

Tween Bridge Solar Farm

Environmental Statement

Appendix 8.1: Heritage Baseline Assessment

Planning Act 2008

**Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Document Reference: 6.3.8.1

May 2026

Revision 2

Heritage Technical Baseline.

Tween Bridge, Thorne Moors.

On behalf of RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. Pegasus Group have been commissioned by RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Limited (hereafter 'the Applicant') to prepare a Heritage Technical Baseline to support a DCO application for renewable energy development at Tween Bridge, as shown on the Location Plan provided at (Plate 1).

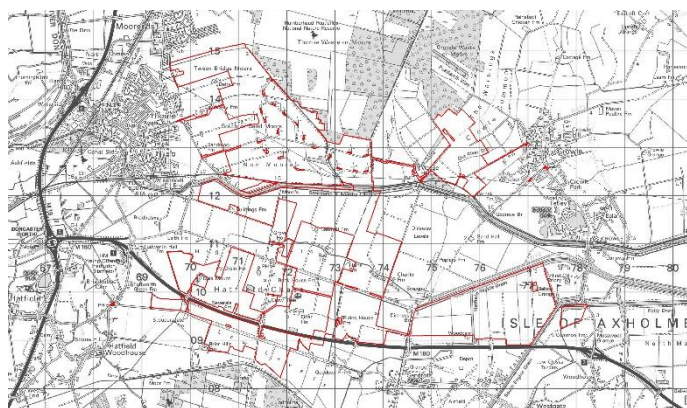


Plate 1: Location Plan

- 1.2. The Order Limits consist of c. 1830.84ha of largely flat agricultural land. The landscape is

divided by hedgerows, tree belts, canals, rivers and dykes, as well as the M180 road.

- 1.3. The scale of the project means that it is considered to be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore considered within the DCO legislative and planning framework as set out by the Planning Act 2008. This Baseline provides information with regards to the significance of the historic environment to fulfil the requirement given in National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 and NPS EN-3¹.
- 1.4. The information within this Baseline will inform the Cultural Heritage Environmental Statement chapter. It provides an understanding of the baseline historic environment to enable an assessment to be made and an establishment of the level of effects the Proposed Development may cause to the significance of identified heritage assets.

¹Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a7889996a5ec000d731aba/nps-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en3.pdf> and

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfbd709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf>



15. An amendment has been made to Figure 1 in Appendix 2 in response to the Examining Authorities First Written Questions.

16. **Section 7** of this Report presents an analysis of the impact of the proposed development on identified heritage assets discussed in **Section 6**.

2. Order Limits Description and Planning History

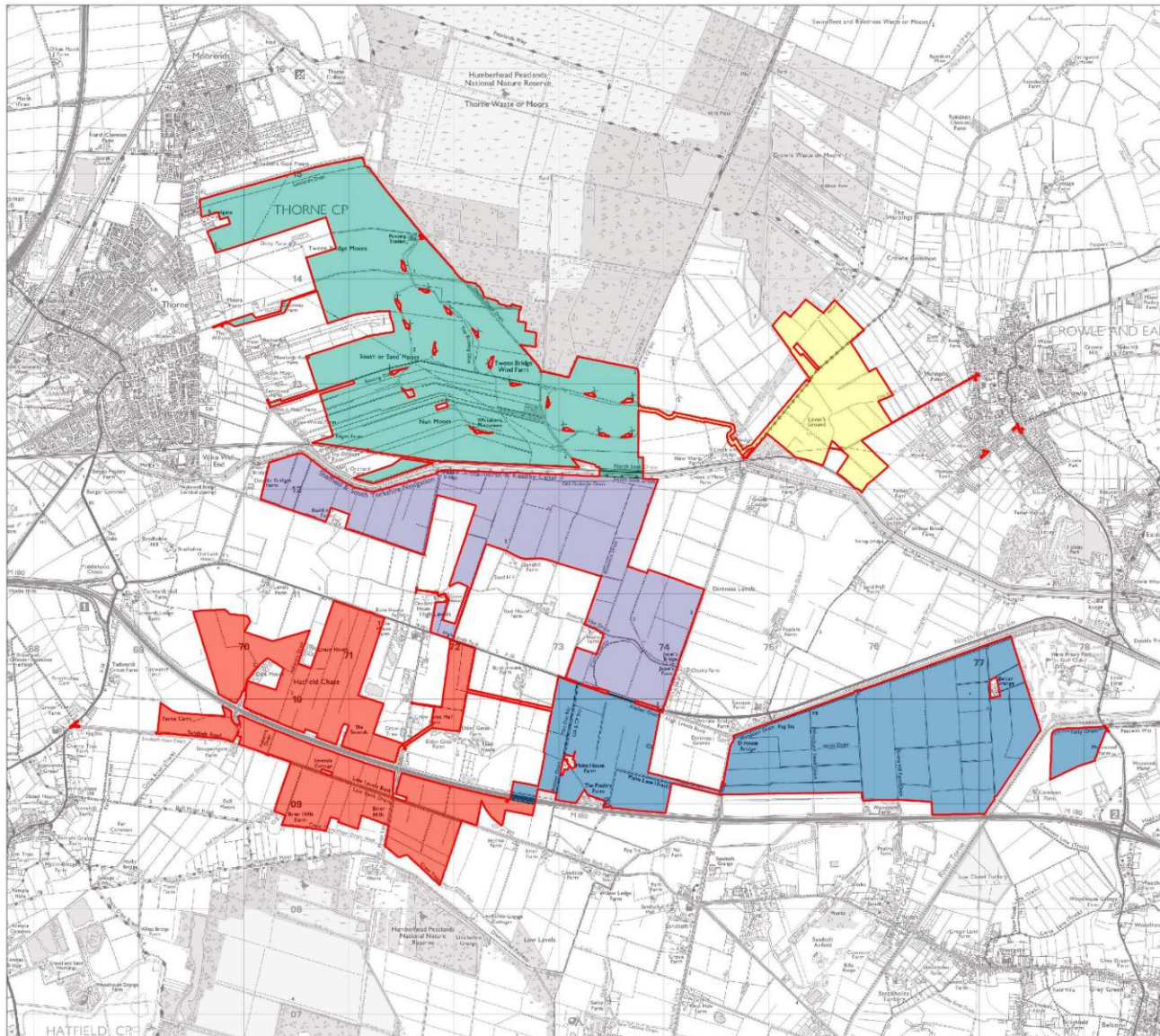
Order Limits Description

- 2.1. The Order Limits consist of c. 1,830.84ha of largely flat agricultural land. The landscape is divided by hedgerows, tree belts, canals, rivers and dykes, the A18 and the M180 roads which bisect the scheme.
- 2.2. The Scheme is bounded to the west by the settlements of Thorne, Moorends and Hatfield and to the east by the settlements of Crowle and Sandtoft. The Scheme is crossed east-west by the Barnsley to Barnetby railway and also by the Stainforth and Keadby Navigation.
- 2.3. The parcels within the Order Limits are shown on the plan below.

Planning History

- 2.4. There are no recorded ongoing, planning applications within the Order Limits on either the Doncaster Borough or North Lincolnshire planning websites.
- 2.5. A previous application for the construction of the Tween Bridge Wind Farm within the Order Limits was granted planning permission. This Wind Farm is now operational.

- 2.6. Works were also undertaken to support an application for a wind farm within the Order Limits, adjacent to Crowle, however this application was subsequently withdrawn.
- 2.7. The wind farm applications were supported by geophysical survey, geoarchaeological auger survey and archaeological evaluation. No deposits or heritage assets of significance were identified. These works are discussed in further detail in Section 5, Heritage Baseline, below.



Legend

- Order Limits
- Parcel
 - A - 570.34 Ha
 - B - 130.04 Ha
 - C - 351.96 Ha
 - D - 336.05 Ha
 - E - 442.44 Ha

Wakefield
Doncaster
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right

Tween Bridge Solar Farm

Drawing Ref: Environmental Statement Volume 4, Figure 1.2 Land Parcel Plan

0 0.5 1 2 km

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
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Ordnance Survey AC0000808122

Scale: 1:35,000 Paper Size: A3 Sheet: 1 of 1

RWE

Document Ref: 6.4.1.2 Revision: 1
PINS Number: EN010148 Drawing Status: Final
Drawn: RL Checked: EB Approved: IH Date: 20/08/2025

3. Methodology

- 3.1. The aims of this Report are to assess the significance of the heritage resource within the Order Limits/Study Area, to assess any contribution that the land within the Order Limits makes to the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets.
- 3.2. This assessment considers the historic environment; archaeology, built heritage and the historic landscape. This assessment uses a 1km Study Area for non-designated archaeological assets.
- 3.3. Designated archaeological assets and built heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, have been considered in relation to effects upon their setting where they are identified within either the 1km Study Area or within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The ZTV is a useful assessment tool but visibility represents only part of an assets setting which also needs to consider issues such as historic and functional associations.
- 3.4. Potential non-designated built heritage assets were identified via online research and added

to a long list. All buildings on the long list were then inspected through a site visit to determine whether the buildings merited consideration as a heritage asset and to identify whether there might be potential effects upon their setting and significance as a result of the proposed development. The results of the site visit are available at **Appendix 8** of this report.

Sources

- 3.5. The following key sources have been consulted as part of this assessment:
 - The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) for information on the recorded heritage resource within the vicinity of the scheme;
 - The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) for information on the recorded heritage resource within the vicinity of the scheme;
 - The National Heritage List for England for information on designated heritage assets;

- Historic maps available online;
- Aerial photographs available online via Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer and Britain from Above;
- Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer;
- The Lincolnshire Archives;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data;
- Other online resources, including Ordnance Survey Open Source data; geological data available from the British Geological Survey and Cranfield University's Soilscape Viewer; Google Earth satellite imagery; and LiDAR data from the Environment Agency.

3.6. For digital datasets, HER information was sourced for a 1km Study Area measured from the boundaries of the scheme. Digital data relating to designated heritage assets was sourced for the extents of the ZTV. Information gathered is discussed within the text where it is of relevance to the potential heritage resource within the Order Limits. A gazetteer of recorded sites and findspots is included as **Appendix 1** and maps illustrating the resource and Study Area are included as **Appendix 2**. Updated data

searches have been requested as and when the Order Limits have been updated throughout the lifetime of the Scheme.

- 3.7. Historic cartographic sources and aerial photographs were reviewed for the scheme, and beyond this where professional judgement deemed necessary.
- 3.8. Heritage assets in the wider area were assessed as deemed appropriate (see **Section 6**).

Site Visit

- 3.9. A site visit was undertaken by a Heritage Consultant from Pegasus Group, the author of this baseline, on 20th July 2022, during which the scheme and its surrounds were assessed. A further site visit was undertaken by the author on 28th March 2023 to consider the winter views to and from identified heritage assets and to understand the heritage implications of changes to the Order Limits. An additional site visit to Land Parcel F was undertaken by the author on 16th May 2025 to consider any potential views to and from heritage assets and to understand the heritage implications.

Photographs

- 3.10. Photographs included in the body text of this Report are for illustrative purposes only to assist in the discussions of heritage assets, their settings, and views, where relevant. Unless explicitly stated, they are not accurate visual representations of the Scheme or development proposals nor do they conform to any standard or guidance i.e., the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19. However, the photographs included are intended to be an honest representation and are taken without the use of a zoom lens or edited, unless stated in the description or caption.

Assessment Methodology

- 3.11. Full details of the assessment methodology used in the preparation of this Report are provided within **Appendix 3**. However, for clarity, this methodology has been informed by the following:

- ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*;²
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (hereafter GPA:2);³
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) – The Setting of Heritage Assets*, the key guidance of assessing setting (hereafter GPA:3);⁴
- *Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (hereafter HEAN:12);⁵
- *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*;⁶ and

² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (revised edition, October 2020).

³ Historic England, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA:2) (2nd edition, Swindon, July 2015).

⁴ Historic England, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA:3) (2nd edition, Swindon, December 2017).

⁵ Historic England, *Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (HEAN:12) (Swindon, October 2019).

⁶ English Heritage, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (London, April 2008).

- *Historic England Advice Note 15 – Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment.*⁷
- *Historic England Advice Note 7 – Local Heritage Listing*⁸

Consideration of Harm

3.12. It is important to consider whether the Scheme causes harm. If it does, then one must consider whether the harm represents "*substantial harm*" or "*less than substantial harm*" to the identified designated heritage assets, in the context of paragraphs 5.9.29 to 5.9.32 of NPS EN-1⁹. With regard to non-designated heritage assets, potential harm should be considered within the context of paragraph 5.9.33 of NPS EN-1.

3.13. The *PPG* clarifies that within each category of harm ("*less than substantial*" or "*substantial*"), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.¹⁰

3.14. The guidance set out within the *PPG* also clarifies that "*substantial harm*" is a high test, and that it may not arise in many cases. It makes it clear that it is the degree of harm to the significance of the asset, rather than the scale of development which is to be assessed.¹¹ In addition, it has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013 that substantial harm would be harm that would:

"...have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced."¹²

⁷ Historic England Advice Note 15 – Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (London, February 2021).

⁸ Historic England Advice Note 7 – Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage (London, January 2021)

⁹ DES&NZ NPS EN-1 (November 2023)

¹⁰ DLUHC, *Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)*, Paragraph: 018 (ID: 18a-018-20190723 Revision date: 23.07.2019).

¹¹ DLUHC, *PPG*, Paragraph: 018 (ID: 18a-018-20190723 Revision date: 23.07.2019).

¹² EWHC 2847, R DCLG and Nuon UK Ltd v. Bedford Borough Council.

4. Policy Framework

Legislation

- 4.1. Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and their settings and Conservation Areas.¹³
- 4.2. Scheduled Monuments are protected by the provisions of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* which relates to nationally important archaeological sites.¹⁴ Whilst works to Scheduled Monuments are subject to a high level of protection, it is important to note that there is no duty within the 1979 Act to have regard to the desirability of preservation of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.
- 4.3. In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the aforementioned Act, Section 38(6) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires that all planning applications,

including those for Listed Building Consent, are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.¹⁵

- 4.4. The Planning Act 2008 set outs processes by which applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects can be stream-lined within the planning system. The Act allows applications for Development Consent Orders (DCO) to be made to the Infrastructure Planning Commission.
- 4.5. Full details of the relevant legislation are provided in **Appendix 4**.

National Policy Statements

- 4.6. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (NPS EN-1) provides guidance relating to the historic environment within Section 5.9. The NPS (EN-1) was published on 22nd November 2023 and came into force on 17th

¹³ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

¹⁴ UK Public General Acts, *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

¹⁵ UK Public General Acts, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 38(6).

January 2024 when it replaced an earlier version of the statement published in 2011.

- 4.7. National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (NPS EN-3) was published on 22nd November 2023 and came into force on 17th January 2024 when it replaced an earlier version of the statement published in 2011. NPS EN-3 provides guidance relating to the historic environment within Section 2.10 (paragraphs 2.10.107–2.10.119).
- 4.8. National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (NPS EN-5) was published on 22nd November 2023 and came into force on 17th January 2024 when it replaced an earlier version of the statement published in 2011. NPS EN-5 provides guidance relating to the historic environment at paragraph 2.9.25.
- 4.9. An important addition to the NPS EN-1 version of November 2023 was the discussion of the Government commitment to fully decarbonizing the power system by 2035 to underpin net zero ambitions. As part of this and to help achieve these targets, the Government has concluded that there is a critical national priority ('CNP') for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure. The implications of this CNP are set out in the paragraphs below:

4.2.15 Where residual non-HRA or non-MCZ impacts remain after the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, these residual impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure. Therefore, in all but the most exceptional circumstances, it is unlikely that consent will be refused on the basis of these residual impacts. The exception to this presumption of consent are residual impacts onshore and offshore which present an unacceptable risk to, or unacceptable interference with, human health and public safety, defence, irreplaceable habitats or unacceptable risk to the achievement of net zero. Further, the same exception applies to this presumption for residual impacts which present an unacceptable risk to, or unacceptable interference offshore to navigation, or onshore to flood and coastal erosion risk.

4.2.16 As a result, the Secretary of State will take as the starting point for decision-making that such infrastructure is to be treated as if it has met any tests which are set out within the NPSs, or any other planning policy, which requires a clear outweighing of harm, exceptionality or very special circumstances.

4.2.17 This means that the Secretary of State will take as a starting point that CNP Infrastructure will meet the following, non-exhaustive, list of tests:

- where development within a Green Belt requires very special circumstances to justify development;**
- where development within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) requires the benefits (including need) of the development in the location proposed to clearly outweigh both the likely impact on features of the site that make it a SSSI, and any broader impacts on the national network of SSSIs.**
- where development in nationally designated landscapes requires exceptional circumstances to be demonstrated; and**
- where substantial harm to or loss of significance to heritage assets should be exceptional or wholly exceptional. “**

4.10. Therefore, when considering any residual harm (or residual adverse effects) identified within this ES chapter, by virtue of the fact the Scheme is a CNP, the starting point for

decision-making shall be that these harms (or adverse effects), including substantial harm, are outweighed and the Proposed Development has met the tests of NPS EN-3 and any other policy requiring a clear outweighing of harm.

4.11. Full details of the relevant National Policy Statements are provided in **Appendix 4**.

Local Planning Policy

4.12. Applications for consent where relevant, within the portion of the scheme within South Yorkshire are currently considered against the policy and guidance set out within the Doncaster Local Development Plan which was adopted in September 2021. The portion of the scheme in North Lincolnshire is subject to the provisions of the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted in June 2011) and the North Lincolnshire supplementary planning document 'Planning for Renewable Energy Development' (adopted November 2011.) Retained policy LC14 from the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted in May 2003) has also been considered. Details of the policy specific relevant to the application proposals are provided within **Appendix 6**.

5. Heritage Baseline

- 5.1. This section provides a review of the recorded heritage resource within the Order Limits and its vicinity in order to identify any extant heritage assets and to assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains within the Scheme.
- 5.2. Designated heritage assets are referenced using their seven-digit NHLE number, South Yorkshire HER 'event' numbers have the prefix ESY and South Yorkshire HER 'monument' numbers do not have prefixes; North Lincolnshire HER 'event' numbers have the prefix ELS and North Lincolnshire HER 'monument' numbers have the prefix MLS. Non-designated buildings that were located within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and deemed, on the basis of online research, to possibly be heritage assets, have the prefix PEG and a unique identifying number to facilitate their assessment in the field.
- 5.3. Only those assets determined to have a significance commensurate with non-designated assets are discussed within the body of this assessment. Buildings discounted as being of insufficient significance to be

considered heritage assets are recorded in the survey notes at **Appendix 8**.

- 5.4. It is noted that there is a discrepancy between the volume of HER data across the Order Limits and Study Area across the South Yorkshire HER and the North Lincolnshire HER. There is a far greater number of records and previous investigations recorded within North Lincolnshire. However, it seems highly probable that the difference between the datasets held by the two HERs reflects sample bias on the basis of modern political boundaries rather than a true reflection of differing archaeological potential in the two areas.
- 5.5. A gazetteer of relevant heritage data is included as **Appendix 1**. Designated heritage assets and HER records are illustrated on Figures 1- 7 with additional assets identified from other sources illustrated on Figures 8 and 9 in **Appendix 2**.
- ### Previous Archaeological Works
- 5.6. There has been extensive previous archaeological research which has considered the land within the Order Limits. These works include:

- Five aerial photographic surveys (ELS2785; ELS2786; ELS2787; ELS3020; ELS862)
- One desk-based assessments (ELS4165)
- One excavation during the 1970s (ESY95)
- Twenty fieldwalking surveys (ELS1044; ELS1045; ELS1047-ELS1051; ELS1322; ELS2442; ELS3658; ELS4169; ELS752; ELS761; ELS79-ELS84; ELS977)
- Three geoarchaeological surveys (ELS3938; ELS4015; ELS4168)
- One geophysical survey (ELS4166)
- Three LiDAR survey flights (ELS2568; ELS2581; ELS2582)
- Three archaeological evaluations or watching briefs (ELS3280; ELS3940)

5.7. There has also been a great deal of previous research covering the wider Study Area. The results of these works are discussed below, where relevant to the potential archaeological resource of the Order Limits.

5.8. A geophysical survey (ELS4859) of the Order Limits has been completed (see **Appendix 8.2**

Geophysical Survey Report [APP-086 to APP-092]) and three areas of targeted trial trenching (ELS4861), (see **Appendix 8.4 Trial Trenching Report [APP-094]**) have been undertaken within the Order Limits to target areas of high archaeological potential, identified as cropmarks by the HER, within North Lincolnshire.

5.9. A monitoring visit during the trial trenching was undertaken in company with the Archaeological Officer from North Lincolnshire and the Regional Science Advisor from Historic England on 11th September 2024.

Topography and Geology

5.1. The Study Area is generally flat and comprises a number of parcels of agricultural land. The historic market towns of Thorne and Crowle are located to the west and east of the Scheme respectively. The towns are located on slightly elevated ground compared to the Scheme which was historically marshy before much of the area was drained and reclaimed in the 17th-century by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden following commission from Charles I in 1626 to drain this area.

5.2. The underlying bedrock geology of the Study Area largely comprises Triassic sandstone of the Chester Formation in the west and Triassic mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group to the east. The north-western part of the Study Area, immediately adjacent to Moorends and Thorne has bedrock geology comprising Permian and Triassic sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group¹⁶.

5.3. There are extensive superficial deposits across the Study Area. In the north-western part of the Study Area there are deposits of the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation with extensive deposits of Alluvium over much of the Order Limits. A band of peat is indicated to the south-west of Crowle whilst there are deposits of the Sutton Sand Formation immediately to the west of the town¹⁷.

Geoarchaeology

5.4. This section provides a summary of the findings of a separate detailed assessment¹⁸ of the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental resource within the Order Limits **Appendix 8.3 Geoarchaeological Assessment [APP-086 to**

APP-092]. A revised version of the geoarchaeological assessment, that responds to statutory consultation feedback is in preparation and will be submitted subsequently.

5.5. Thorne Moor lies immediately to the north of the Order Limits and is unique in the UK as a European upland bog; Hatfield Moor lies to the south of the Scheme and both formerly extended across the Order Limits.

5.6. Historical records indicate that the peat was previously up to 6m in depth whereas at the present time, where the peat has been investigated, it rarely exceeds 2.5m in depth as a result of industrial scale peat extraction and compaction of the deposits through practices such as drainage, warping (deliberate flooding to raise farmland levels and quality through alluvial deposition) and modern agriculture.

5.7. Within the Study Area, substantial outcrops of peat are recorded by BGS in Area 2. Smaller outcrops are mapped in Areas 1 and 9, where they represent the southern fringe of the extensive raised bog preserved on Thorne Moor

¹⁶ <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Green, C. (2024) *Tween Bridge Solar Farm: Geoarchaeological & Palaeoenvironmental Desk-based Assessment Report* Quest Rep. No. 083/23

as part of the Humberhead Peatland National Nature Reserve. There are few boreholes in these areas and such as they are in Area 2, they record only thin beds of peat – SE71SE21 0.6m, SE71SE22 0.3m, or none at all (SE7ONW13).

- 5.8. In the 18th and 19th centuries, various attempts were made to improve the fertility of soils, mainly on the extensive areas of peat in the Humber Wetlands and the Lower Trent Valley. The principal method adopted is termed ‘warping’ or ‘flood warping’. Described in detail by Stephenson¹⁹, warping involved the construction of embanked enclosures and sluices to trap tidal water from which the suspended sediment load of fine sand, silt and clay settled on the peat surface to create an artificial alluvial soil, termed ‘warp’. Stephenson²⁰ indicates that in general the warping process was allowed to continue for two to three years resulting in the accumulation of a thickness of up to three feet of alluvial sediment. The thickness of the warp layer

recorded by Lillie²¹ in a study of 58 borehole sequences was between 0.69m and 1.60m.

- 5.9. Within the Study Area, the evidence of warping is limited in extent. Lillie²² recorded the presence of warp on the southern fringe of the peat that underlies Thorne Waste. During the 19th century various schemes were proposed to enable a more extensive warping of Thorne Waste. Limbert²³ describes drainage channels created to facilitate this work, but indicates that none of these schemes progressed as far as warping any of the areas involved.
- 5.10. The assessment noted four broad character areas within the Order Limits, these can be summarised as follows:

The Lake Floor

- 5.11. The lake floor is a remarkably uniform area both topographically, and in terms of the underlying superficial geology. The likelihood of prehistoric archaeological remains being preserved in the lake sediments is very low. However, the area

¹⁹ Stephenson, J. (1912) Warping. *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, Vol. 73, pp. 104-13

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Lillie, M. (1997) Alluvium and warping in the Humberhead Levels: the identification of factors obscuring palaeo-landsurfaces and the archaeological record. In: Van de

Noort, R. & Ellis, S. (eds) *Wetland Heritage of the Humberhead Levels, an archaeological survey*, pp. 191-218

²² Ibid.

²³ Limbert, M. (1990) The drainage of Thorne Waste in the 19th century. *Thorne & District Local History Association, Occasional Papers*, No. 5

will have been accessible throughout the prehistoric period and it is therefore possible that Mesolithic and later prehistoric groups or individuals were occasionally present on the lake floor where they might have discarded artefacts or left evidence of temporary occupation.

River Channels

- 5.12. Evidence of historic and prehistoric river channels is preserved in the landscape in the form of ribbons of mainly mineral sediment (roddons) upstanding slightly above the surrounding floodplain. These channels were deepened in the Late Devensian and Early Holocene in response to sea levels at least 20m below the present. The subsequent aggradation of sediment within these channels has the potential to provide an extended palaeoenvironmental record of landscape and land-use change throughout the Holocene.

Low-lying Floodplain

- 5.13. Low-lying floodplain is the most extensive landscape type within the area mapped as Alluvium by BGS. It is underlain by sediments which represent accumulation during much of the Holocene including substantial beds of peat.

Floodplains within the Humber Wetland appear to have been attractive to Mesolithic hunter-gatherers, so there is the possibility that evidence of transitory Mesolithic occupation will be preserved in the early part of the alluvial sequence.

The wetland/dryland boundary zone

- 5.14. This landscape type embraces the outer margins of the floodplain and the neighbouring higher ground. The wetland/dryland boundary has been shown in many contexts to have been attractive to prehistoric groups due to the range of resources that it provides. The areas assigned to this landscape type in this assessment reflect the position of the wetland/dryland boundary in the historic period. It must be remembered that as the rising sea level encroached on the low ground of the original Don valley the position of the wetland/dryland boundary will have changed and archaeological evidence associated with it may be preserved beneath what is now the low-lying floodplain.

Sondages

- 5.15. A series of sondages were excavated at the ends of the evaluation trenches undertaken as

part of this project **Appendix 8.4 Trial Trenching Report [APP-094]**. The sondages were excavated to investigate whether earlier archaeological deposits were sealed by later sediment and also to consider the geology within these areas to allow a greater understanding of their geoarchaeological potential.

Area 1

- 5.16. In trenches 89–91, 113, the sondages exclusively identified silty sand or silty–sand and were excavated to depths of at least 1.2m.
- 5.17. Clayey–silt, sandy–silt and clay deposits were identified in trenches 103–108, 111, 112, 114, 117, 118, 123, 135, 143, 145, 147, 149 and were excavated to depths between 1.2m and 1.85m.
- 5.18. Silty clay deposits were recorded in trenches 133, 134, 136–142, 144, 148 and 150. The deposits were identified at between 0.2m and 0.35m below ground level (bgl) and were excavated to a depth of 1.2m.
- 5.19. Silty peat deposits were recorded in trench 109 where they were encountered at 0.32m bgl and excavated to a depth of 1.9m. Similar deposits were also encountered in trenches 115, 116, 119–

122 where the peat was found at 0.5m bgl and 0.3m bgl, respectively.

- 5.20. Peaty clay deposits were encountered in trench 124 where they were found at 0.3m bgl and were excavated to a depth of 1.5m. Further peaty clay and clayey peat deposits have been identified in trenches 129, 130, 146.
- 5.21. Peat deposits were found trenches 125–128 and were encountered at depths between 0.42m bgl and 0.5m bgl. The peat deposit was excavated to between 1.5m and 1.8m. Further peat deposits were identified in trenches 131 and 132 at 0.4m and 0.5m bgl, as well as in trenches 151 and 152 at 0.45m and 0.3m bgl, respectively.

Area 2

- 5.22. The geology underlying Area 2 was generally found to be sand within the sondages with 32 of the 33 trenches recording sand at between 0.3m bgl and 0.48m bgl, respectively.
- 5.23. Underlying deposits of peat (at least 0.6m thick) were identified beneath the sand in trenches 1 and 2) at c. 0.7m bgl.
- 5.24. Underlying clay deposits were identified beneath the sand at depths of between 0.68m

and 1.4m bgl in trenches 7-9, 13, 14, 21, 23, 24, 28 and 29.

Area 3

- 5.25. The geology in Area 3 has been recorded as generally comprising sand or silty sand in trenches 48, 64, 65, 67-82 and 84-88. The deposit was identified at between 0.28m and 0.44m bgl.
- 5.26. An area of clay geology was recorded in trenches 53-62 with the deposits identified at between 0.3m and 0.4m bgl.
- 5.27. Trench 66 was recorded as containing sandy peat from 0.4m bgl to the base of the sondage at 1.2m.
- 5.28. Within trench 67 a 0.2m deep layer of peat was identified at 0.38m bgl overlying sand deposits. Similarly in trench 71 a layer of peaty silt 0.68m deep was recorded overlying sand.
- 5.29. Trench 83 was recorded as containing peaty sand from 0.48m bgl to the base of the sondage at 1.2m.

Summary

- 5.30. The results of the sondage survey indicate a range of geological deposits which have been formed through different depositional processes. The sand deposits are likely part of the aeolian sands recorded by the geoarchaeological assessment whilst the clays and silts are consistent with both the low-lying floodplain and wetland/dryland boundary.
- 5.31. Peat deposits were encountered to a greater or lesser extent in all three areas although the extremely limited peat identified in Area 3 would suggest that this is a localised lens of peat rather than the degraded remains of blanket peat.
- 5.32. The peat deposits encountered within Area 2, although limited to two trenches, appear to represent a more substantial layer than that recorded in Area 3.
- 5.33. Degraded and mixed peat deposits were recorded across much of Area 1 and appear to represent the remains of the southern part of Thorne Moors which has been drained and warped in the post-medieval period.

Previous geoarchaeological assessment within Order Limits

- 5.34. A previous programme of geoarchaeological assessment was undertaken partially within the Order Limits as part of the works associated with the construction of the Old River Don Wind Farm.²⁴ A full copy of the report is included as **Appendix 9.3 Wind Farm Investigation Reports [APP-107]**.
- 5.35. The investigation consisted of seven auger transects which targeted proposed wind turbine microsites and the construction compound site.
- 5.36. Turbine sites 1–5 were completed to the north of the Order Limits whilst the turbine 6 microsite and compound areas were located within Order Limits.
- 5.37. The coring demonstrated the presence of organic rich deposits at turbines 1–4, comprising a peat deposit of a reasonably uniform 1m thickness, which was overlain by 1m+ of tidal warp deposits. At turbine 5 peat cover appeared reduced or absent. At turbine 6, a raised island or levee rose above the peat and river channel deposits. At the proposed compound area, a former channel of the Old River Don was detected.
- 5.38. The peat sequences detected were not considered to be of particular palaeoenvironmental interest, in comparison to other previously studied sequences in the locality. Any archaeological remains in the turbine 1–4 locations was thought most likely be associated with pre-peat levels, at an average depth of 2m below ground level (average elevation –0.17m OD).
- 5.39. Turbine 6 was identified as possibly having some archaeological potential at shallower depths associated with the higher ground. Turbine 5 appeared to have limited cover of warp and peat, which may relate to former peat cutting activity. The compound area had limited archaeological potential due to the presence of river channel deposits.

²⁴ Headland Archaeology (2015) Old River Don Wind Farm: Geoarchaeological Report

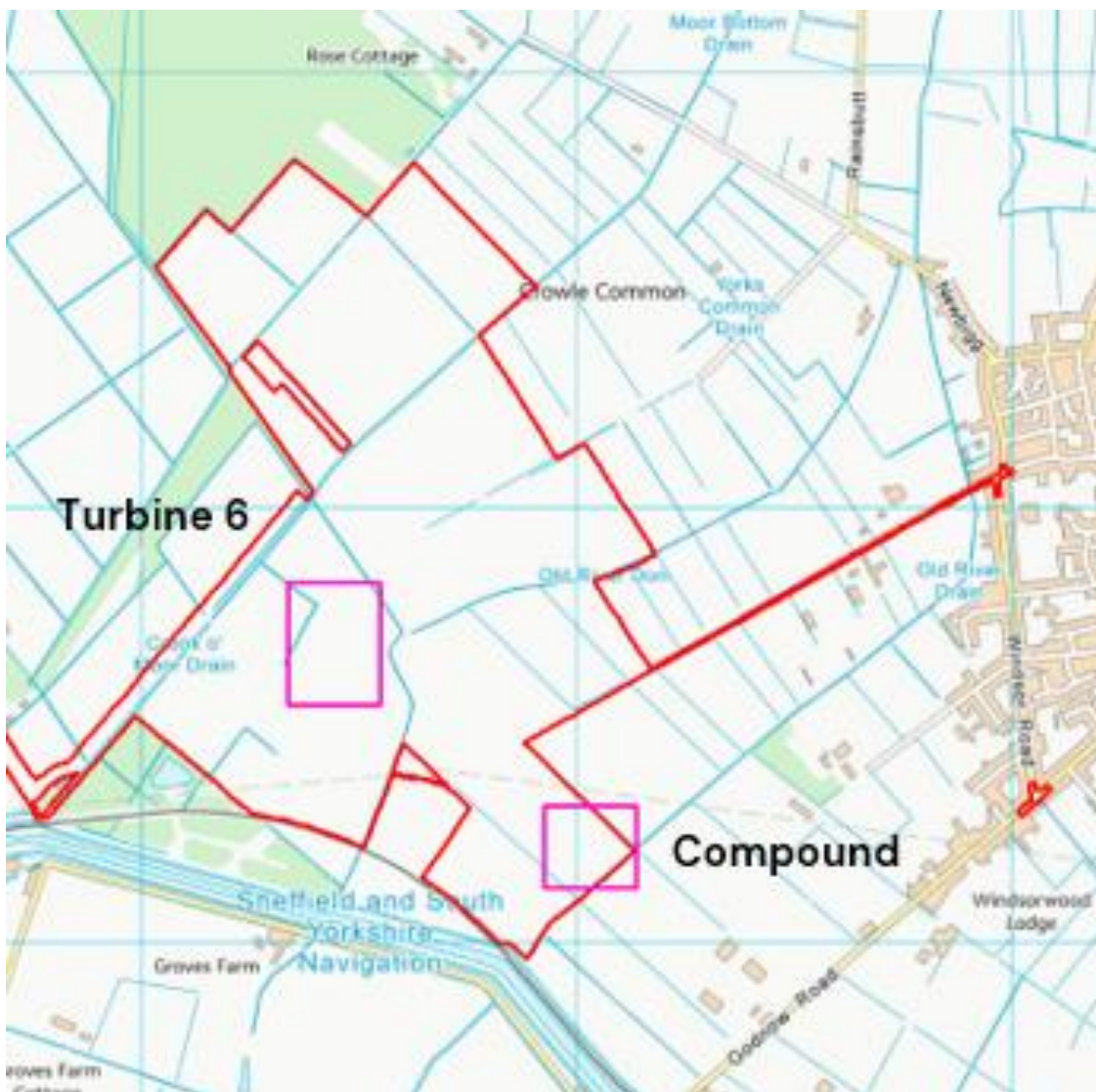
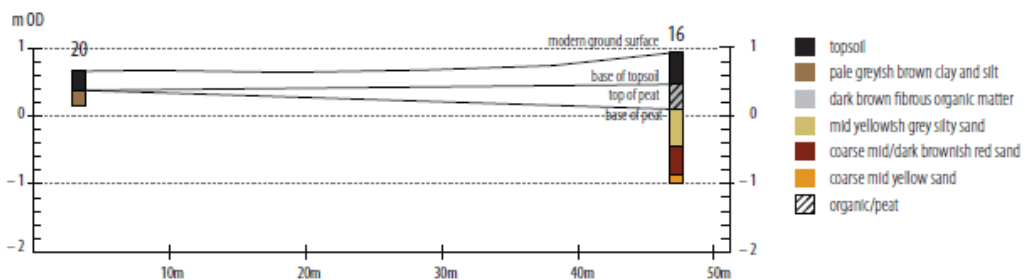


Plate 2: Location of previous ge archaeological works

PROFILE 11



PROFILE 12

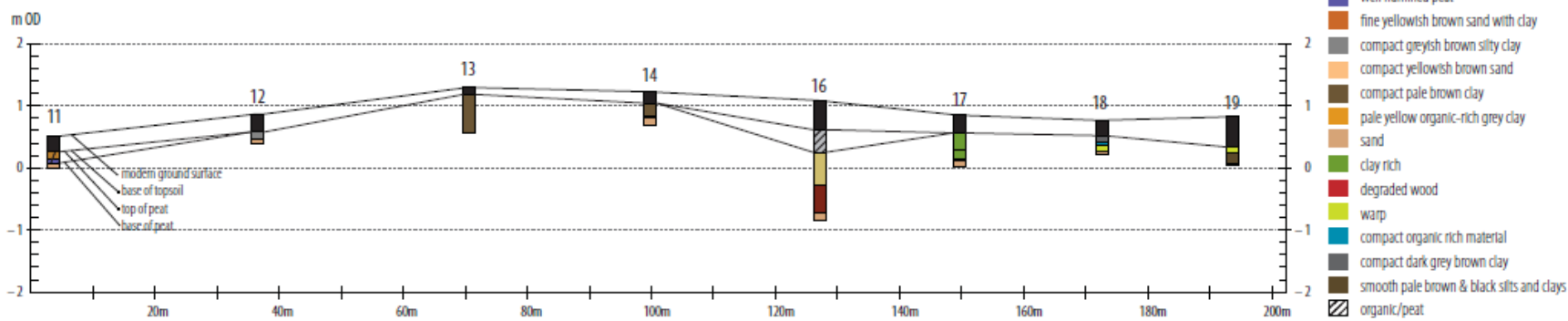


Plate 3: Turbine 6 profiles

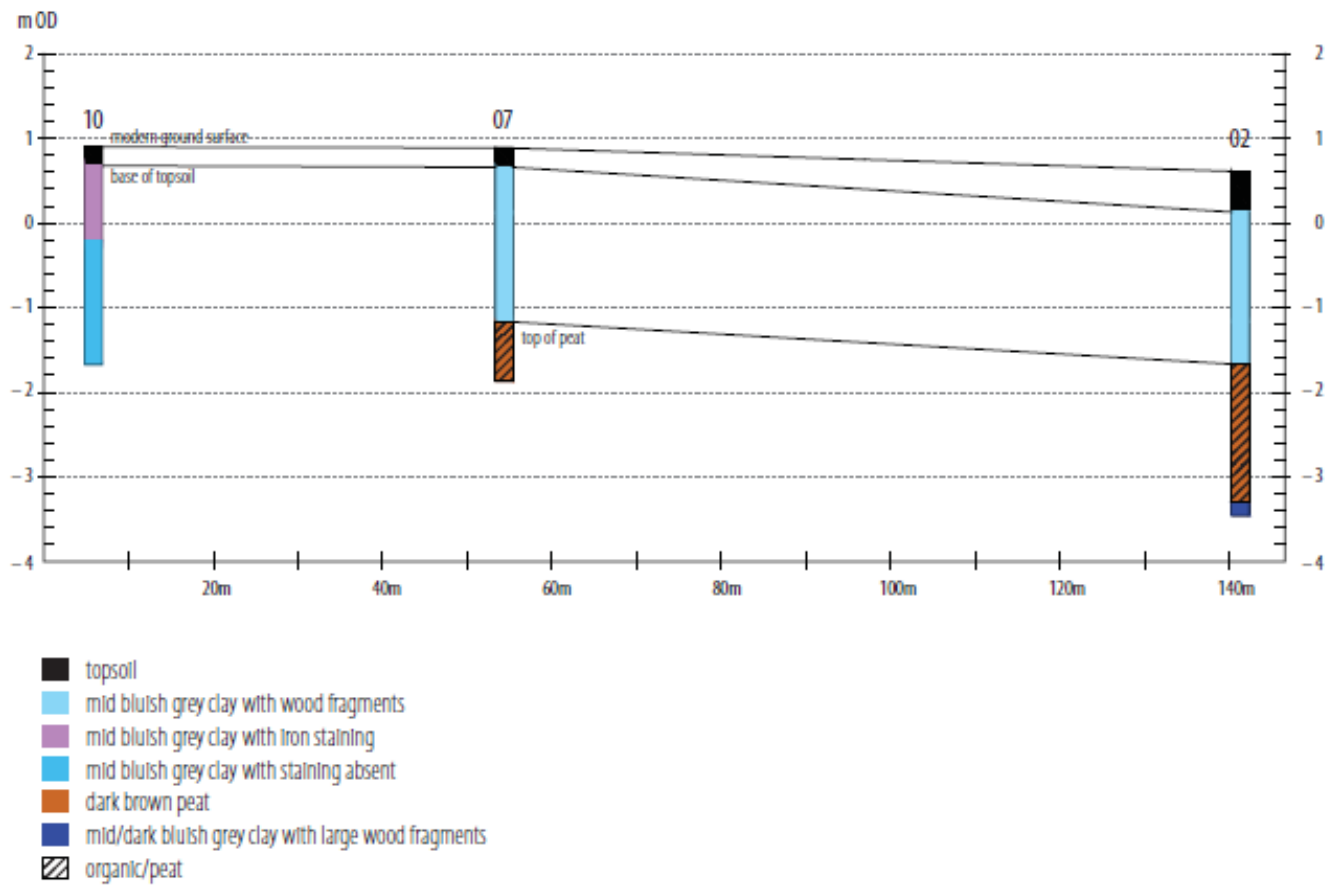


Plate 4: Compound profile

Hydrology

- 5.40. Potential effects in relation to groundwater and flood risk have been considered in **Appendix 10.1 Flood Risk Assessment [Document Ref. 6.3.10.1]**. Following stakeholder comments regarding the potential for the construction of the Scheme to dewater peat deposits underlying the Order Limits the findings detailed in **Appendix 10.1 Flood Risk Assessment [Document Ref. 6.3.10.1]** have been reviewed with regard to potential adverse effects.
- 5.41. No potential de-watering was identified within the assessment.

