records from 1804-1829 detail the expenses of the overseers and names of the occupants. The poor houses were demolished when the churchyard was extended westwards in 1896. For the 1792 enclosure map see Everson, Taylor and Dunn, 1991	Medieval	SK 9302 9093
MLI50996	MON	Site of former brickyard north of Harpswell Lane	The site of a former brickyard beside Harpswell Lane. The county directories do not mention brick makers at Hemswell, but Joseph Dobbs is so described in the baptism register for 1843. By 1870 he had been succeeded by Thomas Larratt, who was also a farmer. The brickyard is not shown on the 1824 first edition 1 inch Ordnance Survey map, but is marked on the 1956 6 inch Ordnance Survey map. Now a caravan park.	Post-medieval	SK 9294 9023

MLI50998	MON	Site of Hemswell mill	Hemswell mill is shown on the 1824 first edition 1 inch ordnance survey map. Hemswell mill, nicknamed roving molly, was moved from grindley-on-the-hill in 1855 and bore the date 1815 on the brake wheel. It was derelict by 1923 and demolished by 1951	Post-medieval	SK 9355 9040
MLI51098	MON	Anglo-saxon tower and stonework, st. Michael's church	Reset as the north jamb of the west tower window is a late c10 or early c11 grave-marker with a cable-moulded border and a central cross with chevron decoration. The west tower itself probably dates from the second half of the c11. It is tall, with a plain lower stage and shorter upper stage, separated by a square string course. There are typical twin bell-openings with mid-wall shafts (much repaired - see the nattes drawing), but there are some curious details, for example the west capital. There are side-alternate quoins. On the south face of the tower, beneath the string course, is a keyhole window with a hoodmould of square section resting on short impost; the outer face has palmette ornament characteristic of late saxon work in lincolnshire. The arch to the nave is contemporary	Early Medieval	SK 9459 8809
MLI51099	MON	St. Michael's church, Glentworth	St. Michael's church was mostly rebuilt in the late c16 and in 1782, however some medieval features remain. The tower is late saxon (see prn 51098). The nave and chancel are in one; the nave is of 1782, the chancel was rebuilt in the late c16. The chancel arch however must be of the late c12. It is a double-chamfered, depressed-pointed arch on semi-circular responds with elementary stiff-leaf capitals, the leaves themselves of plaster, perhaps added in 1782. Also late c12 is the priest's doorway with a semi-circular hoodmould and one waterleaf capital. The east window is of five lights, a straight top and one transom, the lights with depressed-arched heads. The stained glass in the west window is by kempe, of 1882; that in the east window is of 1919 and by t f curtis of ward and hughes; the nave northeast window is by heaton, butler and bayne, of 1908, and in sombre colours. The communion rail is later c17 with dumb-bell balusters. The monuments include a standing wall-monument to sir christopher wray (died 1592) and his wife. Of alabaster with two recumbent effigies, he behind and a little above her; with a coffered arch, the back plate with inscription and strapwork, columns to the left and right, carrying obelisks. At the very top of the monument is the kneeling figure of sir christopher's son in profile; against the tomb-chest are four kneeling daughters. Perhaps by nicholas johnson of the southwark school, the monument was carved in 1593 - the date 1623 is probably a misreading of the original by a later restorer. A monument to elizabeth saunderson (died 1714) by edward hurst, in white marble has three cherubs' heads under a baldacchino in the centre, with columns to the left and right, and left and right of these are standing wailing putti	Medieval	SK 9459 8809
MLI51105	MON	Possible medieval precursor of turpin farm	The farm name of 'turpin farm', in the west end of the parish, may indicate a medieval farmstead or specialist holding; it appears on Armstrong's county map of 1776-8	Medieval	SK 9121 8511
MLI51340	MON	Roman pottery and part of a quern found northwest of magin moor cottages	Roman pottery and the top stone of a quern found by ethel rudkin in c1950. Mrs rudkin stated that the pottery was too fragmentary for classification as to century. In 1964 featherston reported that the area was fieldwalked but no finds were made. Mrs rudkin retained all the material and confirmed the find-spot	Roman	SK 8946 9096
MLI51354	MON	Late saxon tower of ss lawrence and george's church, Springthorpe	St lawrence and st george's church has an anglo-saxon west tower. The curious south window is probably of the keyhole type. The west doorway is blocked and part of a window has been set in. The pseudo-saxon bell stage dates from 1895 restoration. The drastic 'restorations' to which the church was subjected in 1845 and 1876 have left very little that can now be recognised as anglo- saxon workmanship. The unbuttressed west tower is of small, flattish stone rubble, with side-alternate quoining of larger, well-dressed stones, set slightly forward from the wall-face to serve as a stop for plaster. The tower now rises sheer from a chamfered plinth to a simple modern parapet, but the whole of the belfry with its pseudo-saxon double-windows is modern, and the original fabric seems to end about the level of the ridge of the roof of the nave.	Early Medieval	SK 8756 8975
MLI51356	MON	Romano-British pottery and stone found north of school lane	Romano-British greyware pottery and one sherd of colour-coated bowl, found in a field in an isolated area of scattered stone.	Roman	SK 882 902
MLI51359	MON	Medieval settlement of Sturgate	The settlement of Sturgate, though documented since the end of the c12, was never returned separately for taxation and similar purposes. Despite the small size it has clearly always been, it has not been deserted. It has a remarkably regular overall layout based on an east-west street with matching rectangular blocks of tofts to north and south, of closely similar depths; streets surround the whole layout. Traces of ridge-and-furrow within the tofts, at least one property boundary lining up across the street, and the similarity of the whole layout in a north-south dimension to the length of adjacent furlongs combine to suggest that the settlement was planned and laid out over former arable. Sturgate had no separate ecclesiastical provision from Springthorpe and no identifiably distinct field land.	Medieval	SK 8800 8920
MLI51365	MON	Late Saxon Tower of all Saints' church, Heapham	All saints' church has a Saxo-Norman west tower of two stages, with side-alternate quoins. Of the west doorway only the arch remains. There is a keyhole west window; twin bell-openings with mid-wall shafts (much restored in 1868), and a plain arch to the nave. The big embracing buttresses are of course later. In the south wall of the nave is also a plain round-arched doorway. The tower, standing on a chamfered plinth, is of the Lincolnshire late-Saxon type: the walls are of flattish rubble, with dressed- stone side-alternate quoins; it has the usual two stages, separated by a string-course of simple square section.	Early Medieval	SK 8778 8851
MLI52046	MON	Ridge and furrow	Probable unknown earthwork ridge and furrow. Some evidence of field system.	Medieval	SK 8750 8420

MLI52433	MON	Possible hut circles	Circular marks in the plough. First deep ploughing immediately post war revealed several hut circles 5-6 m in diameter. Reported by Mrs Rudkin	Undated	SK 9030 8330
MLI52439	MON	Settlement remains, stow	The extensive foundations and lines of streets which have been discovered by excavating, show that stow was once a place of considerable importance. It was focused on the church of St Mary. In 1086 the settlement bore many of the marks of an administrative and economic centre, or core of a large episcopal estate, with 3 iron works recorded, and other estates holding tofts and mansions without land there. The morphology has been somewhat distorted by recent emphasis on a north/south through road, but at the settlement's core is a roughly rectangular block that encompasses the church at its north-west corner. At stow the importance of the village as the centre of a late Saxon estate as well as the existence of the Saxon minster church would perhaps suggest an early marketing function as well, a hypothesis supported by its description in Domesday Book. A formal market certainly existed by the later 12th century and may have been an old established feature by then. Though the morphology of the village has clearly been much altered, nevertheless on the south side of the church is a former open area, containing several islands of properties. This was perhaps a market place, now largely infilled	Medieval	SK 8820 8200
MLI52440	MON	Post-medieval settlement remains	When a small cottage was demolished by the greens some earlier foundations were exposed. Examination and investigation of these by J Marjoram and P Everson found a small possible soakaway surrounded by slabs associated with c19 pottery. Further c19 pottery was found beneath the slabs stratified with a half penny of 1807 in good condition. All these features appeared to be contemporary with the wall.	Post-medieval	SK 8824 8194
MLI52446	MON	Whipping post, stow	A whipping post constructed in 1789 of wood and iron. It is a six foot wooden post with hinged whipping irons which are attached on the north and south sides, each with two wrist holds of different sizes and a lower clasp to secure the wrists in place. The left hand iron is inscribed with 1789 w.h. for the full description and the legal address of this listed building please refer to the appropriate list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Photographs taken before 1910 show the whipping irons fastened to the upright of the signpost in the centre of the village. Consequently, the whipping irons, prior to the listing on 12 July 1985, had been attached to the village road sign at the crossroads at the centre of the village (approximately SK 8823 8192)	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8822 8196
MLI52462	MON	Paving, possibly part of till bridge lane, and coins	Trollope records the finding of 'portions of paving of a Roman house at Marton in c18. These have also been interpreted as being part of till bridge lane. Many Roman coins have since been found in the parish including ones of Hadrian and Carausius. Also bronze follis, possibly of Diocletian	Roman	SK 8405 8200
MLI52469	MON	Pottery farm, Brampton	Farmstead and early 19th century porcelain factory, at Pottery Farm, Brampton.	Post-medieval	SK 8351 7986
MLI52470	MON	George II pennies and clay pipes	10 George II pennies (1727-1760) and a number of clay pipe stems and bowls beneath the floor of a house during modernisation	Post-medieval	SK 8400 8185
MLI52481	MON	The medieval village of Marton	The medieval village of Marton has its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period and survives to the present	Early Medieval	SK 8400 8180
MLI52486	MON	Former windmill mound, Marton	Cropmarks of a probable former windmill mound of possible medieval date, to the north-west of Marton. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the national mapping programme	Medieval	SK 8322 8225
MLI52529	MON	Early c12 pottery kilns	A kiln producing early c12 medieval pottery, excavated by M Spencer-Cook in 1949. It was re-excavated in 1961 when a further kiln was discovered at SK 83687817. They are located in the scheduled area of the medieval town of Torksey	Medieval	SK 8375 7833
MLI52535	MON	Early medieval/medieval pottery kilns, Torksey	Much Torksey ware and kiln furniture was found at this location in 1965, on the site of a building development. Excavations in 1967 revealed kilns 4 and 5. Kiln 3 was lost, but the spoil heap produced pottery (most or all rouletted). Two more kilns were also discovered, bringing the total in the area up to 7. They represented part of the pottery industry in Torksey of c9-c12. A hearth and post holes were discovered in the area. Also excavations on the east side of the village produced evidence of a ditch, recut several times, containing late medieval pottery. It seems that there was a rural type of bank and ditch between the village and the common. Evidence for the Saxon-Norman kiln industry in this area was revealed during an evaluation to the rear of the old post office (see 52561). Medieval ditches were also recorded. One of these is a recut of one of the Saxon ditches. There is a complete lack of material dating from the c12-c16. This may suggest that there may have been a decline in pottery production and prosperity earlier than had previously been thought. It could also mean that this area was not occupied during this period, and may have been an industrial area. There were plough furrows to the east of the site suggesting a narrow ribbon of development along main street. A tenant living at the corner of Sand Lane and the A1133 attended the Marton Heritage Roadshow. He reported that on his lawn there was a distinct sub-circular patch mark 9 feet by 6 feet, the mark itself being about 1 foot in width. A fragment of another curving mark was nearby. Excavation near these marks had yielded large quantities of medieval pot, some of it classic thumb print Torksey ware	Medieval	SK 8375 7865

MLI52537	MON	Roman finds, Torksey	Unfinished jet toggle or button, probably of roman date, found during drainage operation in garden. There was a residual sherd of romano-british pottery found during an evaluation at 'verity'.	Roman	SK 8369 7880
		Post-medieval	Post-medieval	Post-medieval	
MLI52561	MON	Early medieval/medieval pottery kilns, Torksey	Duplicate entry of mli52535	Medieval	SK 8375 7865
MLI53786	MON	Bunkers hill warren	Possible warren, placename evidence	Post-medieval	SK 884 807
MLI54013	MON	Settlement of Willingham	The settlement of Willingham appears as a place of complex tenure but no high population in the c11 and early c12. Of middling size in c14, it evidently suffered little decline in the later c14 and c15. A map of 1780 shows the possible location of elements of the medieval settlement (including the unlocated settlement). {1}{2} Willingham also has medieval plots to the north and east	Medieval	SK 8750 8450
MLI54014	MON	Ridge and furrow	Part of the remains of a ridge and furrow field system	Medieval	SK 8873 8462
MLI54242	MON	Natural deposits examined at lincoln golf course	During a watching brief at lincoln golf club, Torksey, the stratigraphy of the deposits on the site was recorded, and samples taken. The lowest deposit was a natural river deposit, with a deposit from a glacial lake on the east of the site. This was sealed by an extensive wind-blown sand layer. Early in the current period (flandrian) period a soil horizon began to develop which marked a stabilisation of the shifting dune environment. This soil layer and the underlying sand was 'cut' or eroded by an extinct watercourse (possibly an off-shoot of the river trent) which also left deposits. At some point flow within the channel ceased, and the resulting standing water became infilled with organic detritus, leading to the creation of peat deposits, which partially sealed the palaeosol. The peat was dated to the late bronze age to early romano-british periods	Late Bronze Age - Roman	SK 8415 7920
MLI54279	MON	Post-medieval pottery, north of redhouse farm	Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil during a watching brief on land north of redhouse farm. The pottery mostly dated to c19-c20, with one sherd of c16-c17	Post-medieval	SK 8764 8848
MLI96832	MON	Gravestone, Church of St Peter, Torksey	An ashlar gravestone dating from 1705. It has a shaped scrolled top and is inscribed to "Mary wife of Antony Bud who was buried June ye 8 Day 1705". For the full description and the legal address of this listed building please refer to the appropriate List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 8370 7893
MLI52273	MON	Fosse dyke, west Lindsey	The foss dyke is generally accepted as being an artificial canal of roman construction, although there is no absolute proof that it is roman. It can be shown by medieval documents to be of pre-norman construction, and if we look for their builders before the 11th century it seems to belong in concept and execution to the roman period. It was reused in the medieval period. A figurine of mars gradivus was found in the foss dyke while dredging in the 18th century, this important find has since been used as evidence of the romans constructing the canal.	Roman	SK 8946 7516
MLI124853	BLD	Hemswell court, lancaster green, Hemswell cliff	Hemswell court, former raf officers' mess, now a hotel, including associated entrance walls and gate piers.	Modern	
MLI116094	MON	Pottery Scatter, Stow Park Road, Stow	Large quantities of medieval pottery, dating from the 10th to the 14th century, and some tile and other stone building debris were identified as surface finds in this area, during field walking conducted by a local resident in December 2015. The pottery was found as large pieces with clean breaks, with more revealed after each episode of ploughing. The resident also reported that a large number of medieval coins have also been reportedly found in the field over the 20 preceding years. Three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered in June 2018, during of archaeological monitoring of new development on land off Stow Park Road. Two of the sherds were from 13th century Nottingham Light-bodied Glazed ware jugs, with one being from a medium sized jug, and the other being from a small jug with a bright copper-green glaze. The third sherd was from a 13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed ware jug with a reduced glaze.	Medieval	SK 8799 8182
MLI116176	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Peter, Torksey	The churchyard at the Church of St Peter is depicted on the 2nd edition 25 iinch Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the early 13th century, when the church it serves was built. Human remains were encountered in July 2012, during repair works to a leaking water main, on land adjacent to St Peter's Church, Torksey. Subsequent archaeological monitoring recovered a large quantity of disturbed human remains, representing multiple individuals, and also recorded two in situ human burials. The remains clearly belonged to the medieval and post-medieval graveyard of St Peter's Church, and indicate that it has been encroached upon by previous widening of the A156.	Medieval to Modern	SK 8370 7893
MLI116303	BLD	No.6, Sturton Road, Stow	An early 19th century house built in red brick with concrete tile roof and gable stacks. It is L-plan with two storeys and a three bay front.	Post-Medieval	

MLI116361	MON	Undated Quarrying, Stow Park Road, Marton	A widespread zone of magnetic variation was recorded in this location in February 2016, during magnetometry survey of land off Stow Park Road. The anomalies were thought to reflect an area of probable former quarrying, although an exact date for this activity remains uncertain. The anomalies appeared to cut into an area of probable medieval ridge and furrow, suggesting a post-medieval origin, although no significant quarrying activity is recorded in this location on the historic Ordnance Survey maps	Undated	SK 8454 8203
MLI116368	MON	Roman Pottery Scatter, Torksey Lock, Fenton	Seven redeposited sherds of late Roman pottery were found in this location in January 2001, during archaeological monitoring of the rebuilding of an overhead electricity line. The assemblage was largely comprised of pieces of greyware pottery, but included one sherd of probable shell-tempered ware	Roman	SK 8375 7768
MLI116370	MON	Roman Pottery Scatter, A156, Fenton	Twelve sherds of Roman pottery were identified in this location in January 2015, during a site visit conducted to assess the impact of proposed development on land off the A156	Roman	SK 8402 7752
MLI116378	BLD	Former agricultural buildings, lowfield farm, Glentworth	The former agricultural buildings at lowfield farm. Historical mapping shows that the buildings formed the northern range of a much larger (although no longer extant) complex of farm buildings, typical of those constructed as part of the mid-19th century 'high farming' movement. The surviving buildings are constructed of red brick with clay pantile roofs, and comprise a single-storey barn or chaff house to the east, a central two-storey cart shed with granary above, and parts of what was a former stable block to the west. The buildings have been subject to much alteration, including the blocking of many of the original doors and windows, and the addition of large modern sheds to the west, which have largely replaced the former stable block. Some original features do survive within, however, including the doorway to the central granary floor, accessed from the former chaff house, and the bull-nosed brick-edged piers to the cart shed, that define the four original cart bays, accessed from the north.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116427	BLD	The Former School on Stoney Lane, Glentworth	The school building appears to be purpose-built after the 1870 Education Act. It is present on both the 1887 Ordnance Survey map of the village and the 1906 map. White's 1856 Directory of Lincolnshire lists a Joseph Spencer as the school master for Glentworth. Records of Glentworth County school state that the school was originally opened in 1840 as a parochial school but it was rebuilt in 1876, creating the building which is still in existence today. It was taken over by Lindsey County Council in 1920, becoming Glentworth Council School, and from 1947 Glentworth County School. The School officially closed on 19th December 1969, with the children transferred to Hemswell RAF school.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116429	BLD	Former Schoolhouse, Maypole Street, Hemswell	Building of stone construction, with a datestone marked 1859. This is probably the school masters house. The brick-built school is attached to the rear. It is now the Village Hall. Both the 1905 and the 1887 OS map mark it as a school. Records from the Lincolnshire Archives corroborate the fact that the school was built in 1859, as a National School.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116441	BLD	The Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey	The structure is a mid-19th century former public house and smallholding, designed in a Victorian Italian Renaissance style. It is of two storeys, and is constructed of red brick laid in a Flemish bond. The building features a pitched slate roof with deeply overhanging eaves. The building has a central pedimented door opening, flanked by triple round-headed windows, with a coggled first floor band above.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116442	BLD	Northern Outbuildings, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey	Range of mid-19th century outbuildings, to the north of the former Castle Inn. The range is comprised of a central, two-storey former cart shed with hayloft over, with single-storey cart shelters to both east and west. All of the range was constructed of red brick, laid in 3-course Flemish Garden Wall bond, and featured pitched roofs of slate, although this was missing to the easternmost part at the time of survey.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116443	BLD	Eastern Outbuildings, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey	Range of outbuildings to the east of the former Castle Inn. The two-storey former storage building at the northern end of the range appears to be the earliest part, having very likely been constructed in the mid-19th century, at the same time as the adjacent former Castle Inn. It is built in red brick in a typical agricultural design. The eastern elevation features an arched cart doorway, an upper hay loft door, diamond patterned ventilation holes, and plain gables with a slate covered pitched roof. Single-storey extensions then appear to have been added to the south and west of this structure, at around the end of the 19th century. All of the range was constructed of red brick, laid in 3-course Flemish Garden Wall bond, and featured pitched roofs of slate.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116459	BLD	Former Schoolhouse, Springthorpe, West Lindsey	National School until at least 1903. By 1910, and until at least the 1930s, it was known as Kexby and Upton CE School in official sources. The school is depicted on the 1887 Ordnance survey map of Springthorpe but is not marked as a school. It is marked as a school on the 1906 map.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116503	MON	Mere House, Sturton by Stow	Mere House, Sturton by Stow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-Medieval - Modern	SK 8835 8132
MLI118036	MON	Low Field Farm, Glentworth	Low Field Farm, Glentworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval - Modern	SK 9046 8731
MLI118761	MON	Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow	Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post-Medieval - Modern	SK 8751 8083

MLI118779	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery, Brampton	An unstratified scatter of over 70 post-medieval pottery sherds was found in an evaluation trench excavated by the Viking Torksey Project. It probably relates to agricultural activity associated with the nearby farmstead of Pottery Farm	Post-medieval	SK 8354 7982
MLI125068	MON	Probable Roman Farmstead at Brampton	A magnetometer survey of the area by the University of York identified a complex of rectilinear ditched enclosures extending over an area of approximately 140m by 140m. The morphology and character of the magnetic anomalies are characteristic of those found over Romano-British settlements, incorporating rectilinear ditched enclosures, possible droeways and discrete pits, and they were interpreted as a farmstead. Concentrations of Roman pottery were found over these anomalies that are absent from the rest of the field. The anomalies represent several phases of activity and are more complex on the eastern side of the area. The location provides a 360 degree view of the surrounding area, including the Roman settlement at Marton, Till Bridge Lane (a Roman road) and a stretch of the River Trent. The complex is likely to continue to the north. There is a considerable build up of windblown sand, varying in depth but which can be up to three to four metres, that blankets the area around this site.	Roman	SK 8360 8055
MLI125069	MON	A Rabbit Warren at Brampton	A complex of anomalies were found during a magnetic gradiometer survey by The University of York. They were tentatively interpreted as an artificial rabbit warren of the type that were reasonably common features in the later medieval and Post-medieval periods. The features comprised a circular 'pillow' mound with a surrounding ditch; the mound being built over a radial pattern of slots, some of which were capped with stones, although the rabbits often elaborated upon the original burrow pattern. It dates to the Post-medieval period and would have probably gone out of use by the time of Brampton enclosure in 1779.	Medieval to Post-medieval	SK 8348 8052
MLI125070	MON	A Rabbit Warren at Torksey	A second complex of rectilinear enclosures, found during a magnetic gradiometer survey by The University of York, were tentatively interpreted as an artificial rabbit warren of the type that were reasonably common features in the later medieval and Post-medieval periods. The features comprised a rectangular 'pillow' mound with a surrounding ditch; the mound being built over a rectilinear grid pattern of slots, some of which were capped with stones, although the rabbits often elaborated upon the original burrow pattern	Medieval to Post-medieval	SK8366 7974
MLI125072	MON	A Roman pottery scatter, Brampton	Ten sherds of Roman greyware pottery was found in an evaluation trench excavated by the Viking Torksey Project to the south of Brampton parish. The scatter is possibly related to the Romano-British farmstead identified by magnetometer survey about 600m north of this evaluation trench	Roman	SK8354 7982
MLI125073	MON	A Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery Scatter at Brampton	A scatter of late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery of some 37 sherds was found in an evaluation trench excavated by the Viking Torksey Project to the south of Brampton parish. The most common medieval wares were thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pottery from Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. It is probably derived from manuring scatters	Early Medieval - Medieval	SK 8354 7982
MLI125499	BLD	Outbuilding, 6 Sturton Road, Stow	Outbuilding of probable 19th century date, located behind 6 Sturton Road, Stow. The building is a single story brick structure, with a pitched roof covered with corrugated asbestos or concrete sheeting. The outbuilding was originally bigger, based on its depiction on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map, but a portion of the building was demolished at some point.	Post-Medieval	
MLI125598	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Sturton by Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the north of Sturton by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	SK 8870 8144
MLI125602	BLD	Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow	Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8745 8089
MLI125603	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, at Gallows Dale, Sturton by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	SK 8750 8079
MLI125604	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, at Gallows Dale, Sturton by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 8750 8079
MLI125692	BLD	Former Stables, Manor Farm, Marton	The former stable is single storey, constructed of red brick and features a hipped roof of red pantiles. The building has been converted to be used as bed and breakfast accommodation. The brickwork was thought to be of 18th century date, making it likely contemporary with the adjacent former farmhouse	Post-Medieval	
MLI125701	MON	Possible Medieval Kiln Site, Hume Arms, Torksey	A scatter of medieval pottery wasters and kiln furniture was identified in the mid 1990s, during groundworks in the carpark of the Hume Arms public house. The scatter would suggest that a medieval kiln site lies in or close to this location	Medieval	SK 8377 7884
MLI125841	MON	Roman Ditches and Gullies, Land at Torksey Lock	A series of linear and curvilinear buried ditches and possible pits were recorded during a fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Torksey Lock. The northern part of a rectilinear enclosure was also recorded. During the later evaluation by trial trenching, the ditches and gullies were confirmed to be of Roman origin, representing enclosures associated with agricultural activity. The ditches contained pottery dating to the 2nd-4th centuries. Recuts suggest multiple phases of use, and possibly a change in the function of the enclosures as the recuts are much smaller. Sealing the majority of the cut features was a layer of sandy silt containing Roman pottery and a single residual Iron Age potsherd. This layer may represent the abandonment of the site in the 5th century. The majority of the vessel sherds recovered	Roman	SK 8390 7762

