



Mallard Pass

Solar Farm

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Environmental Statement Volume 2 Appendix 8.4: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment November 2022

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Mallard Pass Solar Farm Rutland & South Kesteven

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

Appendix 8.4 of the Environmental Statement Cultural
Heritage Chapter



Application Document Ref: EN010127/APP/6.2
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November 2022



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SUMMARY

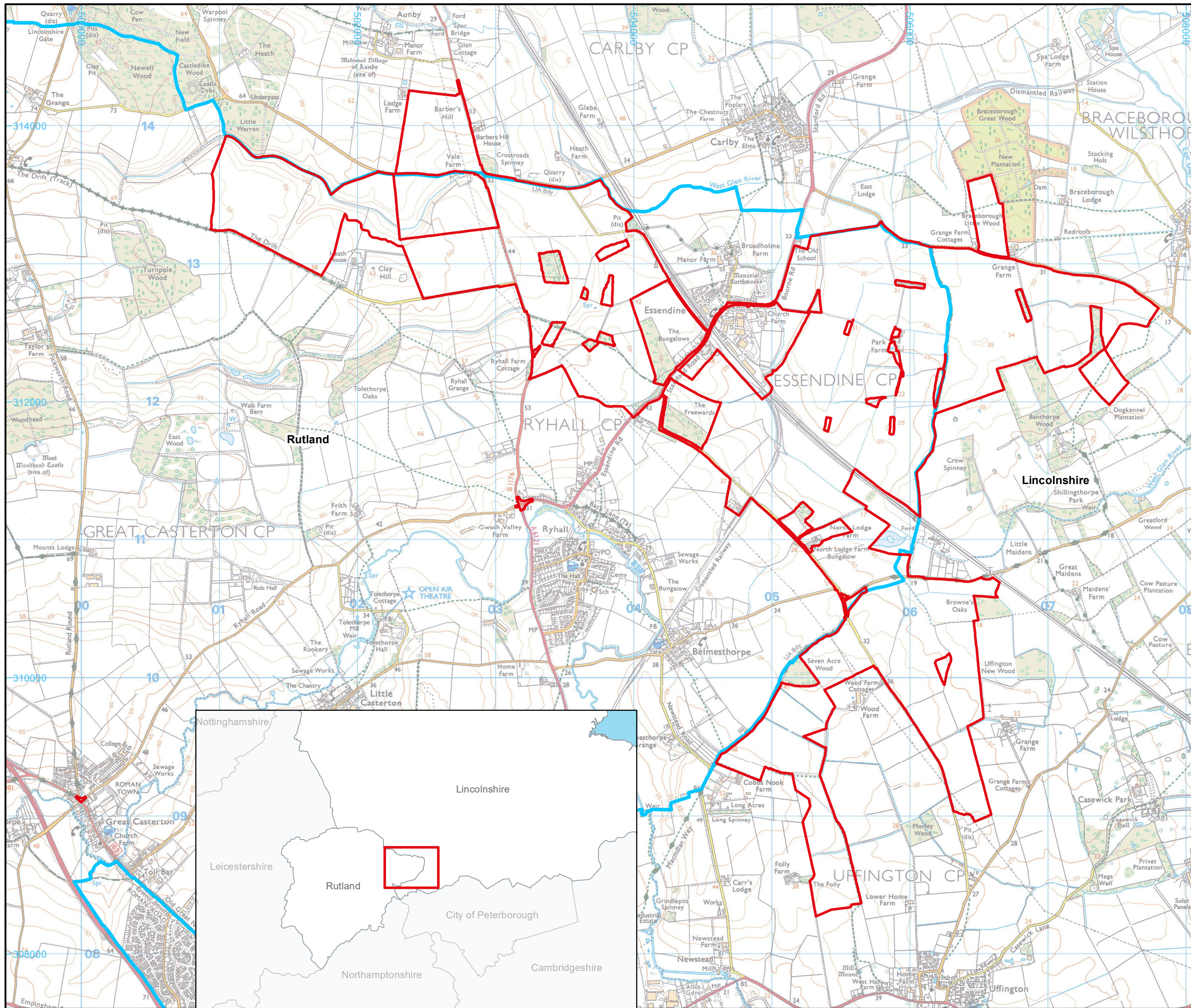
Project Name: Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Location: Rutland / South Kesteven
NGR: 505490 312483

In July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by LDA Design Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Windel Energy, to undertake a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in respect of land within the surrounding environs of Essendine in Rutland, and extending across the border into South Kesteven District, covering an area of approximately 350ha. An application for a Development Consent Order is to be submitted for the construction of a solar farm within the Order limits, consisting of solar panel arrays, access routes, compounds, and the installation of underground cable routes.

Desk-based assessment sources, the geophysical survey, and trial trenching investigations identified archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date within the Order limits.

The insertion of the piles for solar panel modules would result in minimal impacts to the identified buried archaeological remains. Any impacts associated with more intrusive groundworks, i.e. stripping for access tracks or footings for the substation, could be addressed through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of further investigations and archaeological mitigation, to be agreed through consultation with the Archaeological Advisors for Lincolnshire County Council and Rutland County Council.

This report has also assessed the potential effects of the development upon the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, through the alteration of their settings, in accordance with industry standard guidance. Assets identified for consideration, amongst others, comprised the medieval Scheduled Monument of Essendine Castle, the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary, and the Grade II Listed Banthorpe Lodge. It has been established that the proposed development would not alter any elements that contribute to the significance of these assets, and no harm has been identified.



- ▬ Order Limits
- ▬ Local Authority Border

0 1Km

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PROJECT TITLE
**Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Essendine, Rutland**

FIGURE TITLE
Site Location

DRAWN BY	JXS	PROJECT NO	MK0487	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RW	DATE	19/10/2022	1
APPROVED BY	RW	SCALE@A3	1:26,000	

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In April 2022, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by LDA Design Consulting Ltd to undertake a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in respect of land within the surrounding environs of Essendine, Rutland, and extending into, covering an area of approximately 350ha (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’ and on the figures, to avoid confusion as the ‘Order limits’). Presently in use as an expanse of arable fields (Photos 1, 2 and 3), the Site is located to the north of Ryhall, to the east and west of Essendine in Rutland, and to the west of Braceborough and Greatford, Lincolnshire (NGR: 505490 312483; Fig. 1).



Photo 1. An area of the eastern part of Site, viewed from north-west



Photo 2. The southern area of Site near Uffington, viewed from the south

- 1.2. An application for a Development Consent Order is to be submitted for the construction of a solar farm within the Site, consisting of solar panel arrays, access routes, compounds, and the installation of underground cable routes. This

assessment forms an Appendix to the Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement Chapter prepared for the proposed development.



Photo 3. Part of the middle of Site, viewed from the north

Objectives and professional standards

- 1.3. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any heritage assets located within the Site, and any heritage assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these heritage assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.
- 1.4. Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’ published by CIfA in 2014 and updated in 2017 and 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:
- ‘...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact’ (CIfA 2020, 4).*
- 1.5. The ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ (Historic England 2015), further clarifies that a desk-based assessment should:

‘...determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation’ (Historic England 2015, 3).

Statute, policy and guidance context

- 1.6. The Site is located in the local authorities of South Kesteven District Council and Rutland County Council.
- 1.7. The current Core Strategy for Rutland was adopted in July 2011, covering the period up to 2026 (Rutland County Council 2011). The policy covering the historic and cultural environment is Policy CS22 of the document.
- 1.8. The current Local Plan within the southern region of Lincolnshire is covered by the South Kesteven District Council Local Plan, adopted in 2020 covering the period up to 2036 (South Kesteven District Council 2020). The policy covering the historic and cultural environment is Policy EN6 of the document. The Local Plan is currently under review from April 2020 with a submission expected by the end of December 2023. The Local Plan review will set out the planning framework for the District up to 2041.
- 1.9. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Further detail is provided in Annex 1 of this Impact Assessment and Appendix 8.2 of the ES Chapter.

Consultation

- 1.10. A Scoping Opinion was produced on 18 March 2022 by the Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the Secretary of State). It states that a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of the site should be undertaken as a minimum, and the need for selective trial trenching should be established with the relevant local authority archaeologists. Further details on consultations had during the preparation of this document can be found in Appendix 8.3 of the ES Chapter.

Statute	Description
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.
National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)	One of four Acts of Parliament providing for the protection and management of the historic environment, including the establishment of the Historic Monuments & Buildings Commission, now Historic England.
Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008)	Guidance for assessing heritage significance, with reference to contributing heritage values, in particular: <i>evidential</i> (archaeological), <i>historical</i> (illustrative and associative), <i>aesthetic</i> , and <i>communal</i> .
National Planning Policy Framework (2021)	Provides the English government's national planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. Heritage is subject of Chapter 16 (page 55).
National Planning Practice Guidance (updated July 2019)	Guidance supporting the National Planning Policy Framework.
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 (GPA2): Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)	Provides useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Second Edition (Historic England, 2017)	Provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.
Rutland County Council Core Strategy (2011) and South Kesteven District Council Local Plan (2020)	Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2021). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to the NPPF (2021).
Hedgerows Regulations (1997)	Provides protection for 'important' hedgerows within the countryside, controlling their alteration and removal by means of a system of statutory notification.

Table 1.1

Key statute, policy and guidance

2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis and presentation

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified heritage assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (2021) and the guidance issued by ClfA (2020). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

Source	Data
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Current information relating to designated heritage assets, and heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'.
Rutland and Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy.
Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy.
Lincolnshire Record Office or Leicester and Lincolnshire Archives	Historic mapping, historic documentation, and relevant published and grey literature.
Defra Data Services Platform (environment.data.gov.uk)	LiDAR imagery and point cloud data, available from the Defra Data Services Platform
Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)	Data regarding the individual locations of findspots discovered via metal detecting etc.
Aerial Photographs	Online sources consulted – Google Earth, Historic England aerial photography viewer
Genealogist, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites	Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.
Grey Literature	Reports and research documents of relevant sites in and around the study area.

Table 2.1 Key data sources

- 2.2. Prior to obtaining data from these sources, an initial analysis was undertaken in order to identify a relevant and proportionate study area. This analysis utilised industry-

standard GIS software, and primarily entailed a review of recorded heritage assets in the immediate and wider landscape, using available datasets.

- 2.3. An initial 10km diameter study area, centred on the Site, was adopted to obtain HER data. The initial data sets accessed in July 2021 were revisited in April 2022 to ensure any newly added information was captured and to extend the search parameters to include the full length of the cable route. This larger study area is sufficient to capture the relevant HER data and to provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. All of the spatial data held by the HER – the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined in order to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Annex 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.
- 2.4. The same 10km area formed the initial study parameters for capturing designated heritage assets for the ‘setting assessment’ (see below). This allowed for initial filtering exercise to ensure that designated (or non-designated) heritage assets located further afield from the site boundaries could be captured and reviewed (including visited on site). For example, this initial exercise comprised an assessment of (and site visit to) Burghley House, Uffington Park, Holywell Hall Park and Grimsthorpe Castle (Registered Park and Garden plus Listed Buildings), before the decision was taken not advance more detailed work.
- 2.5. Several site visits were undertaken as part of this assessment during 2021 and 2022, alongside the field surveys referred to below. The primary objectives of the initial site visits (walkover survey) were to assess the Site’s historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential heritage assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The site visits also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown heritage assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

LiDAR imagery

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- 2.6. In accordance with industry standards, existing Environment Agency (EA) Lidar data was analysed with the specific aim of clarifying the extent of any potential archaeological remains.
- 2.7. EA Lidar DTM and DSM (both were National Lidar Programme Tiles) tiles were obtained from the Defra Data Services Platform (environment.data.gov.uk), under the Open Government Licence v3.0. The data was available at 1m for DTM and DSM resolution, surveyed in 2019 for both were extent of site. DTM and DSM tiles were downloaded as ASCII files. EA state that their specifications for Lidar data require absolute height error to be less than $\pm 15\text{cm}$, and relative error to be less than $\pm 5\text{cm}$ (EA 2016). The planar accuracy of the data is guaranteed to $\pm 40\text{cm}$ (absolute), while relative planar accuracy depends on the altitude of the survey aircraft but can generally be said to be $\pm 20\text{cm}$ (ibid.).
- 2.8. The Lidar ASCII files contain British National Grid as the “native” coordinate reference system.
- 2.9. Where necessary, the tiles were combined into a mosaic raster dataset using Esri ArcGIS 10.5.1 and exported as a .TIFF
- 2.10. The resulting .TIFF was then processed using Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) (Kokalj et al 2019 and Zakšek et al 2011) to create a number of visualisations including a multi-direction hillshade and local relief model (both were used) following Historic England guidelines (HE 2010) and guidance in *Airbourne Laser Scanning Raster Visualisation: A guide to good practice* (Kokalj & Hesse 2017). The parameters were set to those appropriate for the topography of the area.
- 2.11. The output images from the RVT software were then imported into the ArcMap 10.5.1 where further settings manipulation was undertaken to enhance the visualization for archaeological feature detection.
- 2.12. DTM tile formed the basis within the desk-based assessment and is illustrated on Figs. 17 to 22.

Geophysical survey and trial trenching

- 2.13. Details on the methodological approaches to the geophysical survey and trial trenching investigations can be found in Appendices 8.5 and 8.6.

-
- 2.14. In summary, the geophysical survey was undertaken across all of the areas within the Solar PV Site and also additional land parcels that lie within the Order limits identified for potential construction activities. The survey was undertaken while the layout of the Solar PV Site was still in development and as a result additional land outside these areas was also included.
- 2.15. Also, in summary, c210 2m x 50m trial trenches are being excavated to further explore the potential for buried archaeological remains.

Assessment of heritage significance

- 2.16. The significance of known and potential heritage assets within the Site, and any beyond the Site which may be affected by the proposed development, has been assessed and described, in accordance with paragraphs 5.8.8 of EN1 and 194 of the NPPF (2021), the guidance issued by ClfA (2020), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (HE 2015) and Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019). Determination of significance has been undertaken according to the industry-standard guidance on assessing heritage value provided within Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008). This approach considers heritage significance to derive from a combination of discrete heritage values, principal amongst which are: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historic (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, iv) communal value, amongst others. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those aforementioned values, as set out, and advocated, by Historic England, is provided in Annex 1 of this report.

Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)

- 2.17. The present report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible heritage assets might be affected by the proposals, as well as the anticipated extent of any such effects. Both physical effects, i.e. resulting from the direct truncation of archaeological remains, and non-physical effects, i.e. resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets, have been assessed. With regard to non-physical effects or 'settings assessment', the five-step assessment methodology advocated by Historic England, and set out in the Second Edition of GPA3 (Historic England, 2017), has been adhered to (presented in greater detail in Annex 1).
- 2.18. Identified effects upon heritage assets have been defined within broad 'level of effect' categories (Table 2.2 below). These are consistent with key national heritage policy

and guidance terminology, particularly that of EN-1 and the NPPF (2021). This has been done in order to improve the intelligibility of the assessment results for purposes of quick reference and ready comprehension. These broad determinations of level of effect should be viewed within the context of the qualifying discussions of significance and impact presented in this report.

- 2.19. It should be noted that the overall effect of development proposals upon designated heritage assets are judged, bearing in mind both any specific harms or benefits (an approach consistent with the Court of Appeal judgement *Palmer v. Herefordshire Council & ANR* Neutral Citation Number [2016] EWCA Civ 1061).
- 2.20. Thus, with regard to non-designated heritage assets, this report seeks to identify the significance of the heritage asset(s) which may be affected, and the scale of any harm or loss to that significance.

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
Heritage benefit	The proposals would better enhance or reveal the heritage significance of the heritage asset.	Enhancing or better revealing the significance of a heritage asset is a desirable development outcome in respect of heritage. It is consistent with key policy and guidance, including EN-1 paragraphs 5.8.12 and 5.8.15, and the NPPF paragraphs 190 and 206.
No harm	The proposals would preserve the significance of the heritage asset.	Preserving a Listed building and its setting is consistent with s66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). Preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is consistent with s72 of the Act. Sustaining the significance of a heritage asset is consistent with EN-1 and the NPPF, and should be at the core of any material local planning policies in respect of heritage.
Less than substantial harm (lower end)	The proposals would be anticipated to result in a restricted level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset, such that the asset's contributing heritage values would be largely preserved.	In determining an application, this level of harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals, as per EN-1 and the NPPF.
Less than substantial harm (upper end)	The proposals would lead to a notable level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset. A reduced, but appreciable, degree of	Proposals involving change to a Listed building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, or change to the character or appearance of Conservation Areas, must also be considered within the context of Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
	its heritage significance would remain.	<p>the 1990 Act. <i>The provisions of the Act do not apply to the setting of Conservation Areas.</i></p> <p>Proposals with the potential to physically affect a Scheduled Monument (including the ground beneath that monument) will be subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979); <i>these provisions do not apply to proposals involving changes to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.</i></p> <p>With regard to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with EN-1 and the NPPF.</p>
Substantial harm	The proposals would very much reduce the heritage asset's significance or vitiate that significance altogether.	<p>Paragraphs 199 - 202 of the NPPF would apply. Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the Planning Act (1990), and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), may also apply.</p> <p>In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with EN-1 and the NPPF.</p>

Table 2.2 Summary of level of effect categories (benefit and harm) referred to in this report in relation to heritage assets, and the applicable statute and policy.

- 2.21. The July 2019 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) defines non-designated heritage assets as those identified as such in publicly accessible lists or documents provided by the plan-making body. Where these sources do not specifically define assets as *non-designated heritage assets*, they will be referred to as *heritage assets* for the purpose of this report. The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the EN-1 and the NPPF.

Limitations of the assessment

- 2.22. This assessment is founded on a desk-based study, and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly

examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by HER and HEA are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within these repositories is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

- 2.23. Historic aerial photographs of the Site and study area held by Historic England Archives was reviewed for this assessment. Furthermore, the area was studied as part of the National Mapping Programme undertaken by Historic England¹ and the transcripts of this were provided by Leicestershire and Rutland HER and Lincolnshire HER. This information was deemed sufficient to inform to the assessment.
- 2.24. A selection of archival material pertaining to the Site and study area was consulted in person at the Lincolnshire Archives and The Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland. There may be other relevant material held by the National Archives, other local repositories, and in private collections, although sufficient information to respond to the scope of this assessment was available from the resources consulted.
- 2.25. The walkover surveys conducted within the study area, were undertaken in dry and clear weather conditions. Access was afforded within the Site, although such observations are limited since archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence. It is possible that unknown archaeological remains may be present within the Site, and the presence of modern infrastructure may possibly have inhibited identification of any possible upstanding remains. There was also sufficient access to heritage assets to assess likely impacts upon the significance of the assets due to changes to their setting.
- 2.26. Data was obtained from the PAS providing the location of individual findspots of artefacts located as chance surface finds or by a metal detector survey. The data provided did not come with a full grid reference thus giving an accurate location of the artefacts, but rather a basic grid reference for an Ordnance Survey grid square

suggesting that an artefact's location is within 1sq km of the grid reference. Therefore, there is a limitation on the accuracy of data from the PAS.

- 2.27. The best resolution of digital terrain model LiDAR Imagery of the Site, available from the Environment Agency, is 1m.
- 2.28. The relative limitations of the geophysical survey and trial trenching investigations are reported in Appendices 8.5 and 8.6 of the ES. While the results of the geophysical survey have been fully integrated within the narratives set out below, only the interim findings of trial trenching investigations have been incorporated. However, as discussed in Appendix 8.6, the results to date have in the most part verified the model of potential archaeological remains as first developed from the desk-based sources and geophysical survey.
- 2.29. In many cases, as is commonplace, the trial trenching has revealed that potential archaeological remains as identified on the geophysical survey did not exist (survive) or were proved to be natural subsurface variations rather than buried archaeological remains. While the trial trenching has revealed discrete features of archaeological interest that we not specifically identified on the geophysical survey, they have been located in areas already expected to include such remains. To date, no substantive or important buried archaeological remains have been encountered during the trial trenching that were not already expected to exist / survive.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Landscape context

3.1. The Site occupies a generally flat landscape with gently rolling hills and slight undulations. The elevations within the Site lay at 26m aOD toward the village of Essendine, rising to between 32 and 33m aOD within the eastern and south-eastern areas of the Site. Within the western area of the Site the landscape rises to approximately 58m aOD.

3.2. The Site is situated within the Kestevens Uplands National Character Area, and is summarised below:

This region is a gently rolling, mixed farming landscape dissected by the rivers Witham and the East and West Glen. This is a deeply rural landscape which has only a very small urban area. This area is geologically varied with a wide range of soil types, from limestone through to heavy clays. The area's well-drained calcareous loam soils support the cultivation of cereals, oilseeds and root crops. Wide road verges with herbs and wildflowers characterise the area, and individual hedgerow trees provide important woodland character. The origin of the word 'Kesteven' comes partly from the Celtic word 'coed' meaning woods, and much scattered woodland survives throughout the area with some important semi-natural and ancient woodlands (Natural England 2014).

3.3. The study area is primarily agricultural, typified by large arable fields interspersed with pockets of woodland and scattered farmsteads. A more 'built-up' character exists within the centre and to the south, north and east of the Site, where the landscape is dominated by residential and industrial development within the villages of Essendine, Ryhall, Belmestorpe, Carlby and Braceborough.

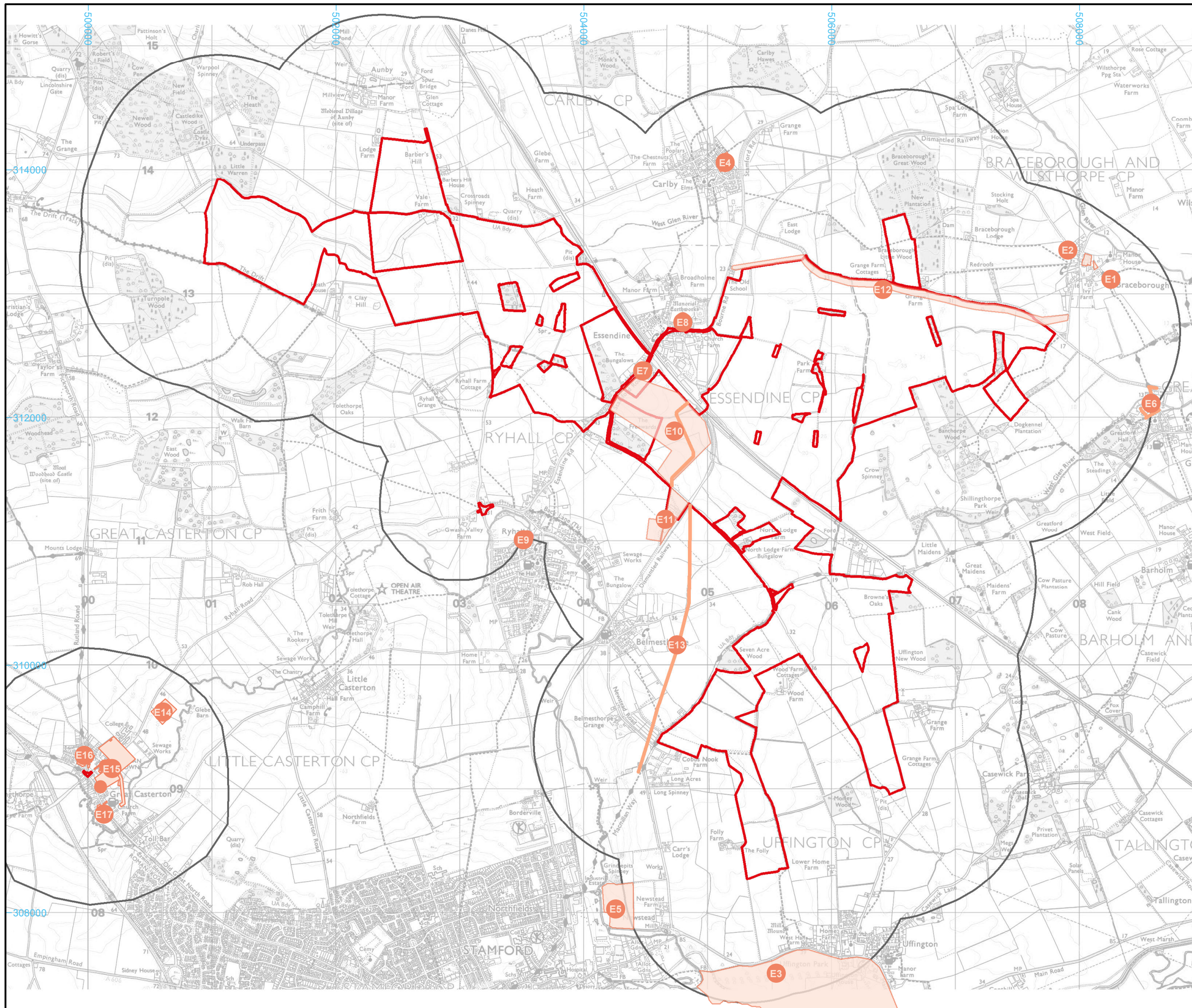
3.4. The underlying natural geology of the Site is comprised of three differing types (BGS 2022). Predominantly within the eastern part of the Site, which also extends towards the centre in areas, is the Kellaways Formation and Oxford Clay Formation – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 156 – 165 million years ago. Within the centre and western parts of the Site, which seems to follow the position of prehistoric river channels, are natural geologies comprising Great Oolite Group – sandstone, limestone and argillaceous rocks, and Inferior Oolite Group – limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. These sedimentary bedrocks were formed approximately 165 to 176 million years ago in the Jurassic Period.


3.5. Superficial deposits are present within the Site, predominately within the eastern half and forming discrete areas (BGS 2022). Alluvium composed of clay sand and gravels, and sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits, both formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, meander through the village of Essendine out toward Belmesthorpe to the south-east. Further discrete patches of Head deposit, composed of clay, silt, sand and gravels formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period within a local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes, are within the centre of the Site. Within the eastern part of the Site, recorded superficial deposits comprise patches of Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial Deposits,—composed of sand and gravels, and Mid Pleistocene Till— consisting of diamicton (terrigenous sediment with particles ranging from clay to boulders) formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period within a local environment dominated by ice age conditions.

3.6. Borehole samples are located within the Site (BGS 2022) and depths of soils and geology are summarised below. Within the south-eastern area of the Site, boreholes undertaken in 1959 recorded 0.3m of soil overlaying river gravels and Oolite Series. To the east of Essendine, boreholes undertaken in 1980 recorded 0.2m of topsoil overlying brown clays with much gravel 0.6m thick, which in turn overlaid firm sandy clays with gravels. To the immediate west of Essendine, boreholes undertaken in 1959 recorded 0.3m of topsoil overlying Upper Estuarine Clays. Boreholes undertaken in 1958 within the furthest western area of the Site recorded 0.15m of soil overlying the Lincolnshire Limestone.

3.7. An archaeological excavation undertaken within the centre of the Site (Fig. 2: **E10**; Fig. 3: **12**) recorded a topsoil measuring 0.3m in thickness overlaying a subsoil 0.1m to 0.2m in thickness, which in turn overlaid the natural geology (Dodd 2015). Further trial trenching work (as reported in Appendix 8.6) revealed occasional variations in the topsoil and subsoil depths but this broadly accords with depths of around 0.4m.

Geophysical survey within the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2022; see below), identified a potential network of paleochannels and large natural anomalies across the Site. These potential palaeochannels may have drained toward The Fens located to the east of the Site. The presence of the paleochannels provides some potential for remains of paleoenvironmental interest to be preserved within the Site; however, the trial trenching work did not identify these features as surviving within the Site.





Order Limits

Study Area


Archaeological Investigation

Archaeological Investigation

Archaeological Investigation

0 1Km

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Contains data from Lincolnshire HER and Leicestershire and Rutland HER.

 **Cotswold Archaeology**

PROJECT TITLE
Mallard Pass Solar Farm,
Essendine, Rutland

FIGURE TITLE
**Previous Archaeological
Investigations**

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Previous archaeological investigations

- 3.8. Prior to the geophysical survey and trial trenching investigations reported below, over the past few decades, a total of 51 intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Site and the study area, comprising of watching briefs, trial trench evaluations, excavations, geophysical surveys and fieldwalking surveys.

Geophysical Survey of the Site (2021)

- 3.9. A geophysical survey of the Site was undertaken in 2021 by Magnitude Surveys. The results are summarised below:
- 3.10. The results indicate the presence of probable and possible archaeological features, interpreted as relating most likely to late prehistoric and Roman settlement, agriculture and burial practices. Further anomalies relating to the historical and modern agricultural use of the landscape are also evident across the survey area in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation regimes, modern ploughing trends, mapped former field boundaries and field drains.
- 3.11. The natural geological anomalies identified across the Site indicate the presence of palaeochannels or historic streams or riverbeds, particularly within the north-west of the Site. Illustrating that the landscape contained numerous rivers and streams than at present. These river channels are predominantly located within the north-west of the Site, within the centre (some recorded on Fig. 3: **2**) and toward the north and south.
- 3.12. Archaeological remains identified within the Site by the geophysical survey are located in denser concentrations within the southern, eastern and central areas of the Site. Across the Site the anomalies identified as archaeological remains correspond with the pattern of cropmarks within the landscape, in particular those which have been identified as possible prehistoric funerary sites (Fig 2a; Fig. 3: **6**), Iron Age settlement (Fig 2a; Fig. 3: **12**) and other prehistoric enclosures (Fig. 3: **18** and **21**). Those anomalies within the centre of the Site and where the anomalies are at their densest, also correspond with the density of cropmarks within that area interpreted as representing settlement activity. Within the south-eastern area of the Site, the geophysical survey identified multiple concentrations of possible settlement activity in the form of enclosures, ring ditches which could be roundhouses, and field divisions. Further ring ditches that indicate previously unrecorded funerary activity

are located within an eastern area of the Site (Fig 2a; Fig. 3: **82**). Further areas of possible prehistoric (or Roman) enclosures, ring ditches and discrete features were also identified, primarily within the central, southern and eastern areas of the Site (Fig 2a: **84, 85, 89, 93, 95, 96** and **97**). Concentrations of possible enclosures and settlement are located near to Grange Farm within the north-eastern area of the Site, within the area of a previously identified Roman stone sarcophagus (Fig 2a; Fig. 3: **22**).

- 3.13. Further linear features interpreted as agricultural features, and extensive ridge and furrow were recorded across the Site as part of the geophysical survey. These features are anticipated to primarily date from the medieval period onwards.

Archaeological trial trenching (Autumn 2022)

- 3.14. Archaeological investigations comprising c210 2m by 50m trial trenches is being undertaken across the Site, targeting potential archaeological remains identified from the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. By mid-November 2022, approximately 120 trenches had been completed in the field with the remainder still on-going. The interim summary findings of this work are reported in Appendix 8.6 of the ES. The key findings of the work to date have been incorporated within the narrative below.

Previous archaeological investigations within the Site

- 3.15. A total of 6 investigations were undertaken within the centre of the Site to the south of Essendine as part of the installation of the Ryhall Substation and cable route (Fig. 2: **E10**). The works began with a geophysical survey (ArchaeoPhysica Ltd 2014), which was followed by a series of trial trenching, excavations and watching brief undertaken by Trent and Peak Archaeology in 2015. The works recorded 2 phases of activity, the first of which was evidenced by a multiphase deposit of worked flint that appears to have been principally created during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (Dodd 2015). The second phase was evidenced by 2 areas of activity, with features dating from the mid to late Iron Age. One of the sites was positioned alongside the flint scatter within the valley bottom, whilst the second was towards the southern end of the route, utilising the more elevated topography to the south of the West Glen valley (Dodd 2015).
- 3.16. Archaeological investigations were undertaken at the site of the Ryhall Substation, located within the centre of the Site (Fig. 2: **E11**). The works began with 2 geophysical

surveys (Harrison and Harrison 2013; ArchaeoPhysica Ltd 2014) and culminated in an archaeological excavation by Trent & Peak Archaeology. Following the identification of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age remains during an evaluation, the excavation recorded a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age unenclosed settlement, including pit clusters, ovens, gullies and postholes (Davies and Parker 2014). Radiocarbon dating suggests activity within the site occurred from the Neolithic onwards. Given the rarity of potential unenclosed settlements within the region of Rutland, the site is of regional importance (Davies and Parker 2014).

- 3.17. A fieldwalking survey was undertaken within the eastern part of the Site, along the northern boundary, in 2006 by Archaeological Project Services (Fig. 2: **E12**). The survey recorded a low level of artefacts of Roman, post-medieval and modern pottery, as well as slag. A small concentration of probable Roman tile and metal smelting slag was located near to the western terminal of the route (Wood 2006).

Previous archaeological investigations in the study area

- 3.18. A watching brief was undertaken c. 640m to the north-east of the Site (Fig. 2: **E1**) in 2002 by Archaeological Project Services and recorded 2 medieval/post-medieval ditches and a modern limestone well (Archaeological Project Services 2002).
- 3.19. A watching brief was undertaken c. 570m to the north-east of the Site (Fig. 2: **E2**) in 2004 by Archaeological Project Services. The works recorded a sequence of undated and post-medieval features (Archaeological Project Services 2004).
- 3.20. An evaluation was undertaken c. 670m to the south of the Site (Fig. 2: **E3**) in 1991 by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. The works recorded a range of archaeological features from the Mesolithic to possible Anglo-Saxon in date (Thames Archaeological Services 1991).
- 3.21. A watching brief was undertaken c. 880m to the north of the Site (Fig. 2: **E4**) by Archaeological Project Services in 1995. The works recorded an undated quarry pit and 19th century deposits (Archaeological Project Services 1991).
- 3.22. An evaluation was undertaken c. 970m to the south-west of the Site (Fig. 2: **E5**) by Archaeological Project Services in 2007. The works recorded a number of linear features thought to represent drainage ditches and possible flood defences. Small

quantities of Roman artefacts were recovered from the fills of several ditches, indicating a Romano-British date (Archaeological Project Services 2007).

- 3.23. A watching brief was undertaken c. 960m to the east of the Site (Fig. 2: **E6**) by Trent & Peak Archaeology in 2014. The works recorded a number of ditches and pits which remained undated (Trent and Peak Archaeology 2014).
- 3.24. A fieldwalking survey was undertaken south of Church Farm near to the village of Essendine in 1992, close to the boundary of the Site (Fig. 2: **E7**). The survey recorded Roman coins and pottery, medieval and post-medieval pottery and plumb bobs.
- 3.25. A fieldwalking survey was undertaken in Orchard Field, Essendine c. 240m to the west of the Site (Fig. 2: **E8**) in 2001. The survey recorded artefacts dating to the Roman and medieval periods to the immediate west of Essendine Castle.
- 3.26. An excavation was undertaken c. 1km to the south-west of the Site (Fig. 2: **E9**) by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit in 1987. The excavation recorded the location of a hoard of Civil War coins (Waites 1989).
- 3.27. A watching brief was undertaken c. 460m to the west of the Site (Fig. 2: **E13**) by Leicestershire Archaeological and History Society in 1983. The works recorded boundary ditches and remains of a roundhouse dating to the Middle Iron Age (Liddle 1983).
- 3.28. A total of 26 archaeological investigations have been undertaken within and around the Site within the village of Great Casterton. Located c. 40m to the east of the Site (Fig. 2: **E14**) excavations undertaken in 1948-1958 recorded the remains of a Roman villa (Corder 1951).
- 3.29. Eleven excavations and watching briefs have been undertaken to the east of the village of Great Casterton (Fig. 2: **E15**) focused on and around of the current location of the Scheduled Monument of the Roman town. These excavations and watching briefs have been focused on excavation of the ramparts and interior of the town, road widening schemes and watching briefs for private dwellings. These works recorded the Roman fort established in AD 43-45 and went out of use after AD 80 (Malcolm 1968), and the interior of the town where excavations recorded settlement remains including 6 buildings, for example (Corder 1961).