Landscape

- 5.42. The Isle of Axholme has been designated as an Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest under saved policy LC14 (PEG218).
- 5.43. The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire²⁵ project noted that the Isle of Axholme lies within Regional Character Area 1

'The Confluence'. The Axholme portion of the character area is summarised as follows:

'The central part of the area has a higher topography than the rest, being a series of low hills. These hills form the Isle of Axholme and are home to the majority of the population of the area. Therefore, the area divides neatly into two types of landscape, one on the higher ground of the islands, the other on the flat drained land surrounding them.'

- 5.44. The extent of the character area is defined in the report produced for 'The Isle of Axholme Historic Landscape Characterisation Project' (HLC).²⁶
- 5.45. The policy area includes parts of the Order Limits adjacent to Belton Grange and also the parts of Land Parcel E that lies just north of the A18. The parts of the Order Limits that lie within the policy area have been divorced from the rest of the Isle of Axholme through the construction of the M180 motorway which

²⁵ Lord, J. and MacIntosh, A. (2011) *The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire*

²⁶ Miller, K. (1997) *The Isle of Axholme Historic Landscape Characterisation Project*; JBA Consulting (2021) *Review of Isle of Axholme Historic Landscape Character Assessment*

passes to the south and is a physical and visible barrier across the landscape.

- 5.46. The HLC assessment noted a significant caveat with regard to the research upon which it was based *'time constraints meant that it was only possible to investigate the early map evidence for a limited part of the Study Area'*.²⁷
- 5.47. The 2021 review of the Isle of Axholme Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, which also considered the Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire, noted that an updated assessment that incorporated the findings of the earlier studies and augmented them by adding a further GIS layer to the current mapping that would allow, in conjunction with the 2011 study, a time-lapse of change since the earliest study. This could be supplemented by the detailed descriptions and background of the 1997 study to provide detail on the character types and their significance.²⁸
- 5.48. All of the land within Order Limits that also lies within the LC14 policy area is recorded as Recently Enclosed Land.

²⁷ Miller. p. 16

²⁸ JBA Consulting. p.10

5.49. The key characteristics of Recently Enclosed Land include:

- Predominantly rectilinear fields with boundaries now consisting of ditches and dikes although originally many would have been hedged
- Roads and tracks are usually straight and integrated into the surrounding field system
- Artificial watercourses are a prominent and ubiquitous feature
- Settlements consist of isolated post-medieval 'Enclosure' farmsteads and riverside villages of medieval origin
- This type of landscape derives from Vermuyden's 17th-century reclamation project and also from a later phase of 18th- and 19th-century parliamentary enclosure.

5.50. The 2021 review²⁹ concluded that:

'there are difficulties in preserving some of the characters types from changes in farming

²⁹ Ibid.

practices and the amalgamation of fields, however inappropriate development can and should be prevented within the areas defined by Miller as of national significance such as the Areas of Open Strip Fields, Early Enclosed Land and Moorland Allotments, which give the Isle of Axholme and the LC14 area its unique character.'

- 5.51. As the land within the Order Limits lies exclusively within areas of Recently Enclosed Land the conclusion of the 2021 review clearly indicates that this is not a character area that is currently difficult to preserve.
- 5.52. Two hedgerows (PEG220, PEG221) that may meet the criteria for 'Important' hedgerows under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 under criteria 5³⁰ for archaeology and history as they are also recorded on Bryant's 1828 map have been identified within Land Parcel E of the Order Limits in the area to the west of Belton Grange. The hedgerows are recorded on Figure 8b in **Appendix 2** of this assessment.

- 5.53. For the purposes of assessment, the parts of Hatfield Chase (PEG223), Thorne Moors (PEG224) and Crowle Common (PEG225) within Order Limits have been assigned unique identification numbers. These elements have been discussed in detail as part **Appendix 8.3 Geoarchaeological Assessment [Document Ref. 6.3.8.3]**.

- 5.54. The potential effects on the LC14 area are limited to the introduction of solar arrays in the area adjacent to Belton Grange which despite being within the policy area is largely separate from the land to the east as a result of dense tree cover.

Geophysical Survey

- 5.55. A geophysical survey has been conducted over all the land within the Order Limits.
- 5.56. The geophysical survey results have identified only a limited number of anomalies that are interpreted as being of anthropogenic origin. Such anomalies are discussed by period, in the Archaeological Baseline, below.

³⁰ Hedgerow Regulations (1997) Schedule 1: 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

Archaeological Baseline

Prehistoric (pre-43 AD)

- 5.57. Mesolithic flint scatters (MLS19442; O1884/O1) and a tranchet axe (5097) have been recovered from within the Order Limits. There are further records of Mesolithic flint tools being recovered within the Study Area on the North Lincolnshire HER (MLS2506; MLS2511; MLS17389; MLS19443; MLS19978; MLS933). There are also two further records of Mesolithic flint tools being identified within the Study Area on the South Yorkshire HER (5240; 5193). The presence of tools in historically marginal wet places may indicate a temporary presence in the area for exploiting the local resources, such as fish and waterfowl.
- 5.58. The portable antiquities scheme (PAS) has one recorded Mesolithic find within the Order Limits, a flint adze³¹ (SWYOR-536696). The adze is recorded to the east of Mauds Bridge. However, given the low resolution of the grid references (4 or 6 figure) available through PAS data the exact recovery location is unclear.
- 5.59. Within the Order Limits, peat deposits and a Neolithic land surface west of Medge Hall (MLS21214) were identified during an auger survey (ELS3938) conducted for the Tween Bridge Wind Farm³². The auger survey was then followed by targeted trial trenching (ELS3939) to expose the land surface and peat deposits. The trenching did not identify any prehistoric artefactual material associated with the deposits but some of the environmental evidence suggested human activity nearby.³³ There are also findspots of flint tools (MLS940; MLS19543; MLS19574; MLS19451; MSY10053-MSY10055; MSY10094.) situated within the Order Limits.
- 5.60. Peat deposits (MLS21214) were recorded in boreholes to the west of Medge Hall in 2009 and 2011. They are parts of the surviving peat mire of the Humberhead Peatlands. They lie above a Neolithic land surface.
- 5.61. There are a further 35 recorded Neolithic flint findspots within the Study Area (MLS924; MLS927; MLS930; MLS931; MLS942; MLS2492; MLS2494; MLS2498; MLS2500; MLS2501;

³¹ A tool similar to an axe used for shaping wood

³² Op. Cit.

³³ APS (2012) Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief: Tween Bridge Wind Farm Rep. No. 4/12 and APS (2009) Archaeological Watching Brief: Tween Bridge Wind Farm Rep. No. 39/09

MLS2504; MLS2507; MLS2509; MLS2512–MLS2514; MLS17368; MLS17370; MLS17371; MLS17379; MLS19446; MLS19449; MLS19544; MLS19547; MLS19548; MLS19550–MLS19554; MLS19560; MLS19561; MLS20065; MLS21141; MLS22702).

- 5.62. The North Lincolnshire HER has four records relating to Neolithic stone axes, an adze and an axe-hammer (MLS17358; MLS19448; MLS926; MLS2452.) However, the exact findspots of these items is not well recorded and they are therefore listed as marginal assets.
- 5.63. There are seven finds of Neolithic date recorded by PAS that are located within the Study Area. These include a core (SWYOR–537FO2); two pieces of debitage (SWYOR–532231 and SWYOR–539415); a stone axe (SWYOR–534BC1); two scrapers (SWYOR–FF2D11 and YORYMB1243 and a piece of possibly worked flint (YORYMB1244).
- 5.64. A large number of finds, both within the Order Limits and in the area surrounding them were recorded in gazetteers published by Van de Noort and Ellis³⁴. These gazetteers were created

from the results of the Humberhead Levels Survey. A gazetteer for the Moorends part of the survey was explicitly noted as being excluded due to a lack of substantial new information. These finds are mapped on Figure 2a and 2b of this report.

- 5.65. Within the Order Limits, in the parish of Hatfield Woodhouse, they recovered two Late Neolithic flakes (HW8) as well as four other prehistoric flint tools (HW5; HW10; HW13; and HW16).
- 5.66. The core, debitage and axe were all recorded within the Order Limits, at the same grid reference as the Mesolithic adze, noted above. The concentration of finds in a similar area appears to indicate a possible focus of prehistoric activity lies nearby.
- 5.67. Within the Study Area Van de Noort and Ellis identified prehistoric flint cores and flakes in the Sandtoft area (S4 – S11). In the Hatfield Woodhouse area, they recorded a concentration of finds, dating to the prehistoric and Romano–British periods (HW4), a scatter of 23 pieces of flint that dated to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (HW6), and five

³⁴ Van de Noort, R. and Ellis, S. [eds] (1997) Wetland Heritage of the Humberhead Levels

other finds of flint cores or flakes (HW9; HW11; HW12; HW14; HW15). In the Hatfield Chase area three finds of flint flakes are recorded, two near Dirtness, and one to the west of Sandtoft (HC4; HC7; HC8). Four finds of prehistoric flint tools (C4; C5; C7; C8) were also recorded on Crowle Common, immediately to the east of the Order Limits.

- 5.68. A Bronze Age trackway (O1096/01) on Thorne Moors was excavated in 1972, revealing split timbers forming a trackway 3m wide, this is located c. 540m east of the Order Limits. 'Similar and more extensive' remains were reported by a local naturalist during the excavation of a major new drain at Medge Hall in 1949. They included large trees with charred surfaces. This report was never independently verified. It is likely that the drain in question was the Swinefleet Warping Drain which is shown under construction on the 1950 OS map and lies to the north of the Order Limits.
- 5.69. It is possible that the trackway may have connected areas of higher ground at Pighill Moor (now Thorne Colliery) and Medge Hall. During October 1971, William Bunting, a local naturalist with considerable knowledge of the Moors, reported that several large trees with charred surfaces had been thrown up during

the cutting of a major new drain across the Moors, through the Canals region and draining into Thorne Waste Drain, flowing south-eastwards along the eastern edge of the warplands of Tween Bridge Moors, towards Elmhirst Cottage. Bunting had reported similar, more extensive finds around Medge Hall, at the southern tip of the Moors in 1949 (MLS21213). It is unclear to what extent similar remains may survive in this area due to extensive peat extraction during the 20th century.

- 5.70. The cropmark of an undated ring ditch (MLS18540) has been identified within Land Parcel F from aerial photographs. Given its form, this maybe Bronze Age in date but this is not verified.
- 5.71. Findspots (MLS25883; O0563/01) are recorded within the Order Limits. Finds MLS25883 and O0563/01 are recorded as worked flints.
- 5.72. Bronze Age pottery sherds have been recovered from the area of Marsh Road to the West of Crowle (MLS19454; MLS19455) and Bronze Age period flint tools (MLS19452; MLS25883; O1886/01) and Bronze Age deer antlers (MLS15717) have also been recovered from within the Study Area.

- 5.73. The North Lincolnshire HER has eight marginal records (records with uncertain locational data or provenance) for finds of Bronze Age tools (MLS1344; MLS1346; MLS2466; MLS19453; MLS2490; MLS921; MLS3622; MLS935.) Of these the most notable are the recovery of a Bronze Age shield from Burringham Common (MLS1346) and a hoard of Bronze Age weapons from Crowle Moor in 1747 (MLS2490). Further research has suggested this may have been discovered near Burringham (MLS1344), on the east bank of the Trent. If this location is correct, then the hoard was found outside the Study Area. Findspot MLS19453 is a duplicate of van de Noort and Ellis' findspot (HC3)³⁵.
- 5.74. There are three sets of cropmarks (MLS20726; MLS20727; MLS24671) identified within the Study Area that potentially date to the Iron Age. The cropmarks include enclosures and boundary ditches that relate to the agricultural occupation of the area during this period. Interpretation of two of these assets (MLS20726; MLS20727) suggests there may be continuation of occupation into the Roman period with one of the small square enclosures at MLS20727 potentially being a Romano-British shrine. These are located c. 130m east, 210m east and 180m south-east of the Order Limits, respectively.
- 5.75. Fieldwalking in Sandtoft recovered pottery sherds from multiple periods (MLS22784). The earliest material recovered dated to the Iron Age. This is likely to indicate an underlying potential for Iron Age and later activity in the Sandtoft area. The extents of the fieldwalking survey are unclear but it seems likely that they included the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Sandtoft which spreads into part of the Order Limits.
- 5.76. A series of previously unrecorded cropmarks (PEG217) is visible within the Order Limits on a 2022 aerial photograph to the south-east of Grove House Farm. The cropmarks include a number of sub-rectangular and sub-circular enclosures. The cropmarks are considered to represent the remains of Iron Age or Romano-British activity.

³⁵ Ibid.



Plate 5: Cropmark enclosures south-east of Grove House Farm

5.77. The North Lincolnshire HER includes two marginal records for finds of Iron Age material (MLS17359; MLS19492). These are a beehive quern and a bracelet.

5.78. The geophysical survey has identified a series of anomalies that appear consistent with Late Iron Age or Romano-British activity (PEG249) within the Order Limits.

5.79. A series of undated cropmark enclosures (MLS18343) are recorded within the Order Limits, immediately to the east of Belton Grange. Targeted trial trenching³⁶ was undertaken to determine the presence and survival of such features and to seek dating evidence.

5.80. The trial trenching indicated that the features identified as cropmarks existed as cut feature, below ground archaeological remains. Many of the features were considered to be post-medieval or modern in origin although some features are likely to be of earlier date. Dating evidence was only recovered from one ditch and this appears to indicate an Iron Age or Romano-British presence within this area.

5.81. Shovel test-pitting³⁷ has been completed across 11 areas within the parts of the Order Limits within Doncaster. The test-pitting was undertaken to develop a better understanding

³⁶ Op. Cit.

³⁷ ASWYAS (2025) *Tween Bridge, Thorne Moors, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation by Shovel Test Pitting Rep. No. 4322*

of the potential for prehistoric material to be present within the topsoil within parts of the Order Limits. The report detailing the findings of this is included as **Appendix 8.5 Test Pitting Report [APP-095]**.

- 5.82. No prehistoric material was identified from test pit areas 1, 3, 5, 6–8, 10, and 11 have recovered no prehistoric artefactual material. Machine damaged and non-diagnostic flint was recorded from the road surface adjacent to area 2. A distal fragment was found on the road surface adjacent to area 4 and has been broadly dated to the prehistoric period. A flake recovered from area 9 was sufficiently diagnostic to tentatively date to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age.
- 5.83. There is moderate potential for surface finds dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age to be found within the Order Limits.
- 5.84. There is low potential for further evidence of Bronze Age forest clearance or trackways to be identified as it is likely that such remains lie at a greater depth than the works required to construct the Scheme, and the likely levels of

disturbance to such remains through industrial peat extraction in the 20th century diminish the chances of their having survived.

- 5.85. Any prehistoric remains identified within the Order Limits have the potential to be of regional significance as they may help to address regional research framework objectives.³⁸

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 5.86. A possible Romano-British ditch and enclosure are recorded on Crowle Common (MLS20927) and a possible fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft (MLS901; Van de Noort site HC1) and findspots (MLS17318–MLS17323; MLS19545; MLS19546; MLS19549; MLS20019; MLS20020; MLS21793; O1993/01 and O3111/01) have been identified within the Order Limits. HER records MLS20019 and MLS20020 are at the same locations as O1993/01 and O3111/01 and it seems probable that they are duplicate records for the same finds held by the two Local Authorities. The HER record MLS19549 is a duplicate of van de Noort and Ellis' findspot (C3)³⁹.

³⁸ South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework – South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework

³⁹ Op. Cit.

- 5.87. The possible fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft were identified from the presence of Romano-British pottery recovered during fieldwalking, in 1975, and as a series of cropmark enclosures visible on aerial photographs. Excavations were undertaken between July and November 1975 and revealed a main enclosure which overlay an earlier system of enclosures, portions of two circular drip gullies and two hearths with Roman pottery sherds. Three 3rd- to 4th-century coins were recovered and were probably associated with the main enclosure.
- 5.88. Targeted trial trenching⁴⁰ has been undertaken in relation to the cropmarks west of Crowle (MLS20927) and the settlement (MLS901). The trial trenching report is included as **Appendix 8.4 Trial Trenching Report [APP-094]**.
- 5.89. The trenching undertaken in relation to the area around (MLS20927) identified cut archaeological features (a ditch and gully) in only one trench. Pottery recovered from the ditch has been provisionally identified as being of Romano-British date. Although the cropmarks recorded in this area of the Order Limits were targeted no further remains were identified.
- 5.90. Trenching undertaken in the area surrounding (MLS901) recorded dense archaeological remains of Romano-British date that aligned well with the cropmarks recorded on the HER which indicated an enclosure with some internal features. A number of possible ovens were also recorded.
- 5.91. The trenching in this area also included parcels of land from which finds had been recovered from the surface. No archaeological features were identified in these parts of the evaluation suggesting that the finds previously recovered were manuring scatters.
- 5.92. Sections cut into the bank of the old River Don suggest that after the river flooded and filled ditches with silt, new ditches were cut, often on similar alignments. Cropmarks to the east indicated further features similar to those excavated in 1975. Further excavations in this area in 1976 recovered Roman pottery and metalwork from ditches and gullies. A cropmark double ditched enclosure to the east of the

⁴⁰ ASWYAS (2024) *Tween Bridge, Thorne Moors, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching - Completion Statement*

excavated area is also potentially of Roman date.

- 5.93. Due to the possibility of silt masking earlier, underlying, deposits sondages were excavated at the ends of all trenches. These did not identify any earlier archaeological features masked by silt.
- 5.94. Extensive Romano-British activity has been identified on aerial photographs within the Study Area. The cropmarks identify field systems, enclosures, ditches, trackways and a small enclosure that may represent a shrine (MLS18378; MLS20728; MLS20729; MLS21010; MLS21142; MLS21460; MLS21634; MLS22706; MLS7249; MLS905; MLS17425; van de Noort sites HC2 and S3.)
- 5.95. Further Romano-British finds (MLS2483; MLS6718; MLS16590; MLS16591; MLS17300; MLS17303; MLS17325–MLS17328; MLS17354; MLS17356; MLS17372–MLS17374; MLS17378–MLS17383; MLS17385; MLS17386; MLS17391; MLS18378; MLS19782; MLS19979; MLS20339;

MLS20066; MLS20340; MLS21608) have been recovered from across the Study Area.

- 5.96. Romano-British settlement that has been identified within the Study Area has been recorded on the Isle of Axholme. The historically lower, wetter, portions of the Study Area have provided finds which are likely to indicate that these areas were in agricultural use and had been manured with household waste.
- 5.97. Casson noted the discovery of two bog bodies within the Turf Moor, a man curled in a foetal position and a woman (uncovered 6ft deep in June 1747) who still had sandals preserved on her feet (MLS22362; MLS71).⁴¹ One of the shoes has been dated recently and found to date to the late Roman period. Subsequent investigation into the location of her discovery has suggested it was near to Amcotts, to the east of Crowle and therefore outside the Study Area⁴².
- 5.98. The North Lincolnshire HER includes a number of marginal records for finds of Romano-British material (MLS17355; MLS17375; MLS17392; MLS17396; MLS17401; MLS17516.) The finds

⁴¹ Casson, W., (1829) *History and Antiquities of Thorne* Thorne: Whalley

⁴² Turner, R.C., & Rhodes, M., (1992) A bog body and its shoes from Amcotts, Lincolnshire. In *The Antiquaries Journal*, 72 pp. 76–90

include quern fragments, pottery sherds, coins and a brooch.

- 5.99. There are a number of finds of Roman date recorded by PAS within the Study Area. A fragment of an iron knife blade (NLM-19DDB5) was identified adjacent to Double Bridges Farm.
- 5.100. There are four coins recorded from the same grid reference to the east of the Order Limits (SWYOR-8C2106; SWYOR-8C4165; SWYOR-8C7937; and, SWYOR-8CD1D6). A sherd of greyware pottery (NLM-115E7D) has also been recovered from near to this location.
- 5.101. There is moderate potential for Romano-British period archaeological remains to be identified within the Order Limits. The Roman settlement at Sandtoft is a likely indicator of wider, as yet unrecorded activity within the Order Limits and Study Area.
- 5.102. Any Romano-British remains identified within the Order Limits have the potential to be of regional significance as they may help to address regional research framework objectives.⁴³

Early medieval (410 AD – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 5.103. Thorne and Hatfield are recorded in Domesday Book, when they formed part of the manor of Conisbrough which was held by King Harold before the conquest. After the conquest the manor passed to William de Warenne.
- 5.104. Crowle (MLS9570; MLS21236) is also recorded in the Domesday Book. It was held by Alwin before the conquest and by Geoffrey de la Guerche as tenant-in-chief after the conquest. The manor was let by Geoffrey to the Abbot of St Germain of Selby. The Benedictine Abbey at Selby was founded by King William in 1069.
- 5.105. The manor of Thorne passed through the de Warrene family and other noble families to whom they were related by marriage until, following the battle of Towton in 1461, the Earl of March who held it, became King Edward IV. Thereafter the manor descended with the Crown until the manor was given to Cornelius Vermuyden by Charles I in the 17th-century. Within Thorne there are a number of heritage assets of medieval date recorded. These assets

⁴³ Op. Cit.

include Peel Hill Motte (00119/01, Scheduled Monument NHLE 1013451), the Church of St Nicholas (00318/01, Listed Building Grade I NHLE 1193076), an area of occupation adjacent to the castle (04512/01) and a timber framed barn (00477/01).

- 5.106. The deserted medieval village of Tudworth (02911/01) is mentioned in Domesday Book and is thought to have been depopulated during the 17th century. The Domesday Book records that Tudworth was held by William de Warenne and that it had been held by King Harold before the Conquest. Tudworth is recorded as having 3 ploughs and 20 fisheries, that produced 20,000 eels a year (02963/01). The grid references for these assets places them outside the Order Limits. However, it is noted in the HER records that the locations are uncertain, and this indicates there is potential for remains relating to the village of Tudworth to be present in the western portion of the scheme that lies between High Levels Bank and Sandtoft Road.
- 5.107. The presence of extensive wood pasture at Crowle is noted in the Domesday Book and the presence of woodland is also recorded by Leland in the 16th century. Access to timber and firewood on the island of Axholme was a valuable, and limited, resource.

- 5.108. The Church of St Oswald (MLS2487; Listed Building Grade I NHLE 1346672) in Crowle is of early medieval origin and a medieval cross (MLS2488) stands in the churchyard. Two late Anglo-Saxon pits (MLS21635) were recorded during a watching brief in Crowle Market Place. No other early medieval heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area although a Late Saxon Torksey ware sherd, and medieval pottery sherds were collected during fieldwalking in the 1970s (MLS17382.) An 11th-century Byzantine coin (MLS19820) was also recovered from Park Avenue, Crowle.
- 5.109. North Lincolnshire HER records a marginal record for a possible site of the battle of Maserfelth (MLS17508), which occurred in 641 AD. The possible battle site has been identified on the basis of placename evidence which is acknowledged as doubtful within the monument description.
- 5.110. The PAS records three finds of early medieval date within the Study Area. These are two Viking bird brooches (NLM-612074 and NLM-CE3915) and a Northumbrian Sceat (SWYOR-8BEC48) from the reign of King Alchred (AD 765-774). All of these finds were recorded to the east of Crowle.

5.111. The Augustinian cell at Hirst was founded before 1135 and dissolved in 1539. The cell of St Mary was built as a dependency of the Priory of St Oswald at Nostell by Nigel D'Albini (MLS918). This was located on the same site as the later post medieval house 'Hirst Priory' and lies outside the Order Limits. The remains of a moat which surround the Priory are recorded by the HER and were noted by Stonehouse in his 1839 history.⁴⁴ Stonehouse also reproduced an undated map (Plate 6) which recorded the Priory and its holdings, stylistically it appears to date to the 17th century.

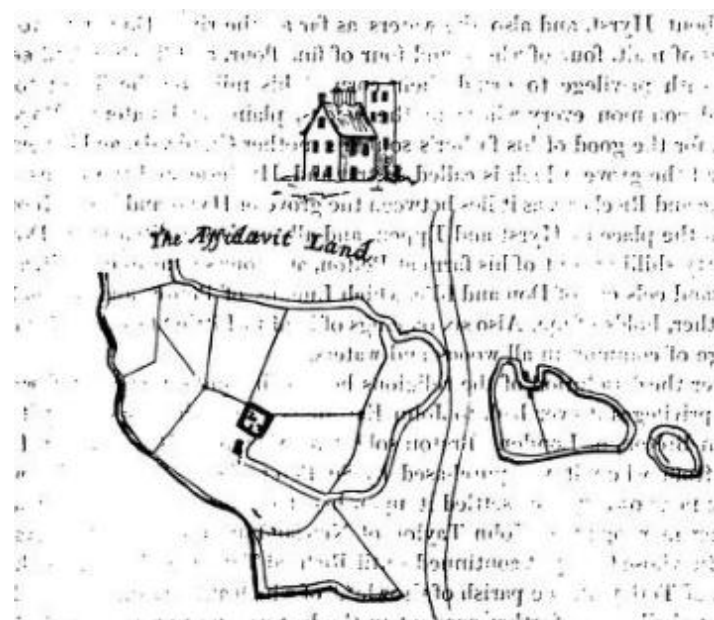


Plate 6: Plan of Hirst Priory

- 5.112. The medieval manor house (MLS26641) at Crowle stood to the north-west of St Oswald's Church. In 1630 the survey of the Manor of Crowle recorded that 'The Manor House is quite decayed'. The manor was demolished c.1980 and was located c. 905m east of the scheme.
- 5.113. A deserted medieval village (MLS2489) is recorded at Tetley, to the south of Crowle.

⁴⁴ Stonehouse (1839) History of the Isle of Axholme, pp. 352-3

- 5.114. Sandtoft is first recorded as a settlement in the 12th century. Its name translates as 'the message on sandy ground' and is derived from Old English, Old Norse and Old Danish (MLS1084.) The combination of languages indicates the mix of Saxon and Norse populations in this area.
- 5.115. Retting pits⁴⁵ of medieval date have been recorded at three locations in the Study Area (MLS10558; MLS10560; MLS22544.) These lie c. 670m south, 610m north-east and c. 30m south of the Order Limits, respectively. Two former ponds containing late medieval and post-medieval deposits and finds, were recorded during an archaeological watching brief in 2012. One of the ponds may have been used for flax retting, although the evidence was inconclusive (MLS22599.) The pond was located c. 870m east of the Order Limits.
- 5.116. An archaeological evaluation in 2012 recorded a sequence of buried soil horizons and domestic pits that evidence medieval activity to the west of Brunyee Road, Crowle (MLS22695), c. 995m east of the scheme.
- 5.117. Medieval ridge and furrow (MLS20744) and medieval ditches (MLS26749) are also recorded within the Study Area.
- 5.118. Finds dating to the medieval period have been recovered from seven locations within the Study Area (MLS19559; MLS19575; MLS20067; MLS21251; MLS21619; MLS907; MSY9329). The finds recorded as (MLS19575) were recovered from within the Order Limits, in the same area as the Roman settlement (MLS901).
- 5.119. The North Lincolnshire HER has six marginal records for medieval heritage assets. The site of the Evers Mansion (MLS21478) was located on Westgate, Belton. It is likely that this asset was located outside the Study Area but its exact location is presently unknown. A Benedictine Cell (MLS914) for one monk was founded at Sandtoft between 1147 and 1186 when Roger de Mowbray granted Sandtoft to the Abbot of York. The exact location of the cell remains unclear. The location of a merestone is mentioned in a document of 1558 relating to the Swaincote Court (MLS17330.) An open field system (MLS21288) at Keadby with Althorp is also

⁴⁵ A water filled pond to soften flax or hemp

recorded. Two finds are also identified, a coin (MLS17397) and some strap ends (MLS17398).

5.120. The PAS has a number of finds recorded within the Study Area that date to the medieval period (SWYOR-8BEC48; NLM-6110F1; NLM-B100C3; NLM-B19517; NLM-EC1426; SWYOR-172202; SWYOR-36CAE8; SWYOR-3FA52C; and YORYM-E976E2.) None of these finds are recorded within the Order Limits.

5.121. There is low potential for previously unrecorded significant remains of medieval date to be identified within the Order Limits. In the event that medieval remains are identified within the Order Limits they are unlikely to be of greater than local significance due to their limited ability to address regional research framework objectives.⁴⁶

Post-medieval (1540 – 1901), and Modern (1901 – present)

5.122. The post-medieval and modern periods saw the land within the Order Limits in use for agriculture and for commercial peat extraction. Land reclamation and warping during these periods fundamentally altered the extent of the

previous moorland and shaped the landscape to its present character.

5.123. Double Bridges Farm Moat, Thorne (00479/01) lies c. 90m west of the Order Limits and appears to have consisted of a roughly rectangular island c. 60m by 45m north to south. The south and east sides are defined by a 15m wide ditch, holding water in the eastern half of the south arm and at the south-east corner. The north-east corner is quite apparent as a slight depression, turning to run west beneath the farm buildings (one of which is a brick barn, probably of early 18th-century date). The west side is now limited by a land drain, of quite different cross section to the stretches of the moat proper. The farmhouse on the west side appears to be an 18th-century building. Further farm buildings lie to the north, and a sunken area in the farmyard suggests the line of the filled in north arm of the moat. A 17th-century date for the moat has been suggested but as the line of the moat is overlain by Moors Road, the drainage ditch and early 18th-century buildings, it seems probable that it is of an earlier date.

⁴⁶ Op. Cit.

- 5.124. The 1853 OS map shows that the northern arm and part of the eastern arm of the moat had been infilled, and a new range of farm buildings constructed.



Plate 7: Extract from Thorne Tithe Map, 1840, showing Double Bridges Moat

- 5.125. In the time of Henry VIII, a perambulation of Hatfield Chase⁴⁷ recorded 180,000 acres within its bounds. The Chase was seized by Charles I,

when it amounted to 73,515 acres. A third of the Chase was given to Cornelius Vermuyden to drain and reclaim for arable and pasture, a third was given to the locals to compensate for the loss of rights and commons and the final third was retained by the King. Prior to 1811 there were 2,328 acres of common land divided between the townships of Hatfield, Thorne, Stainforth, Fishlake and Sykehouse. An Inclosure Act was granted on 11th April 1811. The land was divided and awarded by 1817⁴⁸.

- 5.126. The impact of Vermuyden's drainage scheme and later alterations define the landscape of much of the scheme and Study Area. The various elements of the drainage system are widely recorded within the HER data (MLS10414; MLS10417; MLS10474; MLS18404; MLS19586-MLS19588; MLS19591; MLS21088; MLS21089; MLS22704; MLS24703; MLS24704; MLS24706; MLS2491; MLS27063; MLS27195; MLS9488.) Of these records, the warping drains (MLS2491; MLS9488; MLS19586), lie within the Order Limits.
- 5.127. Arlebout's 1639 map (Plate 8) of Hatfield Chase records the extent of Vermuyden's drainage

⁴⁷ Survey reported to Court of Hatfield in 30 Henry VIII; i.e. 1539

⁴⁸ Casson, W., (1829) *History and Antiquities of Thorne Thorne*: Whalley

scheme and details which of the participants gained parcels of land within the area reclaimed from the moors.

- 5.128. The majority of the Order Limits lie over parcels of land that were subject to reclamation although the northern and north-western parts of the Order Limits overlie an area that remained as Thorne Moor.
- 5.129. Blaeu's 1662 map (Plate 9) of Yorkshire is stylised and records the presence of the major places within the Study Area but it also indicates that the south-western part of the scheme lies within the area of the former Thorne Mere (PEG209). The map appears to show the Order Limits and Study Area as it was prior to Vermuyden's works (which had already been undertaken a number of years prior to the map's publication.) The location and general extent of Thorne Mere appears to be corroborated by LiDAR data (**Appendix 10** of this report), as a corresponding area of low ground is recorded in this general area.
- 5.130. The disparity between the landscape recorded by Arlebout and Blaeu is curious as it suggests that Blaeu recorded the landscape as it was prior to the drainage works and the reclamation

of the land recorded by Arlebout despite the later publication date of Blaeu's map.

- 5.131. Warburton's 1720 map (Plate 10) does not provide high levels of detail in relation to the extents of the Order Limits as the mapping was designed to only cover Yorkshire. However, key features such as the course of the Old Don River and a number of drains were indicated. The extent of the dry 'island' of Lindholm was recorded by a circle of trees within the wider extent of Hatfield Moors. Unlike Arlebout's map of 1639, no roads or fields within the limits of Thorne or Hatfield Moors were recorded.
- 5.132. The Stainforth and Keadby Canal (MLS9485) was cut between the Don and the Trent in 1792. The construction of the canal allowed navigation to resume in this area for the first time since the drainage scheme of Vermuyden had severed the Don in the mid-17th century.
- 5.133. Cary's 1794 Map (Plate 11) records the presence of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and also indicates the extent of Thorne Waste and Hatfield Moor. The scheme covers small areas of both the waste and the moor. The grade II listed Grove House Farmhouse and Sandhill Farmhouse both appear to be recorded as

there are buildings identified in broadly the same locations.

- 5.134. The open fields of Crowle as they were prior to enclosure have been reconstructed by Rex Harrison. The reconstruction indicates that parts of the Order Limits are located over parts of 'Yorkshire Common', 'Marsh Common' and 'Godknows Common'.⁴⁹
- 5.135. The Crowle Enclosure Map of 1822⁵⁰ is held by Lincolnshire Archives and portrays the same layout of fields as Bryant's 1828 Map of Lincolnshire (Plate 12).
- 5.136. Greenwood's 1828 map (Plate 13) of Yorkshire records a very similar layout to Cary's map but labels both Grove House and Sandhill farms.
- 5.137. There are a number of post-medieval heritage assets recorded that are located within the Order Limits. The New Idle Drain (MLS19586) relates to the 17th-century drainage of the marshes and the line of the Old River Don (MLS9488) also relates to these activities. Sections of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal (MLS9485) and the former Barnsley to Barnetby

Railway (MLS8828) pass through the Order Limits.