			were storage and cooking vessels, with charred cereal grains on the rims, indicating domestic activity. The site also contained animal bones of larger mammals and cattle. A possible droveway was also identified from the ditches.		
MLI125875	BLD	Former Smithy Building, St George's Hill, Glentworth	The former Smithy building at St George's Hill, Glentworth, probably existed since at least the 1813 tithe map which depicts a three-sided range of outbuildings. By the late 19th century, the outline of the buildings are clearly visible and the smithy is designated for the first time as a 'Smithy'. By 1974 the present layout of the range is shown with the two northern outbuildings within the curtilage of 10, St George's Hill.	Post-Medieval	
MLI125905	BLD	Festival of Britain Bungalows, Kexby	A pair of attached bungalows, built in 1951 as part of the celebrations for the Festival of Britain.	Modern	
MLI125906	BLD	Festival of Britain Bungalows, Glentworth	A pair of attached bungalows, built in 1951 as part of the celebrations for the Festival of Britain.	Modern	
MLI126000	BLD	Former Blacksmith's Forge, Brook Street, Hemswell	Likely early 19th century former blacksmith's forge. Now partly ruinous.	Post-Medieval	
MLI126001	MON	Former Shoeing House, Brook Street, Hemswell	Former blacksmith's forge, functioning as an outbuilding to the adjacent former blacksmith's house (see MLI189168). The structure is single-storey and built of stone, and was included in a schedule of important buildings within the Hemswell Conservation Area	Modern	SK 93059 91152
MLI50114	MON	Roman British settlement site, little London, Fenton	Finds from this area suggest the presence of a Romano British settlement here from the 2nd to the late 4th century	Roman	SK 84077 7779
MLI50118	MON	Romano British pottery	Romano British pottery of the 2nd century found in the edge of the new cut for the drain	Roman	SK 8411 7778
MLI50257	MON	Various copper alloy objects from Littleborough lane, Marton	Various roman bronze/copper alloy artefacts found by metal detector users south of Littleborough lane, in same field as sam 328. Also a copper alloy pin of probable 2nd century date	Roman	SK 8340 8210
MLI50314	MON	Moat at Manor Farmhouse, Stow	A medieval moated site two arms of which survive and A post-medieval 17th century manor house farm on a moated site. The manor of Stow was held by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1086 and throughout the Middle Ages. By the later 12th century, the bishops had a palace at Stow Park. It is uncertain whether there was a further local manorial centre or residence within the village but, if there was, then this possible moated site could be a candidate. The principal earthwork feature is an L-shaped water-filled moat, lying in paddocks and gardens east of Manor Farm. It consists of a long arm lying east to west and 85m in length with a turn north into an arm 35m in length. The angle between them is not 90 degrees but approximately 105 degrees. The interior of the moat has been disturbed by market gardening.	Medieval to Post-medieval Post-medieval	SK 8814 8194
MLI50343	MON	Linear cropmark north of hall farm	Cropmarks of a single-ditched curvi-linear boundary aligned northeast- southwest and visible for c1km from sk94898847 to sk95728895	Medieval	SK 9522 8869
MLI50345	MON	Linear cropmark south of Pilkington farm	Cropmarks of a double-ditched linear boundary or possible trackway seen on Paul Everson aps of 1980; aligned roughly east-west and visible for c1km from sk95528859 to sk96538873. Medieval earthwork and cropmark field boundaries	Medieval	SK 9558 8866
MLI50418	MON	Stow Park Medieval Deer Park, Stow	The medieval deer park at Stow was first documented at the end of the 12th century, but undoubtedly existed prior to this. It occupies the whole of the near-rectangular south-western projection of Stow parish. Woodland was an important feature of the park; this may indicate that it was carved out of pre-existing woodland. Remains of the deer park, as well as the associated deserted medieval settlement and Bishop's Palace, are visible as cropmark and earthwork remains in aerial photographs. The remains were identified and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. The medieval deer park formerly occupied an area of about 275ha, extending southwards from the moated site. It is protected in two separate areas as earthworks, which are the only surviving features of a once extensive landscape. All fences, gates and all standing buildings and modern surfaces at Moat Farm are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.	Medieval	SK 8646 7996
MLI50512	MON	Gate Burton Settlement	The medieval settlement remains of Gate Burton are a classic instance of settlement shift and dispersal caused by emparking in the 18th century. The most prominent earthworks are two hollow-ways: one runs approximately north to south (to just west of the Old Rectory) and, though its very broad and smooth profile may result from continued use as a carriage road within the park, it perhaps marks the former line of the Gainsborough Road before the creation of the parkland. It is named 'Town Street' in glebe terriers. The second hollow-way continues the direct east to west line of Clay Lane downhill off the higher land to the east. Both hollow-ways, therefore, indicate fundamental alteration to the road system in the 18th century. To the north and east of the church is a series of ditched earthwork closes that clearly once continued into the ploughland to the east,	Medieval	SK 8392 8287

			where traces of their extent are visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs. The closes may mark former village remains, or possibly an early manorial curia which might have encompassed both the church and the Old Rectory.		
MLI50515	MON	Medieval settlement and associated field system of Heapham	Shrunken medieval village earthworks in this area on either side of Heapham lane, reported by Paul Everson in 1978. The shrunken settlement earthworks represent one part of a regular and possibly planned polyfocal settlement, perhaps overlying earlier arable fields, with the parish church quite isolated from both areas of medieval occupation. Two modern farms and the associated earthworks lie quite topographically distinct and to the east of a second nucleus which is the focus of the modern village (prn 51366). Both nuclei are shown as blocks of old enclosures on the enclosure map of 1776, which also emphasizes the long, narrow and slightly curving form of several of the properties in the south part of the eastern nucleus, and points to development over former arable strips.	Medieval	SK 8813 8870
MLI50544	MON	Possible Roman fort at gate burton	St Joseph aps show an almost certain roman fort centred at sk83358260. There are no surface indications of the site but perambulation resulted in roman finds. St Joseph photographs show 2, perhaps 3, enclosures which may add up to a military site in due course. It has also been interpreted as an agricultural mark.	Roman	SK 8335 8271
MLI50560	MON	Roman Villa, Glentworth Hall	At some time in 1753 (or perhaps a year or more earlier), parts of what was evidently a Roman villa were revealed in building works at Glentworth. The discovery was recorded in a letter by Thomas Pownall, which is now in the Scarborough archives at Sandbeck Park. The letter describes the remains of a plain white tessellated floor, an open conduit or drain and a parallel square-sectioned water pipe, and its interpretation of these modest remains as part of the bath house of a rural villa 'seems reasonable'. Field walking at Glentworth, conducted in Spring 1977 by Paul Everson, identified a major Roman site to the east of the hall, on either side of the ornamental fish pond. Finds consisted of large quantities of 3rd and 4th century pottery, building stone, roof tile and combed flue tile. It seems that the construction of the fishpond in landscaping the eastern prospect of Glentworth Hall may have disturbed part of the residential area of the villa	Roman	SK 9450 8846
MLI50788	MON	Earthwork Fish Pond, Torksey	The close named on O.S. sheets as Abbey Close, formerly Cristings, contained earthworks recorded on early O.S. sheets and aerial photographs which have the appearance of fishponds and were perhaps associated with the priory. They were destroyed in May 1950 to form the site of a caravan park. No evidence of occupation was observed in a site visit at the time but a waterlogged subsoil was seen. In 1990, geophysical survey and a trial excavation were carried out at the caravan site. Neither revealed any archaeological remains.	Medieval	SK 8399 7890
MLI50793	MON	Saxon Pottery, Torksey	6th century AD pottery; The general location was confirmed, but the exact provenance could not be established	Early Medieval	SK 8391 7869
MLI50911	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Kexby	Medieval ridge and furrow, surviving as earthworks and visible in aerial photographs, to the south and west of Kexby House	Medieval	SK 8905 8604
MLI50925	MON	Remains of medieval ridge and furrow north of Magin Moor Farm	A block of ridge and furrow aligned east west and plotted by the royal commission for the air photographic unit's mapping project	Medieval	
MLI50926	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Willingham	A section of medieval ridge and furrow, located to the east of Beggar's Lane, Willingham. The earthworks are aligned roughly northwest to southeast. It was mapped by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 8792 8514
MLI50980	MON	Early Iron Age pottery and skeleton found east of Harpswell	A scrap of early Iron Age pottery found recently (1930s) by the Harpswell Cross Roads. A skeleton, possibly associated with a sherd of thick black pottery with much shell, decorated with string impression and fingertips; the pottery is of the early Iron Age. Found at Hemswell in 1931. In 1964 Featherston reported that the whereabouts of the finds was unknown. The find spots were within the perimeter of the airfield and field walking was not possible.	Iron Age	SK 9383 9002
MLI51007	MON	Anglo-Saxon church tower at St. Chad's church	St. Chad's Church has an Anglo-Saxon west tower, not tall. There are twin bell-openings with mid-wall shaft (much restored) Trollope suggests that the tower was of an early Norman date. His description: nothing relieves its plain simplicity but the belfry lights, now partly concealed by modern adjuncts, and a single simple string marking off its upper stage. The square, unbuttressed tower is Anglo-Saxon, of carefully coursed small rubble with larger blocks of rubble for the window jambs and the side-alternate quoins. The tower is of two stages, separated only by a plain, square string-course. The lower stage stands on a plain square plinth and has no surviving features of definitely Anglo-Saxon character. The upper stage originally had four round-headed double belfry windows, the one on the west face has been blocked and largely cut away. The three surviving windows are single-splayed with mid-wall shafts of plain circular cylinders and simple conical capitals which are changed into a square plan at the top by the addition of little knobs at each of the four angles. No Anglo-Saxon feature has survived internally. A church at Harpswell is mentioned in the Domesday book	Early Medieval	SK 9357 8996
MLI51092	MON	Romano-British pottery found north of park lane	Roman pottery found of late date. In 1964 harper reported that Ethel Rudkin had c4 roman pottery from a small area centred to sk93488760. The area was fieldwalked but nothing of interest was found.	Roman	SK 9361 8762

MLI51102	MON	Shrunken Settlement Remains, Glentworth	Settlement remains, formerly part of Glentworth are evidenced by traces of earthworks (no longer extant) on early raf vertical aps, medieval finds, and fragments of the earlier street pattern still shown on a map of 1813. These show that the settlement's earlier principal axis was an east-west street continuing the line of st. George's hill, with properties on both sides, which may have lead into a rectangular green on the north side of the church. There were also further settlement elements to the south, represented for example in the earlier c19, before the opening of Hanover ill and new road, by a group of seven houses at the dead end of what is now chapel lane. The population trends show a very sharp decline in the later c14 from which recovery was slow and partial, and again a decline in the later c17. The effect of the creation of the hall in the mid c16 and its reorientation to face east and associated landscaping in the mid c18 has clearly been to depopulate and close streets on the north edge of the settlement and push it south. The parish is said to have been enclosed before 1616 by the wray family, but this probably only affected the central part of the parish	Medieval	SK 9464 8823
MLI51120	MON	Site of a Possible Medieval Grange, Fillingham	A monastic grange at Fillingham belonging to Revesby Abbey is documented and may be the fore-runner of the existing Fillingham Grange, shown on Armstrong's County Map of 1760, and still named as such. Earthworks of probable former crofts and a pond were identified at Fillingham Grange, on aerial photographs examined by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 9308 8586
MLI51344	MON	The settlement of Yawthorpe	The medieval settlement of Yawthorpe that can trace its origins back to the late Anglo-Saxon period. It remains occupied by a small number of people to the present.	Early Medieval	SK 8967 9191
MLI51346	MON	Medieval settlement of little Corringham	The settlement of Little Corringham was formerly thought to be totally deserted and located in the south of the parish near Staplegate House. This information comes from C. W. Foster and T. Longley, 'The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey' (1924). All maps before the first large-scale ordnance surveys sheets of the 1880s, including the first edition ordnance survey 1 inch sheet, identify it as the south part of the present village of Corringham.	Medieval	SK 8686 9109
MLI51360	MON	Medieval settlement of Springthorpe	The settlement of Springthorpe has suffered no major or long-term documented loss of population. It has altered somewhat as a direct result of enclosure, through earlier roads east, west and south into the fields that ran between furlongs and open fields being replaced by new standard roads over those fields. But its awkward and complex street system seems to have arisen earlier through two regular morphological elements: an east-west street supporting two rows that include the church; and at right angles to the south, a north-south street with similar associated blocks of tofts - being pulled together and thereby disrupted by an irregular development focussing on a pond and green. Slight earthworks visible on early aerial; photographs result largely from abandoned 19th century properties. Parts of the common fields of Little Corringham were shared by Springthorpe, which despite being a separate medieval parish, indicates that it was once part of Corringham in some way, as the configuration of its boundaries would suggest.	Medieval	SK 8753 8961
MLI51366	MON	Western focus of medieval settlement of Heapham	Western focus of medieval settlement of Heapham the village of Heapham has two distinct foci, both with some evidence of planning, yet with the parish church quite isolated from both areas of medieval occupation. The eastern focus comprises earthworks of the shrunken settlement (prn 50515), whilst the western focus comprises the settlement that is now the modern village of Heapham. Both nuclei are shown as blocks of old enclosures on the enclosure map of 1776, which also emphasizes the long, narrow and slightly curving form of the property boundaries of much of the southern row of the western nucleus - pointing to development over former arable strips	Medieval	SK 8753 8844
MLI51369	MON	Romano-British Settlement Site, Till Bridge Lane	Romano-British early 2nd century to 4th century pottery found in 1959 and 1975, in a scatter, including grey ware, grey burnished ware and tile (now in the City and County Museum), extending both sides of Till Bridge Lane. Two antoniniani of Carausius, both with the letter PAX AVG on the reverse have been found. The Romano-British settlement at this point on Till Bridge Lane is a ribbon development; that is it was stretched out along the road, over about 2.5km (although the buildings were not continuous for this distance), and probably did not extend further than about 100m from the road. Fragments of roof tile have been found close to the road which suggests that there were some substantial buildings in the settlement. A large quantity of Roman pottery was collected during field walking in 1993 and 1995 as part of a private research project	Roman	SK 8346 8225
MLI52139	MON	Manor Farm, Marton	Manor Farm, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 8401 8198
MLI52430	MON	Ridge and furrow, Stow	Probable late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 9005 8244
MLI52464	MON	Roman pottery	Roman pottery, grey ware, samian and mortaria found when building new bungalows by the side of till bridge lane	Roman	SK 8390 8210
MLI52466	MON	Medieval Pottery, Gate Burton	Medieval pottery found in field beside Till Bridge Lane, now in the City and County Museum	Medieval	SK 8332 8229

MLI52467	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery, Gate Burton	Post-medieval pottery found in field beside Till Bridge Lane	Post-medieval	SK 8332 8229
MLI52480	BLD	Windmill on the bank of the Trent, Marton	This tiny tower mill on the bank of the Trent was in existence by 1799. It drove two pairs of stones, one french and one grey. In 1853 it had two common and two spring sails but it finished with four patent sails. It was dismantled completely in 1927 and now stands as a shell. Part of the cap frame remained in 1978 but this has now gone. There is a fireplace on the ground floor. Some repairs had been carried out to the brickwork by 1985.	Post-medieval	
MLI52482	MON	Linear cropmark	Faint linear cropmark. Possibly agricultural.	Undated	SK 8354 8180
MLI52483	MON	Possible earthworks	Possible earthwork at this location, suggesting two sides of a moat	Undated	SK 8382 8170
MLI52493	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Sort Hills, Marton	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow at Sort Hills, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 8541 8248
MLI52499	MON	Settlement of brampton	The settlement of Brampton was a manor belonging to the bishop of Lincoln through the middle ages. Evidently always a settlement of smaller than average size, it was only moderately reduced by the black death and seems to have recovered in c16, perhaps to the level of more or less 20 households of the c19 and early c20. Recent engrossment within the village has swept away all the property closes mapped in 1843 and on early os 25 inch sheets, destroying any earthworks. These maps show a single-street village with regular properties along its western side, balanced by a narrowing row on the east, perhaps caused by a former manorial complex. Brampton was enclosed in 1777-8	Medieval	SK 8462 7962
MLI52500	MON	Cropmark boundary and trackway	Cropmark boundary ditch and trackway	Undated	SK 8393 7979
MLI52543	MON	Field system, Torksey	Probable unknown cropmark field boundaries/field system.	Medieval	SK 8382 7841
MLI52544	MON	Medieval Boundary Ditch	Probable unknown medieval cropmark boundary ditch	Medieval	SK 8390 7915
MLI52545	MON	Early medieval settlement remains Torksey	The settlement must have had urban standing by the late 10th century since a mint existed then, and the pottery industry was thriving. Trial trenching at SK837 786 recorded various structural features. Two gullies, aligned east-south-east/west-north-west and associated with postholes, may be beam slots. A ditch on the same alignment as the gullies contained a kiln waster. It is uncertain whether these features are settlement features or related to the Torksey pottery industry.	Early Medieval	SK 8369 7879
MLI52559	MON	Torksey Viaduct	A railway bridge built in 1849 and designed by John Fowler. This is one of the earliest box girder bridges and is a rare survival.	Post-medieval	SK 8359 7915
MLI52560	MON	Torksey Lock and Footbridge, Torksey	See Listed Building 1147315	Modern	SK 8377 7806
MLI53320	MON	Hemswell settlement remains	Hemswell medieval settlement remains are now almost entirely levelled or built over. The limits of old enclosure mapped in 1792 similarly indicate a once larger settlement, especially along beck lane. This evidence, taken with the existence of a second church with its own definable parochial support, reinforces the view that Hemswell was earlier two adjacent but distinct settlements, each based on an east-west street running up and down the scarp and each with its own church. A third morphological element appears to be the group of properties dependent on the north-south way at the foot of the scarp as it leaves the settlement southwards. A site visit and geophysical survey at sk 9300 9082 recorded earthworks and anomalies thought to represent enclosures and other remains of the shrunken village. trial trenching at sk 9300 9081 recovered mid-12th to mid-13th century pottery. An archaeological watching brief was conducted during eathmoving for the construction of a house and garage. No structural or artefactual evidence pre-dating the 19th century was found	Medieval	SK 9290 9110
MLI53321	MON	Earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval Ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 9296 9043
MLI53797	MON	Possible mound cropmark	Possible mound cropmark, maybe the site of a wind mill	Undated	SK 835 774

MLI53798	MON	Romano-british pottery	Considerable amounts of romano-british pottery were recovered during fieldwalking by students at nottingham university fieldwork courses at Torksey in the 1960s. Note the relationship with supposed roman road	Roman	SK 842 779
MLI53799	MON	Roman trackway	Possible roman cropmark trackway	Roman	SK 8428 7780
MLI53800	MON	Undated Artefacts, Fenton High House	Several coins and a statuette of unknown date were found across the field to the north of Fenton High House.	Undated	SK 838 774
MLI53945	MON	Sand pit	A sand pit is indicated on map: os. 1956. Os 6 inch series. Sk 99 sw	Undated	SK 9336 9042
MLI53946	MON	Old sand pit	An old sand pit is indicated on 1956. Os 6 inch series	Undated	SK 9321 9111
MLI53947	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow field system	The remains of a medieval ridge and furrow field system. Much of the ridge and furrow surrounding Hemswell village is no longer extant, presumably due to recent ploughing activity. A survey of the remaining earthworks was undertaken in 1997	Medieval	SK 9243 9109
MLI54001	MON	Post-medieval settlement of Glentworth	The population trends show a very sharp decline in the later c14 from which recovery was slow and partial, and again a decline in the later c17. The effect of the creation of the hall in the mid c16 and its reorientation to face east and associated landscaping in the mid c18 has clearly been to depopulate and close streets on the north edge of the settlement and push it south	Post-medieval	SK 946 882
MLI54007	MON	Prehistoric ring ditch enclosure	Possible cropmark ring ditch enclosure	Later Prehistoric	SK 9432 8685
MLI54011	MON	Medieval trackway	Potential medieval cropmark trackway	Medieval	SK 8318 8244
MLI54012	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Clay Farm, Gate Burton	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow at Clay Farm, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks appear to have been removed through arable cultivation.	Medieval	SK 8518 8316
MLI54034	MON	Ridge and furrow	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8445 9013
MLI54142	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Low Field Farm, Glentworth	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow at Low Field Farm, identified on aerial photograph	Medieval	SK 9050 8717
MLI54158	MON	Early medieval/Saxon burials and possible church site off Main Street, Torksey	Trial excavation on land to the east of Main Street revealed seven burials. The burials are thought to pre-date any buildings on the site making them .850-1066. They are all orientated east-west, three of the adults and one child were buried in stone cist. A second child is thought to also have had a cist type burial, unfortunately there is no direct evidence of this but slabs were recovered close to the burial which is persuasive circumstantial evidence. A watching brief on the same site revealed further cist burials of similar date. These included one burial which contained a piece of gold thread of a type used in religious vestments in the 8th-12th centuries. This suggests that the man buried in that grave was a priest or other high status religious official and therefore also suggests the presence of an ecclesiastical site prior to the foundation of the priory of St Leonard (PRN 54812). If this was the case then the burials seen at the site may have been located within or close to the chancel of a church, although the limited scope of the investigations did not allow structural remains of this church to be identified. A full skeletal analysis was carried out on all the burials from this investigation and the previous trial trenching.	Early Medieval	SK 8379 7892
MLI54159	MON	Post-medieval remains, Torksey	Excavations on this site found mainly Torksey pottery artefacts dating from 16th - 18th century. Ploughscores and a post hole from this period were also located. During further evaluation of the site, a sub circular pit containing burnt limestone and 16th-17th century Humber type pottery sherds were recorded. It is possible that the pit was a lime kiln, thought to date to the 16th-17th centuries, which would tie in with the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536. The kiln would have been used to burn smaller pieces of building materials to produce lime, and better quality materials would be reused elsewhere. A resistivity survey was undertaken on a proposed residential development site at Torksey. The results concur with earlier investigations that the site contains extensive building remains and other archaeological features. It was not possible to precisely define the footprint of specific buildings. During monitoring and recording of the excavations of the extension at No.3 Abbey park in October 2009, Pre-Construct Archaeology Services revealed Post-medieval pottery sherds.	Post-medieval	SK 8381 7892
MLI54200	MON	Roman Fort, Marton	ALSO DESIGNATED ASSET 1004935. The cropmark remains of a Roman fort were identified in 1974, on land above the River Trent, to the west of Marton. The site lies 500ft south of the former Roman road, and there is a slight rise in the ground to form a low crest at the scarp above the water meadows down to	Roman	SK 8320 8207

the Trent to the west. Aerial photographs of the site show the remains of two ditches, defining the whole of the east side and much of the north and south sides of a rectangular enclosure with the normal rounded corners. If the line of the western ditch (not seen in the photographs) lay on or near the scarp edge, the dimensions of the fort will have been about 310ft by 260ft, an area of 1.8 acres.

MLI54207	MON	Torksey Medieval Town	The two fields between the modern village of Torksey and the Foss dyke contain ample evidence of the remains of the medieval settlement which flourished there in the days when the Foss dyke was navigable and formed the principal route for trade between Lincoln and the northern counties. The area was densely populated, one 19th century source referring to as many as 57 houses being traceable in the two fields. Associated with and part of SM 1004991 but the non-designated area actually covers a larger area than the SM.	Medieval	SK 8359 7840
MLI54252	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Kexby	Medieval ridge and furrow, visible on aerial photographs, Kexby	Medieval	SK 88255 85341
MLI54262	MON	Late Saxon remains north of stow minster	During under pinning works carried out on a property north of the Minster a large deep feature was observed running approximately east to west, parallel with the road. This may be a ditch. There was a possible second ditch to the north. 10th century pottery was recovered from the lower fills of the large feature and mid 12th century pottery from the upper fills. This feature may be associated with the minster and abbey. A large quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery has been recovered from the garden of this property. This information was confirmed in 2014. The archaeological features here are very close to the present ground surface	Early Medieval	SK 8818 8205
MLI54270	MON	Medieval Earthworks and Ridge and Furrow, Stow	Potential medieval earthwork holloway, croft, boundaries and ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8841 8166
MLI54282	MON	Anglo-saxon material from tank field	14 Northumbrian coins (stycas) and other anglo-saxon material found in tank field, Torksey by detectorists. Copper alloy dies for leather-working were also identified.	Early Medieval	SK8368 7955
MLI80611	MON	Post-medieval remains, north of The Elms	Three features were identified during an evaluation on the site of the proposed new medical centre north of The Elms. Two of these are dateable to the Post-medieval period. The other was earlier, and contained no dating artefacts.	Post-medieval	SK 83800 78157
MLI80716	MON	Undated features north of Torksey Lock	A geophysical survey of land at Torksey Lock identified a single pit containing burnt deposits and weak anomalies that indicated a possible trackway or enclosure. A possible ditch was also located. Given the nature of the soil here which potentially marks the archaeological features beneath a sand overburden, the features identified by this survey should be regarded as a general indicator of further archaeological features in this locality	Undated	SK 8395 7818
MLI81717	MON	Post-medieval settlement features, Main Street	During watching briefs on three house plots at SK8378 7875, a post-medieval rubbish pit and a quantity of 16th-18th century pottery and brick and tile rubble were recorded. Trial trenching at SK837 786 recorded a posthole alignment running parallel to Main Street circa 8m from the roadside verge, thought to represent a fence. A late 16th-early 17th century brass jetton was found in the fill of one of the postholes. A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated at 4 Sand Lane, Torksey [54556a] by the University of Sheffield in July 2011. Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material was found. Another test pit was excavated at 2 Castlebanks [54556b] where Post-medieval pottery and 19th to 20th century domestic waste was revealed. This site has contained a piggery which may have explained the animal bone and teeth also found in the test pit.	Post-medieval	SK 8374 7873
MLI81719	MON	Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery scatter, Main Street	During watching briefs on three house plots, a scatter of late ninth to eleventh century pottery was recorded. A test pit was excavated at 4 Sand Lane, Torksey by the University of Sheffield in 2011. A large amount of Anglo Saxon to late 11th century pottery was found.	Early Medieval	SK 8378 7873
MLI81723	MON	Medieval pottery scatter, Main Street	During watching briefs on two house plots, a scatter of 13th-16th century pottery was recorded	Medieval	SK 8377 7875
MLI81810	MON	Possible post-medieval quarries, south of Church Street	A site visit and geophysical survey identified earthworks and anomalies thought to represent quarries depicted on the 1792 Enclosure Award	Post-medieval	SK 9293 9088
MLI81811	MON	Post-medieval artefact scatter, south of Church Street	During trial trenching, a scatter of 17th century to modern pottery, tile and animal bone was recorded	Post-medieval	SK 9313 9083
MLI82719	MON	Romano-British Occupation Deposit, Torksey Lock, Fenton	A possible Romano-British occupation deposit was recorded in this area in January 2001, during archaeological monitoring of the rebuilding of an overhead electricity line. A small Roman coin, thought to be of Constantine 1, was recovered from this deposit. A single redeposited and very abraded sherd of Roman greyware pottery was also found in the vicinity	Roman	SK 8386 7751