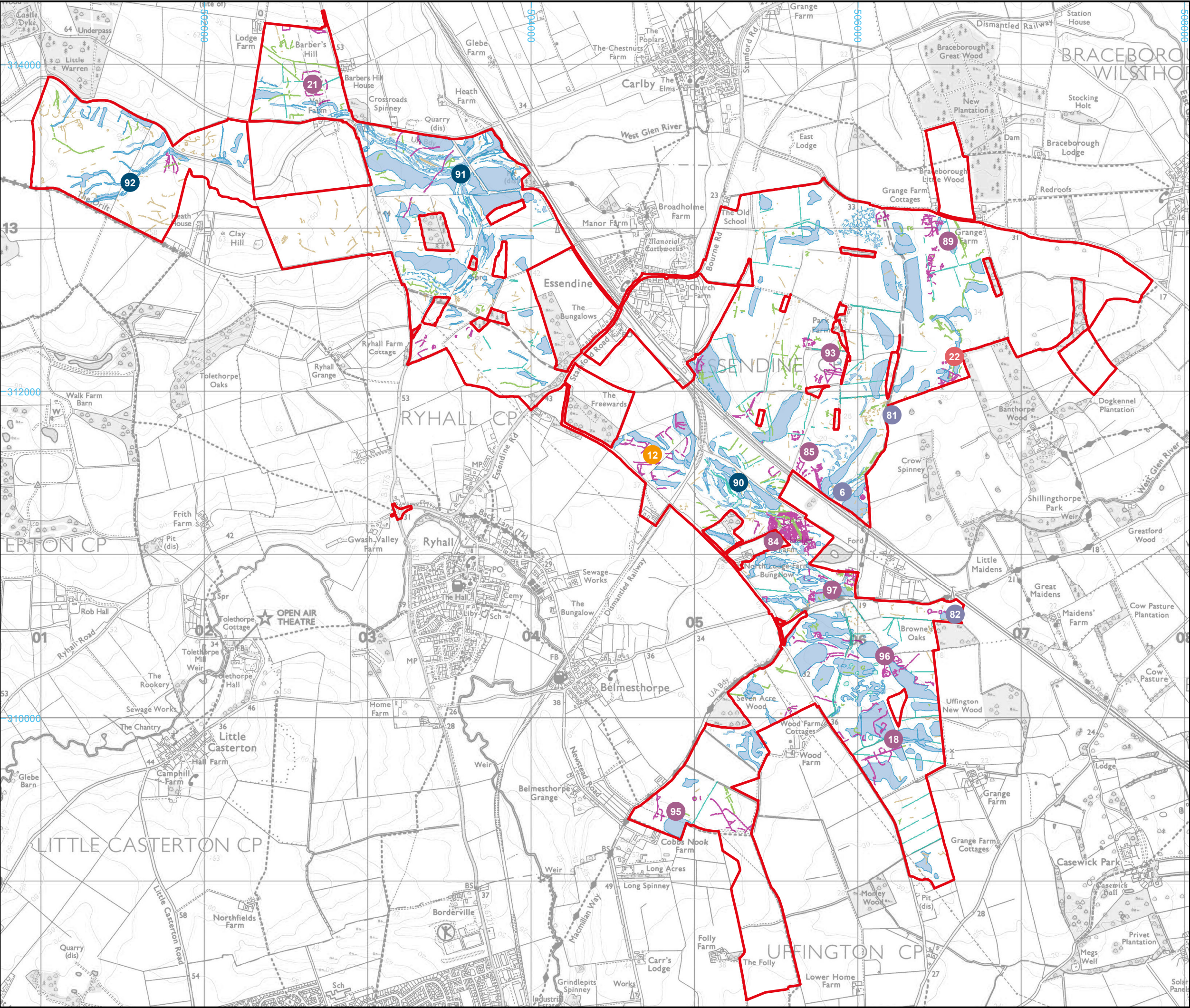
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- 3.30. To the north-west of the Ryhall Road within Great Casterton, a total of eight watching briefs and trial trench evaluations have been undertaken (Fig. 2: **E16**). In particular an excavation undertaken in 2004 by Archaeological Solutions recorded several phases of activity in this area, c. 60m to the north-west of Ryhall Road. Pre-Roman archaeological remains recorded comprised a ditch and 3 crouched burials, and Roman activity was represented by pottery kilns, corn driers, with evidence of later Roman activity comprising a cemetery with 139 burials. Around a quarter of the burials were stone lined (McDonnell & Grassam 2005).
- 3.31. Six archaeological investigations comprising of trench evaluations and excavations were undertaken c. 250m to the south of Ryhall Hall along the B1081 within Great Gasterton (Fig. 2: **E17**). The 2 excavations in this area recorded extensive Roman remains. One, undertaken in 1958, recorded the remains of a Roman bath house and a malting kiln (Corder 1961), and the second, undertaken in 2013 by Witham Archaeology, recorded the Roman bath house, defences of the town, and medieval walls (Trimble 2017).

Designated heritage assets

- 3.32. No World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Listed Buildings are located within the Site.
- 3.33. A total of 12 Scheduled Monuments are located within or just beyond 1km of the Site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is Essendine Castle moated site (Fig. 24: **A**; NHLE: 1010693), c. 45m to the west of the Site boundary. The next nearest three are: A Neolithic Causewayed Camp (Fig. 24: **F**; NHLE: 1004938) c. 200m to the south of the Site; Medieval settlement remains at Shillingthorpe Park (Fig. 24: **C**; NHLE: 1018685) c. 730m to the east; and Castle Dyke moated site (Fig. 24: **D**; NHLE: 1019097) c. 340m to the north-west. The Scheduled Monument to the immediate south of the Site (within Great Casteron), is the air photography site north-east of the village and the site of a Roman town (Fig. 24: **E**; NHLE: 1005067).
- 3.34. Over 1000 Listed buildings lie within 5km of the Site, many of these lying within the historic centre of Stamford. A total of 98 Listed Buildings are located within the 1km of the Site, comprising of 3 Grade I Listed Buildings, 3 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 92 Grade II Listed Buildings. The nearest Listed Buildings to the Site comprise of the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary, Essendine (Fig. 24: **A**; NHLE: 1073881) c. 140m

to the west of Site, and Banthorpe Lodge (Fig. 24: **H**; NHLE: 1164869) c. 180m to the south-east. The Listed Buildings within the study area for the majority are densely clustered within the historic cores/Conservation Areas of the nearby settlements of Ryhall (Fig. 24: **L**), Belmesthorpe, Greatford (**I**), Uffington (**J**) and Braceborough (**K**), with a small number of singular isolated also Listed Buildings spread across the study area.

- 3.35. Six Registered Parks and Gardens are located within 5km of the Site. Those lying with 1km are Greatford Park (Fig. 24: **I**; NHLE: 1441359) c. 700m to the east of the Site, and Uffington Park (Fig. 24: **J**; NHLE: 1470336) c. 680 to the south.
- 3.36. The designated assets that may be susceptible to impacts as a result of the development are assessed in Section 5 of this report.



Order Limits

Agricultural Anomalies

Possible Archaeology

Probable Archaeology

Natural Anomalies

Undetermined Anomalies

Palaeolithic

Bronze Age

Iron Age

Prehistoric

Roman

0

1Km

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PROJECT TITLE

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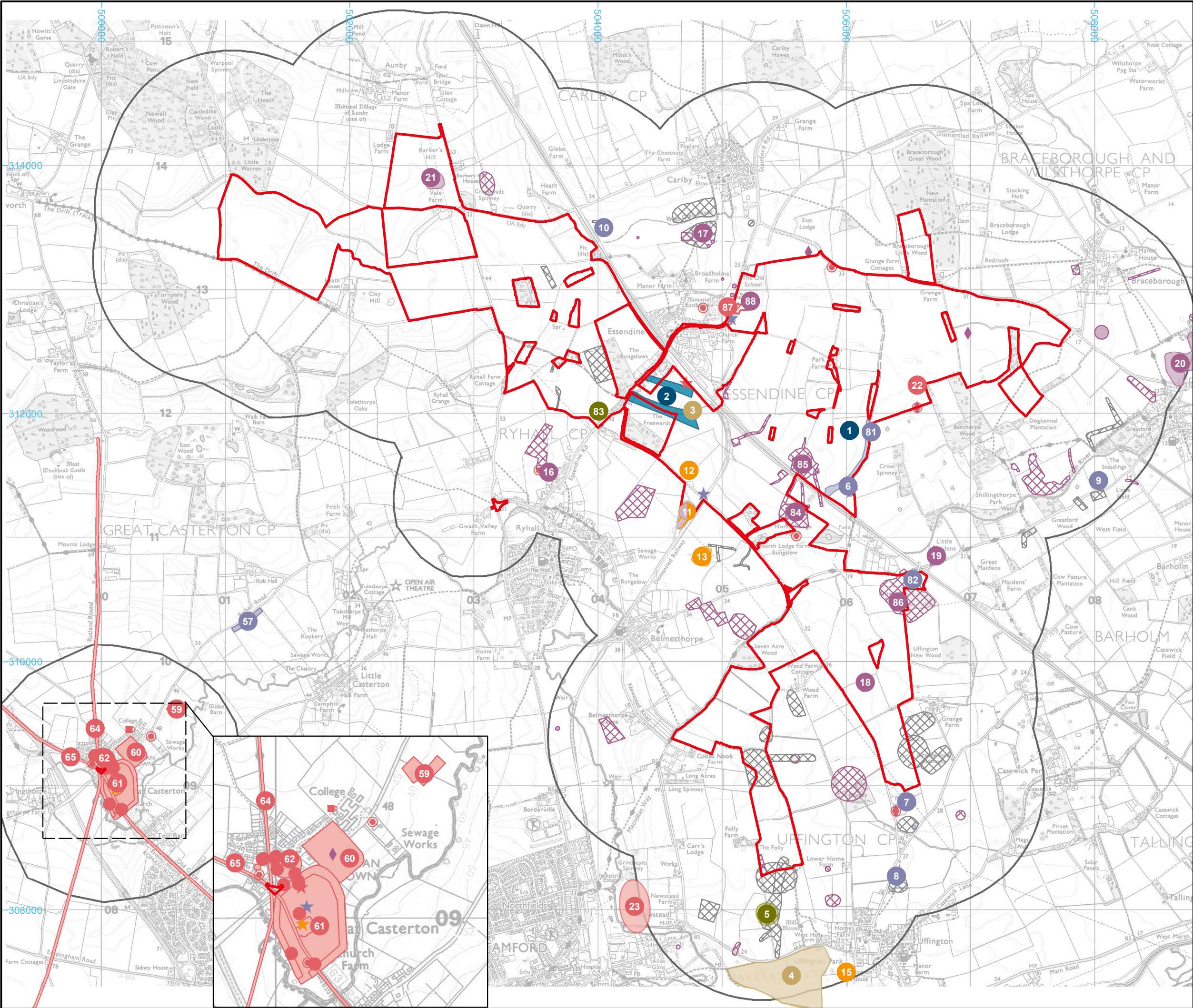
FIGURE TITLE

Geophysical Survey Results

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FIGURE NO.
2a



Order Limits

Study Area

Prehistoric Cropmark

Prehistoric Ring Ditch Cropmark

Undated Cropmark

Roman Cropmark

Palaeolithic

Palaeolithic

Mesolithic and Neolithic

Neolithic

Bronze Age Findspot

Bronze Age

Bronze Age/Iron Age

Iron Age

Prehistoric Flintwork

Prehistoric Findspot

Prehistoric

Roman

Roman

Roman Findspot

Roman Pottery

Roman Coin

0

1Km

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PROJECT TITLE

Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Essendine, Rutland

FIGURE TITLE

Prehistoric and Roman
Archaeological Assets

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FIGURE NO.

3

Early Prehistoric

- 3.37. Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period are in abundance within the Site and its environs. This is attested by the presence of the findspots, monuments and former settlement activity, as well as multiple areas of activity identified by the geophysical survey of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2022).

Palaeolithic

- 3.38. Human activity throughout the Palaeolithic period was characterised by small bands of hunter-gatherers moving through the landscape and exploiting resource, with findspots and lithic remains focused on riverside locations within the river terrace gravels (Wymer 1999). With the exception of seasonal hunting camps, people in these periods seldom established long-term sites, and evidence of activity is sparse in the archaeological record. The Site was likely covered by the extent of the Anglian Glaciation c. 500 – 400,000 years ago, which would have inhibited any Palaeolithic activity during this time. The local landscape in the Palaeolithic period likely experienced several fluctuations of water level changes, which would have resulted in a wetland and tidal-dominated environment.
- 3.39. Early prehistoric finds have been identified within recorded Palaeochannels towards the centre of the of the Site (Fig. 3: 2). Further natural variations were detected across the Site during the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2022). The survey recorded particularly strong anomalies (variations in the structure of the subsoil indicative of potential human activity) which were interpreted as natural palaeochannels in the north-west (Fig. 2a: 90, 91 and 92); however, these were not noted in the trial trenching investigations (Appendix 8.6). In addition, a single findspot within the eastern area of the Site comprised a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (Fig. 3: 1). The presence of multiple palaeochannels, recorded natural superficial deposits across the Site and findspots, particularly within the centre and the north-west, illustrates the Site's potential to contain Palaeolithic artefacts or palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 3.40. The Site also occupies an area with extensive superficial geological deposits that comprise of alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravel that were formed up to 2 to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, that suggests a local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes (BGS 2022). Within the eastern part of the Site, recorded superficial deposits comprise patches of Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial

Deposits and Mid Pleistocene Till, a local environment dominated by ice age conditions. Therefore, such deposits within the Site may contain palaeoenvironmental remains or isolated artefacts dating to the Palaeolithic.

Mesolithic

- 3.41. Similarly, to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic deposits or artefacts (such as lithic implements) are most likely to be found within the river valleys and along river courses. Topographical prominence is also considered an influencing factor for areas of Mesolithic occupation, for example evidence for Mesolithic activity is widespread across the entire region, and traditionally the distribution of Mesolithic findspots has been taken to indicate the preferential occupation of river valleys (Billington 2011). However, at present it is still considered rare to find deposits or artefacts dating to the Mesolithic period in the region. The Mesolithic/Neolithic period is represented by flint scatters to the north-east of The Freewards within the centre of the Site, located between 2 palaeochannels on the valley floor of the West Glen River (Fig. 2: **E10**; Fig. 3: **3**). The size of the assemblage suggests there was significant Mesolithic/Early Neolithic settlement (Dodd 2015). Although no such remains were identified during the 2022 trial trenching, it is likely that further remains (flint scatters and/or isolated finds) are present within the Site (in proximity those previously identified). Further evidence of the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods is located c. 670m to the south of the Site (Fig. 2: **E3**; Fig. 3: **4**). This activity comprised of concentrations of worked flint and fired clay interpreted as Mesolithic hearths (Thames Valley Archaeological Services 1991).

Neolithic

- 3.42. The Neolithic period witnessed hunter-gatherer economies becoming gradually superseded by more sedentary lifestyles, often associated with the beginnings of arable cultivation, woodland clearance, new styles of pottery and the domestication of animals. The Neolithic period is generally characterised by landscape monuments, such as long and round barrows, as well as enclosures and field systems (Darvill and Thomas 2001). Potential Neolithic worked flint was recovered within the centre of the Site (Fig. 2: **E10**; Fig. 3: **3**), a polished flint axe within the centre of the Site (recorded by the PAS) (Fig. 3: **83**), and to the south (Fig. 2: **E3**; Fig. 3: **4**), and a Scheduled Neolithic causewayed monument is located c. 180m to the south of the Site (Fig. 3: **5**; Fig. 24: **F**). The monument is located in a valley-side location and tilted to overlook the low-lying ground in the valley toward the west (Oswald *et al* 2001).

Bronze Age

- 3.43. The Bronze Age is defined by the advent of metallurgy technology in the archaeological record and the firm establishment of landscape evolution begun in the Neolithic period. Funerary monuments continued to be a visible feature in the landscape during the early Bronze Age, in particular round barrows. The Site is located within a landscape of potential prehistoric funerary activity, with multiple recorded possible Bronze Age barrows, represented as ring-ditches, in the south-east in Field 53, and the centre of the Site in Field 35 (Fig. 2a; Fig. 3: **6**, **81** and **82**) the existence of one (a double ring-ditch, **6**) was confirmed during the trial trenching and Two others are also recorded to the south of the Site (Fig. 3: **7** and **8**). Two other potential Bronze Age barrow cropmarks are located c. 800m to the east (Fig. 3: **9**), and c. 180m to the north-east (Fig. 3: **10**) of the Site. Some of these possible barrows have been identified during the recent geophysical survey within the Site (Fig. 2a; Fig. 3: **82**), and some as cropmarks with the Site c. 200m to the east of Essendine Castle (Fig. 3: **88**). while others had already been known from cropmarks noted on aerial photographs outside of the Site boundary (Fig. 3). This evidence suggests that the landscape within the centre of the Site may have formed a focus for prehistoric funerary activity. Surrounding the possible Bronze Age round barrows (**82**) to the south and south-west are multiple cropmarks forming enclosures that might be of prehistoric in date (Fig. 3: **86**) possibly associated with these potential barrows. Further Bronze Age and prehistoric activity within the Site comprises findspots of pottery and possible worked flint across the Site (Fig. 3). Further Bronze Age activity is recorded immediately adjacent to the Site along the route of proposed highway works (Fig. 3: **57**) and comprises of a triple ditch cropmark.

Iron Age

- 3.44. Remains dating to the Iron Age are located within the Site and study area. Large, nucleated settlement and mixed-use sites appear more frequently in the Iron Age, along with a greater number of smaller farmsteads, reflecting the wider cultivation of the landscape achieved through larger populations and more effective technology.
- 3.45. The remains of an unenclosed settlement consisting of three possible structures, pits/postholes and three possible ovens, along with 500 pottery sherds was identified within the centre of the Site, dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Davies

and Parker 2014; Fig. 2: **E11**; Fig. 3: **11**). The remains of another possible settlement are recorded within the centre of the Site (Fig. 2: **E10**; Fig. 3: **12**), along with multiple linear and curvilinear ditches surrounding settlement site identified on the geophysical survey (Fig. 2a: **12**). The settlement comprise of pits, post holes, ditches and a possible waterhole dating from the 5th to 2nd centuries BC (Dodd 2015). It might be possible that the two settlement sites form part of a larger singular settlement within this part of the landscape. It must be noted that the Iron Age settlement is located close to the historic route of the West Glen River, located to the immediate north of the settlement's location, therefore the river maybe an indicator as to why the settlement is situated where it is. The undulating flood plain of the former river course is recorded on the LiDAR Imagery of the Site (Fig. 18), therefore the location of the river may have been a factor in the settlement's location. There is a reasonable potential for further Iron Age remains associated with this settlement to survive in proximity to the known remains.

- 3.46. Further Iron Age activity within the study area comprises of a large double-ditched enclosure c. 260m to the south-west of the Site (Fig. 2: **E13**; Fig. 3: **13**). A watching brief of the installation of a gas pipe recorded features and pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age (Liddle 1983). Late Iron Age settlement remains are located c. 100m from the Site in Great Casterton (Fig. 2: **E16**; Fig. 3: **62**), comprised of ditches and burials.
- 3.47. Further features, potentially associated with prehistoric or Roman settlement activity, were identified by the geophysical survey (Fig 2a: **84, 85, 89, 93, 95, 96 and 97**). These anomalies were composed of rectilinear enclosures, with linear and curvilinear ditches and possible internal features. The morphology (shape) of these anomalies suggest that they may be the remains of settlements and a wider network of agricultural land divisions. The trial trenching investigations confirmed the presence of one of these settlement sites (84) where quantities of Iron Age (and RomanoBritish) pottery have been recovered from infilled ditches and pits, along with metal objects, animal bone and ceramic building material. While no evidence of stratified or in situ structural remains were encountered, the artefactual evidence suggests settlement activity. The trial trenching investigation of the site lying to the north of the railway line (85) and further to the south (97) revealed less convincing evidence of settlement remains and is likely to represent the periphery of the occupied area.

-
- 3.48. Within the north-western part of the Site (Fig 2a; Fig. 3: **21**), the geophysical survey identified possible ring ditches and an enclosure (again indicative of the remains of roundhouses and property / field boundaries), features previously identified on air photos. At various other locations across the Site, similar linear and curvilinear anomalies were detected.
- 3.49. Further remains are recorded within the Site and study area which are broadly prehistoric in date. These include: an enclosure and boundary ditch located within the southern area of the Site (Fig. 3: **18**), an enclosure c. 150m to the east of the Site (Fig. 3: **19**), a settlement c. 1km to the east (Fig. 3: **20**), and a ring ditch c. 500m to the north (Fig. 3: **17**)

Romano-British

- 3.50. The Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 was followed by the rapid implementation of centralised administration, based on towns and cities, and supported by a network of well-engineered roads which enhanced trade and communication. Archaeological remains dating to the Roman period are recorded within the Site and the study area.
- 3.51. Known recorded Roman period remains within the Site comprise findspots (Fig. 3). These findspots comprise of pottery sherds, individual coins and industrial waste. Further findspots of a metal brooch and coin within the study are recorded by the PAS around the village of Ryhall c. 1.2km to the south of the Site. The recorded location of the PAS findspots are not accurate but given an indication to Roman activity within the landscape.
- 3.52. A stone sarcophagus was recovered (Fig. 3: **22**) within the eastern area of the Site. The sarcophagus contained a male skeleton with two glass vessels and a dish dated to the 4th century (Hurley 1991). The recent geophysical survey of the Site recorded multiple enclosures with internal features (Fig. 2a: **22**) close to the findspot of the stone sarcophagus, and therefore could be associated with this possible settlement activity.
- 3.53. Cropmarks of potential Roman in date are located within the Site c. 80m to the east of Essendine Castle (Fig. 3: **87**). Further recorded Roman settlement activity was recorded c. 1km to the south-west of the Site (Fig. 2: **E5**; Fig. 3: **23**). This activity comprised of multiple linear ditches interpreted as drainage ditches and flood

defences near to the River Gwash, along with ceramic building material indicating the presence of a Roman building nearby (Archaeological Project Services 2007).

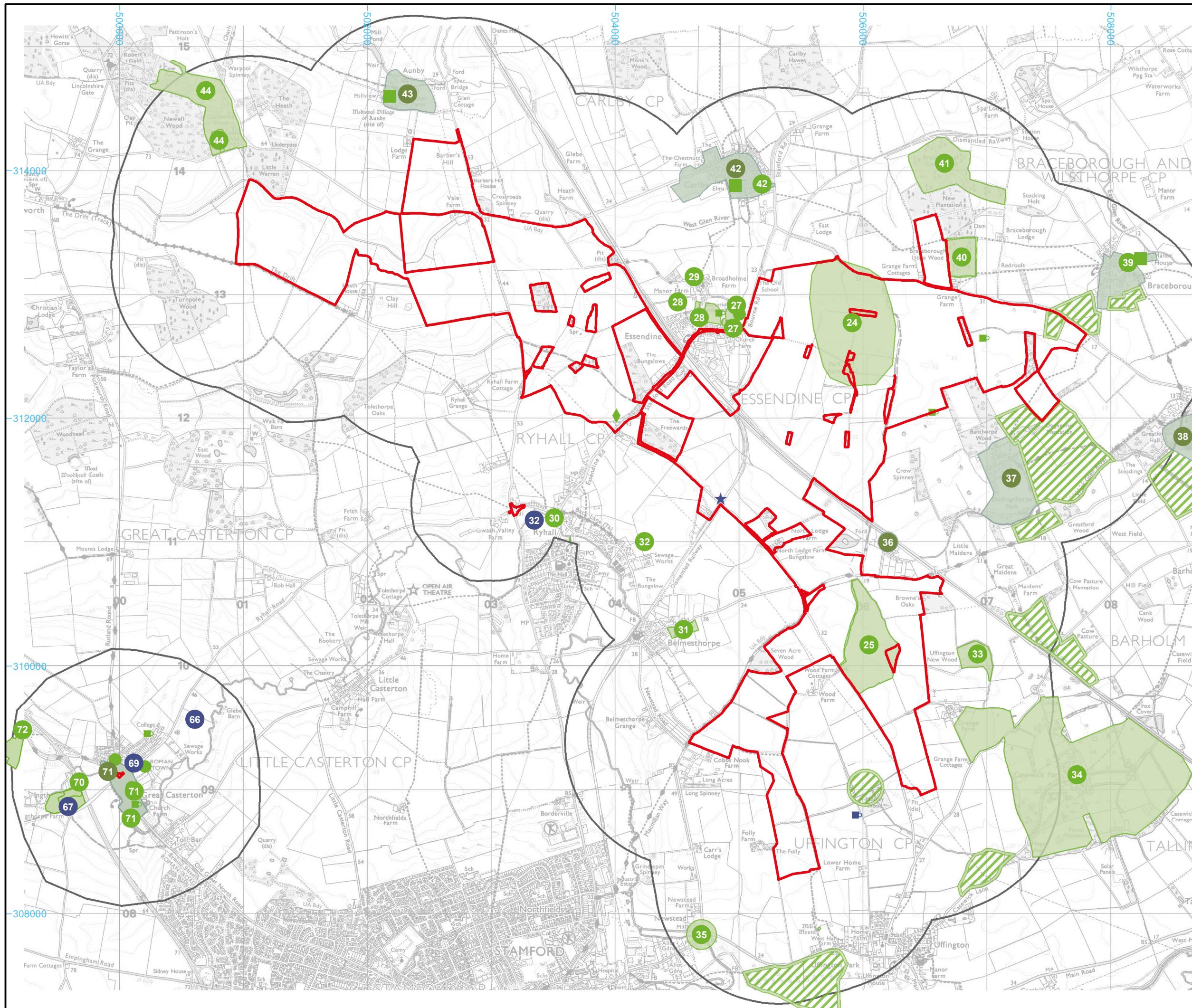
- 3.54. Extensive Roman period settlement and activity is recorded to the south-west of the Site within and around the village of Great Casterton, and close to the area where proposed highway works will be undertaken as part of the proposed development. To the north-west of Great Casterton is the location of a Roman villa (Fig. 2: **E14**; Fig. 3: **59**), and spanning across the road within Great Casterton is the location of a 1st century AD Roman fort (Fig. 2: **E15**; Fig. 3: **60**) and the defended Roman settlement of Great Casterton (Fig. 2: **E15** and **E17**; Fig. 3: **61**). The settlement began as the fort in the 1st century and expanded to become a major settlement spanning around Ermine Street. It is deduced that this settlement flourished, and it is known that the rampart bank was built on the remains of earlier settlement buildings. During the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century the town wall was built, which from evidence from excavations was 2.1m wide at its base with a 6.5m wide ditch in front of the wall (Great Casterton Parish Council 2022). A villa or farmhouse was built in the 4th century AD c. 400m outside the eastern defences of the town to the north-east. The town and villa were occupied well into the 5th century AD (Great Casterton Parish Council ND).
- 3.55. Outside of the Roman settlement of Great Casterton to the north-west is recorded Roman activity comprising of kilns, crop driers, and large cemeteries (Fig. 2: **E16**; Fig. 3: **62**) which flank either side of Tixover Roman road. Running through and across the route of the proposed highway works are 2 Roman roads, Ermine Street (Fig. 3: **65**) which runs from London to Lincoln, and Tixover Road (Fig. 3: **64**).

Early medieval

- 3.56. Early medieval activity within the Site and study area is limited to one findspot, but further evidence of the early medieval period is recorded within the study area.
- 3.57. One findspot is recorded within the centre of the Site (Fig. 4), comprising an Anglo-Saxon pot. The pot was found during the construction of the Stamford & Essendine Railway in 1868, however the location of the findspot is an approximation based on a contemporary account (Meaney 1964). An early medieval watermill is located c. 870m to the south-west of the Site, but immediately to the south of the A6121 in Ryall (Fig. 4: **32**). Further evidence of the early medieval period comprises of a findspot of pottery located c. 400m to the south of the Site.

-
- 3.58. Further evidence for the early medieval period is located near to Great Casterton to the south-west of the main site. Located c. 125m to the east of the proposed highways works were the remains of possible Anglo-Saxon burial (Fig. 4: **66**), and c. 430m to the south-west of the Site is the location of an Anglo-Saxon stone cross (Fig. 4: **67**). Situated within and adjacent to Ryhall Road are the remains of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Fig. 2: **E15**; Fig. 4: **69**). Emergency excavation carried out in 1966 due to a road widening scheme recorded 35 Anglo-Saxon cremations and 15 inhumations. The burials contained grave goods included an ivory purse ring, 17 bone gaming pieces, a blue-green glass bead, bone combs, copper alloy tweezers, iron tweezers, a miniature iron razor, iron tang fragment, greenish-blue glass vessel, bone beads, an ivory ring, blue glass rod, and an H-shaped iron plate (Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society 2015).
- 3.59. The Site is situated within a landscape with multiple settlements recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book, which will usually infer they have early medieval origins. The settlement of Essendine located immediately next to the Site boundary was recorded as having 22 households with 16 villagers, two smallholders and one slave. The settlement included ploughlands, meadow, woodland and a mill under the lordship of the Bishop of Lincoln (Powell-Smith ND). The origin of the name of Essendine derives from the Old English '*Esa's valley*' (University of Nottingham ND).
- 3.60. Other potential early medieval settlements recorded in the Domesday Book located c. 400m and beyond the Site boundary within the study area comprise of: Banthorpe, Ryhall, Belmesthorpe, Carlby, Uffington, Casewick, Greatford, Braceborough, Casterton and Aunby. The largest of the settlements are Carlby with 40 recorded households and Greatford with 29. The other villages had a recorded population numbering between 13 and 19 households (Powell-Smith ND). The origin of the name of Ryhall comes from the Old English for '*Rye nook*', the nook identified as a bend in the River Gwash (University of Nottingham ND). The origins for the name of Braceborough has several suggestions: '*mighty fortification*', '*warriors*' (literally, '*brazen ones*') *fortification*', '*Brasena's fortification*' and '*gadfly fortification*' (University of Nottingham ND). The Site itself may have likely been in use as agricultural hinterland beyond the limits of these surrounding villages.
- 3.61. The early medieval period and settlement pattern within this region, and within the East Midlands, is based on little or no archaeological evidence. There are, for

example, no excavated settlements in large areas of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Settlement patterns and material culture in these areas are simply unknown (Vince 2006).



Order Limits

Study Area

Early Medieval

Early Medieval Pottery

Early Medieval Complete Pot

Early Medieval

Medieval

Medieval Building

Medieval Pottery

Medieval Metalwork

Ridge and Furrow

Medieval

Medieval Settlement

0

1Km

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Contains data from Lincolnshire HER and Leicestershire and Rutland HER.

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PROJECT TITLE

Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Essendine, Rutland

FIGURE TITLE

Early Medieval and Medieval
Archaeological Assets

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Medieval

- 3.62. The Site was likely to have been rural in character with dispersed woodland throughout the medieval period, being the agricultural hinterland for the surrounding villages within Rutland and Lincolnshire. The majority of the Site encompasses the entirety of the historic Parish of Essendine (Fig. 4). The Site is also located within four other historic parishes. The western end lies within the Parish of Ryhall, the eastern end within the Parish of Braceborough, the south-western end within Parish of Uffington, and the north-western area within the Parish of Carlby (Fig. 4).
- 3.63. Medieval archaeological remains are present within the Site and are in abundance within the study area. Within the eastern part of the Site is the approximate location of Essendine deer park (Fig. 4: **24**), associated with Essendine Castle. However, during the visit to the Site, there were no identifiable parkland features or characteristics to suggest the area had once been a deer park. Modern Post-War farming methods had completely altered the landscape to form very large open flat fields. The park has its origins in the 13th century, but later the park of Essendine was granted to Cecily, Duchess of Warwick, in 1447. It then contained 200 acres of wood, 200 acres of land and 20 acres of meadow (Page 1935). There is a strong possibility that this parkland was once associated with Essendine Castle nearby, as Robert de Clifford was stocking his park here with deer in 1296, and in 1318 John de Cromwell complained of his park having been broken into (Page 1935) (Fig. 4: **27**).
- 3.64. Located within the southern end of the Site is the location of Uffington Old Wood (Fig. 4: **25**), which had been entirely cleared for agriculture by 1959 (Nature Conservancy Council 1989). Identified on the National Mapping Programme (Historic England ND) are cropmarks of probable medieval wood banks also associated with Uffington Old Wood.
- 3.65. Further medieval activity within the Site comprises findspots of medieval pottery which can be attributed to the manuring of fields whereby refuse from nearby settlements was spread.
- 3.66. Located outside of the Site is the historic settlement core of Essendine (Fig. 3: **26**). Within this historic core, located c. 60 to the west of the Site is the Scheduled Monument of Essendine Castle and the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary (Fig. 4: **27**). Page (1935) describes the history of the castle in detail:

The date of the building of the castle is unknown, but it was probably the work of the Busseys or of Robert de Vipont at the end of the 12th or early in the 13th century. It is clear that the lords of the manor had a residence at Essendine for some centuries, as Robert de Clifford was stocking his park here, located to the east (Fig. 4: 24) with deer in 1296, and in 1318 John de Cromwell complained of his park having been broken into. The Despensers evidently had a residence, as Edward le Despenser was born and baptised at Essendine in 1336. The castle may still have been standing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, as Lord Treasurer Burghley, in his will, mentions Essendine as a place of residence for his younger son Robert (Cecil), and there is no tradition of any other mansion house having existed, but the records do not mention any castle. The site is a square area of rather more than an acre, encompassed by a deep moat (Page 1935). The lordship of the manor of Essendine remained in Cecil hands into the 19th century, and the castle is likely to have fallen into disrepair in the first half of the 17th century (Essendine Parish Council ND).

- 3.67. Associated with Essendine castle is the Church of St Mary to the immediate south (Fig. 3: 27), built in the 12th century. The church is said to have been not the parish church but the chapel of castle, in whose bailey the church is sited. The deeply moated site dominates the tiny church (Pevsner 1984). Located to the immediate north and south of Essendine Castle are the remains of fishponds (Fig. 3: 27) which were likely fed by the West Glen River which flows north to south along the boundary of the castle and fishponds. To the immediate east of Essendine Castle is the location of a watermill (Fig. 4: 27), which was also mentioned in the Domesday Book, and referred to in the 14th and 15th centuries (Page 1935).
- 3.68. To the immediate west of the Essendine Castle are the cropmarks and earthworks of the medieval village forming a number of pits. There is at least one building site and a possible windmill mound (Hartley 1983) (Fig. 4: 28). A watching brief was undertaken on a new house in 1996. Archaeological features and finds of Saxo-Norman and medieval date were recorded including stone walls, a pit and ditch (Jones 1996). In addition, located to the immediate north of the village of Essendine are the possible remains of a church identified on 1980s aerial photographs, but which may instead be geological features (Fig. 4: 29).
- 3.69. Other medieval settlements are recorded within the study area. Located c. 760m to the south of the Site are historic medieval cores of the settlements of Ryhall (Fig. 4: 30) and Belmesthorpe (Fig. 4: 31), along with a possible windmill (Fig. 4: 32) and to the immediate north-west of Ryhall are the remains of medieval watermills (Fig. 4:

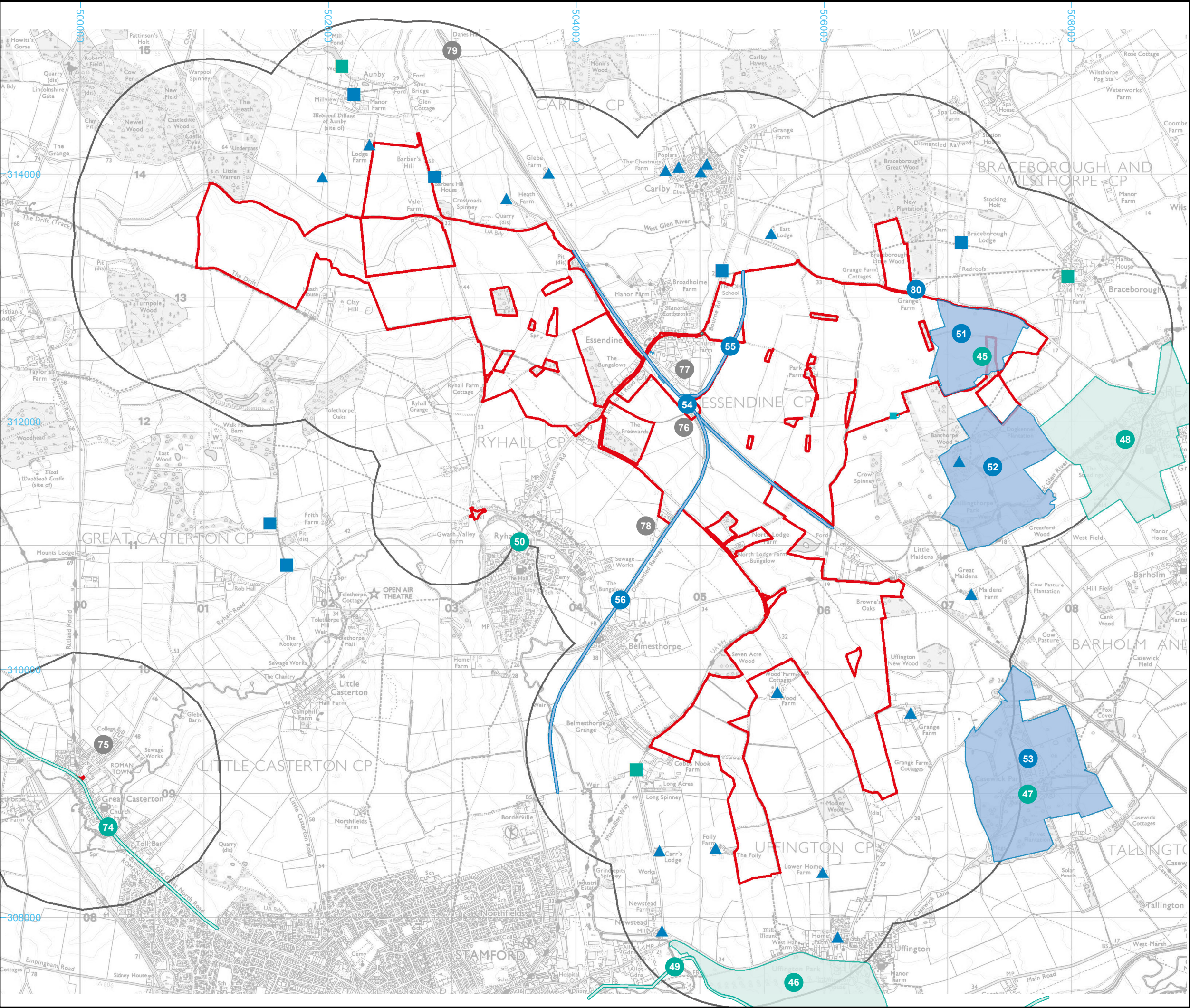
30). To the east of the Site are 3 historic medieval settlements, the deserted settlement remains of Banthorpe (Fig. 4: **36**) c. 140m east, medieval settlement of Shillingthorpe (Fig. 4: **37**) c. 470m east, and the medieval settlement of Greatford c. 910m to the east (Fig. 4: **38**). Located c. 680m to the north of the Site is the historic medieval settlement of Carlby (Fig. 4: **42**) and c. 260m to the north-west of the Site is the site of the deserted medieval settlement of Aunby (Fig. 4: **43**). Located c. 270m to the north-east of the Site is the medieval settlement of Braceborough (Fig. 4: **39**). To the east of the Site c. 280m, is the location of Uffington New Wood (Fig 4: **33**), and c. 270 to the south-east of the site of deserted medieval village of Casewick (fig. 4: **34**). Furthermore, located c. 650m to the south of the Site are the remains of The Priory of Newstead by Stamford (Fig. 4: **35**).