- 5.138. The sites of several farms have also been identified within or surrounded by the scheme boundary. These include the site of the 19th-century Medge Hall Farm (MLS25262); the site of the 19th-century Lover's Ground Farmstead (MLS25265); an unnamed farmstead (MLS25555); the 19th-century Plains House Farm (MLS25552); Hains Farm (MLS25280); the site of the 19th-century Boarding House Farm (MLS25281) and Belton Grange (MLS25556.)

⁴⁹ Russell, E and Russell, R (1987) Parliamentary Enclosure and New Lincolnshire Landscapes Lincoln: Lincs County Council

⁵⁰ Crowle/Par/17/2



Plate 8: Extract of Arlebout's 1639 Map

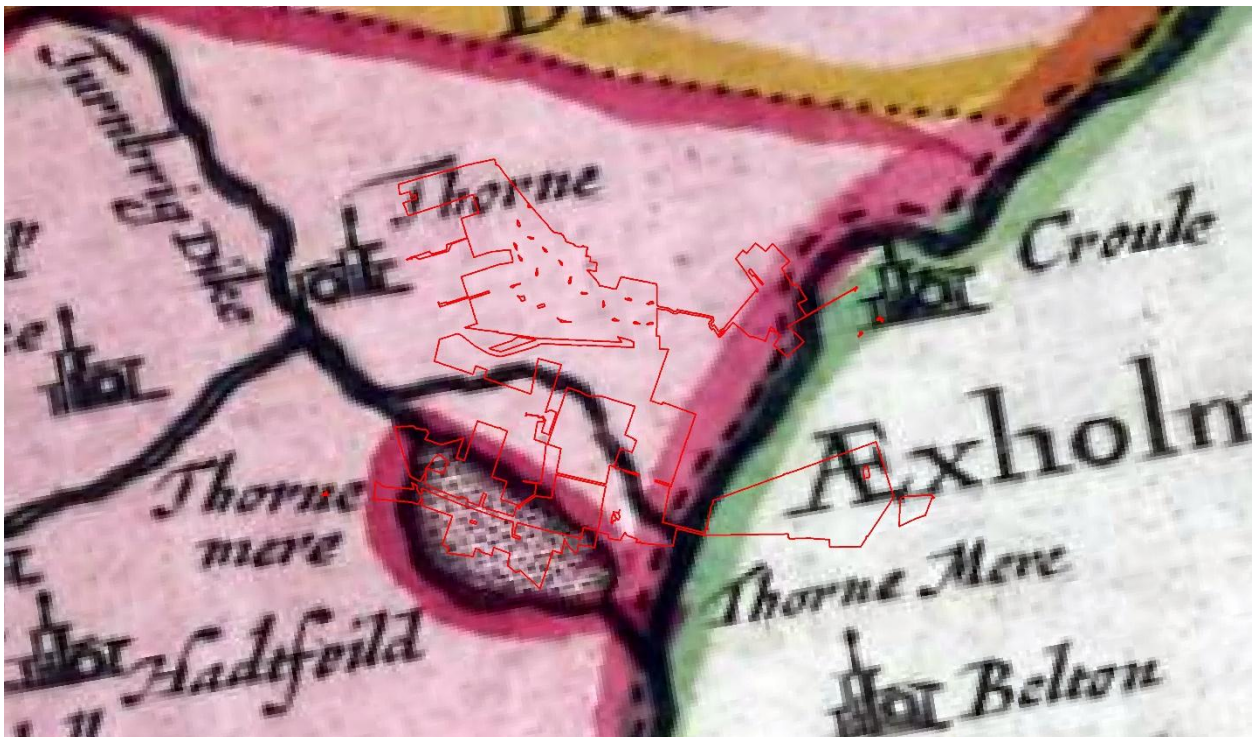


Plate 9: Extract of Blaeu's 1662 Map

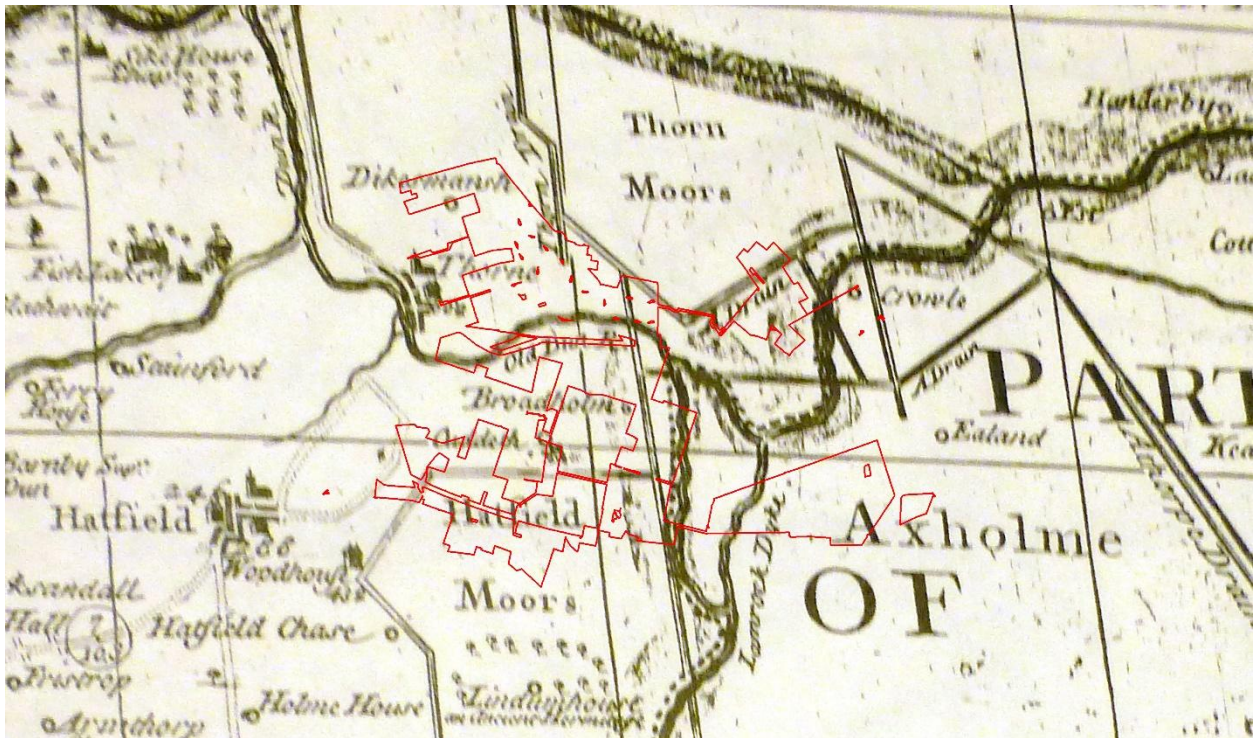


Plate 10: Extract of Warburton's 1720 Map



Plate 11: Extract of Cary's 1794 Map

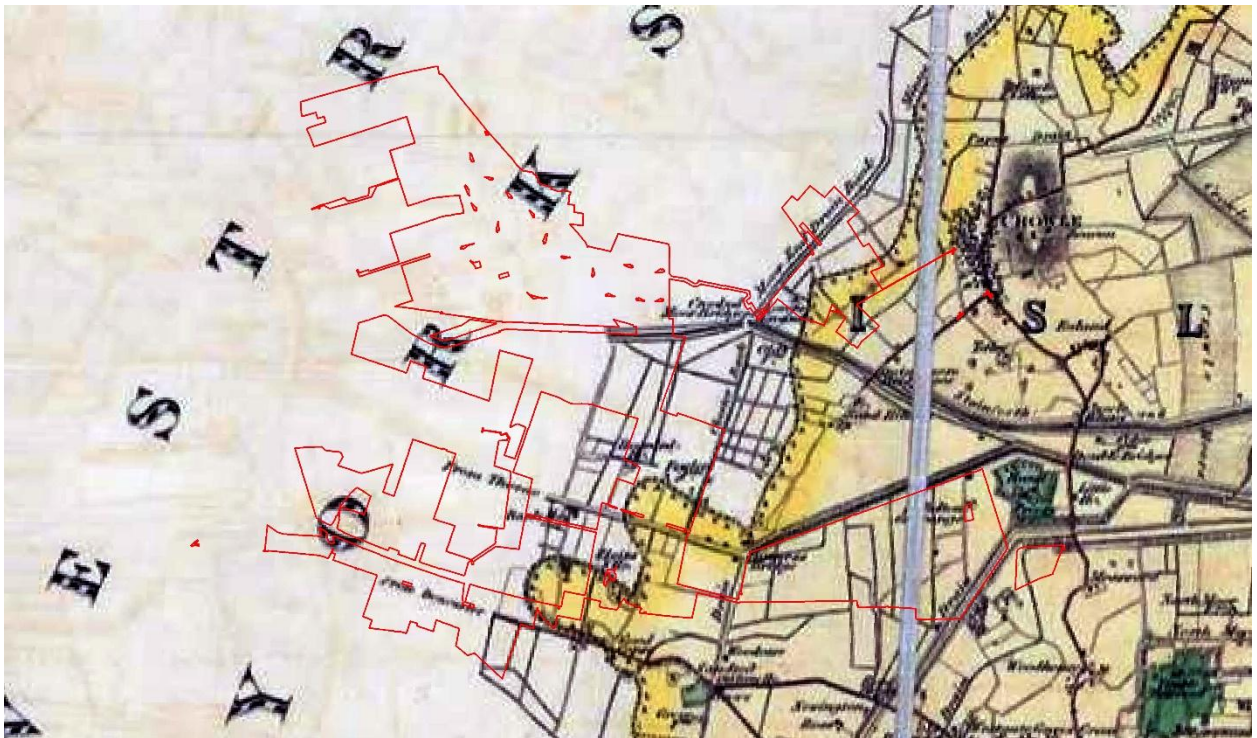


Plate 12: Extract of Bryant's 1828 Map

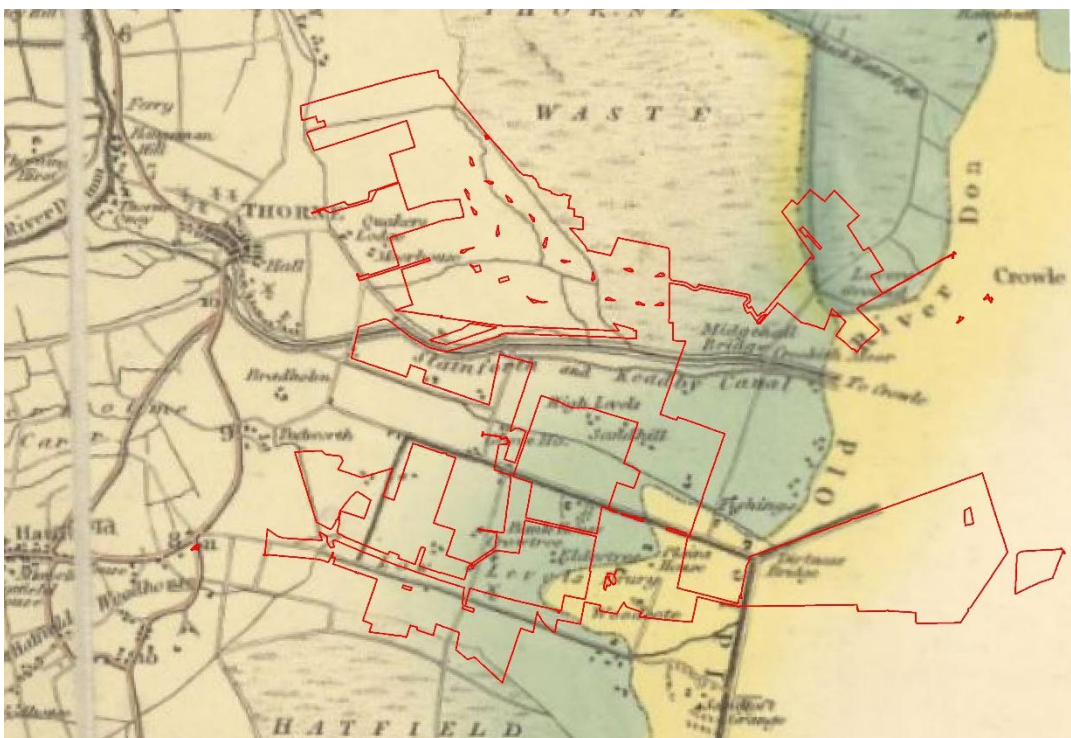


Plate 13: Extract of Greenwood's 1828 Map

5.139. Hirst Priory (MLS11662) is an 18th-century country house that was built on the site of the medieval Hirst Priory. The landscaped Park surrounding Hirst Priory (MLS21476) is recorded on the 1820 OS Surveyor's plan with circular and linear plantations and a carriage drive. The 1887 OS map records a different layout with a fully developed parkland with multiple plantations, a lodge, and a realigned carriage drive, as well as an aviary and a walled garden. The Park lies immediately adjacent to the Order Limits. Gate lodges (MLS21477 and MLS25928) to the Priory are also recorded.

5.140. Bryant's 1828 map of the Isle of Axholme (Plate 14) records the extent of the park surrounding Hirst Priory being smaller, and less regular, than it is at the present day. The park is recorded as being accessed via a drive that lies further north than the present access.



Plate 14: Extract of Bryant's 1828 Map showing Hirst Priory

5.141. The 1840 Thorne tithe map portrays much of the Order Limits and Study Area and records a drained and enclosed agricultural landscape. The same landscape is recorded on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1853 and 1854 sheets 266 and 257 that cover Yorkshire.

5.142. The site of a duck decoy pond (PEG200) is shown on the 1894 OS map but is not recorded on the 1853 edition. The pond is still shown on the 1908 edition but is not recorded on the 1950 edition. The pond is centred on NGR

473274 412482 and is located within the Order Limits. The LiDAR analysis undertaken in support of this assessment indicates the presence of a hollow that correlates with the main body of the pond and some hints of the arms that were located to the north and south. Small parts of the pond are also visible as anomalies in the geophysical survey results.⁵¹

5.143. A cottage called 'Elmhirst Cottage' (PEG205) is recorded on the 1853 OS map within the Order Limits. It was located at NGR 471647 414439. The name is retained on the 1968 OS map⁵² but by this date no buildings were recorded. The site of the cottage did not form part of the geophysical survey as it lay too close to a watercourse. The LiDAR analysis (**Appendix 10**) of the Order Limits indicates slight undulations which match the locations of the former cottage and associated outbuildings.

5.144. Two further cottages are recorded on the 1908 and 1950 OS Maps. Sandhill Cottage (PEG202) was located at NGR 472736 412086 and Redhouse Cottage (PEG203) was located at NGR 423273 412078.



Plate 15: Extract of 1894 OS Map showing duck decoy and New Zealand

5.145. The 1894 OS map records the presence of four further cottages that are not within the Order Limits that are no longer standing. A cottage called 'New Zealand' (PEG201) was located at NGR 473227 412244. The cottage is recorded on the 1908 OS map but was demolished prior to the 1950 edition. Bletcher's Cottages (PEG204)

⁵¹ Magnitude Surveys (2024) Geophysical Survey Report of Tween Bridge, Thorne, Doncaster South Yorkshire to Crowle, North Lincolnshire (MSSE1548)

⁵² OS Map – 1 inch Sheet 103, 1968

were located at 474093 412078 and were recorded on the 1908 and 1950 OS Maps.

- 5.146. The settlement at Moorends is not shown on the 1907 edition OS Map and is first shown on the 1930 OS edition, along with Thorne Colliery. There are no apparent differences between the 1930 and 1949 OS editions.
- 5.147. Thorne Colliery (MSY7062) was sunk from 1910 and opened fully in 1927. The colliery closed in 1956 due to flooding which had been a persistent problem. Elements of the former colliery site, such as roads and perimeter fences still survive in situ. The colliery lies c. 150m north-east of the Order Limits. Part of the former colliery has been converted into a solar farm.
- 5.148. The Turbaries (turf moors) covered an area of c. 6,800 acres and lay to the east of Thorne, it was bounded to the south by the Stainforth – Keadby Canal. In extent, it stretched up to 4.5 miles north-south and 1.5 miles east-west. Casson notes *'Under the whole of this extensive morass, lie buried, oak, ash, fir, beech, yew, and willow trees, the remains of an immense forest,*

*which appears to have covered at one period a large proportion of this part of the country*⁵³. Low Closes Turbary was allocated to Crowle Parish in 1803, as compensation for common land lost due to enclosure (MLS22807) and lies c. 150m south of the scheme.

- 5.149. Peat extraction continued across the Study Area through the 19th and 20th centuries. The British Peat Moss Litter Company was formed in 1896 and had works at Moorends, Medge Hall, Hatfield Moors, Crowle Moors. The peat works transported the cut turves by means of light railways at Medge Hall, Hatfield and Crowle and by means of a canal at Moorends. short sections of some of the peat extraction tramways (PEG210 and PEG211) have been identified by the geophysical survey.⁵⁴
- 5.150. The site of a series of post-medieval barns (MLS25555) lying within Order Limits, to the west of Belton Grange Farm, is shown on historic maps and having been previously demolished their remains are visible as an area of disturbance on the LiDAR data.

⁵³ Casson, W., (1829) *History and Antiquities of Thorne* Thorne: Whalley

⁵⁴ Magnitude Surveys (2024) Geophysical Survey Report of Tween Bridge,

Thorne, Doncaster South Yorkshire to Crowle, North Lincolnshire (MSSE1548)

- 5.151. A pond (PEG215) was recorded to the west of Belton Grange Farm as a D-Shaped feature with a central island on the 1853 OS map. The pond has been subsequently filled in but has shown as a very strong response on the geophysical survey data.⁵⁵
- 5.152. There are number of different elements of the former RAF Sandtoft (MLS26595; MLS26022-MLS26029; MLS26034; MLS26035; MLS11150; MLS20730, and a former bomb decoy MLS18438), recorded on the North Lincolnshire HER. The former bomb store at RAF Sandtoft (MLS26024) and the bombing decoy MLS18438 lie within part of the Order Limits. Several of the building platforms related to the bomb store have been identified as anomalies in the geophysical survey data.⁵⁶ The presence of the bomb store indicates the potential for unexploded ordnance to be present in the general area.
- 5.153. A Second World War Lancaster bomber (ND639) crashed near Windsor Lane, Crowle on 5th April 1945.⁵⁷ All seven of the Australian crew were killed, but only five of the bodies were

recovered. The North Lincolnshire HER records the putative crash site as being within the portion of the scheme adjacent to Marsh Road, Crowle. However, the exact location is not certain, with a location to the west of Crook O Moor also suggested, and the presence of an air crash site within this portion of the Order Limits cannot be discounted at this stage (MLS25882). Previous research (undertaken to support a windfarm proposal) to locate the crash site in the Marsh Road area has not been successful⁵⁸.

- 5.154. A Halifax V bomber EB149 crashed near Crowle on 19th March 1944. Another Halifax, DK133, crashed near Crowle on 6th September 1944. The exact location of the crashes and the remains of the crew members are unrecorded.⁵⁹
- 5.155. The aircraft crash sites noted above are protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and recovery or interference with the sites would require a licence. Reference to military archives and geophysical survey may elucidate the locations of potential remains, and this aspect of the historic environment will require sensitive consideration due to the

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ [1945 Lincolnshire aviation Incident Logs. - BCAR.org.uk](http://1945.LincolnshireaviationIncidentLogs.org.uk)

⁵⁸ Old River Don Windfarm Geophysical Survey, Headland Archaeology (2014)

⁵⁹ [1944 Lincolnshire aviation Incident Logs. \(World War 2\) - BCAR.org.uk](http://1944.LincolnshireaviationIncidentLogs.org.uk)

potential for human remains of relatively recent date.

- 5.156. Two further military aircraft crash sites (PEG206 and PEG207) are present within Order Limits. A Halifax (LK728) crashed adjacent to Moorends on 6th July 1944. The whole crew, composed of Free French Air Force, died in the crash having suffered severe damage during a bombing raid on Mimoyecques. All of the crew's remains were recovered. A Wellington X (MF556) crashed adjacent to Moorends on 6 July 1945. Neither of the pilots on board was injured.⁶⁰
- 5.157. A third military aircraft crash is also recorded in the vicinity of Thorne, its exact location is not recorded. This crash occurred on 19 September 1940 and involved a Magister (T9676) training aircraft. The pilot's remains were recovered.⁶¹
- 5.158. The geophysical survey undertaken as part of this project has included the three known aircraft crash sites within the Order Limits and has not identified the presence of any visible

remains of either an impact crater or metallic debris.⁶²

- 5.159. An undated rectangular enclosure (PEG208) is visible on the LiDAR data. The feature is not mapped on any of the historic cartographic sources consulted and measures c. 100m east-west by 80m north-south.
- 5.160. An undated subcircular feature (PEG212) of uncertain origin, which measures c. 26m in diameter, has been identified by the geophysical survey⁶³ within the Order Limits, to the north-east of Medge Hall. Nearby, a series of undated linear anomalies (PEG213), probable enclosure ditches, have also been recorded.
- 5.161. An undated, possible sub-rectangular enclosure (PEG214) was identified within the Order Limits adjacent to the North Idle Drain. The feature measures c. 45m east-west.
- 5.162. The corner of an undated probable rectilinear enclosure (PEG216) has been identified within the Order Limits, to the south of High Levels Bank, by the geophysical survey.⁶⁴ The

⁶⁰ <https://www.yorkshire-aircraft.co.uk/aircraft/yorkshire/yorkshire.html>

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Magnitude Surveys (2024) Geophysical Survey Report of Tween Bridge,

Thorne, Doncaster South Yorkshire to Crowle, North Lincolnshire (MSSE1548)

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

identified arms of the enclosure measure 65m and 40m in length, respectively.

- 5.163. The geophysical survey has also identified a number of linear and curvilinear ditches (PEG226–PEG228; PEG234–PEG244, PEG247), two possible ponds (PEG229; PEG245), two possible rectilinear enclosures (PEG230; PEG248), two possible sub-circular enclosures (PEG232; PEG233), a section of peat railway (PEG231) and the buried remains of Crow Tree Cottage (PEG246) within the Order Limits.

Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance

- 5.164. There is moderate potential for surface finds dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age to be found within the Order Limits, as there have been a number of finds of material dating to these periods within the Order Limits. There is low potential for further evidence of Bronze Age forest clearance or trackways to be identified as it is likely that such remains lie at a greater depth than the works required to construct the solar farm, and the likely levels of disturbance to such remains through industrial peat extraction in the 20th century diminish the chances of their having survived.

- 5.165. There is moderate potential for Romano–British period archaeological remains to be identified within the Order Limits. The settlement, at Sandtoft, the enclosures to the west of Crowle, the enclosures to the east of Belton Grange, the cropmarks near Grove House Farm and the geophysical anomalies near Jaques Bank are likely indicators of wider, as yet unrecorded activity within the Order Limits and Study Area.

- 5.166. There is low potential for any significant Medieval or post-medieval archaeological remains to be identified within the Order Limits. The post-medieval remains recorded within the Order Limits include the remains of barns, cottages, farmsteads and a duck-decoy.

- 5.167. There is low potential for significant archaeological remains dating to the Modern period to be identified within the Order Limits. However, the possibility of remains relating to the Lancaster bomber that crashed to the west of Crowle and the risk of UXO to the north of Sandtoft (the location of the bomb store associated with RAF Sandtoft and an earlier bombing decoy) has been identified and these have the potential to be significant and sensitive. The geophysical survey of the Order Limits has failed to identify any anomalies that appear to represent crashed military aircraft.

- 5.168. There is moderate potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits to be identified within the Order Limits that can develop our understanding of the changes to the landscape through time.
- 5.169. There is potential for groundworks associated with the construction of the solar farm to adversely affect any underlying archaeological deposits. There is also potential for footings for the solar arrays to impact any buried archaeological remains. The scale of effect will

be dependent upon the exact nature of the construction at any given location.

- 5.170. The potential effects on the LC14 area are limited to the introduction of solar arrays in the area adjacent to Belton Grange which despite being within the policy area is largely separate from the land to the east as a result of dense tree cover.

6. Setting Assessment

- 6.1. The purpose of this section is to set out a description of the significance of the identified heritage assets, identify and describe the setting of the assets and identify the contribution made to the significance of the asset by the setting. This will also include a description of if the land within the Order Limits forms part of the setting and if so, to what extent this contributes to the significance of the asset.
- 6.2. The setting assessment has been carried out using methodology set out in the Historic England guidance *GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* which advocates a stepped approach:
- Step 1 – identify which heritage assets might be affected by a proposed development;
 - Step 2 – Assess the degree to which these settings and views make contributions to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - Step 3 – Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- Step 4 – Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
 - Step 5 – Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 6.3. Development proposals may adversely impact heritage assets where they remove a feature that contributes to the significance of a heritage asset or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset’s setting that contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.
- 6.4. Within this baseline, steps 1, 2 and 3 are carried out, with consideration of steps 4–5 carried out within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** of the ES. There is some level of assessment carried out within this baseline to allow **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** of the ES to be a succinct and focussed document which concentrates on only those assets which have either been specifically highlighted

through consultation and those which have the potential to experience and effect, potentially a significant effect, from the Proposed Development.

- 6.5. Consideration was made as to whether any of the heritage assets present within 1km of the Order Limits where the screened ZTV did not cover and the full extent of the screened ZTV include the scheme as part of their setting, and therefore may potentially be affected by the proposed development.

Step 1

- 6.6. The designated assets located within the ZTV comprised:
- 1 Scheduled Monument;
 - 1 Grade I Listed Building;
 - 32 Grade II Listed Buildings;
 - 1 Conservation Area.
- 6.7. Each one of these assets has been considered as part of Step 1 of the Historic England guidance. A number of assets have been excluded as part of Step 1, and not taken forward into Step 2 as the guidance advocates.

These assets have been through a process of desk-based assessment and sieving, using a combination of research, site visit and professional judgement to exclude those assets which have no potential to have their significance harmed or changed in any way through the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

- 6.8. Designated assets within the screened ZTV or within 1km of the Order Limits that have been excluded on the basis of there being no potential for change to the significance of the assets through changes to setting comprise the following:
- Peel Hill Motte and Bailey Castle (Scheduled, 1013451)
 - Maw's Mill (Listed Building Grade II, 1083243)
 - Sand Hall Lodge Cottage (Listed Building Grade II, 1083264)
 - South View Farmhouse (Listed Building Grade II, 1083291)
 - Syphon carrying North Idle Drain (Listed Building Grade II, 1083296)



- Cartshed Range at Sandtoft Grange (Listed Building Grade II, 1083297)
- Farm buildings at Grove Farm (Listed Building Grade II, 1083298)
- Curlews Farmhouse (Listed Building Grade II, 1083299)
- Pair of Farm Cottages at Sandtoft Grange Farm (Listed Building Grade II, 1084376)
- Elmtree House (Listed Building Grade II, 1151618)
- Bawtry Road Farmhouse (Listed Building Grade II, 1286647)
- Barn 10m to rear of Elmtree House (Listed Building Grade II, 1286682)
- Barn and Horse Mill at Sandtoft Grange Farm (Listed Building Grade II, 1338864)
- Coach House/Stables at Sandtoft Hall (Listed Building Grade II, 1338872)
- Sandtoft Hall (Listed Building Grade II, 1346669)
- Barns, Stables and adjoining Ranges at Sandtoft Grange Farm (Listed Building Grade II, 1346670)
- Pyramid Monument north of Tetley Hall (Listed Building Grade II, 1346696)
- Barn/Cartshed/Stable Range at Selby Farm (Listed Building Grade II, 1346723)
- Farm buildings at South View Farm (Listed Building Grade II, 1347907)
- Gravestones and Graveyard Wall north of Tetley Hall (Listed Building Grade II, 1356163)
- Hirst Priory (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1083287)
- Bridge on Former Crowle Belton Road over North Engine Drain (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1084315)
- Bridge on Former Crowle Belton Road over Hatfield Waste Drain (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1346671)
- Church of St John the Baptist (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1083016)

- Sluice at Outfall of Warping Drain into the River Trent (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1076974)
- Grove House (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1346691)
- Church of St Oswald (Listed Building Grade I, NHLE 1083258)
- The Old Hall (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1076980)
- Syphon carrying South Level Engine Drain under the River Torne (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1084315)
- Syphon carrying Hatfield Waste Drain below North Level Engine Drain (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1084319)
- Thorne Conservation Area

6.9. These assets have been excluded as they are not intervisible with the Scheme and have no historical or current association with the land in the Order Limits.

6.10. Peel Hill motte and bailey castle is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1013451) located c. 1.3km west of the scheme. The castle consists of a very well-preserved motte c.8m high and over 15m wide at the summit. It is surrounded by a deep, steep-sided ditch but is now enclosed by roads and modern building meaning there are no visible remains of any outer rampart. A bailey is believed to have lain to the south where, according to 17th-century documentary references, important medieval buildings stood. This area is not, however, included in the scheduling as the precise location of these buildings is uncertain.

6.11. According to Leland⁶⁵, a motte tower still stood in the 16th century and was used as a jail " *By the chyrch garth of Thurne is a praty pile or castelet wel dikid, now usid for a prison for offenders in the forestes.*" By 1829, however, when Casson was writing, this had been demolished and only foundations survived. Casson's description of the remains indicates that the castle was a smaller version of the nearby great keep at Conisbrough. Like Conisbrough, Peel Hill motte and bailey castle

⁶⁵ Leland, J., (1907) *The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the years 1535-1543 Parts I-III* London: Bell

was held by the de Warennes and is one of a group of such castles commanding the Don Valley.



Plate 16: View of Peel Hill looking north



Plate 17: View from the top of Peel Hill Motte towards the Order Limits, looking east

- 6.12. Peel Hill has no relationship with the land within the Order Limits either at the present day or historically, it does not lie within the ZTV and is not intervisible with the Scheme.
- 6.13. The majority of the conservation area of Thorne lies to the west of the castle and church and lie on a westward facing slope that is wholly screened from the Order Limits that lie to the east.
- 6.14. Views from the eastern parts of the conservation area effectively screened from the Order Limits by the presence of modern

built-form and substantial hedgerows which screen views eastwards from adjacent to the Church of St Nicholas and even from the top of the Peel Hill Motte (Plate 17) the Conservation Area is no longer within the ZTV following revisions to the Scheme.

Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets

- 6.15. A survey of potential non-designated built heritage assets was undertaken in March 2023 and revised in December 2024. The survey was undertaken in response to consultation responses from LPA Conservation Officers and Historic England that the project should consider the possible implications of the proposed development on non-designated built heritage assets,
- 6.16. The scope of the survey was determined with consideration of the guidance provided by HEAN 7⁶⁶ and by undertaking desk-based research to produce a list of potential non-designated built heritage assets based on identifying apparently pre-1900 buildings or Second World War structures relating to the former RAF Sandtoft that were located within

1km of the Order Limits or the ZTV. Where it was unclear whether the building was a heritage asset it was added to the list. The assets were inspected during a site visit to sense check the list and consider whether buildings were appropriate to be considered as non-designated heritage assets and to identify whether there was potential for effects to occur to their significance as a result of the Scheme. Non-designated built heritage assets within the ZTV are shown on Figure 4 in **Appendix 2** of this document.

- 6.17. The non-designated buildings surveyed are discussed in Appendices 8 and 9. Where non-designated buildings were found to not be sensitive to the Scheme due to a lack of intervisibility or no association at the present time or historically with the land within the Order Limits they were not taken forward for further assessment. The following non-designated buildings have been taken forwards for setting assessment:

- 6 Marsh Road (PEGO24)

⁶⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/heag301-local-heritage-listing/>

- Moors Edge Cottage (PEG029)
- Belton Grange (PEG033)
- Long Barn (PEG036)
- The Grove (PEG037)
- Crow Tree Hall (PEG062)
- Dales Mount Farm (PEG064)
- Stoupersgate Farm (PEG065)
- Tudworth Green Farm (PEG072)
- Drain House Farm (PEG076)
- Levels Farm (PEG078)
- Old Laith House (PEG079)
- Black Bull Inn (PEG080)
- Canal Bridge, Moor Road (PEG086)
- Nunmoor Cottage (PEG087)
- Moor Farm (PEG088)
- Meaburns (PEG090)
- Beckendale Farm (PEG091)

- The Willows (PEG093)

6.18. An important element to consider when assessing effects to the significance of heritage assets through changes to setting is the fact that the Scheme is temporary in its lifespan. Paragraphs 2.10.151 and 2.10.160 of NPS EN-3 sets this out in terms of the requirement for the Secretary of State to take into account:

'The Secretary of State should consider the period of time the applicant is seeking to operate the generating station, as well as the extent to which the site will return to its original state, when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual effects and potential effects on the settings of heritage assets and nationally designated landscapes. ...

Solar farms are generally consented on the basis that they will be time-limited in operation. The Secretary of State should therefore consider the length of time for which consent is sought when considering the impacts of any indirect effect on the historic environment, such as effects on the setting of designated heritage assets.'

6.19. Historic England note in *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice*

Advice in Planning Note 3 that the permanence of any development should be considered in terms of its anticipated lifetime/temporariness; recurrence and reversibility.

Step 2

6.20. Designated assets in the vicinity within the ZTV identified for further assessment on the basis of potential settings impacts comprise:

- Dirtness Cottage (Listed Building Grade II, 1083285)
- Sandhill Farmhouse (Listed Building Grade II, 1151565)
- Grove House Farmhouse (Listed Building Grade II, 1192943)
- Dirtness Pumping Station (Listed Building Grade II, 1083284)
- The Old Rectory (Listed Building Grade II, NHLE 1083259)

6.21. Non-designated assets in the vicinity identified for further assessment on the basis of potential setting impacts comprise:

- 6 Marsh Road (PEG024)

- Moors Edge Cottage (PEG029)
- Belton Grange (PEG033)
- Long Barn (PEG036)
- The Grove (PEG037)
- Crow Tree Hall (PEG062)
- Dales Mount Farm (PEG064)
- Stoupersgate Farm (PEG065)
- Drain House Farm (PEG076)
- Levels Farm (PEG078)
- Old Laith House (PEG079)
- Black Bull Inn (PEG080)
- Nunmoor Cottage (PEG087)
- Moor Farm (PEG088)
- Meaburns (PEG090)
- Beckendale Farm (PEG091)
- The Willows (PEG093)

Sandhill Farmhouse

Description

- 6.22. Sandhill Farmhouse was added to the National List at Grade II on 29th September 1987 (NHLE 1151565). The List Entry describes the building as follows:

'Farmhouse (unoccupied at time of resurvey). c1800. Red brick in English garden wall bond (cement rendered apart from front); C20 cement-tiled roof. 2 storeys and attic, 4 windows to 1st floor. Central panelled door and overlight beneath segmental arch flanked by tall C20 casements in original openings with stone sills and segmental brick arches (now painted as wedge lintels). 1st floor: similar windows, no window above door. Dentilled eaves; shaped kneelers and weathered gable copings; brick end stacks. Attic doorways to each return.'

- 6.23. A full copy of the List Entry is included at ***Appendix 7***.



Plate 18: View of Sandhill Farmhouse⁶⁷

- 6.24. The farmhouse is located on level ground within a garden surrounded by agricultural land. The western boundary of the garden is defined by a mature hedge. A tree clump lies immediately to the north of the house and the southern and eastern boundaries of the garden are defined by very sparse, remnant hedgerows with substantial gaps. A barn lies to the east of the farmhouse which restricts views from the house in this direction.

⁶⁷ Images of England ref: IOE01/16759/17



Plate 19: View of Sandhill Farmhouse from edge of scheme adjacent to A18 with windfarm in the distance

Setting and surrounds

- 6.25. The farmhouse is located within a rectangular garden and lies at the same elevation as the surrounding landscape. The farmhouse has been positioned to ensure the southern, principal, elevation faces towards the A18 road from which the farm is accessed.
- 6.26. The land surrounding the farmhouse remains in agricultural use.
- 6.27. To the north the Tween Bridge Wind Farm is visible in wider views from the A18. As such, this

asset is already set within a landscape which is influenced by energy generation.

Association with the Site

- 6.28. The farmhouse does not have any association with the Order Limits beyond being intervisible. No historical association between the asset and the land within the Order Limits has been identified. The 1840 Thorne Tithe Map indicates that the farmhouse and some neighbouring land was owned and occupied by Richard Coulman. None of the Coulman land formed part of the land-take for the Scheme.

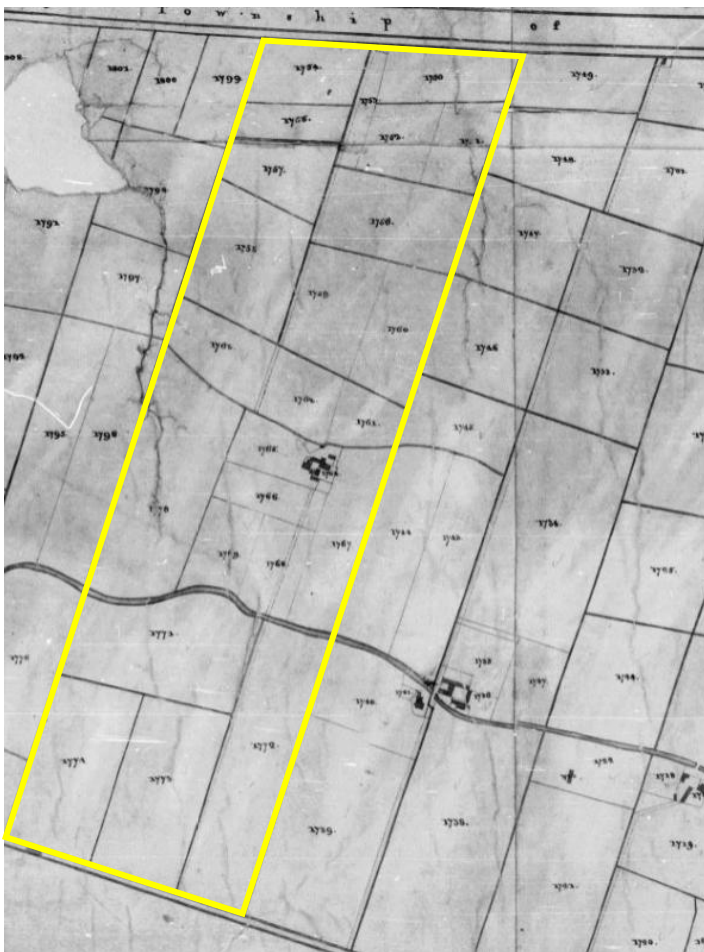


Plate 20: Extract from 1840 Thorne Tithe Map showing extent of Sandhill Farm landholdings

Heritage Significance

- 6.29. The Grade II Listing of the building highlights it is a heritage asset of less than the highest significance as defined by and NPS (EN-1).⁶⁸
- 6.30. The heritage significance of Sandhill Farmhouse is principally embodied in its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as an early 19th-century farmhouse. The farmhouse also derives some significance from its historic interest which can inform our understanding of farmhouses as the centre of post-medieval agricultural operations, performing both residential and farm-office functions.
- 6.31. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "*setting*") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

⁶⁸ NPPF (2024), para. 213; NPS (EN-1), para.5.9.4

- Garden plot within which the building was historically located and from which the architectural interest can be appreciated;
- Immediate surrounding agricultural landscape limited to those areas of historic association which provide a key link or association and form the content of key views which make meaningful contribution to the understanding of the architectural interest of this asset;
- The route of the A18 which the asset was deliberately located adjacent to, to provide good transport links.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.32. Views from the principal elevation of the farmhouse face south and look along the driveway which connects the farmhouse to the A18 road. Long distance views in this direction incorporate agricultural land, presently in arable cultivation, and include parts of the Order Limits.