MLI83089	MON	Romano-British Finds, Little London, Fenton	A Roman silver finger ring was found in this location along with Romano-British pottery and coins. The ring is of 3rd century type, and has triangular shoulders and a hexagonal bezel set with an oval cornelian. The gemstone was engraved with a male charioteer in the guise of a cupid driving a biga (a two-horse chariot)	Roman	SK 840 777
MLI83948	MON	Medieval Rubbish pits at the Old School House, Stow	During a watching brief two pits were identified, both containing charcoal, burnt earth, oyster shell and animal bone, one of the pits also contained 12th century pottery sherds. These have been interpreted as refuse pits	Medieval	SK 8831 8204
MLI84103	MON	Augustinian Priory of St Leonards, Torksey	Likely site of the Augustinian Priory of St Leonard's, Torksey (founded 1376AD). The site shows evidence for high status religious buildings.	Medieval	SK 8382 7892
MLI86737	BLD	Hermitage Farm Barns, Church Street, Harpswell	Hermitage Farm (The Hermitage), Harpswell. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post-medieval	
MLI86937	BLD	Former Free United Methodist chapel, Kexby Road, Glentworth	A former Free United Methodist chapel is located on Kexby Road. It has been converted to a house. It is rendered, with a slate gabled roof. Some of the original window openings survive, including two lancet windows and a roundel with seven panes above the doorway. The doorway is decorative, with a blind pointed arch.	Post-medieval	
MLI86965	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist chapel, Maypole Street, Hemswell	A former Primitive Methodist chapel is located on Maypole Street. It has been converted into a pair of semi-detached houses, and very little of the original building survives. The date on the building is 1871. It is not known where the original doorway was, and what the original appearance of the building was.	Post-medieval	
MLI86966	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Weldon Road, Hemswell	A Wesleyan chapel is recorded on Weldon Road on early twentieth century maps, and the date on the building says 1905. It is rendered and 'L-shaped', with modern windows. It was apparently converted in the 1980s, and much altered.	Modern	
MLI86967	MON	Site of Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Bunker's Hill, Hemswell	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel is indicated on the 1906 OS County Series map, which no longer exists. It may be the one recorded in the Census of Religious Worship as being built in about 1840.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 93170 90836
MLI87214	MON	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Torksey	The Free United Methodist Chapel in Kexby was built in the second half of the nineteenth century of gault brick and Roman tile. It has been considerably altered, and has a large door inserted	Modern	SK 87317 85888
MLI87218	BLD	Marton Methodist Chapel	Marton Methodist Chapel was originally a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. It was built in 1814 of red brick with yellow brick dressings, including two string courses. It has a raised gable with stone copings and kneelers. The windows are round headed with their original frames and stained glass.	Post-medieval	
MLI87219	MON	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Marton	A Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in Marton in 1836. It was still in existence in the 1950s but had been demolished by the 1970s	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 84076 81816
MLI87237	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Springthorpe	The former Primitive Methodist Chapel in Springthorpe was built in 1898, and replaced an earlier chapel of 1831 that stood on Chapel Lane. It is constructed of red brick with a slate roof in Gothic style. It has a raised gable with stone copings and kneelers. It also has two decorated red brick string courses and stone hood mouldings. It has a roundel in the street frontage and three pointed arch windows, the largest, central one is now blocked. The building has been refenestrated in the side elevations, and now has two storeys, where it originally had one.	Post-medieval	
MLI87242	MON	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, High Street, Kexby	A Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in Kexby in 1848. The building appears to have survived until the 1970s, although not, it seems, as a chapel.	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 87534 85761
MLI87247	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, High Street, Willingham	A Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in Willingham in 1876 of red brick with yellow brick dressings. It has some original window openings on the street frontage with plastic frames, and it has been refenestrated to the sides. It has a small gabled porch, and a modern porch to the side. It is currently a house.	Post-medieval	
MLI87248	BLD	High Street Methodist Church (former Wesleyan), High Street, Willingham	The High Street Methodist Chapel was formerly a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built in 1885 of red brick. It is a replacement for one built around 1801. The building has decorative ridge tiles, and polychrome brick dressings, and pointed arch windows with stained glass. The attached school was built in the same style in 1915.	Post-medieval	
MLI87253	BLD	Former Sunday School, School Lane, Stow	The former Sunday School on School Lane was built in the second half of the 19th century, and is currently used as garage/storeroom.	Post-medieval	
MLI88526	MON	Handley Page Hampden Aircraft Crash Site, Hemswell	A Handley Page Hampden bomber aircraft crashed on land to the south of Hemswell, on the 17th of April 1940. The aircraft was designated L4163 from 144 Squadron, and crashed on take off from its base at Hemswell. The plane was on a mine-laying sortie but was unable to make any height after lifting off. It crossed the western boundary of the airfield and the adjacent B1398 road, before hitting the corner of Mill House. The plane then crashed and slid down the hill, coming to rest at the bottom where it burnt out. All four crew members were killed in the accident	Modern	SK 93249 90305

MLI9078	MON	Undated ditch, Littleborough Lane, Marton	Several linear features were identified during geophysical survey, at least one of which can be tentatively interpreted as a ditch of unknown date and function	Undated	SK 83799 81940
MLI89168	BLD	Former Blacksmith's House, 19 Brook Street, Hemswell	Former blacksmith's house, now in use as a private residence. The structure is built of coursed stone with a pantile roof, and features small pane casement and sliding sash windows.	Post-medieval	
MLI90076	MON	Site of Burton Windmill, Gate Burton	Site of Burton Windmill. Burton Windmill is depicted on the Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1891. However, the mill structure has disappeared from the Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1905, with only a mill mound depicted on the site.	Post-medieval	SK 84032 82466
MLI90453	MON	Roman Pottery, Dog Kennel Road, Glentworth	Numerous sherds of Roman pottery have apparently been found in the field to the north of Dog Kennel Road, to the south-west of Lancaster Green. The findings were reported by a local landowner during a site visit to the area, although the exact find locations or dates are unknown	Roman	SK 948 890
MLI90676	BLD	19th century barn and outbuildings at Low Farm, Hemswell	19th century coursed limestone farm buildings including a two storey barn with attached shed and a livestock building.	Post-medieval	
MLI97633	MON	Human Remains, Torksey Lock	Fragments of human remains including skulls, long bones, pelvis and vertebrae, both adult and juvenile, were identified after a call out from the police on the 12th March 2010. The bones probably came from an Anglo-Saxon or medieval burial site and may have been associated with the nearby medieval settlement at the scheduled monument 137. A member of the Historic Environment Team has analysed the bone and the report is in the parish file. The photographs are on the computer system at the HER. Further human remains were recovered in April 2015, after the site was disturbed by badgers. The remains included long bones from at least 3 (and probably more) individuals, and were from adults, juveniles and infants. The assemblage included a largely complete female skull, and several pelvis bones, one of which could be identified as female	Early Medieval - Medieval	SK 8355 7830
MLI97869	MON	Original Primitive Methodist Chapel, Springthorpe	A Primitive Methodist Chapel which was built in 1831. The chapel is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series map, dating from around 1888. A new chapel was built in 1898 [PRN 55144] and the old chapel was converted to a village reading room. The building is marked as such on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition County Series map, dating from around 1906. It was demolished some time after this as Thorpe House now exists on the site.	Post-medieval	SK 8768 8970
MLI98190	MON	Ridge and furrow, Corringham	Probable late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8864 9141
MLI98289	MON	Undated ditches and pits, Lincoln Road, Torksey Lock	Trial trenching was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at Little London, Torksey Lock in December 2010. Two ditches and a pit were revealed. All the features were undated	Undated	SK 83813 77875
MLI98290	MON	Possible prehistoric pit, Lincoln Road, Torksey Lock	Trial trenching was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at Little London, Torksey Lock in December 2010. A pit which contained a Neolithic flint blade was found	Neolithic	SK 8381 7788
MLI98291	MON	Roman pottery sherds, Lincoln Road, Torksey Lock	Trial trenching was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at Little London, Torksey Lock in December 2010. Seventy seven sherds of Roman pottery were found from 55 vessels. The pottery was a broad range of domestic pottery dating from the second to the fourth century	Roman	SK 8381 7787
MLI98360	MON	Parkland associated with Gate Burton Hall, Gate Burton	William Hutton's house of 1774 to 1780 forms the core of the present Gate Burton Hall but the surrounding landscaped parkland may be older, since the ornamental temple to the north-west was allegedly erected in 1747 when perhaps the village was also cleared	Post-medieval - Modern	SK 83495 83197
MLI98505	MON	Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic scrapers and Mesolithic microliths, Torksey	Several scrapers and microliths are recorded at SK 834 782 in the Colonisation of Britain Project. The scrapers may date from the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic.	Prehistoric - Palaeolithic / Mesolithic	SK 834 782
MLI98528	MON	Early Medieval Activity, Torksey	A circular kiln oven made of fired clay was revealed in October 2007, during trial trenching on land to the north of the railway, Torksey. Some of the fired clay had timber and wattle impressions suggesting the construction method of the kiln. The kiln dated from the mid to late 10th to mid 11th century. Pits, postholes, ditches and boundaries were also found. Some of these features contained pottery and pottery waste dating from the late 9th to mid 11th century although the majority of the activity from this period of occupation on the site dated from the mid 10th century onwards. Early medieval activity was revealed in July 2011, during trial trenching on land off Main Street, Torksey. A pit containing 9th to 10th century pottery, animal bone and an 11th century iron prick spur, and three ditches containing a sherd of 9th to 10th century pottery and a fragment of animal bone, were revealed.	Early Medieval	SK 83748 79236
MLI98529	MON	Medieval cemetery, Torksey	Trial trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in October 2007 on land to the north of the railway, Torksey. A 12th to 13th century cemetery of thirteen graves which contained nineteen inhumations was revealed. Disarticulated remains of eleven individuals were also recorded. Ditches and pits containing pottery dating from the same period were also uncovered. A possible workshop associated with the kiln [PRN 59518] and mid 12th to 13th century flat roof tile from an ecclesiastical or high status building was also revealed. The tile may represent evidence of one of Torksey's lost churches.	Medieval	SK 8375 7917

MLI98546	MON	Post-medieval pottery, Torksey	A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated at Water's Edge Church Lane, Torksey by the University of Sheffield in July 2011. Over thirty fragments of Post-medieval pottery were found	Post-medieval	SK 8359 7897
MLI99336	MON	Late Saxon and medieval pottery from a garden on Normanby Road, Stow	Pottery sherds recovered from a garden on Normanby Road were identified as tenth to twelfth century in date by a pottery specialist	Early Medieval	SK 8817 8219
MLI99337	MON	Late Saxon and medieval pottery found along a footpath to the south of Stow Park Road, Stow	A scatter of Saxon and medieval pottery dating from the 10th to the 14th century found along the path behind the properties fronting onto Stow Park Road. The scatter tapers out as the path turns northwards towards the road. This scatter is probably from rubbish pits behind former medieval occupation sites on the road.	Early Medieval	SK 8812 8187
MLI99338	MON	Earthworks to the north of Manor Farmhouse, Stow	In the orchard to the north of Manor Farmhouse are the remains of a rectangular platform. It is defined by a north-south scarp or bank, with a pronounced secondary north-south bank along it, possibly a hedge bank, and by a degraded east-west scarp (30m long and 0.3m in height) in the adjacent field. Within this, and lying in sympathy with it, is a small rectangular platform standing 0.4m high although now much smoothed, with sides of approximately 16m and 10m. It is best defined by a broad dip on its east and south sides, that is truncated on the west by the south-east to north-west hedgeline and drainage channel, whose sinuous lines may reflect the platform's form. Beyond the platform to the north-east is a broad low east to west bank traced for 23m which is possibly a headland for ridge-and-furrow, to the north. This group of features are orientated with the plan of the Old Hall and might have formed part of its setting, though their fragmentary extent and degraded state does not allow confidence in this. These earthworks may have been the remains of medieval settlement. The orchard has now (2013) gone and the ground landscaped and so the earthworks do not survive	Medieval	SK 8806 8199
MNT10522	ELE	Features at Rampton: area 1	Beneath the plough-soil was a thin, roughly circular patch of yellow and red burnt clay 750mm in diameter, surrounded by an ashy spread and interpreted as a hearth. A group of possible post-holes were also found in the south-east corner of the area. Finds suggest occupation in the C2 AD.	Roman	SK 82011 78729
MNT10523	ELE	Structure at Rampton: area 2	Within this area was found the stake and post holes of a wattle and daub structure defined by a large patch of clay pierced with stake holes. Two alignments of stakes were distinguished suggesting two building phases. The pottery from this area ranged from pre-Roman Iron Age to the C2nd AD.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 82014 78734
MNT10524	ELE	Features at Rampton : area 3-5	This area was disturbed by four modern calf burials at a depth of 1.2m – 1.5m. The earliest feature appeared to be a circular building defined by a U-shaped gully (Area IV) and a corresponding southern arc of this gully in Area V. Only the north arc was properly excavated and revealed settings of contingent circular posts which varied between 200mm and 300mm in depth and 100mm and 250mm in diameter. The building measured just over 6m at its widest external diameter and the foundation trench was c 300mm in depth. The entrance at the north west was 2m wide. The hearth or forge within the structure was egg-shaped and measured 750mm by 600mm. Its clay tuyere pipe was burnt red and yellow along its length. The pit was 210mm - 270mm deep and included a fragment of bronze and one of slag. Other features included a series of ditches and pits.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 82018 78720
MNT10525	ELE	Ditches at Rampton: area 6	This cutting was sited to identify whether certain features continued beyond area III – V. The earliest feature found was a probable pre-Roman Iron Age ditch. This had been cut by a later ditch.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 82035 78719
MNT10526	ELE	Ditches at Rampton: area 7	This small cutting was designed to find further pre-Roman Iron Age features. This cutting revealed several ditches overlaying one another probably dating back to the pre-Roman Iron Age.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 82035 78713
MNT10528	ELE	Ditches at Rampton (1965 excavation)	A series of cuttings was opened by the Retford Archaeological Group. The excavations produced evidence of stratification but the small size of the trenches made it difficult to distinguish features clearly. Traces of ditches were however recorded in several trenches.	Roman	SK 8202 7873
MNT11692	ELE	Ditch at Phase 1, Rampton Quarry	A feature in the W facing section. A symmetrical, flat-bottomed ditch, 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. The feature is interleaved within periods of alluvial activity; cutting the fine grained alluvium and sealed by a later alluvial deposit. In addition, it has been truncated at its N edge by a channel. No dating material was recovered from the ditch.	Undated	SK 8214 7869
MNT11693	ELE	Early / Middle Iron Age post holes and pit	A ring of eight post holes enclosing a roughly oval area c.6x7m in diameter. Internal pit, incorporating heat affected stones and charcoal in its fill. A double row of post holes extending from the E edge of the circle. Some features yielded a small quantity of handmade Early or Middle IA pottery.	Iron Age	SK 8192 7840
MNT11695	ELE	Late Neolithic / early Bronze Age pit at Rampton	Beaker with a high, flaring neck, elaborately decorated over the body with narrow bands of comb impressions, retrieved from a pit cut by an RB enclosure ditch. Pit fill virtually indistinguishable from natural sands into which it had been dug.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	SK 8195 7869

MNT11696	ELE	Field system ditches (Phase 2) at Rampton Quarry	Rectilinear arrangement of ditches aligned mainly N-S and W-E was recorded on the W side of the site. Some ditches showed evidence of recutting. Some excavated sections yielded small quantities of RB sherds.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 8189 7864
MNT11697	ELE	Romano-British ditches and features (Phase 3) at Rampton Quarry	Substantial rectangular ditched enclosure, demarcating an area of c.1.2ha. A N-S line of pits, terminating at the NE palaeochannel, may mark the E boundary of this enclosure. The N extension is lost beneath Cottam Power Station. The enclosure ditch was linked stratigraphically to a complex system of sub-rectangular and sub-square internal ditched enclosures. Some of the internal compounds contained penannular or annular ditches or gullies, could represent drains or bedding trenches around buildings or stack stands. One enclosure revealed traces of a possible rectangular structure.	Roman	SK 8195 7868
MNT11698	ELE	Romano-British ditches and features (Phase 4), at Rampton	Another large subrectangular ditched enclosure, c.60m wide by at least 110m long and of internal area at least 0.6ha. The N boundary is lost beneath Cottam Power Station. The W enclosure ditch truncated a host of features associated with the Phase 3 boundary system. At least 5 major internal compartments. Entrances located on their E sides, pronounced inturning of several. Several large pits could have served as ponds. The interior of the enclosure preserved a high density of intercutting features. Many undoubtedly relate to earlier or later phases of activity.	Roman	SK 8202 7869
MNT11699	ELE	Romano-British ditches (Phase 5) at Rampton	A rectangular arrangement of shallow narrow gullies, surviving intermittently. Steep sided profiles suggesting they may have been dug as bedding trenches. Two parallel linear features to the S may demarcate a ditched trackway.	Roman	SK 820 787
MNT11701	ELE	Late Iron Age ditches at Rampton	Large sub - square ditched enclosure, substantial quantities of late IA pottery recovered from box trenches across it.	Iron Age	SK 820 787
MNT11702	ELE	Unphased Romano-British occupation levels at Rampton	Sub ploughsoil deposits which incorporate in situ RB remains, most notably a tegula floored hearth and a compacted clay floor.	Roman	SK 820 786
MNT11703	ELE	Romano-British ditches and finds from Rampton	A grey brown silty sand layer contained large quantities of abraded RB sherds, provisionally C1 - C3. This may represent a relict Ro soil horizon sealed beneath later alluvial deposits. Beneath were at least three phases of ditch and gully, cut into the natural sand. All but one feature produced finds attributable to C1 - C2.	Roman	SK 8206 7871
MNT11704	ELE	Romano-British ditches at Rampton	At the W end of trench were a series of gently meandering, roughly parallel SW - NE shallow gullies (beneath alluvium). None produced finds, and these may be naturally formed channels. They were cut by a N-S gully with at least two cuts and an associated feature, probably a post hole. The fill produced a fire cracked pebble. At the E end of the trench were a series of three interrelated ditches and gullies. All produced RB pottery and possible metalworking slag.	Roman	SK 8189 7864
MNT15344	MON	Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Rampton	Hut circle, inside a small hearth for smelting bronze - slag and bronze in association. Occupation area outside - pottery, hand made copies of Belgic forms. Several ditches, some recut several times. Pottery IA C derived and Ro. Traces of Ro wattle and daub buildings. Possibly some late Ro occupation, but destroyed in ploughing - late pottery was turning up in the ploughsoil. Pottery overall c 30-400 AD.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 8202 7873
MNT26007	MON	Early Iron Age settlement (phase 1) at Rampton	A ring of eight post holes enclosing a roughly oval area c.6x7m in diameter was interpreted as the foundations for the roof supports of a timber round house. An internal pit, incorporating heat affected stones and charcoal in its fill, may have been a central hearth. A double row of post holes extending from the E edge of the circle may mark the foundations of an associated porch. Some features yielded a small quantity of handmade Early or Middle IA pottery.	Iron Age	SK 8192 7840
MNT26008	MON	Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age burial at Rampton	Evidence for prehistoric activity is limited mainly to a thin scatter of Mesolithic to BA lithic artefacts. The most remarkable find of this period is a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Beaker, retrieved from a pit cut by a RB enclosure ditch. This pot had been placed in an upright position near the bottom of a small pit and as it had survived intact seems likely to derive from a burial. No associated finds or bones were recovered, but any inhumed remains are unlikely to have survived the acidic soil conditions. The pit fill was virtually indistinguishable from the natural sands into which it had been dug, and the probability must remain of other features of this period which have eluded discovery.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	SK 819 786
MNT6103	ELE	Earthworks at east end farm, Rampton	A group of earthworks to the S and E of East End Farm, E and W of Vicars Lane. Substantial earthwork mounds and hollows lie adjacent to East End Farm on its S and E sides, and are perhaps the remains of former buildings. A substantial hollow way runs NW-SE, cutting the corner of Torksey Street and Vicar Lane, and may be a former line of the lane. An E-W bank marks the S limit of the mounds. Earthwork ridge and furrow aligned E-W and N-S occupy the fields to the S of here.	Undated	SK 804 783
MNT6166	ELE	Field boundary, Rampton	Probable Med or P Med field boundary, defined by a single ditch, 450m long with some small interruptions in its length.	Medieval to Post-medieval	SK 8087 7853

MNT19927	BLD	Farmhouse south west of Ingledene - demolished	The site of an 18 th century farmhouse with a 19 th century door surround and hood. Now demolished	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 80079 78220
MNT23093	BLD	Farm buildings at east end farm	Post-medieval farm buildings at East End Farm	Modern	SK 80272 78562
MNT27756	BLD	Clapper Gate 27	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 83385 79530
MNT27757	BLD	Clapper Gate 28	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 83260 79685
MNT27758	BLD	Clapper Gate 29	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 83049 80317
MNT27760	BLD	Clapper Gate 31	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 83038 81084
MNT4981	ELE	Cropmarks at North Leverton	2 enclosures, one with an internal hut circle or similar feature. A number of lines, their nature uncertain, run across the field, E-W. There may be other features here too. Probably part of the brickwork plan fields	Undated	SK 807 814
MNT4982	ELE	Linear features at South Leverton	Irregular double linear features - 3. Various lines in a nearby field running in various directions (predominantly E-W) Irregular double linear features - 3. Various lines in a nearby field running in various directions (predominantly E-W).	Undated	SK 810 809
MNT4985	ELE	Early medieval finds from Coates, North Leverton	2 stones with Anglo-Saxon carving (strap ornament) were found among farm buildings at Coates. In the possession of WH Mason of Retford. Identified as fragments of a grave cover(s) by the Bishop of Bristol, but as cross fragments by Mr Stevenson. The pieces appear to have been brought to Coates with other building stone.	Early Medieval	SK 820 814
MNT6177	ELE	Linear features, Cottam/North Leverton	A disordered pattern of ditch-defined linear features which may be possible field boundaries of Med date. The boundaries have a maximum length of 200m. Two parallel ditches which follow the line of the parish boundary may be a former trackway.	Medieval to Post-medieval	SK 8123 8095
MNT6180	ELE	Trackway, North Leverton	Two parallel ditches, with a maximum length of 260m, which probably represent the former course of a Med or P Med trackway; the present course has probably been re-aligned to smooth a bend.	Medieval to Post-medieval	SK 8108 8162
MNT27761	BLD	Clapper gate 32	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 82285 81994
MNT4620	ELE	C13 elements of the church of All Saints at Rampton	The west tower is Early English in masonry and proportions. The south doorway is Early English although the sculptured heads to left and right must be C15th.	Medieval	SK 7994 7858
MNT15855	MON	Rampton Manor - C19	The old house was replaced between 1851 and 1853 with a neo-Elizabethan brick building designed by the eminent architect William Burn. In 1893 the estate was sold by auction and the house then passed through a number of ownerships in the C20 before being demolished just after the Second World War.	Post-Medieval-Modern	SK 7985 7906
MNT25800	MON	Manor house at Rampton	The manor house enlarged or rebuilt c 1540, is shown on a plan of 1717. It was demolished in 1726.	Medieval to Post-medieval	SK 7998 7861
MNT26090	MON	Holme Farm Barn	Holme Farm Barn	Undated	SK 8004 7824
MNT5679	ELE	Structure at Rampton	A mid-16 th century stone gateway from Manor Farm to churchyard.	Post-medieval	SK 79970 78592
MNT5719	ELE	Rampton Manor - C19	The old house was replaced between 1851 and 1853 with a neo-Elizabethan brick building designed by the eminent architect William Burn. In 1893 the estate was sold by auction and the house then passed through a number of ownerships in the C20 before being demolished just after the Second World War.	Modern	SK 7985 7906

MNT5989	ELE	Ridge and furrow at South Leverton	Blocks of ridge and furrow, on 2 different alignments and of different widths. Some boundaries also visible.	Medieval to Post-medieval	SK 797 800
MNT6104	ELE	Earthworks at Hall Farm, Rampton	Some possible earthworks lie in fields to the SW of Hall Farm. An area of uneven ground flanking the track to the farm may just be the remains of material used in construction of the track. Well preserved E-W aligned ridge and furrow lies in the fields to the S, and ends in a N-S aligned headland parallel with the Retford Road.	Undated	SK 798 782
MNT6167	ELE	Field boundaries, Rampton	Two perpendicular field boundaries, defined by banks with a maximum length of 250m are of probable Med or P Med date. Further to the N, other embanked boundaries - an E-W boundary continues the line of the present parish boundary and has other boundaries attached at right angles, to the N and S.	Medieval to Post-medieval	SK 801 790
MNT6714	ELE	Earthwork at Rampton	Earthwork in grounds of Manor House	Undated	SK 7988 7899
MNT9931	ELE	Early C14 elements of the Church of All Saints at Rampton	At the bell-stage of the tower are two light windows of c.1300. The north nave arcade is c.1300 in date with octagonal piers and double-chamfered arches.	Medieval	SK 7994 7850
MNT9932	ELE	C14 – C15 elements of the Church of All Saints At Rampton	The ground-floor window, south porch and chancel east window are perpendicular. The south arcade is C15th, with octagonal piers and double-chamfered arches.	Medieval	SK 7994 7858
MNT9944	ELE	Documentary reference to manor house at Rampton	The manor house enlarged or rebuilt c 1540, is shown on a plan of 1717. It was demolished in 1726. The site of the manor house is now part built on, part allotment gardens.	Medieval	SK 7998 7861
MNT19313	BLD	Grange Farm	An early 19 th century farmhouse.	Modern	SK 81890 79921
MNT19439	BLD	Inglodene	An 18 th century house, later altered with 19 th century bay windows.	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 80095 78267
MNT19946	BLD	Farmhouse West Of Vicars Lane	An 18 th century farmhouse west of Vicars Lane.	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 80216 78553
MNT19442	BLD	Farmhouse Next But One S Of Cottages E Of Manor Farm	An 18 th or early 19 th century farmhouse.	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 80096 78528
MNT23118	BLD	House Opposite St. Martin's Cottage	House Opposite St. Martin's Cottage	Modern	SK 80089 78339
MNT23146	BLD	The Hollies	The Hollies	Modern	SK 80049 78360
MNT24688	BLD	Two Barns At Old Manor Farm	Two Barns At Old Manor Farm	Modern	SK 80034 78578
MNT24906	BLD	Farm Buildings At Home Farm	Farm Buildings At Home Farm	Modern	SK 80117 78589
MNT23119	BLD	Home Farmhouse	Home Farmhouse	Modern	SK 80135 78587
MNT25435	BLD	West Brecks Farm, Westbrecks Lane	West Brecks Farm, Westbrecks Lane. Named 'West Brakes' on Sandersons map of Nottinghamshire (1836).	Modern	SK 80135 80030
MNT26091	BLD	Holme Farm Barn	Holme Farm Barn	Modern	SK 80047 78242
MNT26093	BLD	East End Farm Barn	East End Farm Barn	Modern	SK 80273 78563