- 3.70.** Further medieval activity is recorded to the south-west of the main site within the village of Great Casterton. Located c. 240m to the south-west of the proposed highways works is the medieval historic core of the settlement of Ingthorpe, along with earthworks and a chapel (Fig. 4: **70**), and the medieval core of Great Casterton (Fig. 4: **71**). Further medieval activity around Great Casterton comprises of medieval village earthwork at Tickencote c. 490m to the west (Fig. 4: **72**), and iron smelting works c. 40m to the east (Fig. 4: **73**).
- 3.71.** Located on the immediate north-east of the Site is the site of Braceborough Little Wood (Fig. 4: **40**). A bank and ditch system surround the boundary of the wood and ridge and furrow are recorded within. Located c. 190m to the north of the Site and to the north of Braceborough Little Wood is Braceborough Great Wood (Fig. 4: **41**). A ditch surrounds the entire edge of the wood, with a slight trace of an internal bank present. Archaeological remains indicated at both the woods suggest that they have been enlarged since the medieval period (Archaeological Project Services 2001).
- 3.72.** To the north-west of the Site at a c. 300m distance is the Scheduled Monument of Castle Dyke (Fig. 23: **D**) (NHLE: 1019097) and Castle Dike Wood (Fig. 4: **44**). Castle Dyke is the remains of moated manor site with a platform surrounded by a ditch and possibly dates to the 12th century and associated with the deserted medieval village of Aunby nearby.
- 3.73.** Extensive ridge and furrow remains are recorded within the Site and the eastern part of the study area (Fig. 4) illustrating that previous agricultural remains are present as above ground earthworks around the Site. The ridge and furrow remains within the

Site were identified as part of the recent geophysical survey undertaken in 2022, as along with striations related to agricultural activity (Magnitude Surveys 2022).

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.74. The Site and study area appear to have retained an essentially rural character throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. No tithe maps for Ryhall, Braceborough or Carlby parishes could be located by this assessment.
- 3.75. Remains dating to the post-medieval period are located within the Site. These remains comprise of agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, ditches and field boundaries identified on the accompanying geophysical survey undertaken for the present application (Magnitude Surveys 2022). In addition, within the eastern end of the Site post-medieval settlement remains are present (Fig. 5: **45**), north of Banthorpe Wood. These remains include possible buildings, ponds and drains identified on the National Mapping Programme (Historic England, no date), but aerial photography from c. 2000 shows that these features no longer survive as earthworks (Get Mapping 2000).
- 3.76. A moderate amount post-medieval archaeological remains are recorded within the study area. Located c. 650m to the south of the Site is Uffington House and Park and post-medieval enclosures (Fig. 2: **E3**; Fig. 5: **46**). Uffington House was constructed in 1681 and burnt down in 1904. Casewick Hall is located c. 960m to the south-east of the Site (Fig. 5: **47**), a once medieval house remodelled substantially in the early 17th century. Greatford Hall Parkland is located c. 290m to the east of the Site (Fig. 5: **48**), of which part survives as a Registered Park and Garden (Fig. 24: **I**); NHLE: 1441359). Located c. 980m to the south of the Site a hoard of Civil War coins was recorded during an archaeological excavation (Fig. 2: **E2**; Fig. 5: **50**).
- 3.77. With the study area are recorded examples of water management. Located c. 1km to the south of the Site is the route of the Welland Navigation/Stamford Canal (Fig. 5: **49**) which was excavated in 1620 and opened in 1647. The construction of the Midland Railway in 1846 and the Great Northern Railway (Fig. 5: **54**) in 1856 spelt the end of the canal (LLC Archaeology 1993). To the immediate west of the Site near to the village of Essendine (Fig. 5: **51**), 3 cutwaters of the 17th century are visible under the modern bridge of the B6121 that crossed the Western Glen River (Pevsner 1984).



Order Limits

Study Area

Post-medieval Building

Post-medieval Pottery

Post-medieval

Post-medieval

Modern Building

Modern Farm

Railway Line

Modern

Undated

Undated

0

1Km

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PROJECT TITLE

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- 3.78. Located within Great Casterton to the south-west of the main body of the Site is the route of the turnpike road from Stamford to Grantham (Fig. 5: 74). The road passes through Great Casterton along the route of the Site, which was established in 1738 (Cossons 2003).

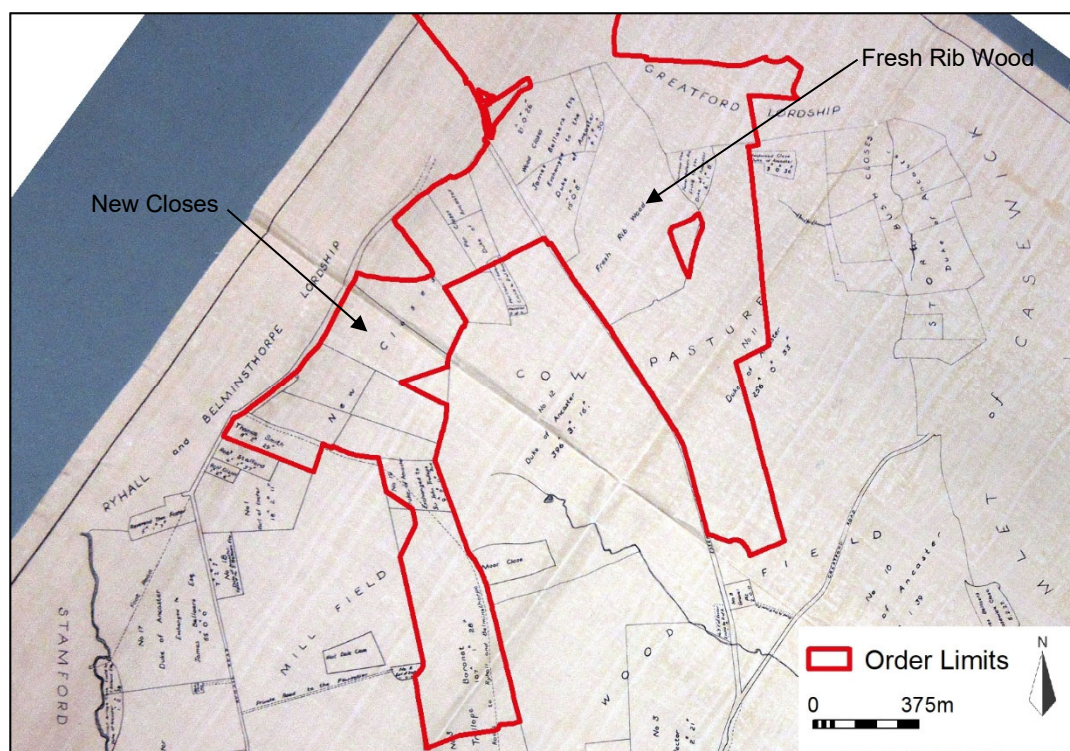


Fig. 6 Extract of the 1794 Lordship of Uffington (courtesy of Lincolnshire Archives)

- 3.79. The earliest map available of the Site is the 1794 map of the Lordship of Uffington (Fig. 6) that depicts the south-eastern area of the Site. The former Uffington Old Wood (Fig. 4: 25) is named is Fresh Rib Wood which is border to the south by 'Cow Pasture' under the ownership of the Duke of Ancaster. To the west of the site of Uffington Old Wood are smaller field plots named 'New Closes', with one field plot owned by 'John Trollope, Baronet'. The use of the land for the majority is not illustrated on the map, but it is anticipated that they are agricultural in character. The majority of the 1794 field boundaries are still present, however the boundaries that once divided the New Close fields do not survive into present day.



Fig. 7 Extract of the 1806 Ryhall Enclosure map (courtesy of The Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland)

- 3.80. The 1806 Ryhall Enclosure map depicts a small section of the western part of the Site (Fig. 7). The Site is described as allotments and is owned by the Marquis of Exeter, with no further details.
- 3.81. The 1817 Braceborough Enclosure Award map depicts the eastern area of the Site close to Greatford (Fig. 8). The map illustrates the eastern area of the Site contains fields; however, their use is not listed. A large area of the eastern part of the Site is coloured in green and described as being part of lands of 'Banthorpe Bounds', with Banthorpe Wood to the south of the Site boundary. This indicates that the eastern part of the Site was once the parkland of Banthorpe, which later became Braceborough Grange Park (Fig. 5: 51) and Shillingthorpe Hall Park (Fig. 5: 52) in the late 19th century.
- 3.82. One feature depicted on the 1817 map is a gravel pit, which seems to have gone out of use in the mid-19th century as it is not depicted on 1887 Ordnance Survey mapping (Appendix 3). The remains of the gravel pit and access route are both present on LiDAR Imagery of the Site (Figs. 20 and 21).

- 3.83. The parish boundary between Braceborough and Essendine is a historic lane or trackway. This lane led to the site of the former gravel pit from Carlby Road. This lane was in use throughout the 19th century and was depicted as a trackway up until the 1983 Ordnance Survey map (Appendix 3) when the trackway had been removed. Although the lane that was once the access route to the former gravel pit is depicted as a track on the 1983 Ordnance Survey map.

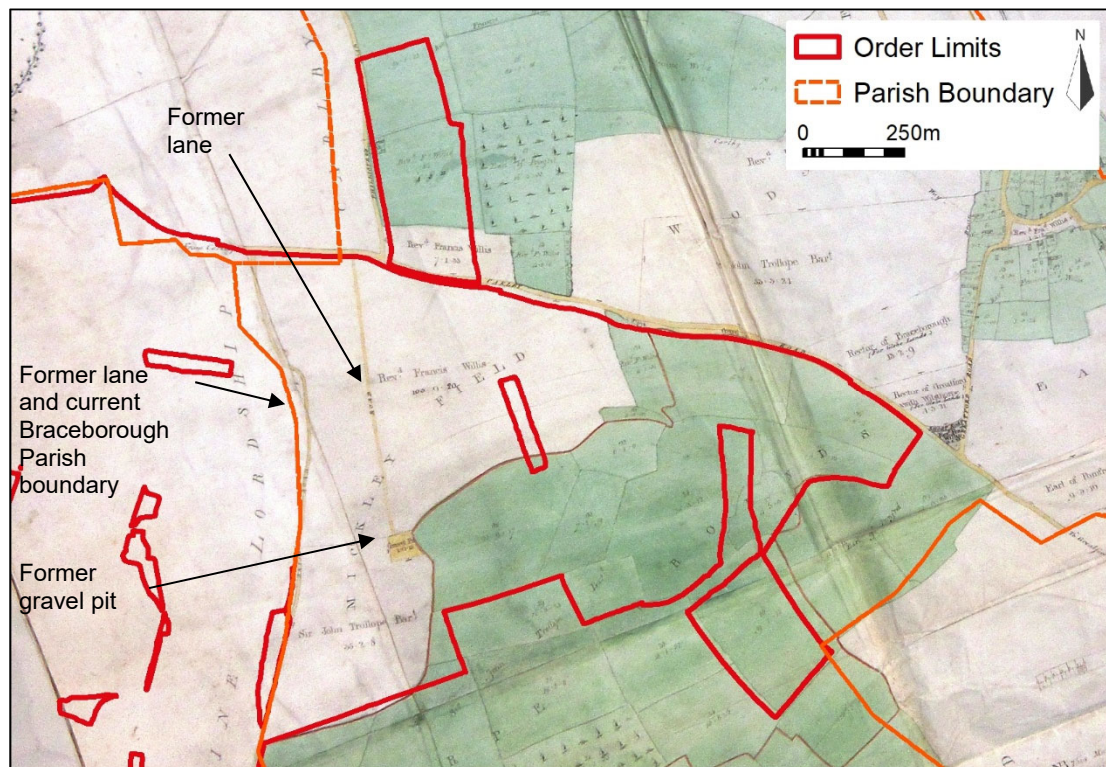


Fig. 8 Extract of the 1817 Braceborough Enclosure Award map (courtesy of Lincolnshire Archives)

- 3.84. The 1839 Uffington Tithe map depicts only depicts the site of the Uffington Old Wood (Fig. 9). The parcel of land is owned and occupied by the Earl of Lindsey and described as Freshviet Wood.
- 3.85. The Essendine Parish Tithe map produced in 1844 illustrates that the Site occupies a total of 90 individual field plots. The sole owner of all listed 90 plots within the Site, and the remaining plots within the whole of the parish of Essendine in 1844 was Isabella Hankey, the owner of the manorial estate (Tosswill and Hankey 2020). It appears that Isabella Hankey came into ownership of the manor of Essendine in 1816, as records at Lincolnshire Archives show that the Earl of Clarendon had mortgaged the manor to her for £39,000 (approximately £2.5 million in today's

money). Isabella Hankey is recorded on UCL's Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery, having inherited her husband's sugar plantations in Grenada in 1807 (UCL 2022).

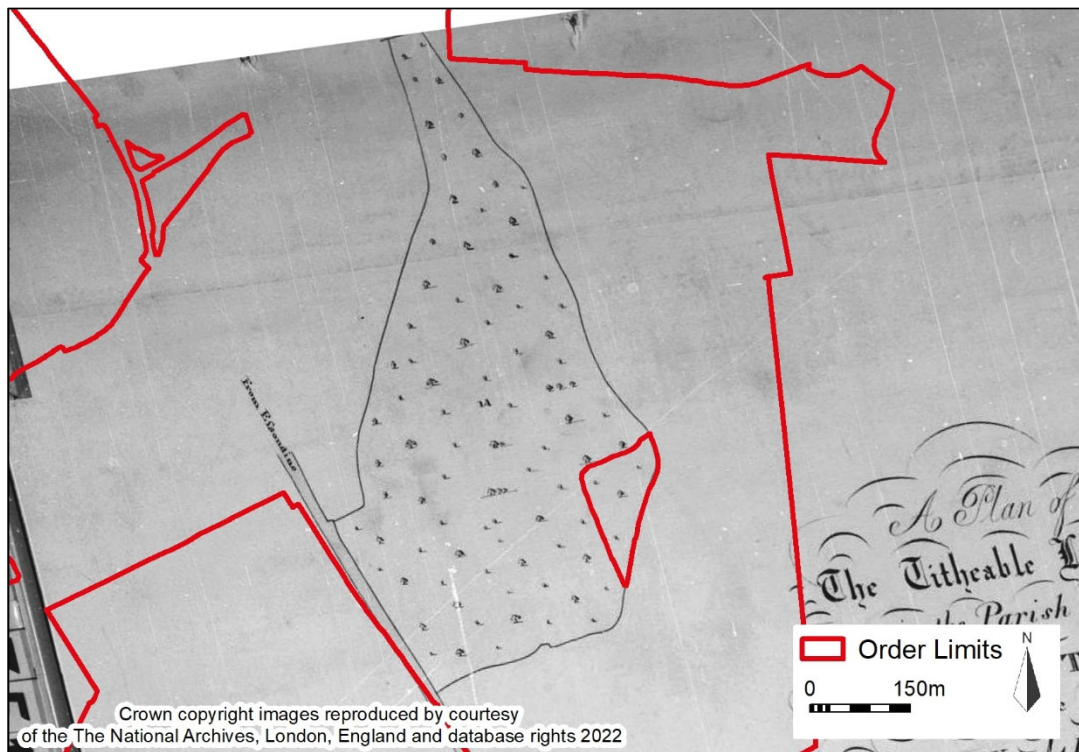


Fig. 9. Extract of the 1839 Uffington Tithe map

- 3.86. The Essendine Parish Tithe map depicts the majority of the field plots are arable in character, along with a small number of fields used for pasture, meadow and woodland. Only a small number of the plot names refer to historic land use, for example Plot 132 at the south-western end of the Parish next to the Greatford to Belmesthorpe road is named Hangmans Close, a possible site of a gallows (Fig. 11). Plots 158 and 159 are named as Gravel Pit Close to the immediate east of Essendine, indicating possible presence of quarrying (Fig. 12). Plots 145 and 161 to the south-east of Essendine are named as The Beacon Field and Beacon Hill, after the presence or historical presence of a possible beacon nearby (Fig. 12). The Essendine Parish Tithe map plots are listed in Appendix 4.
- 3.87. The majority of the field plots are depicted as being large fields on the 1844 Essendine Tithe Map. A small number of the field plots however are recorded as long narrow enclosures, particularly to the south-west of Essendine (Fig. 10). These may be the remains of medieval strip fields. The northern ends of these strip fields curves slightly to the left and are therefore not straight in shape. This curvature may relate

to the shape of medieval ridge and furrow as they take the form of a reversed 'S' when viewed in plan – a form dictated by the movement of the ox-teams drawing the plough (Historic England 2018). Ridge and furrow were not recorded within this area on the LiDAR Imagery.

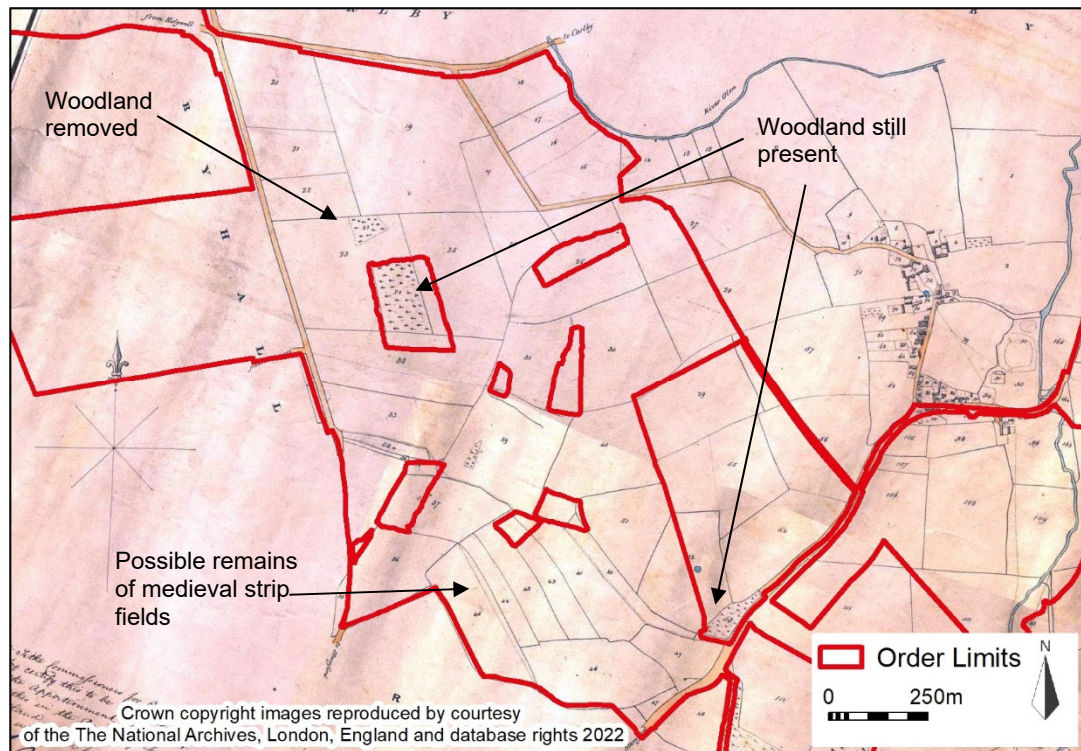


Fig. 10 Extract of the 1844 Essendine Parish Tithe Map focusing to the west of Essendine

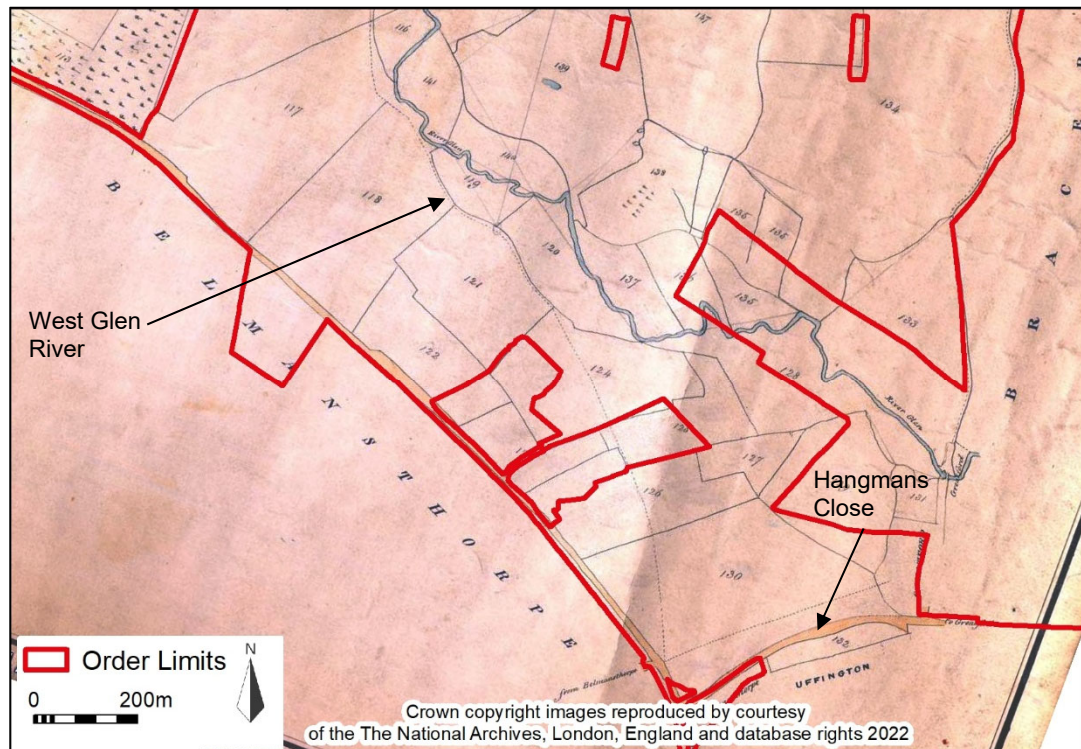


Fig. 11 Extract of the 1844 Essendine Parish Tithe Map focusing to the south of Essendine

- 3.88. The former route of the West Glen River is depicted on the 1844 Essendine Tithe Map (Fig. 11). The map illustrates that the river meanders from Essendine down to the south-east through the middle of the Site. The current course of the river takes on the form a straighter course through the former channels, and the course was altered in the mid to late 19th century. The former route of the West Glen River and its associated flood plain are recorded on LiDAR Imagery (Fig. 18). In addition, multiple ponds are recorded on the 1844 Tithe Map across the Site, with a small cluster of ponds located to the south of Park Farm.

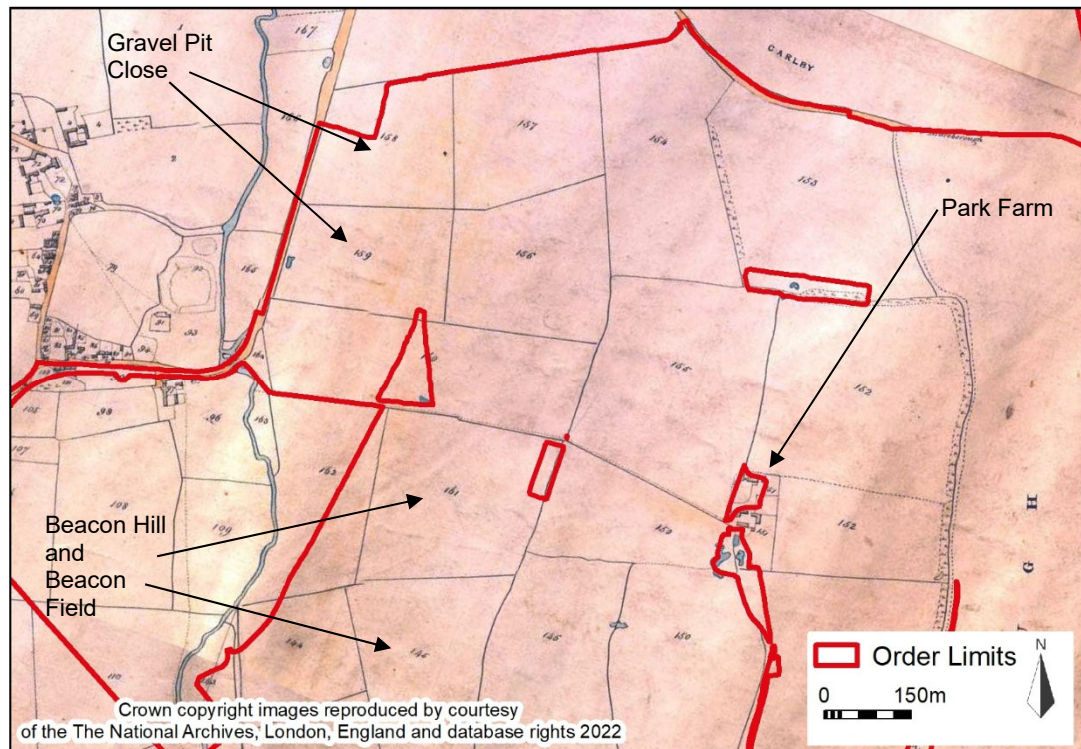


Fig. 12 Extract of the 1844 Essendine Parish Tithe Map focusing to the east of Essendine

- 3.89. Further isolated historic farms dating to the 19th century are located within the surrounding landscape close to the boundaries of the Site, attesting to the agricultural nature of the Site and its environs during this period. Park Farm is the only 19th century farm located within the Site, and is located between Fields 30, 31 and 34. The earliest depiction of the farm available is the 1844 Essendine Tithe Map (Fig. 12) that depicts the farm as a cluster of 5 buildings, one isolated structure and 4 buildings forming a square shape with a yard in the middle.
- 3.90. A map of a section of the western part of Site from 1860-1900 depicts the area as containing 6 individual field plots (Fig. 13). These fields remained the same within the 20th century as depicted on the 1959 Ordnance Survey map². The boundaries within this section of the Site were therefore removed in the late 20th century to create 2 large fields which are present today.

2 [REDACTED]



Fig. 13 Extract of the 1860 -1900 map of Carlby and Essendine (courtesy of Lincolnshire Archives)

- 3.91. Recorded within the eastern part of the Site, within Fields 39, 40 and 41 is the former historic 'parklands' of Braceborough Grange Park (Fig. 5: **51**) and Shillingthorpe Hall Park (Fig. 5: **52**). These were established in the late 19th century and went out of use in the early 20th century. The site of Casewick Park (Fig. 5: **53**) is located c. 670m to the south-east of the Site. All 3 parklands date to the late 19th century. It must be noted that there may be remnants of these features surviving as landscape features or buried archaeological remains within the Site.
- 3.92. The next available map is the 1885 Ordnance Survey map focusing on centre of the Site³. The most notable change to the Site are 3 railway lines that pass through the centre of the Site. The construction of the large earthen banks to install the railway line cuts through the area where the West Glen River flows. By 1885 the West Glen River's course has been straightened to run parallel with the route of the Great Northern Railway. A part of the river follows the curvature of the route of the Stamford & Essendine Railway and flows under the railway line. Therefore, the course of the

West Glen River had been altered to allow the construction of the 3 railway lines in the 19th century.

3.93. One notable monument is depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey Map and that is a mound or tumulus within the Site and close to the eastern boundary (Fig 3: **81**; Fig. 16; Fig. 22). The tumulus and triple ditch system is also recorded in detail on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 14). This is the site of the possible Bronze Age round barrow, as well as the route of a possible prehistoric ditch (Fig. 3: **6**), with a potential outer earthwork or natural feature identified on the LiDAR Imagery (Fig. 22). Therefore, by the late 19th century and early 20th century the round barrow and ditch system existed as an above ground monument.

3.94. It must be noted that the triple ditch system and the two round barrows (**6**) were identified on the geophysical survey; however, the former tumulus (**81**) was not identified on the geophysical survey.

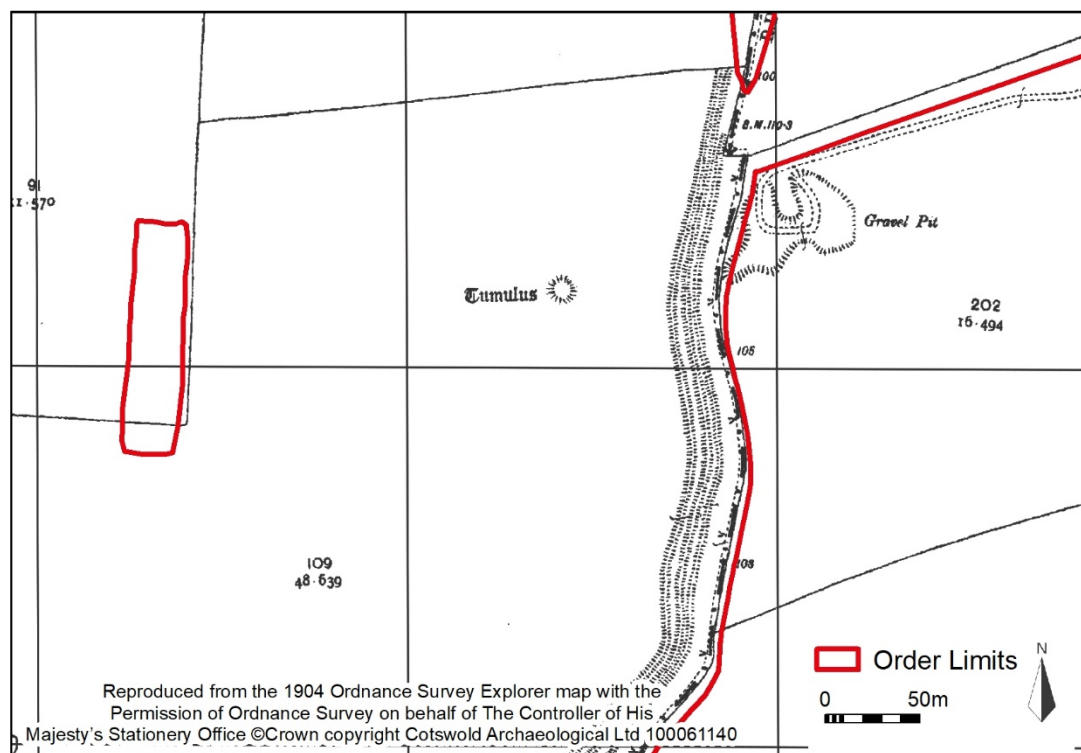


Fig. 14 Extract of the 1904 Ordnance Survey

3.95. Other notable changes within the Site, particularly to the west of Essendine are the removal of field boundaries to form large fields. The former potential medieval strip fields identified on the 1844 Essendine Tithe Map had been removed by the 1885

Ordnance Survey Map to form 2 large fields. In addition, Park Farm within the eastern part of the Site is also present as a cluster of 4 buildings.

- 3.96. Three railway lines were constructed within the mid-19th century and cross the middle of the Site. The Great North Railway running north-west to south-east (Fig. 5: **54**) was constructed in 1856. Two spurs of the railway line come off of the Great North Railway Line and head north and south. The northern route is the former Essendine & Bourne Branch opened in 1860 and went out of use in 1965 (Fig. 5: **55**). The route of the line is preserved within the Site as a hedge line and earthwork to the east of Essendine. The former route of the southern line was Stamford & Essendine Railway (Fig. 5: **56**) that opened in 1856 and was closed in the 1960s also. The railway line is preserved within the Site as a treeline and earthwork also.
- 3.97. The next available map is the 1887 Ordnance Survey Map of the Site⁴. Whilst this map depicts a similar landscape to that depicted in 1885. A notable potential parkland landscape is present within the eastern area of the Site close to Greatford. The map depicts a number of fields lined with many trees as well isolated and small clusters of trees within the fields themselves. There is a common amount of recorded trees in this part of the Site can be attributed to Braceborough Grange Park (Fig. 5: **51**) that was once present in the late 19th century within the Site.
- 3.98. A further Ordnance Survey map from 1887⁵ that depicts the village of Carlby to the north of the Site, includes part of the western side of the Site. It illustrates that there are multiple field plots, similar to those depicted on the 1844 Tithe Map, and small section of woodland within a rectangular plot.
- 3.99. The furthest western areas of the Site are depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map⁶, which illustrate the fields in this part of the Site are large in size and reflect the current field system currently visible in the present day.
- 3.100. By the mid-20th century up to the present day, many of the fields forming irregular shaped plots were extended to very large fields to accommodate modern agricultural (machine) working of the landscape. The Historic Landscape Characterisation for the region, undertaken by Leicestershire and Rutland HER describes the majority of the

Site as 'Very Large Post-War Fields', highlighting the change in the landscape with a focus for intensive 20th and 21st century modern farming methods.

- 3.101. By the 1905 Ordnance Survey Map (Appendix 3) the trees lining the fields and dispersed as clusters or isolated trees within the eastern part of the Site are not depicted. This suggests that the former parkland of Braceborough Grange Park had been removed and altered to become agricultural land.
- 3.102. The next available map is the 1952 Ordnance Survey map⁷ depicting the centre of the Site. Minor alterations to the field boundaries within this part of the Site are recorded as some are removed. A new woodland had been planted to the south-west of Essendine, c. 260m north of woodland named The Freewards, which is still present today. The round barrow (Fig. 3: **81**) and ditch system (**6**) previously recorded on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map are again depicted on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.103. By the 1959 Ordnance Survey map⁸ of the eastern half of the Site, there had been little alteration in this part of the Site. However, the field boundaries within the Site, particularly fields surrounding Park Farm and the fields surrounding North Lodge Farm to the south of the railway line, continued to be removed to create even larger fields, as viewed on the 1983 Ordnance Survey map (Appendix 3).
- 3.104. By 1975 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 15) the tumulus/Bronze Age round barrow and ditches are not recorded as above ground archaeological features within the Site. The location of the barrow is described as 'site of', and therefore agricultural activity between 1959 and 1975 had removed the above ground remains of the monument and ditch system.