Summary of Effects

- 6.33. There is the potential for the Scheme to affect the rural character of the land south of the A18 thereby altering views from the principal

elevation. This diminution of the rural setting has the potential to cause an adverse effect/cause some harm to the significance of the asset. This asset is considered further within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** of the ES.

Dirtiness Cottage

Description

- 6.34. Dirtiness Cottage was added to the National List at Grade II on 10th September 1987 (NHLE 1083285). The List Entry describes the building as follows:

'Former gate lodge. Mid C19 for John Brunyee of Sand Hall. Brown brick with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof. Polygonal on plan, with canted south end. Entrance to south-east has later C19 open porch with slender fluted cast-iron columns carrying flat sandstone hood; C20 door beneath timber lintel. 4 sides have 3-light windows with pointed lights, small panes and central hinged casements in painted chamfered ashlar reveals. Deep eaves. Crested ridge tiles. Hipped roof, central octagonal stack. Formerly the south gate lodge to Sand Hall.'

- 6.35. A full copy of the List Entry is included at **Appendix 7.**



Plate 21: View of Dirtness Cottage

Setting and surrounds

- 6.36. The cottage lies in a secluded location adjacent to the former south drive to, the now demolished, Sand Hall. A contemporary bridge, which forms part of the drive also survives. To the north the cottage has been extended. To the west of the cottage a modern house has been erected. To the south the cottage is bounded by the new river Idle and a deciduous hedge.



Plate 22: View of bridge adjacent to Dirtness Cottage

Association with the Site

- 6.37. There is no recorded historical or modern association between the land within the Order Limits and Dirtness Cottage. The cottage was historically associated with Sand Hall which lay to the north and no relationship to the land to the south, including parts of the Order Limits has been identified.

Heritage Significance

- 6.38. The Grade II Listing of the building highlights it is a heritage asset of less than the highest significance as defined by NPPF paragraph 213 and NPS (EN-1).⁶⁹
- 6.39. The heritage significance of Dirtness Cottage is principally physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a mid 19th-century gate lodge. It also derives some significance from its historical interest due to its connection to the locally prominent Brunyee family.
- 6.40. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "*setting*") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- Relationship with the former driveway;
 - Group value with adjacent bridge;

- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.41. Views from the principal elevation of the cottage face south-east and look along the former driveway which led to Sand Hall. Views from the cottage to the south and south-west are screened by the interceding hedgerow which completely blocks views, including of parts of the scheme, when it is in leaf. During the winter, the loss of foliage means that the asset and parts of the Order Limits are intervisible, albeit somewhat filtered by the denuded hedge.

⁶⁹ NPPF (2024), para. 213; NPS (EN-1), para.5.9.4



Plate 23: View of the Order Limits from the road adjacent to the south of Dirtness Cottage

Summary of Effects

- 6.42. There is the potential for the Scheme to affect the rural character of the land south of High Levels Bank thereby altering views from the principal elevation. This diminution of the rural setting has the potential to cause an adverse effect/cause some harm to the significance of the asset. This asset is considered further within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** of the ES.

Grove House Farmhouse

Description

- 6.43. Grove House Farmhouse was added to the National List at Grade II on 29th September 1987 (NHLE 1192943). The List Entry describes the building as follows:

'Grove House Farmhouse II Farmhouse. Of C18 origin, altered C19. Cement-rendered brick, pantile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 3 windows to 1st floor; continuous outshut to rear and 1-storey, 2-window addition set back on left. Central C20 part-glazed door and 3-pane overlight in wooden doorcase flanked by tripartite sashes with projecting stone sills. 1st floor: three 4-pane sashes with projecting sills. Cogged eaves. Shaped kneelers and gable copings (those on left renewed). External end stacks with offsets beneath the verge and large, plain shafts. Addition on left has casements of 3 and 1 lights.'

- 6.44. A full copy of the List Entry is included at **Appendix 7**.



Plate 24: View from Order Limits, south of A18, looking north-west towards Grove House Farmhouse

Setting and surrounds

- 6.45. The farmhouse is located to the north of the A18, High Banks. The farmhouse lies at the south-western corner of a complex of agricultural buildings. Two barns to the north and north-east of the house are of post-medieval date and have pantile roofs. The remaining agricultural buildings are modern sheds which block views from the rear (northern) and eastern elevations of the house. Views from the western gable of the asset are limited but overlook neighbouring agricultural land. Views from the southern (principal) elevation of the house look along the driveway towards the A18 and also over farmland to the

south-east which includes part of the Order Limits.

- 6.46. Trees to the east and north of the asset further block views in these directions.

Association with the Site

- 6.47. Parts of the Order Limits to the north and east of the asset include land that has been farmed from Grove House Farmhouse for a prolonged period. The house and lands were recorded in the Thorne tithe apportionment of 1840 as being owned and occupied by George Kitching.
- 6.48. The Hatfield tithe apportionment of 1841 indicates that George Kitching also occupied some fields to the south of the A18 that were owned by Thomas Standerling. These lands also include parts of the Order Limits.

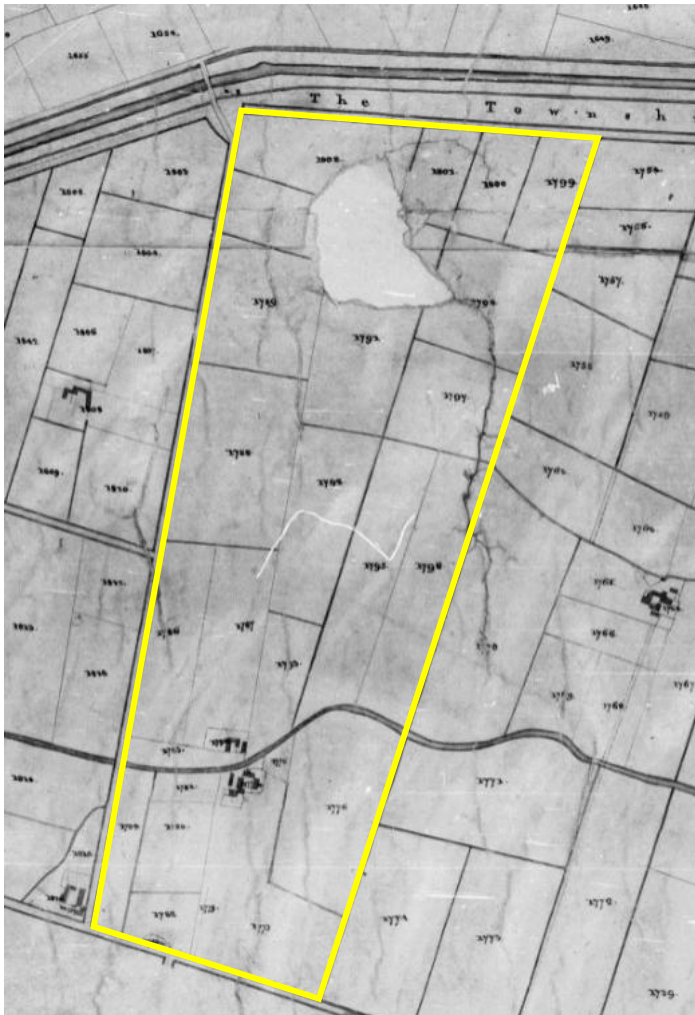


Plate 25: Extract of the Thorne Tithe Map showing Grove House Farm's landholding



Plate 26: Extract of the Hatfield Tithe Map showing landholdings of Grove House Farm

Heritage Significance

- 6.49. The Grade II Listing of the building highlights it is a heritage asset of less than the highest significance as defined by NPPF paragraph 213 and NPS (EN-1).⁷⁰

⁷⁰ NPPF (2024), para. 213; NPS (EN-1), para.5.9.4

6.50. The heritage significance of Grove House Farmhouse is principally embodied physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as an 18th- and 19th-century farmhouse. The farmhouse also derives some significance from its historic interest which can inform our understanding of farmhouses as the centre of post-medieval agricultural operations, performing both residential and farm-office functions.

6.51. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "setting") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the association with the post-medieval barns which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make

a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

6.52. Views from the farmhouse are restricted by interceding buildings to the north and east. As such, there is no intervisibility with the portions of the Order Limits which lie in these directions. There is intervisibility between the part of the Order Limits which lies to the south-east of the asset and the principal elevation of the farmhouse.

6.53. The gable end and rear elevation are partially visible from the part of the Order Limits that lie to the north-west of the farmhouse. However, there are no windows that overlook this part of the Order Limits.

Summary of Effects

6.54. There is the potential for the Scheme to affect the rural character of the land south of the A18 thereby altering views when looking south-east from the principal elevation. This diminution of the rural setting has the potential to cause an adverse effect/cause some harm to the significance of the asset. This asset is considered further within **Chapter 8 Cultural**

Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2] of the ES.

Dirtness Pumping Station

Description

- 6.55. Dirtness Pumping Station was added to the National List at Grade II on 10th September 1987 (NHLE 1083284). The List Entry describes the building as follows:

'Drainage pumping station. 1867. Red brick in English bond, with polychrome brick and ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof. Sandstone ashlar culvert and revetments to bank. Rectangular on plan with engine house flanked by ranges to north and south, the latter (present pump room) standing over the culvert carrying the Boating Dike / North Engine Drain. Tall single-storey engine house flanked by lower single-storey ranges.'

- 6.56. A full copy of the List Entry is included at **Appendix 7.**



Plate 27: View of Dirtness Pumping Station looking north-east

Setting and surrounds

- 6.57. The pumping station straddles the Boating Dike and North Engine Drain adjacent to the north of the road between Dirtness and Belton. To the north and east of the asset there are substantial tree planting belts and hedges.
- 6.58. To the south of the asset there are arable agricultural fields.

Association with the Site

- 6.59. Parts of the Order Limits are intervisible with the pumping station. There is a functional

relationship between the pumping station and the fields within the Order Limits to the south as the pumps were established to retain the land as dry enough for agricultural use.

Heritage Significance

- 6.60. The Grade II Listing of the building highlights it is a heritage asset of less than the highest significance as defined by NPPF paragraph 213 and NPS (EN-1).⁷¹
- 6.61. The heritage significance of Dirtness Pumping Station is principally embodied in its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a 19th-century pumping station. The original steam engine was removed and replaced by electrical units during the 20th-century.
- 6.62. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "*setting*") which

are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The Boating Dike and North Engine Drain which are pumped by the station;
- The agricultural land, including parts of the Order Limits, that kept dry by the pumping station

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.63. The southern and western elevations of the pumping station and the Order Limits are intervisible. However, all of the former openings on the southern elevation have been boarded up meaning there is no visibility of the Order Limits from within the building in that direction. However, there would be visibility of the Order Limits from users of the building when exiting via the main door in the southern elevation, this view contributes, in a very limited way, to the significance of the asset as it shows land drained by the pumping station.

⁷¹ NPPF (2024), para. 213; NPS (EN-1), para.5.9.4



Plate 28: View of Order Limits from immediately adjacent to Dirtness Pumping Station looking south

Summary of Effects

- 6.64. The Order Limits and pumping station are in close proximity and intervisible. There is the potential for the Scheme to affect the rural character of the land south of the A18 thereby altering views when exiting the building. The proposed introduction of solar arrays will also temporarily remove the land within the Order Limits from agricultural use, the reason for which the pumping station was originally constructed. This diminution of the agricultural setting has the potential to cause an adverse effect/cause some harm to the significance of

the asset. This asset is considered further within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** of the ES.

The Old Rectory

Description

- 6.65. The Old Rectory was added to the National List at Grade II on 10th September 1987 (NHLE 1083259). The List Entry describes the building as follows:

'Rectory, now house. 1840 by Samuel Marshall of Hull, later alterations to roof. Grey brick in Flemish bond, stuccoed to basement. Welsh slate roof. Square on plan, double depth, with 2-room, central entrance-hall east front, and 2-room principal south garden front. 2 storeys, 4 bays to east and south fronts.'

- 6.66. A full copy of the List Entry is included at **Appendix 7.**



Plate 29: View of Old Rectory from Main Street

Setting and surrounds

- 6.67. The Old Rectory is situated on the western side of Main Street, Althorpe. To the north lies the core of Althorpe village and to the west lies agricultural land.

Association with the Site

- 6.68. Parts of Land Parcel F of the Order Limits are intervisible with the Old Rectory but beyond

this there is no recorded relationship between the asset or the land within the Order Limits.

Heritage Significance

- 6.69. The Grade II Listing of the building highlights it is a heritage asset of less than the highest significance as defined by NPPF paragraph 213 and NPS (EN-1).⁷²
- 6.70. The heritage significance of the Old Rectory is principally embodied in its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a 19th-century rectory.
- 6.71. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "*setting*") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The Church of St Oswald
- The settlement of Althorpe

⁷² NPPF (2024), para. 213; NPS (EN-1), para.5.9.4

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.72. There is intervisibility between a single first storey window in the western, rear elevation of the Old Rectory and parts of Land Parcel F.



Plate 30: View of western elevation of Old Rectory



Plate 31: View from rear of Old Rectory towards Land Parcel F, with wind turbines

Summary of Effects

- 6.73. No effect as no area of the scheme will be visible from this asset.

Non-designated assets

6 Marsh Road (PEGO24)

Description

- 6.74. 6 Marsh Road is a non-designated 19th-century cottage with walls covered in rough cast and end stacks. The roof and windows have been replaced in the late 20th century. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 32: View of 6 Marsh Road looking west

Setting and surrounds

- 6.75. The cottage is situated on the northern side of Marsh Road. It faces a yard to the east and a semi-detached pair of modern houses has been constructed to the west. The cottage lies on the western fringe of Crowle with agricultural land lying in close proximity to the west.

Association with the Site

- 6.76. There is no recorded association between 6 Marsh Road and the land within the Order Limits either at the present time or historically beyond the relatively close proximity and limited intervisibility.

Heritage Significance

- 6.77. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance primarily from its physical fabric which demonstrates its architectural interest as a mid-19th century cottage.

6.78. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "setting") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- Immediate surroundings which provide the best location from which to appreciate the architectural interest;
- Location on the fringe of Crowle;

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

6.79. Views from the western elevation of the house are restricted to two windows. The ground floor window has limited views as it is screened by a hedgerow. Views from the window on the first floor will encompass the fields to the west of Crowle and will distantly include parts of the Order Limits.

6.80. The principal elevation of the cottage faces east, looking towards Crowle and away from the Order Limits.



Plate 33: View of 6 Marsh Road looking east

Summary of Effects

6.81. The land within the Scheme is not considered to contribute to the significance of the asset through setting. The land within the Order Limits has no historical ties to the cottage and is not functionally related. The Order Limits are only partially intervisible in distant views from a single window.

6.82. The cottage will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a

view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the proposed development would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Moors Edge Cottage (PEG029)

Description

- 6.83. Moors Edge Cottage is a non-designated group of 19th-century red-brick buildings that were historically part of a Peat Works but are now houses. The buildings have been extensively repaired and extended in the later 20th century. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 34: View of Moors Edge Cottage looking north. Note the wind turbine behind the building

Setting and surrounds

- 6.84. The principal elevations of the houses face south, towards the railway line and canal. Moors Edge Cottage is accessible via a road which uses the bridge and rail crossing at Medge Hall. The asset is surrounded by agricultural land although the presence of high voltage pylons and wind turbines diminishes the rural character of the area to a limited extent.
- 6.85. Historically the peat works were connected to the turbarry moors with tramways and to the railway line with a spur that allowed the

transport of the peat once it had been cut. A series of sheds, including a railway goods shed, means that the character of the asset was previously of an industrial nature. The conversion of the former peat works to dwellings has necessitated substantial alterations to the character of the buildings and their surrounds.

Association with the Site

- 6.86. There is no recorded association between Moors Edge Cottage and the land within the Order Limits either at the present time or historically beyond the close proximity and intervisibility.

Heritage Significance

- 6.87. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a mid-19th- century former peat works.
- 6.88. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the

significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "setting") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- Proximity to the turf moors;
- Relationship with the railway;

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.89. The Order Limits lie to the east and south-east of the asset with limited intervisibility between the section of the Scheme to the south-east and the asset. The Order Limits are widely visible on the approach to the asset along the access road from Medge Hall.



Plate 35: View of Scheme adjacent to Moors Edge Cottage looking east

Summary of Effects

- 6.90. The land within the Scheme is not considered to contribute to the significance of the asset through setting. The land within the Order Limits has no historical ties to the cottage and is not functionally related.
- 6.91. The cottage will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such,

the proposed development would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Belton Grange (PEG033)

Description

- 6.92. Belton Grange is a non-designated early 19th-century farmstead built of red brick with a pantile roof and associated farm buildings. There are also extensive modern agricultural sheds at the farm. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 36: View of Belton Grange looking south

Setting and surrounds

- 6.93. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces north towards the lane that connects Dirtness with the A161. The farm lies surrounded by arable farmland and to the east is the wooded western extent of the parkland surrounding Hirst Priory.

Association with the Site

- 6.94. Belton Grange and the surrounding farmland that forms its setting lie within the Scheme boundary.
- 6.95. The farm is located on former common land that was enclosed in 1812 and is recorded on mapping from 1823 indicating a narrow window in which it was constructed. As the land was formerly common, the extent of the land holdings associated with the farm are not clearly defined. However, it seems likely that the farm held the former common lands which it is surrounded by and which encompasses parts of the Order Limits.

Heritage Significance

- 6.96. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced

judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as an early-19th century farm complex.

- 6.97. The setting of the asset also contributes to its significance, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the association with the post-medieval barns which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
 - The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset. Secluded location, set back from High Levels Bank and surrounded by its agricultural holdings with screen planting.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.98. The asset is surrounded by the Order Limits on all sides. However, the asset is largely screened by mature hedgerows and farm-buildings which screen views to the west, south and east entirely. Views to the north are largely screened but views along the driveway are intervisible with parts of the Order Limits which lie adjacent to it on the west and east.

Summary of Effects

- 6.99. There is the potential for the proposed development to affect the rural character of the land south of High Levels Bank thereby altering views when looking north along the driveway from the farmhouse. This diminution of the rural setting has the potential to cause an adverse effect/cause some harm to the significance of the asset. This asset is considered further within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** of the ES.

Long Barn (PEG036)

Description

- 6.100. Long Barn is a non-designated asset that dates to the 18th-century and has been converted to a house. The former barn is built of red brown

brick with a pantile roof and stone coped gables. The former farmhouse and further elements of the farm complex with which the asset was associated have been demolished or altered and lie to the east. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 37: View of Long Barn looking east

Setting and surrounds

- 6.101. The principal elevation of the asset faces west towards the junction of High Levels Bank and the A18. The asset is visible from the A18 and High Levels Bank with access from the property through gates to the south.

Association with the Site

- 6.102. The land within the Order Limits has never had a recorded functional relationship with the asset and is only visible in the distance from the first floor.

Heritage Significance

- 6.103. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as an 18th-century barn.
- 6.104. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal element of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which is considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make

a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.105. Views west from the asset are screened by trees and hedges meaning that the Order Limits are not intervisible from the asset at ground level. There will be views from first floor windows that include limited parts of the Order Limits in the distance.
- 6.106. The Order Limits are not considered to contribute to the heritage significance of Long Barn through its setting. The land within the Order Limits does not appear to have had a functional relationship to the asset and is only visible in the distance from the first floor.



Plate 38: View west from Long Barn looking towards Order Limits

Summary of Effects

- 6.107. The land within the Order Limits does not appear to have had a functional relationship to the asset.
- 6.108. The barn will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the proposed development would cause no

harm to significance and is not considered further.

The Grove (PEG037)

Description

- 6.109. The Grove is a non-designated early-19th century farmhouse built of brick with a pantile roof. The house has been extensively extended during the 20th century. It is located on land that was formerly common land and was enclosed pursuant to the 1812 Belton Enclosure Act. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** in this document.



Plate 39: View of the Grove looking south-west

Setting and surrounds

- 6.110. The principal elevation of the asset faces north, away from the Order Limits and the house is accessed from High Levels Bank. To the east the asset is largely screened from the Order Limits by a planting belt. However, the trees within the planting belt are deciduous and this means that during the winter there are filtered views to the east (towards the Order Limits) from the eastern façade of the asset.

Association with the Site

- 6.111. The land within the Order Limits does not appear to have had a functional relationship to the asset and is only visible when looking east during the winter, when the foliage on the deciduous hedge is not providing screening.

Heritage Significance

- 6.112. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as an early-19th century farm complex.

- 6.113. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The garden plot within which the asset is situated which provide the best location to experience the architectural interest of the asset;
- Approaches along High Levels Bank from which the asset can be seen;
- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.114. The Order Limits are screened from the asset during the summer and visible through screen planting during the winter from the eastern façade.

6.115. The land within the Order Limits is not considered to contribute to the heritage significance of the Grove as part of its setting. The land within the Order Limits does not appear to have had a functional relationship to the asset and is only visible in heavily filtered views from the eastern façade in the winter.



Plate 40: View of the Grove looking west

Summary of Effects

6.116. The land within the Order Limits is not considered to contribute to the heritage significance of the Grove as part of its setting. The land within the Order Limits does not appear to have had a functional relationship to

the asset and is only visible in heavily filtered views in the winter.

6.117. The Grove will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the proposed development would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Crow Tree Hall (PEG062)

Description

6.118. Crow Tree Hall is a non-designated mid-19th-century farmhouse with a late 18th- or early 19th-century barn to the north-west. The house is built of red brick with a slate roof whilst the barn is built of red brick with a cement asbestos roof. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 41: View of Crow Tree Hall looking east

Setting and surrounds

- 6.119. The principal elevation faces north and the farmhouse is accessed from Crow Tree Bank which passes to the west of the asset. To the east the property is bounded by a mature hedge and dispersed tree planting, with agricultural land, which forms part of the Order Limits, lying to the immediate east.

Association with the Site

- 6.120. The land within the Order Limits does not appear to have had a functional relationship to the asset beyond their proximity.

Heritage Significance

- 6.121. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a mid-19th century farmhouse with an 18th- or 19th-century barn.
- 6.122. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the association with the post-medieval barns which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard. The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful

contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.123. The Order Limits are largely screened from the asset due to the hedgerow although there will be limited views of the Order Limits from the eastern façade.
- 6.124. The land within the Order Limits does not appear to have had a functional relationship to the asset and is only visible from upper storey windows in the eastern façade.

Summary of Effects

- 6.125. The land within the Order Limits does not appear to have had a functional relationship to the asset beyond their proximity and does not contribute to the significance of the asset.
- 6.126. Crow Tree Hall will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the proposed development would cause no

harm to significance and is not considered further.

Dale Mount Farm (PEGO64)

Description

- 6.127. Access to Dale Mount Farm has not been possible. From cartographic sources and aerial photographs it is not possible to state that the farmhouse is definitely a non-designated asset. It may comprise a mid-19th-century building with ranges of 19th- and 20th-century agricultural buildings and sheds to the north-east, although this is currently uncertain. However, in the absence of access permission the farmhouse has been considered as an asset to ensure any potential adverse impacts are identified.
- 6.128. As this assessment is not based on a visual assessment it may change if access is granted and the asset proven to have no heritage value.

Setting and surrounds

- 6.129. The asset is screened on all sides by a substantial hedge and surrounded by agricultural fields that form part of the Order Limits to the west, north and east.

Association with the Site

- 6.130. Elements of the Order Limits form part of the rural setting of the asset and incorporates some of the land that was held as part of the farm in 1841 when the tithe map⁷³ was prepared (Plate 42).

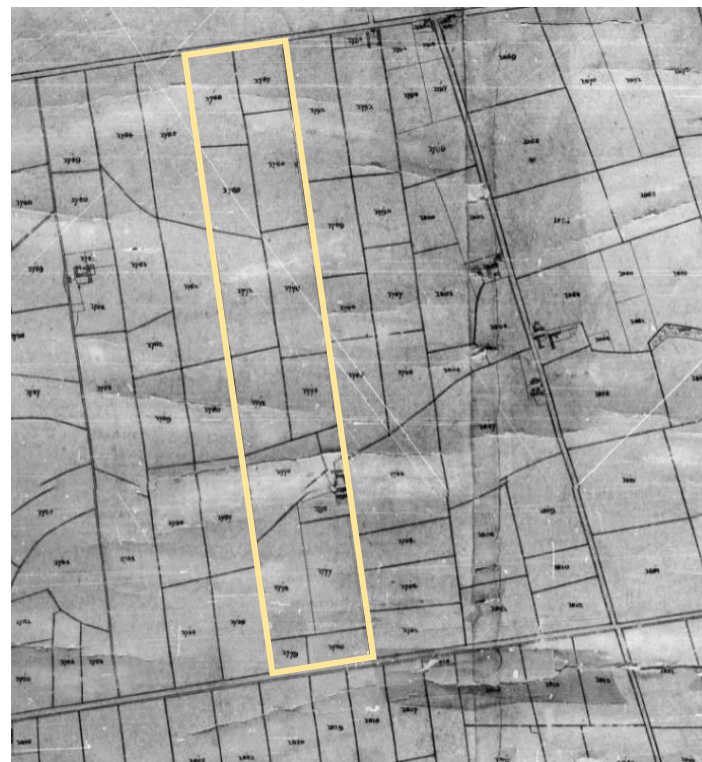


Plate 42: Extract from 1841 Hatfield Tithe showing land associated with Dale Mount Farm

Heritage Significance

- 6.131. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities

⁷³ Hatfield Tithe Map, 1841 (National Archives IR 29/43/196)

as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a mid-19th century farm complex.

6.132. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the association with the post-medieval barns which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

6.133. On the basis of the mature hedgerows that surround the farm it is assumed that there is unlikely to be any intervisibility or co-visibility between the asset and the land within the Order Limits.

Summary of Effects

6.134. There is the potential for the proposed development to affect the rural character of the land south of High Levels Bank thereby altering the functional relationship between the land within the Order Limits and the farmhouse. This diminution of the rural setting has the potential to cause an adverse effect/cause some harm to the significance of the asset. This asset is considered further within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** of the ES.

Stoupersgate Farm (PEGO65)

Description

6.135. Stoupersgate Farm includes a non-designated late-18th- or early-19th-century barn of red brown brick with a pantile roof. The barn is adjoined to the north by the farmhouse, which is of 19th-century date with roughcast walls, end

stacks and a modern tile roof. A further range of 19th-century farm buildings lies to the east of the house. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 43: View of Stoupersgate Farm, looking east

Setting and surrounds

- 6.136. The farm lies on the southern side of Low Levels Bank, it is surrounded by farmland with the farm complex bounded by low hedges. A modern bungalow, surrounded by substantial hedges, lies to the north of the access drive to Stoupersgate Farm and another modern bungalow sits to the west of the farmhouse.

Association with the Site

- 6.137. There is no historical association between the land within the Order Limits and the asset. In 1841, the Hatfield tithe map indicates that the land farmed lay to the west, south and east of the farmhouse and did not include any of the land within the Scheme boundary (Plate 44).



Plate 44: Extract from 1841 Hatfield Tithe showing land associated with Stoupersgate Farm

Heritage Significance

- 6.138. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a late-18th- or early-19th-century farm complex.
- 6.139. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the association with the post-medieval barns which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
 - The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or

forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.140. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces west. Elements of the Order Limits lie immediately to the north and east. There is no intervisibility from the farmhouse to the east as there are no windows on this elevation. There is limited intervisibility between the asset and the part of the Order Limits that lies to the north although this is filtered through patchy tree cover.



Plate 45: View of scheme from Stoupersgate Farm, looking north-east

Summary of effects

- 6.141. There is no historical association between the farm and the Order Limits, although they will be intervisible. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the Scheme would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Drain House Farm (PEGO76)

Description

- 6.142. Access to Drain House Farm has not been possible. From cartographic sources and aerial photographs it is possible to state that the farmhouse appears to be a post-medieval rectangular building with an L-shaped set of farm buildings to the north-east.
- 6.143. Without access it is not possible to state that the farm is categorically a non-designated heritage asset. However, in the absence of access permission the farmhouse has been considered as an asset to ensure any potential adverse impacts are identified.

- 6.144. As this assessment is not based on a visual assessment it may change if access is granted and the asset proven to have no heritage value.

Setting and surrounds

- 6.145. The building is set back from the road with its principal elevation facing north along the drive which connects to the A18, High Levels Bank. To the north views are restricted by tree cover and an interceding row of modern labourers' cottages. To the west the garden of the farmhouse is bounded by a substantial hedge and to the east there is a sparse hedge which will provide intermittent screening.

Association with the Site

- 6.146. Parts of the Order Limits lie adjacent to the garden boundary of Dale House Farm on the north, east, south and west.
- 6.147. Historically the farm had an associated parcel of land that encompassed fields to the north, south and east in 1841, when it is recorded on the Hatfield tithe map. The existing hedge to the west of the farmhouse is on the line of the historical boundary. The construction of the M180 has severed the relationship of the farmhouse with the southernmost elements of its historic landholding. The motorway and

southern elevation of the farmhouse are intervisible.



Plate 46: Extract from 1841 Hatfield Tithe showing land associated with Drain House Farm

Heritage Significance

6.148. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a post-medieval farm complex.

6.149. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the association with the post-medieval barns which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

6.150. Intervisibility between the Order Limits and the asset is widespread to the north, east and south. The hedge to the west effectively screens the asset from this part of the Order Limits. The portions of the Order Limits to the

north, east and south include large parts of the farm’s historic landholding.

Summary of effects

- 6.151. There is the potential for the Scheme to affect the rural character of the land south of High Levels Bank thereby altering views when looking north from the farmhouse. This diminution of the rural setting has the potential to cause an adverse effect/cause some harm to the significance of the asset. This asset is considered further within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** of the ES.

Levels Farm (PEGO78)

Description

- 6.152. Levels Farm is a non-designated asset that dates to the late-18th or early-19th century and is built of red brick with a pantile roof. The house was extended in the 19th-century and further extended in the late-20th century.
- 6.153. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces north, although historically it seems clear that the western façade was the front. A 20th-century extension on the former west front has removed the original central door and a new

porch has been constructed to the north. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 47: View of Levels Farm, looking south-east

Setting and surrounds

- 6.154. The farm lies on the south side of the A18, High Levels Bank, and is surrounded by agricultural fields.

Association with the Site

- 6.155. Historically the farm incorporated a series of fields to the west, south, and east, as recorded on the 1841 tithe map. None of these historically associated fields lie within the Order Limits.



Plate 48: Extract from 1841 Hatfield Tithe showing land associated with Levels Farm

Heritage Significance

- 6.156. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a late-18th or early-19th century farm complex.
- 6.157. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the

significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the association with the post-medieval barns which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.158. Parts of the Order Limits are intervisible, albeit the visible parts of the Order Limits are c. 700m away. The Order Limits are visible to the north-east but are screened to the south and east by modern agricultural sheds, hedgerows and tree cover.

Summary of effects

- 6.159. The land within the Order Limits does not contribute to the significance of the asset. The farm will be distantly intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the proposed development would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Old Laith House (PEGO79)

Description

- 6.160. Old Laith House is a non-designated farmstead with a series of 18th- and 19th-century brick farm buildings. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 49: View of Old Laith House, looking north-east

Setting and surrounds

- 6.161. The asset is situated to the immediate north-east of the road junction of the A18, High Levels Bank and Double Bridges Road. The asset is surrounded by associated gardens and a farmyard which is enclosed by substantial hedges to the south, west and east. To the north a modern bungalow obscures ground-level views from the asset in this direction.

Association with the Site

- 6.162. Historically the farm incorporated a series of fields to the north and east, as recorded on the

1840 tithe map (Plate 50). None of these historically associated fields lie within the Order Limits.



Plate 50: Extract from 1840 Thorne Tithe map showing land associated with Old Laith House

Heritage Significance

6.163. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities

as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a late-18th or early-19th century farm complex.

6.164. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the association with the post-medieval barns which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.165. The land within the Order Limits is not considered to contribute to the significance of the asset through setting as the visible parts of the Order Limits are distant, being c. 670m away. The Order Limits are visible to the north and north-east but are screened to the south and east by hedgerows.

Summary of effects

- 6.166. The land within the Order Limits is not considered to contribute to the significance of the asset through setting. The farm will be distantly intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the Scheme would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Black Bull Inn (PEGO80)

Description

- 6.167. The Black Bull is a non-designated late-18th or early-19th century public house. It has rendered

walls with quoin detailing and a pantile roof. The principal elevation of the inn faces north, towards the A18. The Inn has been extended to in the 19th century and again in the 20th century. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this report.



Plate 51: View of the Black Bull Inn, looking west

Setting and surrounds

- 6.168. The inn sits at the south-western corner of the road junction of Crow Tree Bank and the A18, High Levels Bank. The inn is one of a small number of properties that form a hamlet centred on the road junction.

Association with the Site

- 6.169. The Inn has no association with the land within the Order Limits either at the present day nor historically.

Heritage Significance

- 6.170. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a late-18th or early-19th century inn.
- 6.171. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- Its location on a busy junction and roadside setting on the A18, from which it gained passing trade.

- Its immediate garden and yard plot within which the inn is enjoyed and which allows for suitable vehicular parking.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.172. Parts of the Order Limits lie to north, south, east and west. The nearest part of the Order Limits lies to the east of the asset. Views of the portions of the Order Limits to the north, south and west are screened by interceding buildings and hedgerows. The majority of views to the east, from the asset, are screened by the former chapel that is situated to the east of the inn. However, the first-floor windows of part of the eastern elevation are intervisible with part of the Order Limits.



Plate 52: View of the Black Bull Inn from Order Limits, looking west

- 6.173. Although a part of the Order Limits and the eastern façade of the inn are intervisible, no part of the Order Limits forms part of the setting of the asset as the agricultural land that surrounds the inn does not contribute to its significance as the inn was located at a junction on a major road between the market towns of Thorne and Crowle to maximise passing trade.

Summary of effects

- 6.174. The land within the Order Limits has no association with the Inn either at the present day nor historically and does not contribute to its significance through setting.

- 6.175. The inn will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the proposed development would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Nunmoor Cottage (PEGO87)

Description

Nunmoor Cottage is a 19th-century cottage built of red brick with a pantile roof and end stacks, and an outshut to rear. A range of outbuildings lie to the east and are contemporary with the cottage. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this report.



Plate 53: View of Nunmoor Cottage, looking east

Setting and surrounds

- 6.176. The cottage is located within a hedged garden that lies on the eastern side of High Bridge Road. To the rear of the cottage there are a number of outbuildings and to the immediate south of the asset lies a railway line. To the east of the cottage is agricultural land which includes part of the Scheme.

Association with the Site

- 6.177. The asset has no association with the land within the Order Limits.

Heritage Significance

- 6.178. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a 19th-century cottage.
- 6.179. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- The garden plot within which the asset is situated which provide the best location to experience the architectural interest of the asset;
 - The complex of associated post-medieval outbuildings;

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.180. The principal elevation of the cottages faces west, towards High Bridge Road and away from the Order Limits. Views of the Order Limits from the rear elevation of the cottage are likely to be largely screened by the interceding outbuildings and sparse tree cover. It is accepted however, that there is the possibility of limited intervisibility between the Scheme and the cottage's rear elevation.

Summary of effects

- 6.181. The land within the Order Limits has no association with the cottage either at the present day nor historically and does not contribute to its significance through setting.
- 6.182. The cottage will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the proposed development would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Moor Farm (PEG088)

Description

- 6.183. Moor Farm is a 19th-century farmhouse that is brick built with a pantile roof and end stacks. It has casement windows which are likely replacements for earlier sashes. The house has been extended to the rear. The asset was not accessible. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this report.



Plate 54: View of Moor Farm, looking east

Setting and surroundings

- 6.184. Moor Farm is located on the eastern side of High Bridge Road and lies within a garden

bounded by mature hedges to the west and south and a more modest hedge to the east. A range of outbuildings lies to the east of the cottage.

Association with the Site

- 6.185. The asset has no association with the land within the Order Limits.

Heritage Significance

- 6.186. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a 19th century farmhouse.
- 6.187. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:

- The farm complex within which the asset is located, which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
- The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.188. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces west, towards High Bridge Road and away from the Order Limits. Views of the Order Limits from the rear elevation of the asset are likely to be largely screened by the interceding outbuildings. It is accepted however, that there is the possibility of limited intervisibility between the Order Limits and the house’s rear elevation.

Summary of effects

- 6.189. The land within the Order Limits has no association with the cottage either at the present day nor historically and does not contribute to its significance through setting.