MNT26096	BLD	Ravens Farm Barn	Ravens Farm Barn	Modern	SK 80054 78527
MNT15975	MON	Shrunken village at Rampton	A substantial sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, perhaps a moat, is visible on vertical APs in fields to the SW of Greenside Farm. The site is not accessible but remains pasture and so the earthworks seen on APs may be expected to survive. Earthworks apparent on APs in fields to the S of the enclosure are now largely ploughed out, but substantial hollows in the surface of the ploughed field mark their former line.	Medieval	SK 796 783
MNT19945	BLD	Hall Farmhouse	C17 or C18, altered and enlarged. C19 porch.	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 80011 78374
MNT23145	BLD	The Lodge	The Lodge	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 79892 78569
MNT26092	BLD	Hall Farm Barn	Hall Farm Barn	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 79980 78384
MNT26094	BLD	Westcroft Farm Barn	Westcroft Farm Barn	Post-medieval to Modern	SK 79745 78702
MNT26616	PG	Grounds at Rampton Hall	A pre-1726 designed landscape around the Tudor mansion beside the church which was demolished in 1726, a farmhouse now stands on the site.	Post-medieval	SK 79977 78692
MNT26833	PG	Grounds at Rampton Manor	A 19 th century garden around Rampton Manor.	Post-medieval	SK 80039 78912

MLI50256	FS	Bronze bangle found in Marton	A bronze bangle (or copper alloy) found in Marton south of littleborough lane by metal detector users, in same field as sam 328	Bronze Age	SK 8340 8210
MLI50452	FS	Medieval or Post-medieval coin weight box lid, Marton	Possible lid of a coin weight box found at Marton. Maybe medieval or Post-medieval	Medieval	SK 8335 8210
MLI50455	FS	Bronze age socketed axe	A bronze age socketed axe of copper alloy. Very well defined long ribs on each face, 4 on one face and five on the other with loop and a trumpet mouth (socket). It is of late bronze age date. From soil dredged from river	Bronze Age	SK 8260 7859
MLI50983	FS	Bronze age bronze axe found north of Harpswell lane	A bronze flanged axe has been presented to the museum (accession no.Im 98.56) through the good offices of scunthorpe museum. The axe was found at Hemswell (at sk917907) in about 1910, and was damaged subsequently by its finder. Smr card has a slightly different grid reference: sk915908, but is clearly a duplication of this record.	Bronze Age	SK 917 907
MLI50984	FS	Top stone of a rotary quern found north of Hemswell lane	The top stone of a rotary quern with a funnel-shaped perforation and a side hole to take a handle. Claimed to have been found in the same field as the bronze axe . The quern is in Scunthorpe museum	Roman	SK 919 909
MLI50985	FS	Roman coin found north of beck lane	An illegible c1 roman bronze coin found c 1946. Probably a claudian imitation piece (small flan). Worn and badly pitted	Roman	SK 9292 9121
MLI51000	FS	C8 bronze roundel found on site of St Helen's church	A gilt-bronze decorated roundel found on the site of st helen's church. A slightly convex disc of bronze 45-47cm in diameter, decorated with chip- carved interlace of figures-of-eight, and originally gilded. The reverse has four small rivets for attachment. A small hole near the edge suggests that it may have been used as a pendant. Probably of c8 date.	Early Medieval	SK 9328 9113
MLI51095	FS	Two medieval lead seals found southeast of Glentworth hall	Two lead wool seals, probably of medieval date, found in 1976	Medieval	SK 9440 8820
MLI51096	FS	Roman coin found east of Glentworth hall fish pond	A bronze coin of constantius ii (337-361) found in 1976. Reverse reads '(fel temp) repara(tio)', probably of the lyons mint and dating 346-350 ad; 'fh type	Roman	SK 9458 8830
MLI51349	FS	Prehistoric stone axe and flint scrapers found east of Springthorpe	Prehistoric stone axe and flint scrapers found east of Springthorpe.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	SK 882 897
MLI51352	FS	Small whetstone, Springthorpe	A small whetstone found in c.1944. It is now in Doncaster museum	Undated	SK 876 897
MLI51353	FS	A stone poulder or rubber found at belle vue house farm	A stone poulder or rubber of uncertain date (possibly prehistoric?), found at belle vue house farm in 1975	Prehistoric	SK8769 8955
MLI51358	FS	Stone axehead, Springthorpe	A stone axe found in 1965, to the north-east of Springthorpe. The grid reference given in source 2 (sk881904) is slightly inaccurate	Neolithic	SK 881 905
MLI51362	FS	Roman coin found west of the Methodist chapel	A coin of constantius ii as caesar, 324-337 ad. Found in 'pulling down an old building' in 1968. The obverse reads 'fl iul constatius nob c'; the reverse reads 'providentiae caess' and has a gateway with a star above	Roman	SK 8760 8830
MLI51647	FS	Medieval brooch from Marton	A medieval annular brooch with 6 collets of paste of c13 or c14 date found east of the roman site at Marton	Medieval	SK 8335 8210
MLI52435	FS	Polished stone axe	Polished stone axe in possession of Retford history and archaeology society. The axe was sectioned in 1962	Neolithic	SK 8655 8113
MLI52436	FS	Romano-British pottery sherds, stow	Sherds of 2nd century Romano-british pottery were found in 1959, near stow church. The assemblage consists mainly of 3 large sherds, now held at Lincoln museum.	Roman	SK 8817 8201
MLI52438	FS	Silver penny	Silver penny of cnut (1016-35) found in 1952.	Early Medieval	SK 8838 8288

MLI52463	FS	Roman coin, Marton	A roman as coin of faustina i, found in 1960 to the north-east of marton, and now in the city and county museum. Other roman coins are said to have been found in the same field.	Roman	SK 8423 8208
MLI52471	FS	Romano British flagon base	Base of roman grey ware flagon, possibly c2, found on the bank of the Trent	Roman	SK 8310 8170
MLI52473	FS	Sixteenth century lead cloth seal, Marton	A 16th century lead cloth seal with the royal arms, 1399-1603, on one side and the arms of London on the other. Found near till bridge lane, now in lincoln museum.	Post-medieval	SK 8310 8230
MLI52474	FS	Roman coin	Roman coin of constantine ii (337-340 ad). Rev:gloria exercitvs.	Roman	SK 8396 8208
MLI52494	FS	Jetton of hans krauwinckel	Jetton of hans krauwinckel (c1580-1610) found in wapping alne near high street, morton. Obv: 3 lys and open crowns arranged alternately round a rose. Leg. Illegible. Rev:reichsapfer within a double tressure of 3 curves and 3 angles set alternately. Leg:hanns kravw(inckel in) nvmb	Post-medieval	SK 8405 8180
MLI52495	FS	Portion of prehistoric stone axe	The lower half of an axe of hard grey stone found on pottery farm in February 1931 by mrs rudkin	Neolithic	SK 8332 8014
MLI52498	FS	Stone axe	Stone axe found on pottery farm	Neolithic	SK 8360 7990
MLI54151	FS	Probable Medieval Coin, Sturton by Stow	Fragmentary medieval coin, found on land to the west of Sturton by Stow. Thought to be a farthing of Edward IV, who used a Sun (looking like a star) as an initial letter on his first and second coinage.	Medieval	SK 8740 8085
MLI54152	FS	Brooch found near hermitage home farm	Silver brooch in the form of a foliate cross found near hermitage home farm. It is c19 or later.	Post-medieval	SK9358 8961
MLI54263	FS	Roman coin, stow	A roman coin was found in a garden north of stow	Roman	SK 8812 8242
MLI81898	FS	Two sherds of late Saxon pottery, The White House	Two sherds of late Saxon pottery, The White House	Early Medieval	SK 876 882
MLI98578	FS	Roman Altar Fragment from near Marton	A Roman stone inscription from an altar to Mars, text translates as 'Sacred to holy Mars, Caius Iulius Antoninus, a soldier in the legion XI Claudia, set this up in fulfilment of his vow'. This inscription is said to have been found in Marton parish in 2001. This find was recorded at Retford Museum [not Lincoln as stated in Source 1] in May 2001 but no further publication of the find was made at the time. It was recorded as having been found on the north side of the track that runs from Marton to the River Trent. This track follows the boundary of Marton and Gate Burton parishes This would suggest that the inscription was found on the site of the known Roman roadside settlement at Marton on Till Bridge Lane on the Lincolnshire side of the Roman ford that crossed the Trent to the Roman town of Segelocum on the western bank of the river.	Roman	SK 8332 8225
MLI116450	FS	Redeposited pottery sherd, stow park road, Marton	A single, small and redeposited sherd of pottery was recovered from this location in April 2016, during trial trenching on land to the north of stow park road. The fragment was in a reduced, fine, sandy fabric, although was quite abraded, and difficult to date more closely than being of either roman or 13th to 15th century medieval date.	Roman - Medieval	SK 8434 8201
MLI90450	FS	Anglo-saxon skilket, middle street, Harpswell	An anglo-saxon skilket was apparently found in the field to the west of middle street, opposite Harpswell reservoir. The finding was reported by a local landowner during a site visit to the area, although the exact find location or date are unknown.	Early Medieval	SK 9381 8977
MLI124951	FS	Prehistoric flint, dog kennel road, Glentworth	A single worked prehistoric flint, found to the north of dog kennel road, Glentworth.	Later Prehistoric	SK 951 893
MLI124952	FS	Medieval pottery, dog kennel road, Glentworth	Sherds of medieval pottery, found to the north of dog kennel road, Glentworth.	Medieval	SK 951 893

MLI52476	FS	Roman coin, 29 Littleborough Lane, Marton	A coin of constantius ii as caesar, 324-337 ad. Found in 'pulling down an old building' in 1968. The obverse reads 'fl iul constatius nob c'; the reverse reads 'providentiae caess' and has a gateway with a star above	Roman	SK8760 8830
MLI50937	FS	Possible Romano-British quernstone found north of the Corringham road	Possible Romano-British quernstone found north of the Corringham road	Roman	-
MNT10521	ELE	Iron age pottery from Rampton	Late pre-Roman finds consisted of pottery of Iron Age C type. Many of these are of particular interest as they may be an early Nottinghamshire ware.	Iron Age	SK 8202 7873
MNT10527	ELE	Roman finds from Rampton	The finds which must be regarded as unstratified, spanned the Roman period and include a fan-tail brooch dated AD 50-70, four badly corroded bronze coins (2 Constantinian Aes c AD 335-7, Ae 2 of Decentius AD 351-3 and a Ae of Gratan AD 367-83), pottery of the C1st - C4th, pieces of tegulae and an intaglio setting for a finger ring.	Roman	SK 8202 7873
MNT11691	ELE	Romano-British pottery from pipeline, Rampton	Pipeline A - In machine-pit 3, compressed remains of a single large pottery vessel, together with sherds from different vessels. Investigation of the spoil from the other machine-pits resulted in the collection of a number of unstratified pottery sherds. Pipeline B machine-pits encountered alluvium to E, but no finds or features.	Roman	SK 8201 7869
MNT11694	ELE	Mesolithic to Bronze Age lithics from Phase 3, Rampton	A thin scatter of Mesolithic to Bronze Age lithic artefacts, principally of flint.	Mesolithic to Bronze Age	SK 820 786
MNT11700	ELE	Iron Age and Romano-British finds from Rampton Quarry	Abundant finds, dating mainly from late C1 BC to C4 AD were recovered from the settlement. These include c.15000 pottery sherds, together with large quantities of fired and unfired clay, daub, tegulae and other tile fragments, smithing slag, rotary querns, metalwork and coins. Metalwork dominated by iron nails and other fragments but including fibulae with surface tinning and red enamel inlay, trumpet brooch with surface tinning or silvering and a blue enamelled disc. Exotic items such as a gilded jadeite pin, imported fine wares including samian, Nene Valley colour coat and white wares. Moderately well preserved fauna in a significant number of pits with waterlogged fills.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 820 786
MNT4641	ELE	Roman finds from Rampton	Most of the identified pottery is from local kilns, the furthest travelled coming from the Nene Valley. Small amount of samian and fine wares. Other finds include a pair of rotary quern fragments (one of lava the other millstone grit), spindle whorls made from the bases of grey ware vessels, roof tiles, several copper alloy brooches, a glass fragment, crucible fragments, smelting slag and animal bone.	Roman	SK 8202 7873
MNT8682	ELE	Roman pottery from North Leverton	Artefact scatter of pottery from fieldwalking.	Roman	SK 809 813
MNT8683	ELE	Roman finds from South Leverton	Artefact scatter of tile (inc tegula), colour coat pottery and mortaria of C2-C4 AD, found during fieldwalking.	Roman	SK 809 809
MLI50111	FS	Romano british finds from se of little london	A base sherd of samian pottery of form d33 stamped 'pistilli' antonine. Also a barbarous ae coin - urbs romana and a silvered copper alloy dolphin brooch of the 2nd century	Roman	SK 840 778
MLI50115	FS	Prehistoric stone axe, little london, Fenton	A polished greenstone axe of probable neolithic date, found in the same field at little london as the romano-british pottery kilns.	Neolithic	SK 839 778
MLI52528	FS	Polished neolithic flint axe	Polished neolithic flint axe from Torksey weir	Neolithic	SK 8350 7910
MLI52532	FS	Romano-british pot	Romano-british pot dug up on land adjoining railway cottage.	Roman	SK 8421 7898
MLI52541	FS	Neolithic stone axe	Neolithic stone axe found in 1960 by mrs rudkin	Neolithic	SK 8358 7844
MLI82148	FS	Flint flake, Castle Farm	During trial trenching, a tertiary flint flake was recovered	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	SK 836 786

MLI98513	FS	Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flint adze, Torksey	A core adze is recorded at SK 838 788 in the Colonisation of Britain Project. The flint is in Scunthorpe Museum and is part of the E.H. Rudkin Collection. It may date from the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic.	Prehistoric - Palaeolithic / Mesolithic	SK 838 788
MLI98514	FS	Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flint bladelet, Torksey	A flint bladelet, from Torksey, is recorded at SK 83 78 in the Colonisation of Britain Project. The flint is at C.A.E.M. It may date from the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic	Prehistoric - Palaeolithic / Mesolithic	SK 833 781
MLI98547	FS	Medieval pottery, Torksey	A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated at Water's Edge Church Lane, Torksey by the University of Sheffield in July 2011. Two fragments of medieval pottery were found	Medieval	SK 83601 78970

Archaeological Events

HER Number	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
ENT1947	EVS	CASUAL FIND FROM NORTH LEVERTON	EARLY MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM COATES, NORTH LEVERTON	1904	SK 820 814
ENT2498	EVP	HISTORICAL REPORT: THE MANOR OF RAMPTON BY H CHADWICK	DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE TO MANOR HOUSE AT RAMPTON	1920	SK 7997 7858
ELI629	EVT	Excavation in Fosse Dyke Field, Torksey 1949	Kiln site opened up by Mr Spencer Cook in 1949. This later became Kiln 1 in the Torksey area, linked to MLI52529	1949	SK 8390 8295
ELI7895	EVS	Site visit to Glentworth Hall	A site visit was made to this house as part of the compilation of the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. (MLI51101) / LB1063348	1951	SK 94363 88222
ELI665	EVT	Section across Till Bridge Lane	Section across Till Bridge Lane observed here 15th May 1959 during digging of drain trench. Roman surface encountered 3 feet below present road level (MLI50575)	1959	SK 838 820
ELI7896	EVS	Site visit to the stables at Glentworth Hall	A site visit was made to this building as part of the compilation of the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest (MLI51101)/ LB1063348	1964	SK 94358 88314
ENT121	EVT	Excavation at Rampton	Excavations	1966	SK 8203 7874
ELI635	EVS	Magnetometer survey at Mrs Wicken's Close	Proton magnetometer survey carried out at short notice following discovery of wasters in bungalow foundations trenches.	1967	SK 8375 7865
ELI13240	EVS	Field Walking at Pottery Farm, Brampton	A programme of field walking was conducted in the area around Pottery Farm, Brampton. The farm had been the location of a short-lived porcelain factory in the early 19th century. Sherds of biscuit porcelain and earthenware were identified in a light scatter around the former factory site (MLI52469)	1968	SK 835 798
ELI13241	EVS	Photographic Record at Pottery Farm, Brampton	A photographic record was made of the buildings at Pottery Farm, Brampton. The farm had been the location of a short-lived porcelain factory in the early 19th century (MLI52469)	1968	SK 8351 7986
ELI13242	EVT	Excavations at Pottery Farm, Brampton	Archaeological excavations were conducted at Pottery Farm, Brampton. The farm had been the location of a short-lived porcelain factory in the early 19th century. The excavations exposed the foundation cut for the former pottery kiln, along with a dense concentration of pottery wasters (MLI52469)	1968	SK 8351 7986
ELI349	EVS	Fieldwalking by Mrs Ryan south of church	Unsystematic fieldwalking in the area south of the church in Heapham by member of the public (Mrs Ryan) (MLI51366)	1978	SK 8779 8849
ELI362	EVS	Earthwork survey in Heapham	Earthwork survey of Ners Gars, Heapham, which includes the moated site and the eastern focus of settlement, by Paul Everson, as part of 'Change and Continuity' survey (linked to MLI50295, SAM 1016920)	1978	SK 8808 8886

ELI372	EVS	Survey of earthworks in Harpswell	Earthwork survey of medieval settlement remains and post medieval garden; part of 'Change and Continuity' project (SAM 1019068, MLI51003 / 51004)	1978	SK 9340 8990
ELI605	EVT	Excavation at St Mary's Church, Stow	Excavations were carried out on the north side of the nave in advance of building work to extend the vestry to provide a meeting room and kitchen - linked to MLI50262 (SAM 1012976)	1983	SK 8819 8200
ELI4527	EVS	Railway Bridge, Torksey	A site visit was made to as part of the compilation of the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.	1985	SK 83596 79159
ELI5860	EVS	Site visit to Wesleyan Chapel, Sturton Road, Stow	A site visit was made to the Wesleyan chapel as part of the compilation of the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.	1985	SK 8823 8188
ELI2537	EVS	Castle Farm, Torksey	A magnetometry survey was carried out in order to assess the presence/absence of archaeological remains.	1989	SK 8368 7873
ELI170	EVT	Castle Farm, Torksey - Exploratory excavations	Trial trenching was carried out to assess the archaeological potential of the site. Four trenches were placed to investigate anomalies identified by a prior geophysical survey.	1990	SK 8368 7871
ELI7689	EVS	Magnetometry survey at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey	A magnetometer survey, along with a resistivity survey (see ELI8547), was carried out prior to proposed residential development. No anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin were recorded.	1990	SK 84134 78814
ELI7690	EVT	Trial trenching at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey	Several trial trenches were dug in advance of proposed residential development. No archaeological finds or deposits were encountered	1990	SK 84133 78814
ELI8547	EVS	Resistivity survey at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey	A resistivity survey, along with a magnetometer survey (see ELI7689), was carried out prior to proposed residential development. No anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin were recorded.	1990	SK 84256 78801
ENT3740	EVT	Trial trenching (Trench 01) at Rampton Quarry by TPAT	Trench 01 was located in field 0867 on the basis of the resistivity survey data. 5m wide and 13.5m long	1990	SK 8206 7871
ENT3741	EVT	Trial trenching (trench 02) at Rampton Quarry by TPAT	Trench 02 was located in field 0048 to examine the interface of alluvium and terrace and to investigate cropmark features. 2.5m wide, total E-W length 45m with a 7m extension to the S at the E end	1990	SK 8190 7864
ENT3742	EVS	Resistivity survey at Rampton Quarry	The trust's resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM4 Resistivity Meter coupled with a DL10 Data Logger. Measurements were made at 1m intervals within 20m grid squares.	1990	SK 820 787
ELI575	EVS	Earthwork survey at Gate Burton Hall	Earthwork survey of medieval settlement remains at Gate Burton Hall, by Paul Everson, part of 'Change and Continuity' survey.	1991	SK 8390 8295
ENT457	EVT	EXCAVATIONS AT RAMPTON	A series of cuttings was opened by the Retford Archaeological Group. The excavations produced evidence of stratification but the small size of the trenches made it difficult to distinguish features clearly.	1992	SK 8203 7874
ELI13370	EVT	Manor Farm, High Street, Marton	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the construction of new housing at Manor Farm, High Street, Marton. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered, although brief notes were made regarding former farm buildings on the site, that were being converted to holiday Accommodation.	1994	SK 8401 8198
ELI2539	EVT	Castle Farm, Torksey	An excavation was carried out prior to residential development.	1994	SK 8368 7871
ELI7691	EVS	Geophysical survey on land off Main Street, Torksey	A resistance survey was carried out as part of a desk-based assessment in advance of proposed residential development. Several areas of increased resistance were noted although an archaeological interpretation of these is very tentative.	1994	SK83754 78963
ELI6848	EVT	Archaeological evaluation at 'Verity', Church Lane, Torksey	Three trial trenches were excavated in advance of possible residential development. A range of archaeological features was exposed, from Saxon to post medieval	1996	SK 83672 78844

ENT3721	EVT	Watching brief at Cottam power station by TPAT	Contractors hand excavated three test pits. The holes were c.3m long, 0.5m wide and 1m deep. No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded. ... The test pits confirm the sediments in the study area are predominantly 'made ground' deposits, probably associated with construction of the power station.	1996	SK 810 795
ENT3736	EVT	Watching brief on pipe supports at Rampton by TPAT	A watching brief on the machine excavation of a series of pits dug to carry supporting anchor blocks for two slurry pipelines. Pipeline A (N-S) called for the machine excavation of six pits for anchor blocks with an additional two larger pits at either end of the pipeline. The six pits measured 2.2 x 1.6m ... dug to a depth of 0.3m and cleaned manually by shovel. Pipeline B (W-E) necessitated the machine excavation of ten pits, dug to a depth of 0.6m, these pits measured 0.5 x 1.5m.	1996	SK 8200 7876
ENT3737	EVT	Watching brief on topsoil stripping of Phase 1, Rampton Quarry by TPAT	Watching brief during the removal of topsoil and overburden. The topsoiled surface and exposed sections were examined for any evidence of archaeological and / or organic material. The alluvial brown sandy clay covering deposit soon became covered in spoil and vehicle tracks which served to restrict examination. No features or finds were observed in the topsoil removal operation. Inspection of the exposed sections revealed a feature in the west facing section	1996	SK 8215 7870
ELI2197	EVT	Blyborough to Cottam pipeline	Watching brief along the route of a gas pipeline from Blyborough to Cottam, Notts	1997	SK 9001 8626
ELI4091	EVT	Excavation at Marton Road, Stow	An area 7m by 124m was stripped of topsoil and excavated on an area of archaeological remains identified during a watching brief on a gas pipeline trench.	1997	SK 8723 8294
ELI7002	EVT	Watching brief at Lincoln Golf Club, Torksey	A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of an irrigation lagoon and wildlife sanctuary. A series of palaeochannel deposits were revealed, including large oak timbers.	1997	SK 84159 79222
ELI7032	EVT	Trial trenching at land off Main Street, Torksey	Three trial trenches were excavated in advance of proposed residential development. A range of early medieval, medieval and post medieval remains were encountered	1997	SK 83758 78962
ELI7033	EVT	Trial trenching at land to the rear of the Old Post Office, Main Street, Torksey	Three trial trenches were excavated prior to development. Remains of early medieval - medieval pottery kilns were uncovered	1997	SK 83789 78762
ENT4450	EVT	Auger survey along section of Pipeline near Cottam power station	Coring by Geodrive Ltd for Wessex Archaeology. A series of 19 points along 1450m of the pegged line of the pipe trench were cored to a depth of 2.5m. Aims were to assess the sedimentation history, indicate palaeo-environmental potential, predict archaeologically sensitive areas. Base is sand with gravel lenses with an overlying floodplain alluvium. In the north of the site, significant depots of peat and organic debris were encountered at a depth of 1.8m and lower. No palaeochannels indicated. Predominately an alder carr woodland. The peats likely date to the Neolithic and pollen shows that there was a small amount of evidence for land clearance and arable practice.	1997	SK 82411 80159
ENT4452	EVT	Watching brief along pipe trench, Cottam Power Station, by Wessex	Watching brief along of the line of the pipe trench from Blyborough, Lincs., to Cottam. Two potential sites of interest at the Cottam/Laneham parish boundary and the Seymour drain produced no archaeological features or finds	1997	SK 81952 79718
ELI622	EVS	Field observation of moated site at Ner Gars	A field observation of a moated manorial complex immediately north west of Elm Tree Farm, at Ner Gars was carried out as part of the Monument Protection Programme (linked to MLI50295, SAM 1016920)	1998	SK 8808 8886
ELI6925	EVT	Watching brief on land north of Redhouse Farm, Heapham	A watching brief was carried out during the construction of an electricity cable trench. Late post medieval pottery was recovered but no earlier features were observed	1998	SK 87635 88499