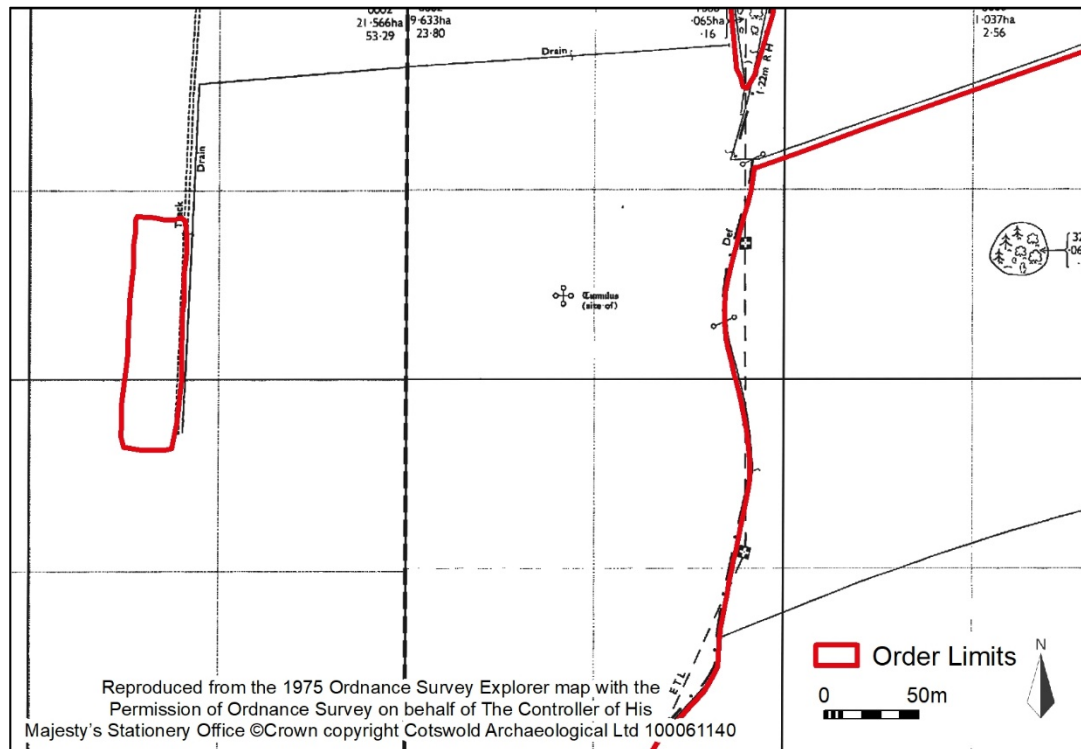


Fig. 15 Extract of the 1975 Ordnance Survey Map

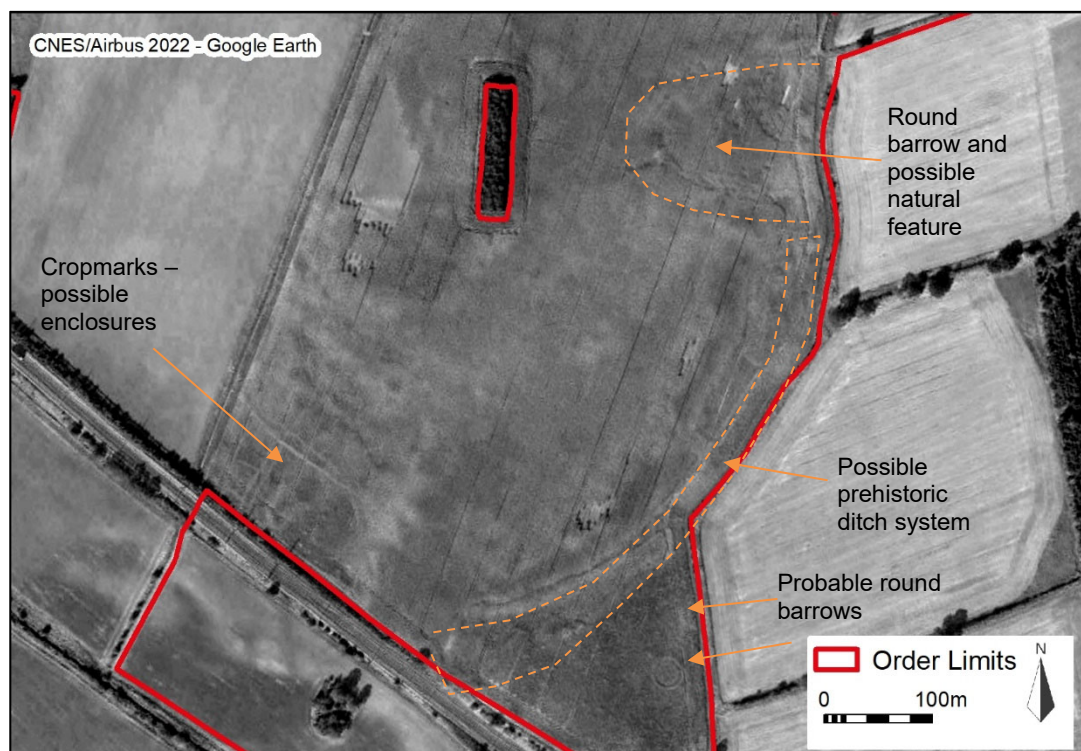


Fig. 16 Extract of 2019 Aerial Photograph of the Site (CNES/Airbus 2022- Google Earth)

3.105. Aerial photography from 2019 depicts cropmarks in the position of the Bronze Age round barrows, possible prehistoric ditches (Fig. 3: 6) and other enclosures (Fig. 16).

The archaeological features are well defined features as cropmarks, however the location of the round barrow located within a possible enclosure is difficult to identify. The possible enclosure is large, and the potential ditches are not well defined.

LiDAR Imagery

- 3.106. Due to the size of the Site, LiDAR Imagery has been separated into small areas and discussed accordingly.
- 3.107. The western area of the Site (Fig. 17) at present contains large arable fields the boundaries of which, as well as access routes and roads are visible. Other agricultural features are also present, such as possible ridge and furrow located within a small, wooded area, as well as modern agricultural plough lines. The most notable features within this part of the landscape, roughly orientated east to west are dry riverbeds, which were identified as natural anomalies or palaeochannels in the recent geophysical survey of the Site (Fig. 2a: **91** and **92**). A small, wooded area or plantation within this part of the Site contains pronounced ridges orientated east to west, which may be the remains of historic ridge and furrow protected by the vegetation. Above ground remains of historic field boundaries are for the majority not visible on this area of the LiDAR imagery, and therefore the former boundaries have been removed by extensive modern ploughing.
- 3.108. Within the centre of the Site (Fig. 18) extensive modern agricultural activity is recorded, for example plough lines and crops. Some tentative ridge and furrow earthworks are present close the railway line, however the majority are either covered by crop or have been entirely removed by modern ploughing. The two palaeochannels recorded by Leicestershire and Rutland HER (Fig. 3: **2**) are also present on the LiDAR imagery, however the area they are located within the Site was not included as part of the geophysical survey, as they lie beyond the limits of the Solar PV Site or any other expected construction activity.

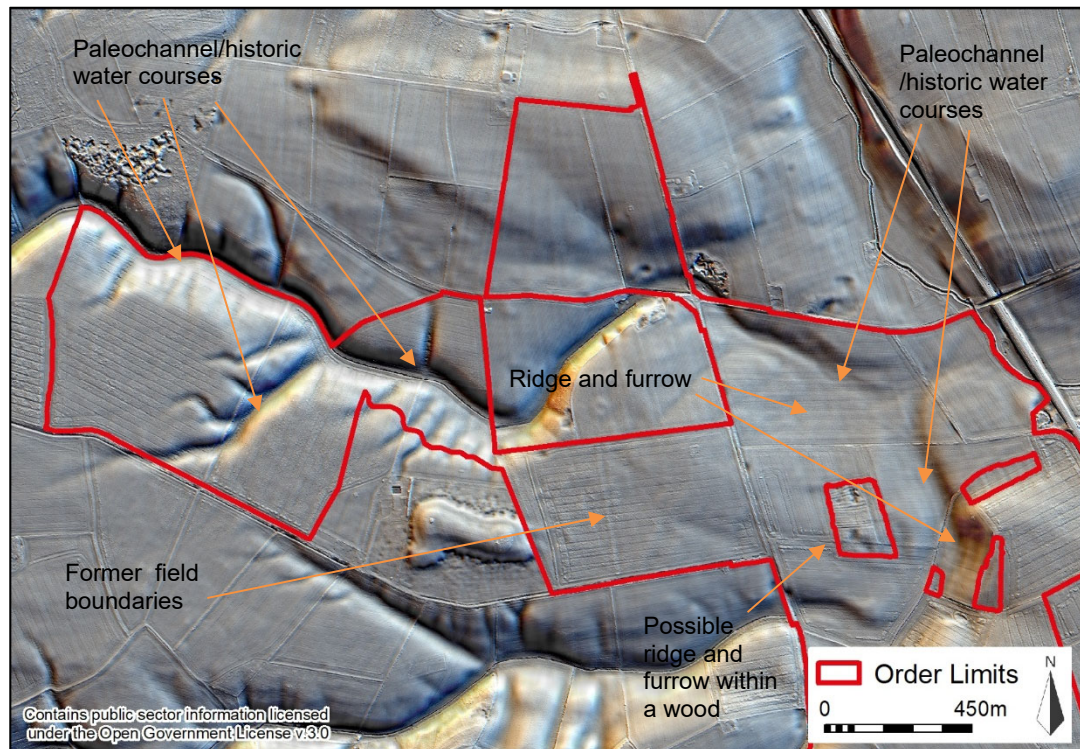


Fig. 17 Extract of LiDAR Imagery of the western area of the Site (2019 DTM multi-hillshade, 1m resolution)

- 3.109. Potential palaeochannels or former historic water courses are present close to the railway line where archaeological features were identified during the 2021 geophysical survey. It is likely these historic water channels represent the former route of the West Glen River as it once meandered through this part of the Site. The current course of the river takes on the form a straighter course through the former channels, and the course was altered in the mid to late 19th century. In addition, 2 known recorded palaeochannels are present within the landscape also (Fig. 3: 2).
- 3.110. The extensive features identified in this area by the geophysical survey, which are also present as cropmarks, are not present on the LiDAR imagery and therefore survive as below ground features.
- 3.111. Former field boundaries are not clearly visible as above ground features within the centre of the Site, partly due to the presence of the flood plain for the West Glen River. However, the LiDAR Imagery illustrates that a small number of former field boundaries are present as very shallow above ground features. Therefore, the former boundaries have been removed by extensive modern ploughing and are likely exist as below ground archaeological features.

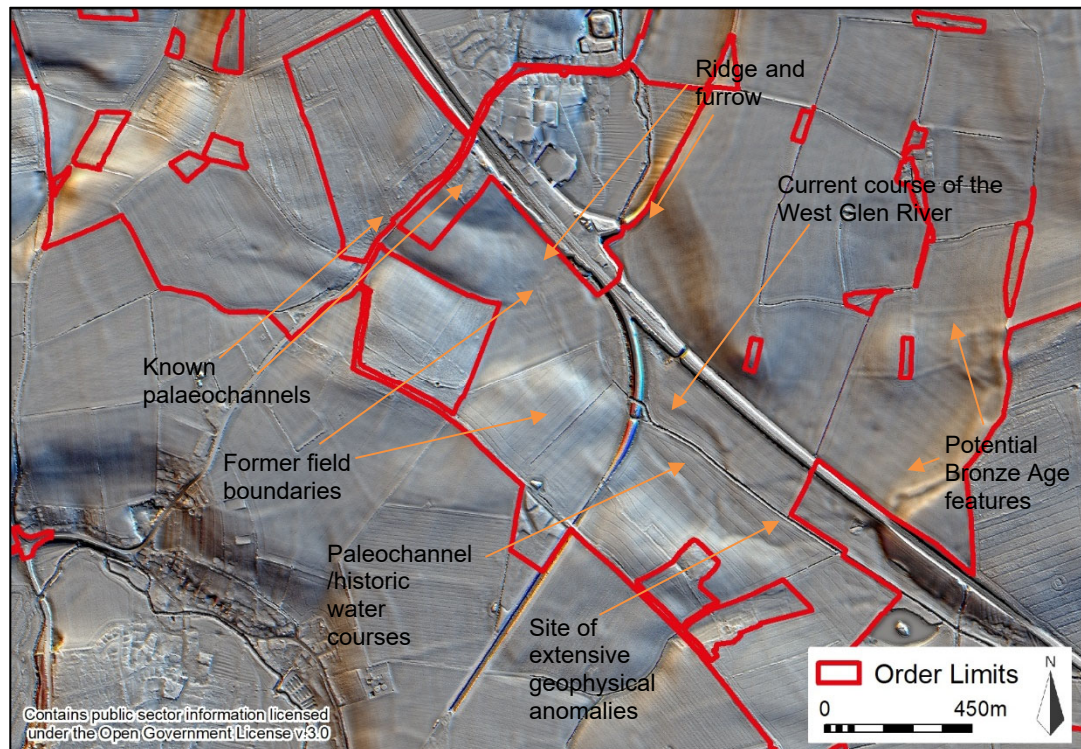


Fig. 18 Extract of LiDAR Imagery of the central area of the Site (2019 DTM multi-hillshade, 1m resolution)

- 3.112. In the southern area of the Site modern agricultural practices are observed, for example modern plough lines and crop growth (Fig. 19). The majority of the above ground archaeological features within this area of the Site are linear features attributed to former field boundaries. These former field boundaries were not visible during the site visit, and therefore survive as very shallow earthworks.
- 3.113. In addition, within the southern area there are a series of large undulating features. These may be natural features or the remains of palaeochannels or former historic water courses. Large natural anomalies were identified within this within the area as part of the accompanying geophysical survey. This area is also the recorded position of the Uffington Old Wood (Fig. 4: 25), which had been entirely cleared for agriculture by 1959. The remains of the wood are not visible as above ground features, and possibly survive as below ground features.

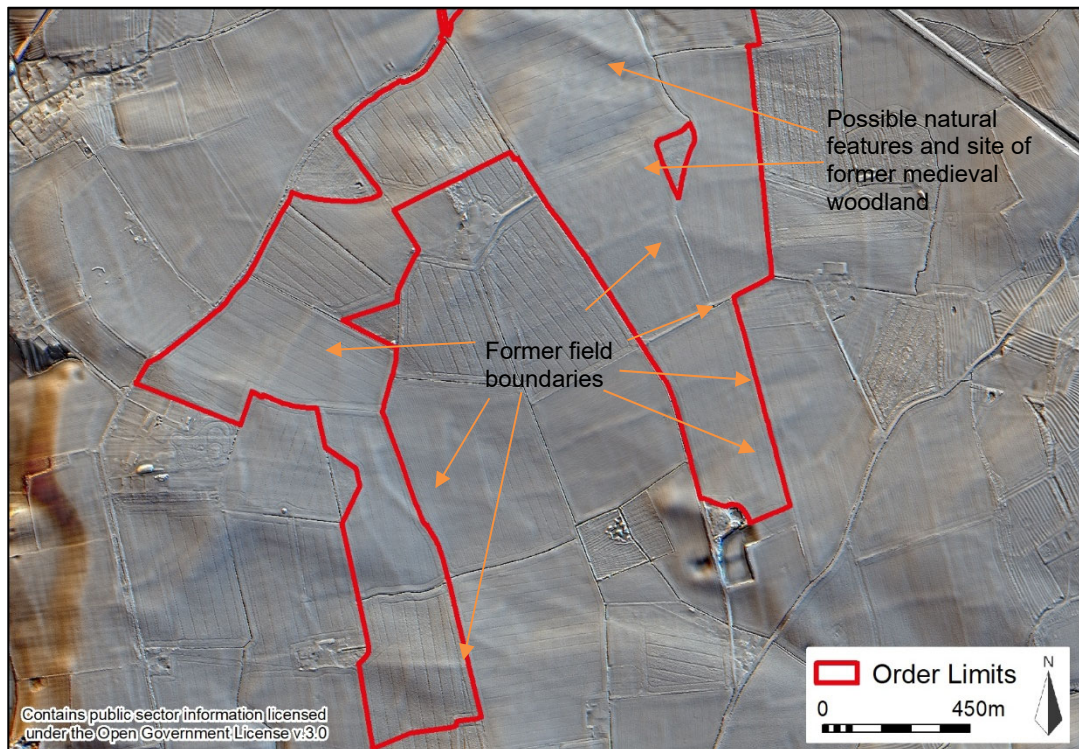


Fig. 19 Extract of LiDAR Imagery of the southern area of the Site (2019 DTM multi-hillshade, 1m resolution)

- 3.114. Within the northern and eastern areas of the Site (Fig. 20), multiple above ground archaeological features are recorded on LiDAR imagery. Across the Site are multiple linear anomalies attributed to former field boundaries, which survive as very shallow above ground features. These former field boundaries are recorded on the 1844 Essendine Tithe Map for example. A particularly large concentration of former boundaries or enclosures are located close to the northern boundary of the Site; these anomalies were also recorded as probable enclosures on the accompanying geophysical survey.
- 3.115. Tentative remains comprised of ridge and furrow are present within the Site as very shallow earthworks, particularly within the eastern part of the Site. Due to intensive farming activity within the Site, these above ground features have been removed, and likely survive as below ground features. Extensive ridge and furrow were recorded on the geophysical survey of the Site.

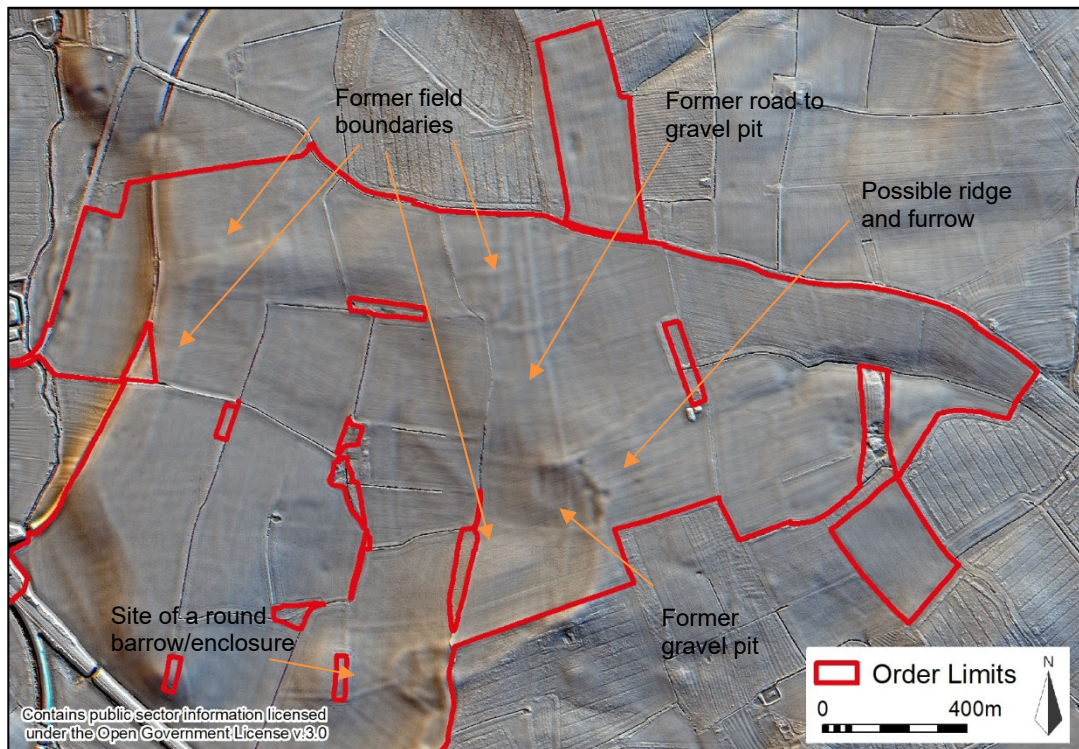


Fig. 20 Extract of LiDAR Imagery of the northern and eastern areas of the Site (2019 DTM multi-hillshade, 1m resolution)

- 3.116. A cluster of undulating features are located close to the southern boundary (Fig. 21), one of the features forms a tentative sub-square hollow. These are the remains of former gravel pit which is recorded on the 1817 Enclosure Award map of Braceborough (Fig. 8). It must be noted that a former modern field boundary dating to the later 19th century crosses the remains of the gravel pit. A linear feature leads from the remains of the gravel pit to the north which are the remains of a road that once lead to the gravel pit from Carlby Road.

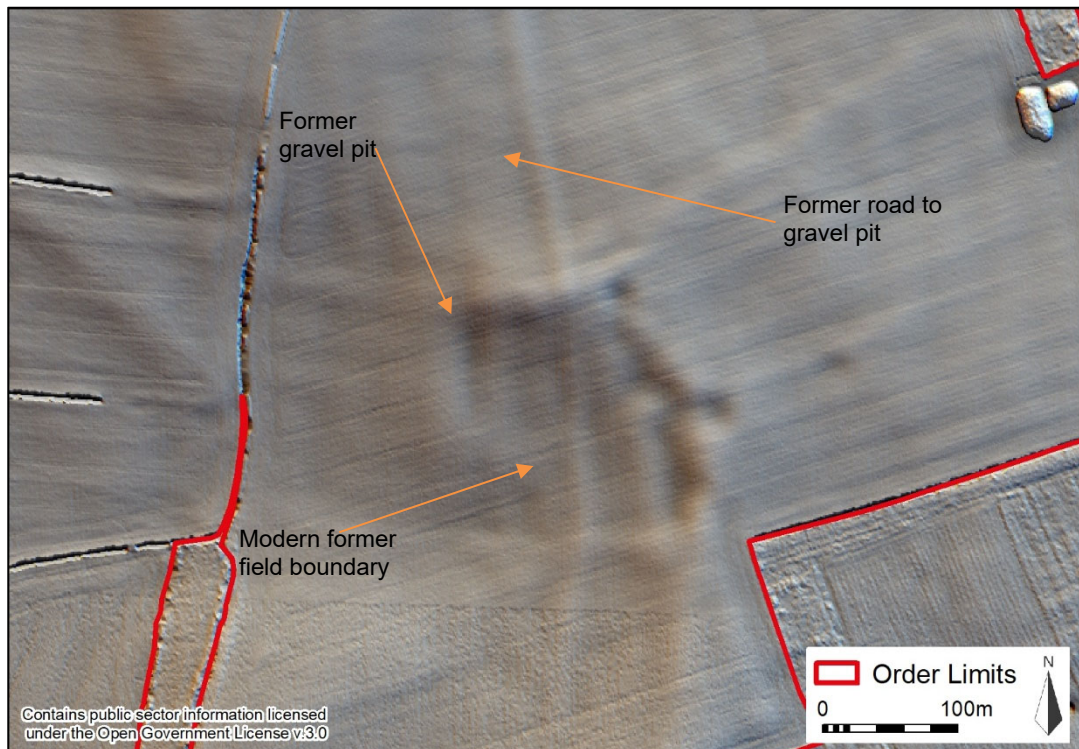


Fig. 21 Extract of LiDAR Imagery focusing on the former gravel pit within the eastern area of the Site (2019 DTM multi-hillshade, 1m resolution)

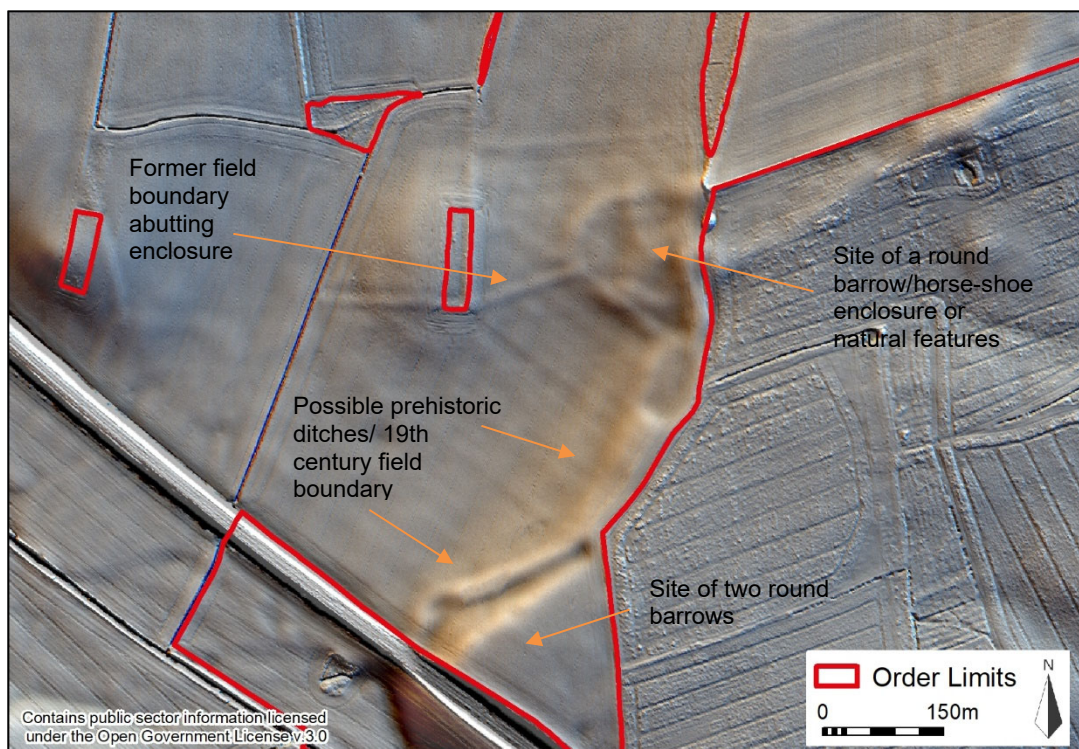


Fig. 22 Extract of LiDAR Imagery focusing on the location of possible Bronze Age round barrows (2019 DTM multi-hillshade, 1m resolution)

3.117. Located close to the eastern boundary of the Site is the recorded location of a possible Bronze Age round barrow (Fig. 3: 6; Fig. 22). The round barrow itself is not visible as an above ground feature. Historic mapping illustrates that the potential round barrow was removed between 1959 and 1975. There is however a horse-shoe shaped enclosure or large natural features around the location of the barrow, with a possible former field boundary abutting it. To the south of the horse-shoe shaped feature are curvilinear anomalies that are recorded as possible prehistoric ditches on the Rutland and Leicestershire HER. One section of these ditches is quite pronounced and is recorded as former field boundary on the 1844 Essendine Tithe Map also. To the immediate south of the ditches is a small field with the recorded positions of two potential round barrows (Fig. 3: 6); one of which, with two concentric ring ditches was definitely confirmed during the trial trenching. These monuments are not visible as above ground features, , and therefore survive as below ground archaeological features.

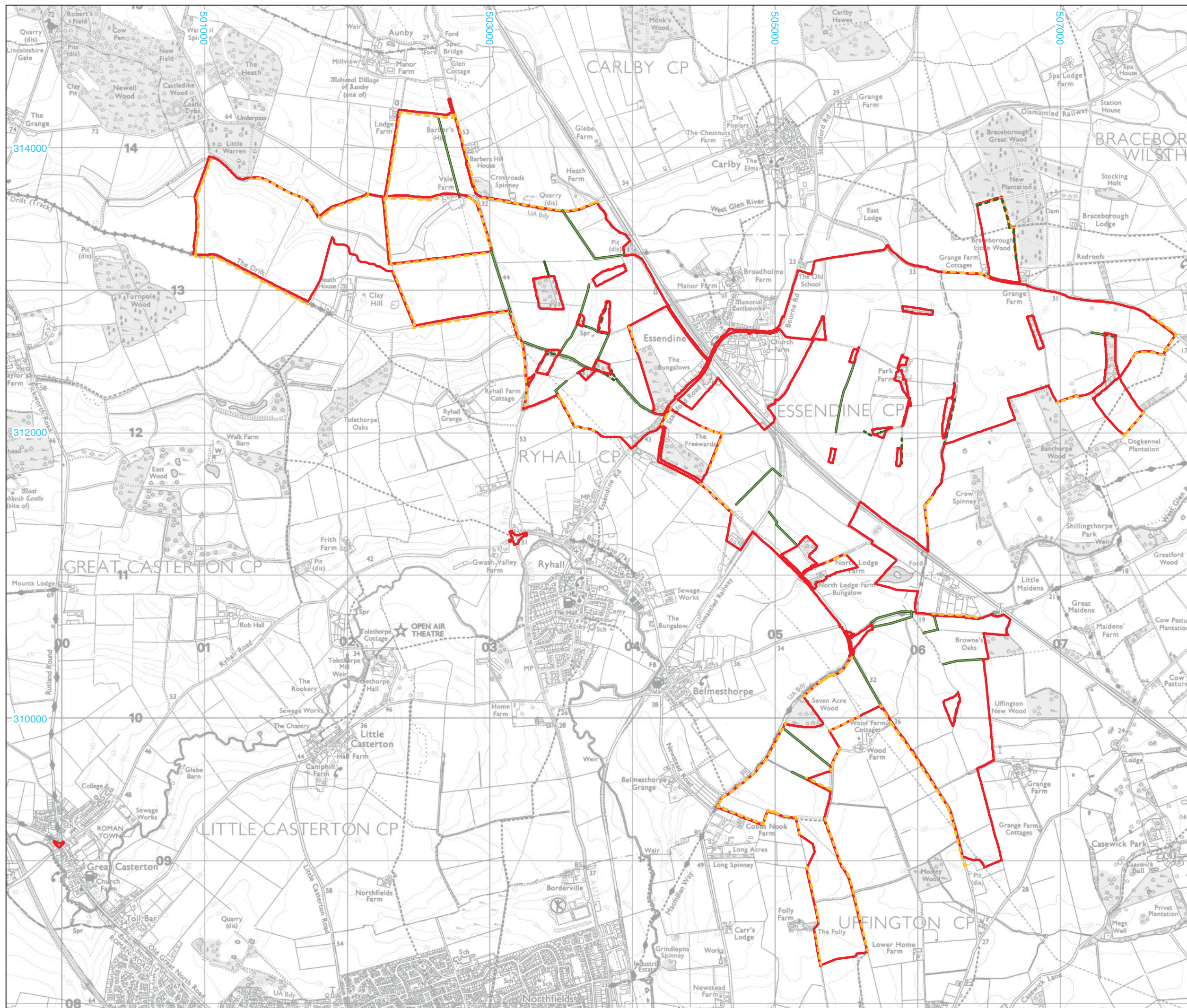
Historic Hedgerows

3.118. Hedgerow elements of the post-medieval field system remain within the Site (Fig. 23), predominately within the central, eastern and south-eastern areas. The remaining historic hedgerows within the Site are depicted on historic mapping dating from 1794 to 1844.

3.119. The remaining historic hedgerows meet the criteria of 'important' historic hedgerows as laid out in the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations (see Appendix 1). These boundaries are in themselves common and well-understood landscape features that are of only limited evidential and historical value.

Undated

3.120. Most of the potential buried archaeological remains identified from cropmarks on air photos or from the recent geophysical survey (Fig. 2a) are in essence undated. Their form and morphology may lead to reasonably well-informed judgments on their likely origins and character; however, these have been further explored in the on-going trial trenching work (see Appendix 8.6).



- Order Limits
- Historic Hedgerow along Order Limits
- Historic Hedgerow
- Line of hedgerow subsumed into woodland

0 1:25,000 1km

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PROJECT TITLE
Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Essendine, Rutland

FIGURE TITLE
Historic Hedgerows

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	MK0487	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/10/2022	23
APPROVED BY	JS	SCALE	A3 1:25,000	

3.121. Other undated archaeological remains recorded by the two HERs are located within the Site and study area. These include possible field systems (Fig. 5: **76**). Within the village of Great Casterton to the south-west of the main body of the Site are undated pits (Fig. 5: **75**) which are likely to be associated with the Roman town of Great Casterton. Human remains were recovered c. 240m to the west of the Site (Fig. 5: **77**), and undated dated ditches (Fig. 5: **78**) c. 120m to the south. The ditches are located close to the located of a Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement and therefore could be associated with this activity. Located c. 860m to the north of the Site is Danes Hill (Fig. 5: **79**), a landmark with a connection to an historic event or monument that is unknown.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Previous impacts

- 4.1. A review of the available cartographic, documentary, photographic and satellite evidence indicates that the Site has remained undeveloped throughout its documented history. As such, relatively recent impacts to any potential buried archaeological remains should be minimal, and would chiefly derive from agricultural practices, including plough activity, former boundary markers and land drainage such as ditches. While these activities are expected to have impacted mainly upper soil horizons, severe plough scarring within extant archaeological remains was in evidence within much of the completed trial trenching work. These impacts will have reduced the completeness of any features and therefore reduced their significance.
- 4.2. Alongside the geophysical survey and specifically the on-going trial trenching work, the previous archaeological investigations within the Site provide an indication into the soil sequences, depths and state of survival of archaeological remains. An archaeological excavation within the centre of the Site (Fig. 2: **E10**; Fig. 3: **12**) recorded archaeological features with depths ranging approximately 0.1m to 1.26m (Dodd 2015). Therefore, there has been an element of truncation to the archaeological features likely attributed to later ploughing of the landscape, illustrated by those features that were shallow in depth. However, overall, there is a good state of preservation of archaeological features within the centre of the Site. The archaeological excavation recorded a topsoil measuring 0.3m in thickness overlaying a subsoil 0.1m to 0.2m in thickness, which in turn overlaid the natural geology (Dodd 2015).
- 4.3. Localised areas of impact are anticipated to have been experienced within the footprint of fence lines, ploughing and the movement of modern farming machinery through the Site causing wheel ruts. The machinery impacts are visible on the aerial photography (Google Earth) and LiDAR imagery. This activity may have removed the upper horizons of any underlying archaeological remains, but any ground impacts are unlikely to have been of sufficient depth to cause significant damage. A greater degree of impact would have been experienced in the footprint of the post-medieval or modern boundary ditches excavated to form field boundaries and drainage ditches (Photo 4).



Photo 4. An example of a drainage ditch within the northern area of the Site, viewed from the north

- 4.4. Additional impact by agricultural activity will be experienced within the footprint of farmyards, trackways and smaller yards within the Site, for example Park Farm, its outbuildings and yard, within the eastern area of the Site (Photo 5). The construction of these areas may have removed the upper horizons of any underlying archaeological remains within their footprint, especially from the excavation of the foundations for the barns. The depth at which the trackways and yards were excavated prior to the laying of concrete or material for hardstanding may have involved topsoil stripping only. Therefore, reducing the completeness and significance of below ground archaeological remains.



Photo 5. Park Farm within the north-eastern part of the Site, with barns and hardstanding, viewed from the south-west



Photo 6. An area of hardstanding within the western part of the site within Field 6, viewed from the south-west

- 4.5. Further areas of stripping and the establishing of hardstanding were observed within other areas of the Site, for example within Field 6 in the eastern part of the Site (Photo 6). This involved the stripping of topsoil, which was piled around the edge of the hardstanding. This activity may have removed the upper horizons of any underlying archaeological remains, but any ground impacts are unlikely to have been of sufficient depth to cause significant damage.
- 4.6. A large number of field boundaries have been removed across the Site to enlarge fields, as the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the region illustrates that the landscape is described as 'Very Large Post-War Fields'. The removal of vegetated field boundaries for example may have had a high impact on below ground archaeological remains. These activities may have removed any below ground archaeological remains and therefore reducing their significance also.
- 4.7. Further modern impacts can be attributed to the installation of modern services and utilities. Multiple utilities were identified across the Site with electricity pylons within the western half (Photo 7), overhead cables within the southern and northern areas (Photos 9 and 10), and a telephone mast and signage indicating the location of high-pressure gas pipes (Photo 8). It is expected that below ground impacts have at least removed the upper horizons of any archaeological remains within their footprint. Depending on the depth of the excavations to install the utilities, the lower archaeological horizons would have been impacted upon as well, therefore reducing their completeness and their significance.



Photo 7. Overhead pylons that cross the western part of the Site from north to south within Field 4, viewed from the south



Photo 8. Sign indicating a high-pressure gas main within Field 29, viewed from the south



Photo 9. Overhead power lines and sub-station between Fields 29 and 27, 30 and 31, viewed from the west



Photo 10. Overheard power lines within Field 49, viewed from the south

- 4.8. Other high impact areas across the Site would relate to the construction of the railway line that bisects the Site north-west to south-east, and along with 2 railway lines that were decommissioned in the 1960s. All 3 railways way lines are situated on top of large earthen banks, the method of constructing the large earthen banks is uncertain. However, depending on the method of the construction works relating to the railway lines, their construction may have truncated or removed entirely any potential archaeological remains within their footprint and areas close to the borders of the railway lines.

The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site

- 4.9. This assessment has identified that no designated archaeological remains are located within the Site, and it is considered unlikely that any remains of high significance, i.e. equal to that of Scheduled Monument status, are present; no designated archaeological remains will therefore be adversely physically affected by development within the Site. Known and potential archaeological remains identified within the Site are discussed below.

Early Prehistoric

- 4.10. The heritage assessment has identified that there are potential prehistoric remains, deposits or unstratified artefacts within the Site or study area.
- 4.11. The assessment has identified that Palaeolithic natural features and isolated artefacts have been recorded within the Site. In particular 2 known palaeochannels to the south of Essendine, and flint handaxe found to the south-east of Park Farm. In

addition, the recent geophysical survey of the Site and the LiDAR Imagery analysis have identified extensive palaeochannels and natural features across the whole of the Site. The most pronounced remains of possible palaeochannels within the Site are recorded the south and west Essendine and the Great North railway line. The former channels also mirror undulations within the landscape identified on the LiDAR Imagery.

- 4.12. The presence of palaeochannels across the Site and the recovery of a single handaxe indicate some potential for early prehistoric/ palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site.
- 4.13. The assessment also identified that the Site occupies an area with extensive Quaternary superficial geological deposits, for example Alluvium and River Terrace Deposits are present from Essendine and meander to the south-east to Belmesthorpe. Head deposits are located within the centre of the Site, and patches of Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial Deposits are located within the eastern part of the Site. Sometimes superficial deposits contain preserved palaeoenvironmental evidence as well as isolated artefacts. Therefore, there is potential for isolated artefacts or palaeoenvironmental remains of early prehistoric date associated with these known superficial geological deposits to be present within the Site.
- 4.14. Furthermore, the assessment has identified that archaeological remains dating to the Mesolithic period are located within the Site. The remains of occupation are located within the centre of the Site close to the location of known recorded paleochannels and comprise of worked flint scatters. The worked flint assemblage suggests there was significant Mesolithic/Early Neolithic settlement (Dodd 2015).
- 4.15. Therefore, there is a moderate to high potential for artefacts or palaeoenvironmental remains, and Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artefacts to be present within the Site. The significance of any palaeoenvironmental remains or Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artefacts would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to contribute to Palaeolithic to Mesolithic Research Agendas of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.
- 4.16. Archaeological remains dating to the Neolithic period are recorded within the Site and comprise of unstratified worked flint and single polished stone axe. Further significant Neolithic archaeological remains are located within the study area however. The

Scheduled Neolithic Causewayed Camp is located c. 200m to the south of the Site close to Uffington and indicates a potential for remains of this period to be present within the southern extremity of the Site. Any archaeological remains dating to the Neolithic will help to understand activity during this period, in particular any remains close to the Scheduled Causewayed Camp, as per the Neolithic Research Agenda for the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.