6.190. The farmhouse will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here and as such, the proposed development would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Meaburns (PEG090)

Description

6.191. Meaburns is a 19th-century house built of red brick with a slate roof and end stacks. The house is of three bays and has 6 over 6 sashes on the principal, western elevation, and 4-pane casements on the southern gable end. All windows have stone lintels and ledges. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this report.



Plate 55: View of Meaburns, looking east

Setting and surroundings

6.192. Meaburns is located on the eastern side of Moor Edges Road and lies within a garden bounded by mature hedges to the west, north and south and sparse tree cover to the east. A barn lies to the north-east of the house.

Association with the Site

6.193. The asset has no association with the land within the Order Limits.

Heritage Significance

- 6.194. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a 19th century house.
- 6.195. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its “setting”) which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- The garden plot within which the asset is situated which provide the best location to experience the architectural interest of the asset;

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.196. The principal elevation of the house faces west, towards Moor Edges Road and away from the Order Limits. There is limited intervisibility

between the Order Limits and the house’s rear elevation.

Summary of effects

The house will be intervisible with the Order Limits. However, the fact that a development might be visible from a heritage asset is not harmful in and of itself – rather the development would have to cause harm to a view which contributes to the significance of the asset. This is not the case here as the land within Order Limits lies beyond areas of setting which contribute to the asset’s heritage significance, and, as such, the proposed development would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Beckendale Farm (PEG091)

Description

- 6.197. Beckendale Farm is a double-stack 19th-century farmhouse built of red brick with a pyramidal slate roof and twin end stacks. The house is of 3 bays with 6 over 6 sashes, and a central 2-panel timber door with a scroll moulded hood over it. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this report.



Plate 56: View of Beckendale Farm, looking east

Setting and surroundings

- 6.198. Beckendale Farm is located on the eastern side of Moor Edges Road and lies at the western edge of a farm complex bounded by mature hedges to the west, north and south and sparse tree cover to the east. Modern agricultural sheds lie to the east of the asset.

Association with the Site

- 6.199. The asset has no association with the land within the Order Limits.

Heritage Significance

- 6.200. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a 19th century house.
- 6.201. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "setting") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the post-medieval farm buildings which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
 - The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make a meaningful contribution to the

understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.202. The principal elevation of the house faces west, towards Moor Edges Road and away from the Order Limits. Intervisibility between the rear elevation of the house and the Order Limits is blocked by the substantial modern farm buildings which lie to the east of the farmhouse.

Summary of effects

- 6.203. The land within the Order Limits does not form part of the assets setting and does not therefore contribute to the significance of the asset. The Scheme would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

The Willows (PEG093)

Description

- 6.204. The Willows is an early 19th-century farmhouse that is rendered with a pantile roof and end stacks. A more detailed description of the asset is provided in **Appendix 9** of this document.



Plate 57: View of The Willows, looking north-east

Setting and surroundings

- 6.205. The Willows is located on the eastern side of Moor Edges Road and lies at the western edge of a farm complex bounded by mature hedges to the west, north and south and a smaller hedge to the east. A range of post-medieval farm buildings lies immediately to the east of the house. Modern agricultural sheds lie to the north and east of the asset.

Association with the Site

- 6.206. The asset has no association with the land within the Order Limits.

Heritage Significance

- 6.207. Consideration of both direct and indirect effects upon the significance of non-designated heritage assets is required to allow a balanced judgment to be reached by planning authorities as set out in paragraph 5.9.7 of NPS (EN-1). The asset derives its significance from its physical fabric which best displays the architectural interest as a 19th-century farmhouse.
- 6.208. The setting of the asset also contributes to the significance of the asset, although the significance derived from the setting is less than that derived from its historic fabric. The principal elements of the physical surrounds and experience of the asset (its "setting") which are considered to contribute to its heritage significance comprise:
- The farm complex within which the asset is located, particularly the post-medieval farm buildings which demonstrate the subservient layout of the farmyard.
 - The immediate surrounding rural landscape where it can be demonstrated that this land has a specific historic association or forms the content of key views which make

a meaningful contribution to the understanding of the heritage interest of the asset.

Intervisibility and Co-Visibility

- 6.209. The principal elevation of the house faces south, away from the Order Limits. Intervisibility between the house and the Order Limits is blocked by the substantial modern farm buildings which lie to the north and east of the farmhouse.

Summary of effects

- 6.210. The land within the Order Limits does not form part of the asset's setting and does not therefore contribute to the significance of the asset. The Scheme would cause no harm to significance and is not considered further.

Summary

- 6.211. Possible adverse effects, due to changes in setting, have been identified in relation to:
- Grade II Listed Sandhill Farmhouse;
 - Grade II Listed Grove Farmhouse;

- Grade II Listed Dirtiness Pumping Station; and
- Grade II Listed Dirtiness Cottage.

6.212. There will be no adverse effects to the Scheduled Peel Hill motte and bailey castle or Thorne Conservation Area or the other listed buildings which have been considered as part of this assessment.

6.213. Possible adverse effects, due to changes in setting have been identified in relation to the following non-designated built heritage assets:

- Belton Grange
- Dale Mount Farm
- Drain House Farm

6.214. No adverse effects have been identified in relation to the other non-designated built heritage assets located within the ZTV.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1. This Heritage Baseline has provided the background information and set out the significance and contribution made by setting of heritage assets in proximity to the Order Limits. Initial assessment of the potential effects of the Scheme has been made within this baseline to ensure that the Environmental Statement **Chapter 8: [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]** considers only those assets within the potential to experience significant effects, and those assets highlighted through consultation as requiring assessment.
- 7.2. The initial assessment has utilised professional judgement, desk-based assessment, the interim reports of the geophysical survey and trial trenching and site visits to come to the conclusions within this report.
- 7.3. The results of this Baseline are used as the basis of the ES **Chapter 8 [Document Reference: 6.2.8 Revision 2]**.
- 7.4. Possible adverse effects, due to changes in setting, have been identified in relation to the Grade II Listed Sandhill Farmhouse, the Grade II Listed Grove Farmhouse, Grade II Listed Dirtiness Pumping Station and the Grade II Listed Dirtiness Cottage.
- 7.5. Possible adverse effects, due to changes in setting have been identified in relation to the following non-designated built heritage assets:
- Belton Grange
 - Dale Mount Farm
 - Drain House Farm
- 7.6. No adverse effects have been identified in relation to the other Listed Buildings or non-designated built heritage assets within the screened ZTV.
- 7.7. The potential effects on the LC14 area are limited to the introduction of solar arrays in the area adjacent to Belton Grange which despite being within the policy area is largely separate from the land to the east as a result of dense tree cover.
- 7.8. As the scheme design progresses means of mitigating adverse effects to the identified built heritage assets will be developed, however ultimately the Scheme is temporary so harm to

setting would be removed following the end of the operational period.

- 7.9. The identified prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains within the Order Limits are of low to medium value and may be truncated or removed as a result of the construction required for the Scheme.
- 7.10. Due to the density of archaeological remains (MLS901) identified in one of the targeted trial trenching areas the scheme design has been revised to avoid any intrusive works in this area to allow for the preservation in situ of the archaeological deposits.
- 7.11. The adverse effect of construction upon the archaeological resource is likely to require a programme of mitigation. The need for, and scope of, the programme of further works will be agreed in discussion with the relevant local authority archaeological officers.
- 7.12. A programme of geoarchaeological assessment of the Order Limits and an initial programme of trial trenching (targeting three areas identified as having high potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present) have been completed. A geophysical survey of the Order Limits has been completed. A

programme of shovel test-pitting has been undertaken to target areas of high potential for prehistoric artefactual material in the Doncaster parts of the Order Limits.

- 7.13. There is potential for further intrusive survey to be subsequently required; this would likely include further trial trenching, geoarchaeological boreholes and possibly open area excavation.
- 7.14. The potential to encounter remains relating to the Lancaster bomber that crashed to the west of Crowle is deemed to be low as previous archaeological research undertaken in relation to a proposed windfarm in this area as well as the geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching commissioned as part of this project failed to identify the crash site despite very detailed surveys. However, the potential to find the crash site cannot be wholly ruled out. Should the aeroplane be identified it would need to be treated as a war grave.
- 7.15. There is also the potential for two Halifax bomber crash site to be present within the Order Limits although their locations were only recorded as 'near Crowle'. As no ferrous anomalies were identified at these locations by the geophysical survey the potential to find the remains of these aircraft is deemed to be low.



- 7.16. The aircraft crash sites noted above are protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and recovery or interference with the sites would require a licence.
- 7.17. The potential presence of UXOs in the area to the north of the former RAF Sandtoft has also been identified and although of limited archaeological significance it represents a risk in relation to any groundworks in this area.

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer

Heritage Data

HER Event Data

Ev UID	Name	Event Type
ELS101	Watching brief at Plot 1, Sandtoft Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1990	Watching Brief
ELS102	Watching brief on Plot B, Sandtoft Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1994	Watching Brief
ELS1039	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1040	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1041	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1042	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1043	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1044	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1045	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1046	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1047	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1048	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1049	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1050	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1051	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1198	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1199	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1200	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking

ELS1247	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1248	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1249	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1250	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1251	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1252	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1253	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1254	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1255	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1256	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1257	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1258	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1259	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1319	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1320	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1322	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS1439	Geophysics at Field Side, Crowle, North Lincolnshire, 2002	Geophysical Survey
ELS144	Watching Brief on Plot 4, Sandtoft Road, North Lincolnshire, 1995	Watching Brief
ELS1752	Trial Trench Evaluation, Vermuyden Close, Sandtoft, 2002	Evaluation
ELS1831	Fieldwalking on land at Field Side, Crowle, North Lincolnshire, 2002	Fieldwalking
ELS1897	Find of greyware sherd	Findspot
ELS193	M180 fieldwalking, 1973-75	Fieldwalking



ELS1950	Find of a Byzantine coin, c. 1990	Findspot
ELS203	Photographs of Derrythorpe Sluice	Photographic Survey
ELS204	Listed building photograph	HBR
ELS2057	Trial Trenching, Windsor Road, Crowle, June 2003	Evaluation
ELS2074	Trial trenches, Thorne Road, Sandtoft, September 2003	Evaluation
ELS2100	CARP fieldwalking, OS parcel 7200, Belton	Fieldwalking
ELS2170	Geophysical survey, Land at Marsh Lane, Crowle	Geophysical Survey
ELS2172	North Axholme Fieldwalking OS 1414 Field 5	Fieldwalking
ELS2311	Aerial photographic sortie	Aerial Survey
ELS2339	Watching Brief at Crowle Playing Field, 2005	Watching Brief
ELS2375	Watching Brief, Church Lane, Althorpe, 2004	Watching Brief
ELS2442	Fieldwalking by Mike Felcey	Field Walking
ELS2443	Fieldwalking by Gerry Barnard and Steve Cross, March 1978	Fieldwalking
ELS2568	LIDAR survey flights, 2001	LIDAR Survey
ELS2577	LIDAR survey flights, 2000	LIDAR Survey
ELS2578	LIDAR survey flights, 2002	LIDAR Survey
ELS2579	LIDAR survey flights, 2003	LIDAR Survey
ELS2580	LIDAR survey flights, 2004	LIDAR Survey
ELS2581	LIDAR survey flights, 2005	LIDAR Survey
ELS2582	LIDAR survey flights, 2006	LIDAR Survey
ELS2774	Geophysical survey, Sandtoft Industrial Estate, Belton, 2008	Geophysical Survey
ELS2784	Aerial photographic sorties during 1974	Aerial Survey

ELS2785	Aerial photographic sorties during 1975	Aerial Survey
ELS2786	Aerial photographic sorties during 1976	Aerial Survey
ELS2787	Aerial photographic sorties during 1977	Aerial Survey
ELS2806	Aerial photographic sortie	Aerial Survey
ELS2815	Trial trenching, Land adjacent to Windsor Crescent, Crowle 2008	Evaluation
ELS2914	Watching brief at Marsh Road, Crowle, North Lincolnshire, 2004	Watching Brief
ELS2939	Watching brief at Field Road, Crowle	Watching brief
ELS3020	Cropmark landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone South and West Yorkshire	Aerial Survey
ELS3068	Watching brief on plots 12, 15,16 and 23, Park Avenue off Wharf Road, Crowle, North Lincolnshire, 1995	Watching brief
ELS3084	Watching brief at plot 2 and 3, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire, 2000	Watching Brief
ELS3090	Watching brief at Lyndon Grange, Crowle, North Lincolnshire, 1996	Watching brief
ELS3100	Evaluation at Sandtoft, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1989	Evaluation
ELS3101	Geophysics at Sandtoft, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1989	Geophysical Survey
ELS3114	Watching brief for new Community Resource Centre, Crowle	Watching brief
ELS3187	Excavations at Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire, 1975	Excavation
ELS3214	Watching brief at the Laurels, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft.	Watching Brief
ELS3279	Desk based Assessment, Tween Bridge Wind Farm, Crowle, 2003	DBA
ELS3280	Watching brief, Geotechnical boreholes, Tween Bridge Wind Farm, Crowle, 2009	Watching Brief
ELS3295	DBA, Crowle Market Place	DBA
ELS3296	Monitoring of Geotechnical Pits, Crowle Market Place, 2009	Watching Brief
ELS3480	English Heritage inspection visit	Observation

ELS3482	Metal detecting, Tetley	Metal Detecting Survey
ELS3486	Finds at The Cobbles, Chapel Lane	Chance Find
ELS3508	Trial trenching, Crowle Market Place	Evaluation
ELS3509	Watching Brief, Crowle Market Place	Watching Brief
ELS3515	DBA, Keadby Wind Farm	DBA
ELS3658	Collection of Romano-British pottery, 'Lover's Ground'	Chance Find
ELS3689	Field Walking at Keadby	Fieldwalking
ELS3693	An archaeological desk based assessment.	DBA
ELS3729	Appraisal of Crowle for the designation of a Conservation Area	Conservation Area Appraisal
ELS3802	Site Visit, Keadby	Field Observation
ELS3821	Photographic recording, The Moorings, Chapel Road, Medge Hall	Building Survey
ELS3838	Aerial photographic sortie	Aerial Survey
ELS3880	Archaeological watching brief, Manor Gardens, Crowle	Watching Brief
ELS3888	Gouge auger sediment survey, Keadby Wind Farm	Geoarchaeological Assessment
ELS3910	Archaeological recording, St Oswald's Church	Building Survey
ELS3938	Tween Bridge Wind Turbine Project - Auger Survey	Auger Survey
ELS3939	Archaeological Evaluation, Tween Bridge Wind Farm	Evaluation
ELS3940	Archaeological Watching Brief, Tween Bridge Wind Farm	Watching Brief
ELS3949	Archaeological evaluation, land off Brunyee Road	Evaluation
ELS3964	Core Sampling, Keadby Wind Farm	Geoarchaeological Assessment
ELS3972	Aerial photographic assessment and transcription	AP Assessment
ELS3986	Monitoring and Recording, Keadby Wind Farm, North Lincolnshire	Watching brief

ELS4014	Paleochannel mapping	Geoarchaeological Assessment
ELS4015	Trent Valley alluvium depth and character modelling	Geoarchaeological Assessment
ELS4066	Desk-based assessment, Crowle Drainage Scheme	DBA
ELS4070	Aerial photographic assessment and transcription	AP Assessment
ELS4088	Site visit to 19 Brewery Road, Crowle	Observation
ELS4098	Aerial photographic assessment and transcription	Aerial Survey
ELS4112	Aerial photographic survey	AP Assessment
ELS4146	Archaeological DBA, land at Brumby Rose Cottage	DBA
ELS4165	Old River Don Windfarm cultural heritage assessment	DBA
ELS4166	Old River Don Windfarm - magnetometer survey	Geophysical Survey
ELS4167	Old River Don Windfarm - conductivity survey	Geophysical Survey
ELS4168	Auger Survey, Old River Don Windfarm	Auger Survey
ELS4169	Fieldwalking Survey, Old River Don Wind Farm	Field Walking
ELS4181	Cultural Heritage Assessment, Ealand	DBA
ELS4215	Desk-Based Assessment, The Axholme Academy	DBA
ELS4216	Geophysical Survey, The Axholme Academy	Geophysical Survey
ELS4264	Crowle Drainage Improvements, Isle of Axholme	Watching Brief
ELS4267	Historic building survey, 47 High Street, Crowle	Building Survey
ELS4303	Desk Based Assessment, 6 Market Place, Crowle, North Lincolnshire, 2015	DBA
ELS4304	Historic Building Survey, 6 Market Place, Crowle, North Lincolnshire	Building Survey
ELS4324	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING 47 HIGH STREET, CROWLE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	Watching brief

ELS4344	Isle of Axholme Employment Training Scheme	DBA
ELS4363	Trial trenching, Land at Thorne Road, Sandtoft, Belton, 2018	Evaluation
ELS4366	Desk Based Assessment, Manor House, Church Street, Crowle, 2018	DBA
ELS4367	Level 2 Historic Building Survey, Manor House, Church Street, Crowle	Building Survey
ELS4377	DBA, Keadby Terminal Assisted Outfall	DBA
ELS4410	Historic Building Record, 28 North Street, Crowe, 2019	Building Survey
ELS4411	Archaeological Observation and Recording, 28 North Street, Crowe, 2019	Observation
ELS4426	Geophysics at Highfields, Crowle	Geophysical Survey
ELS4429	Desk Based Assessment, Land at Fieldside, Crowle 2	DBA
ELS4460	Historic Towns Survey, Humberside, 1976-81	Survey
ELS4481	Watching Brief, Manor House, Crowle	Watching Brief
ELS4482	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, Manor House, Church Street, Crowle	Evaluation
ELS4483	Trial Trenches, Manor House, Crowle	Evaluation
ELS4512	Trial Trenching, Fieldside Nurseries, Fieldside, Crowle	Evaluation
ELS4583	Desk Based Assessment, Keadby III Low Carbon Gas P	DBA
ELS4584	Geoarchaeological Hand Auger Survey, Keadby III Low Carbon Gas Power Station Project	Geoarchaeological Assessment
ELS4585	Geophysical Survey, Keadby III Low Carbon Gas Powe	Geophysical Survey
ELS4586	Desk Based Assessment, Keadby II Power Station	DBA
ELS4588	Trial Trenching, Keadby II Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Power Station, North Lincolnshire	Evaluation
ELS4691	Heritage assessment, Tetley Farmhouse, Tetley, Crowle	DBA
ELS4706	Watching Brief, Land to rear of 53 High Street, Crowle, 2015	Watching brief



ELS4706	Watching Brief, Land to the rear of 53 High Street, Crowle	Watching brief
ELS4707	Geophysical Survey, Crowle Common, North Lincolnshire	Geophysical Survey
ELS4710	Archaeological Trenching, Crowle Common	Evaluation
ELS4719	Heritage Assessment, Lincolnshire Lakes Flood Scheme	DBA
ELS4724	Geophysical Survey, Land north of M180, Belton	Geophysical Survey
ELS4761	DBA, West Burton - Keadby 4TM Overhead Line	DBA
ELS4762	Desk-Based Assessment, Cottam - Keadby ZDA Overhead Line Refurbishment	DBA
ELS4784	Desk Based Assessment, Land off Eastoft Road, Crowle	DBA
ELS4785	Geophysical Survey, Land off Eastoft Road, Crowle	Geophysical Survey
ELS4805	Photographic Survey of Stable Block, Belton Grange, Belton	Photographic recording
ELS4848	Trial Trenches, Land rear of Haywood House, High Street, Burringham	Evaluation
ELS4859	Geophysical Survey, Tween Bridge Solar Farm, South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire	Geophysical Survey
ELS4861	Trial Trenching, Tween Bridge Solar Farm, North Lincolnshire	Evaluation
ELS59	Slack Farm (Field 3)	Fieldwalking
ELS60	RB-PM POTTERY, W OF YORKS COMMON DRAIN (FW)	Field Walking
ELS61	RB POTTERY, N OF LISTER'S DRAIN (FW)	Field Walking
ELS62	RB POTTERY, E OF YORKS COMMON DRAIN (FW)	Field Walking
ELS65	RB POTTERY, W OF BRUNYEE DRAIN (FW)	Field Walking
ELS752	Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS753	Fieldwalking	Fieldwalking
ELS757	Fieldwalking	Fieldwalking



ELS759	Fieldwalking	Fieldwalking
ELS761	Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS762	Fieldwalking	Fieldwalking
ELS764	Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS765	Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS79	RB POTTERY, N OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD (FW)	Field Walking
ELS80	RB POT, N OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD (FW)	Field Walking
ELS806	Aerial photographic sortie	Aerial Survey
ELS807	Aerial photographic sortie	Aerial Survey
ELS81	RB POT, S OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD (FW)	Field Walking
ELS82	RB POT, S OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD (FW)	Field Walking
ELS83	RB POT, N OF MARSH ROAD (FW)	Field Walking
ELS835	Aerial photographic sortie	Aerial Survey
ELS84	RB POT, S OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD (FW)	Field Walking
ELS85	RB POT, S OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD (FW)	Field Walking
ELS86	RB POT, MARSH FARM (FW)	Field Walking
ELS862	Aerial photographic sortie	Aerial Survey
ELS87	RB POT, MARSH FARM (FW)	Field Walking
ELS88	Fieldwalking at Marsh Farm, North Lincolnshire	Field Walking
ELS89	RB POT, N OF MARSH ROAD (FW)	Field Walking
ELS918	Aerial photographic sortie	Aerial Survey
ELS922	Aerial photographic survey	AP Survey



ELS962	Hatfield Road, Sandtoft	Watching Brief
ELS966	HWP Area 4: Swinefleet Warping Drain	Field Walking
ELS969	HWP River Don Transect 4: Crowle Common	Fieldwalking
ELS975	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS976	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Fieldwalking
ELS977	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS980	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS981	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS982	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS983	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS984	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS985	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS986	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS987	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS993	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS994	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS995	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS996	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
ELS997	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking	Field Walking
MLS22482	Photographic recording of The Moorings, Chapel Road	Photographic recording
MLS24608	Photographic Recording, 28 North Street	Photographic recording
MLS25556	Photographic Survey, Belton Grange	Photographic recording

n/a	HWP Fieldwalking - Humberhead Levels	Fieldwalking
n/a	South Axholme fieldwalking 2001	Fieldwalking
n/a	Easingwold Farm (Field 7)	Fieldwalking
n/a	Easingwold Farm (Field 10)	Fieldwalking
ESY1110	Archaeological Evaluation of the Hatfield Trackway	Evaluation
ESY1343	Evaluation trenching on land adjacent to Peel Hill motte, Thorne	Evaluation
ESY1374	Trial trenching at Peel Hill Motte, Thorne	Evaluation
ESY1561	8 Market Place Watching Brief	Watching Brief
ESY1644	Building Recording at Church Street, Thorne	Building Recording
ESY1687	Borehole survey at Bradholme Farm, Thorne	Auger Survey
ESY1752	Watching brief conducted on geotechnical test pits, Thorne	Watching Brief
ESY257	Archaeological Investigations at Thorne Grammar School	Evaluation
ESY258	Archaeological Watching Brief at Thorne Church Hall	Watching Brief
ESY260	Historic Building Assessment of 1-2 Market Place & 8 Silver Street, Thorne	Building Assessment
ESY262	Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land off Ellison Street	Evaluation
ESY263	Archaeological Evaluation of Land adjacent to Peel Hill	Evaluation
ESY264	Archaeological Evaluation at Thorne Grammar School	Evaluation
ESY266	Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land at Stonegate	Evaluation
ESY537	Archaeological Evaluation at Priory Cottage	Evaluation
ESY539	Land at Common Road, Bloom Hill, Thorne Moor	Auger Survey
ESY95	Piecemeal excavations on Thorne Moors during the 1970s	Excavation

HER Monument Data

Mon UID	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	Period
MLS10092	10092	CARRIAGE HOUSE/GRANARY 70m SE OF TETLEY HALL, WHARF ROAD	COACH HOUSE (PM:C18); GRANARY (PM:C18)	Post Medieval
MLS10093	10093	STABLE/GRANARY RANGE, 50m SE OF TETLEY HALL, WHARF ROAD	STABLE (PM:C18:1787); GRANARY (PM:C18:1787)	Post Medieval
MLS10094	10094	PYRAMID MONUMENT, 50m N OF TETLEY HALL, WHARF ROAD (SW SIDE)	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (PM:C18)	Post Medieval
MLS10095	10095	TETLEY HALL, WHARF ROAD (SW SIDE, OFF), TETLEY	HOUSE (PM:C19:1829)	Post Medieval
MLS10150	10150	CURLEWS FARMHOUSE, A161 (E SIDE, OFF), EALAND	FARMHOUSE (PM:EC19, C20)	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS10399	10399	DOUBLE RIVERS BRIDGE OVER NORTH ENGINE DRAIN, A18 (S SIDE)	ROAD BRIDGE (PM:LC18)	Post Medieval
MLS10401	10401	DIRTNESS PUMPING STATION, A18 (S SIDE), DIRTNESS	PUMPING STATION (PM:C19:1867)	Post Medieval
MLS10402	10402	DIRTNESS COTTAGE, A18 (S SIDE, OFF), DIRTNESS	HOUSE (PM:C19)	Post Medieval
MLS10403	10403	DOUBLE RIVERS BRIDGE OVER HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN, A18 (S SIDE)	ROAD BRIDGE (PM:LC18)	Post Medieval
MLS10404	10404	MOSSWOOD FARMHOUSE, 100m E OF MOSSWOOD GRANGE FARMHOUSE	FARMHOUSE (PM:C18:1795)	Post Medieval
MLS10414	10414	SYPHON CARRYING NORTH IDLE DRAIN, SANDTOFT	DRAIN (PM:C18, C19)	Post Medieval
MLS10415	10415	PAIR OF FARM COTTAGES AT SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM, SANDTOFT	FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE (PM:EC19)	Post Medieval
MLS10417	10417	SYPHON CARRYING HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN, A18 (S SIDE)	DRAIN (PM:C18, C19)	Post Medieval
MLS10418	10418	THE OLD VICARAGE, CHURCH STREET (S SIDE)	VICARAGE (PM:EC18:1700, C19); HOUSE (PM:EC18:1700, C19)	Post Medieval
MLS10419	10419	1 AND 3 CROSS STREET (N SIDE)	INN (PM:C19:1830); HOUSE (PM:C19:1830); SHOP (PM:C19:1830)	Post Medieval

MLS10420	10420	5 CROSS STREET (N SIDE)	HOUSE (PM:EC19)	Post Medieval
MLS10421	10421	7 AND 9 CROSS STREET (N SIDE)	SHOP (PM:C19:1830); HOUSE (PM:C19:1830)	Post Medieval
MLS10422	10422	1 TO 11 (ODD) HIGH STREET & 2 CROSS STREET (W SIDE)	TERRACE (PM:C19, C20); SHOP (PM:C19, C20)	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS10423	10423	FONT, APPROX 30m S OF TETLEY HALL, WHARF ROAD (SW SIDE)	FONT (PM:MC17)	Post Medieval
MLS10424	10424	SAND HALL LODGE COTTAGE, GODNOW ROAD	ESTATE COTTAGE (PM:C19)	Post Medieval
MLS10426	10426	47 HIGH STREET (W SIDE)	SHOP (PM:EC19)	Post Medieval
MLS10427	10427	96 (THE WHITE HART INN), HIGH STREET (E SIDE)	INN (PM:C16, C17)	Post Medieval
MLS10428	10428	10 (THE CROSS KEYS INN), MARKET PLACE (N SIDE)	INN (PM:C18, C19:1832)	Post Medieval
MLS10429	10429	CORNER HOUSE FARMHOUSE (SITE OF), LOW CROSS STREET	FARMHOUSE (PM:MC18, C19)	Post Medieval
MLS10430	10430	1 TO 3 (CONSEC) MARKET PLACE (S SIDE) & 49 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM:C18, C19); BANK (FINANCIAL) (PM:C18, C19); SHOP (PM:C18, C19)	Post Medieval
MLS10431	10431	84 HIGH STREET (E SIDE)	HOUSE (PM:EC19, C20); SHOP (PM:EC19, C20)	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS10432	10432	GRAVESTONES & GRAVEYARD WALL, 50m N OF TETLEY HALL	WALL (PM:C18, C19); GRAVE SLAB	Post Medieval
MLS10433	10433	6 (FERNLEA), WOODLANDS AVENUE (N SIDE)	HOUSE (PM:C19:1830)	Post Medieval
MLS10474	10474	SYPHON CARRYING SOUTH LEVEL ENGINE DRAIN, A18, PILFREY	DRAIN (PM:EC19:1813)	Post Medieval
MLS10475	10475	SLUICE AT OUTFALL OF WARPING DRAIN	SLUICE (PM:LC18, EC19)	Post Medieval
MLS10476	10476	GROVE HOUSE, MAIN STREET (W SIDE), ALTHORPE	FARMHOUSE (PM:EC19); HOUSE (PM:EC19)	Post Medieval
MLS10477	10477	THE OLD RECTORY, MAIN STREET (W SIDE), ALTHORPE	VICARAGE (PM:C19:1840); HOUSE (PM:C19:1840)	Post Medieval

MLS10558	10558	RETTING PITS, LOW CLOSES TURBARY	RETTING POND (MED/PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS10560	10560	RETTING PITS (CM), CROWLE	RETTING POND (MED/PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS10666	10666	BARNS, STABLES & ADJOINING RANGES, SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM	BARN (PM:EC19); STABLE (PM:EC19); BUILDING (PM:EC19)	Post Medieval
MLS10667	10667	BARN AND HORSE MILL, SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM, SANDTOFT	THRESHING BARN (PM:EC19); HORSE ENGINE HOUSE (PM:EC19)	Post Medieval
MLS10668	10668	CARTSHED RANGE, SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM, SANDTOFT	CART SHED (PM:EC19, C19); BUILDING (PM:EC19, C19)	Post Medieval
MLS10735	10735	RIDGE AND FURROW, N AND NW OF BELTON VILLAGE	RIDGE AND FURROW (MED)	Medieval
MLS1084	1084	MED/PM SETTLEMENT, SANDTOFT	VILLAGE (MED/PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS11150	11150	SANDTOFT AIRFIELD	MILITARY AIRFIELD (PM:C20)	Second World War to Mid-20th Century
MLS11662	11662	HIRST PRIORY	BUILDING (PM:C18, C19)	Post Medieval
MLS13604	13604	LINEAR CROPMARK, W OF WINDSOR ROAD	LINEAR FEATURE (PU)	Unknown
MLS13605	13605	TWO CROPMARKS, DON HOUSE	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS15717	15717	DEER ANTLERS, KEADBY POWER STATION, 1951	FINDSPOT (PRE:BA?)	Bronze Age
MLS16590	16590	RB-PM POTTERY, W OF YORKS COMMON DRAIN, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO); FINDSPOT (MED)	Roman to Medieval
MLS16591	16591	RB POTTERY, N OF LISTER'S DRAIN, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS16761	16761	MED/PM SETTLEMENT, DERRYTHORPE	VILLAGE (MED:C14)	Medieval
MLS17300	17300	RB POTTERY, E OF YORKS COMMON DRAIN, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17303	17303	RB POTTERY, W OF BRUNYEE DRAIN, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman

MLS17318	17318	RB POTTERY, N OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD	FINDSPOT (PRE:BA); FINDSPOT (RO)	Early Bronze Age to Roman
MLS17319	17319	RB POTTERY, N OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17320	17320	RB POTTERY, S OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17321	17321	RB POTTERY, N OF MARSH ROAD, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17322	17322	RB POTTERY, S OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17323	17323	RB POTTERY, S OF COMMON MIDDLE ROAD, 1988	FINDSPOT (PRE:BA); FINDSPOT (RO)	Early Bronze Age to Roman
MLS17325	17325	RB POTTERY, MARSH FARM, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17326	17326	RB POTTERY, MARSH FARM, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17327	17327	RB POTTERY, MARSH FARM, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17328	17328	RB POTTERY, N OF MARSH ROAD, 1988	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17356	17356	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, N OF MILL HILL	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17368	17368	FLINT ADZE, WINDSOR ROAD PLAYING FIELD	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS17370	17370	FLINT WASTE, POTTERY, TETLEY, 1976	FINDSPOT (PRE/PU)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS17371	17371	NEOLITHIC FLINT, S OF FIELD ROAD, 1974	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS17372	17372	RB POTTERY, E OF GLEBE FARM, 1976	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17373	17373	RB POTTERY, N OF FIELD ROAD, 1975	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17374	17374	RB POTTERY, NE OF GLEBE FARM, 1976	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17378	17378	ROMANO-BRITISH - POST MEDIEVAL FINDS, S OF FIELD ROAD	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17379	17379	RB POTTERY, NE OF GLEBE FARM	FINDSPOT (PRE/RO/PM); FINDSPOT (RO)	Early Neolithic to Roman
MLS17380	17380	RB POTTERY, E OF SOUTHMOOR ROAD	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman

MLS17381	17381	RB POTTERY, S OF MOW COP FARM	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17382	17382	RB, AS POTTERY, SW OF MOW COP FARM	FINDSPOT (RO); FINDSPOT (EMED)	Roman to Medieval
MLS17383	17383	RB POTTERY, N OF BRUNYEE & LISTER DRAIN	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17385	17385	POSSIBLE RB SHERD, THE PADDOCKS	FINDSPOT (RO?)	Roman
MLS17386	17386	RB BEADS, N OF MOOR ROAD	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17388	17388	RB GREYWARE, CROWLE HILL, 1974	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS17389	17389	FLINTS, MED POTTERY, SLACK LANE AREA	FINDSPOT (PRE: MES/PRE: NEO?)	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic
MLS17391	17391	RB, MED/PM POTTERY, E OF BREWERY ROAD	FINDSPOT (RO); FINDSPOT (MED/PM)	Roman to Post Medieval
MLS17425	17425	RB OCCUPATION, DERRYTHORPE	OCCUPATION SITE (RO)	Roman
MLS17534	17534	ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY, N OF GARES LANE	FINDSPOT (RO); FINDSPOT (MED)	Roman to Medieval
MLS17723	17723	MEDIEVAL CHAPEL (SITE OF), ALTHORPE	CHAPEL (MED)	Medieval
MLS17786	17786	MARKET HALL, MARKET PLACE (W SIDE)	MARKET HALL (PM:C19:1870)	Post Medieval
MLS17787	17787	BAPTIST CHURCH, MILL ROAD	BAPTIST CHAPEL (PM:C19:1879)	Post Medieval
MLS17788	17788	CEMETERY AND CHAPELS, MILL ROAD	CEMETERY (PM:C19:1862-3); CHAPEL (PM:C19:1862-3)	Post Medieval
MLS17789	17789	METHODIST CHURCH, FIELD SIDE (E SIDE)	METHODIST CHAPEL (PM:C20:1904)	Edwardian to Late 20th Century
MLS17790	17790	FOLLY, SAND HALL	FOLLY (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS18343	18343	DITCHES, POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE, BELTON GRANGE	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS18344	18344	DITCH SYSTEM (CM), CROWLE PARK	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS18378	18378	LINEAR DITCHES, ENCLOSURE (CM), W OF HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN	SQUARE ENCLOSURE (RO?); SHRINE? (RO?); ENCLOSURE	Roman

			(PU); RING DITCH (PU); LINEAR FEATURE	
MLS18404	18404	WARPING DRAIN, EAST OF KEADBY GRANGE	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM:C19); ENCLOSURE? (PM:C19)	Post Medieval
MLS18438	18438	WORLD WAR II DECOY (SITE OF), N OF AIRFIELD	BOMBING DECOY (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS18492	18492	ALTHORPE - BURRINGHAM FERRY (SITE OF)	FERRY CROSSING (PM)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS18540	18540	CROPMARKS, NORTH MOOR	RING DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS19442	19442	FLINT SCATTER	FLINT SCATTER (PRE: MES, NEO)	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic
MLS19443	19443	FLINT SCATTER	FLINT SCATTER (PRE: MES, NEO)	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic
MLS19446	19446	FLINT KNIFE AND DEBITAGE	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS19449	19449	FLINT SCATTER	FLINT SCATTER (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS19451	19451	FLINT FLAKE	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19452	19452	FLINT SCRAPER	FINDSPOT (PRE:BA)	Early Bronze Age
MLS19454	19454	BRONZE AGE POTTERY	FINDSPOT (PRE:BA)	Bronze Age
MLS19455	19455	BRONZE AGE POTTERY	FINDSPOT (PRE:BA)	Bronze Age
MLS19543	19543	FLINT FLAKE	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19544	19544	FLINT FLAKES	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19545	19545	GREYWARE SHERD	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS19546	19546	GREYWARE SHERD	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS19547	19547	FLINT FLAKE	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age



MLS19548	19548	FLINT FLAKE	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19549	19549	DALESWARE SHERD	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Roman
MLS19550	19550	FLINT NODULE	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19551	19551	FLINT FLAKE	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19552	19552	FLINT CHUNK	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19553	19553	FLINT CHUNK	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19554	19554	FLINT FLAKE	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19559	19559	MEDIEVAL SHERD	FINDSPOT (MED)	Medieval
MLS19560	19560	FLINT FLAKE	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19561	19561	FLINT FLAKE	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19574	19574	FLINT FLAKES	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS19575	19575	MEDIEVAL POTTERY	SETTLEMENT (MED)	Medieval
MLS19586	19586	NEW IDLE DRAIN	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM:C17)	Post Medieval
MLS19587	19587	NEW RIVER TORNE	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM:C17)	Post Medieval
MLS19588	19588	SOUTH ENGINE DRAIN	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM:LC18)	Post Medieval
MLS19591	19591	FOLLY DRAIN	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM)	Post Medieval