ENT3727	EVT	Watching brief on foundations at Cottam Power Station by TPAT	All excavations deeper than 3m were subject to a watching brief, also during the excavation of two parallel cable trenches S of the development site. Excavations along the bank of the River Trent were also inspected. No evidence for either archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits were encountered during the watching brief on the areas of deep excavation... Had archaeological features been present in this area (cable trenches) it seems likely they would have been identified	1998	SK 8094 7971
ELI1017	EVT	New Medical Centre	Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site for the New Medical Centre at Torksey consisted of three machine excavated trenches	1999	SK 83799 78178
ELI1465	EVT	All Saints Churchyard	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for two service trenches	1999	SK 8777 8850
ELI2011	EVT	Plot 1, Main Street, Torksey	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a single dwelling and garage	1999	SK 8380 7875
ELI2013	EVT	Plot 3, Main Street, Torksey	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a single dwelling and garage.	1999	SK 8376 7876
ELI6746	EVS	Casual finds on land at East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Small assemblage of early Medieval pottery found to the east of East farm, Normanby by Stow. Picked up by the farm owner. Pottery was identified by an independent specialist and staff from Lincolnshire County Council (MLI89097/98)	1999	SK 88280 83240
ELI957	EVS	Site visit to Coates settlement	A site visit was made to Coates medieval settlement and moated site as part of the Monuments Protection Programme	1999	SK 9116 8337
ENT3738	EVT	Watching brief at Phase 2 of Rampton Quarry, by TPAT	Stripping of topsoil and subsoil from the area of phase 2 and along a haul road running approximately W - E across phases 2 and 3	1999	SK 819 785
ENT3739	EVT	Excavation and watching briefs at Phase 3, Rampton Quarry by TPAT	The topsoil from either side of the pipeline dividing phases 3B and 3C was stripped under archaeological supervision by a 360 degree excavator with a ditching bucket on its back actor and dumpers, with care being taken not to track over sub-ploughsoil layers. Six 4x4m trenches were dug manually in successive 50mm or 100mm spits, to levels at which in situ floors, hearths or other structural remains could be clearly identified. One small 1.5 x 1.5m test pit was also excavated in the alluvial basin to the W of the pipeline corridor. The remainder of the site was stripped mechanically, in a similar manner to the topsoil, to a level at which features could be discerned. It was decided to remove a further shallow spit (0.1m). 1m wide box trenches were excavated by a tracked mini digger through selected linear features and some pits. A minimum 1m length of most ditches and gullies and the remaining fill of pits was then excavated manually in spits	1999	SK 820 787
ELI1205	EVS	Land at Torksey	A topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out on 3 hectares of land at Torksey Lock south of Torksey. This was followed by a magnetometer survey of two locations within this general area where a number of anomalies were found. Some of the anomalies recorded were very weak suggesting that any archaeological features are buried beneath a considerable sand overburden	2000	SK 8392 7816
ELI1530	EVS	Land south of Church Street (Site H3)	A walkover survey was carried out on the study area (circa 1.4ha) and adjacent land to the south to ascertain the nature of current land use and general site circumstances, and to identify any features of potential archaeological significance, prior to development of 10 dwellings on the site	2000	SK 9299 9079
ELI1531	EVS	Land south of Church Street (Site H3)	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out on circa 0.8ha of land to identify anomalies of potential archaeological interest, prior to development of 10 dwellings on the site	2000	SK 9300 9081
ENT4108	EVS	Walkover Inspection at South Ing Close, Rampton by TPAT	Walkover inspection as part of a DBA at South Ing Close, Rampton by TPAT in 2000.	2000	SK 82863 78624
ELI11216	EVS	Discovery of a Roman Inscription near Marton	A fragment of Roman altar recorded as having been found on the north side of the track that runs from Marton to the River Trent (MLI98578)	2001	SK 8332 8225
ELI1539	EVS	Land at Little London Caravan Park, Torksey Lock	A walkover survey was carried out on circa 2.5ha of land to ascertain current landuse and prevailing site conditions.	2001	SK 8393 7780

ELI2010	EVT	Plot 2, Main Street, Torksey	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a single residential property with attached garage	2001	SK 8378 7875
ELI2080	EVT	Land south of Church Street, Hemswell	An evaluation, in the form of trial trenching, was carried out on 1.4ha of land prior to residential development. Two trenches measuring 15m by 1.8m were placed to investigate anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey	2001	SK 9300 9081
ELI2290	EVT	Land to the rear of The White House, Heapham	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a house and garage.	2001	SK 8760 8825
ELI2542	EVT	Castle Farm, Main Street, Torksey	Trial trenching was carried out to inform a mitigation strategy for a residential development of four dwellings and associated garages, access and services. Two trenches were placed to investigate areas not previously looked at (see under Group below). Trench 1 measured 10m by 10m: Trench 2 measured 16.5m in length and was oriented north/south.	2001	SK 836 787
ELI2940	EVS	Land at Manor Farm	Metal detecting was undertaken by an amateur enthusiast on a field at this farm (MLI182761)	2001	SK 873 827
ELI4016	EVT	Trial trenching in advance of the new Medical Centre, Torksey	Five evaluation trenches were excavated prior to the development of a new Medical Centre on the site.	2001	SK 8379 7891
ELI7897	EVT	Non-archaeological excavation at Glentworth Hall	On the initiative of the then owner, the area of the demolished Tudor wings of the hall was excavated using a mini-digger in order to provide items for him to sell in his antique shop. The excavation was not recorded and it is not known who carried out the work, although a woman connected to the University of York is said to have been involved. The excavated areas were not backfilled.	2001	SK 94357 88199
ENT4129	EVT	Auger Survey at South Ing Close, Rampton by TPAT	Auger survey of the Floodplain Deposits for Lafarge Aggregates Ltd by TPAT in 2001. A total of 49 boreholes were drilled across the area. Relief models indicate an increasing thickness of alluvial and peaty deposits towards the southern and eastern margins of the site infilling a depression which could be associated with a formerly active channel. Indicates a floodplain landscape preserving organic deposits of significant palaeoenvironmental potential. A rare opportunity to study Bronze Age environment change in the Lower Trent Valley.	2001	SK 82878 78621
ELI3209	EVT	Land adjacent to all Saints Church	A watching brief was undertaken prior to the construction of a single dwelling, no archaeological evidence was recorded	2002	SK 9308 9092
ELI3232	EVS	Casual Finds at Little London, Fenton	A Roman silver finger ring was found along with Romano-British pottery and coins, during casual field observation close to the site of Little London, Fenton.	2002	SK 841 777
ELI3937	EVT	The Old School House	A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a two storey extension at the property	2003	SK 8831 8204
ELI4233	EVS	Walk over survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton	Walkover survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton to assess the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains and features, and to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site. The walk over survey noted Roman pottery and tile, medieval and post-medieval pottery in a modern drainage pipe trench along the southern edge of the westernmost field	2003	SK 838 819
ELI4348	EVT	Wheelhouse Restaurant, Torksey	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the construction of an extension to the Wheelhouse Restaurant at Torksey Lock, Fenton. No archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2003	SK 8386 7799
ELI4426	EVS	Geophysical survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton	A magnetic scanning survey was undertaken on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton in advance of a proposed residential development. The aim of the survey was to gather sufficient information to establish the location and extent of any archaeological features within the development area and, if possible, to characterise the archaeology located	2003	SK 83798 81939

ELI4427	EVS	Geophysical survey on land at Littleborough Lane , Marton	A systematic magnetometry survey was undertaken on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton in advance of a proposed residential development. The aim of the survey was to gather sufficient information to establish the location and extent of any archaeological features within the development area and, if possible, to characterise the archaeology located	2003	SK 83806 81959
ELI4497	EVS	Inspection of Torksey Viaduct	Up and Under Ltd were instructed by Railway Paths to undertake an inspection and structural survey of Torksey Viaduct, Torksey, Lincolnshire. A four person roped access team attended the site and undertook the inspection and structural survey, in order to produce a record of the structure, complete with a schedule of defects. The survey produced a series of scale drawings of all elevations and plans, including elevations on internal surfaces of the structure	2003	SK 83596 79159
ELI4501	EVT	Church Street, Hemswell	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during earthmoving for the construction of a house and garage. No structural or artefactual evidence pre-dating the 19th century was found.	2003	SK 93045 90966
ELI4514	EVT	Land at the former Bishop's Palace, Stow	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during overhead cable replacement on land at the former Bishop's Palace, Stow. The watching brief monitored the excavation of postholes and supporting trenches. The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil layers; variations in the subsoil thickness across the site appear to be associated with the earthwork remains. The investigation identified no archaeological features	2003	SK 86581 80975
ELI4621	EVT	Church End Farm, Stow	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to farm buildings at Church End Farm, Stow. No archaeological remains were observed during the watching brief	2003	SK 88119 82000
ELI5070	EVS	Magnetometry survey of the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Gas Pipeline	A magnetometry survey was undertaken along a section of the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Gas pipeline	2003	SK 93084 88715
ELI5072	EVS	Magnetic susceptibility survey	A magnetic susceptibility survey was undertaken along a section of the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Gas pipeline	2003	SK 91287 88890
ELI5075	EVT	Watching Brief on the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Gas Pipeline	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction phase of a replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield, Lincolnshire	2003	SK 91287 88890
ELI5359	EVS	Hermitage Farm Barns, Church Street, Harpswell	A building survey was undertaken on Hermitage Farm Barns in Harpswell. For the purposes of the recording, the buildings are a two storey barn with a single storey manger attached to its south gable and a single storey building attached at ninety degrees to its northwest elevation	2003	SK 93643 89697
ELI7672	EVT	Watching brief on land off Main Street, Torksey	An intermittent watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of several dwellings and associated access roads and services. Significant archaeological deposits including remains of St Leonard's Priory and earlier structures as well as human inhumations. An osteological analysis was carried out on the human remains.	2003	SK 83802 78929
ELI4916	EVT	Land Adjacent to All Saints Church, 22 Church Street, Hemswell	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an extension to an existing building, on a plot of land adjacent to All Saints Church, 22 Church Street, Hemswell. No archaeological finds or features were encountered	2004	SK 92997 90924
ELI5263	EVS	Geophysical survey on land at Torksey	A resistivity survey was undertaken on a proposed residential development site at Torksey. The results concur with earlier investigations that the site contains extensive building remains and other archaeological features. It was not possible to precisely define the footprint of specific buildings	2004	SK 83814 78928
ELI5549	EVS	Building Recording of former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Sturton Road, Stow	Historic building recording was undertaken on the former Methodist Chapel, Sturton Road, Stow, prior to its conversion to a residential dwelling. Mainly a photographic survey linked to a ground plan, with external elevations and features, and internal features and fittings	2004	SK 88238 81885

ELI5538	EVS	Site visit to The Old Chapel, former Free United chapel, Glentworth	A site visit was carried out to a former Free United Methodist chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	2005	SK 94769 87900
ELI5561	EVS	Site visit to former nonconformist chapel, Maypole Street, Hemswell	A site visit was carried out to the former Primitive Methodist chapel, Maypole Street, Hemswell, as part of survey of nonconformist chapels.	2005	SK 92924 91116
ELI5562	EVS	Site visit to former Wesleyan chapel, Weldon Road, Hemswell	A site visit was carried out to the former Wesleyan chapel, Weldon Road, as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels	2005	SK 93125 90804
ELI5777	EVS	Site visit to Marton Methodist Chapel, Marton	A site visit was carried out to Marton Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	2005	SK 83978 82082
ELI5789	EVS	Site visit to former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Springthorpe	A site visit was carried out to the former Primitive Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels	2005	SK 87647 89565
ELI5790	EVS	Site visit to Methodist Chapel, Heapham	A site visit was carried out to the Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels	2005	SK 87627 88302
ELI5791	EVS	Site visit to Heapham Methodist Chapel	A site visit was made to the Wesleyan Chapel at Heapham as part of the compilation of the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest	2005	SK 87627 88302
ELI5794	EVS	Site visit to former Free United Methodist Chapel, Kexby	A site visit was carried out to the former Free United Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels	2005	SK 87317 85888
ELI5798	EVS	Site visit to former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Willingham	A site visit was carried out to the former Primitive Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels	2005	SK 87702 84613
ELI5807	EVS	Site visit to the High Street Methodist Chapel, Willingham	A site visit was carried out to the Methodist Chapel (former Wesleyan) on High Street as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	2005	SK 87510 84555
ELI5808	EVS	Site visit to former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Stow	A site visit was carried out to the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Stow as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	2005	SK 88238 81885
ELI5809	EVS	Site visit to former Sunday School, School Lane, Stow	A site visit was carried out to the former Sunday School on School Lane	2005	SK 88337 82050
ELI6025	EVS	Casual field observation on Trent bank, Torksey	A casual field observation was carried out on the bank of the Trent at Torksey. A human bone was recovered, and reported to the police (MLI57486)	2005	SK 835 783
ELI6449	EVT	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Fosssdyke Canal, Torksey	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to the Fosssdyke Canal, Torksey. The trial trenching was undertaken to assess the likely impacts of proposed flood defence improvement works on the buried archaeological resource	2005	SK 84224 77966
ELI6547	EVT	Archaeological Watching Brief at St Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at St Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow. The work monitored the excavation of a service trench through the churchyard. The watching brief revealed a sequence of graveyard soils and current topsoil. No archaeological features were identified although a small assemblage of medieval to post-medieval finds were recovered	2005	SK 87405 84515
ELI6701	EVT	Watching brief at Hall Farm, Harpswell	A watching brief was carried out during the conversion of a 19th century stable block. No archaeological finds or features were encountered during the groundworks	2005	SK 93272 89936
ELI6702	EVS	Building survey of stables at Hall Farm, Harpswell	A photographic building survey of the 19th century stables at Hall Farm was carried out prior to their conversion to residential accommodation.	2005	SK 93262 89933
ELI6833	EVT	Watching brief at Torksey Common, Hume Arms Caravan Park	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with residential development. No archaeological features were observed, but a single sherd of mid Saxon pottery was found north east of the site on a former railway embankment	2005	SK 84267 78795
ELI7380	EVT	Watching brief on land adjacent to the Fosssdyke Canal, Torksey Lock	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with flood defences. No archaeological remains were encountered (only natural and modern deposits were uncovered).	2005	SK 84226 77982

ELI6696	EVT	Kexby Rising main replacement scheme - watching brief	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks to replace a sewage pipeline. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.	2006	SK 87719 85956
ELI7025	EVS	Blacksmith's Forge and Shoe Shop, Brook Street, Hemswell	A brief photographic survey was conducted to inform proposed alterations to two stone-built outbuildings at Brook Street, Hemswell. The buildings are thought to date to the 19th century, and comprise a former blacksmith's forge with an adjacent horse shoeing house.	2006	SK 9305 9114
ELI7198	EVT	Plot 5, Torksey Common Housing Development	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new private residence on plot 5 of the Torksey Common Housing Development. No archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2006	SK 8418 7879
ELI7582	EVT	St Mary's Church, Stow	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with repairs to a blocked drain at St Mary's Church, Stow. The service trenches were contained within ground previously disturbed by the installation of existing services, and no archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2006	SK 8816 8200
ELI7898	EVS	Post excavation survey at Glentworth Hall	Following the non-archaeological excavation (ELI7897) carried out in 2001, a survey of the exposed remains was carried out in 2006	2006	SK 94358 88199
ELI8356	EVT	Plot 1, Hill Road, Springthorpe	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling on land at Plot 1, Hill Road, Springthorpe. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered	2006	SK 8763 8961
ELI8643	EVT	Electricity Cable Replacement Works at Springthorpe	A watching brief was undertaken during the installation of new pylons on the Blyton to Harpswell electricity line. A sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were revealed and no archaeological finds or features were encountered.	2006	SK 8794 9049
ELI11139	EVT	Land to the North of the Railway, Torksey	Trial trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in October 2007 on land to the north of the railway, Torksey. Late Saxon material associated with the Torksey pottery industry, a 12th to 13th century cemetery and possible building remains were revealed.	2007	SK 8376 7924
ELI7812	EVS	Geophysical survey along sections of the proposed West Burton gas pipeline route	A detailed magnetic survey was carried out along 3 sections of the proposed pipeline route. Area 1 revealed a zone of increased magnetic response that could be of archaeological significance. It may indicate the presence of industrial activity such as kilns or hearths, possibly related to the known Roman pottery kilns in the area. However, until further research is carried out this cannot be confirmed and the anomalies may represent modern material. Areas 2 and 3 revealed little other than modern agricultural practices and probable natural features, although some possible ridge and furrow was noted at the western end of Area 3 and some potential pit like features were seen although these could relate to the construction of an existing gas main. The area of potentially significant anomalies in Area 1 was included in a fieldwalking survey (ELI7813). No concentrations of finds were identified in this area, although a thin scatter of pottery was seen over the whole walked area. This material did not include any wasters, and may have originated as a manuring	2007	SK 84581 85679
ELI7831	EVS	Site Visit for the Glentham - Harpswell Mains Replacement	A site visit was undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed construction of a new water pipeline, running between the Glentham Pumping Station and Harpswell Reservoir. A single worked prehistoric flint and two sherds of medieval pottery were found on land to the north of Dog Kennel Road. Information was also received regarding the finding of Roman pottery sherds in the same area, and an Anglo-Saxon skilket, found on land to the west of Harpswell Reservoir	2007	SK 9665 8951
ELI7900	EVS	Building survey of barn and outbuildings at Low Farm, Hemswell	A photographic record of these buildings prior to their conversion was produced by Mr R Giles	2007	SK 92550 91050

ELI8373	EVS	Resistivity survey on land off Main Street, Torksey	Fluxgate gradiometer and resistivity surveys were undertaken on land at Torksey. The resistivity survey detected probable structural remains in the western half of the site. The survey did not define the precise footprint of a building, although it is possible that a number of anomalies indicate in-situ walls	2007	SK 83754 78967
ELI8539	EVS	Magnetometry survey on land off Main Street, Torksey	Fluxgate gradiometer and resistivity surveys were undertaken on land at Torksey. The gradiometer survey failed to produce evidence of archaeological activity	2007	SK 83754 78964
ELI8688	EVS	Geophysical survey on land to the north of the railway, Torksey	A geophysical survey of this site was carried out prior to proposed extension of storage facilities. The survey was inconclusive and did not identify any features likely to be of archaeological origin. [Note - we do not have a report for this event, this record is based on information given in the trial trenching report.]	2007	SK 83635 79508
ELI8689	EVT	Archaeological evaluation on land to the north of the railway, Torksey	Five trial trenches (2% of the site area) were excavated in advance of proposed extension to storage facilities. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered	2007	SK 83635 79508
ENT4300	EVP	Cottam Wind Farm, Nottinghamshire, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment & Field walkover	This report results from work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd (CAP) The work carried out consisted of a desk based assessment and a field walkover survey in advance of proposed construction of 12 wind turbines at Cottam in Nottinghamshire The desk-based assessment includes a map regression, photographic evidence site plans and field walk results. A buffer zone an area of 3.5km around the site was taken into consideration.	2007	SK 80398 80979
ELI10931	EVT	Archaeological monitoring and recording at a southern extension to No.3 Abbey Park, Torksey	Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during excavation for a house extension by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services in October 2009. No archaeological features were revealed. Finds dating from the late Saxon period through to the modern day were found within an area of redeposition.	2009	SK 8380 7895
ELI9317	EVT	Watching brief on land north of School Lane, Springthorpe	A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a single foundation trench for a proposed dwelling. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered.	2009	SK 8750 8979
ELI10110	EVS	Site visit, Torksey Lock	A site visit was undertaken by the Historic Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council in March 2010. Both adult and juvenile human remains were identified (MLI97633)	2010	SK 8355 7830
ELI10983	EVT	Archaeological evaluation at Little London, Torksey Lock	Archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at Little London, Torksey Lock in December 2010. Undated features were revealed along with Roman to post medieval pottery and tile which was within the stratigraphic layer above the features	2010	SK 83825 77866
ELI11045	EVS	Photographic Recording of the Wesleyan Chapel, Heapham	A photographic recording of the Wesleyan Chapel and attached outbuildings, Common Lane, Heapham was undertaken in December 2010 by the Developer prior to conversion.	2010	SK 87626 88302
ELI11140	EVT	Land off Main Street, Torksey	A single trial trench was excavated to inform proposed development of land off Main Street, Torksey. A late Saxon pit containing pottery and animal bone was revealed, along with post-medieval activity.	2011	SK 8371 7925
ELI11166	EVT	Test pit excavated at 4 Sand Lane, Torksey	A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated at 4 Sand Lane, Torksey by the University of Sheffield on the 4th July 2011. A large amount of Anglo-Saxon to post medieval pottery and a copper alloy belt fitting was revealed. Painted possibly medieval glass and medieval tile, suggesting a high status building existed nearby was also found	2011	SK 83802 78701
ELI11167	EVT	Test pit excavated at 2 Castlebank, Torksey	A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated at 2 Castlebank, Torksey by the University of Sheffield on the 5th July 2011. A large amount of 13th to 20th century pottery and animal bone and teeth was revealed.	2011	SK 83677 78778
ELI11168	EVT	Test pit excavated at Sycamore Quay, Torksey	A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated at 2 Castlebank, Torksey by the University of Sheffield on the 6th July 2011. A dog skull, a sherd of late 18th to 20th century pottery and a fragment of ceramic building material dating from sometime after the 18th century was revealed.	2011	SK 83629 78831

ELI11169	EVT	Test pit excavated at The Lock House, Torksey	A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated at The Lock House, Torksey by the University of Sheffield on the 7th July 2011. A fragment of 18th century pottery, clay pipe, a horse mandible, a sherd of Roman pottery and a sherd of 14th to 16th century pottery was revealed	2011	SK 83771 78046
ELI11170	EVT	Test pit excavated at Water's Edge, Church Lane, Torksey	A one metre by one metre test pit was excavated at Water's Edge, Church Lane, Torksey by the University of Sheffield on the 8th July 2011. 10th to 20th century pottery was revealed	2011	SK 8359 7897
ELI13004	EVS	A magnetometer survey by the Viking Torksey Project	An auger survey took place with a total of 43 assessment cores taken across the entire site.	2011	N/A
ELI11023	EVS	Historic Building Survey of Willingham Methodist Church, Willingham by Stow	A Historic Building Survey of Willingham Methodist Church, Willingham by Stow was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services in January 2012. The original building was built in 1811 but was replaced in 1885.	2012	SK 87510 84557
ELI11112	EVS	Site visit to East Farm, Normanby by Stow	A site visit to East Farm, Normanby by Stow was undertaken by the Archaeology department at Lincolnshire County Council. Some of the original farm buildings recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map are still in existence	2012	SK 88238 83089
ELI11438	EVS	Torksey Castle Building Survey	A building survey and management appraisal was conducted of the remains of the Elizabethan mansion of Torksey Castle. The survey included a full photographic survey of the ruins, along with a list of recommended repairs and schedule of works. The survey also included a full historic building assessment, conducted by FAS Heritage	2012	SK 83617 78773
ELI11466	EVT	Land at Littleborough Lane	Excavation of land to the north of Littleborough Lane, undertaken as part of a community project to reveal and examine part of a Roman settlement. A sequence of features were identified, mostly dating to the Roman period, including pits and ditched enclosures	2012	SK 8333 8229
ELI12078	EVT	Adjacent to St Peter's Church, Torksey	Archaeological monitoring was conducted after human remains were encountered during the repair of a leaking water main, on land adjacent to St Peter's Church, Torksey. Two in situ human burials were recorded, and a large quantity of disturbed human remains were recovered. The remains clearly belonged to the adjacent medieval and post-medieval graveyard, and indicate that it has been encroached upon by previous widening of the A156 (Main Street).	2012	SK 8372 7894
ELI12847	EVS	Site visit to Hemswell Court	A magnetic gradiometer survey took place in several phases as part of the Viking Torksey Project.	2012	SK 8360 8054
ELI13007	EVS	An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project in 2011	An auger survey took place about 30 cores were taken across the site. The location of a number of buried former sand dunes was recorded	2012	SK 8368 8037
ELI13008	EVS	An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project in 2012	Four test pits were dug and each excavated test pit measured 1m square. Test pits were dug by hand, stratigraphically. Each test pit was dug to a depth of 1.2m, or to the bottom of any sand deposits, whichever was encountered first. One pit was dug on one day in July 2012 the other three were dug over two days in November 2012.	2012	SK 8359 8040
ELI13009	EVT	Test pits by the Viking Torksey Project in 2012	Four test pits were dug and each excavated test pit measured 1m square. Test pits were dug by hand, stratigraphically. Each test pit was dug to a depth of 1.2m, or to the bottom of any sand deposits, whichever was encountered first. One pit was dug on one day in July 2012 the other three were dug over two days in November 2012.	2012	SK 8359 8040
ELI13010	EVT	A Trial Trench by the Viking Torksey Project	A single trench, 20m by 5m, was excavated to investigate a scatter of fragmentary human bone. Plough disturbance was very extensive and cut into the subsoil natural deposits. There were no traces of any grave cuts and all finds came from the disturbed plough soil.	2012	SK 83336 80395
ELI11471	EVT	Northern Extension to Willow Barn, No.3 Abbey Park, Torksey	Watching brief, conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the north of Willow Barn, No. 3 Abbey Park, Torksey. No archaeological features or finds were recorded during this scheme of monitoring	2013	SK 8380 7896