Late Prehistoric

- 4.17. The assessment has identified that archaeological remains are present within the Site dating to the Bronze Age. In particular there is a concentration of Bronze Age round barrows, two close to one another, and a single barrow recorded on historic mapping as a tumulus, but which has hitherto been ploughed away by modern agricultural activity. The monuments themselves are located along the upper contours of an otherwise flat and slightly undulating landscape. Close to the location of the barrows is a triple ditch system recorded on historic mapping, and broadly dated to the Bronze Age. Further recorded Bronze Age round barrows are recorded c. 100m to the south of the site near to Uffington, and previously unrecorded Bronze Age round barrows were identified within Field 53 during the geophysical survey. The presence of Bronze Age round barrows within the centre of the Site (Fig. 3: **6**, **81** and **82**), suggests that this area of the Site is a focus of prehistoric funerary activity.
- 4.18. The significance of any Bronze Age features or artefacts would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to contribute to the Early Bronze Research Agenda and the Late Bronze Age Research Agenda of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.
- 4.19. The assessment has identified that archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age are present within the Site. A known recorded Iron Age settlement was excavated within the centre of the Site comprised of pits, post holes, ditches and a possible waterhole dating from the 5th century BC to the 2nd Century BC (Fig. 3: **12**). Further Iron Age settlement was recorded close by (Fig. 3: **11** and **13**) which comprised of three possible structures, pits/postholes and three possible ovens and a large double-ditched enclosure.
- 4.20. The recent geophysical survey of the Site identified numerous potential prehistoric features such as enclosures with internal features, circular features and possible associated field systems. A number of the anomalies had been previously recorded

as cropmarks from aerial photography, and some of these have been confirmed during the on-going trial trenching investigations.

- 4.21. Iron Age remains have been confirmed within the Site, in particular within the centre of the Site. The significance of any Iron Age remains, features or artefacts would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to understand and date the settlement patterns during this period. Any such remains will contribute to the Iron Age Research Agenda of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.

Roman

- 4.22. The assessment has identified that archaeological remains dating to the Roman period are located within the Site. Two main areas of Roman activity were identified; one being the recorded location of a Roman stone sarcophagus with an inhumation burial and associated grave goods inside within the eastern area of the Site. The recent geophysical of the Site recorded potential enclosures near to the location of the sarcophagus as well which could be of close association with the burial. The second area of Roman activity is located within the far south-west extremities of the Site within Great Casterton, which includes the Scheduled Roman town of Great Casterton. Very minimal construction work is proposed at this location and no buried remains are expected to be exposed.
- 4.23. Furthermore, the recent geophysical survey of the Site identified numerous potential features such as enclosures with internal features, possible associated field systems. A number of the anomalies had been previously recorded as cropmarks from aerial photography, these are currently being investigated during the trial trenching work.
- 4.24. The significance of any Roman remains, features or artefacts would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to contribute to the further understanding of Roman occupation at Great Casterton, and specifically other unrecorded occupation and land use within the extensive hinterland beyond the settlement at Great Casterton. Any such remains would contribute to the Romano-British Research Agenda of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.

Early Medieval

-
- 4.25. There are no known recorded archaeological remains or deposits dating to the early medieval period within the Site. There are small number of recorded archaeological remains dating to the early medieval period within the study area that comprise of findspots of pottery, and a watermill and cemetery at Ryhall.
- 4.26. The Site is situated within the agricultural hinterland of many settlements that were recorded on the Domesday Survey of 1086, such as: Essendine, Banthorpe, Ryhall, Belmesthorpe, Carlby, Uffington, Casewick, Greatford, Braceborough, Casterton and Aunby. Therefore, the Site has some limited potential for early medieval archaeological remains or deposits. Depending on their form, remains identified within the Site may aid in the understanding of early medieval rural settlement and agricultural activities as per the research aims of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework focusing on rural settlement.

Medieval

- 4.27. The assessment has identified that archaeological remains dating to the medieval period are recorded within the Site, one is the location of the Uffington Old Wood and a probably medieval wood bank and the location of Essendine Park (a deer park). The majority of medieval archaeological remains within the study area comprise of woodland, settlement, ridge and furrow associated with the surrounding villages of Essendine, Banthorpe, Ryhall, Belmesthorpe, Carlby, Uffington, Casewick, Greatford, Braceborough, Casterton and Aunby. In particular the historic core village of Essendine is located to the immediate east and north of the Site boundary, within the centre of the study area. The site of the Scheduled Essendine Castle and the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary are located c. 55m to the west of the Site boundary, along with the site of a possible watermill on the West Glen River.
- 4.28. In addition, the assessment and the 2021 geophysical survey of the Site recorded extensive below ground ridge and furrow remains, as well as former field boundaries that were removed through the post-medieval and modern periods to create large open fields. Therefore, it is likely that archaeological remains dating to the medieval period within the Site, particularly those related to agricultural activity.
- 4.29. The significance of any medieval remains, features or artefacts would be associated with their potential evidential value, on the basis of their ability to contribute to the further understanding of the medieval use of the agricultural hinterland beyond the many villages that surround the Site. Any such remains would contribute to the High

Medieval Research Agenda of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 4.30. During the post-medieval period the Site and the surrounding landscape remained rural in character with isolated farmsteads and fields bordered by hedgerows with isolated woodland/plantations.
- 4.31. The layout of post-medieval agricultural fields within the Site has been provided by the 1794 Lordship of Uffington, 1806 and 1817 Enclosure Award maps, 1839 Uffington Tithe Map, 1844 Essendine Parish Tithe Map, and 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. Whilst it is possible that elements of this field system date to the medieval period, no firm evidence is currently available to support this. Hedgerow and wooded elements of the post-medieval field system remain along the external boundaries of the Site and the multiple internal field boundaries, and meet the criteria of 'important' historic hedgerows as laid out in the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations (Fig. 23; Appendix 1). These boundaries are in themselves common and well-understood landscape features that are of only limited evidential and historical value. It is anticipated that the existing hedgerows and woodland will be preserved by the proposed development.
- 4.32. A large number of the fields illustrated on the historic mapping had been removed to enlarge fields for modern farming techniques throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The Historic Landscape Characterisation analysis of the Site indicates that the current landscape is described as 'Very Large Post-War Fields', highlighting the change in the landscape with a focus for intensive 20th and 21st century modern farming methods. A large number of these former field boundaries are visible as shallow above ground earthworks on the LiDAR Imagery, especially boundaries within the northern, eastern and south-eastern areas of the Site. These features are likely to survive as below ground archaeological features. In addition, ridge and furrow is present within the Site and exists as above ground shallow features within small sections of the Site (Figs. 17, 18 and 20). The accompanying geophysical survey that was undertaken within the Site also recorded extensive remains of below ground ridge and furrow remains across the Site. Therefore, due to the extensive modern agricultural activity within the Site, above ground ridge and furrow remains that were once present had been entirely removed and survive as below ground features.

-
- 4.33. Further post-medieval and modern activity is recorded within the Site, in particular remains of a former gravel pit and access route within the eastern part of the Site identified on the LiDAR Imagery (Figs. 20 and 21). A former lane was also once present within the eastern part, and is depicted on the 1985 Ordnance Survey map. This lane is not present within the current landscape, but it does form the parish boundary between Essendine and Braceborough (Fig. 8). Further historic associations are suggested from the 1844 Essendine Parish Tithe Map. Two fields to the east of the village of Essendine are described as 'Gravel Pit Close' suggesting the presence of gravel pits pre-dating 1844. Another two fields are described as 'Beacon Hill', suggesting the possible location of a beacon, and one field is described as 'Hangmans Close', a potential location of a gallows. Whilst these features and historical associations represent the former industrial activity within the Site during the post-medieval and modern periods, they are in themselves common and well-understood potential landscape features that are of only limited evidential and historical value.
- 4.34. Within the eastern areas of the Site are the remains of Braceborough Grange Park, a late 19th century parkland. The parkland was depicted on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map of the area as contained a common amount of isolated and clustered trees, but by the 1905 Ordnance Survey map these trees had all been removed and open agricultural fields established, except for a small number of large isolated trees close to the northern boundary of the Site next to Carlby Road and at the beginning of public footpath that crosses the fields. Therefore, there is a low to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains in association with the parkland with this area of the Site. These features are in themselves common and well-understood landscape features that are of only limited evidential and historical value.

Potential development effects

- 4.35. Any truncation (physical development effects) upon archaeological remains would primarily result from groundworks associated with construction of the proposed solar farm. Such groundworks might include:
- Installation of solar panel modules;
 - Installation of perimeter fencing;
 - Excavation of service trenches and foundations for any buildings (inverter/substation);

-
- Stripping associated with the construction of access track and temporary works compounds; and
 - Excavation of drainage trenches/swales.

4.36. Ground works undertaken in relation to the proposed development, particularly the excavation of cable trenches, access routes and footings, have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint.

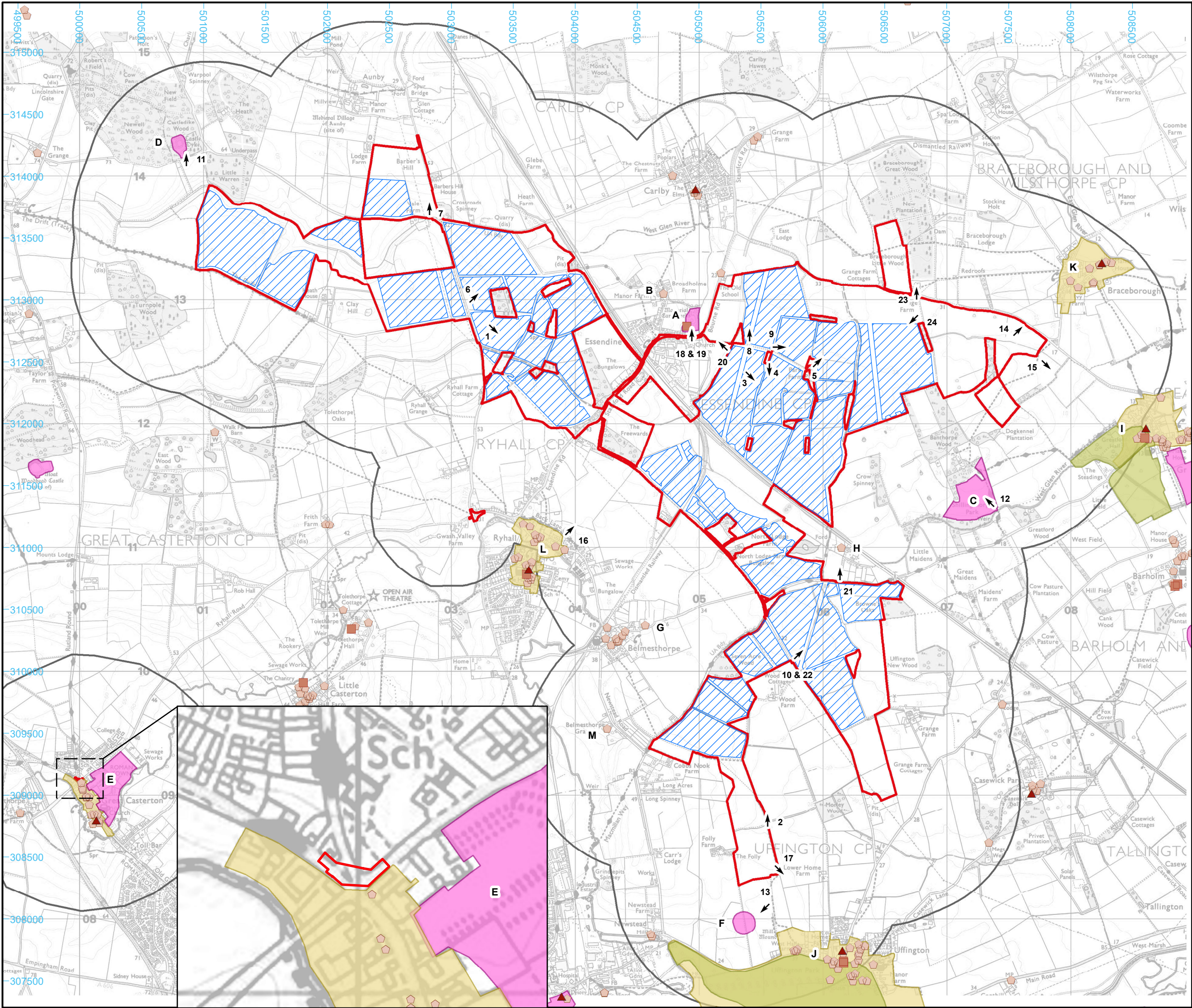
4.37. It should be noted, however, that the construction methodology of the scheme will entail the installation of minimally intrusive piles in order to mount the panel frames. Overall, the footprint of the development – piling, topsoil stripping and excavations of the trenches and foundations – is anticipated to be very limited in area (typically a fraction of a percent of any given solar park), resulting in only minor adverse effects upon most classes of archaeological features. With regard to piling, the quantity of displaced archaeological remains in the case of larger features such as ditches would be insignificant compared to that left undisturbed. For discrete or less robust buried features such as pits, post holes or stake holes, the probability that piles would be aligned in such a way that any more than a small percentage of the features would be affected is very low, and complete avoidance is the most likely outcome.

4.38. The proposed development presents an opportunity to restrict further damage to the archaeological resource by removing the Site from arable use and therefore the effects of modern ploughing (which have been recognised in the trial trenching completed to date). The already limited and localised impact of the development on surviving archaeological remains would be minimal compared with the potential risks posed by modern agricultural methods, which could lead to the continued degradation of any underlying features.

4.39. Further to this, the detailed design phase will allow for the implementation of a specific and targeted mitigation strategy to minimise or avoid any construction effects on important buried archaeological remains. This will be achieved by the embedded measures set out within the outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) [EN010127/APP/7.6], comprising localised use of ‘no-dig’ construction solutions such as ‘concrete or ballast shoes’ to avoid piling; and / or localised areas

where the installation of PV Arrays (and other construction work) can be avoided altogether.

- 4.40. When the detailed design determines that 'no-dig' solutions are not viable or warranted small-scale and localised archaeological excavations will take place, to record the expected buried remains in advance of construction. These locations are more likely to be those where ground disturbance for the construction of the substation and other infrastructure is proposed and where there is less flexibility in the design (regarding the specific location of the works or the required construction methods).
- 4.41. The scope of these archaeological excavations will be defined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), secured by the requirements of the DCO, in accordance with EN-1 and the NPPF. The results of these archaeological excavations will be published and disseminated to the public in a manner proportionate to the nature of the importance of the discovered remains. The unavoidable loss of evidential value would be mitigated, in part, by the enhanced historical value. These are industry standard (mitigation) and good practice responses to discovered (and important) buried archaeological remains and these responses are secured by the requirements of the DCO (by reference to the CEMP and the need for the WSI).



Order Limits

Study Area

Solar PV Site

Grade I Listed Building

Grade II* Listed Building

Grade II Listed Building

Scheduled Monuments

Registered Park And Garden

Conservation Area

Photo Location

N

0

1Km

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Contains data from Lincolnshire HER, Leicestershire and Rutland HER and Historic England.

Andover

01264 347630

Cirencester

01285 771022

Milton Keynes

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Suffolk

01449 900120

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PROJECT TITLE

Mallard Pass Solar Farm, Essendine, Rutland

FIGURE TITLE

Designated Heritage Assets and photograph locations

DRAWN BY

JXS

CHECKED BY

RW

APPROVED BY

RW

PROJECT NO

MK0487

DATE

23/11/2022

SCALE@A3

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FIGURE NO.

24

5. THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 5.1. This section considers potential non-physical effects upon the significance of susceptible heritage assets within the Site environs. Non-physical effects are those that derive from changes to the setting of heritage assets as a result of new development. The heritage assets located within 1km of the site are summarised in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 and shown on Figure 23. However, as referred to above the initial ‘filtering’ process reviewed the designated heritage assets from further afield, which were checked during site visits allowing for the refined 1km study to be adopted within the presentation of the impact assessment here. Those assets identified as potentially susceptible to non-physical impact, and thus subject to more detailed assessment, are discussed in greater detail within the remainder of this section.

Step 1: Identification of heritage assets potentially affected

- 5.2. Step 1 of the Second Edition of Historic England’s 2017 ‘Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3’ (GPA3) is to ‘identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected’ (see Appendix 1). GPA3 notes that Step 1 should identify the heritage assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (GPA3, page 9).
- 5.3. Following the refinement of the much larger data set, a smaller number of heritage assets were taken forward as part of Step 1, as potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to their setting, these included:
- The Scheduled Monument of Essendine Castle (NHLE: 1010693) and the Grade II* Listed Church of St. Mary (NHLE: 1073881) (Fig. 24: **A**) located c. 50m to the west of the Site.
 - The Grade II Listed Banthorpe Lodge (NHLE: 1164869) (Fig. 24: **H**) located c. 190m to the east of the Site.
 - Non-designated heritage asset Braceborough Grange (Fig. 5: **80**) located c. 10m north of the Site
- 5.4. These assets have been identified using a combination of GIS analysis and field examination, which has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of

sight, within the context of the assets' heritage significance. The identified Designated Heritage Assets will be further discussed in Steps 2 and 3.

5.5. However, the following section briefly summaries those assets lying within 1km of the site that following examination were deemed to not be susceptible to any non-physical impact upon their significance as a result of changes to the use and/or appearance of the Site. Unaffected Designated Heritage Assets will be described below:

5.6. The Scheduled Monument of Castle Dyke (NHLE: 1019097) (Fig. 24: **D**) is located c. 340m to the north-west of the Site. The Designated Heritage Asset will not be affected by the proposed development due to no visibility between the Site and the asset. Views from the Site are blocked by stone walls lined with vegetation along a road, as well the remains of Castle Dyke being located and covered by a dense woodland (Photo 11). The monument itself was difficult to discern at the time of the site visit due to the dense woodland present. Therefore, It was decided on this basis that the Scheduled Monument will not be impacted upon by the development and it has not furthered to Steps 2 and 3 below.



Photo 11. View toward Castle Dyke amongst woodland, viewed from the south



Photo 12. The site of the Medieval settlement remains at Shillingthorpe Park, viewed from the south-east

- 5.7. The Scheduled medieval settlement remains at Shillingthorpe Park (NHLE: 1018685) (Fig. 24: **C**) are located c. 710m to the south-east of the Site will not be affected by the proposed development. The site visit established that views from the Site are blocked by intervening vegetation and the undulating landscape, for example densely vegetated field boundaries and the location of Banthorpe Wood on the asset's northern boundary (Photo 12). The Scheduled Monument is located on a downward facing slope, facing to the south toward West Glen River and away from the Site. Therefore, the proposed development will not affect the significance and experience of the Scheduled Monument and has not been progressed onto Steps 2 and 3 of this assessment.
- 5.8. The Scheduled Monument of a Neolithic Causewayed Camp (NHLE: 1004938) (Fig. 24: **F**) is located c. 220m to the south of the Site (Photo 13). The proposed development will not affect or reduce the significance of the monument due to the intervening vegetation of the present field boundaries reducing the intervisibility between the Site and monument. The current masterplan of the proposed development illustrates that solar arrays have been positioned further to the north away from Uffington, with the nearest solar arrays positioned c. 1.2km to the north, therefore putting a larger distance between the Scheduled Monument at the solar arrays. The nearest fields within the Site to the Scheduled Monument will remain as open space. Therefore, the proposed development will not affect the significance or experience of the Scheduled Monument and will not be progressed onto Steps 2 and 3 of this assessment.

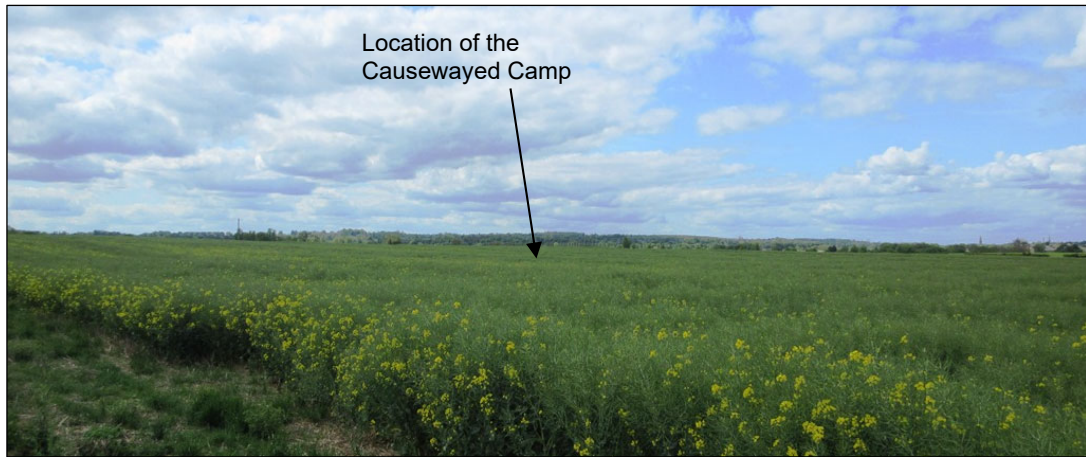


Photo 13. The location of the Causewayed Camp, viewed from the north-east

- 5.9. Multiple Designated Heritage Assets within the surrounding landscape comprised of isolated Grade II Listed buildings will not be affected by the proposed development. The views from the Site toward Manors Farmhouse (NHLE: 1319987) (Fig. 24: **B**), The Laurels (NHLE: 1115607) (**G**), and Belmesthorpe Grange (NHLE: 1320351) (**M**) are blocked by intervening vegetation, undulating landscape, walls and roads. Based on the blocked intervening views between the assets and the Site, they will not be progressed onto Steps 2 and 3.
- 5.10. A total of five Conservation Areas are located within the 1km study area, none of which will be affected by the proposed development. The Conservation Area for Braceborough c. 340m to the north-east of the eastern end of the Site (Fig. 24: **K**). There is no Conservation Area appraisal for Braceborough, however at the time of the site visit the village had a decidedly inward facing character, whereby architectural and characteristic qualities of the Conservation Area are best experienced along the streets of the village. Views of the Conservation Area (along with 10 Listed Buildings within it) are completely obscured by tall mature vegetation along the Site's north-eastern boundary (Photo 14). The masterplan of the proposed development also illustrates that solar arrays will not be installed within the eastern area of the Site. The nearest solar arrays will be located c. 1.1km to the west, with two small areas of woodland and further field boundaries in between. Therefore, due to no inter-visibility between the Site and the Conservation Area, it will not be progressed onto Steps 2 and 3.



Photo 14. North-eastern boundary of the Site with Braceborough beyond, viewed from the south

- 5.11. The Conservation Area for Greatford and the Registered Park and Garden of Greatford Hall are located c. 830m to the east of the Site (Fig. 24: I) (Photo 15). There is no Conservation Area appraisal for Greatford, however at the time of the site visit the village had a decidedly inward facing character focusing on Main Street within the middle of the village, which also the majority of the Listed Buildings face onto. Therefore, the architectural and characteristic qualities of the village are best experienced within the village. The Greatford Hall parkland is also best experienced within its immediate surroundings and along Main Street. The northern section of the park is bordered by tall stone walls and trees that effectively block all lines of sight into the parkland, especially the tall row of trees along its north-western boundary which block all intervisibility between the Site and the Park. The masterplan of the proposed development also illustrates that solar arrays will not be installed within the eastern area of the Site. The nearest solar arrays will be located c. 1.4km to the west, with multiple areas of woodland and further field boundaries in between. Therefore, due to no inter-visibility between the Site and the Conservation Area and Registered Park and Garden, these assets will not be progressed onto Steps 2 and 3.

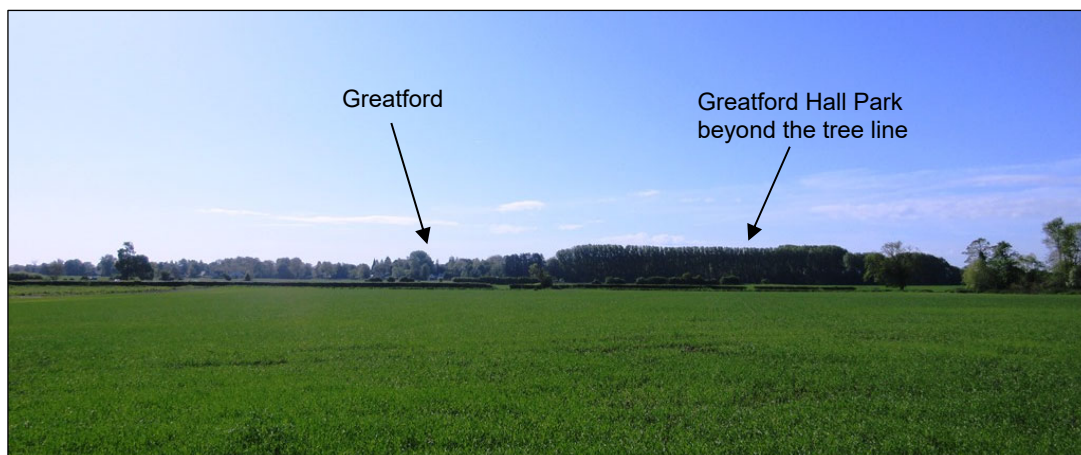


Photo 15 The village of Greatford and Greatford Hall Park viewed from the eastern end of the Site

5.12. The Conservation Area of Ryhall is located c. 830m to the south-west of the Site (Fig. 24: L). There is no Conservation Area appraisal for Ryhall however at the time of the Site visit the village had a decidedly inward facing character focusing on Mill Street, Foundry Street and Bridge Street within the middle of the village, whereby architectural and characteristic qualities of the Conservation Area are best experienced along the streets of the village. It was established during the site visit that there is no intervisibility between the Conservation Area and the Site due to the undulating landscape (Photo 16). Due to a lack of inter-visibility between the Site and the Conservation Area, the Conservation Area's significance will not be affected by the proposed development, and it will not be progressed onto Steps 2 and 3 of the assessment.



Photo 16. View from Ryhall toward the Site from Back Lane, viewed from the south-west

5.13. The Conservation Area for Uffington and Uffington Park are located c. 580m to the south of the Site (Fig. 24: J). The Conservation Area appraisal states that the historic core of the village is characterised by a linear plan form with a low density of development. A defined building line exists along the streets as the buildings typically front onto the highways and are aligned to the rear of the narrow footways or set back within small gardens with boundary walls (South Kesteven District Council 2015). The architectural and characteristic qualities of the Conservation Area along with the many Listed Buildings within the historic core, are best experienced within the centre of the village. In addition, Uffington Park also overlaps the Uffington Conservation Area. The parkland makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area, in terms of its historic association with Uffington House, the historic development of the village and also its amenity and landscape value (South Kesteven District Council 2015). Therefore, also Uffington Park is best experienced within its immediate surroundings where the associations with the village and Uffington Hall can be greatly appreciated. It must be noted also that the whilst the Site boundary is c. 580m to north of the Park and Conservation Area, the nearest proposed solar arrays are located c. 1.5km to the north. The intervening undulating landscape, vegetated field boundaries, and isolated farms reduce intervisibility between the Site and the assets, and therefore the significance of these 2 will not be affected by the proposed development. They both will not be progressed onto Steps 2 and 3 of the assessment.

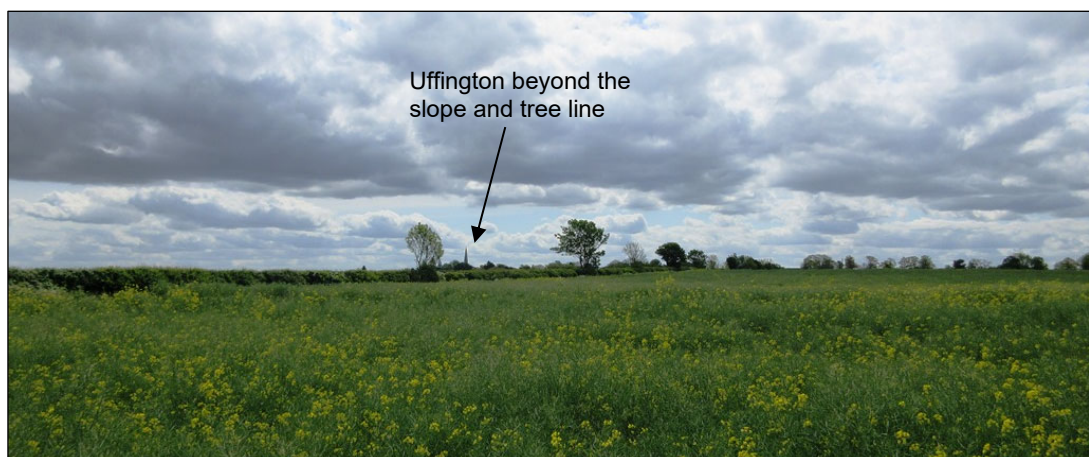


Photo 17 **The northern edge of Uffington, viewed from the north**

5.14. While a section of the Site lies immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area at Great Casterton (which also includes fourteen Listed Buildings), the proposed work to reinforce roadside kerbs and relocate some of the street furniture and lighting is

not a change that will materially affect the heritage values and importance of the assets and is thus not taken forward for further consideration.

- 5.15. The Scheduled Monument of the Roman town of Great Casterton (NHLE: 1005067) (Fig 24: E) is located adjacent to the Site at the furthest south-west area of the study area. It is anticipated that the works will be involved within the route of Ryhall Road. Whilst this will create a temporary change to the setting of the Scheduled Monument for the duration of the anticipated works, there will no overall change or impact to the setting and therefore it will not be progressed onto Steps 2 and 3 of the assessment.
- 5.16. All heritage assets assessed as part of Step 1, but which were *not* progressed to Steps 2 – 3, are included in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 of this report.

Steps 2 – 3: Assessment of setting and potential effects of the development

- 5.17. This section presents the results of Steps 2 to 3 of the settings assessment, which have been undertaken with regard to those potentially susceptible heritage assets identified in Step 1. Step 2 considers the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible heritage assets. Step 3 then considers how, if at all, and to what extent any anticipated changes to the setting of those assets, as a result of development within the Site, might affect their significance.

Essendine Castle and the Church of St. Mary (A)

- 5.18. The Scheduled Monument of Essendine Castle (NHLE: 1010693; Photo 18) and the Grade II* Listed Church of St. Mary (NHLE: 1073881; Photo 19) located c. 50m to the west of the Site's boundary within the village of Essendine. The remains of Essendine Castle are described as:

Essendine Castle is a large, fortified manor site with a fishpond and an adjoining enclosure containing a church. A further set of fishponds originally lay to the south of this but were destroyed in the last fifty years. The moat is very large, the outer dimensions being about 100m square. The ditch is 30m wide on the western side, up to 40m on the north, and 3-4m deep. The moat island occupies an area of 55m by 50m. The adjoining fishpond, of roughly triangular shape, measures about 60 by 30m in maximum dimension, and has a break in the bank connecting it to the moat ditch where some stonework is showing. A substantial stream called the West Glen River flows from north to south on the eastern side of the site which is bounded by an earth bank. The outer enclosure to the south side is rectangular, measuring 120 x 50m in overall dimension and has access via a bridge. The church is of Norman

origin. Historical records indicate that the medieval complex was probably built by the Busseys or Robert de Vipont at the end of the 12th or early 13th centuries. It is described in an account of 1417. The strong defensive nature of the site, and its similarities to Woodhead Castle c. 5km to the east, suggest a variation on a ringwork (Historic England 2022).

- 5.19. Essendine Castle moated manorial site is one of the most impressive of its kind in Leicestershire, with its exceptionally large ditches and pronounced inner banks indicating the defensive nature of the site (Historic England 2022). The position of the Norman church in the adjacent enclosure is also an unusual feature and indicates the high status of this manorial site. Medieval moated sites form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside (Historic England 2022).

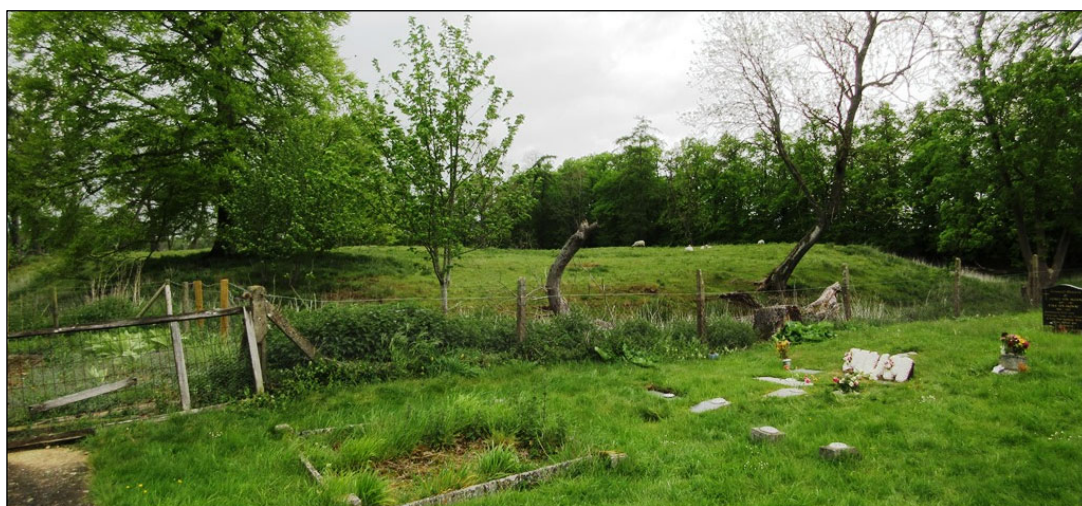


Photo 18. Earthworks of Essendine Castle, viewed from the south

- 5.20. The heritage significance of Essendine Castle is derived from a number of factors. Its evidential value, which substantially contributes to its significance, derives from the physical remains of the earthworks, as well as the historical illustrative value associated with the upstanding earthworks, and the surviving below ground archaeological remains.
- 5.21. The Grade II* Listed Church of St. Mary located within the castle's boundary is described as:

A 12th and 13th century church with 19th century roofs, restorations and chancel rebuilding. It is constructed with coursed rubble with ashlar dressings to nave, squared rubble to chancel, with coped gable-ended stone tile roofs. It has a nave

and slightly taller chancel, without aisles and a double bellcote on the west gable, and a restored 13th century and later fenestration. The south wall of chancel has a "low-side" window in the form of quatrefoil in square panel. A very fine 12th century south doorway, flanked by single spiral-fluted shafts with cushion capitals carrying round chevron-moulded arch, with a round hood-mould with lozenge decoration above. Inside there is a tympanum with a half-length figure of Christ blessing flanked by angels. The jambs are carved with scenes including ?Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. It is said to originally have been the Chapel to Essendine Castle, the site of which adjoins the church to the north-east (Historic England 2022).



Photo 19. The Church of St. Mary within the enclosure of Essendine Castle, viewed from the south

- 5.22. The Church exhibits illustrative and associative values through its narrative of the development of the castle and the village from the medieval period onwards. The significance of the Church is primarily derived from this historic (illustrative and associative) value, as well as aesthetic and evidential values embodied in its physical form and the survival of fabric and elements of medieval and modern craftsmanship. Communal value also contributes to the significance of the Church, which was an important communal and ritual space for the village of Essendine from the 12th/13th century onwards, whereby it formed the focal point for the castle and the village.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.23. The site of Essendine Castle and the Church of St. Mary currently lies within a small river valley of the West Glen River on the eastern side of the village of Essendine. The Designated Heritage Assets’ immediate setting is the most crucial aspect to understanding its historical function as part of rural castle with an associated church within its enclosure. The remains of the Castle and the Church are bordered by large mature trees and vegetation on its eastern boundary which is also formed by the

West Glen River and the route of the A6121. The southern boundary is formed of the Church's graveyard, a stone wall and fence, which beyond is an open green space the route of the A6121 that turns toward to the west. Bordering the immediate east is an open arable field with modern residential development and to the north open arable fields. Clusters and isolated trees are present along all boundaries of the Scheduled Monument, with a small number of isolated trees located within the Castle's moat and the castle platform.