MLS19782	19782	GREYWARE SHERD	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS19786	19786	DITCH AND POSTHOLES, VERMUYDEN'S CLOSE	DITCH (PU); POST HOLE (PU)	Post Medieval
MLS19820	19820	BYZANTINE COIN, PARK AVENUE	FINDSPOT (EMED:C11)	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval
MLS19978	19978	FLINT IMPLEMENTS, OS 7200	FINDSPOT (PRE: MES, NEO?)	Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic
MLS19979	19979	ROMAN STATUETTE, OS 7200	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS20019	20019	RB POTTERY, HATFIELD CHASE	ARTEFACT SCATTER (RO)	Roman
MLS20020	20020	RB POTTERY, DIRTNESS	ARTEFACT SCATTER (RO)	Roman
MLS20065	20065	FLINT SCRAPER, OS 1414 'FIELD 4'	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS20066	20066	ROMAN, MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY, OS 1414 'FIELD 4'	ARTEFACT SCATTER (RO); ARTEFACT SCATTER (MED/PM)	Roman to Post Medieval
MLS20067	20067	MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY, OS 1414 'FIELD 5'	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS20270	20270	TWO UNDATED DITCHES, PLAYING FIELD	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS20339	20339	ROMAN BEADS, CROWLE MOORS	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS20340	20340	RB POTTERY, S OF BRUNYEE AND LISTER DRAIN	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS20657	20657	OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES, RING DITCH	FIELD BOUNDARY? (PM); RING DITCH (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS20726	20726	ENCLOSURE AND FIELD BOUNDARY (CM), DIRTNESS GROVES	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE (PRE: IA/RO); FIELD BOUNDARY (PRE: IA/RO)	Early Iron Age to Roman
MLS20727	20727	ENCLOSURE AND FIELD BOUNDARY (CM), HATFIELD CHASE	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE (PRE: IA/RO); FIELD BOUNDARY (PRE: IA/RO); SHRINE? (RO)	Early Iron Age to Roman
MLS20728	20728	ENCLOSURES AND LINEAR DITCH (CM), HATFIELD CHASE	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE (RO); FIELD BOUNDARY (RO)	Roman

MLS20729	20729	LINEAR DITCHES (CM), HATFIELD CHASE	FIELD BOUNDARY (RO)	Roman
MLS20730	20730	WAAF ACCOMMODATION (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	DISPERSED SITE (PM:C20); BARRACKS (PM:C20); SQUATTER SETTLEMENT? (PM:C20)	Second World War to Mid-20th Century
MLS20913	20913	CROPMARKS, SOUTH OF HIRST PRIORY	DITCH? (PU)	Unknown
MLS20927	20927	CROPMARKS, CROWLE COMMON	DITCH (RO?); ENCLOSURE (RO?)	Roman
MLS20930	20930	CROPMARKS, NORTH OF BEWCARRS DRAIN	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS20933	20933	LINEAR CROPMARKS	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS20934	20934	CROPMARKS, EAST OF NEW GODNOW DRAIN	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS20935	20935	CROPMARKS, CURLEWS FARM	DITCH (PU); ENCLOSURE? (PU)	Unknown
MLS21001	21001	CROPMARK BOUNDARY DITCH, NORTH OF FIELD ROAD	BOUNDARY DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS21002	21002	CROPMARK DTCHES, NORTH OF GODNOW ROAD	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS21003	21003	CROPMARK ENCLOSURE, WEST OF AXHOLME AVENUE	ENCLOSURE (PU)	Unknown
MLS21004	21004	CROPMARK, SOUTH OF GODNOW ROAD	DITCH? (PU)	Unknown
MLS21005	21005	RECTANGULAR CROPMARK, WEST OF WHARF ROAD	ENCLOSURE? (PU)	Unknown
MLS21006	21006	LINEAR DITCHES, CROWLE PARK	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS21007	21007	FORMER DRAINAGE DITCH, ASHFIELD COURT	NON ANTIQUITY	Modern
MLS21008	21008	CROPMARKS, WEST OF BREWERY ROAD	ENCLOSURE (PU)	Unknown
MLS21009	21009	OVAL CROPMARK, THE SLACK	NON ANTIQUITY?	Unknown
MLS21010	21010	CROPMARK ENCLOSURES, CROWLE COMMON	ENCLOSURE (RO)	Roman
MLS21088	21088	FORMER WARPING DRAIN, NORTH MOOR	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM)	Post Medieval

MLS21089	21089	WARPING DRAIN	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN? (PM?)	Post Medieval
MLS21090	21090	CROPMARK, SKIPTON'S DRAIN	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS21141	21141	WORKED FLINT AND POT BOILERS, FIELDSIDE	LITHIC SCATTER (PRE: NEO, BA)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS21142	21142	ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION, FIELDSIDE	SETTLEMENT? (RO)	Roman
MLS21152	21152	DITCHES AND PITS, NORTH OF THORNE ROAD, SANDTOFT	BOUNDARY DITCH? (PU); PIT (PU)	Unknown
MLS21213	21213	BRONZE AGE TRACKWAY, MEDGE HALL, 1949	TRACKWAY? (PRE:BA)	Bronze Age
MLS21214	21214	PEAT DEPOSITS, NEOLITHIC LAND SURFACE, WEST OF MEDGE HALL	PEAT DEPOSIT (PRE:BA, IA/RO)	Late Neolithic to Roman
MLS21251	21251	MEDIEVAL POTTERY, MARKET PLACE	FINDSPOT (MED)	Medieval
MLS21302	21302	CROPMARKS, EAST OF MILL HILL WOOD	ENCLOSURE (PU)	Unknown
MLS21332	21332	POST MEDIEVAL PITS AND DITCH, PARK AVENUE	PIT (PM); DITCH (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS21333	21333	UNDATED DITCH, ST JAMES CLOSE	DITCH (PU)	Unknown
MLS21370	21370	WWII PRISONER OF WAR CAMP (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	PRISONER OF WAR CAMP (PM:C20)	Second World War to Mid-20th Century
MLS21460	21460	ROMANO-BRITISH TRACKWAY AND ENCLOSURES, GLEBE FARM	TRACKWAY (RO); ENCLOSURE (RO)	Roman
MLS21474	21474	TEMPLE BELWOOD PARK	ANIMAL CEMETERY? (PM); LANDSCAPE PARK (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS21475	21475	FORMER WALLED GARDEN, TEMPLE GARDENS	WALLED GARDEN (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21476	21476	LANDSCAPE PARK, HIRST PRIORY	LANDSCAPE PARK (PM)	Post Medieval to Mid-20th Century
MLS21477	21477	LODGE HOUSE TO HIRST PRIORY	LODGE (PM:C19)	Post Medieval
MLS21488	21488	LANDSCAPE GARDEN, TETLEY HALL	GARDEN (PM)	Post Medieval

MLS21489	21489	LANDSCAPE GARDEN, SANDTOFT HALL	GARDEN (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS21525	21525	CROWLE PARK	LANDSCAPE PARK (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21574	21574	12 NORTH STREET	HOUSE (PM:C16)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21600	21600	THE OLD JUSTICE HALL, JUSTICE HALL LANE	COURT HOUSE? (PM); HOUSE (PM:C18)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21608	21608	ROMAN BOW BROOCH, TETLEY	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS21619	21619	MEDIEVAL ARROWHEAD, 17th CENTURY COIN, THE COBBLES	FINDSPOT (MED/PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS21634	21634	ROMANO-BRITISH ACTIVITY, CROWLE MARKET PLACE	PIT (RO); POST HOLE (RO)	Roman
MLS21635	21635	LATE SAXON PITS, CROWLE MARKET PLACE	PIT (EMED:AS/MED)	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval
MLS21636	21636	MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, CROWLE MARKET PLACE	PIT (MED); POST HOLE (MED)	Medieval
MLS21638	21638	POST MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, CROWLE MARKET PLACE	PIT (MED); DITCH (PM); BUILDING (PM:C18)	Post Medieval
MLS21639	21639	CROPMARK, NW OF PILFREY FARM	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM); ENCLOSURE?	Post Medieval
MLS21641	21641	KEADBY GRANGE	HOUSE (PM); RABBIT WARREN? (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS21660	21660	WAR MEMORIAL, MAIN STREET	WAR MEMORIAL (PM:C20)	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
MLS21666	21666	CROWLE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL (PM:C20)	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
MLS21704	21704	BURRINGHAM AND GUNNESS WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL (PM:C20)	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
MLS21751	21751	METHODIST CHAPEL (WESLEYAN)	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL (PMC19)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21752	21752	CHAPEL (SITE OF)	CHAPEL (PMC19?)	Unknown

MLS21793	21793	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, 'LOVER'S GROUND'	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS21893	21893	ALTHORPE GRAVEYARD	CEMETERY (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21894	21894	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, ALTHORPE	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21910	21910	WINDMILL (SITE OF)	WINDMILL (PM:C19?)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS21911	21911	WINDMILL (SITE OF)	WINDMILL (PM:C19?)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS21912	21911	WINDMILL (SITE OF)	WINDMILL (PM:C19?)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS21913	21913	BAPTIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND, CROWLE	CEMETERY (PM:C19:1879)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21914	21914	PRIMITIVE METHODIST MEETING HOUSE	NONCONFORMIST MEETING HOUSE (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS21915	21915	WINDMILL (SITE OF)	WINDMILL (PM:C19?)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS21951	21951	FORMER CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, FIELDSIDE	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS21981	21981	WINDMILL (SITE OF)	WINDMILL (PM:C19?)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS21991	21991	CHAPEL, TRENTSIDE (SITE OF)	CHAPEL (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS22011	22011	BONNY HALE BRICK FIELD (SITE OF)	BRICKYARD (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Edwardian
MLS22012	22012	BRICK AND TILE WORKS (SITE OF)	BRICKWORKS (PM:C19); TILE WORKS (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS22013	22013	DISUSED BRICK WORKS (SITE OF)	BRICKWORKS (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS22123	22123	TAKE A GANDER, FORMERLY FERRY BOAT INN, BURREINGHAM	INN (PM:C19:1850)	Post Medieval to Modern

MLS22124	22124	BRICKYARD (SITE OF)	CLAY PIT; BRICKYARD (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS22337	22337	SMITHY (SITE OF), MAIN STREET, ALTHORPE	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century
MLS22338	22338	STEPHENSON MEMORIAL HALL, MAIN STREET, ALTHORPE	MEMORIAL HALL (PM:C20:1903)	Edwardian to 21st Century
MLS22353	22353	ISLE OF AXHOLME BREWERY (SITE OF)	BREWERY (PM:C19:1856)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS22354	22354	PINFOLD (SITE OF), EASTOFT ROAD	POUND (PM:C19?)	Post Medieval to Mid-20th Century
MLS22355	22355	TEMPERANCE HALL (SITE OF), FIELDSIDE	TEMPERANCE HALL (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS22356	22356	SMITHY (SITE OF), NORTH STREET	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Post Medieval to Mid-20th Century
MLS22357	22357	CROWLE GASWORKS (SITE OF), WINDSOR ROAD	GAS WORKS (PM:C19:1854)	Post Medieval to Mid-20th Century
MLS22358	22356	SMITHY (SITE OF), HIGH STREET	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS22359	22359	GREENACRES CARE HOME (FORMER SCHOOL), FIELDSIDE	CARE HOME (PM:C20?); SCHOOL (PM:C19:1871)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS22360	22360	ST NORBERTS CHURCH SCHOOL (SITE OF)	CHURCH SCHOOL (PM:C19); BUILDING (PM:C21)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS22361	22361	FLAX MILL, CHANCERY LANE	FLAX MILL (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Unknown
MLS22363	22363	CROWLE YOUTH CLUB (FORMER SCHOOL), CHURCH STREET	BOARD SCHOOL (PM:C19?); YOUTH CLUB (PM:C20?)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS22364	22364	SMITHY (SITE OF), GODNOW ROAD	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century
MLS22365	22365	SMITHY (SITE OF), GODNOW ROAD	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century

MLS22369	22369	FORMERLY NEW TRENT BREWERY, EALAND	WAREHOUSE (PM:C20?); BREWERY (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS22370	22370	SMITHY (SITE OF), A161 (E SIDE), WOODHOUSE	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (PM:C19)	Post Medieval
MLS22371	22371	RIVER LODGE (FORMER SMITHY), SANDTOFT	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (PM:C19); HOUSE (PM:C20?); HOUSE (PM:C20?)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS22405	22405	QUAKER BURIAL GROUND, BREWERY ROAD	FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS22482	22482	THE MOORINGS (FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL), CHAPEL ROAD	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL (PM:C19)	Edwardian to 21st Century
MLS22544	22544	POSSIBLE RETTING PITS, N OF GODNOW ROAD	RETTING POND? (MED/PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS22562	22562	CROWLE NORTH RAILWAY STATION (SITE OF)	RAILWAY STATION (PM:C20)	Edwardian to Mid-20th Century
MLS22563	22563	FORMER STATION MASTER'S HOUSE	STATION MASTERS HOUSE (PM:C20)	Edwardian to 21st Century
MLS22599	22599	LATE MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS, MANOR GARDENS	RETTING POND? (MED/PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS22620	22620	CROWLE RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION (PM:C19)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS22695	22695	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, W OF BRUNYEE ROAD	BURIED SOIL HORIZON (MED/PM); PIT (PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS22702	22702	SCIENTIFICALLY DATED PEAT DEPOSITS, SW OF KEADBY	PEAT DEPOSIT (PRE: NEO, IA)	Middle Neolithic to Middle Iron Age
MLS22704	22704	FORMER SLUICE, WHITE HOUSE FARM	SLUICE (PM:C17?)	Post Medieval
MLS22706	22706	ENCLOSURES, S OF FIELD ROAD	ENCLOSURE (RO)	Roman
MLS22738	22738	WAR MEMORIAL, FORMER RAF SANDTOFT	WAR MEMORIAL (PM:C21)	Late 20th Century to 21st Century
MLS22756	22756	PALAEOCHANNEL, WEST OF KEADBY	PALAEOCHANNEL (PRE?)	Prehistoric



MLS22784	22784	IRON AGE - MEDIEVAL SHERDS, SANDTOFT	FINDSPOT (PRE: IA/RO/EMED:AS/MED)	Middle Iron Age to Medieval
MLS22807	22807	LOW CLOSES TURBARY	PEAT CUTTING	Post Medieval
MLS24500	24500	128 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24501	24501	126 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24502	24502	124 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24503	24503	122 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24504	24504	52 FIELDSDIE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24505	24505	57 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24506	24506	55 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24507	24507	53 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24508	24508	51 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24509	24509	100 HIGH STREET (POST OFFICE)	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24510	24510	98 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24511	24511	94 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24512	24512	92 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24513	24513	90 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24514	24514	88 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24515	24515	86 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24516	24516	82 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24517	24517	80 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24518	24518	78 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern



MLS24519	24519	76 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24520	24520	74 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24521	24521	72 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24522	24522	70 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24523	24523	68 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24524	24524	66 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24525	24525	45 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24527	24527	4A MARKET PLACE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24528	24528	BUILDING WEST OF 4A MARKET PLACE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24529	24529	BUILDING ON SOUTH SIDE OF WEST TERRACE STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24530	24530	WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, WEST TERRACE STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24532	24532	64 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24533	24533	62 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24534	24534	60 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24535	24535	58 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24536	24536	56 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24537	24537	FORMER BARN, CHURCH STREET	BARN (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24538	24538	37 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24540	24540	34 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24541	24541	32 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24542	24542	30 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern



MLS24543	24543	28 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24544	24544	26 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24545	24545	24 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24547	24547	FORMER SCHOOL, 30 FIELDSIDE	SCHOOL (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24548	24548	29 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24549	24549	12 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24550	24550	10 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24551	24551	15 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24552	24552	13 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24553	24553	11 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24554	24554	9 FIELDSIDE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24555	24555	27 WOODLAND AVENUE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24556	24556	25 WOODLAND AVENUE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24557	24557	OUTBUILDING TO 1 CHURCH STREET	OUTBUILDING (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24558	24558	38 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24559	24559	36 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24560	24560	34 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24561	24561	32 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24562	24562	30 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24563	24563	25 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24564	24564	23 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24565	24565	28 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern

MLS24566	24566	26 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24567	24567	24 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24568	24568	22 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24569	24569	20 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24570	24570	18 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24571	24571	16 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24572	24572	14 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24573	24573	10 HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24574	24574	4 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24575	24575	6 CROSS STREET	PUBLIC HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to 21st Century
MLS24576	24576	8 CROSS STREET	ASSEMBLY ROOMS (PM); PUBLIC HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24577	24577	3 CHURCH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24578	24578	CROWLE YOUTH CENTRE (FORMER SCHOOL), CHURCH STREET	SCHOOL (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24579	24579	7 CHURCH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24580	24580	9 CHURCH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24581	24581	11 CHURCH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24582	24582	FORMER BAPTIST CHAPEL, MILL ROAD	HOUSE (PM); BAPTIST CHAPEL (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24583	24583	FARM BUILDINGS TO MANOR HOUSE, WEST OF ST OSWALD'S CHURCH	THRESHING BARN (PM); STABLE (PM)	Post Medieval to 21st Century
MLS24584	24584	7 CHURCH LANE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24585	24585	6 CHURCH LANE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern



MLS24586	24586	5 CHURCH LANE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24587	24587	4 CHURCH LANE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24588	24588	3 CHURCH LANE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24589	24589	2 CHURCH LANE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24590	24590	1 CHURCH LANE	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24591	24591	20 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24592	24592	22 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24593	24593	25 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24594	24594	27 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24595	24595	29 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24596	24596	31 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24597	24597	33 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24598	24598	26 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24599	24599	28 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24600	24600	30 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24601	24601	32 CROSS STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24602	24602	OUTBUILDING TO 49 NORTH STREET	OUTBUILDING (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24603	24603	36 NORTH STREET (THE RED LION)	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24604	24604	44 NORTH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24605	24605	42 NORTH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24606	24606	38 NORTH STREET	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24607	24607	BUILDING SOUTH OF 38 NORTH STREET	OUTBUILDING? (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern

MLS24608	24608	30 NORTH STREET AND OUTBUILDINGS	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24609	24609	28 NORTH STREET AND OUTBUILDINGS	HOUSE (PM)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24655	24655	GRAVESTONES, 19 BREWERY ROAD	FINDSPOT (PM:C18, C19)	Post Medieval
MLS24671	24671	SQUARE ENCLOSURE	SQUARE ENCLOSURE (PRE?)	Iron Age
MLS24703	24703	WARPING DRAINS	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS24704	24704	WARPING DRAINS, DERRYTHORPE COMMON	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS24706	24706	WARPING DRAINS, WEST OF ALTHORPE	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS2482	2482	CHURCH OF ST OSWALD, ALTHORPE	ANGLICAN CHURCH (MED:C15:1483/PM:C19, C20); PLAQUE; PLAQUE	Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS2483	2483	RB POTTERY, BONE HANDLE, SPINDLEWHORL & PM POTTERY	FINDSPOT (RO); FINDSPOT (MED/PM)	Roman to Post Medieval
MLS2487	2487	CHURCH OF ST OSWALD	HUMAN FIGURE (EMED:SC); KNOTWORK (EMED:SC); CROSS (EMED:SC/MED/PM); ANGLICAN CHURCH (MED:C11/PM); STAINED GLASS	Early Medieval/Dark Age to First World War
MLS2488	2488	CHURCHYARD CROSS, ST OSWALDS CHURCH	CROSS (MED)	Medieval
MLS2489	2489	TETLEY DMV (SITE OF)	DESERTED SETTLEMENT (MED)	Medieval
MLS2491	2491	NE-SW DIKE OR WARPING DRAIN (CM)	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS2492	2492	RB POTTERY & FLINT FLAKES, 1973	FINDSPOT (RO); FINDSPOT (RO)	Early Neolithic to Roman
MLS24936	24936	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS24937	24937	SITE OF ELLSAM HOUSE, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century

MLS24938	24938	CORNER HOUSE FARM (SITE OF), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to 21st Century
MLS2494	2494	FLINT, RB-PM POTTERY, 1973/4	FINDSPOT (PRE); FINDSPOT (RO); FINDSPOT (MED/PM)	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval
MLS2498	2498	FLINT FLAKE, WASTE, 1964	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS2500	2500	FLINT FLAKE, 1964	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS2501	2501	FLINT, 1964	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS2504	2504	FLINT FLAKES, 1964	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS2506	2506	FLINTS, RB POTTERY, SLACK FARM, 1974	FINDSPOT (PRE: MES, NEO, BA); FINDSPOT (RO/EMED:AS)	Early Mesolithic to Early Medieval/Dark Age
MLS2507	2507	FLINT CORE & FLAKES, 1974	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS2509	2509	FLINT FLAKES, 1974	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS2511	2511	FLINT FLAKES, 1974	FINDSPOT (PRE: MES)	Mesolithic
MLS2512	2512	FLINT FLAKES, 1974	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS25126	25126	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25127	25127	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS2513	2513	FLINT FLAKES, 1973	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS2514	2514	POLISHED STONE AXE, CROWLE PARK, 1970	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS25167	25167	WOODLANDS, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25168	25168	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25169	25169	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern

MLS25170	25170	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25171	25171	BOWLING GREEN FARM, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25172	25172	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25236	25236	ROSE COTTAGE, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25237	25237	HUNSLEY HOUSE, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25241	25241	SITE OF (SNOWDROP VILLA), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25242	25242	SITE OF (RED HOUSE), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25243	25243	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25244	25244	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25245	25245	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25246	25246	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25247	25247	(EAST GATE COTTAGE), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25248	25248	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25249	25249	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25250	25250	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25251	25251	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25252	25252	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25253	25253	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern

MLS25254	25254	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25255	25255	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25256	25256	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25257	25257	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25258	25258	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25259	25259	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25260	25260	EAST VIEW, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25261	25261	CROOK O'MOOR FARM, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25262	25262	SITE OF MEDGE HALL FARM	OUTFARM	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25263	25263	CANAL VIEW BARN (DIRTNESS GROVES FARM), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25264	25264	SITE OF (PEAR TREE FARM), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25265	25265	LOVER'S GROUND FARMSTEAD (SITE OF)	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25276	25276	TETLEY HALL FARM, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25277	25277	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25278	25278	SAND HALL FARM, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25279	25279	GROVES FARM COTTAGE, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25280	25280	HAINS FARM, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25281	25281	SITE OF BOARDING HOUSE, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century

MLS25282	25282	CHARITY FARM (JAQUE'S FARM), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25283	25283	SMAQUE FARM (SMACK FARM), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25284	25284	POPLARS FARM (THE POPLARS), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25285	25285	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25286	25286	TRIANGLES FARM (TRIANGLE FARM), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25287	25287	CURLEWS FARM (CURLEW HOUSE), CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25288	25288	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25289	25289	PILFREY FARM, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25368	25368	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, BURRINGHAM	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25369	25369	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, BURRINGHAM	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25437	25437	MANOR FARM, BURRINGHAM	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25458	25458	SITE OF (NEW INTAKE FARM), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25459	25459	BELTOFT GRANGE, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25460	25460	(BELWOOD FARM), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25462	25462	OLD FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25463	25463	WOODHOUSE GRANGE FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25539	25539	KEADBY GRANGE, KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25541	25541	OAKWORTH HOUSE (LANSDOWNE HOUSE), KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25542	25542	(BRASTED HOUSE), KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern

MLS25543	25543	TRENTSIDE FARM, KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25544	25544	MANOR FARM, KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25545	25545	WHITE HOUSE FARM (WHITE HOUSE), KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25546	25546	SITE OF LOW FARM, KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25547	25547	DERRYTHORPE GRANGE, KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25552	25552	PLAINS HOUSE FARM (PLAINS HOUSE), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25553	25553	UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25554	25554	DIRTNESS BRIDGE FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25555	25555	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS25556	25556	BELTON GRANGE, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25557	25557	(HIRST PRIORY), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25558	25558	COMMON FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25559	25559	LITTLEHIRST FARM (LITTLE HIRST), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25560	25560	HIRSTWOOD FARM (MOSSWOOD FARM), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25561	25561	MOSSWOOD MANOR (MOSSWOOD GRANGE), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25562	25562	NORTH MOOR FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25563	25563	WOODHOUSE FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25564	25564	CHERRY TREE COTTAGE, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25565	25565	WOODLANDS FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25566	25566	SITE OF (SIMS HILL FARM), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century

MLS25567	25567	WOODCARR FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25568	25568	SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM, SANDTOFT	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25569	25569	PARK FARM, BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25570	25570	ROE CARR (WILLOW LODGE FARM), BELTON	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25873	25873	MOWTOP FARM, CROWLE AND EALAND	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS25882	25882	LANCASTER ND639 CRASH SITE, MARSH ROAD AREA	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS25882	25882	LANCASTER ND639 CRASH SITE, MARSH ROAD AREA	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS25883	25883	BRONZE AGE WORKED FLINT		Undated
MLS25884	25884	WORKED FLINT		Undated
MLS25905	25905	FRODINGHAM CAUSEWAY (SITE OF)	ROAD (PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS25928	25928	'LODGE' (SITE OF), NORTH OF BELTOFT	LODGE? (PM:C18)	Post Medieval
MLS26020	26020	THE OLD HALL, HIGH STREET	HOUSE (PM:C18?)	Post Medieval to Modern
MLS26022	26022	TECHNICAL SITE, SANDTOFT AIRFIELD	HANGAR (PM:C20); CONTROL TOWER (PM:C20); ARMOURY (PM:C20); WORKSHOP (PM:C20); GUARDHOUSE (PM:C20); FLIGHT OFFICE (PM:C20); AIR RAID SHELTER (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS26023	26023	FORMER INTERROGATION BLOCK & CREW BRIEFING ROOM, SANDTOFT AIRFIELD	MILITARY BUILDING (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS26024	26024	BOMB STORES (SITE OF), SANDTOFT AIRFIELD	BOMB STORE (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS26025	26025	SICK QUARTERS (SITE OF), RAF SANDTOFT	SICK QUARTERS (PM:C20); DISPERSED SITE (PM:C20)	Second World War to Mid-20th Century
MLS26026	26026	COMMUNAL SITE (SITE OF), RAF SANDTOFT	AIR RAID SHELTER (PM:C20); WATER TOWER (PM:C20); INSTITUTE (PM:C20); DISPERSED SITE (PM:C20)	Second World War to Mid-20th Century

MLS26027	26027	DISPERSED SITE No 1 (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	DISPERSED SITE (PM:C20); BARRACKS (PM:C20); OFFICERS QUARTERS (PM:C20); AIR RAID SHELTER (PM:C20); SQUATTER SETTLEMENT? (PM:C20)	Second World War to Mid-20th Century
MLS26028	26028	DISPERSED SITE No 2 (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	DISPERSED SITE (PM:C20); BARRACKS (PM:C20); OFFICERS QUARTERS (PM:C20); AIR RAID SHELTER (PM:C20); SQUATTER SETTLEMENT? (PM:C20)	Second World War to Mid-20th Century
MLS26029	26029	DISPERSED SITE (SITE OF), PARK FARM, SANDTOFT	DISPERSED SITE (PM:C20); BARRACKS? (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS26034	26034	FORMER ADMINISTRATION SITE, SANDTOFT AIRFIELD	MILITARY BUILDING (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS26035	26035	FORMER SEWAGE WORKS, RAF SANDTOFT	SEWAGE WORKS (PM:C20)	Second World War
MLS26036	26036	THE AXHOLME ACADEMY, FORMERLY NORTH AXHOLME SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL (PM:C20)	Mid-20th Century to 21st Century
MLS26589	26589	ROADSIDE DITCH, NORTH STREET	DITCH (PU; PM:C19)	Undated
MLS26595	26595	PILLBOX (TYPE FW3/22), NE OF LANDSCAPE PARK, HIRST PRIORY	PILLBOX (TYPE FW3/22)	Modern
MLS26641	26641	SITE OF MANOR HOUSE, NORTHWEST OF ST OSWALD'S CHURCH	MANOR HOUSE (MED/PM:C17, C18, C19, C20)	Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS26749	26749	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL DITCHES, LAND AT FIELDSIDE, CROWLE	DITCH	Undated
MLS26991	26991	HEALEY'S DRAIN, A WARPING DRAIN BETWEEN POPLARS AND ASHBY DECOY FARM	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN; EMBANKMENT	Post Medieval
MLS27022	27022	RIDGE AND FURROW AT THE NORTH END OF BURRINGTON	RIDGE AND FURROW	Post Medieval
MLS27044	27044	RIDGE AND FURROW NORTH OF ALTHORPE	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS27063	27063	SHORT SECTION OF NEW IDLE RIVER	CANAL	Post Medieval

MLS27118	27118	UNDATED PITS, 10 METRES WEST OF ST OSWALD'S CHURCH	PIT (PU)	Unknown
MLS27119	27119	POST-MEDIEVAL PITS, SOUTH OF SITE OF MANOR HOUSE	PIT (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS27153	27153	EARTHWORKS, W OF BELTOFT GRANGE, BELTON	ENCLOSURE	Undated
MLS27173	27173	DITCH NORTH OF FORMER BRICK YARD	DITCH	Post Medieval
MLS27195	27195	POSSIBLE WARPING DRAINS	LAND IMPROVEMENT DRAIN; FIELD BOUNDARY; DRAINAGE DITCH	Post Medieval
MLS27331	27331	KEADBY DRAWBRIDGE	DRAWBRIDGE; GIRDER BRIDGE	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
MLS27333	27333	CROWLE SWING BRIDGE	SWING BRIDGE	Edwardian to Unknown
MLS3414	3414	TEMPLE BELWOOD HOUSE (SITE OF)	HOUSE (PM:LC18)	Post Medieval
MLS3483	3483	SANDTOFT GRANGE	BUILDING (PM:C18)	Post Medieval
MLS5104	5104	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, HIGH STREET	ANGLICAN CHURCH (PM:C19:1856)	Post Medieval
MLS6379	6379	BELWOOD FARM (SITE OF), BELWOOD	FARMHOUSE (PM:C17)	Post Medieval
MLS6381	6381	SANDTOFT HALL, SANDTOFT	HOUSE (PM:EC18, MC18, LC18, EC19, C20)	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS6382	6382	COACH-HOUSE/STABLES, SANDTOFT HALL	COACH HOUSE (PM:MC18, LC18, EC19); STABLE (PM:MC18, LC18, EC19); GRANARY (PM:MC18, LC18, EC19)	Post Medieval
MLS6388	6388	1 CHURCH ST & GATE PIERS TO LEFT	HOUSE (PM:MC18); GATE PIER (PM:MC18)	Post Medieval
MLS6427	6427	THE OLD HALL, MAIN STREET (W SIDE), ALTHORPE	FARMHOUSE (PM:MC17, C19, C20); HOUSE (PM:M C17, C19, C20)	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS6528	6528	CHURCH OF ST NORBERT	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (PM:C19:1872)	Post Medieval

MLS6679	6679	POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY	FINDSPOT (MED)	Medieval
MLS6718	6718	RB POTTERY, SANDTOFT	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS7165	7165	MED/PM SETTLEMENT, WOODHOUSE	VILL (MED/PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS7249	7249	ENCLOSURES, TRACKWAYS AND LINEAR CROPMARKS, SANDTOFT	DITCH (RO); ENCLOSURE (RO); ROAD (RO); LINEAR FEATURE (RO)	Roman
MLS7910	7910	AXHOLME JOINT RAILWAY (LINE OF)	RAILWAY (PM:C20)	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MLS8828	8828	FORMER BARNSELY TO BARNETBY RAILWAY	RAILWAY (PM:C19)	Post Medieval
MLS901	901	RB SETTLEMENT SITE (CM), SANDTOFT	FORTLET? (RO); SETTLEMENT (RO:C3, C4); HEARTH (RO:C3, C4); DITCH (RO: C3, C4)	Roman
MLS905	905	ENCLOSURE, FIELD BOUNDARIES & FINDS, SANDTOFT	ENCLOSURE (RO?); SETTLEMENT (RO?); FIELD BOUNDARY (RO?)	Roman
MLS906	906	TEMPLE BELWOOD, CAMERA OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (SITE OF)	CAMERA (MED:C12)	Medieval
MLS907	907	MEDIEVAL & PM SHERDS, 1975	FINDSPOT (MED/PM)	Medieval to Post Medieval
MLS909	909	RB GREYWARE SHERDS, 1974	FINDSPOT (RO)	Roman
MLS917	917	WOODEN BUILDING, 1975	BUILDING? (PU)	Unknown
MLS918	918	HIRST PRIORY (SITE OF)	MOAT (MED); AUGUSTINIAN CELL (MED:C12)	Medieval
MLS920	920	VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	SETTLEMENT (PM:C17)	Post Medieval
MLS924	924	STONE AXE & ARROWHEAD, TEMPLE BELWOOD FARM	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO, BA)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS927	927	FLINT FLAKES & BRONZE DISC FRAGMENT, 1975	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

MLS930	930	FLINT FLAKE, 1975	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS931	931	FLINT BLADE, 1975	FINDSPOT (PRE)	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLS933	933	FLINT FLAKES & RB & MEDIEVAL SHERDS, 1975	FINDSPOT (PRE); FINDSPOT (RO); FINDSPOT (MED)	Late Mesolithic to Medieval
MLS937	937	SMALL FLINT FLAKE, 1964	FINDSPOT (PRE: MES)	Mesolithic
MLS940	940	ROUGH FLINT END-SCRAPER, 1964-5	FINDSPOT (PRE: NEO)	Neolithic
MLS942	942	FLINT FLAKES, MEDIEVAL & PM SHERDS	FINDSPOT (PRE/MED/PM); FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval
MLS9485	9485	STAINFORTH AND KEADBY CANAL	CANAL (PM)	Post Medieval
MLS9488	9488	OLD RIVER DON	NON ANTIQUITY (PM:C17)	Post Medieval
MLS9570	9570	MED/PM SETTLEMENT, CROWLE	VILLAGE (MED/PM); MARKET	Medieval to Post Medieval
MSY10053	01845/01	Possible Neolithic Flint Flake, Hatfield	Findspot	Neolithic
MSY10054	01846/01	Possible Neolithic Flint Graver, Hatfield	Findspot	Neolithic
MSY10055	01847/01	Possible Neolithic Flint Flake Tool, Hatfield	Findspot	Neolithic
MSY10092	01884/01	Mesolithic Flint Scatter, Thorne	Findspot	Mesolithic
MSY10094	01885/01	Neolithic Flint Flake, Thorne	Findspot	Neolithic
MSY10095	01886/01	Bronze Age Arrowhead, Thorne Moorends	Findspot	Bronze Age
MSY10834	03111/01	Romano-British Pottery from Hatfield Chase	Findspot	Romano-British
MSY12666	5097	Mesolithic Tranchet Axe, Hatfield Levels	Findspot	Mesolithic
MSY12762	5193	Late Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Bronze Age Flint Finds, Hatfield Chase	Findspot	Mesolithic; Neolithic; Bronze Age
MSY12809	5240	Mesolithic to Bronze Age Flint Finds, Thorne Grammar School	Findspot	Mesolithic; Neolithic; Bronze Age

MSY13000	5431	Inhumation, Lower Kenyon Street, Thorne	Burial	Romano-British?; Medieval?
MSY13602	6020	Site of Casson's Windmill, corn mill, North Eastern Road, Thorne	Windmill	Post-medieval
MSY13603	6021	Site of Hemmingway's Windmill, corn mill, St Nicholas Road, Thorne	Windmill	Post-medieval
MSY3751	00119/01	Peel Hill Motte, Thorne	Motte and Bailey Castle	Medieval
MSY3968	00318/01	St Nicholas' Church, Thorne	Church	Medieval
MSY4141	00477/01	Medieval Timber Framed Barn, Thorne	Barn	Medieval
MSY4142	00479/01	Double Bridges Farm Moat, Thorne	Moated Site	Medieval
MSY4361	01096/01	Late Bronze Age Trackway, Thorne Moors	Trackway	Bronze Age
MSY5197	01993/01	Romano-British Pottery from Dirtness Levels, North Lincolnshire	Findspot	Romano-British
MSY5737	02911/01	Tudworth Deserted Medieval Village	Deserted Village	Medieval
MSY5814	02963/01	Site of Medieval River Fishery, Hatfield	Fishery	Medieval
MSY6558	03962/01	The Old Vicarage, Thorne	Vicarage	Post-medieval

North Lincolnshire Marginal HER Records

Note: These records are discussed in the text, above, but are not possible to locate on the figures due to their very limited, or non-existent, locational data.