ELI11495	EVS	Poplar Farm, Stow Park Road, Marton	A programme of historic building recording was conducted to inform the proposed demolition and replacement of the farmhouse and farm buildings at Poplar Farm, off Stow Park Road, Marton. Works to demolish the structures had already begun before the recording could commence, and parts of the structures could not be investigated in detail, particularly the main farmhouse. The main buildings on the site are thought to have been constructed together, as part of the late 19th century 'High Farming' movement.	2013	SK 8463 8150
ELI13011	EVT	A Trial Trench by the Viking Torksey Project in 2013	A trench was excavated by the Viking Torksey Project to investigate a cluster of magnetometer anomalies in a curvilinear alignment that were interpreted as probable archaeological features. Pottery from the Roman to the post medieval period was found but no archaeological features were identified MLI118779,125067,125072,125073	2013	SK 83550 79828
ELI13511	EVS	Land at Torksey Lock	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted to inform development on land at Torksey Lock. An area measuring c.3.5ha was surveyed. The survey revealed what appear to be linear and curvilinear buried ditches, as well as the northern part of a rectilinear Enclosure. A cluster of pits were also identified which may have relate to industrial activity, such as kilns	2014	SK 8390 7762
ELI12243	EVS	Site Visit to Torksey Lock	A site visit was undertaken by Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team after human remains were exposed by badger disturbance at Torksey Lock. The remains included long bones from at least 3 (and probably more) individuals, and were from adults, juveniles and infants. The assemblage included a largely complete female skull, and several pelvis bones, one of which could be identified as female (MLI97633)	2015	SK 8355 7830
ELI12756	EVS	Land off the A156, Torksey Lock, Fenton	A site visit was undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed construction of holiday accommodation and commercial buildings on land off the A156, Torksey Lock, Fenton. A scatter of unstratified Roman pottery was identified at the south-eastern end of the proposed development site	2015	SK 8390 7762
ELI12794	EVT	The Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey	A programme of historic building recording was conducted to inform the proposed conversion to residential use of parts of the outbuildings to the former Castle Inn, at Station Road, Torksey. The surveyed buildings formed part of a mid 19th century smallholding that was converted to a public house soon after its establishment.	2015	SK 84127 79115
ELI13512	EVT	Land at Torksey Lock	A programme of trial trenching was undertaken on land at Torksey Lock, prior to development of the site. Sixteen trenches were excavated, each measuring 20m x 2m. A series of ditches, gullies and pits which relate to the features recorded during an earlier magnetometry survey were identified. The features contained Roman pottery from the 2nd-4th centuries, though some residual Iron Age pottery was also recovered. An area of late Roman domestic activity was also identified as a large assemblage of pottery was recovered from a layer sealing the earlier enclosure. Finds on the site also included animal bone fragments and cereal grains. The features are likely to be of agricultural origin, and indicate a nearby domestic settlement. The abundant Roman pottery is likely to be associated with the Roman kilns to the north of the site which were excavated in the 1930s.	2015	SK 8390 7762
ELI12750	EVS	Land off Stow Park Road, Marton	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted to inform proposed residential development on land off Stow Park Road, Marton. Strong magnetic anomalies, clearly associated with modern services and agricultural activity were recorded, along with traces of probable medieval ridge and furrow, and an area of probable quarrying of unknown date. A heritage assessment of the proposed development site was completed prior to the commencement of the geophysical survey (see SLI15568).	2016	SK 8444 8199

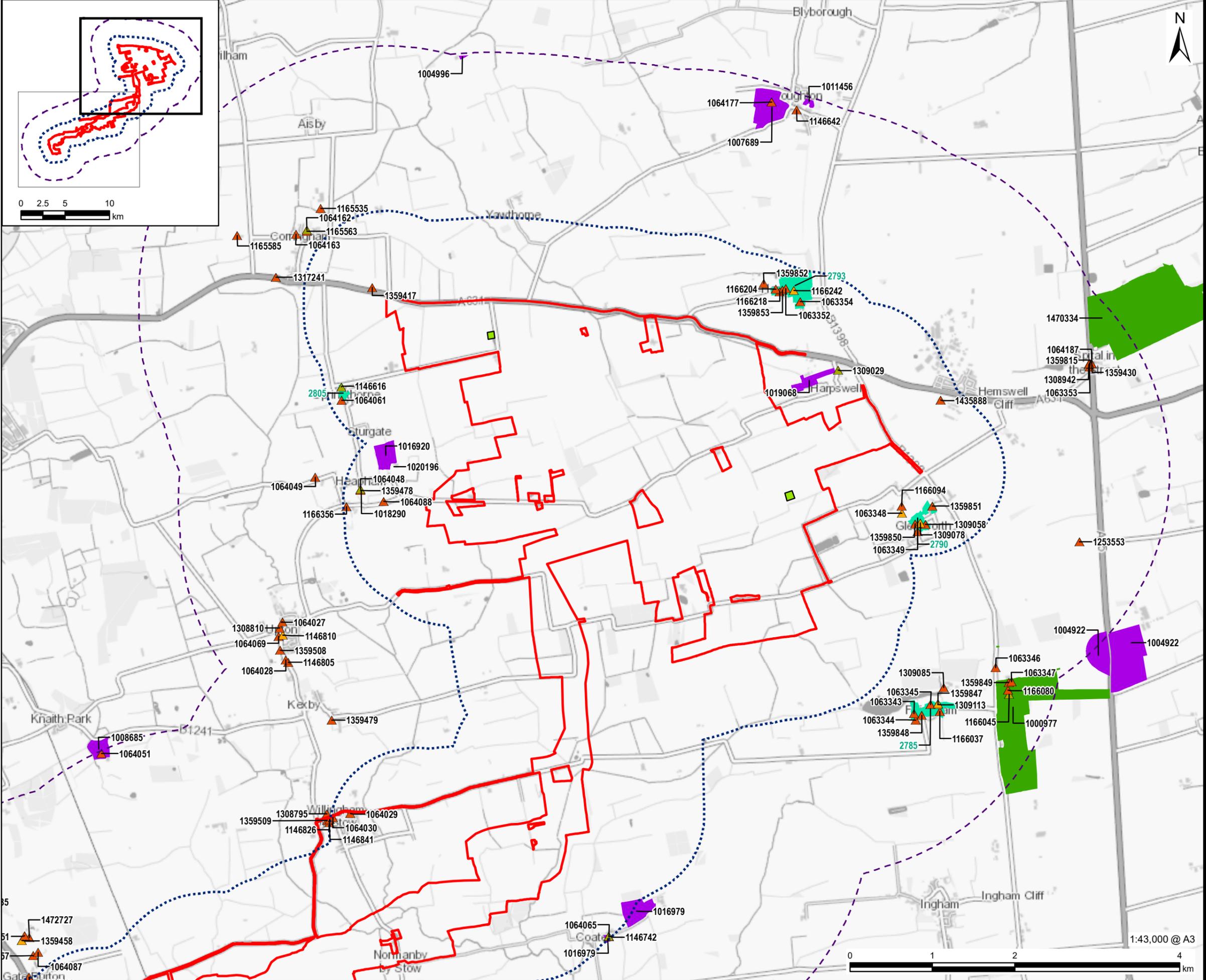
ELI12761	EVS	Lowfield Farm, Kexby Road, Glentworth	A programme of historic building recording was conducted to inform the proposed conversion to housing of a range of traditional farm buildings at Lowfield Farm, Kexby Road, Glentworth. The surveyed buildings likely date to the mid 19th century, and comprise a single-storey barn or chaff house, a two-storey cart shed with granary above, and parts of what was a former stable block. The buildings have been subject to much alteration, including the blocking of many of the original doors and windows, and the addition of large modern sheds.	2016	SK 9047 8731
ELI12767	EVS	Land off Harpswell Lane (A631), Hemswell Cliff	A magnetometry survey was conducted to inform proposed residential development on land off Harpswell Lane (A631), Hemswell Cliff. A single linear magnetic anomaly, thought to represent the remains of a former field boundary ditch of uncertain date, was the only archaeological feature identified.	2016	SK 9526 8953
ELI12800	EVT	Land North of Stow Park Road, Marton	Ten trial trenches were excavated to inform proposed residential development on land to the north of Stow Park Road, Marton. The only features identified related to recent agricultural activity, and no archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered, although a single, redeposited and quite abraded sherd of either Roman or medieval pottery was recovered	2016	SK 8444 8199
ELI13043	EVT	9B Ingham Road, Stow	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling on land at 9B Ingham Road, Stow. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered	2017	SK 8862 8209
ELI13484	EVT	Land at 36 Church Street, Glentworth	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling adjacent to 36 Church Street, Glentworth. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2017	SK 9454 8820
ELI13166	EVT	The Barn, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey	A site visit was carried out prior to the proposed conversion of the former barn or storage building in the Castle Inn complex, Torksey. This was done to provide information on the impact of the conversion to the surrounding buildings.	2018	SK 84142 79120
ELI13206	EVT	Land at Stow Park Road, Stow	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for new residential development on land south of Stow Park Road, Stow. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered, although three redeposited sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from the plough soil.	2018	SK 8801 8186
ELI13210	EVS	Outbuilding Behind 6 Sturton Road, Stow	Photographic recording was conducted prior to the demolition of an outbuilding to the rear of 6 Sturton Road, Stow. The building is a single story brick structure of probable 19th century date, with a pitched roof covered with corrugated asbestos or concrete sheeting	2018	SK 88218 81882
ELI13347	EVT	Land at 9A Ingham Road, Stow	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of three new residential dwellings on land at 9A Ingham Road, Stow. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2018	SK 8840 8201
ELI13303	EVT	Charolands Camp Site, Ingham Road, Stow	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling on land at the Charolands Camp Site, Ingham Road, Stow. No archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were encountered, although an extra layer was noted in the stratigraphy on the southern part of the site. It was thought likely that this layer represented the fill of a natural depression or low lying area of land, although a connection to the remains of the shrunken medieval village of Stow could not be entirely discounted.	2019	SK 8854 8206
ELI13524	EVT	Plot 2, Land Adjacent to 2 Church Street, Glentworth	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling on Plot 2 of land adjacent to 2 Church Street, Glentworth. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2021	SK 9463 8793

ELI13545	EVT	Land to the Rear of 12 Weldon Road, Hemswell	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new bungalow and attached garage on land to the rear of 12 Weldon Road, Hemswell. A series of modern and late post-medieval land drains were noted, but no archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were encountered	2021	SK 9306 9084
ELI13580	EVT	Plot 1, Land Adjacent to 2 Church Street, Glentworth	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling on Plot 1 of land adjacent to 2 Church Street, Glentworth. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2021	SK 9462 8792
ELI13589	EVS	Former Smithy Building, St George's Hill, Glentworth	A programme of historic building recording of a former smithy building at St George's Hill, Glentworth, was conducted prior to proposed incorporation of the building as part of a new residential dwelling. Two site visits were undertaken as part of the survey. The former smithy is of at least 19th century origin and possibly earlier. It was marked as a 'Smithy' by a map in the late 19th century, though the building may have been in use as such earlier. There were significant internal 20th century alterations, including the addition of a mezzanine floor and new ground floor office or store. By the time of the site visit, there were few original internal features which remained, though the location of the vertical brick chimney breast on the north wall may suggest the presence of a former furnace, replaced by a conventional fireplace. A photographic record was made of the exterior and interior.	2021	SK 9465 8827
ELI630	EVT	Excavations at Torksey 1960-62	Annual summer excavations by Nottingham University at Torksey under the directorship of Maurice Barley. Kilns 1 and 2 identified	1960-1962	SK 8363 7817
ELI631	EVS	Magnetometer survey at Fosse Dyke Field, Torksey	A proton magnetometer survey over a field near the Fosse Dyke which identified two kilns prior to excavation work	1960-1962	SK 8375 7833
ELI632	EVS	Resistivity survey at Fosse Dyke Field, Torksey	A resistivity survey was carried out over two fields south west of Torksey village prior to excavations.	1960-1962	SK 8374 7833
ELI633	EVS	Field walking south of Torksey	Field walking over fields to the south of Torksey was undertaken to explore the extent of the medieval town	1960-1962	SK 837 782
ELI634	EVT	Excavations at Torksey	Excavations following from the 1960-62 work carried out in Mrs Wickens' Close and adjacent areas. A further 5 kilns identified numbered 3 to 7	1963-1968	SK 8375 7865
ELI13365	EVS	Field Walking at the Romano-British Settlement Site, Till Bridge Lane	A systematic programme of field walking was conducted on part of the Romano-British settlement site to the north-west of Marton, as part of a private research project. A large quantity of Roman pottery was collected including fragments of Samian pottery from Gaul, wine flagons and amphorae (large pottery vessels for storage), Parisian ware, Dales ware, shell-gritted ware, grey ware and colour-coat wares. Fragments of pottery presses used in cheese making and spindle whorls for weaving were also found. Finds of copper and iron slag indicates that metal-working took place here, but probably not on a large scale. Bronze objects such as cosmetic implements have also been recovered from the fields as well as many brooches and rings.	1993-1995	SK 8339 8229
ELI13366	EVS	Geophysical Survey at the Romano-British Settlement Site and Fort, Till Bridge Lane	A magnetometry survey was conducted on parts of the Roman fort and Romano-British settlement site to the north-west of Marton, as part of a private research project. The survey recorded large parts of the ditched enclosure surrounding the Roman fort, with clear gaps for the gateways visible. Survey of the interior of the fort was less conclusive, with no clearly defined internal features discernible. The survey also recorded a large number of curvilinear magnetic anomalies across the settlement area, thought to represent the remains of several ditched droveways, and many enclosures, pits and property boundaries	1995-1996	SK 8346 8223

ELI2900	EVT	Overhead Line Rebuild, Torksey - Newton on Trent	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with rebuilding of parts of an overhead electricity line running between Torksey and Newton-on-Trent. A possible Romano-British occupation deposit was recorded in the area to the south of Fenton, from which a small Roman coin was recovered. Redeposited finds of Roman and medieval pottery were also recovered from the vicinity.	2000-2001	SK 8381 7658
ELI13599	EVT	Land at Little London Park, Torksey Lock	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the installation of new services at Little London Park, Torksey Lock. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2018-2019	SK 8382 7787
ENT2281	EVS	FIELD OBSERVATION AT RAMPTON	Moat at Rampton	Undated	SK 8155 7855
ENT3030	EVS	CASUAL FIND FROM LANEHAM	PREHISTORIC FLINTS FROM LANEHAM	Undated	SK 827 788
ENT3434	EVS	FIELD WALKING FINDS FROM NORTH LEVERTON	ROMAN POTTERY FROM NORTH LEVERTON	Undated	SK 810 813
ENT3435	EVS	FIELD WALKING FINDS FROM SOUTH LEVERTON	ROMAN FINDS FROM SOUTH LEVERTON	Undated	SK 809 810

Appendix B: Figures

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PROJECT
Tillbridge Solar

CLIENT
Tillbridge Solar Limited

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

LEGEND

- Scheme Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Substation
- Conservation Area
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II*
- II

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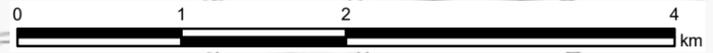
ISSUE PURPOSE
PEI Report

PROJECT NUMBER
60677969

FIGURE TITLE
Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 1A

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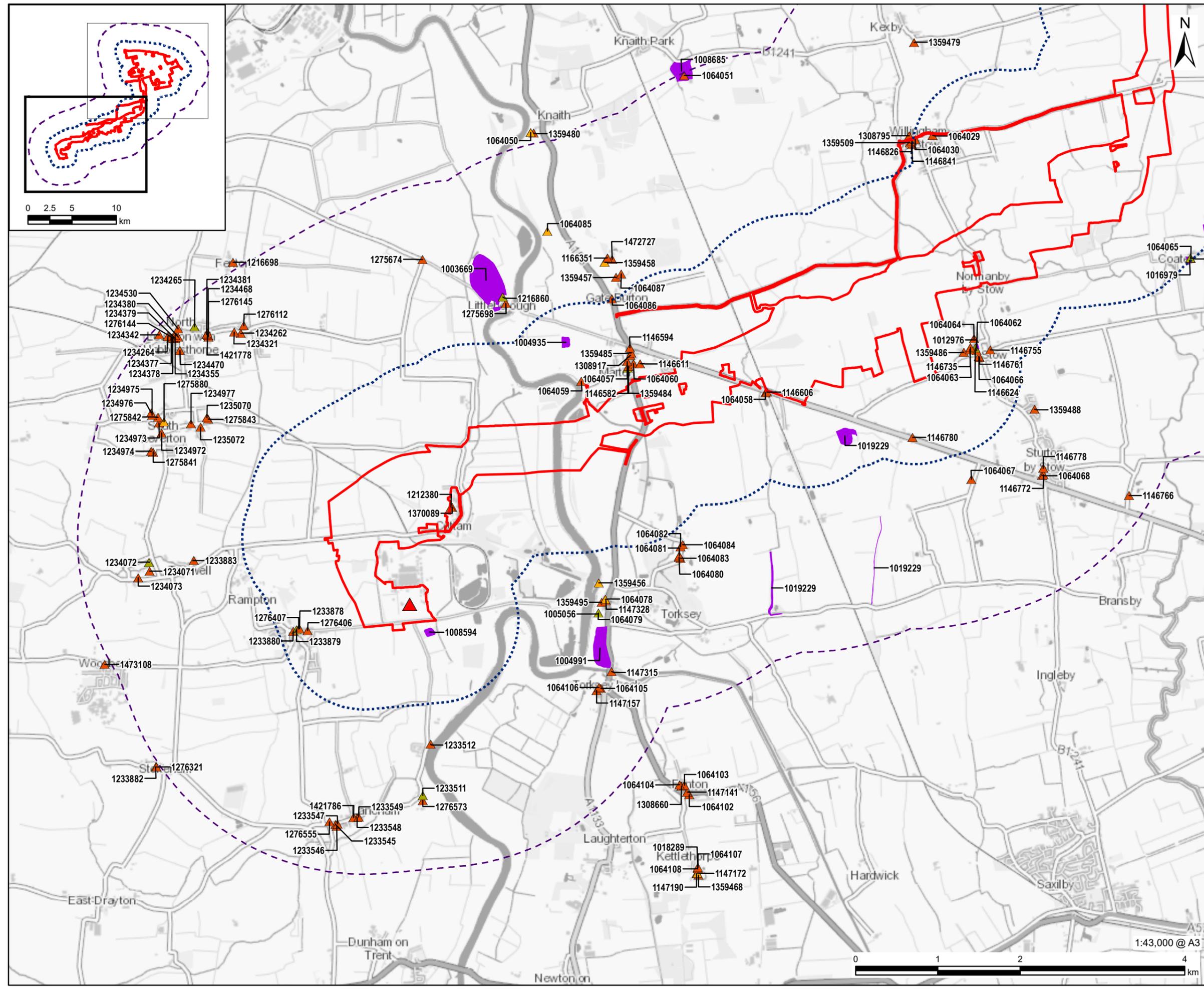
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Aldgate Tower
2, Leman Street
London, E1 8FA
United Kingdom
T +44-0207-645-2000

LEGEND

- Scheme Boundary
- ▲ Cottam Power Station
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building (Grade)

- ▲ I
- ▲ II*
- ▲ II



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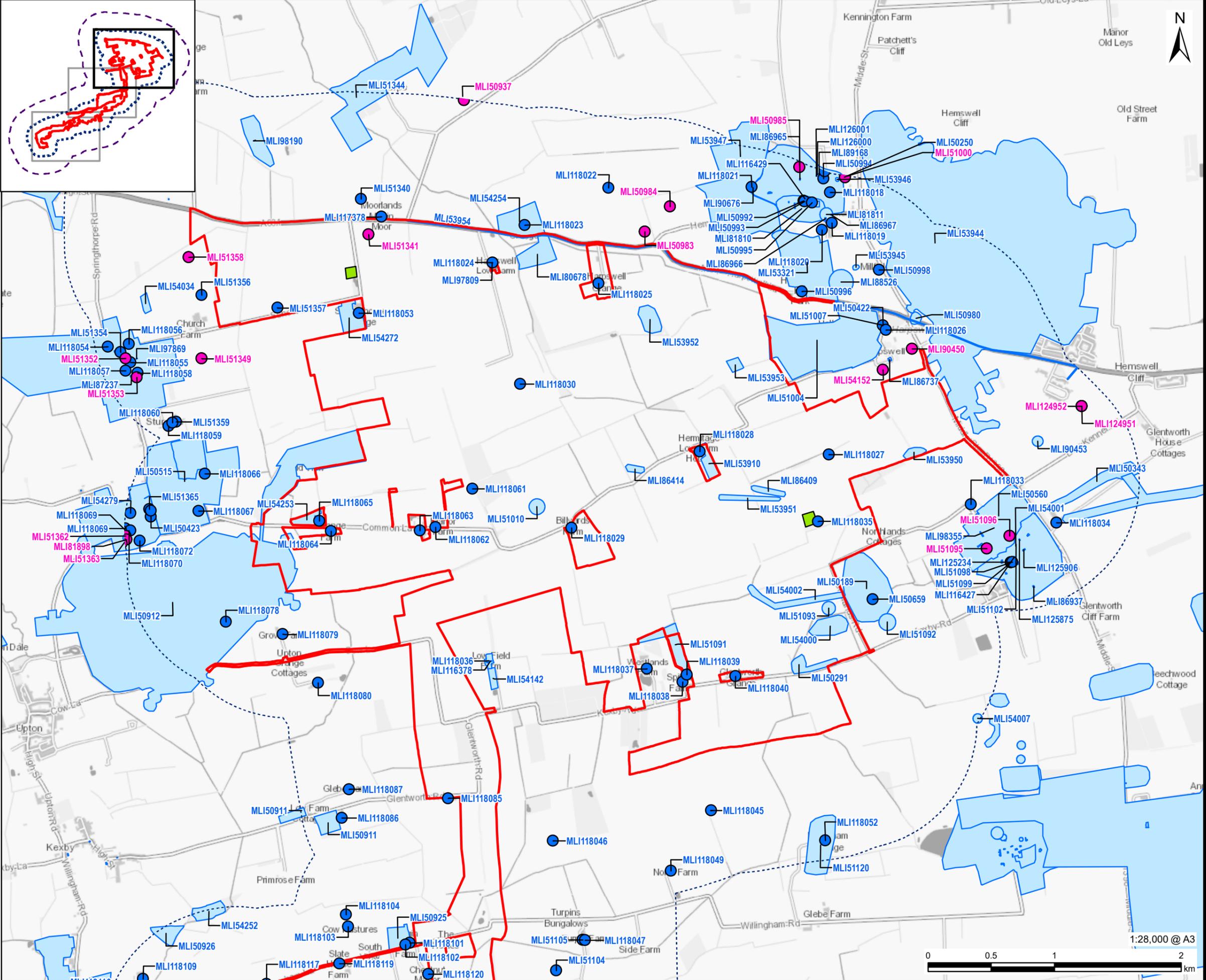
ISSUE PURPOSE
PEI Report

PROJECT NUMBER
60677969

FIGURE TITLE
Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 1B

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PROJECT
Tillbridge Solar

CLIENT
Tillbridge Solar Limited

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

LEGEND
Scheme Boundary
1km Buffer
3km Buffer
Substation
Find Spot
HER Monument - Point
HER Monument - Line
HER Monument - Polygon

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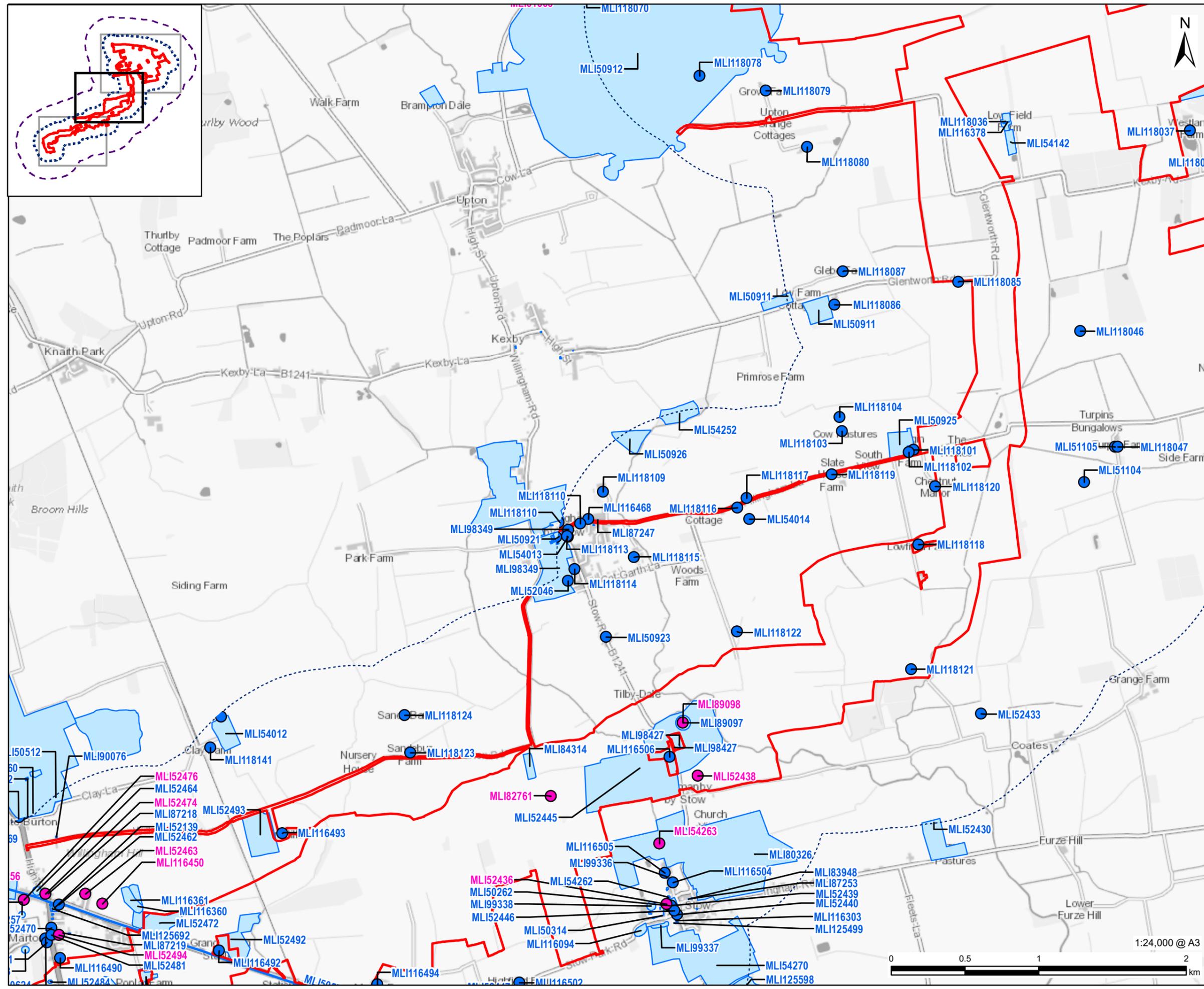
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Non-Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2A

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CLIENT
Tillbridge Solar Limited

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

LEGEND

- Scheme Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Find Spot
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Polygon

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FIGURE TITLE
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FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2B