- 5.24. Essendine Castle and the Church of St. Mary are located within an area with known recorded medieval archaeological remains. To the immediate west of the assets are earthworks and cropmarks of the medieval village of Essendine. To the immediate south of the church of are the recorded position of fishponds. To the immediate east if the recorded location of a suppose watermill on the West Glen River. Therefore, setting of the remains of the Castle and the Church are situated within the remains of extensive medieval archaeological remains relating to the subsistence and local economy of the village. It must be noted that the earthworks and cropmarks have not been subject to any intrusive archaeological investigation to confirm their interpretation, character and date, however if they are contemporary with the moated site, they would make a crucial contribution to the understanding of the moated site.
- 5.25. A further relevant aspect of the setting of the castle and church is the presence of the West Glen River that flows along its eastern boundary. Recorded between the river and the remains of the castle is the supposed location of a medieval mill as well, likely associated with castle. This also gives some potential indication as to why the medieval castle was situated where it is.
- 5.26. The immediately surrounding landscape that Essendine Castle and the Church of St. Mary was once situated within has altered greatly within the post-medieval and modern periods. Open lines of sight allowed wider ranging views of the monument as the dense woodland and clusters of trees would not have been present. Whilst the wider rural setting also makes some contribution to the Scheduled Monument's significance, this is minor especially as most of the former agricultural landscape in the vicinity of the asset has been altered to allow for larger fields suitable for modern agricultural activity, for example the removal parkland (Essendine Park c. 580m) to the west. A further indicator of the altered landscape is that Essendine Castle is currently covered in trees.

-
- 5.27. In the wider setting, the church, churchyard, and village as a whole are surrounded by a rural landscape in all directions. This wider agricultural land accentuates the rural nature of the Church, but has a neutral contribution to its significance by neither adding or detracting to its appearance. As religious structures, the asset has no direct historical and functional association with the agricultural land which comprises the Site and is closely associated with Essendine Castle.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.28. The remains of Essendine Castle are best experienced from within their immediate surroundings, principally within the churchyard of the Church of St. Mary, as the earthworks are not accessible to the public. Although there is no public access to the earthworks, viewing the remains from within the churchyard allows for both the historic associations between the church and the castle to be appreciated. The crucial aspect of their setting is that they are both not separate entities, but rather pieces of a whole manorial/castle estate that should be experienced as one.
- 5.29. The church and churchyard are best experienced from within their immediate surroundings, formed by the extent of the churchyard bordered by a stone wall set on top of a platform surrounded by the ditch/moat of Essendine Castle, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the structures can be appreciated at close proximity. Experience of the church for religious devotion can be appreciated primarily within the building, but also within the peaceful churchyard surroundings.
- 5.30. It must be noted that the presence of the busy A6121 also alters the sensory experience of the Church and Castle, as there is constant backdrop of noise as vehicles pass close by, therefore altering the character and setting of the assets. In addition, modern residential and commercial development has encroached upon the boundary of the Scheduled Monument and close the Church from the west along the A6121. The presence of 20th and 21st development close to the assets has also impacted upon their setting when approaching them at a distance. However, once within the churchyard the modern village has no affect on the appreciation of the heritage assets.
- 5.31. There is limited visibility between the Castle, Church and the Site, with the Church being glimpsed at a distance through trees (Photo 20). It is anticipated that during the autumn and winter months the Church and the Castle will be more visible due the

lack of foliage present. However, the views onto the Castle and the Church from the agricultural land that forms the Site are not relevant to its significance.

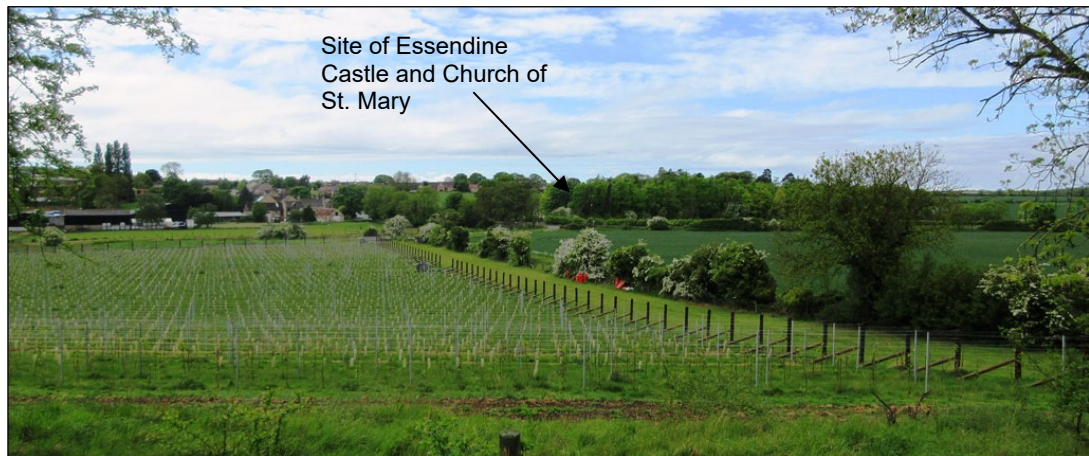


Photo 20. Essendine Castle and Church of St. Mary viewed from the Site, viewed from the east

- 5.32. It must be noted that whilst the Site borders the A6121 close the 2 Designated Heritage Assets, the masterplan of the proposed development illustrates that the fields to the immediate east of the assets will remain as open space/fields. The nearest solar arrays will be positioned c. 340m to the east, the experience and significance of the two assets will not be impacted upon by the proposed development.

Summary of development effects

- 5.33. The proposed development would have no impact on the key contributors to the significance of Essendine Castle, or upon its immediate setting defined by its rural village location from which the asset can be best experienced, though its significance is not readily appreciable in the landscape. Any visual relationship between the castle remains and the Site is reduced or entirely removed by mature trees and vegetation and does not inform the asset's heritage significance. The proposed development would have limited perceptibility within these views, being largely screened by surrounding vegetation.
- 5.34. The primary experience of Essendine Castle along with Church of St. Mary within its immediate setting will not be impacted. Thus, based on present knowledge, **no harm** to the significance of this asset would result, should the proposed development proceed. However, should any future investigative work within the Site demonstrate a direct historic association between the Site and this asset, for example anomalies identified on the geophysical survey of the Site, the Site will be considered a

component of its setting, and this outcome will need to be reviewed in light of the new information available.

- 5.35. The proposed development will result in no change to the immediate setting of the Church, which is defined by the churchyard, the remains of Essendine Castle, the surrounding village of Essendine and the immediately adjacent fields and stream to the east and north. The proposed development would introduce new, low-rise structures into the wider, presently rural setting of the asset. The Site is not considered to contribute to the significance of the asset, based on a lack of identified historical, functional, or experiential associations, beyond it being part of the generic wider rural landscape surrounding the asset. The interpretation, understanding and experience of the church as an historic place of worship within the enclosure of Essendine Castle and a rural village setting will be unaffected by the development. Thus, **no harm** to the significance of this asset would result from the proposed development.

Banthorpe Lodge (H)

- 5.36. The Grade II Listed Banthorpe Lodge (NHLE: 1164869), located c. 190m to the east of the Site between the Great North Railway line and the West Glen River (Photo 21) is described as:

An L-shaped 17th century farmhouse that was raised and altered late 18th century, and further altered in the 19th century. It has coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings, Collyweston slate roof, single gable and ridge ashlar stacks with moulded cornices. The lodge is 2 storeys with a 5-bay front having an off-centre 6 panel door flanked by single canted 19th century glazing bar bay windows with hipped Collyweston roofs. To the right a further 6 panel door is situated and beyond a glazing bar sash. To the first floor are 3 similar windows. All openings have ashlar reveals and plain lintels with keystones (Historic England 2022).

- 5.37. The heritage significance of Banthorpe Lodge is derived from a number of factors. Its evidential value, which substantially contributes to its significance, derives from the tangible physical remains and historic fabric of the post-medieval farmhouse and house. The physical fabric of the house also holds aesthetic value in its architectural design, whereby craftsmanship and quality of building materials can be appreciated. The building serves as a surviving example of historic settlement patterns and vernacular architecture, thereby providing it with historical illustrative value.



Photo 21. The location of Banthorpe Lodge, viewed from the south

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.38. Banthorpe Lodge could not be accessed during the site visit as it is located down a private lane. However, as viewed on aerial photographs the Designated Heritage Asset is located within an irregular shaped plot that contains possible outbuildings and additional farm buildings dating to the post-medieval period or 19th century. These additional dwellings to the immediate east of the asset form individual enclosed courtyards or gardens; however, they contribute to the significance of the asset as some of them are likely to have been the historical farm outbuildings closely associated to Banthorpe Lodge. Thus, providing further context that the asset was once part of former working historical farm.
- 5.39. To the rear of the property is a private garden that backs onto the route of the Great North Railway Line. Whilst this is a busy route for trains linking the north of England with the south, the rear of the asset is not accessible to the public as well. Therefore, the rear of the property and the garden makes a slight contribution to the significance of the asset.
- 5.40. Fronting immediately to the south of Banthorpe Lodge is a small hedge and fence lined garden with a road to the south and west that provides access across the West Glen River toward the main road to the south. It is also anticipated that the principal elevation of Banthorpe Lodge is facing south towards the West Glen River, mature vegetation and fields away from the Great North Railway line. This is so that the architectural and historical qualities of the asset and its immediate surrounds come into view whilst approaching from the south along the lane.

-
- 5.41. Banthorpe Lodge is depicted on the 1824 Ordnance Survey within an irregular shaped enclosure which contained 3 structures, one being the lodge and other 2 possible outbuildings or associated farm structures. Forming the western boundary is a lane or road also, which is still present as a farm track but has been bisected by the Great North Railway line. Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping from 1887 depicts Banthorpe Lodge along with outbuildings or farm buildings. To the rear of the lodge is rectangular garden plot and to immediate west and north is an orchard, which is now an open garden.
- 5.42. The enclosed plot, along with the additional structures to the immediate east, forms the asset's immediate setting and the most crucial aspect to understanding its historical function as a house and as a former farmhouse. The surrounding landscape to the west and south provides the asset with its rural character, as it is anticipated its principal elevation is facing south toward the West Glen River with a rural landscape that can be glimpsed through dense vegetation.

Experience – 'What Matters and Why'

- 5.43. The asset is best experienced within its immediate surroundings formed by its enclosed plot, open road/trackway and small garden to the immediate south, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the building can be appreciated at close proximity. It is anticipated that views from the rear of the property are partly obscured by mature vegetation and the route of the Great North Railway. It is expected that the principal elevation of the asset faces south, therefore when approaching the asset down the private lane, the front of the asset and its architectural qualities will come into view. From the road c. 260m to the south, the asset cannot be viewed as all views are blocked by dense intervening vegetation.
- 5.44. The presence of the Great Northern Railway that forms the asset's garden's northern boundary has had a great effect on the experience of Banthorpe Lodge. The railways line is a very busy route between the north and south of England, with regular trains noted passing during the site visit. The presence of the trains running close by will alter the sensory experience of the asset as the trains are loud and noticeable. Even the route of the railway alters the character of the landscape and the asset as the railway line is constructed on a large earthen bank to avoid the flood plain of the West Glen River. The noise and dominating route of the railway line therefore alters and slightly diminishes the asset's setting.

- 5.45. It must be noted that whilst Banthorpe Lodge cannot be viewed from the main road to the south due to dense vegetation, the roof of the asset or the dwellings to the immediate east can be glimpsed upon higher ground within the Site to the south (Photo 22). Whilst the asset can be possibly glimpsed upon higher ground from within fields, the architectural and historical qualities of Banthorpe Lodge cannot be experienced due to the distance and intervening vegetation, as well as the fields to the south not being publicly accessible.



Photo 22. Banthorpe Lodge viewed from within the Site

Summary of development effects

- 5.46. Despite its proximity to the Order limits and Solar PV site illustrated on the master plan of the proposed development, there is no inter-visibility between the Site and Banthorpe Lodge. Except for when viewing the asset at a great distance from the south on higher ground, which is difficult to discern from inside the fields which are not publicly accessible. It is not anticipated that the proposed works would create a perceptible increase in terms of noise pollution or traffic as it is already positioned very close to the busy route of the Great North Railway, and any impacts from the construction would be temporary. The Site does not inform the understanding or appreciation of the building as a house. Therefore, the primary experience of the asset is from within its immediate private setting which will not be impacted, and therefore will be **no harm** on the significance of the Listed Building.

Braceborough Grange (non-designated heritage asset)

- 5.47. The site of the 19th century farm building Braceborough Grange (Fig. 5: **80**) is not designated (Photo 23). The Lincolnshire HER entry (MLI21890) describes the asset as:

Braceborough Grange, Braceborough and Wilsthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead with a regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all 4 sides of the yard in an isolated location. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Large modern sheds are located on the site. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings (English Heritage 2015).



Photo 23. Braceborough Grange, viewed from the south

- 5.48. The heritage significance of Braceborough Grange is derived from a number of factors. Its evidential value, which substantially contributes to its significance, derives from the tangible physical remains and historic fabric of the 19th century house. The physical fabric of the house also holds aesthetic value in its architectural design, whereby craftsmanship and quality of building materials can be appreciated. The building serves as a surviving example of historic settlement patterns and vernacular architecture, thereby providing it with historical illustrative value.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.49. Braceborough Grange is located within a sub-rectangular plot that forms a working farm. The front of the Braceborough Grange forms a large residential dwelling that fronts onto a small front garden which is bordered by hedgerows and a small number of large mature trees, which in turn front onto Carlby Road. To the immediate north of the house are three long rectangular barns which with the house form a square yard with a potential garden inside. The barns were not accessible during the time of the site visit; therefore, it is anticipated that the barns are a mixture of residential and part of the farm. Further to the north are large working barns dating to the 20th century and the immediate west and east large open arable fields border Braceborough Grange.

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- 5.50. The principal elevation of Braceborough Grange is facing south over Carlby Road and toward the Site overlooking the flat fields. The views of Braceborough for the majority are unobscured from Carlby Road, either approaching from the west or east, and can be viewed at a distance from within the Site as the flat fields are large with few field boundaries present.
- 5.51. Braceborough Grange is depicted on the 1887 Ordnance Survey of the Site (Appendix 3). The front facing residential building and the three rectangular barns that are present today are depicted on the map, forming a square shape with a square-shaped yard in the middle. Other barns or outbuildings are also present to the immediate north of the square-shaped array of structures on the 1887 map, however these structures were demolished in the late 20th century as they were present on the 1959 Ordnance Survey map and are not present on the 1983 map (Annex 3). Therefore, the present-day structures represent the majority of the 19th century farming complex.
- 5.52. The semi-enclosed plot forms the asset's immediate setting and the most crucial aspect to understanding its historical function as a farmhouse and farm. It is uncertain whether there is a historic association between the Site and Braceborough Grange as no tithe maps for the parish of Braceborough were unavailable. However, the present-day open fields that immediately surround the asset contribute to the assets rural character and significance as a historic working farm.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 5.53. Braceborough Grange can be viewed from Carlby Road where views are unobscured, except for a small number of large mature trees and hedgerows long the edge of the road which gives the house some privacy. It is from Carlby Road where the vernacular features and materials can be experienced and appreciated up close. The asset can also be viewed at a distance when approaching along Carlby Road from the west and east, as the sides of the Grange are also unobscured by vegetation, therefore the barns to the rear can also be experienced, adding to the understanding that Braceborough Grange is a current working historic farm. It is principally the rural qualities of the setting and understanding its use as farmhouse that informs the experience and appreciation of its significance, as such the function and qualities of this farmhouse are best experienced/appreciated likely from within the grounds/gardens and on Carlby Road in front of the asset.

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- 5.54. Whilst Braceborough Grange can be viewed at a distance from within the Site due to the large open flat fields within this part of the Site (Photo 24), it worth noting that there are no public footpaths within these fields in front of the asset. Therefore, the Site does not represent a location from where the character and architectural qualities of Braceborough Grange can be commonly or easily appreciated.

Summary of development effects

- 5.55. The proposed development would change the character of the wider rural surroundings of the non-designated heritage asset. Historic associations with the Site are currently unknown, however ultimately Braceborough Grange is a prominent working farm within the region. The Site encompasses the two open fields either side of Braceborough Grange, although the masterplan for the proposed development illustrates that these fields will remain open and undeveloped. The masterplan also illustrates that the fields immediately to the south will remain as open space, therefore creating a buffer between the solar arrays and the asset. The nearest solar arrays will be installed c. 260m to the south. The solar farm installation will alter the current open rural setting of the asset, however with the inclusion of open space buffers around the asset will allow for the characteristics of a rural farmstead to be preserved. Therefore, the primary experience of the asset within its immediate setting will be unaffected, and there will be **no harm** to the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.



Photo 24. View of Site from Braceborough Grange, viewed from the north

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, in order to identify known and potential heritage assets located within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the proposals. The significance of the identified known and potential heritage assets has been determined, as far as possible, on the basis of available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified heritage assets, including any potential physical effects upon buried archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects resulting from the anticipated changes to the settings of heritage assets, have been assessed. Any physical or non-physical effects of the proposals upon the significance of the heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the consent.

Physical effects

- 6.2. The installation of the Mallard Pass Solar Farm may impact on potential below ground superficial Quaternary deposits especially within areas where below ground utilities and sub-stations will be situated where trenches and foundations will be excavated. Although it was anticipated that palaeoenvironmental remains may be located within the Site due to the presence of multiple palaeochannels identified during the geophysical survey and LiDAR Imagery analysis, no such remains were identified in the trial trenching. In addition, isolated artefacts of worked flint (such as a Palaeolithic handaxe), and evidence of Mesolithic occupation comprised of worked flint scatters are likely to survive within the Site. Therefore, there is some limited potential for palaeoenvironmental remains, and some further potential for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic remains within the Site.
- 6.3. The assessment has identified that prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains survive within the Site. Known recorded prehistoric monuments and areas of settlement are located within the Site, such as Bronze Age round barrows and an Iron Age settlement within the centre of the Site. Further potential prehistoric (or Roman) settlement, enclosures, funerary monuments such as round barrows and associated field systems have been identified during the recent geophysical survey of the Site, with a particular focus within the centre and the south-east areas of the Site, close to current water courses. Roman activity is recorded within the Site, in particular within

the eastern area of the Site where a stone sarcophagus containing a burial with grave goods was recorded.

- 6.4. The Site lies within a landscape of recorded post-medieval field systems, which may also be medieval in date, associated with the surrounding villages, and multiple farms situated around and within the Site. Extensive ridge and furrow as well as anomalies interpreted as agricultural features were identified across the whole of the Site during the recent geophysical survey of the Site. Therefore, there is potential for medieval or post-medieval remains within the Site associated with agricultural activity, including the recorded buried remains of ridge and furrow, that could contribute to a better understanding of the agricultural landscape, in particular any medieval agricultural features that may be associated with Essendine Castle for example. However, any remains of this period and character would be regarded as of low to negligible significance in heritage terms.
- 6.5. The Historic Landscape Characterisation study of the landscape that the Site is situated within describes the majority of the fields as “Very Large Post-War Fields”. Therefore, previous impacts within the Site caused by former agricultural practices and the extensively removal of field boundaries may have resulted in a loss of significance to potential archaeological remains.
- 6.6. Archaeological remains comprise an important, non-renewable and finite resource, and the construction impacts associated with the proposed development have the potential to result in permanent and irreversible loss of, or damage to, any potential buried archaeological remains which may be present within the Site.
- 6.7. However, a suite of mitigation measures is available to completely avoid or minimise adverse impacts. In summary, the detailed design process will allow for important (specifically sensitive) buried archaeological remains to be protected by the use of ‘no-dig’ construction solutions such as ‘concrete or ballast shoes’ to avoid piling; and / or localised areas where the installation of PV Arrays (and other construction work) can be avoided altogether.
- 6.8. When the detailed design determines that ‘no-dig’ solutions are not viable or warranted small-scale and localised archaeological excavations will take place, to record the expected buried remains in advance of construction. The scope of these archaeological excavations will be defined in a Written Scheme of Investigation

(WSI), secured by the requirements of the DCO, in accordance with EN-1 and the NPPF. The results of these archaeological excavations will be published and disseminated to the public in a manner proportionate to the nature of the importance of the discovered remains.

- 6.9. The unavoidable loss of evidential value (harm to non-designated heritage assets) would be mitigated, in part, by the enhanced historical value. These are industry standard (mitigation) and good practice responses to discovered (and important) buried archaeological remains and these responses are secured by the requirements of the DCO.

Non-physical effects

- 6.10. This report has assessed the potential effects of the development upon the significance of designated (and non-designated) heritage assets, through the alteration of their settings, in accordance with the accepted Historic England guidance.
- 6.11. Amongst the assets identified for detailed consideration was the Grade II* Listed Church of St. Mary, Grade II Listed Banthorpe Lodge, the Scheduled Monument of Essendine Castle and the non-designated asset of Braceborough Grange. It has been established that the proposed development would not alter any elements that contribute to the significance of these assets, and no harm to their significance would occur.

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1817	Braceborough Enclosure Award map
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1844	Essendine Parish Tithe map
1860-1900	Map of Carlby and Essendine
1884	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500
1885	Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
1885	Ordnance Survey - Carlby 1:10,560
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1887	Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
1888	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
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Aerial photographs

Google Earth – 2000 - 2022

ANNEX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Heritage Statute: Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Contrary to the requirements of the Planning Act 1990 regarding Listed buildings, the 1979 Act does not include provision for the ‘setting’ of Scheduled Monuments.

Heritage Statute: Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are buildings of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (‘the Act’). Under Section 7 of the Act ‘no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.’ Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act ‘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 feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.

Note on the extent of a Listed Building

Under Section 1(5) of the Act, a structure may be deemed part of a Listed Building if it is:

- (a) fixed to the building, or
- (b) within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948

The inclusion of a structure deemed to be within the ‘curtilage’ of a building thus means that it is subject to the same statutory controls as the principal Listed Building. Inclusion within this duty is not, however, an automatic indicator of ‘heritage significance’ both as defined within the NPPF (2021) and within Conservation Principles (see Section 2 above). In such cases, the significance of the structure needs to be assessed both in its own right and in the contribution it makes to the significance and character of the principal Listed Building. The practical effect of the inclusion in the listing of ancillary structures is limited by the requirement that Listed Building Consent is only needed for works to the ‘Listed Building’ (to include the building in the list and all the ancillary items) where they affect the special character of the Listed building as a whole.

Guidance is provided by Historic England on '[Listed Buildings and Curtilage: Historic England Advice Note 10](#)' (Historic England 2018).

Heritage Statue: Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are designated by the local planning authority under Section 69(1)(a) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), which requires that *'Every local planning authority shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'*. Section 72 of the Act requires that *'special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'*.

The requirements of the Act only apply to land within a Conservation Area; not to land outside it. This has been clarified in various Appeal Decisions (for example APP/F1610/A/14/2213318 Land south of Cirencester Road, Fairford, Paragraph 65: *'The Section 72 duty only applies to buildings or land in a Conservation Area, and so does not apply in this case as the site lies outside the Conservation Area.'*).

The NPPF (2021), see below, also clarifies in [Paragraph 207](#) that *'Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance'*. Thus land or buildings may be a part of a Conservation Area, but may not necessarily be of architectural or historical significance. Similarly, not all elements of the setting of a Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance, or to an equal degree.

National heritage policy: the National Planning Policy Framework

Heritage assets and heritage significance

Heritage assets comprise 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest' (the NPPF (2021), Annex 2). Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas (designated under the relevant legislation; NPPF (2021), Annex 2). The NPPF (2021), Annex 2, states that the significance of a heritage asset may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' looks at significance as a series of 'values' which include 'evidential', 'historical', 'aesthetic' and 'communal'.

The July 2019 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) expanded on the definition of non-designated heritage assets. It states *that 'Non-designated heritage assets are*

buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.’ It goes on to refer to local/neighbourhood plans, conservation area appraisals/reviews, and importantly, the local Historic Environment Record (HER) as examples of where these assets may be identified, but specifically notes that such identification should be *made ‘based on sound evidence’*, with this information *‘accessible to the public to provide greater clarity and certainly for developers and decision makers’*.

This defines *non-designated heritage assets* as those which have been specially defined as such through the local HER or other source made accessible to the public by the plan-making body. Where HERs or equivalent lists do not specifically refer to an asset as a *non-designated heritage asset*, it is assumed that it has not met criteria for the plan-making body to define it as such, and will be referred to as a *heritage asset* for the purpose of this report.

The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the NPPF, should there be any effect to significance.

The setting of heritage assets

The ‘setting’ of a heritage asset comprises ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’ (NPPF (2021), Annex 2). Thus it is important to note that ‘setting’ is not a heritage asset: it may contribute to the value of a heritage asset.

Guidance on assessing the effects of change upon the setting and significance of heritage assets is provided in ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets’, which has been utilised for the present assessment (see below).

Levels of information to support planning applications

Paragraph 194 of the NPPF (2021) identifies 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'.

Designated heritage assets

Paragraph 189 of the NPPF (2021) explains that heritage assets 'are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance'. Paragraph 199 notes that 'when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'. Paragraph 200 goes on to note that 'substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building...should be exceptional and substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites)...should be wholly exceptional'.

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

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

Section 5.8 Historic Environment

The principles and policies relating to heritage assets within EN-1 broadly mirror those within the NPPF. At its heart the section identifies the need for a sound assessment of the heritage significance of potentially affect assets. Direction is given to the need for proportionate assessment with specific directions on the means to how that can be achieved. The relative importance of different types of designated and non-designated heritage assets is presented in the context of the desirability of protecting and where possible enhancing their significance and their settings.

Lincolnshire County Council Development Plan

The South Kesteven District Council Local Plan contains Policy EN6 that covers the historic environment.

EN6: The Historic Environment

The Council will seek to protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings in keeping with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Development that is likely to cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset or its setting will only be granted permission where the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the potential harm. Proposals which would conserve or enhance the significance of the asset shall be considered favourably. Substantial harm or total loss will be resisted.

Proposals will be expected to take Conservation Area Appraisals into account, where these have been adopted by the Council.

Where development affecting archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, the Council will seek to ensure mitigation of impact through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not practical, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development

Rutland County Council Development Plan

The Rutland Local Development Framework Core Strategy contains Policy CS22 that covers the historic and cultural environment:

Policy CS22 - The historic and cultural environment

The quality and character of the built and historic environment of Rutland will be conserved and enhanced.

Particular protection will be given to the character and special features of:

- a) listed buildings and features;
- b) conservation areas;
- c) scheduled ancient monuments;
- d) historic parks and gardens;
- e) known and potential archaeological sites.

All developments, projects and activities will be expected to protect and where possible enhance historic assets and their settings, maintain local distinctiveness and the character of identified features.

Development should respect the historic landscape character and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration, or the creation of appropriate new features.

The adaptive re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings or important buildings will be supported where this does not harm their essential character.

Good Practice Advice 1-3

Historic England has issued three Good Practice Advice notes ('GPA1-3') which support the NPPF. The GPAs note that they do not constitute a statement of Government policy, nor do they seek to prescribe a single methodology: their purpose is to assist local authorities, planners, heritage consultants, and other stakeholders in the implementation of policy set out in the NPPF. This report has been produced in the context of this advice, particularly 'GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and 'GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

GPA2 sets out the requirement for assessing 'heritage significance' as part of the application process. Paragraph 8 notes 'understanding the nature of the significance is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation.' This includes assessing the extent and level of significance, including the contribution made by its 'setting' (see GPA3 below). GPA2 notes that 'a desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so' (Page 3).

GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets

The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines the setting of a heritage asset as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced...'. Step 1 of the settings assessment requires heritage assets which may be affected by development to be identified. Historic England notes that for the purposes of Step 1 this process will comprise heritage assets 'where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way)...'.

Step 2 of the settings process 'assess[es] the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated', with regard to its physical surrounds; relationship with its surroundings and patterns of use; experiential effects such as noises or smells; and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated. Step 3 requires 'assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)' – specifically to 'assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the

ability to appreciate it', with regard to the location and siting of the development, its form and appearance, its permanence, and wider effects.

Step 4 of GPA3 provides commentary on 'ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm'. It notes (Paragraph 37) that 'Maximum advantage can be secured if any effects on the significance of a heritage asset arising from development liable to affect its setting are considered from the project's inception.' It goes on to note (Paragraph 39) that 'good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement'.

Heritage significance

Discussion of heritage significance within this assessment report makes reference to several key documents. With regard to Listed buildings and Conservation Areas it primarily discusses 'architectural and historic interest', which comprises the special interest for which they are designated.

The NPPF provides a definition of 'significance' for heritage policy (Annex 2). This states that heritage significance comprises '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'. This also clarifies that for World Heritage Sites 'the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.

Regarding 'levels' of significance the NPPF (2021) provides a distinction between: designated heritage assets of the highest significance; designated heritage assets not of the highest significance; and non-designated heritage assets.

Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' expresses 'heritage significance' as comprising a combination of one or more of: evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value:

- Evidential value – the elements of a historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including physical remains, historic fabric, documentary/pictorial records. This evidence can provide information on the origin of the asset, what it was used for, and how it changed over time.
- Historical value (illustrative) – how a historic asset may illustrate its past life, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Historical value (associative) – how a historic asset may be associated with a notable family, person, event, or moment, including changing uses of the asset over time.

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- Aesthetic value – the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a historic asset. This may include its form, external appearance, and its setting, and may change over time.
 - Communal value – the meaning of a historic asset to the people who relate to it. This may be a collective experience, or a memory, and can be commemorative or symbolic to individuals or groups, such as memorable events, attitudes, and periods of history. This includes social values, which relates to the role of the historic asset as a place of social interactive, distinctiveness, coherence, economic, or spiritual / religious value.

Effects upon heritage assets

Heritage benefit

The NPPF clarifies that change in the setting of heritage assets may lead to heritage benefit. Paragraph 206 of the NPPF (2021) notes that ‘Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably’.

GPA3 notes that ‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’ (Paragraph 28). Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ states that ‘Change to a significant place is inevitable, if only as a result of the passage of time, but can be neutral or beneficial in its effects on heritage values. It is only harmful if (and to the extent that) significance is reduced’ (Paragraph 84).

Specific heritage benefits may be presented through activities such as repair or restoration, as set out in Conservation Principles.

Heritage harm to designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2021) does not define what constitutes ‘substantial harm’. The High Court of Justice does provide a definition of this level of harm, as set out by Mr Justice Jay in *Bedford Borough Council v SoS for CLG and Nuon UK Ltd*. Paragraph 25 clarifies that, with regard to ‘substantial harm’: ‘Plainly in the context of physical harm, this would apply in the case of demolition or destruction, being a case of total loss. It would also apply to a case of serious damage to the structure of the building. In the context of non-physical or indirect harm, the yardstick was effectively the same. One was looking for an impact which would have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced’.

Effects upon non-designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2021) paragraph 203 guides that ‘The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset’.

Extract from the Hedgerows Regulations 1997

Extracted from Statutory Instruments 1997 No. 1160 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997,
Schedule 1: Additional criteria for determining ‘Important’ hedgerows;

PART II

CRITERIA

Archaeology and history

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1845.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is-
 - a. included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Scheduled Areas Act 1979; or
 - b. recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow-
 - a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
 - b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow-
 - a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record or on a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
 - b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow-
 - a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure acts (**a**); or
 - b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system-

i. is substantially complete; or

is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(b), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

ANNEX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Previous Archaeological Investigations

CA Ref	Description	HER No.	Easting	Northing
E1	Land at Church Lane	ELI3201	508126	313224
E2	Main Street, Braceborough	ELI4884	508060	313272
E3	Trial trenching at Uffington Estate, Uffington near Stamford	ELI251	505895	307300
E4	Watching brief at 28 High Street, Carlby	ELI6904	505140	314062
E5	Land at Stamford, Gwash Valley Business Park	ELI7743	504287	308065
E6	Greatford Sewer Scheme	ELI12134	508574	312208
		ELI12134	508631	312052
		ELI12134	508542	311999
		ELI12134	508520	312038
E7	?1992 fieldwalking south of Church Farm	ELE4007	504500	312400
E8	2001 fieldwalking, Orchard Field aka Village Field, Essendine	ELE4006	504800	312800
E9	1987 excavation, Meadowbank, Waterside, Ryhall, Rutland	ELE11484	503543	311034
E10	2015 test pitting/watching brief on land at Essendine Road, Ryhall	ELE9852	504844	311811
	2014 geophysical survey, Ryhall, Rutland	ELE10153	504670	311569
	2014 trial trenching, Ryhall Substation, Cable Route, Rutland	ELE10321	504798	311815
	2015 strip, plan and record excavation, Ryhall Substation, Cable Trench Route, Rutland	ELE10322	504736	311792
		ELE10322	504736	311792
	2014 geoarchaeological assessment, Ryhall Substation cable route	ELE9268	504618	311922
E11	2014 geophysical survey, Ryhall, Rutland	ELE10153	504670	311569
	2014 trial trenching, Ryhall Substation, Temporary Pylon Area	ELE10154	504577	311092
	2014 strip, plan and sample excavation, Ryhall Substation, Rutland	ELE10738	504729	311202
	2013 geophysical survey, East Coast Mainline Electrification - new 400kV substation, Ryhall, Rutland	ELE8669	504729	311202
E12	2006 fieldwalking on land between Braceborough and Carlby, Lincolnshire	ELE4596	505863	313182
E13	1983 watching brief on gas pipeline, Belmesthorpe	ELE1808	504650	310215
E14	1948-58 excavations, Roman villa, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE1674	500609	309623
E15	1999 watching brief at the Limes, Old Great North Road, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE5796	500100	309018
	1950 excavation of ramparts, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE10978	500138	309184

	1991 test pitting, Healey's Yard, Great Casterton	ELE11611	500178	309160
	1951-3 excavations, town defences, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE10979	500219	309109
	1954-55 excavations, town defences, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE1668	500226	309034
	1956-8 excavations, Roman settlement area, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE1669	500155	309088
	1960-2 excavations, Roman fort, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE1672	500232	309283
	1966 excavation during road widening of Ryhall Road, Great Casterton	ELE1676	500093	309191
	1995 watching brief at Bridge farm, Ryhall Road, Great Casterton	ELE5786	500099	309134
	2000 watching brief during foundation digging at 2 Bridge Farm, Ryhall Road, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE5795	500092	309155
	2014 watching brief at 12, College Close, Great Casterton	ELE8969	500181	309393
E16	2015 watching brief, Newhaven, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton	ELE10623	499945	309243
	2021 trial trenching, Main Street, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE11508	499940	309204
	2004 excavation at Great Casterton Primary School, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE5122	500014	309252
	2002 trial trenching on land adjacent to County Primary School, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton	ELE5536	500017	309252
	2005 post-excavation assessment, land adjacent to Great Casterton Primary School, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE6228	500015	309252
	2011 trial trenching at Great Casterton Primary School, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton	ELE7960	500004	309187
	2011 excavations at Great Casterton Primary School, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton	ELE8058	500005	309201
	2013 watching brief at Newhaven, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton	ELE8878	499956	309243
E17	2020 watching brief, Church of St Peter & St Paul, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE11580	500136	308791
	2013 excavation, The Old Rectory, Main Street, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE10174	500093	308767
	1958 excavations, north of the church, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE1670	500102	308813
	1998 trial trenching, land at Home Farmyard, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE5794	500086	308857
	2009 trial trenching, 3 to 8 Main Street, Great Casterton, Rutland	ELE7617	500135	308885
	2012 trial trenching, The Old Rectory, Great Casterton	ELE8486	500090	308766

Archaeological Assets

CA Ref	Description	Period	Her No.	Easting	Northing
1	Lower Palaeolithic handaxe found south south-east of Park Farm, Essendine	Palaeolithic	MLE6068	506026	311866
2	Palaeochannels south of Essendine	Palaeolithic	MLE21709	504520	312090
	Palaeochannels south of Essendine	Palaeolithic	MLE21709	504520	312090
3	Mesolithic/Neolithic flint scatter, north-east of The Freewards, Essendine	Mesolithic and Neolithic	MLE23219	504759	312028
4	Mesolithic Activity, Uffington Estate Golf Course	Mesolithic and Neolithic	MLI35077	505534	307449
	Mesolithic/Neolithic flints, Uffington Golf Course	Mesolithic and Neolithic	MLI35078	505534	307450
	Neolithic/Bronze Age flints, Uffington Estate Golf Course	Mesolithic and Neolithic	MLI35079	505535	307451
5	Neolithic Causewayed Camp	Neolithic	MLI30050	505361	307968
6	Bronze Age barrow, west of Crow Spinney	Bronze Age	MLI83452	506056	311408
	Barrow ring ditches north-west of Banthorpe Lodge, Essendine	Bronze Age	MLE5220	506042	311377
	Barrow ring ditches north-west of Banthorpe Lodge, Essendine	Bronze Age	MLE5220	506042	311377
	Barrow ring ditch west of Crow Spinney, Essendine	Bronze Age	MLE5227	506035	311500
	Triple ditch cropmark west of Crow Spinney, Essendine	Bronze Age	MLE5228	506006	311636
7	Bronze Age Barrow	Bronze Age	MLI83563	506544	308667
	Bronze Age Barrow	Bronze Age	MLI83564	506487	308873
	Prehistoric boundary	Prehistoric	MLI83566	506522	308881
8	Enclosure	Bronze Age	MLI83565	506403	308276
9	Cropmark Barrow, Greatford	Bronze Age	MLI83616	508032	311463
10	Bronze Age round barrow cropmark, Carlby parish.	Bronze Age	MLI88103	504047	313500
11	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age unenclosed settlement, Ryhall Substation, Ryhall	Bronze Age/Iron Age	MLE24138	504706	311180
12	Iron Age site south-east of The Freewards, Essendine	Iron Age	MLE23218	504730	311542
13	Iron Age site north-east of Belmesthorpe	Iron Age	MLE5679	504829	310848
14	Iron Age site north-east of The Freewards, Essendine	Iron Age	MLE22618	504759	312028
15	Iron Age Occupation Evidence, Uffington Golf Course	Iron Age	MLI34867	506000	307500
16	Possible prehistoric gullies, rear of South Riding, Ryhall	Prehistoric	MLE18845	503602	311531