Mon UID	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	Period
MLS17330	17330	BOUNDARY STONE (SITE OF), DIRTNESS	BOUNDARY STONE	Medieval
MLS17355	17355	QUERN FRAGMENTS, RB & MED SHERDS, SANDTOFT	FINDSPOT	Roman; Medieval
MLS17358	17358	POLISHED STONE AXE, BELTON	FINDSPOT	Neolithic
MLS17359	17359	BEEHIVE QUERN STONE, BELTON	FINDSPOT	Iron Age
MLS17375	17375	RB POTTERY, RAINSBUTT ROAD	FINDSPOT	Roman

MLS17392	17392	MARGINAL RB AND PM FIELDWALKING FINDS, CROWLE	FINDSPOT	Roman
MLS17396	17396	ROMAN COIN, N OF EPWORTH, 1982	FINDSPOT	Roman
MLS17397	17397	COIN OF HENRY V, N OF EPWORTH, 1982	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MLS17398	17398	MEDIEVAL STRAP ENDS, N OF EPWORTH, 1982	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MLS17399	17399	PM COIN & TOKEN, EPWORTH, 1982	FINDSPOT	Post-medieval
MLS17401	17401	TWO ROMAN COINS, EPWORTH	FINDSPOT	Roman
MLS17402	17402	POST MEDIEVAL COINS & TOKEN, EPWORTH, 1982	FINDSPOT	Post-medieval
MLS17487	17487	RETTING PITS (SITE OF), TETLEY	RETTING POND	Post-medieval
MLS17488	17488	RETTING PITS (SITE OF), RIGGS FURLONG	RETTING POND	Post-medieval
MLS17490	17490	RETTING PITS (SITE OF), LAID BANKS	RETTING POND	Post-medieval
MLS17491	17491	RETTING PITS (SITE OF), ALDAM	RETTING POND	Post-medieval
MLS17492	17492	RETTING PITS (SITE OF), FAR ISLE	RETTING POND	Post-medieval
MLS17493	17493	RETTING PITS (SITE OF), GARDAM CLOSE	RETTING POND	Post-medieval
MLS17494	17494	RETTING PITS (SITE OF), 'GODNEY SIDE'	RETTING POND	Post-medieval
MLS17508	17508	POSSIBLE SITE OF BATTLE OF MASERFELTH, EPWORTH	BATTLEFIELD	Early Medieval
MLS17516	17516	MARGINAL ROMAN BROOCH, EPWORTH	FINDSPOT	Roman
MLS19329	19329	GYPSUM QUARRY	GYPSUM QUARRY	Post-medieval
MLS19448	19448	THREE STONE AXES	FINDSPOT	Neolithic
MLS19453	19453	TWO MARGINAL SCRAPERS	FINDSPOT	Early Bronze Age
MLS19492	19492	IRON AGE BRACELET	FINDSPOT	Iron Age
MLS21288	21288	OPEN FIELD SYSTEM, KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE PARISH	OPEN FIELD; RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval



MLS21370	21370	WWII PRISONER OF WAR CAMP (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	PRISONER OF WAR CAMP	Modern
MLS21478	21478	EVERS MANSION (SITE OF), WESTGATE	GREAT HOUSE	Medieval
MLS22362	22362	BOG BODY, CROWLE AND THORNE MOORS	INHUMATION	undated
MLS22776	22776	QUAKER MEETING HOUSE AND BURIAL GROUND (SITE OF), BELTOFT	FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND; FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE	Post-medieval
MLS2452	2452	STONE AXE HAMMER & ROMAN COIN	FINDSPOT	Neolithic; Roman
MLS24670	24670	LANCASTER III ND639 CRASH SITE	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE	Modern
MLS2490	2490	BRONZE HOARD, CROWLE MOORS?, 1747	FINDSPOT	Bronze Age
MLS3622	3622	PERFORATED STONE AXE-HAMMER	FINDSPOT	Bronze Age
MLS71	71	FEMALE BOG BODY, 1747	INHUMATION	Roman
MLS914	914	BENEDICTINE CELL (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	BENEDICTINE CELL	Medieval
MLS921	921	ADZE-PALSTAVE, SANDTOFT, 1816	FINDSPOT	Middle Bronze Age
MLS926	926	PERFORATED ADZE	FINDSPOT	Neolithic
MLS935	935	CELT	FINDSPOT	Bronze Age
MLS1346	1346	BA BRONZE SHIELD, BURRINGHAM COMMON, 1843	Findspot	Bronze Age
MLS1344	1344	BRONZE HOARD, BURRINGHAM MOOR	Findspot	Bronze Age
MLS17715	17715	MEDIEVAL CHAPEL (SITE OF), BURRINGHAM	Chapel	Medieval
MLS2466	2466	FLANGED PALSTAVE, 1840	Findspot	Bronze Age
MLS2469	2469	LINEAR DYKES (CM)	Linear Feature	Undated

North Lincolnshire Buildings of Townscape Merit

UID	Name
DLS3941	128 High Street



DLS3942	126 High Street
DLS3943	124 High Street
DLS3944	122 High Street
DLS3945	52 Fieldside
DLS3946	57 High Street
DLS3947	55 High Street
DLS3948	53 High Street
DLS3949	51 High Street
DLS3950	100 High Street (Post Office)
DLS3951	98 High Street
DLS3952	94 High Street
DLS3953	92 High Street
DLS3954	90 High Street
DLS3955	88 High Street
DLS3956	86 High Street
DLS3957	82 High Street
DLS3958	80 High Street
DLS3959	78 High Street
DLS3960	76 High Street
DLS3961	74 High Street
DLS3962	72 High Street
DLS3963	70 High Street



DLS3964	68 High Street
DLS3965	66 High Street
DLS3966	45 High Street
DLS3967	Market Hall, Market Place
DLS3968	4a Market Place
DLS3969	Building west of 4a Market Place
DLS3970	Building on south side of West Terrace Street
DLS3971	Wesleyan Sunday School, West Terrace Street
DLS3972	Crowle Methodist Church, Fieldside
DLS3973	64 High Street
DLS3974	62 High Street
DLS3975	60 High Street
DLS3976	58 High Street
DLS3977	56 High Street
DLS3978	Former Barn, Church Street
DLS3979	37 Fieldside
DLS3980	Catholic Church of St Norbert, Fieldside
DLS3981	34 Fieldside
DLS3982	32 Fieldside
DLS3983	30 Fieldside
DLS3984	28 Fieldside
DLS3985	26 Fieldside



DLS3986	24 Fieldside
DLS3987	Former Congregational Church, 20 Fieldside
DLS3988	Former School, 30 Fieldside
DLS3989	29 Fieldside
DLS3990	12 Fieldside
DLS3991	10 Fieldside
DLS3992	15 Fieldside
DLS3993	13 Fieldside
DLS3994	11 Fieldside
DLS3995	9 Fieldside
DLS3996	27 Woodland Avenue
DLS3997	25 Woodland Avenue
DLS3998	Outbuilding to 1 Church Street
DLS3999	38 High Street
DLS4000	36 High Street
DLS4001	34 High Street
DLS4002	32 High Street
DLS4003	30 High Street
DLS4004	25 High Street
DLS4005	23 High Street
DLS4006	28 High Street
DLS4007	26 High Street



DLS4008	24 High Street
DLS4009	22 High Street
DLS4010	20 High Street
DLS4011	18 High Street
DLS4012	16 High Street
DLS4013	14 High Street
DLS4014	10 High Street
DLS4015	4 Cross Street
DLS4016	6 Cross Street
DLS4017	8 Cross Street
DLS4018	3 Church Street
DLS4019	Crowle Youth Centre (former school), Church Street
DLS4020	7 Church Street
DLS4021	9 Church Street
DLS4022	11 Church Street
DLS4023	Former Baptist Chapel, Mill Road
DLS4024	Outbuilding to Manor House
DLS4025	7 Church Lane
DLS4026	6 Church Lane
DLS4027	5 Church Lane
DLS4028	4 Church Lane
DLS4029	3 Church Lane



DLS4030	2 Church Lane
DLS4031	1 Church Lane
DLS4032	20 Cross Street
DLS4033	22 Cross Street
DLS4034	25 Cross Street
DLS4035	27 Cross Street
DLS4036	29 Cross Street
DLS4037	31 Cross Street
DLS4038	33 Cross Street
DLS4039	26 Cross Street
DLS4040	28 Cross Street
DLS4041	30 Cross Street
DLS4042	32 Cross Street
DLS4043	Outbuilding to 49 North Street
DLS4044	36 North Street (The Red Lion)
DLS4045	44 North Street
DLS4046	42 North Street
DLS4047	38 North Street
DLS4048	Building south of 38 North Street
DLS4049	30 North Street and outbuildings
DLS4050	28 North Street and outbuildings

Portable Antiquities Scheme Data

PAS UID	Description	Period	Grid Reference
YORYM-E976E2	Medieval silver cut halfpenny of Henry III	Medieval	SE7113
YORYM-E95054	Post-Medieval halfpenny trade token dating to c.AD 1648-1673.	Post-medieval	SE7113
SWYOR-36CAE8	French stock jetton dating from the Medieval period, about AD 1270 - 1400	Medieval	SE6913
SWYOR-36B7DE	Possibly a Post Medieval lead token dating from about AD 1550 - 1750	Post-medieval	SE6913
SWYOR-369675	a sixpence of Elizabeth I	Post-medieval	SE7012
SWYOR-367AB2	Post medieval lead musket ball	Post-medieval	SE7012
SWYOR-365B30	Post medieval lead musket ball	Post-medieval	SE6913
SWYOR-364760	Post medieval lead musket ball	Post-medieval	SE6715
SWYOR-36205B	Post-medieval stopper or lid	Post-medieval	SE6913
SWYOR-E3E252	A nummus of Valens	Roman	SE7110
NLM-3F3B8E	Small bore fragment of lead pipe	Post-medieval	SE7112
NLM-3F3187	Fragment of seal matrix	Post-medieval	SE7112
NLM-3F1B14	Copper alloy insole	Modern	SE7111

PUBLIC-D6DB1B	Copper alloy finger ring	Post-medieval	SE6715
NLM-19DDB5	Iron knife fragment.	Roman	SE7012
SWYOR-FF2D11	Flint scraper either Neolithic or Bronze Age	Neolithic	SE6717
SWYOR-539415	Debitage	Neolithic	SE7212
SWYOR-537F02	Flint core	Neolithic	SE7212
SWYOR-536696	Flint adze	Mesolithic	SE7212
SWYOR-534BC1	Stone axe	Neolithic	SE7212
SWYOR-532231	Debitage	Neolithic	SE7212
YORYMB1244	Possible worked flint	Neolithic	SE7014
YORYMB1243	sub circular flake/scrapper	Neolithic	SE7014
SWYOR-3FE179	silver half groat of Charles I	Post-medieval	SE7813
SWYOR-3FD803	Franco-allegorical jetton issued by Hans Krauwinckel II	Post-medieval	SE7813
SWYOR-3FCD7A	lead bale seal	Post-medieval	SE7813
SWYOR-3FA52C	copper alloy fragment of a Medieval vessel	Medieval	SE7813
NLM-FCE680	White metal probable brooch.	Post-medieval	SE7712
SWYOR-7A2EA9	copper alloy strap mount	Post-medieval	SE7813

SWYOR-7911B2	incomplete silver coin; a groat of Henry VIII	Post-medieval	SE7813
SWYOR-172202	copper alloy cast rectangular Medieval buckle	Medieval	SE7813
NLM-CE3915	Copper alloy bird brooch.	Early Medieval	SE7711
NLM-115E7D	Greyware rim sherd	Roman	SE7713
SWYOR-8CD1D6	nummus of the House of Constantine	Roman	SE7712
SWYOR-8C7937	Roman denarius of Vespasian	Roman	SE7712
SWYOR-8C4165	barbarous radiate of Claudius II	Roman	SE7712
SWYOR-8C2106	nummus of the House of Constantine II	Roman	SE7712
SWYOR-8BEC48	Sceat of the King of Northumbria Alchred and Archbishop Ecgberht	Early Medieval	SE7712
NLM-612074	Viking bird brooch	Early Medieval	SE7813
NLM-6110F1	knife sheath chape fragment	Medieval	SE7813
NLM-612CFO	coin weight	Post-medieval	SE7715
NLM-EC45E4	sherd of Roman greyware	Roman	SE7613
NLM-EC1426	Sherds of coal measures ware	Medieval	none given
NLM-B19517	Loop buckle	Medieval	SE7813
NLM-B10OC3	Loop buckle	Medieval	SE7813
YORYM-E976E2	Medieval silver cut halfpenny of Henry III	Medieval	SE7113

UID	Description	Period	Grid Reference
Wroot 1	Eight pieces of worked flint	Late Mesolithic	SE706026
Wroot 2	Five pieces of worked flint	Late Prehistoric	SE713029
Wroot 3	A scatter of 296 worked flints	Late Mesolithic	SE713043
Wroot 4	A scatter of 94 pieces of worked flint	Late Mesolithic	SE718043
Wroot 5	Two tertiary flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE706036
Wroot 6	A Staffordshire pottery rim sherd	Post-medieval	SE708039
Wroot 7	Two flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE711041
Wroot 8	Ten pieces of worked flint	Prehistoric	SE711041
Wroot 9	A flint scraper and a flint flake	Prehistoric	SE713043
Wroot 10	An incomplete flint blade	Prehistoric	SE715043
Wroot 11	A flint core and seven flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE717044
Wroot 12	A flint core, six flint flakes and a chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE717044
Wroot 13	A scatter including a flint scraper, 23 flint flakes and two chunks of flint	Prehistoric	SE719043
Wroot 14	Two flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE722026
Wroot 15	Two flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE722045
Wroot 16	Two flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE724029
Wroot 17	A chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE725022
Wroot 18	Two flint flakes and one chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE728032
Wroot 19	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE740047
Wroot 20	A flint blade	Prehistoric	SE750026
Wroot 21	A flint core	Prehistoric	SE750026



Wroot 22	Two flint cores and ten flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE750028
Sandtoft 1	Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs	Iron Age; Romano-British	SE74890672
Sandtoft 2	Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs	Iron Age; Romano-British	SE74640781
Sandtoft 3	Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs	Iron Age; Romano-British	SE74220847
Sandtoft 4	A flint core	Prehistoric	SE720073
Sandtoft 5	Three flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE724070
Sandtoft 6	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE738066
Sandtoft 7	A flint chunk	Prehistoric	SE738066
Sandtoft 8	A flint core	Prehistoric	SE740073
Sandtoft 9	A flint core and two flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE740073
Sandtoft 10	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE740075
Sandtoft 11	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE741060
Hatfield Woodhouse 1	Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs	Iron Age; Romano-British	SE677094
Hatfield Woodhouse 2	Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs	Iron Age; Romano-British	SE677106
Hatfield Woodhouse 3	Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs	Iron Age; Romano-British; Medieval; Post-Medieval	SE671125
Hatfield Woodhouse 4	A finds concentration	Prehistoric; Romano-British	SE691114
Hatfield Woodhouse 5	A flint scraper and two flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE698104
Hatfield Woodhouse 6	A scatter of 23 pieces of worked flint	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic; Bronze Age	SE701111
Hatfield Woodhouse 7	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE693102
Hatfield Woodhouse 8	Two flint flakes	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age	SE694098

Hatfield Woodhouse 9	A flint core, one flint flake and one chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE700117
Hatfield Woodhouse 10	A flint core and four flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE701105
Hatfield Woodhouse 11	A flint chunk	Prehistoric	SE701109
Hatfield Woodhouse 12	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE702114
Hatfield Woodhouse 13	A flint chunk	Prehistoric	SE710104
Hatfield Woodhouse 14	A flint chunk	Prehistoric	SE710115
Hatfield Woodhouse 15	A flint chunk	Prehistoric	SE712113
Hatfield Woodhouse 16	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE717119
Hatfield Chase 1	Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs and a finds concentration	Prehistoric; Romano-British; Medieval	SE73550902
Hatfield Chase 2	Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs	Prehistoric; Romano-British	SE74350880
Hatfield Chase 3	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE732093
Hatfield Chase 4	Two incomplete flint flakes	Prehistoric	SE735080
Hatfield Chase 5	A grey ware body sherd	Romano-British	SE735096
Hatfield Chase 6	A grey ware base sherd	Romano-British	SE735096
Hatfield Chase 7	A flint flake and one chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE740097
Hatfield Chase 8	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE741095
Crowle 1	A finds concentration	Romano-British	SE765146
Crowle 2	A finds concentration	Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic	SE772144
Crowle 3	A Dales Ware body sherd	Romano-British	SE760130
Crowle 4	A worked flint nodule	Prehistoric	SE762128
Crowle 5	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE762128

Crowle 6	A chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE763146
Crowle 7	A chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE764129
Crowle 8	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE764136
Crowle 9	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE765145
Crowle 10	Rim sherd of a grey ware bowl	Romano-British	SE767149
Crowle 11	A chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE772144
Crowle 12	A flint flake and a chunk of flint	Prehistoric	SE772144
Crowle 13	A medieval pottery sherd	Medieval	SE779135
Crowle 14	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE779135
Crowle 15	A flint flake	Prehistoric	SE779135
Crowle 16	Hammered penny of Edward I (1279 coinage)	Medieval	none provided
Moorends 1	Leaf shaped arrowhead	Neolithic	none provided

Additional Assets identified as part of this project

UID	Description	Period	Grid Reference
PEG200	Duck Decoy Pond recorded on historic maps	Post-medieval	473252 412516
PEG201	Cottage named 'New Zealand' recorded on historic maps	Post-medieval	473227 412244
PEG202	Cottage named 'Sandhill Cottage' recorded on historic maps	Post-medieval	472736 412086
PEG203	Cottage named 'Redhouse Cottage' recorded on historic maps	Post-medieval	423273 412078
PEG204	Cottage named 'Bletcher's Cottage' recorded on historic maps	Post-medieval	474093 412078
PEG205	Cottage named 'Elmhirst Cottage'	Post-medieval	471647 414439



PEG206	Crash Site Halifax (LK728)	Modern	471128 414885
PEG207	Crash Site Wellington X (MF556)	Modern	471816 414042
PEG208	Undated enclosure visible in LiDAR data	Undated	473705 412291
PEG209	Thorne Mere	Undated	471293 409236
PEG210	Peat tramway visible in geophysical survey results	Post-medieval	474188 412537
PEG211	Peat tramway visible in geophysical survey results	Post-medieval	475262 412757
PEG212	Undated enclosure visible in LiDAR data	Undated	475373 412876
PEG213	Undated enclosure visible in LiDAR data	Undated	475463 412627
PEG214	Undated enclosure visible in LiDAR data	Undated	474765 409294
PEG215	Pond recorded on 1853 OS Map	Post-medieval	476759 410107
PEG216	Enclosure visible in geophysical survey results	Undated	473455 409907
PEG217	Cropmark enclosures visible on aerial photograph	Iron Age (?); Romano-British (?)	471926 410713
PEG218	Isle of Axholme LC14 Policy Area	-	480261 409501
PEG219	Hedgerow	Post-medieval	480796 409501
PEG220	Hedgerow	Post-medieval	476176 409671
PEG221	Hedgerow	Post-medieval	475403 409358
PEG222	Hedgerow	Post-medieval	470588 413258
PEG223	Hatfield Chase	-	471140 409913
PEG224	Thorne Moors	-	471768 413105
PEG225	Crowle Common	-	475588 412972
PEG226	Geophysical Anomaly – Linear ditch	Undated	470211 414747
PEG227	Geophysical Anomaly – Linear ditch	Undated	471054 413765

PEG228	Geophysical Anomaly – Parallel curvilinear ditches	Undated	470998 414820
PEG229	Geophysical Anomaly – Pond?	Undated	471584 414330
PEG230	Geophysical Anomaly – Rectilinear enclosure?	Undated	473257 412746
PEG231	Geophysical Anomaly – Peat Railway line	Post-medieval?	475416 412765
PEG232	Geophysical Anomaly – Sub-circular enclosure	Undated	475992 409606
PEG233	Geophysical Anomaly – Small sub-circular enclosure	Undated	417094 409200
PEG234	Geophysical Anomaly – Series of ditches	Undated	470885 409144
PEG235	Geophysical Anomaly – Series of ditches	Undated	470313 409639
PEG236	Geophysical Anomaly – Series of ditches	Undated	470594 409742
PEG237	Geophysical Anomaly – Parallel curvilinear ditches	Undated	469390 409830
PEG238	Geophysical Anomaly – Parallel linear ditches	Undated	469833 410754
PEG239	Geophysical Anomaly – Series of ditches	Undated	470670 408853
PEG240	Geophysical Anomaly – Linear ditches; trackway(?)	Undated	472773 409570
PEG241	Geophysical Anomaly – Linear ditches	Post-medieval(?)	472470 413186
PEG242	Geophysical Anomaly – Series of drainage ditches	Post-medieval(?)	472553 413593
PEG243	Geophysical Anomaly – Curvilinear ditch	Undated	470252 413658
PEG244	Geophysical Anomaly – Curvilinear ditch	Undated	471004 412621
PEG245	Geophysical Anomaly – Circular feature; pond(?)	Undated	471718 412250
PEG246	Geophysical Anomaly – remains of Crow Tree Cottage	Post-medieval	471057 409170
PEG247	Geophysical Anomaly – linear ditches adjacent to course of Old River Don	Undated	474048 410376

PEG248	Geophysical Anomaly – rectilinear enclosure adjacent to course of Old River Don	Undated	473852 410443
PEG249	Geophysical Anomaly – possible settlement evidence	Iron Age–Romano-British(?)	473819 410939

Designations Data

Designated Sites Data

List Entry	Name	Grade	Eastings	Northings
1443481	Lindholme Neolithic timber trackway and platform	Scheduled Monument	470614	407198
1013451	Peel Hill motte and bailey castle, Thorne.	Scheduled Monument	468947	413346
	Thorne	Conservation Area	468915	413237
	Hatfield - High Street	Conservation Area	466458	409475
	Crowle	Conservation Area	477286	412979
1193076	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	I	468975	413264
1346672	CHURCH OF ST OSWALD	I	477153	412985
1063740	NUMBER 1 AND GATE PIERS TO LEFT	II	477254	412948
1065721	1 AND 3, CROSS STREET (See details for further address information)	II	477263	413118
1068609	49, HIGH STREET (See details for further address information)	II	477300	412777
1068640	STABLE/GRANARY RANGE APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES SOUTH EAST OF TETLEY HALL	II	477621	411724
1083262	5, CROSS STREET	II	477251	413118
1083263	61, EALAND OUTGATE	II	478534	411920

1083264	SAND HALL LODGE COTTAGE	II	476116	411510
1083265	84, HIGH STREET	II	477318	412816
1083266	WHITE HART INN	II	477319	412781
1083267	2, CROSS STREET (See details for further address information)	II	477266	413096
1083268	47 High Street, Crowle	II	477308	412852
1083269	THE CROSS KEYS INN	II	477304	412836
1083270	CARRIAGE HOUSE/GRANARY APPROXIMATELY 70 METRES SOUTH EAST OF TETLEY HALL	II	477627	411704
1083271	FONT APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH OF TETLEY HALL	II	477608	411733
1083284	DIRTNESS PUMPING STATION	II	474963	409789
1083285	DIRTNESS COTTAGE	II	475002	409831
1083286	FARMHOUSE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES EAST OF MOSSWOOD GRANGE FARMHOUSE	II	478534	409251
1083287	HIRST PRIORY	II	477817	410220
1083292	FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH OF FERN COTTAGE	II	477402	407358
1083296	SYPHON CARRYING NORTH IDLE DRAIN UNDER HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN APPROXIMATELY 280 METRES NORTH OF SANDTOFT GRANGE	II	474435	408601
1083297	CARTSHED RANGE AT SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH EAST OF SANDTOFT GRANGE FARMHOUSE	II	474525	408396
1083298	FARMBUILDINGS AT GROVE FARM	II	474195	407592
1083299	CURLEWS FARMHOUSE	II	478467	410851
1083300	THE OLD VICARAGE	II	477195	412928
1084315	BRIDGE ON FORMER CROWLE BELTON ROAD OVER NORTH ENGINE DRAIN	II	478222	410543

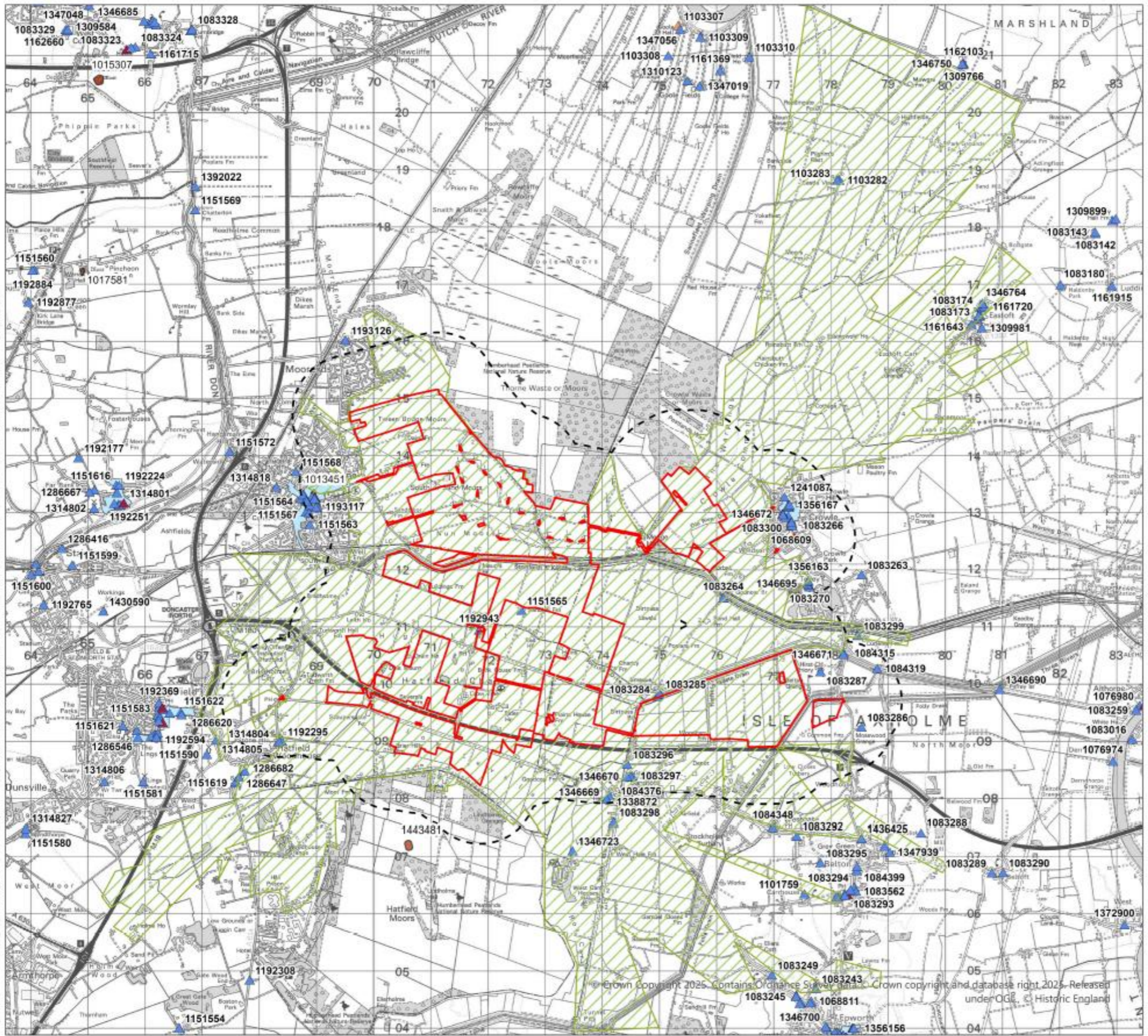
1084319	SYPHON CARRYING HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN BELOW NORTH LEVEL ENGINE DRAIN APPROXIMATELY 580 METRES EAST OF A18-A161 ROAD JUNCTION	II	478807	410274
1084348	MILL TOWER AT THE WINDMILL	II	476983	407512
1084376	PAIR OF FARM COTTAGES AT SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM APPROXIMATELY 75 METRES NORTH EAST OF SANDTOFT GRANGE FARMHOUSE	II	474497	408380
1151562	TRAVIS STUDIO	II	468920	413281
1151563	LOCKERMARSH	II	468883	412798
1151564	PREMISES OF RICHARD LAW FRUIT SHOPS AND FLAT ABOVE	II	468726	413248
1151565	SANDHILL FARMHOUSE	II	472586	411292
1151566	OUTBUILDING TO REAR OF NUMBER 44A	II	468777	413324
1151567	CRIMEAN WAR MEMORIAL PUMP SITUATED APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO WEST OF NORTH EAST ENTRANCE TO PARK	II	468815	413016
1151568	TOWER MILL IMMEDIATELY TO EAST OF JUNCTION WITH MILLFIELD ROAD	II	468636	413721
1151570	1, SILVER STREET (See details for further address information)	II	468890	413135
1151571	THE OLD VICARAGE	II	468981	413232
1151590	TOWER MILL AT MILL HOUSE	II	467083	408772
1151618	ELMTREE HOUSE	II	467726	408477
1151619	GLEN COTTAGE	II	467580	408276
1151620	Outbuildings to south-west of house at Hepworths Yard	II	467589	408305
1151622	NUMBER 54 (PYENEST FLAT 1-4 INCLUSIVE)	II	466627	409512
1192295	CARTSHED WITH DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES TO EAST OF STONEHILL FARMHOUSE	II	468397	409000
1192943	GROVE HOUSE FARMHOUSE	II	471846	410946
1192950	44A AND 44B, KING STREET	II	468760	413318

1192964	THE WHITE HART INN	II	468820	413236
1192983	CRIMEAN WAR MEMORIAL PUMP	II	468831	413205
1193099	REMAINS OF MEDIEVAL COFFIN APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES TO SOUTH OF PORCH TO CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	II	468975	413260
1193117	STONEGATE HOUSE (NOW MASONIC HALL)	II	469013	413110
1193126	Micklethwaite Farmhouse	II	469508	416023
1241087	12, NORTH STREET	II	477187	413282
1286376	Thorne Hall, Ellison Street, Thorne	II	468869	413001
1286620	STABLE-BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO REAR OF THE HEWS	II	466641	409464
1286647	BAWTRY ROAD FARMHOUSE	II	467642	408380
1286682	BARN APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO REAR OF ELMTREE HOUSE	II	467748	408479
1314804	STONEHILL FARMHOUSE	II	468344	408995
1314805	MORTUARY CHAPEL AT HATFIELD CEMETERY	II	467241	409022
1314818	SETTINGS FARMHOUSE	II	468296	413452
1314819	CHURCHYARD GATEPIERS APPROXIMATELY 12 METRES SOUTH WEST OF PORCH TO CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	II	468966	413251
1314820	FRONT GARDEN WALL AND GATEPIERS TO NUMBER 20	II	468992	413092
1338864	BARN AND ADJOINING HORSE MILL AT SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM APPROXIMATELY 90 METRES NORTH EAST OF SANDTOFT GRANGE FARMHOUSE	II	474497	408393
1338872	COACH HOUSE/STABLES AT SANDTOFT HALL	II	474118	408060
1346669	SANDTOFT HALL	II	474076	407994
1346670	BARN, STABLES AND ADJOINING RANGES AT SANDTOFT GRANGE FARM APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES NORTH OF SANDTOFT GRANGE FARMHOUSE	II	474431	408386
1346671	BRIDGE ON FORMER CROWLE BELTON ROAD OVER HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN	II	478213	410522

1346694	7 AND 9, CROSS STREET	II	477241	413117
1346695	TETLEY HALL	II	477589	411765
1346696	PYRAMID MONUMENT APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES NORTH OF TETLEY HALL	II	477604	411806
1346723	BARN/CARTSHED/STABLE RANGE AT SELBY FARM	II	473481	407105
1356163	GRAVESTONES AND GRAVEYARD WALL APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES NORTH OF TETLEY HALL	II	477602	411812
1356167	FERNLEA	II	477275	413140
1359670	CHURCHYARD CROSS APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST OSWALD	II	477158	412970
1084315	Bridge on Former Crowle Belton Road over North Engine Drain	II	478222	410543
1346671	Bridge on Former Crowle Belton Road over Hatfield Waste Drain	II	478213	410522
1083016	Church of St John the Baptist	II	483265	409038
1076974	Sluice at Outfall of Warping Drain into the River Trent	II	482932	408653
1346691	Grove House	II	483545	409832
1083258	Church of St Oswald	I	483478	409625
1076980	The Old Hall	II	483396	409626
1084315	Syphon carrying South Level Engine Drain under the River Torne	II	478222	410543
1084319	Syphon carrying Hatfield Waste Drain below North Level Engine Drain	II	478807	410274
1083259	The Old Rectory	II	483336	409545
1083286	Farmhouse approximately 100m east of Mosswood Grange Farmhouse	II	478534	409251



Appendix 2: Figures



- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II Listed Building
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Conservation Areas
 - ZTV

A	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 1A - DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
28/04/2026	1:65,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	B	▲	1.5KM
DRAWING NUMBER		PEGASUS GROUP	
P21-3484_HT_1A			

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- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II Listed Building

A	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 1C - DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN CROWLE, EAST OF ORDER LIMITS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
28/04/2026	1:10,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	B	▲	0.2KM

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KEY

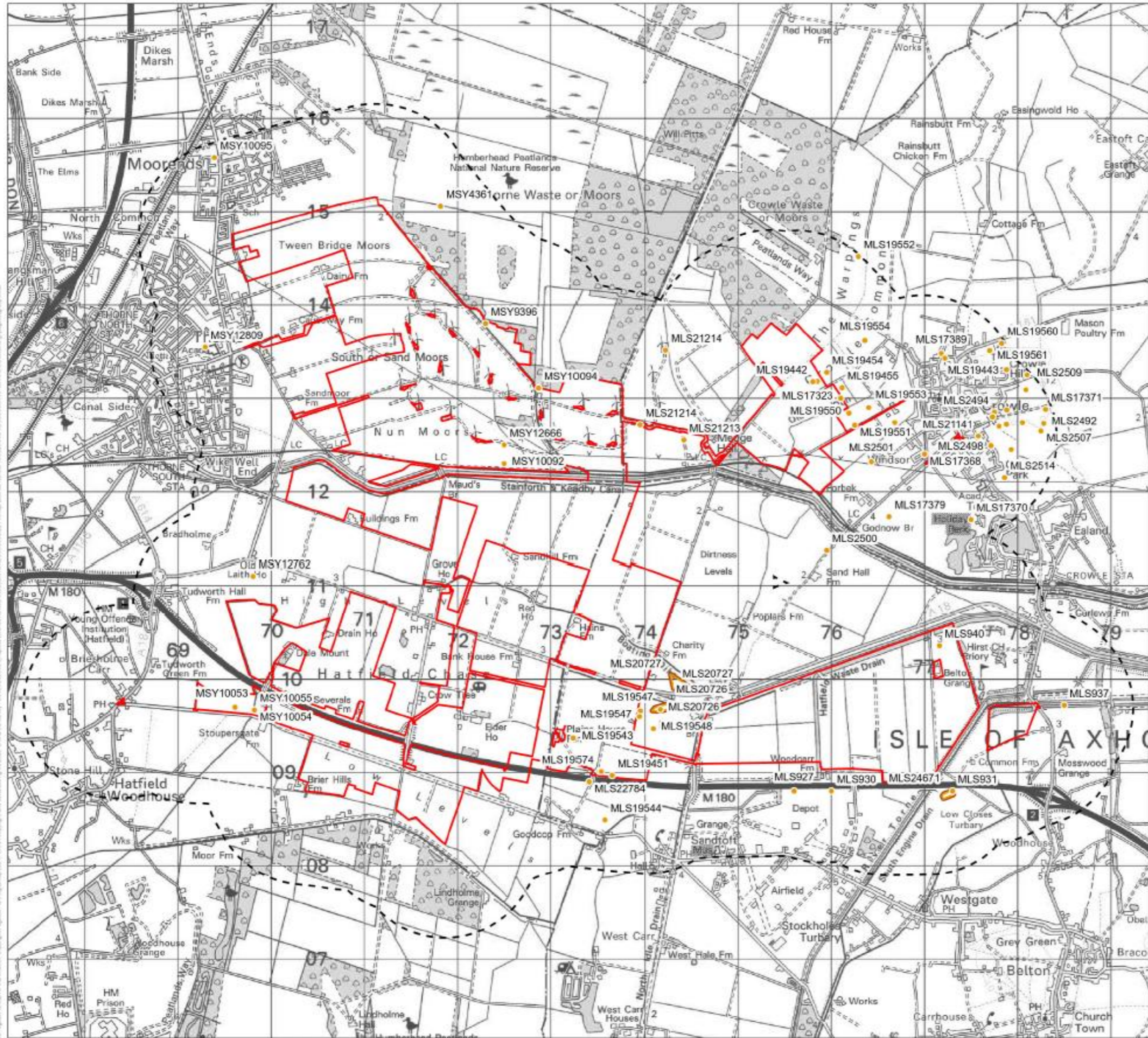
- Order Limits
- 1km Buffer
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building

A	20/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 1D - DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN SANDTOFT, SOUTH OF ORDER LIMITS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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SHEET	REV	N	0
-	A	▲	0.2 KM

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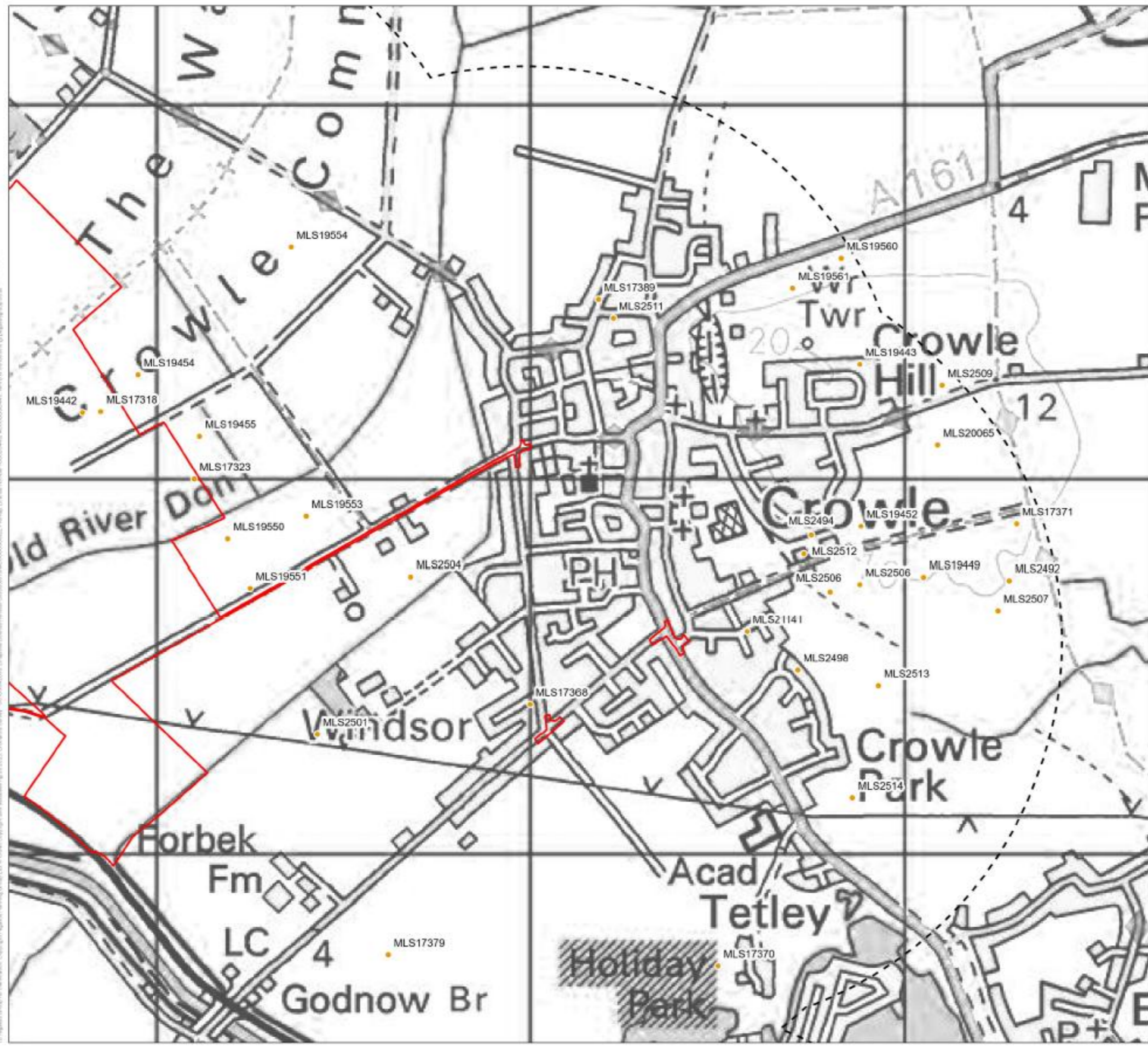
KEY