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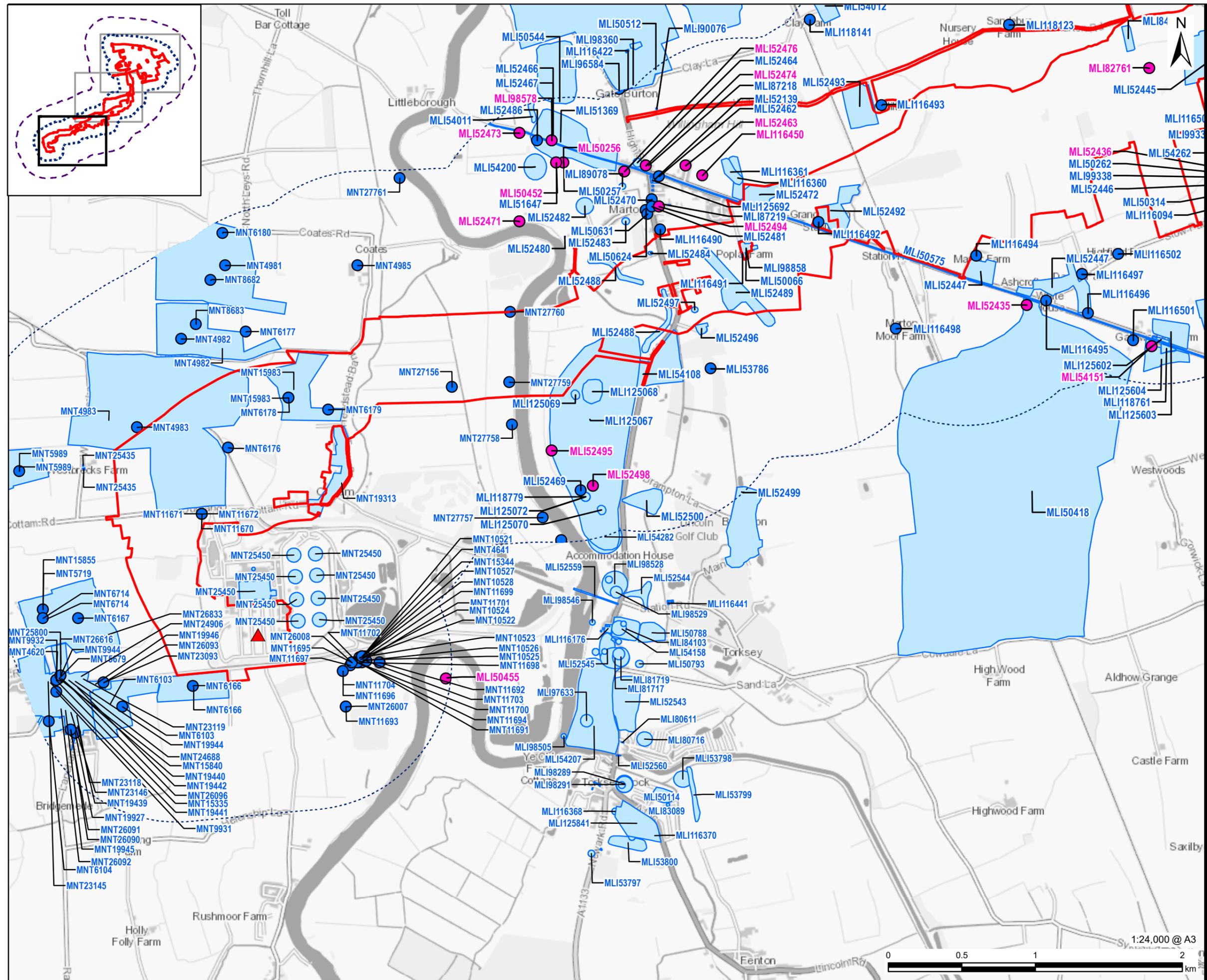


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Tillbridge Solar

CLIENT
Tillbridge Solar Limited

CONSULTANT
Aldgate Tower
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London, E1 8FA
United Kingdom
T +44-0207-645-2000

LEGEND



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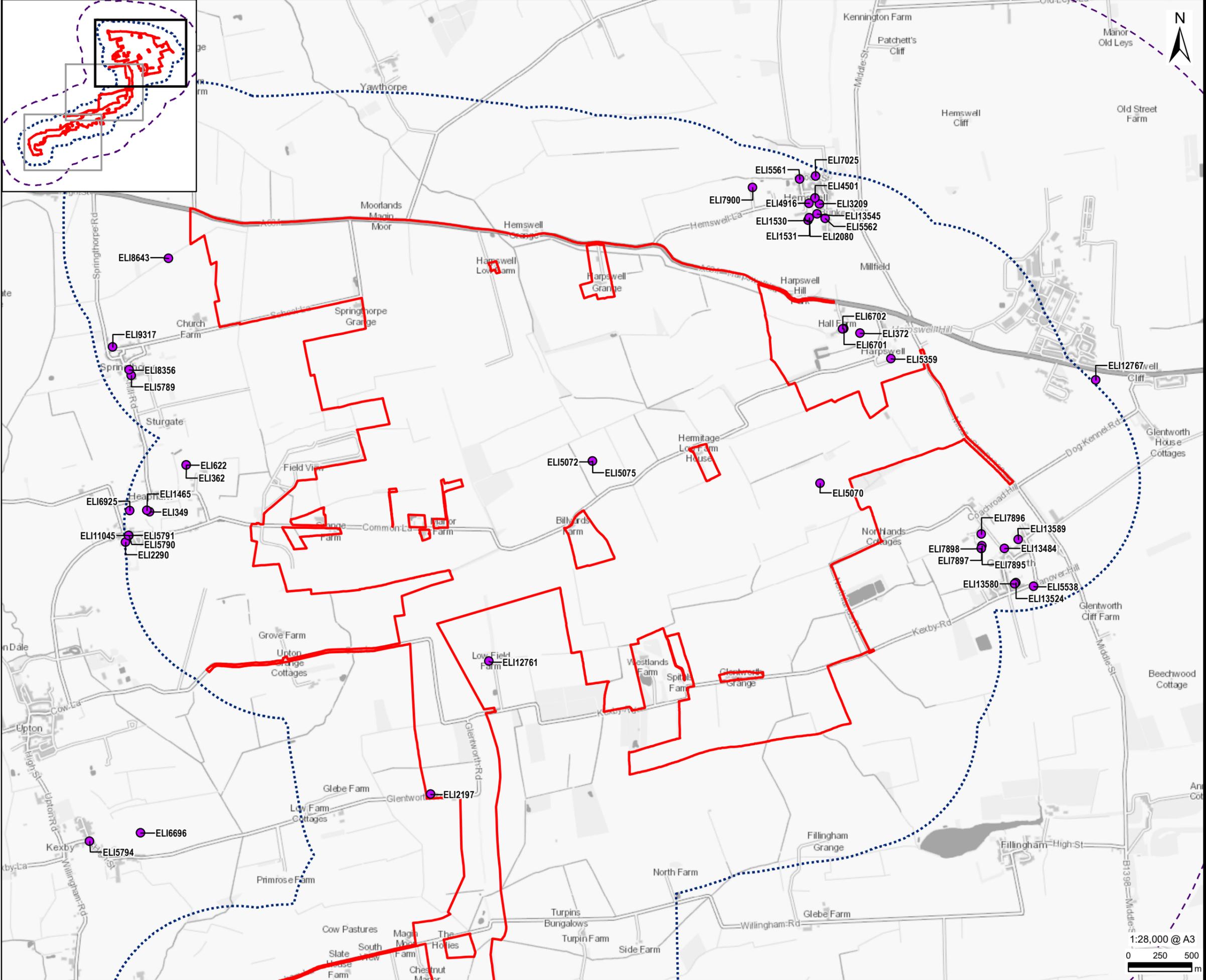
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FIGURE TITLE
Non-Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2C



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Tillbridge Solar

CLIENT
Tillbridge Solar Limited

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

LEGEND
[Red outline] Scheme Boundary
[Purple dot] Archaeological Event
[Blue dotted line] 1km Buffer
[Purple dashed line] 3km Buffer

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ISSUE PURPOSE
PEI Report
PROJECT NUMBER
60677969

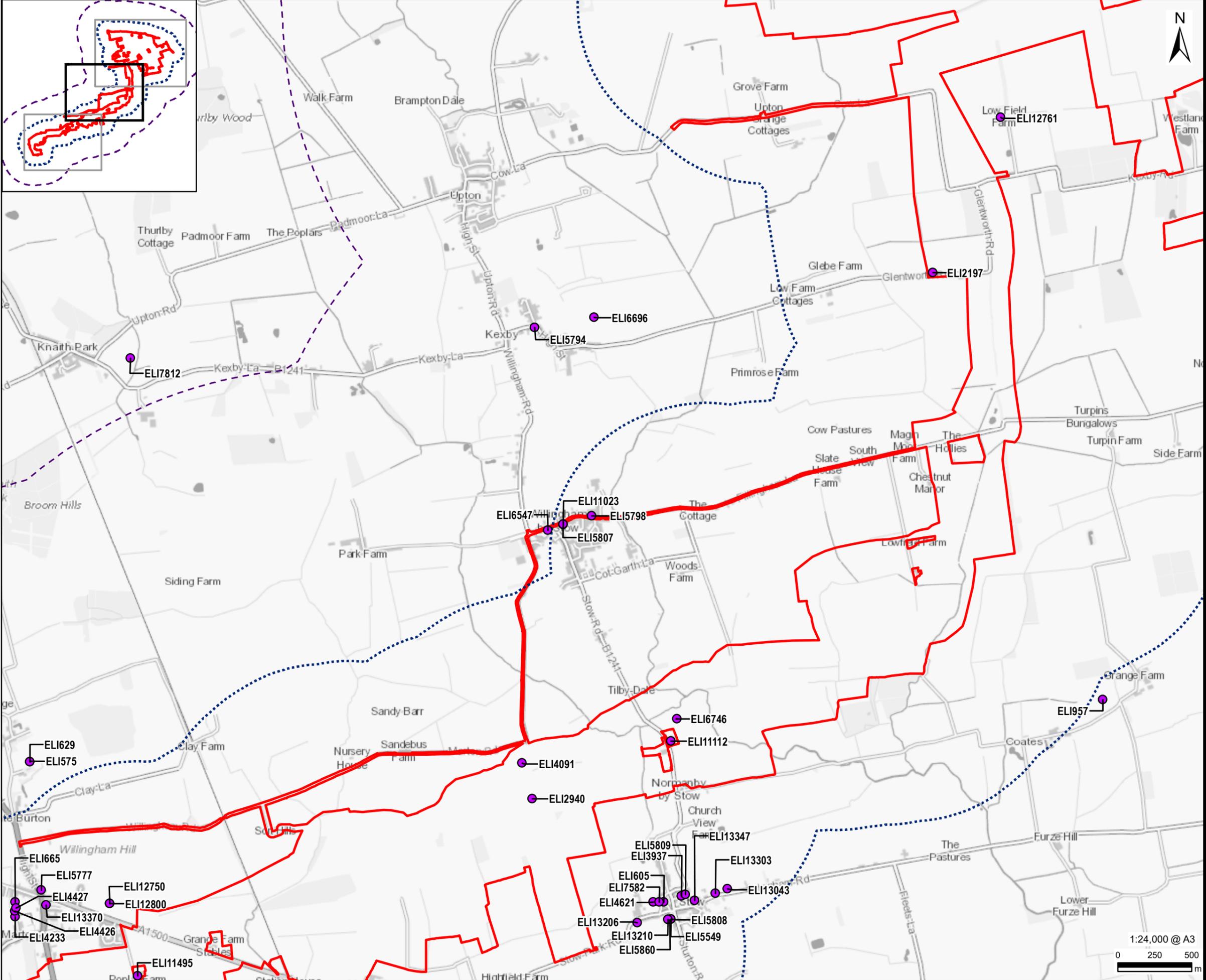
FIGURE TITLE
Archaeological Events

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3A

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PROJECT
Tillbridge Solar

CLIENT
Tillbridge Solar Limited

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

LEGEND
[Red outline] Scheme Boundary
[Purple dot] Archaeological Event
[Blue dotted line] 1km Buffer
[Purple dotted line] 3km Buffer

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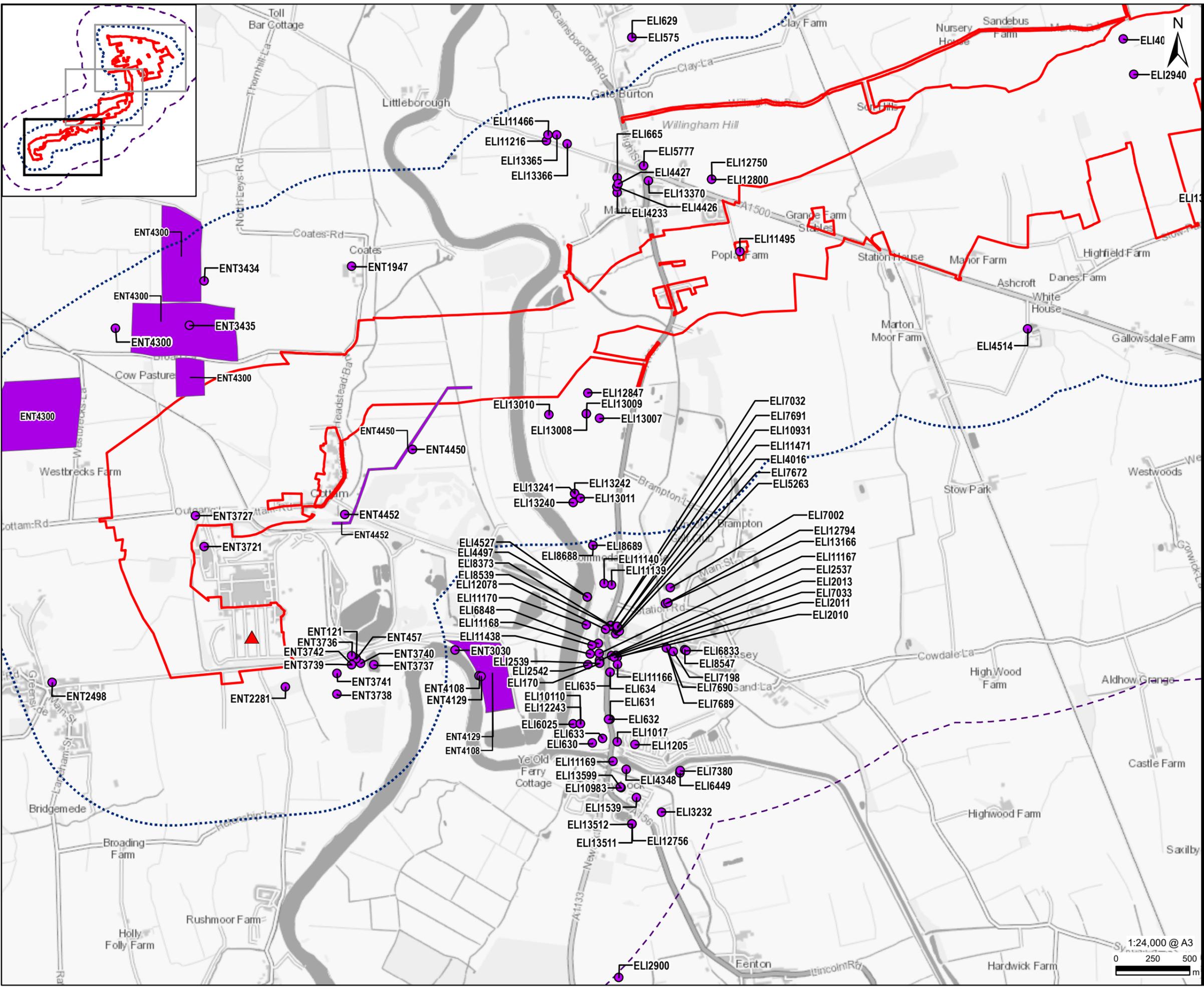
ISSUE PURPOSE
PEI Report
PROJECT NUMBER
60677969

FIGURE TITLE
Archaeological Events

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3B



Revision: 0 Drawn: LL Checked: DH Approved: ST Date: 2023-03-23
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AECOM

PROJECT
Tillbridge Solar

CLIENT
Tillbridge Solar Limited

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

LEGEND

- Scheme Boundary
- Cottam Power Station
- Archaeological Event
- Archaeological Event (Polygon)
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer

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PEI Report

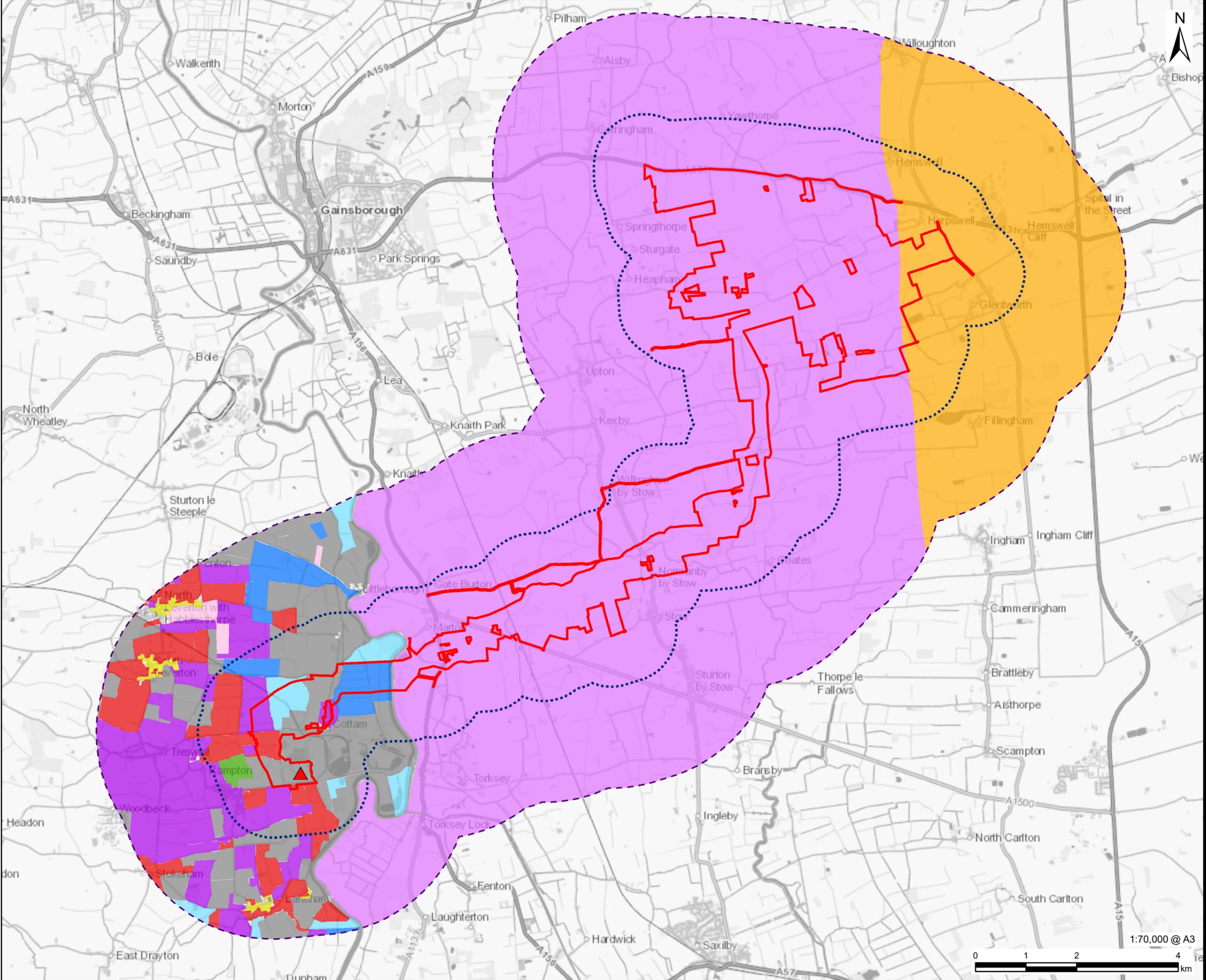
PROJECT NUMBER
60677969

FIGURE TITLE
Archaeological Events

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3C

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PROJECT

Tillbridge Solar

CLIENT

Tillbridge Solar Limited

CONSULTANT

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

LEGEND

- Scheme Boundary
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- ▲ Cottam Power Station

Historic Landscape Characterisation (Notts) - Type

- Irregular Geometric Field Patterns
- Major Historic Settlement
- Parks and Gardens
- Patterns Reflecting Open Fields
- Patterns of Fossilised Open Fields
- Regularly laid out large geometric field patterns
- Semi-regular field patterns
- Urban areas

Historic Landscape Characterisation (Lincs) - Type

- The Northern Cliff
- The Trent Valley

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ISSUE PURPOSE

PEI Report

PROJECT NUMBER

60677969

FIGURE TITLE

Historic Landscape Character

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4

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Figure 5: 1838 Springthorpe Tithe Map



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Figure 6: 1842 Glentworth Tithe Map



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Figure 7: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey, Six Inch Map – Extract from Lincolnshire Sheets XLIV.NW and XLIV.SW



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Figure 8: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey, Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XXXV.SE



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Figure 9: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XLII.NE



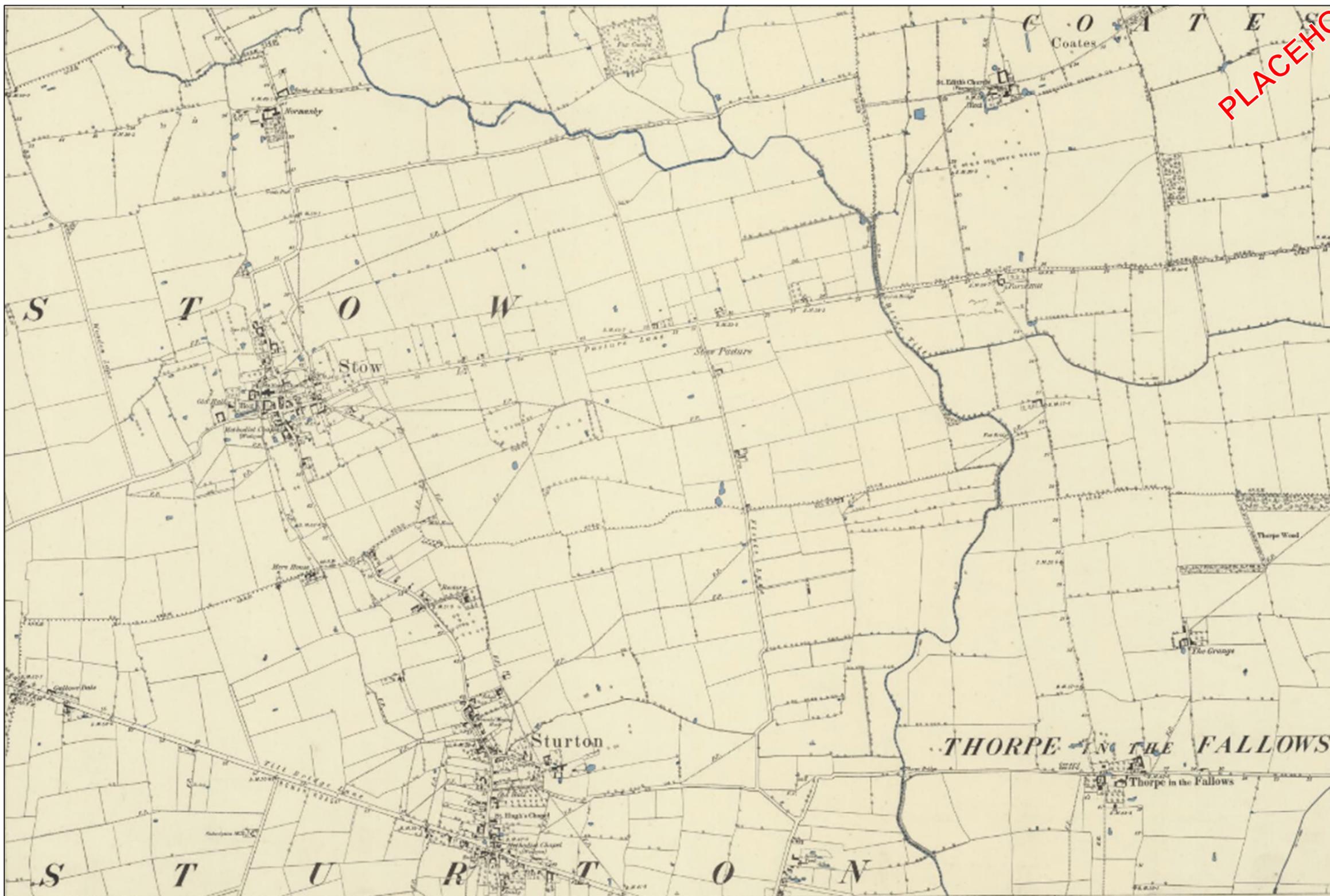
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Figure 10: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.NE



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Figure 11: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.SE



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Figure 12: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.SW



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Figure 13: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet X.NE



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Figure 14: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet XV.NE