17	Ring ditch north-east of Broadholme Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE22202	504844	313455
18	Prehistoric enclosure and boundary	Prehistoric	MLI83568	506133	309827
19	Prehistoric earthwork enclosure, Greatford	Prehistoric	MLI83607	506726	310856
20	Prehistoric settlement, Greatford	Prehistoric	MLI83623	508801	312452
21	Prehistoric Enclosure, Carlby	Prehistoric	MLI91020	502679	313881
22	Roman Burial, Braceborough	Roman	MLI34009	506570	312230
23	Romano-British Activity, River Gwash, Uffington	Roman	MLI90238	504294	308030
24	Essendine Park	Medieval	MLE5226	505915	312773
25	Uffington Old Wood	Medieval	MLI34338	506046	310169
26	Historic settlement core of Essendine	Medieval	MLE10189	504737	312922
27	Fishponds south of Essendine Castle	Medieval	MLE17151	504952	312727
	Essendine Castle	Medieval	MLE5238	504927	312821
	Fishpond north of Essendine Castle	Medieval	MLE5239	504958	312908
	Church of St Mary, Essendine	Medieval	MLE5241	504901	312790
28	Medieval village cropmarks west of Essendine Castle	Medieval	MLE24209	504775	312846
	Medieval earthworks west of St. Mary's Church, Essendine	Medieval	MLE5242	504663	312865
	Earthwork mound west of Essendine	Medieval	MLE5243	504510	312940
29	Medieval church north of Essendine	Medieval	MLE5245	504637	313145
30	Medieval watermills at Ryhall	Medieval	MLE5697	503509	311196
	Historic settlement core of Ryhall	Medieval	MLE10188	503744	310937
31	Historic settlement core of Belmesthorpe	Medieval	MLE10187	504369	310238
	Medieval village earthworks at Belmesthorpe	Medieval	MLE5682	504545	310299
32	Possible windmill at Mill Close, Ryhall	Medieval	MLE5694	504236	311005
	Ryhall Mill, Ryhall	Early Medieval	MLE5698	503504	311191
33	Uffington New Wood	Medieval	MLI34341	506909	310075
34	Casewick Deserted Medieval Village, Uffington	Medieval	MLI33551	507728	309124
35	The Priory of Newstead by Stamford, Uffington	Medieval	MLI33538	504695	307832
36	Deserted settlement remains, Banthorpe	Medieval	MLI33576	506201	311000
37	Shillingthorpe medieval settlement	Medieval	MLI30056	507167	311477
38	Settlement of Greatford	Medieval	MLI33575	508834	311884
39	Skeletons found at The Rectory, Braceborough	Medieval	MLI33583	508140	313260

	St Margaret's church and churchyard, Braceborough	Medieval	MLI33589	508244	313290
	Settlement of Braceborough	Medieval	MLI83458	508073	313149
40	Braceborough Little Wood	Medieval	MLI34340	506797	313304
41	Braceborough Great Wood	Medieval	MLI34339	506693	314000
42	Medieval Refuse Pit, 1-2 High Street, Carlby	Medieval	MLI33594	505184	313894
	Carlby Settlement	Medieval	MLI34718	504868	313953
43	Deserted medieval settlement of Aunby	Medieval	MLI33609	502323	314621
44	Castledike Wood, Aunby	Medieval	MLI34331	500700	314519
	Castle Dike, Castledike Wood	Medieval	MLI30058	500804	314252
45	Post medieval settlement remains, north of Banthorpe Wood	Post-medieval	MLI83455	507278	312531
	Possible post medieval earthwork, southwest of Braceborough	Post-medieval	MLI83456	507395	312626
46	Post Medieval Enclosures, Ring Ditch and Field Boundaries, Uffington	Post-medieval	MLI34870	506182	307313
	Uffington House and Park	Post-medieval	MLI33553	505867	307405
47	Casewick Hall, Uffington	Post-medieval	MLI33550	507646	308998
48	Greatford Hall Parkland	Post-medieval	MLI98384	508512	311912
49	Stamford Canal/Welland Navigation	Post-medieval	MLI34762	505867	307109
50	Civil war coin hoard found at Meadow Bank, Waterside, Ryhall	Post-medieval	MLE7364	503543	311034
51	Braceborough Grange Park, Braceborough	Modern	MLI92306	507191	312623
52	Shillingthorpe Hall park, Braceborough and Wiltsthorpe	Modern	MLI92378	507387	311563
53	Casewick Park, Uffington	Modern	MLI92305	507643	309164
54	Great Northern Railway, Essendine	Modern	MLE16226	505023	312260
55	Essendine & Bourne Branch (Great Northern Railway), Essendine	Modern	MLE16227	505100	312710
56	Stamford & Essendine Railway, Essendine	Modern	MLE16228	504426	310536
57	Triple ditch cropmark south of Cow Pasture Farm, Great Casterton	Bronze Age	MLE5312	501171	310337
59	Roman villa, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE5296	500612	309610
60	Roman fort north-east of Great Casterton	Roman	MLE5293	500236	309276
61	Possible Roman burial, Home Farm Yard, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE8526	500065	308854
	Roman pottery kiln, Bridge Farm, Ryhall Road, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE5303	500033	309138
	Roman wall east of the church, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE17239	500161	308810

	Roman remains at Bridge Farm, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE17243	500095	309141
	Roman remains from The Limes, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE17242	500098	309018
	Roman defensive ditch, Bridge Farm, 2 Ryhall Road, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE18613	500092	309155
	Roman pottery kiln, 1, Ryhall Road, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE21758	500080	309183
	Roman settlement and industrial remains east of Old Great North Road, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE17238	500169	309073
	Possible Roman metalworking site and structures, 3, Main Street, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE19783	500140	308889
	Roman baths, north of the church, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE5285	500118	308825
	Roman town at Great Casterton	Roman	MLE5294	500143	308972
	Roman remains at Strawson's Yard, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE5305	500125	308966
	Great Casterton Roman town defences	Roman	MLE8776	500142	308983
62	Roman kilns, Burghley Close, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE16838	500001	309254
	Roman corn driers north of the Primary School, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE16837	499994	309248
	Roman kiln site at Great Casterton Primary School, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE20102	500005	309201
	Possible Roman pit, Newhaven, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE21104	499949	309246
	Roman burial, Newhaven, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE21951	499944	309244
	Iron Age/Roman remains north of the Primary School, Great Casterton	Iron Age/Roman	MLE16836	499989	309241
	Roman ditches, south-east of Ermine Rise, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE26195	499923	309211
	Roman cemetery north of the Roman Town, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE5302	500043	309223
64	Tixover Road, Roman Road	Roman	MLE5425	498650	305754
65	Ermine Street, Roman Road	Roman	MLE5748	497509	313421
66	Possible Anglo-Saxon burial west of Glebe Barn, Great Casterton	Early Medieval	MLE5299	500607	309570
67	Saxon cross, Ingthorpe, west of Great Casterton	Early Medieval	MLE8462	499582	308865
69	Anglo-Saxon cemetery north of the Roman Town, Great Casterton	Early Medieval	MLE5304	500126	309211
70	Historic settlement core of Ingthorpe, west of Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE16876	499560	308912

	Medieval village earthworks, Ingthorpe, west of Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE5799	499596	308946
	Medieval chapel at Ingthorpe, west of Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE5801	499599	308839
71	Medieval remains from The Limes, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE17241	500098	309018
	Medieval ploughsoil, Newhaven, Pickworth Road, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE21105	499962	309243
	Medieval/post-medieval structural remains to the rear of the Old Rectory, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE20640	500091	308766
	Possible enclosed medieval site, to the rear of the Old Rectory, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE23021	500099	308765
	Medieval remains at Strawson's Yard, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE8195	500128	308974
	Possible medieval remains, Home Farm Yard, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE8525	500066	308836
	Historic settlement core of Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE8829	500033	308978
72	Medieval village earthworks south-east of the church, Tickencote	Medieval	MLE5789	499132	309350
73	Possible medieval iron smelting remains from the town ramparts, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE5290	500204	309187
74	Turnpike Road, 'The Great North Road'	Post-medieval	MLE20651	497509	313421
75	Undated pits, 12, College Close, Great Casterton	Undated	MLE21268	500185	309397
76	Possible field system east of The Freewards, Essendine	Undated	MLE5244	504869	311958
77	Human remains found south of Church Farm, Essendine	Undated	MLE5251	504875	312427
78	Undated ditches, west of the Electricity Sub Station, Ryhall	Undated	MLE22949	504563	311164
79	Danes Hill, Careby, Aunby and Holywell	Undated	MLI33599	503000	315000
80	Braceborough Grange, Braceborough and Wilsthorpe	Modern	MLI121890	506737	313069
81	Barrow at Low Meadow, Essendine	Bronze Age	MLE5225	506084	311841
82	Site of possible round barrows identified in the recent geophysical survey	Bronze Age	-	506569	310689
83	Neolithic polished axe	Neolithic			
84	Enclosure cropmark north-west of Banthorpe Lodge, Essendine	Prehistoric/Roman	MLE17150	505604	311161

85	Cropmarks north-west of Essendine Lodge Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric/Roman	MLE5231	505810	311805
86	Possible ring ditches, Greatford	Prehistoric	MLI33578	506485	310524
87	Cropmarks north-east of Essendine	Roman	MLE5234	505078	312803
88	Ring Ditch cropmark north-east of Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE5233 MLE5230	505224 505078	312897 312880
89	Groups of probable archaeological remains identified on a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2022)	Prehistoric	-	506458	312904
90			-	503008	312645
91			-	503567	313331
92			-	501548	313280
93			-	505828	312133
95			-	504786	309441
96			-	506488	312904
97			-	505836	310770
-	Flint axe, Uffington	Prehistoric	MLI33541	506400	308800
-	Post Base, Uffington	Roman	MLI33542	506400	308800
-	Saxon Pottery, Uffington	Early Medieval	MLI33549	505950	308800
-	Churchyard Cross, St Stephen's Church, Carlby	Medieval	MLI33563	504970	313880
-	Churchyard Cross Base, St Margaret's Church, Braceborough	Medieval	MLI33587	508240	313290
-	Site of Aunby Church, Careby, Aunby and Holywell	Medieval	MLI33608	502180	314600
-	Watermill, Aunby, Careby and Holywell	Post-medieval	MLI33787	502110	314870
-	Prehistoric flints from west of Banthorpe Wood	Prehistoric	MLI34799	506570	312050
-	Medieval pottery from Old Walls Field	Medieval	MLI34811	506980	312650
-	Roman pottery from west of Banthorpe Wood	Roman	MLI34814	506570	312050
-	Post medieval pottery from west of Banthorpe Wood	Post-medieval	MLI34891	506570	312050
-	Medieval pottery from west of Banthorpe Wood	Medieval	MLI34892	506570	312050
-	Prehistoric flint from Old Walls Field	Prehistoric	MLI34893	506980	312650
-	Medieval pottery sherd, Church Lane	Medieval	MLI83059	508127	313221

-	Single worked flint found near The Old School House	Prehistoric	MLI89532	505696	313302
-	Barn, Waggon Hovel and Beast House to Berry Farm, Braceborough and Wilsthorpe	Post-medieval	MLI94968	507968	313176
-	Parish Boundary Marker, Carlby	Modern	MLI95185	505177	313222
-	The Grange, Careby Aunby and Holywell	Modern	MLI121281	502206	314644
-	Aunby Lodge Farm, Careby Aunby and Holywell	Modern	MLI121282	502334	314240
-	Home Farm, Carlby	Modern	MLI121880	505055	314088
-	Unnamed farmstead (Plough Inn), Carlby	Modern	MLI121881	505005	314019
-	(East Lodge), Carlby	Modern	MLI121882	505576	313523
-	Braceborough Lodge, Braceborough and Wilsthorpe	Modern	MLI121889	507106	313449
-	Maiden's Farm, Barholm and Stowe	Modern	MLI121894	507188	310609
-	Grange Farm, Uffington	Modern	MLI121903	506701	309652
-	Wood Farm (Uffington Old Wood Lodge), Uffington	Modern	MLI121904	505625	309822
-	Unnamed farmstead (Carr's Lodge), Uffington	Modern	MLI121905	504673	308540
-	Folly Farm (Folloy Lodge), Uffington	Modern	MLI121906	505128	308561
-	Lower Home Farm (Lower Home Farm Buildings), Uffington	Modern	MLI121907	505990	308367
-	Unnamed farmstead, Careby Aunby and Holywell	Modern	MLI123712	501955	313979
-	Barbers Hill House (Barbershill Farm), Carlby	Modern	MLI123713	502859	313979
-	Unnamed farmstead, Carlby	Modern	MLI123714	503439	313804
-	Glebe Farm, Carlby	Modern	MLI123715	503779	314011
-	The Chestnuts Farm, Carlby	Modern	MLI123716	504724	314033
-	Poplars Farm, Carlby	Modern	MLI123717	504828	314063
-	Unnamed farmstead (Shillingthorpe Hall), Braceborough and Wilsthorpe	Modern	MLI123718	507093	311686
-	Beck Cott, Uffington	Modern	MLI123720	504693	307894
-	Unnamed farmstead, Uffington	Modern	MLI123721	506112	307842
-	Ring ditches and enclosures	Prehistoric	MLI32627	506021	309016
-	Possible cropmarks	Undated	MLI32892	506567	309486
-	Possible enclosure cropmarks	Undated	MLI32893	506726	309208
-	Possible prehistoric enclosures, east of Shillingthorpe Park	Prehistoric	MLI33288	507358	311567
-	Cropmark	Undated	MLI33531	505437	308258
-	Cropmark	Undated	MLI33532	505355	309409
-	Undated Cropmark Enclosure, Uffington	Undated	MLI33533	505587	309657

-	Undated Cropmark Ditches, Uffington	Undated	MLI33534	505290	309143
-	Cropmark	Undated	MLI33535	506417	308200
-	Cropmark, Uffington	Undated	MLI33536	506495	308686
-	Mill Moun, Uffington	Medieval	MLI33547	505647	307881
-	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Greatford	Medieval	MLI33574	508553	311495
-	Possible Ring Ditches, Greatford	Prehistoric	MLI33578	506485	310524
-	Ridge and furrow, east of Shillingthorpe Park	Medieval	MLI33591	507549	311730
-	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MLI33628	506019	309017
-	Enclosures, Uffington	Undated	MLI33629	506540	309277
-	Undated cropmarks	Undated	MLI34721	504826	313441
-	Circular feature on aerial photographs.	Undated	MLI34722	504781	313638
-	Circular soilmark or cropmark	Undated	MLI34724	505233	313533
-	Medieval pottery and ridge and furrow, Uffington Estate Golf Course	Medieval	MLI34869	505534	307448
-	Ridge and Furrow, Braceborough Little Wood.	Medieval	MLI82369	506796	313306
-	Possible prehistoric settlement cropmarks, east of Shillingthorpe Park	Prehistoric	MLI33296	507560	311464
-	Possible linear feature south of Braceborough Manor	Prehistoric	MLI83450	508398	313126
-	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, west of Braceborough	Prehistoric	MLI83451	507849	313159
-	Prehistoric cropmarks, east of Shillingthorpe Park	Prehistoric	MLI83454	507811	311619
-	Ridge and Furrow, Braceborough Grange Park	Medieval	MLI83457	507537	312759
-	Prehistoric cropmark enclosures and ditches, southeast of Braceborough	Prehistoric	MLI83467	508902	312825
-	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	MLI83562	506968	308361
-	Cropmark enclosure possibly a barrow, Uffington	Prehistoric	MLI83567	506921	308763
-	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	MLI83608	507397	311131
-	Cropmark enclosure	Undated	MLI83609	507457	311008
-	Cropmark enclosure	Undated	MLI83610	508027	311341
-	Cropmark field system	Undated	MLI83611	507884	311274
-	Pit alignment	Prehistoric	MLI83613	508300	311452
-	Field system cropmark	Undated	MLI83614	508087	311901
-	Prehistoric cropmark boundary, Greatford	Prehistoric	MLI83624	508387	312198
-	Cropmark Barrow, Uffington	Prehistoric	MLI83918	505588	309218
-	Cropmark Boundary, Uffington	Undated	MLI83919	505562	309225
-	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Uffington	Prehistoric	MLI83920	505890	308075

-	Cropmark boundaries, Uffington	Undated	MLI83921	505421	308092
-	Cropmark pit alignment, Uffington	Prehistoric	MLI83922	505323	308360
-	Cropmark round barrow, Uffington	Prehistoric	MLI83923	505850	308330
-	Cropmark pit alignment, Uffington	Prehistoric	MLI83924	505112	307687
-	Cropmark boundaries, Uffington	Undated	MLI83925	505419	307774
-	Possible unknown date cropmark boundary, Carlby	Undated	MLI88498	504006	313548
-	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Stamford	Prehistoric	MLI88502	504645	307701
-	Probable late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Uffington	Medieval	MLI88821	507524	310210
-	Probable Medieval cropmark wood bank, Uffington	Medieval	MLI89129	505967	310334
-	Roman artefact scatter near The Old School House	Roman	MLI89531	505475	313294
-	Roman tile found near Braceborough Grange	Roman	MLI89533	507078	312903
-	Cropmark possible prehistoric enclosure, Carlby	Prehistoric	MLI91021	503106	313856
-	Uffington Old Wood	Medieval	MLI34338	506244	310080
-	Undated Ring Ditch, Braceborough	Prehistoric	MLI125366	508056	312655
-	Undated Cropmark Enclosure, Uffington	Undated	MLI125702	504889	307994
-	Ridge and Furrow, Braceborough	Medieval	MLI125883	508128	312953
-	Ridge and Furrow, Braceborough	Medieval	MLI125884	507764	312854
-	Roman pottery from east of North Lodge Farm, Essendine	Roman	MLE5221	505598	311012
-	Roman pottery from Orchard Field aka Village Field, Essendine	Roman	MLE10398	504847	312852
-	Roman pottery and slag from east of The Old School, Essendine	Roman	MLE16225	505884	313182
-	Flint finds from north-west of Banthorpe Lodge, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE7301	506040	311376
-	Bronze Age finds from east of Essendine Castle	Bronze Age Findspot	MLE6412	505074	312768
-	Watermill at Mill Green, near Essendine Castle	Medieval	MLE5247	505001	312841
-	Roman finds south of Essendine	Roman Findspot	MLE10400	504711	312246
-	Roman pottery from north of Ryhall Mill, Ryhall	Roman Pottery	MLE8115	503524	311545
-	Anglo-Saxon pot from line of the Stamford & Essendine Railway, Essendine	Early Medieval	MLE6233	504851	311352
-	Bronze Age pot from the line of the Stamford & Essendine Railway	Bronze Age	MLE6413	504851	311352

-	Medieval pottery found in Orchard Field aka Village Field, Essendine	Medieval	MLE10399	504847	312852
-	BELMESTHORPE GRANGE	Post-medieval	MLE17155	504365	309371
-	Cropmark of a ditch, south-east of Crossroads Spinney, Essendine	Cropmark	MLE5248	503457	313377
-	Cropmarks south-east of Grange Farm, Ryhall	Cropmark	MLE5695	502993	311567
-	Possible ditch north of Borderville Cottages, south of Ryhall	Undated	MLE21100	503734	309046
-	Cropmark of ring ditch north-east of Broadholme Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE10316	504890	313351
-	Cropmarks north north-west of Essendine Lodge Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE10396	505234	311863
-	Cropmarks north north-west of Essendine Lodge Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE10397	505456	311487
-	Ring ditch south-west of The Old School, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE16896	505001	313084
-	Ring ditch west of Essendine Road, Ryhall	Prehistoric	MLE17130	503443	311730
-	Cropmarks north-west of Stamford Road, Essendine	Undated	MLE17131	503633	312370
-	Cropmark north-west of Stamford Road, Essendine	Undated	MLE17132	503678	312129
-	Cropmarks north-east of Belmesthorpe	Undated	MLE17133	504997	310875
-	Ring ditch north-west of Essendine Lodge Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE17149	505573	311632
-	Enclosure cropmark north-west of Banthorpe Lodge, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE17150	505604	311161
-	Cropmarks of a prehistoric enclosure and pit alignment south-east of Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE17278	505039	312186
-	Cropmark of ring ditch north-east of Broadholme Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE22203	504924	313385
-	Railway Hotel, Bourne Road, Essendine	Modern	MLE24094	504609	312560
-	Site of Essendine Station, Bourne Road, Essendine	Modern	MLE24095	504695	312348
-	Ring ditch north-west of Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE24210	504320	313419
-	Bridge south-east of the church, Essendine	Post-medieval	MLE24425	505015	312719
-	Cropmarks north-west of Banthorpe Lodge, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE5229	505579	311303
-	Ring ditch cropmarks north-east of Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE5230	505078	312880
-	Ring ditch cropmarks north-east of Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE5230	505078	312880

-	Ring ditch cropmarks north-east of Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE5230	505078	312880
-	Cropmarks north-west of Essendine Lodge Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE5231	505671	311527
-	Cropmark north-west of Essendine Lodge Farm, Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE5232	505759	311531
-	Ring ditch cropmark north-east of Essendine	Prehistoric	MLE5233	505224	312897
-	Cropmarks north-east of Essendine	Roman	MLE5234	505169	312845
-	Enclosure cropmark north-west of Essendine Castle	Prehistoric	MLE5236	504714	313428
-	Cropmarks north-west of The Freewards, Essendine	Undated	MLE5246	504002	312396
-	Cropmarks south of Heath Farm, Essendine	Undated	MLE5250	503601	313098
-	Cropmarks near Belmesthorpe Grange	Prehistoric	MLE5673	504112	309447
-	Ring ditch cropmark near Belmesthorpe Grange, Ryhall	Prehistoric	MLE5674	503674	309461
-	Cropmark south-west of North Lodge Farm, Belmesthorpe	Undated Cropmark	MLE5675	505164	310834
-	Cropmarks north of Seven Acre Wood, Belmesthorpe	Prehistoric	MLE5676	505161	310282
-	Pond, Waterside, Ryhall	Medieval	MLE5684	503634	311024
-	Cropmarks south of The Freewards, Ryhall	Prehistoric	MLE5686	504300	311278
-	Possible prehistoric field system west of Essendine Road, Ryhall	Prehistoric	MLE5688	503521	311730
-	Cropmarks east of Belmesthorpe	Prehistoric	MLE5689	504874	310403
-	Late prehistoric arrowhead found north-east of Great Casterton	Prehistoric	MLE6414	500236	309265
-	Roman pottery from the Community College, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE10238	500233	309453
-	Medieval/post-medieval pottery at the Community College, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE10239	500233	309453
-	Roman coins from the Plough Inn, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE5315	499931	309180
-	Roman coin from the churchyard, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE8097	500131	308816
-	Bronze Age spearhead from Sharpe's Field, Great Casterton	Bronze Age	MLE6415	500127	309048
-	Roman finds from near Bridge Farm, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE17240	500105	309129
-	Iron Age pottery from Strawson's Yard, Great Casterton	Iron Age	MLE6526	500111	308975
-	World War II pillbox north of Ryhall Road, Little Casterton	Modern	MLE17787	501665	310845

-	Anglo-Saxon finds from west of Glebe Barn, Great Casterton	Early Medieval	MLE6236	500612	309582
-	Roman coins from south-west of Glebe Barn, Great Casterton	Roman	MLE18652	500400	309400
-	Medieval pottery, 3, Main Street, Great Casterton	Medieval	MLE19784	500137	308884
-	WW2 searchlight battery, west of Frith Farm, Great Casterton	Modern	MLE24838	501530	311180

Designated Heritage Assets

CA Ref	Description	NHLE no.	Grade	Easting	Northing
A	Essendine Castle moated site	1010693	Scheduled Monument	504939	312836
A	Church of St Mary	1073881	Grade II*	504467	313095
B	Manors Farmhouse	1319987	Grade II	504714	313052
C	Medieval settlement remains at Shillingthorpe Park	1018685	Scheduled Monument	507212	311234
D	Castle Dyke moated site	1019097	Scheduled Monument	500807	314239
E	Air photography site NE of village and site of Roman town	1005067	Scheduled Monument	500235	309100
F	Causewayed Camp	1004938	Scheduled Monument	505358	307953
G	The Laurels	1115607	Grade II	504566	310362
H	Banthorpe Lodge	1164869	Grade II	509752	311530
I	Greatford Conservation Area			508533	311869
	Greatford Hall	1441359	Registered Park and Garden	508533	311869
J	Uffington Conservation Area			505838	307451
	Uffington Park	1470336	Registered Park and Garden	505838	307451
K	Braceborough Conservation Area			508105	313198
L	Ryhall Conservation Area			501882	308982
M	Belmesthorpe Grange	1320351	Grade II	504261	309511

ANNEX 3: HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

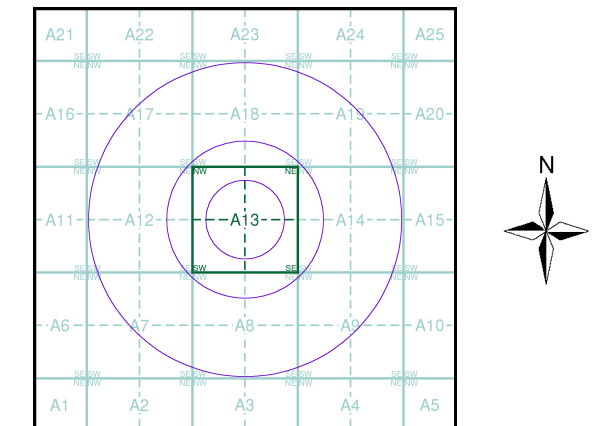
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Rutland	1:10,560	1885	2
Lincolnshire	1:10,560	1887	3
Rutland	1:10,560	1887	4
Lincolnshire	1:10,560	1905	5
Lincolnshire	1:10,560	1951 - 1953	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1959	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1983	8

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

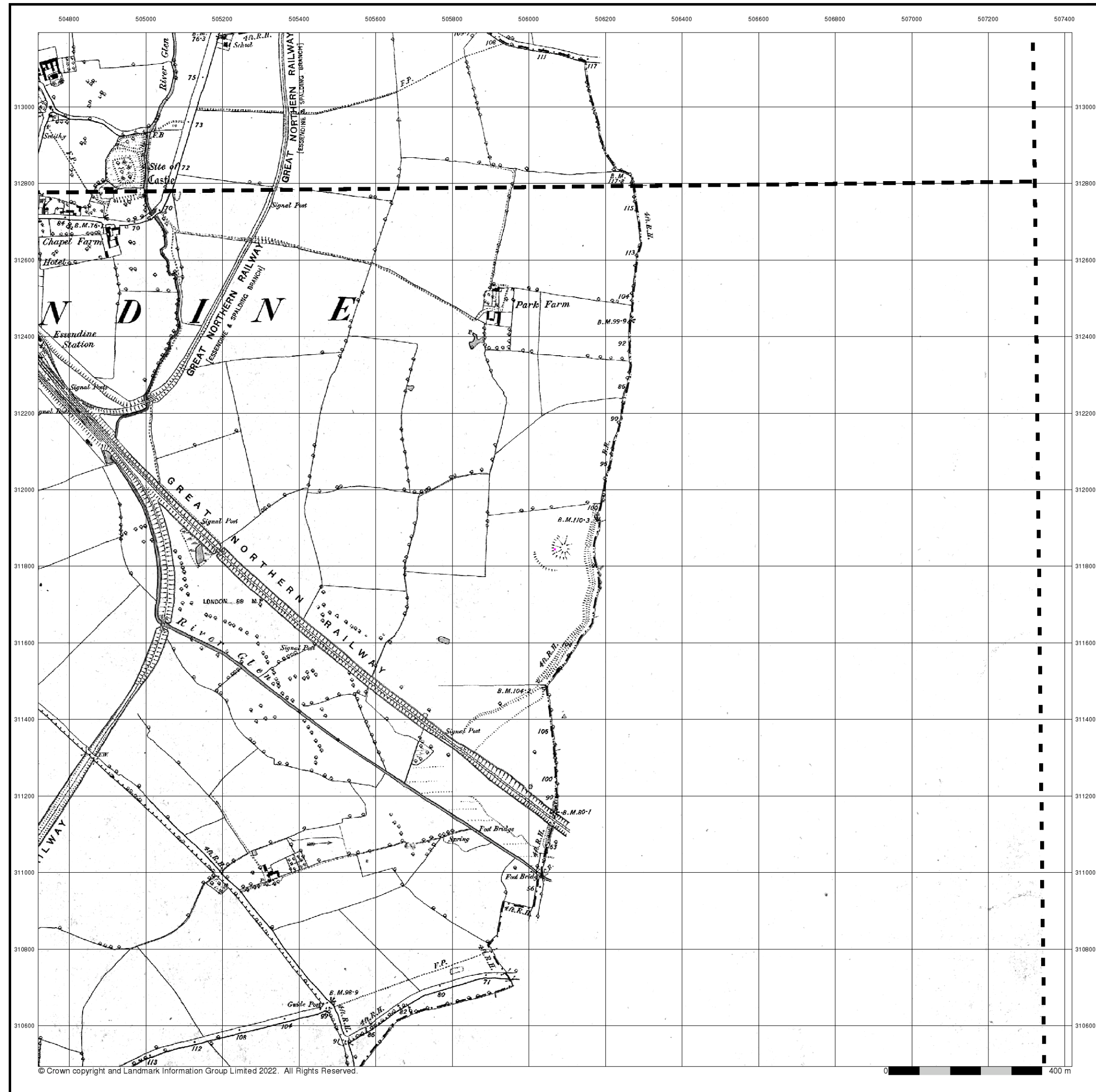
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Customer Ref: MK0487
National Grid Reference: 506070, 311840
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 505490, 312480

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Rutland

Published 1885

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

007NW
1885
1:10,560

007SW
1885
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	297912919_1_1
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Site Area (Ha):	0.01
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Site Details

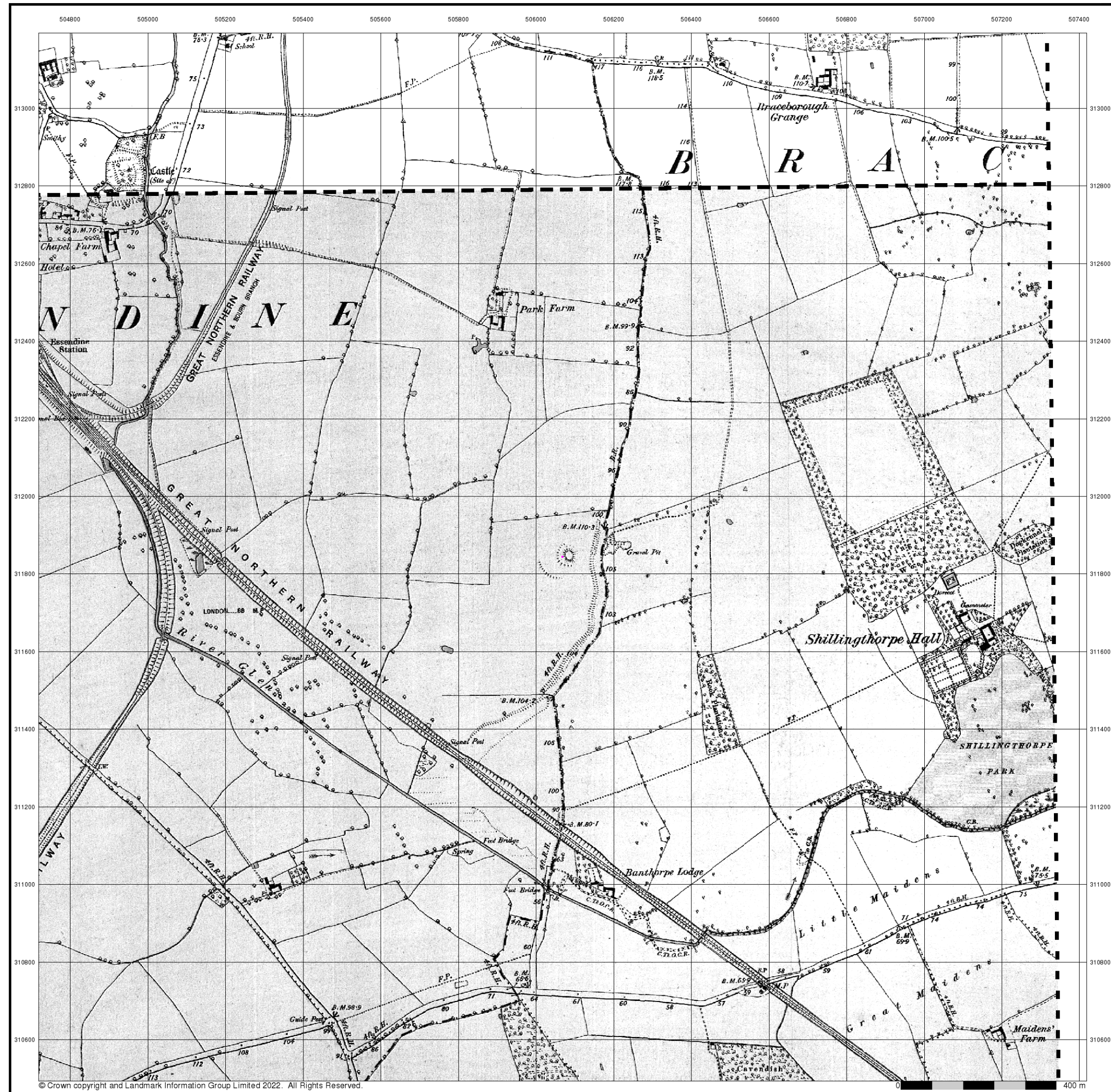
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Rutland

Published 1887

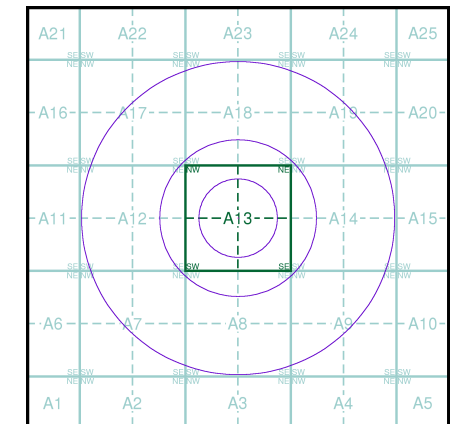
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

007NW 1887 1:10,560
007SW 1887 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