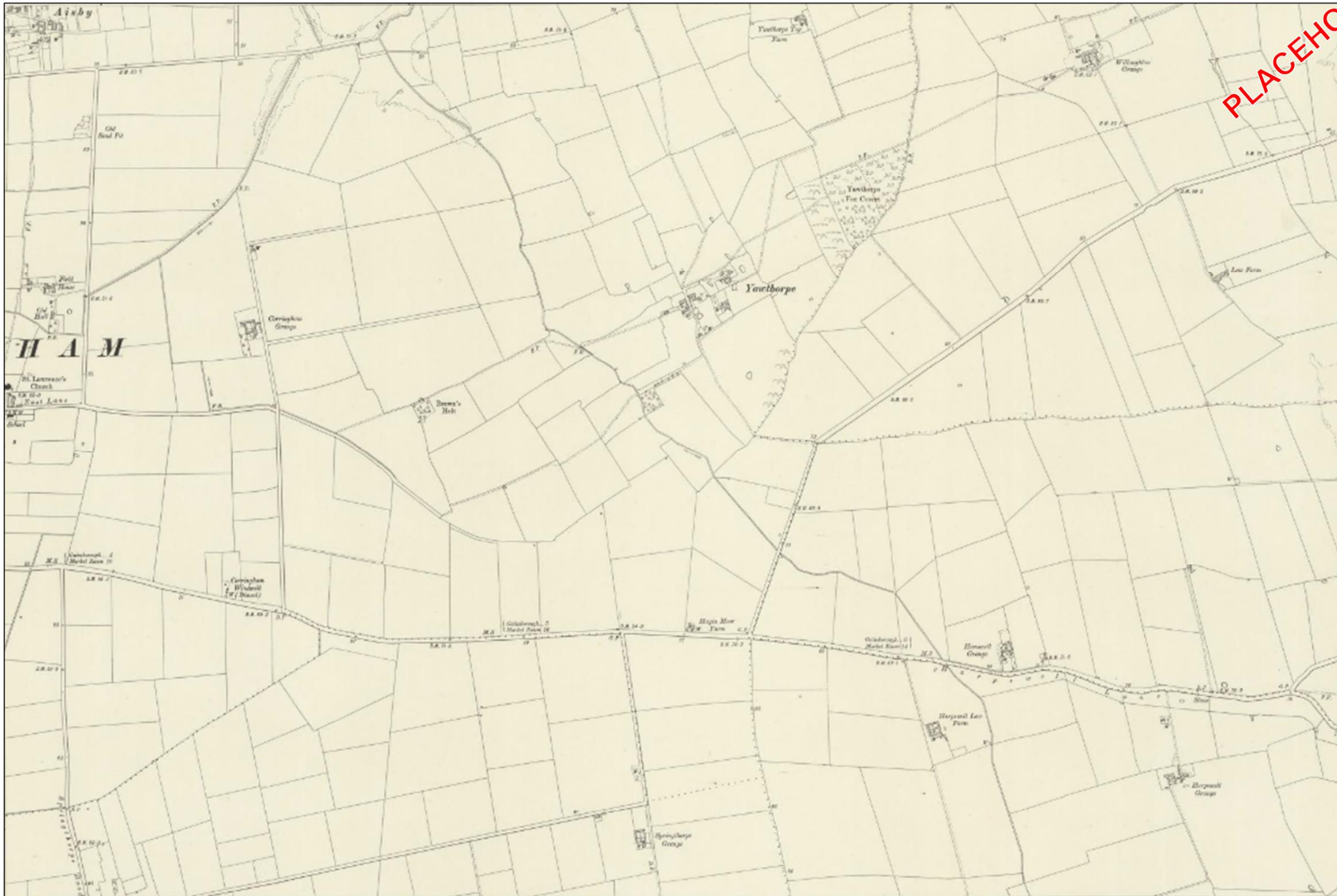
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Figure 15: 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XLIV.NW



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Figure 17: 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XLIII.NE



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Figure 18: 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XLIII.SE



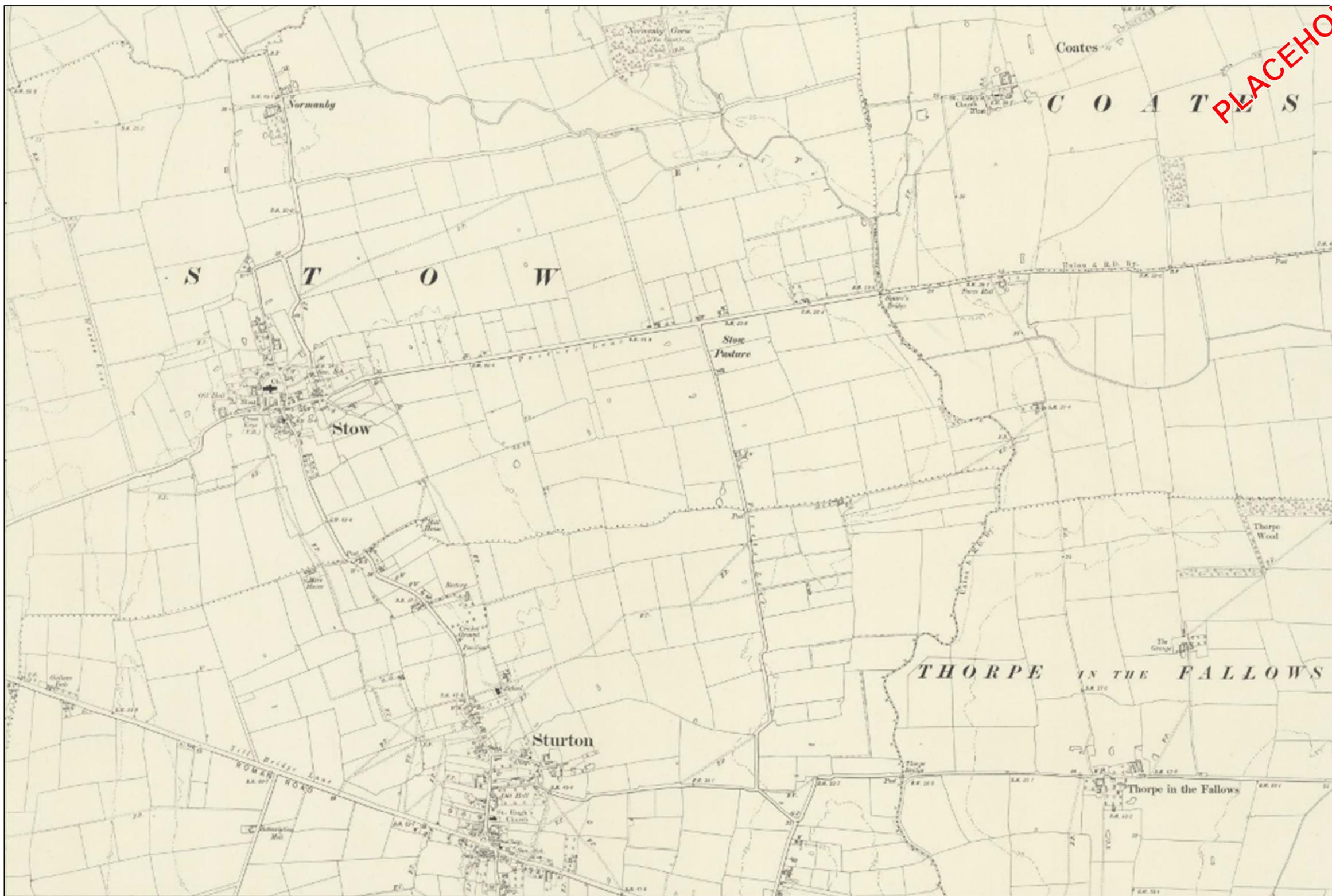
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Figure 19: 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.NE



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Figure 20: 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.SE



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Figure 21: 1906 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.SW



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Figure 22: 1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet X.SE



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Figure 23: 1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet XV.NE



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Appendix C: Site Walkover Photos



Plate 1 View west from Middle Street overlooking the Principal Site



Plate 2 View north along Middle Street towards Hemswell



Plate 3 View southwest towards the Principal Site overlooking Hemswell

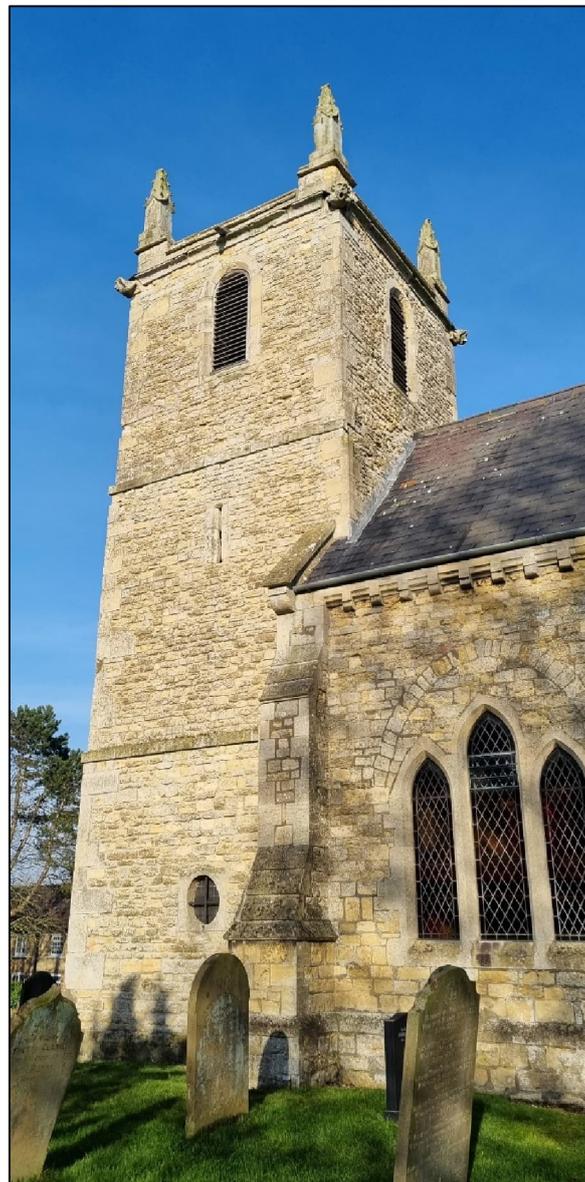


Plate 4 All Saints Church, Hemswell



Plate 5 St Chads Church, Harpswell



Plate 6 View west from St Chad's Church towards the Harpswell Schedule Monument



Plate 7 View of the earthworks of the Harpswell schedule monument, looking west



Plate 8 View southwest towards the moat and island, Harpswell



Plate 9 View west from the Harpswell scheduled monument towards the Principal Site

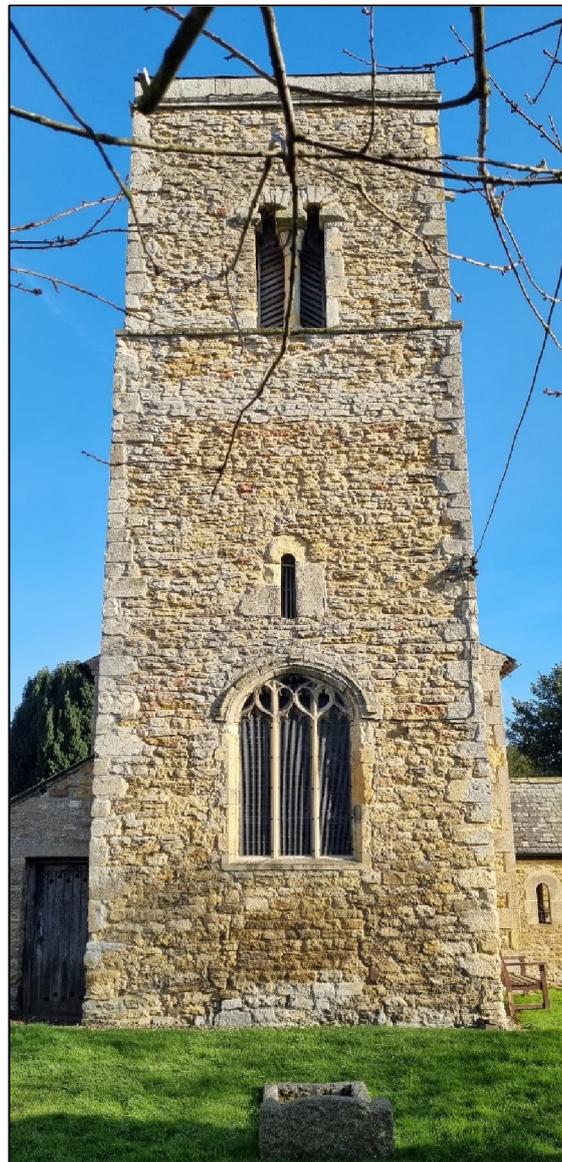


Plate 10 St Michael's Church Glentworth



Plate 11 View of the rear elevation of Glentworth Hall



Plate 12 View west from the lawn at Glentworth Hall towards the Principal Site



Plate 13 View of the moated manorial complex scheduled monument Heapham, looking northwest



Plate 14 View of the moated manorial complex scheduled monument Heapham, looking northeast towards the Principal Site



Plate 15 Church of St Lawrence and St George, Springthorpe



Plate 16 St Mary's Church, Stow, looking northwest



Plate 17 View northeast from the edge of St Mary's churchyard Stow towards the Cable Route Corridor



Plate 18 Grade II listed signal box at Stow Park, looking southeast

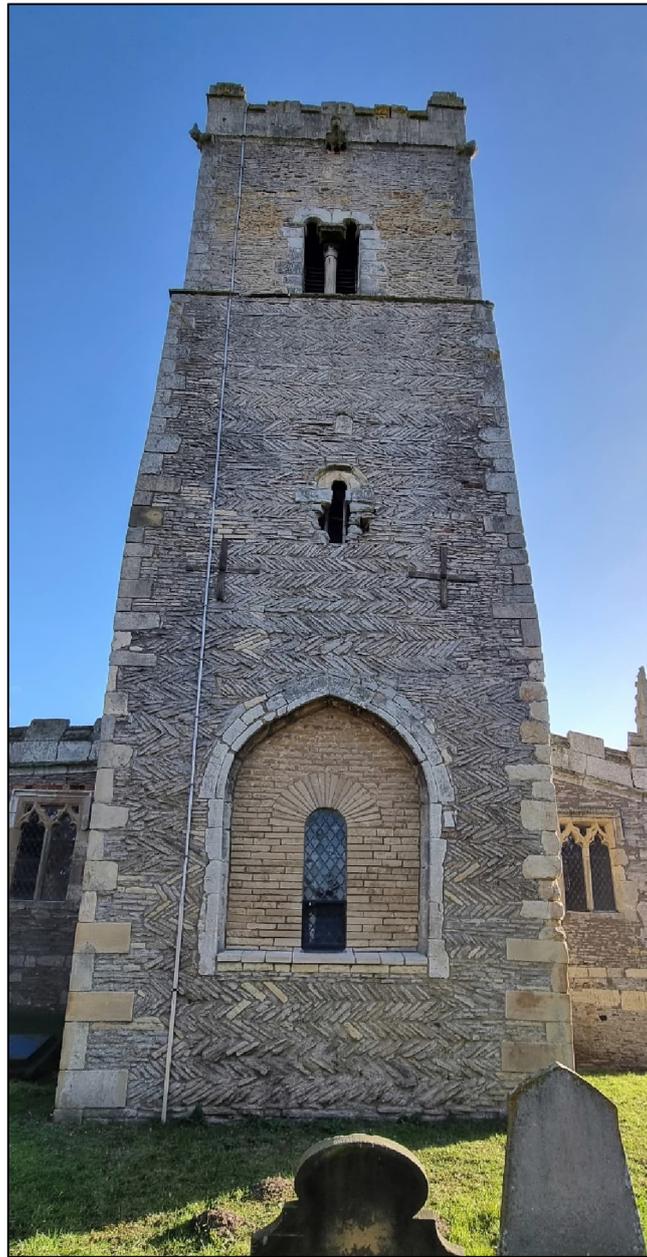


Plate 19 Church of St Margaret of Antioch, Marton



Plate 20 View southwest from the Viking Winter Camp towards Cottam Power Station



Plate 21 View north across the Cable Route Corridor on the northern edge of the Viking Winter Camp



Plate 22 Grade II listed windmill, Trent Port Lane, Marton



Plate 23 View east along the Cable Route Corridor from Marton Road, south of Willingham by Stow



Plate 24 View south across the Cable Route Corridor towards Stow from Marton Road, south of Willingham by Stow



Plate 25 View east along the Cable Route Corridor towards the River Trent from Headstead Bank



Plate 26 View south across the Cable Route Corridor towards Cottam Power Station



Plate 27 View southeast across the Cable Route Corridor towards Cottam Power Station

Appendix D: Stakeholder Consultation Responses

Stakeholder meeting 28th November 2022

Minutes

<p>Meeting name Tillbridge Solar Farm Heritage Stakeholder Meeting</p> <p>Time 14:00-15:00</p>	<p>Meeting date Monday 28th November 2022</p> <p>Location MS Teams</p>	<p>Attendees Fiona Deaton (FD), Associate Director Heritage, AECOM Dr Dan Hounsell (DH), Principal Archaeologist, AECOM Dr Rachel Wood, Senior Archaeological Consultant, AECOM Matthew Coe (MC), Principal Environmental Consultant, AECOM Clare Cook, Major Projects Planner, Basset Law District Council Jamie Wignall, Conservation Officer, Basset Law District Council Matthew Adams, Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council Jan Allen (JA), Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council Tim Allen (TA), Development Advice Team Lead North, Historic England Chris Bradley, Conservation Officer, West Lindsey District Council</p>
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Ref	Action / Note / Comment	Responsible
01	Introductions	
02	<p>Scheme Update</p> <p>MC shared the Scheme red line boundary plan and heritage study zone on screen. The Scheme consists of the Principal Site (solar panel site, storage etc.) and the Cable Route Corridor (circa 16km long), which connects the Principal Site to the Cottam substation. The Cable Route Corridor is not finalised, so a wide corridor has been used to date. The Cable Route Corridor will be a 3.5m wide trench when constructed and the Scheme Boundary will be shrunk to accommodate that and compounds etc. It is assumed this will be constructed using an open-cut method for now but options are being assessed around the watercourses etc.</p>	N/A
03	<p>Heritage Update</p> <p>FD confirmed that the EIA Scoping Report has been issued and EIA scoping opinion from PINS had been received. The PEIR is in draft with internal AECOM QA ongoing up to Christmas. It is due to be published towards the end of February 2023. The DBA is currently in draft.</p>	
04	<p>Study Areas</p> <p>FD confirmed that a 1km study area has been used for all heritage assets regardless of designation, a 3km study area for designated assets, with the option to include anything significant up to 5km.</p> <p>TA repeated scoping response. It's on AECOM to produce an adequate assessment. It was stressed that the assessment should not be confined by the radii which are considered more guidelines than firm boundaries.</p> <p>FD responded to confirm that AECOM are checking the results and including anything necessary in the 3-5km zone as deemed appropriate. AECOM recognise that they are fluid boundaries.</p> <p>TA would like to see that professional expertise are being used to make the judgements of what should and should not be included in the assessments.</p> <p>FD agreed that what is included in the assessment comes back to proportionality and confirms that professional judgement is being used in this process.</p> <p>JA confirmed they always ask for 2km for HER searches in case things get missed just outside 1km. The initial net needs to be big enough to pull in what's relevant.</p>	

Ref	Action / Note / Comment	Responsible
	<p>TA stated that assets in the 1-2km area are potentially indicative of the archaeology of the area that is affected by the scheme. Areas of low levels of sampling need this approach to get enough information for appropriate characterisation.</p> <p>DH confirmed AECOM have HER data for everything up to 3km and showed the HER data on Google Earth on screen. Non-designated assets just outside of 1km have already been included as well as some that extend beyond the 1km. AECOM have extended the study areas where appropriate and have not blindly cut off the areas as firm boundaries.</p> <p>MA emphasised the need for the consideration of the wider landscape and that they do not need to see a blind verbatim reproduction of the HER data in the DBA. Gave a reminder that a lot of work has already been done for other projects such as Gate Burton that AECOM may be able to borrow from / incorporate into their assessment for Tillbridge.</p> <p>FD emphasised the rationale for using the existing 1km and 3km with professional judgement to bring in other assets as necessary.</p> <p>TA asked what the buffer is on Gate Burton (GB)? FD confirmed GB study areas are 1km and 3km but not sure how that was agreed.</p> <p>MA said GB also had a fluid approach and brought in other assets as necessary.</p> <p>TA emphasised the necessity of a useful report out of this process.</p> <p>FD confirmed approach with everyone's agreement is to apply the 1km and 3km study areas with the caveat that other assets will be assessed as necessary using professional judgement with those outside these boundaries illustrated on maps for reference.</p>	
05	<p>DBA & PEIR</p> <p>FD said a full aerial and lidar assessment is recommended in scoping responses from HE and County arch. AECOM may be able to utilise some of this data that overlaps.</p> <p>TA stated the expectation is that there is cooperation between the various projects in the area to share data. AECOM will need to talk to the respective clients.</p> <p>MC confirmed discussions are already underway regarding the sharing of data between projects. There may be commercial and engineering sensitivities. The Tillbridge Scheme is looking to combine cable routes with one or more of the other solar DCO schemes although this may not be possible.</p> <p>MC to review and check if overlap data could be utilised from other solar DCOs.</p> <p>TA raised that the worst case is that work will have to be done twice.</p> <p>FD confirmed for DBA we will incorporate the aerial and lidar data as relevant.</p> <p>TA doesn't want to end up with lots of parallel cuts (i.e. parallel cable routes) through the sensitive and complex archaeology around Torksey Viking camp. The Roman archaeology expands beyond scheduled boundary and the limits of the Viking archaeology are unknown. Would like the different schemes to get together and agree minimal cable route that can be used for all schemes – this is the ideal outcome. If not combined, the schemes could result in significant cumulative effects and larger and larger physical impacts on the archaeology. Recognises that there are engineering challenges to combining aspects of the different schemes but believes these issues are resolvable between the projects. It is particularly important given the sensitive archaeological location.</p> <p>MA confirmed the archaeology of the area gets more and more complicated as you spread out around the schemes. The key will be to find the least harmful cable route through this complex landscape and agrees this would be best done through collaboration between the schemes.</p>	MC

Ref	Action / Note / Comment	Responsible
	<p>JA agreed and added that things like community engagement could also be joined up between the schemes and emphasises how incredible it would be if a combined understanding of the archaeology of the area could be achieved. It would be extraordinary and JA feels strongly that this combined approach needs to happen – but also appreciates the difficulties.</p> <p>Action is with Matthew Coe to progress and advise.</p> <p>FD proposed the DBA will be a live doc that will be updated throughout 2023 with fieldwork results as and when they are available. A final version of the DBA would then be submitted in support of the ES.</p> <p>JA asked if we need a change in terminology of the title of the DBA? The DBA needs to be fixed in order to design fieldwork approach. Something needs to be submitted to form the baseline.</p> <p>TA said don't need assurance that DBA has been done, the actual product needs to be submitted.</p> <p>FD said the DBA will be shared with all stakeholders at various stages throughout the process. Firstly, at the end of Jan / beginning of Feb 2023 with all the data/info to date – it will be a robust document. This will be the DBA baseline. The geophys report is expected by end of January and will therefore hopefully be included in the baseline DBA depending on schedules. The DBA baseline, with the geophys, will form the benchmark to scope and design the trench evaluation. Once trenching is complete and the report issued, the DBA will be updated to support the ES. The DBA won't be included in the PEIR but it is informing it internally within AECOM and the PEIR will include baseline info. The PEIR is also very much a desk top study – AECOM heritage team haven't been able to get to site yet, and there have been no archival searches yet. But both of these will be done for inclusion in DBA by end of Jan/early Feb.</p> <p>All present were in agreement with this approach and confirmed there is no need for a change in terminology of the documents.</p>	MC
06	<p>Geophysics Update</p> <p>DH updated that geophys survey are currently being completed for solar PV element of the scheme as the RLB is more confirmed for that area. They are hoping to complete by Christmas depending on some landowner access issues which may delay it into early January 2023. Data will then be processed and report produced, which will take roughly 4 weeks. The report is expected to be presented to the stakeholders by early-mid Feb 2023. DH has seen preliminary data as the survey is progressing and confirmed there are no issues with data quality etc.</p> <p>JA asked about the geophys survey of the cable route.</p> <p>DH confirmed the geophys survey of the cable route will be done but only once the cable route is confirmed.</p> <p>JA asked if we have scheduling for confirmation of the finalised cable route? If you have options for the cable route now, then everything that is within that scope needs to be evaluated and surveyed. Essentially, JA asks why the not survey the cable routes now but recognised the project does not want to over-survey.</p> <p>MC confirmed this depends on what coordination can be achieved between developers.</p> <p>JA asked what is the timeline on establishing any coordination?</p> <p>MC confirmed unsure of timeline, but it is a priority and a project risk</p> <p>FD confirmed the coordination (or lack of) is a heritage risk and she is working with the team to get to a resolution.</p> <p>JA pointed out that geophysical survey to evaluate the possible archaeology could help to inform the selection of the cable route – this approach would be hugely beneficial.</p>	MC

Ref	Action / Note / Comment	Responsible
	<p>FD agreed, there needs to be a practical approach to overlapping data. ES looking to be submitted by September 2023 which gives a tight timeline. Hence the push to get a resolution with the team and client on how to progress the cable route work.</p> <p>TA mindful of clients constructed timeframes, but stressed that they would not accept a lower expectation of information at DCO stage just because of shorter timeframes.</p> <p>MA said the other schemes haven't submitted yet but GB is quite a long way through the process. Other schemes are further behind. Only one is on verge of submitting but does not have enough info yet to do so.</p> <p>FD confirmed it comes back to commercial and engineering coordination and what can be achieved. This also affects where geoarch would be targeted.</p> <p>JA said that Matt Nicholas (HE Science Advisor) is very good. Recommended AECOM engage with him and noted that Matt Nicholas is currently advising other schemes in the area.</p> <p>FD asked if is palaeo a particular risk in the area?</p> <p>TA confirmed site is massively complex in geoarchaeology terms across the area, esp. around the River Trent. You need to do some scoping is some of the other areas of the scheme. You should be engaging with HE science advisor regardless and a deposit model may be needed.</p> <p>FD said AECOM could do a gap analysis to see what data AECOM already have for geoarch/palaeo.</p> <p>FD/TA agreed about deploying the evaluation in the most efficient way appropriate / possible.</p> <p>TA advises AECOM gets the subcontractor's geoarchaeologist to advise. Schemes may have to use same subcontractor for this element (due to availability or lack of) and it would be useful if they do.</p> <p>MC would need to check with project team about timeframes for any GI, but may be that no design related GI is needed pre DCO submission.</p> <p>FD need to coordinate with GI works for the scheme to avoid errors / duplications of evaluation information but stresses the need to first know the archaeological risks.</p> <p>JA recommended input from Jane Young (pottery specialist in Lincolnshire CC). Jane has been on weekly site visits for some other schemes in the area and has offered training for field staff on the pottery of the region.</p>	MC
07	<p>Site Visits</p> <p>FD – AECOM in-house site visit will be carried out to inform DBA and get sense of site. Heritage walkover with stakeholders will follow the submission of the DBA and will be later 2023.</p>	
08	<p>AOB</p> <p>Nothing else to add.</p> <p>FD – another call will be arranged towards the end of Jan for an update on DBA and PEIR.</p>	