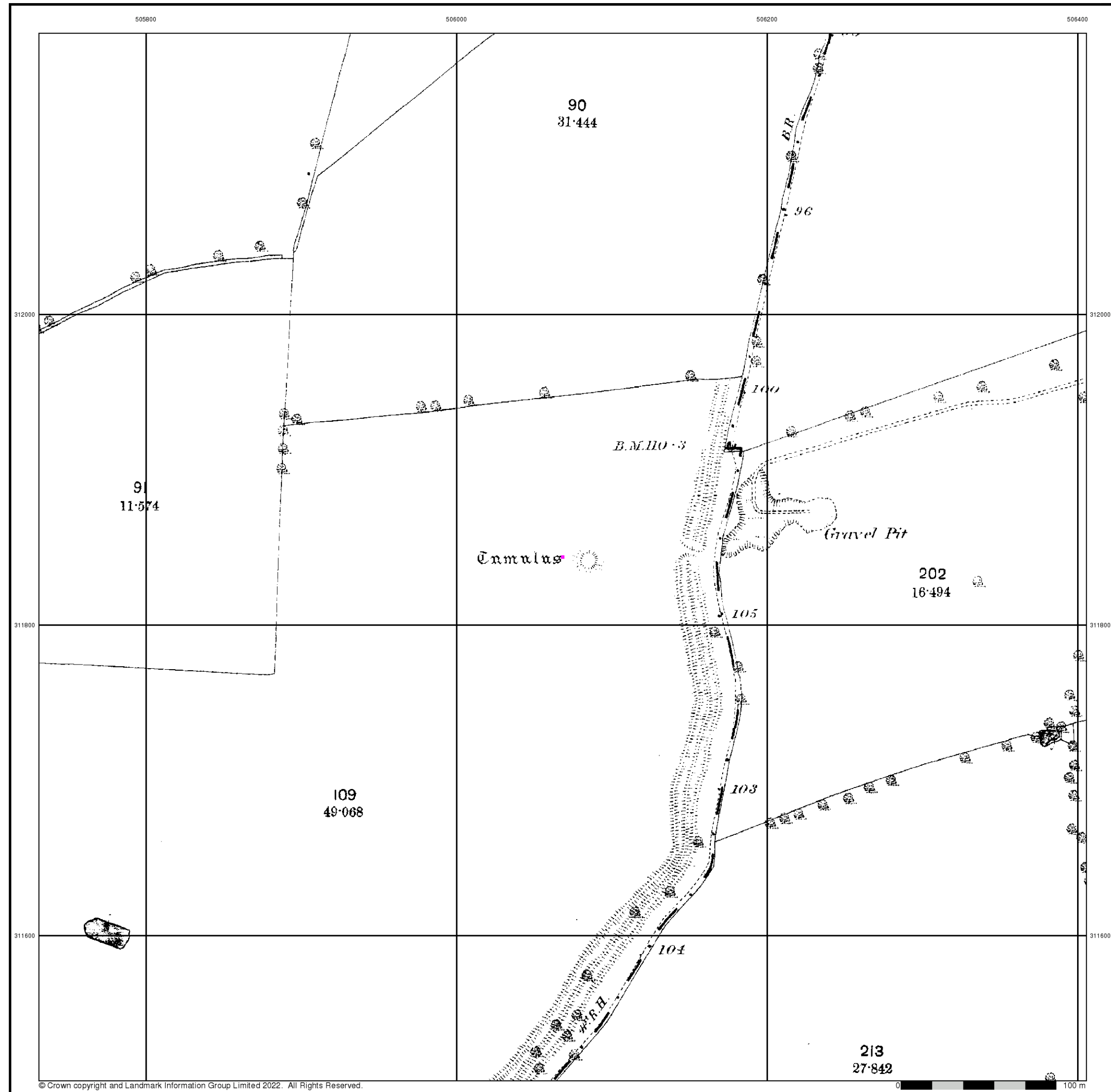
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Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Rutland

Published 1888

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

007_10

1888

1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

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A16A17A18A19A20

A11A12A13A14A15

A6A7A8A9A10

A1A2A3A4A5

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Order Details

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Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 505490, 312480

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Rutland

Published 1904

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

007_10

1904

1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

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Order Details

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National Grid Reference:	506070, 311840
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

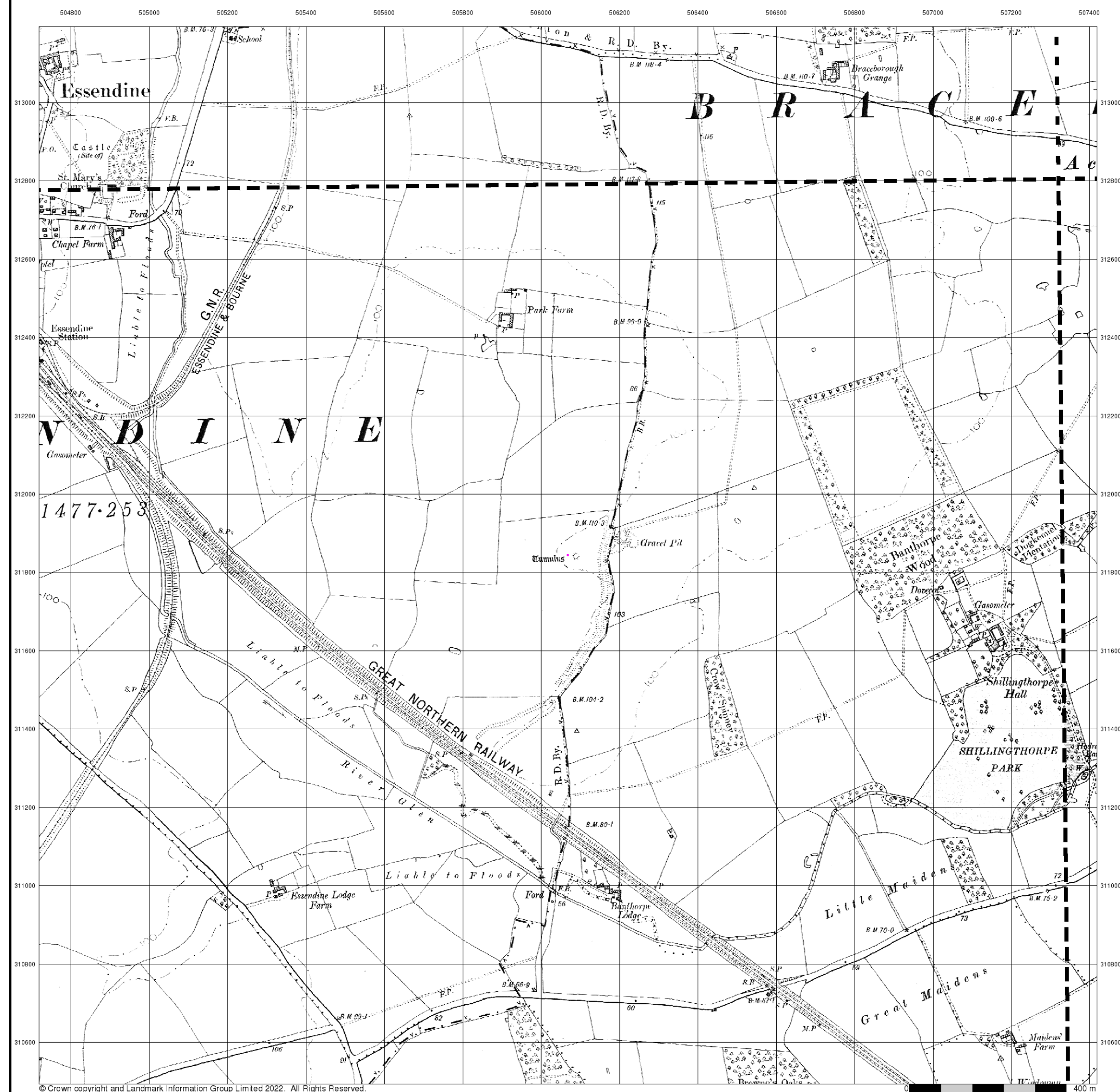
Site at 505490, 312480

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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 05-Jul-2022 Page 3 of 5



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LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Lincolnshire

Published 1905

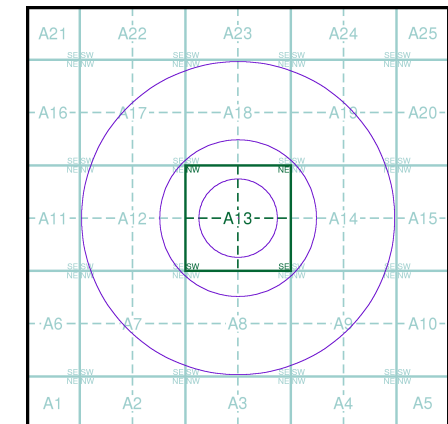
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

146NW 1905 1:10,560	146NE 1905 1:10,560
146SW 1905 1:10,560	146SE 1905 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

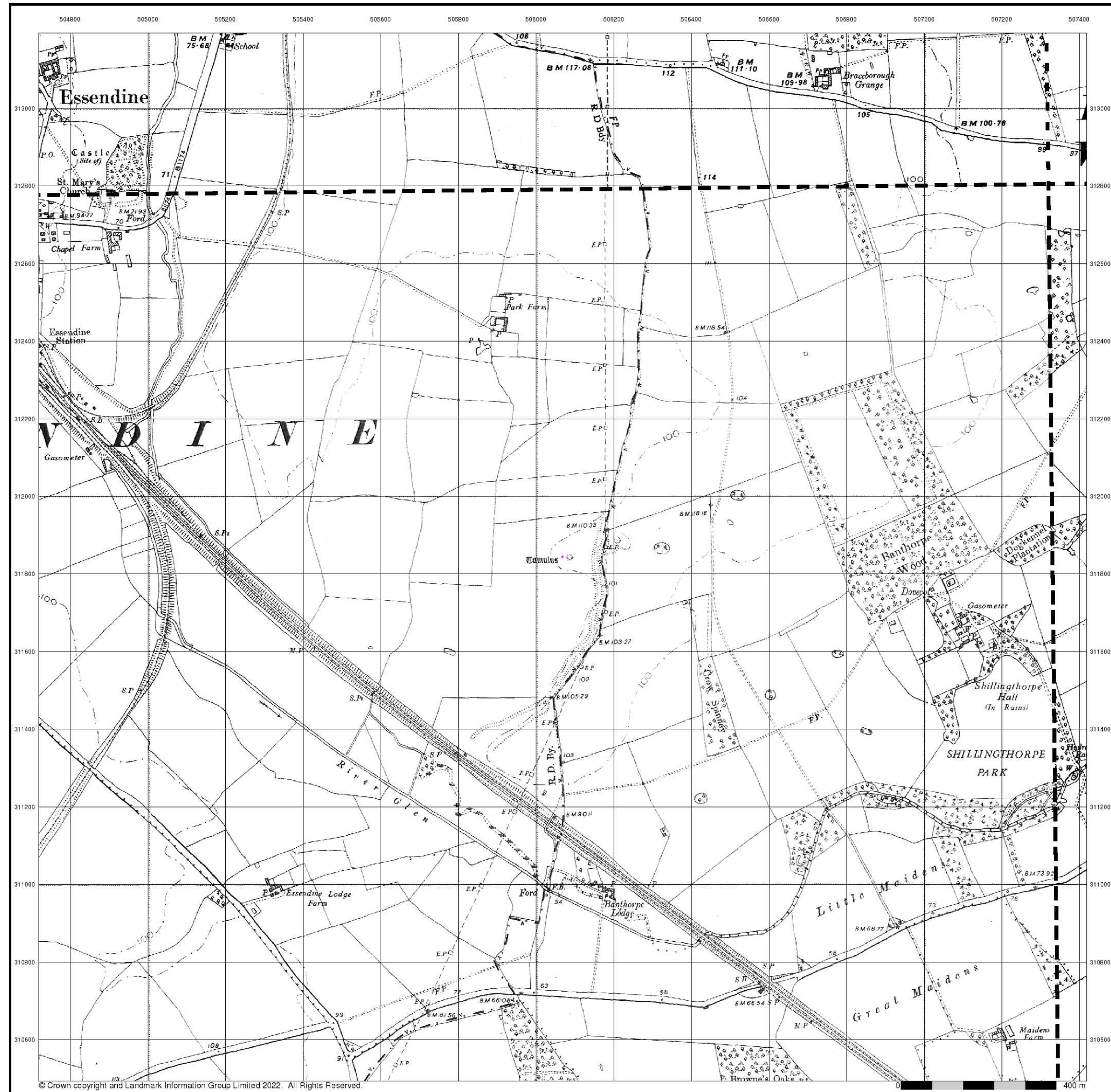
Order Number: 297912919_1_1
Customer Ref: MK0487
National Grid Reference: 506070, 311840
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 505490, 312480

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Lincolnshire

Published 1951 - 1953

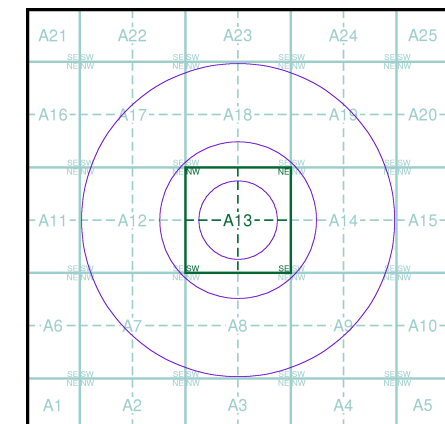
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

146NW 1953 1:10,560	146NE 1952 1:10,560
146SW 1952 1:10,560	146SE 1951 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

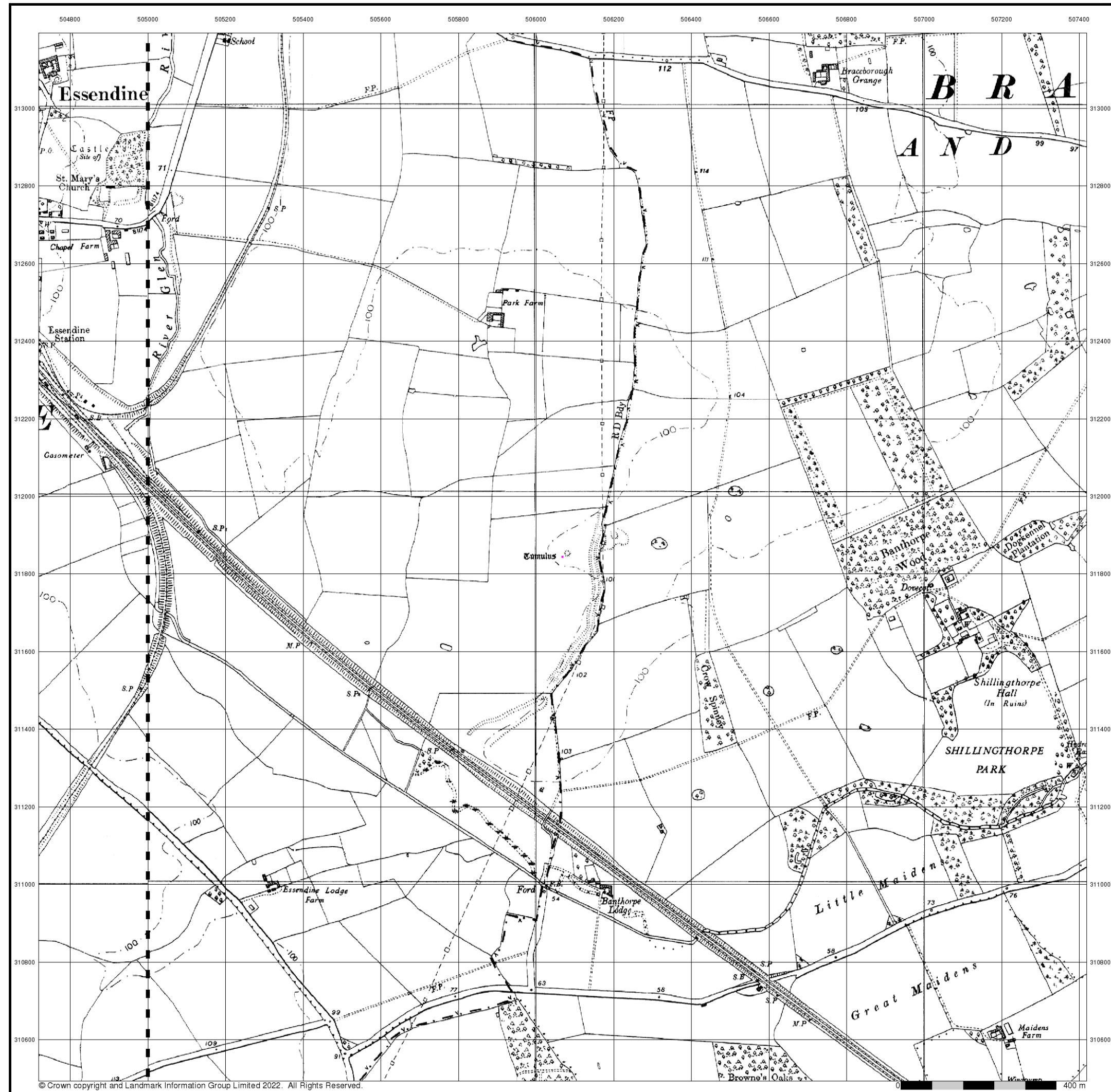
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Customer Ref: MK0487
National Grid Reference: 506070, 311840
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 505490, 312480

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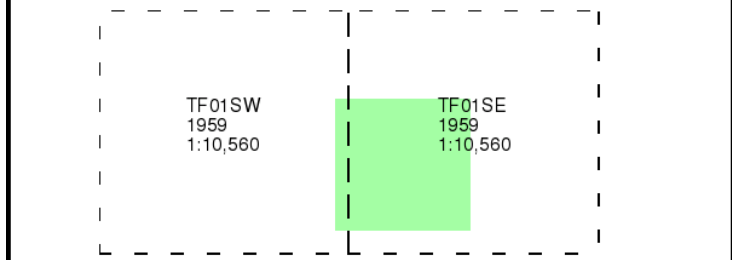
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1959

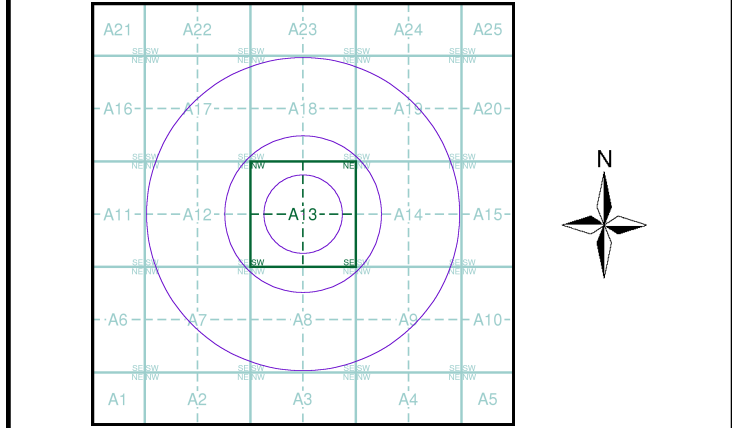
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

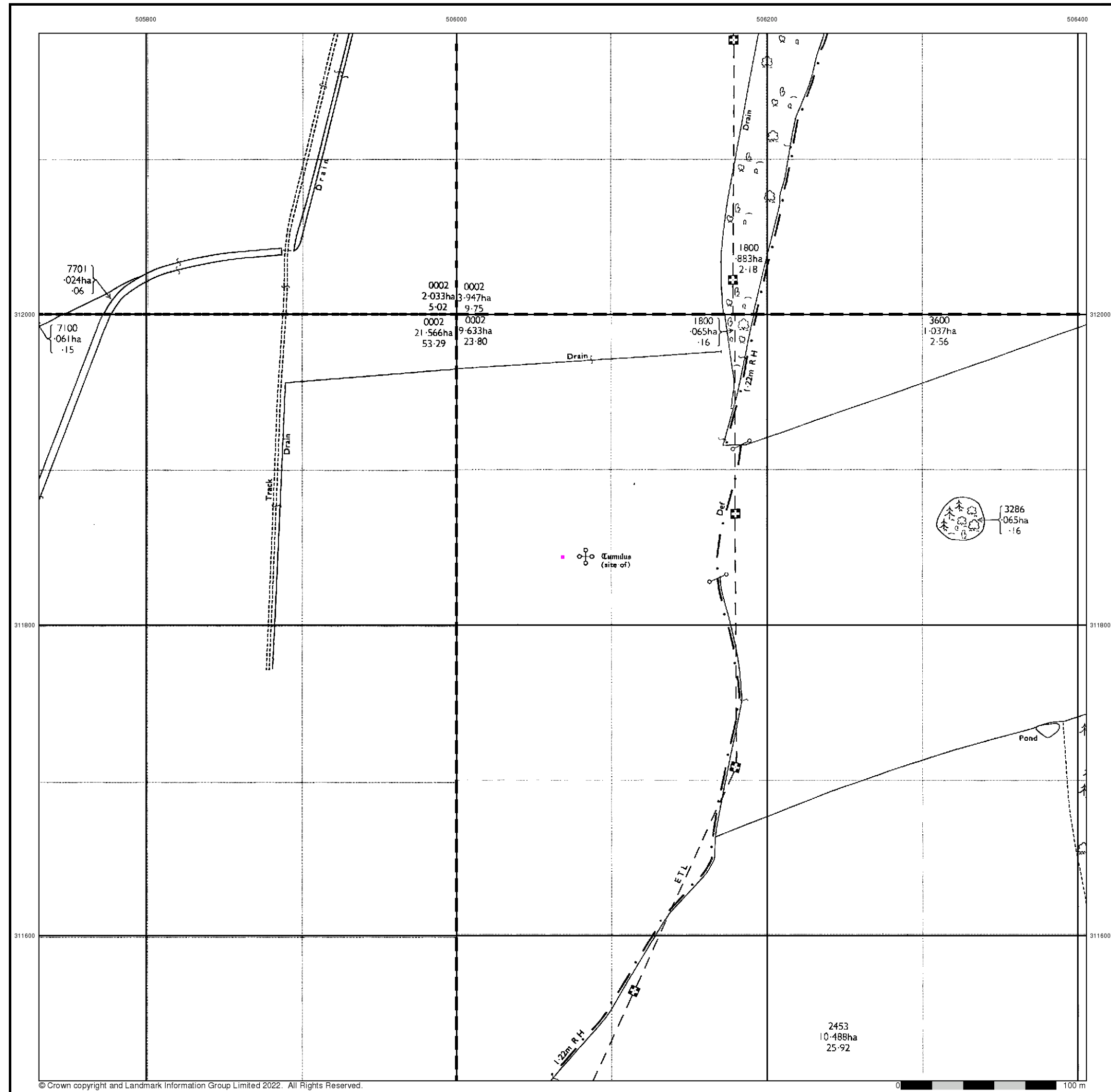


Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details	
Order Number:	297912919_1_1
Customer Ref:	MK0487
National Grid Reference:	506070, 311840
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details	
Site at	505490, 312480



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1975

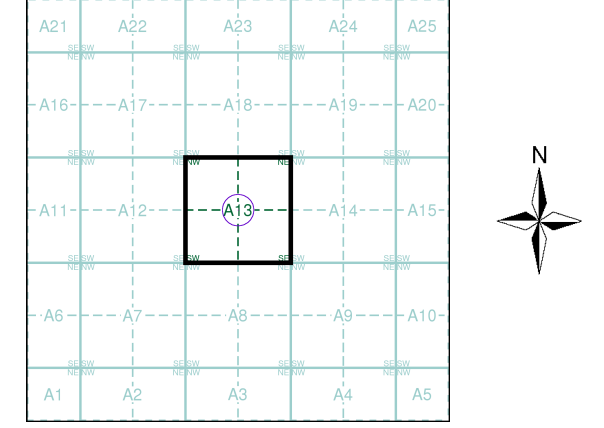
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TF0512 1975 12,500	TF0612 1975 12,500
TF0511 1975 12,500	TF0611 1975 12,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

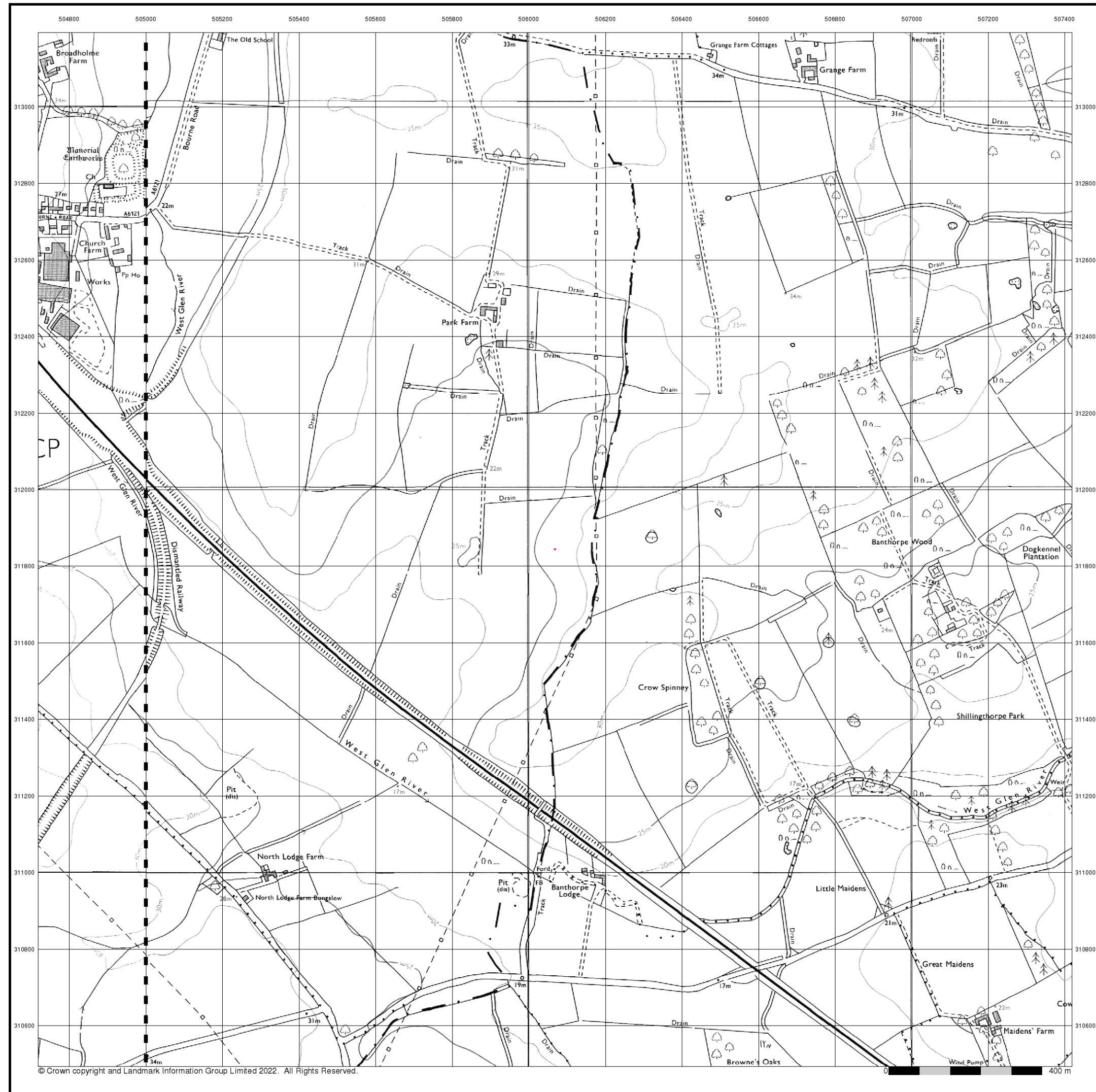


Order Details

Order Number:	297912919_1_1
Customer Ref:	MK0487
National Grid Reference:	506070, 311840
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 505490, 312480



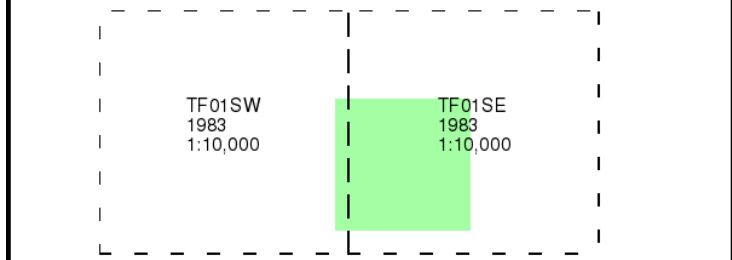
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1983

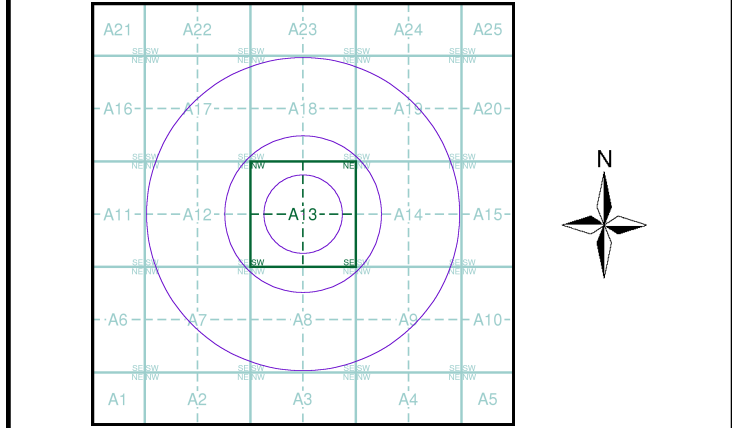
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 297912919_1_1

Customer Ref: MK0487

National Grid Reference: 506070, 311840

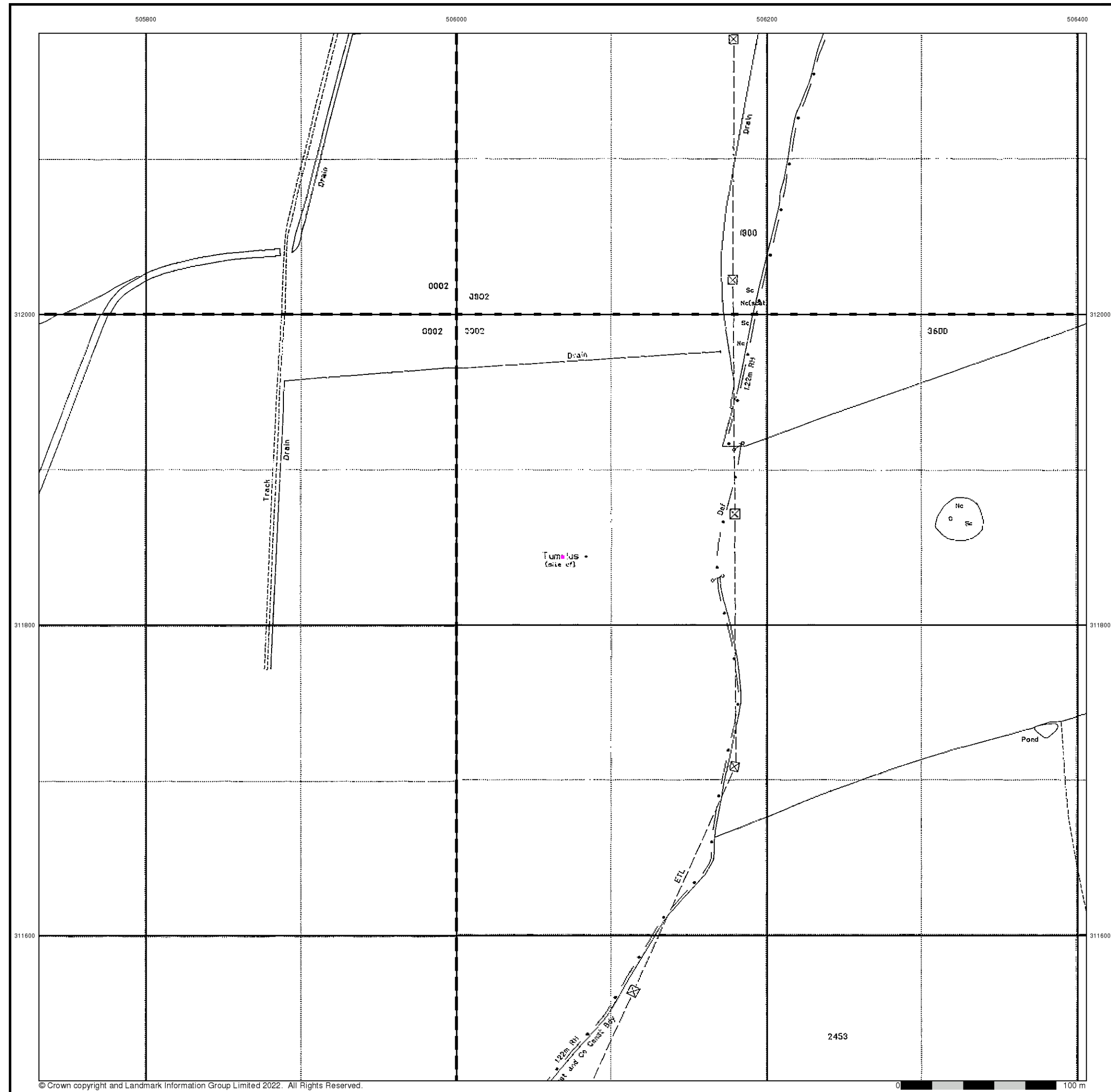
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.01

Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 505490, 312480



Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

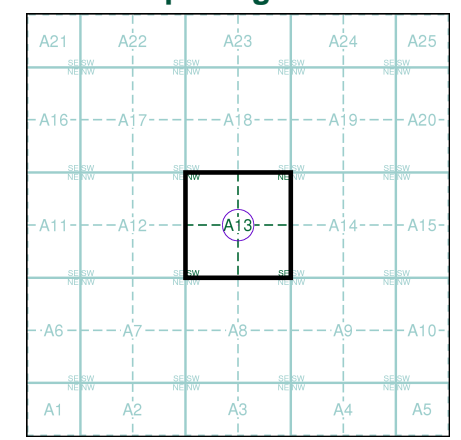
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TF0512 1995 12,500	TF0612 1995 12,500
TF0511 1995 12,500	TF0611 1995 12,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 297912919_1_1
Customer Ref: MK0487
National Grid Reference: 506070, 311840
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 505490, 312480

ANNEX 4: 1844 ESSENDINE PARISH TITHE MAP

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Description
15	Isabella Hankey	Samuel Stimson	Red Lands	Arable
16		William Belton Snr	Red Lands	Arable and Meadow
17		Sarah Holmes	Red Lands	Arable
18		Mary Green	Burnt Willow	Arable
19		Charles Lowe	The Heath	Arable
20		Mary Green	The Heath	Arable
21		John Pearson	The Heath	Arable
22		John Pearson	The Heath	Arable
23		Thomas Berridge	Top Heath	Arable
24		Isabella Hankey	Heath Plantation	Plantation
25		Thomas Berridge	Bottom Heath	Arable
26		Thomas Berridge	Hanging Shelf	Arable
27		Thomas Berridge	White Sands	Arable
28		Thomas Berridge	Far Colt	Arable and Meadow
29		John Pearson	Middle of the Field	Arable
30		Thomas Berridge	Tobacco Pipe Piece	Arable
31		Thomas Berridge	Shelf Close	Arable
32		Samuel Stimson	The Heath	Arable
33		William Couzens	The Heath	Arable
34		John Pearson	The Heath	Arable
36		John Pearson	For Rise	Arable
37		William Couzens	First Rise	Arable
38		John Locke	Field (Long Ship)	Arable
39		Mary Green	Spring Piece	Arable
40		John Pearson	Pokes	Arable
41		Thomas Reddish	Rise	Arable
42		John Pearson	Rise	Arable
43		John Allom	Rise	Arable
44		William Belton Snr	Rise	Arable
45		Thomas Reddish	Walliss Piece	Arable
46		William Couzens	Fuller Leys	Arable
47		William Couzens	Hills and Holes	Rough Pasture
48		William Couzens	Free Wood Mouth	Arable
49		William Couzens	Cow Close	Arable and Meadow

50	Sarah Holmes	Drift	Arable
51	John Pearson	Little Fullers Leys	Arable
52	John Pearson	Great Fullers Leys	Arable
53	Isabella Hankey	Plantation	Plantation
54	John Pearson	Burkett Close	Arable
55	John Pearson	Water Furrows	Arable
56	John Pearson	Cross Close	Arable
106	Mary Green	Cross Close	Arable
110	Thomas Berridge	Black Lands	Arable and Meadow
111		Free Wood Side	Arable and Meadow
114		Top and Bottom Foxholes	Arable and Meadow
115		Lammas Meadow	Meadow
116		Blackland Meadow	Meadow
117		First Ravenstock	Arable and Meadow
118		Far Ravenstock	Arable and Meadow
119		First Holme	Meadow
120		Far Holme	Rough Pasture
121	Charles Lowe	Thirteen Acres	Arable
122		Leverel Leys	Arable
123		Little Row Syke	Arable
124		Great Row Syke	Arable
125		Row Syke Meadows	Meadow
126	John Pearson	Cottage Close	Arable
127		Cottage Close	Pasture
128		Eddy Croft Meadow	Arable
129	Thomas Berridge	Garness Meadow	Rough Pasture
130		Garness Close	Arable
132	John Pearson	Hangmans Close	Rough Pasture
133	Charles Lowe	Copwold Hill	Meadow
134		Great Ground	Pasture
136	Samuel Stimson	Low Meadow	Rough Meadow
137	Leonard Mudd	Hunts Meadow	Meadow
138	William Couzens	Willow Hedge	Pasture
139	Leonard Mudd	Cow Close	Pasture
140	Thomas Berridge	Bottom Lane Meadow	Meadow
141		Top Lane Meadow	Meadow
142	Leonard Mudd	First Cow Close	Arable and Meadow
143		Batt Meadow	Meadow
144		Ten Acres	Arable

145		The Beacon Field	Arable
146	Robert Ingle	Pear Tree Close	Arable
147	Leonard Mudd	Jups Close	Arable
148	Robert Ingle	Twelve Acres	Meadow
149		Thirty Acres	Arable
150		Ten Acres	Rough Pasture
151		Messuage Farm, Buildings, Yards, Garden and Homestead	
152		House Ground	Arable and Wood
153		New Close	Arable and Wood
154		New Close Nook	Arable
155		Bullock Close	Arable
156	Charles Lowe	The Wise	Arable
157		The Wise	Arable
158		Gravels	Arable
159		Gravel Pit Close	Arable
160	Robert Ingle	Town Close	Arable
161	Leonard Mudd	Beacon Hill	Arable and Meadow