- Order Limits
- 1km Buffer
- SYAS Monument Point - Prehistoric
- NLHER Monument Point - Prehistoric
- NLHER Monument Region - Prehistoric

2	31/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 2A - HER MONUMENTS - PREHISTORIC

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.8KM



KEY

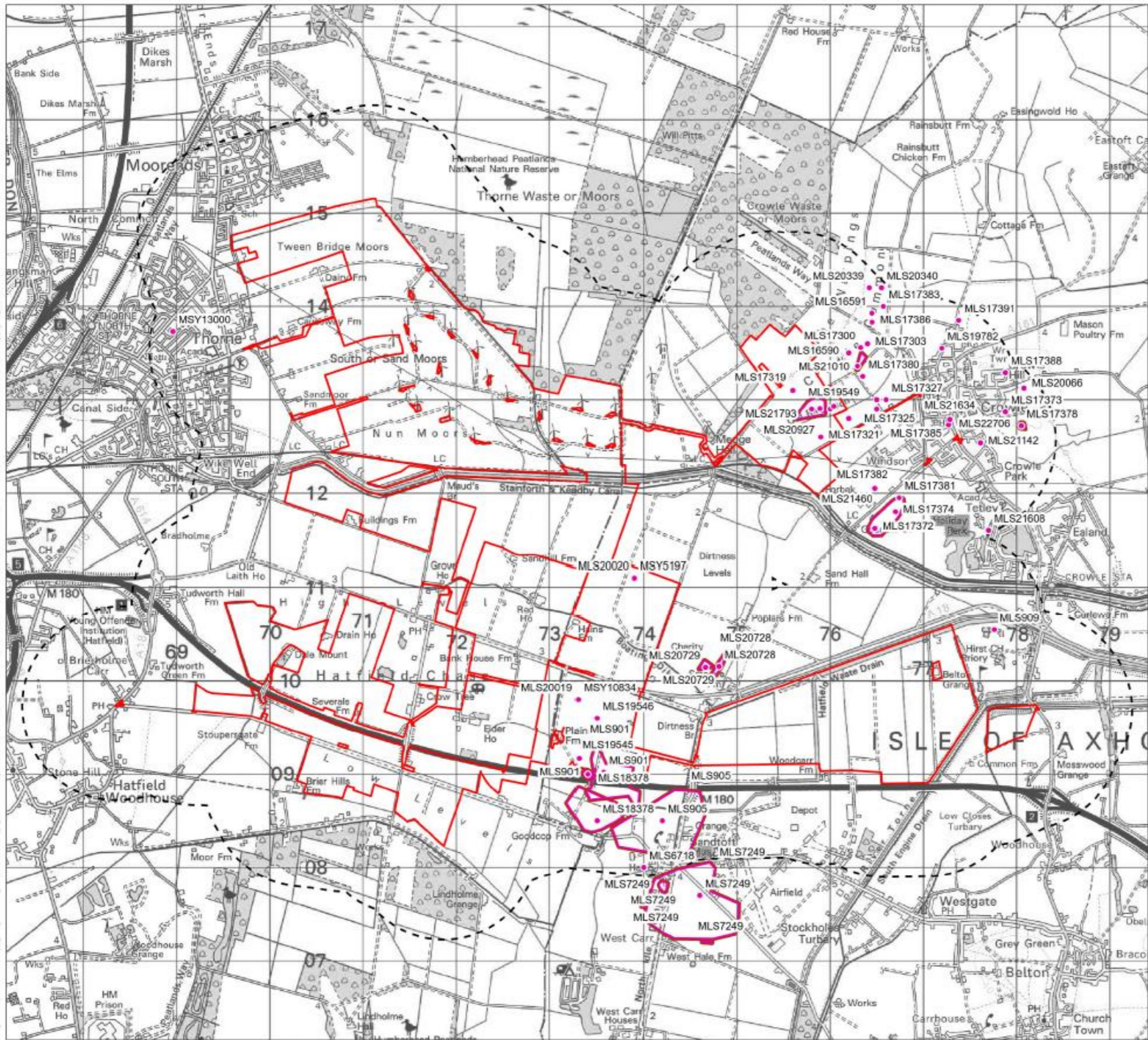
- Order Limits
- 1km Buffer
- NLHER Monument Point - Prehistoric

2	21/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 2B - HER MONUMENTS - PREHISTORIC NORTH-EAST OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
21/06/2025	1:10,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.2KM

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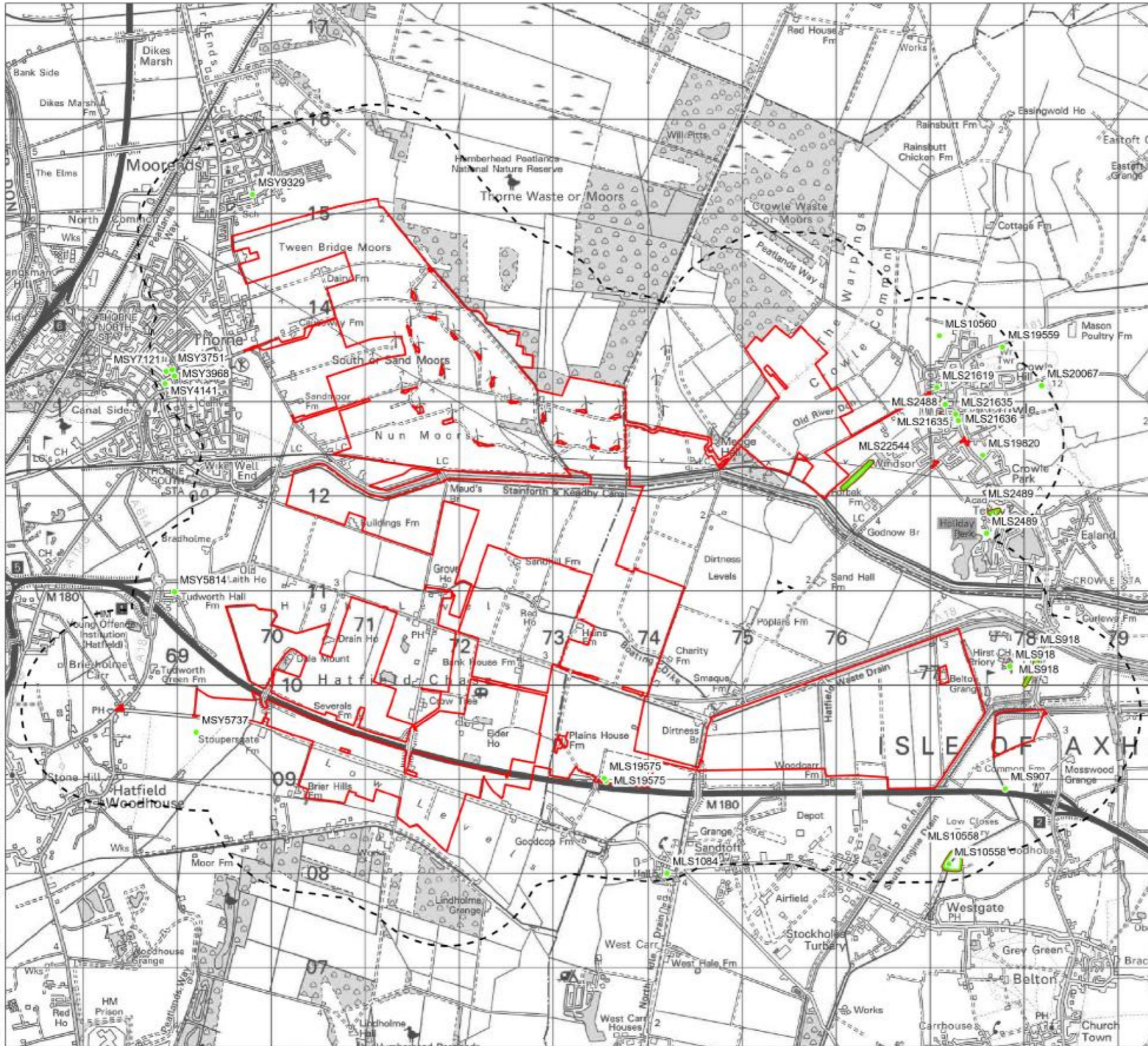


- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - SYAS Monument Point - Roman
 - NLHER Monument Point - Roman
 - NLHER Monument Region - Roman

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	31/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR

FIGURE 3A - HER MONUMENTS - ROMAN

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
21/08/2025	1:40,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	1	0



KEY

- Order Limits
- 1km Buffer
- SYAS Monument Point - Medieval
- NLHER Monument Point - Medieval
- NLHER Monument Region - Medieval

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 4A - HER MONUMENTS - MEDIEVAL

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.8KM



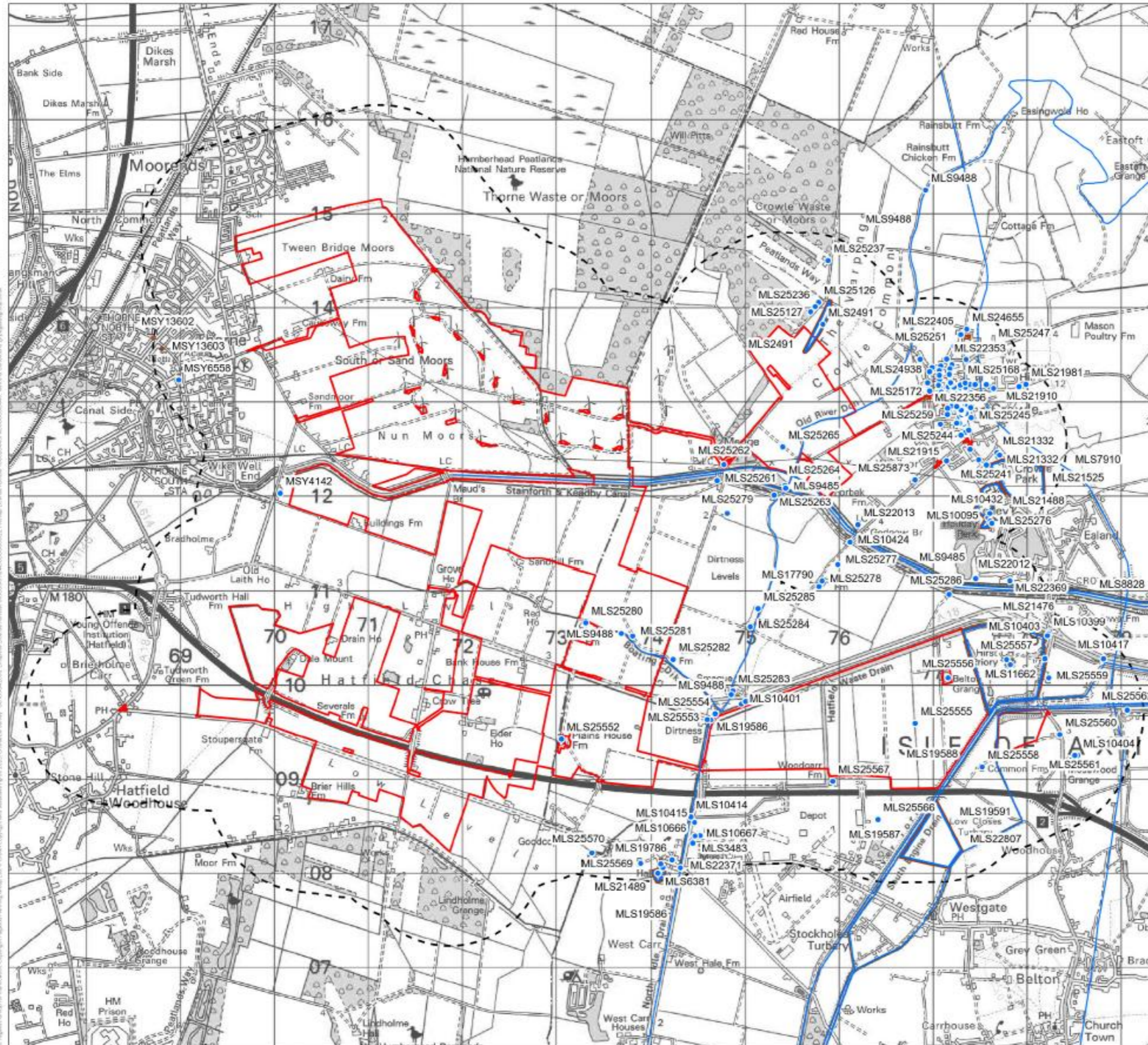
- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - NLHER Monument Point - Medieval
 - NLHER Monument Region - Medieval

2	31/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 4B - HER MONUMENTS - MEDIEVAL NORTH-EAST OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
2/08/2025	1:10,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	└───┘

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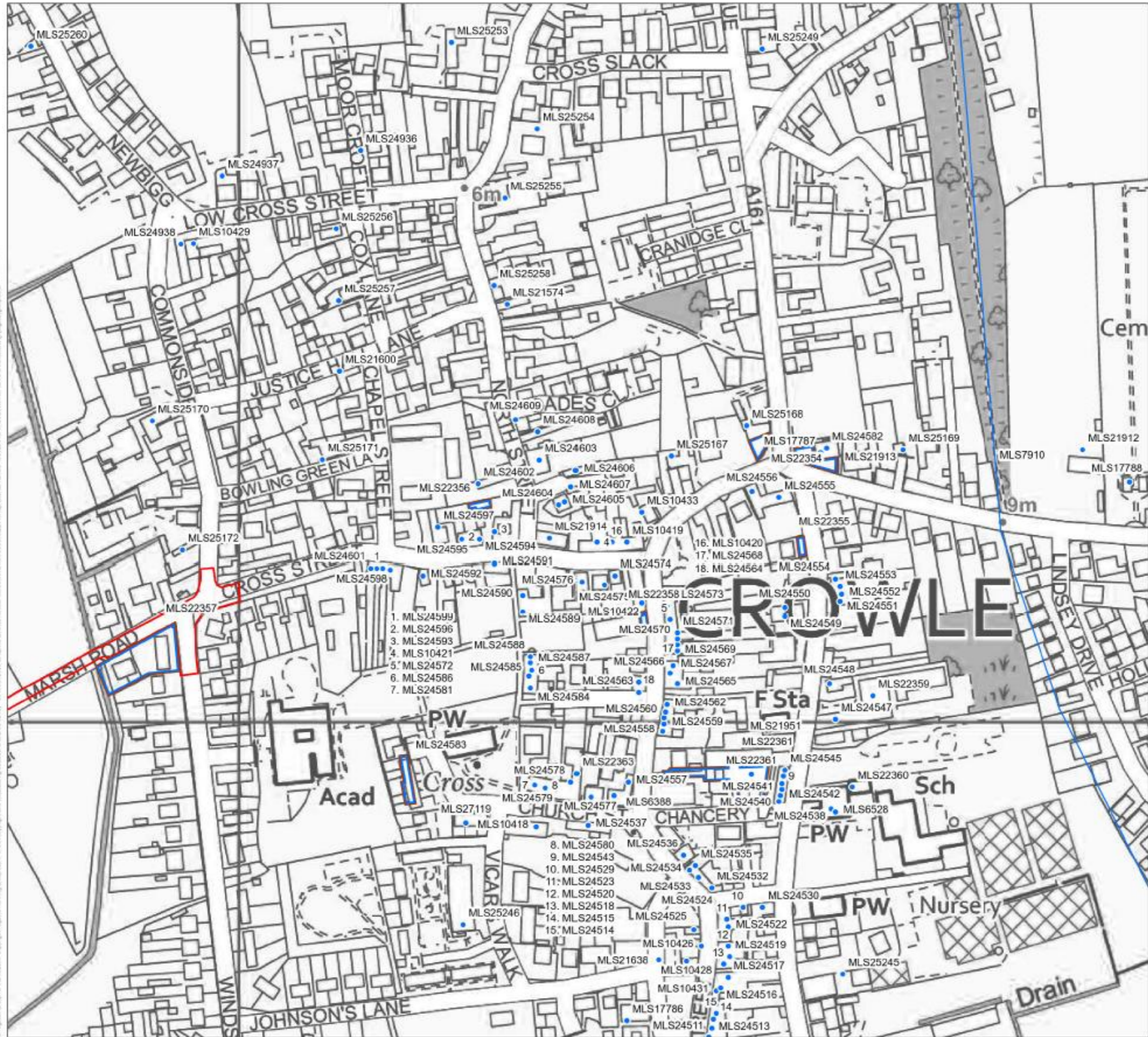
- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - SYAS Monument Point - Post-Medieval
 - NLHER Monument Point - Post-Medieval
 - NLHER Monument Line - Post-Medieval
 - SYAS Monument Region - Post-Medieval
 - NLHER Monument Region - Post-Medieval

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR

FIGURE 5A - HER MONUMENTS - POST-MEDIEVAL

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:40,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.8KM
DRAWING NUMBER		PEGASUS GROUP	
P21-3484_HT_5A			

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KEY

- Order Limits
- 1km Buffer
- NLHER Monument Point - Post-Medieval
- NLHER Monument Line - Post-Medieval
- NLHER Monument Region - Post-Medieval

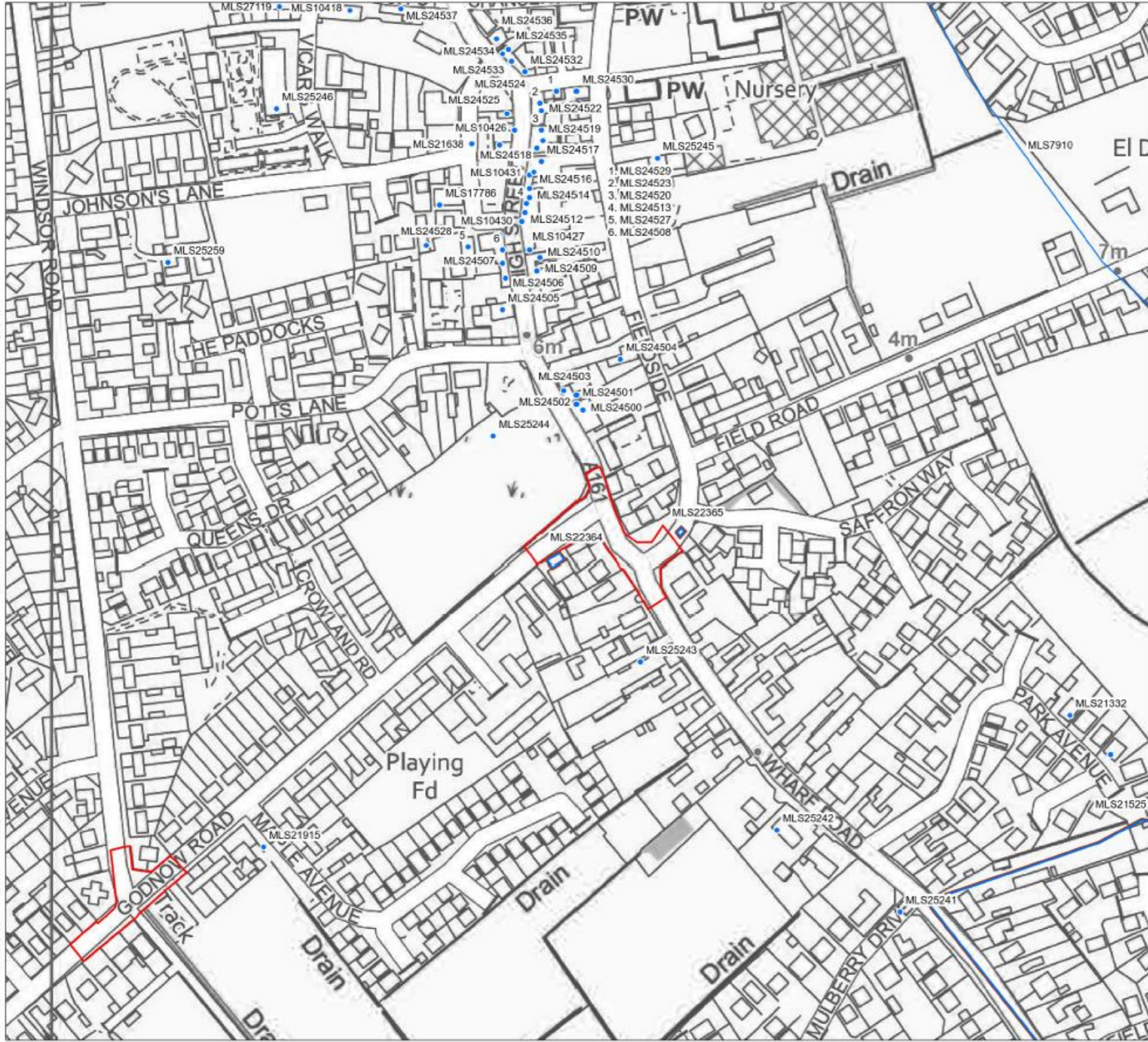
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	31/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR

FIGURE 5B - HER MONUMENTS - POST-MEDIEVAL NORTH OF CROWLE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:2,500@A3	DS	LG

SHEET	REV	N	O	0.1KM
-	A	▲		

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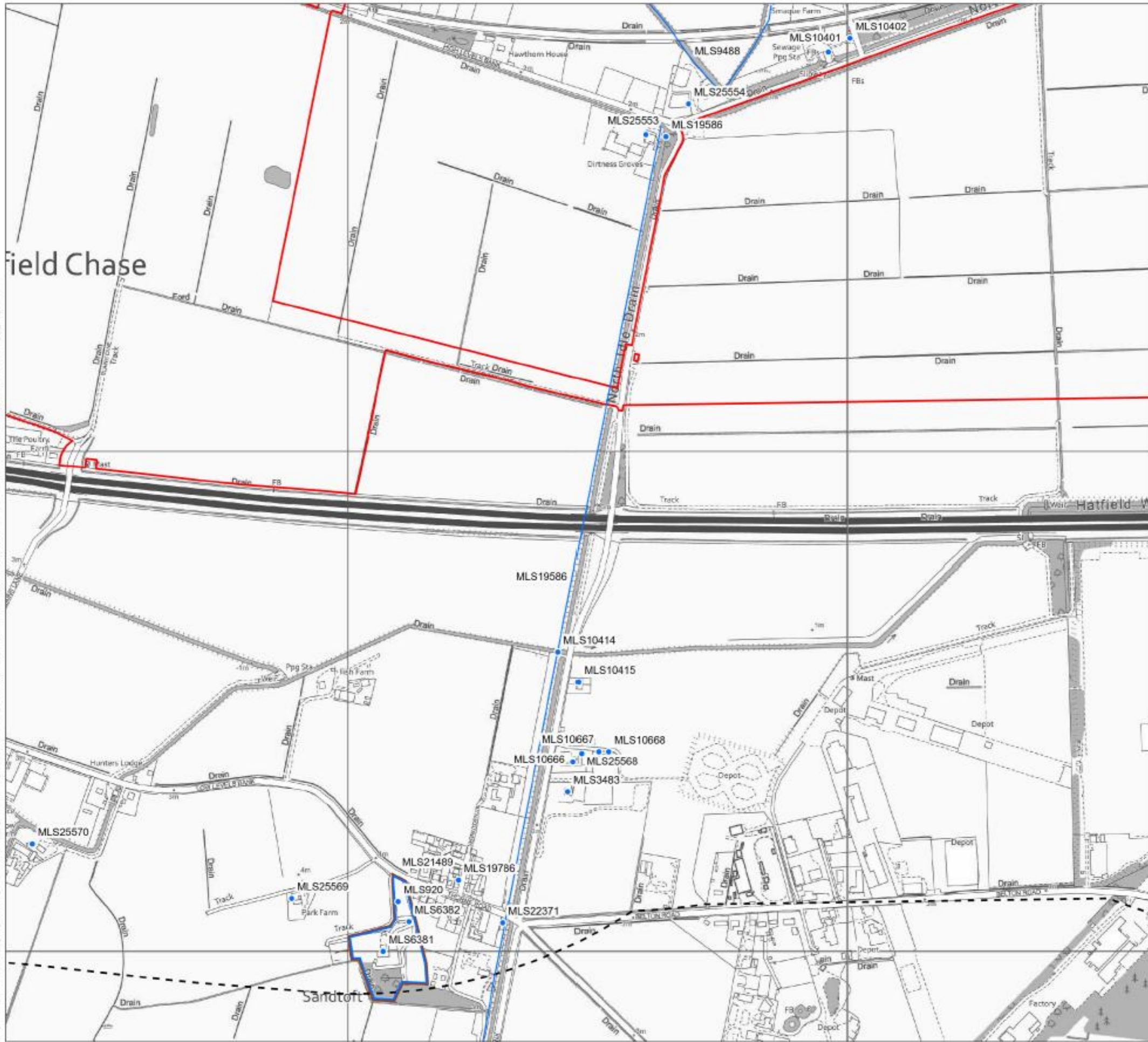


- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - NLHER Monument Point - Post-Medieval
 - NLHER Monument Line - Post-Medieval
 - NLHER Monument Region - Post-Medieval

2	21/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 5C - HER MONUMENTS - POST-MEDIEVAL SOUTH OF CROWLE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:2,500@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	0
-	A	▲	0.1KM



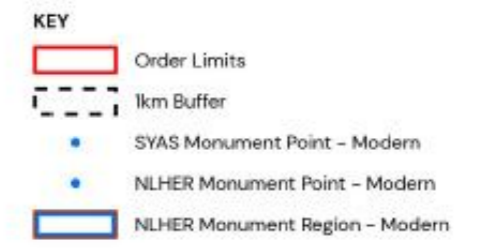
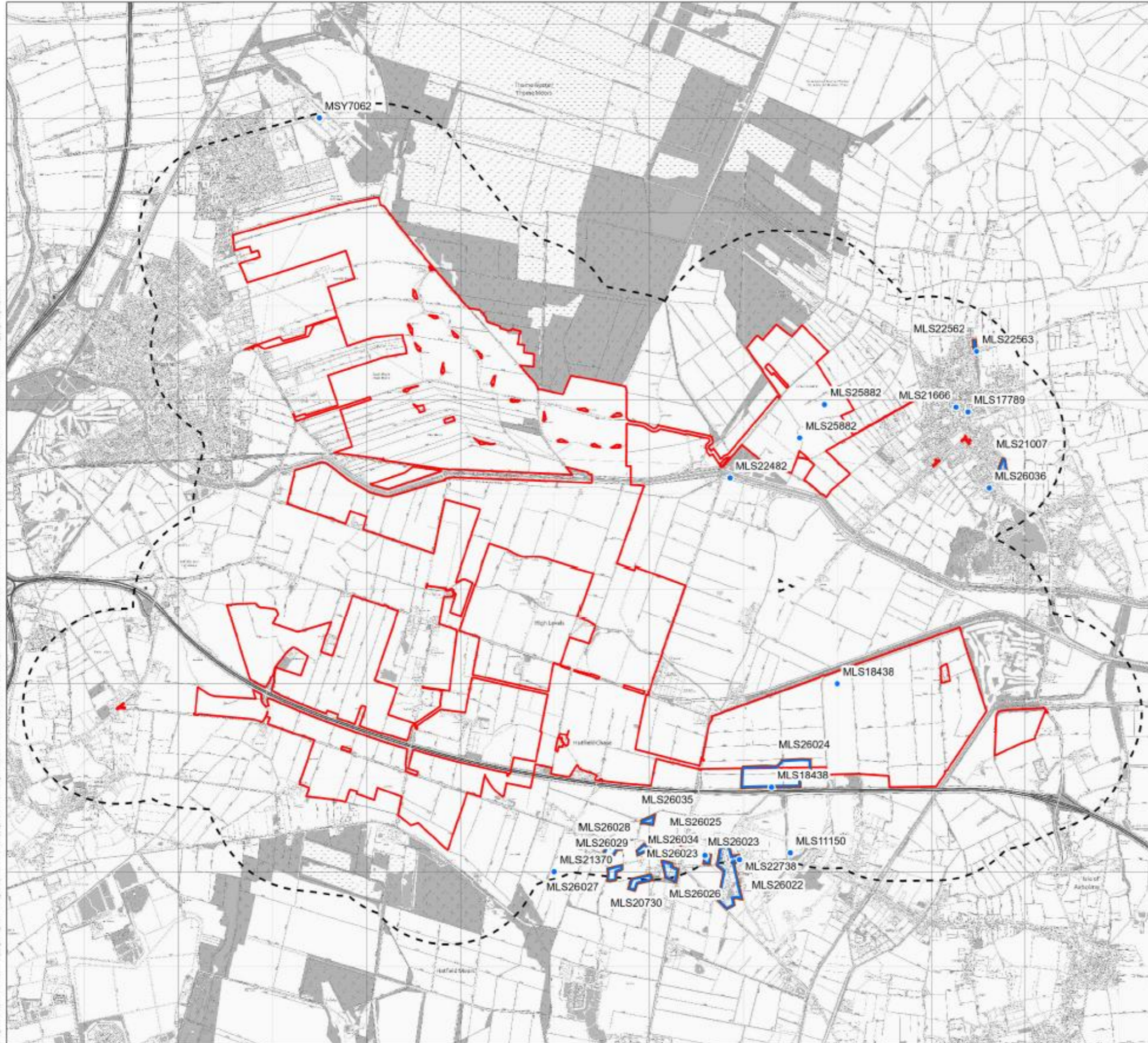
- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - NLHER Monument Point - Post-Medieval
 - NLHER Monument Line - Post-Medieval
 - NLHER Monument Region - Post-Medieval

2	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 5D - HER MONUMENTS - POST-MEDIEVAL SOUTH OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:7,500@A3	DS	LG

SHEET	REV	N	O	Q1KM
-	A	▲		

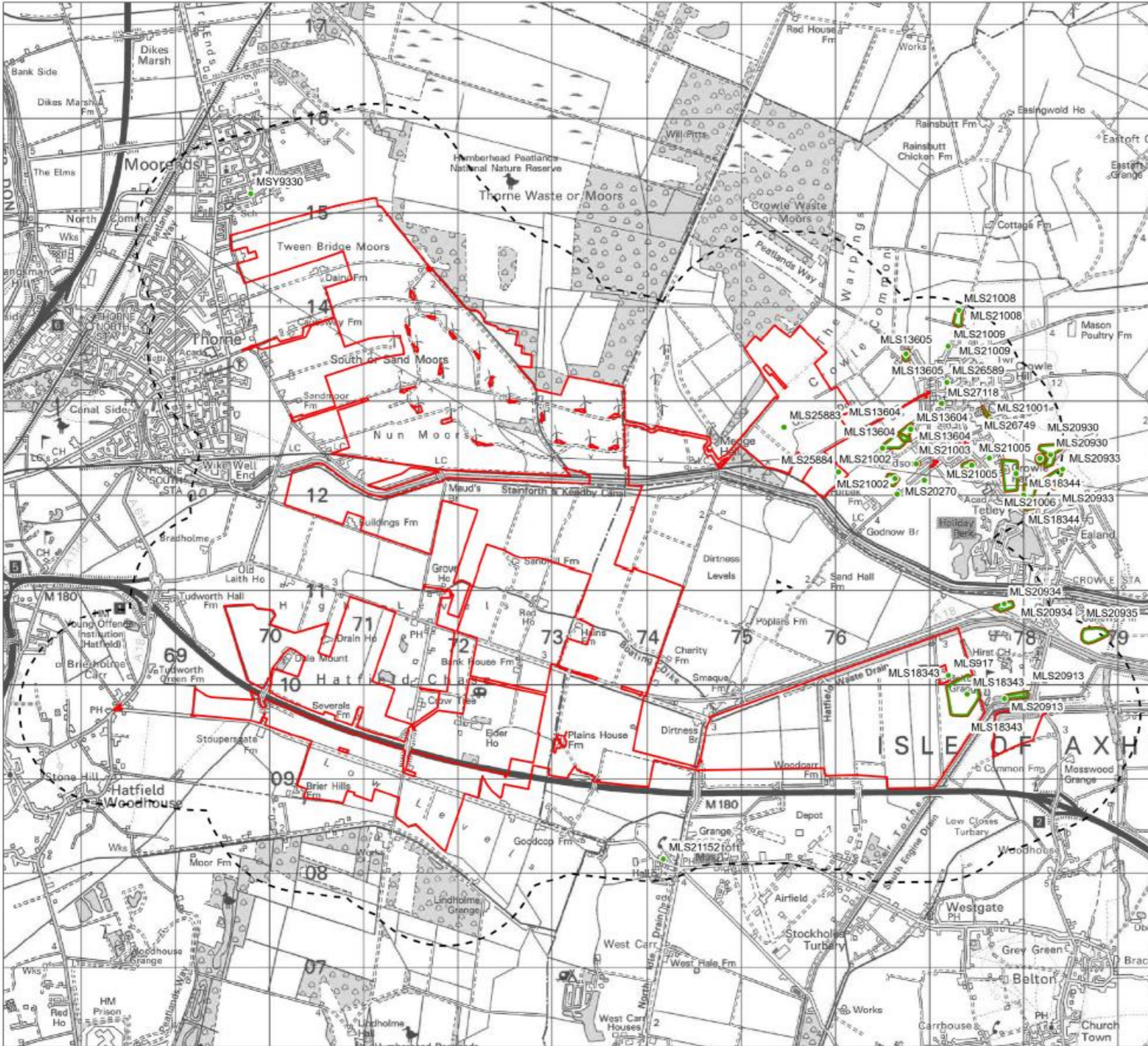


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3	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 6 - HER MONUMENTS - MODERN

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:40,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.8KM



- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - SYAS Monument Point - Undated
 - NLHER Monument Point - Undated
 - NLHER Monument Region - Undated

2	21/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 7A - HER MONUMENTS - UNDATED

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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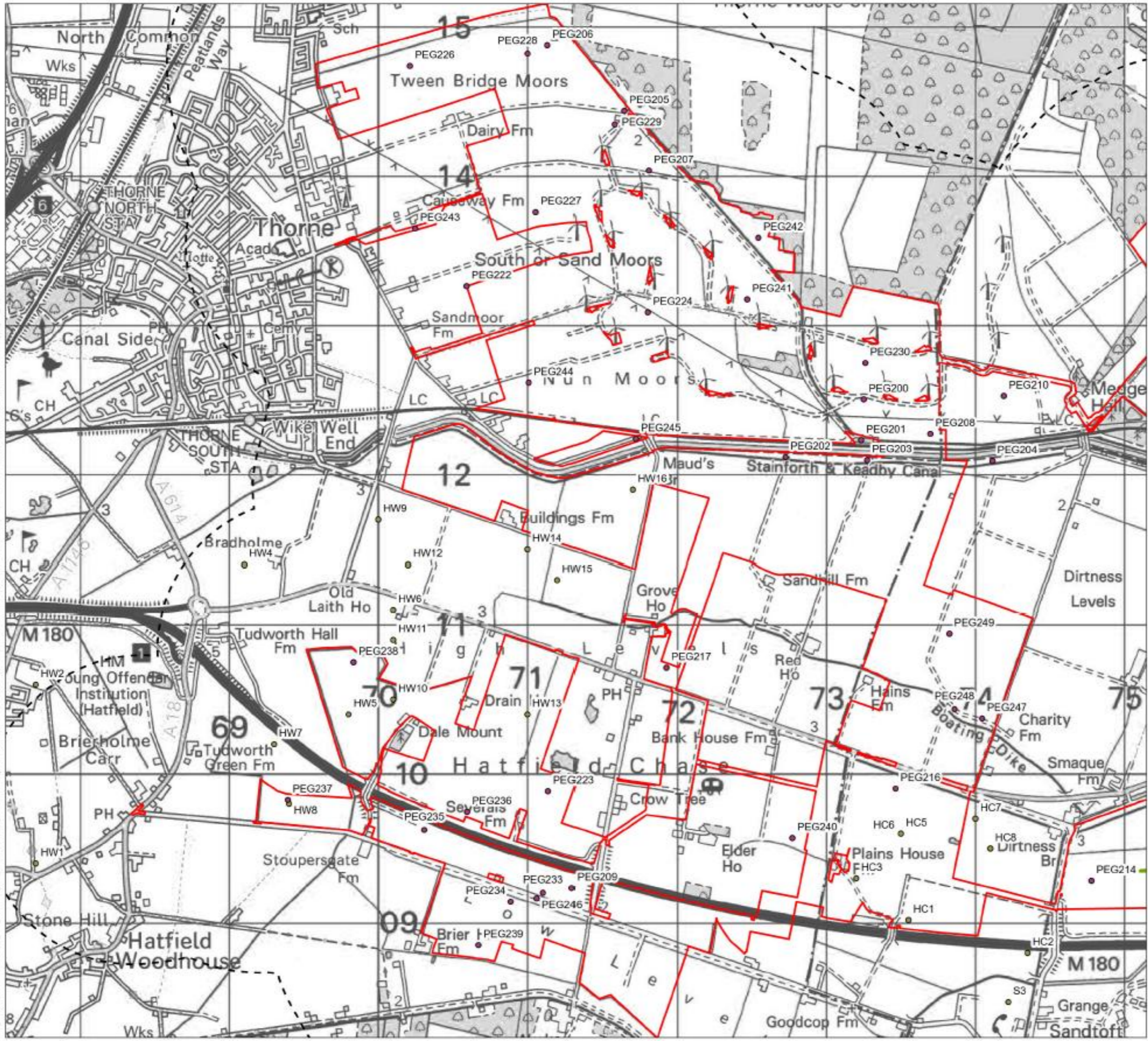


- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - NLHER Monument Point - Undated
 - NLHER Monument Region - Undated

3	31/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 7B – HER MONUMENTS - UNDATED NORTH-EAST OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:10,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	└───┘



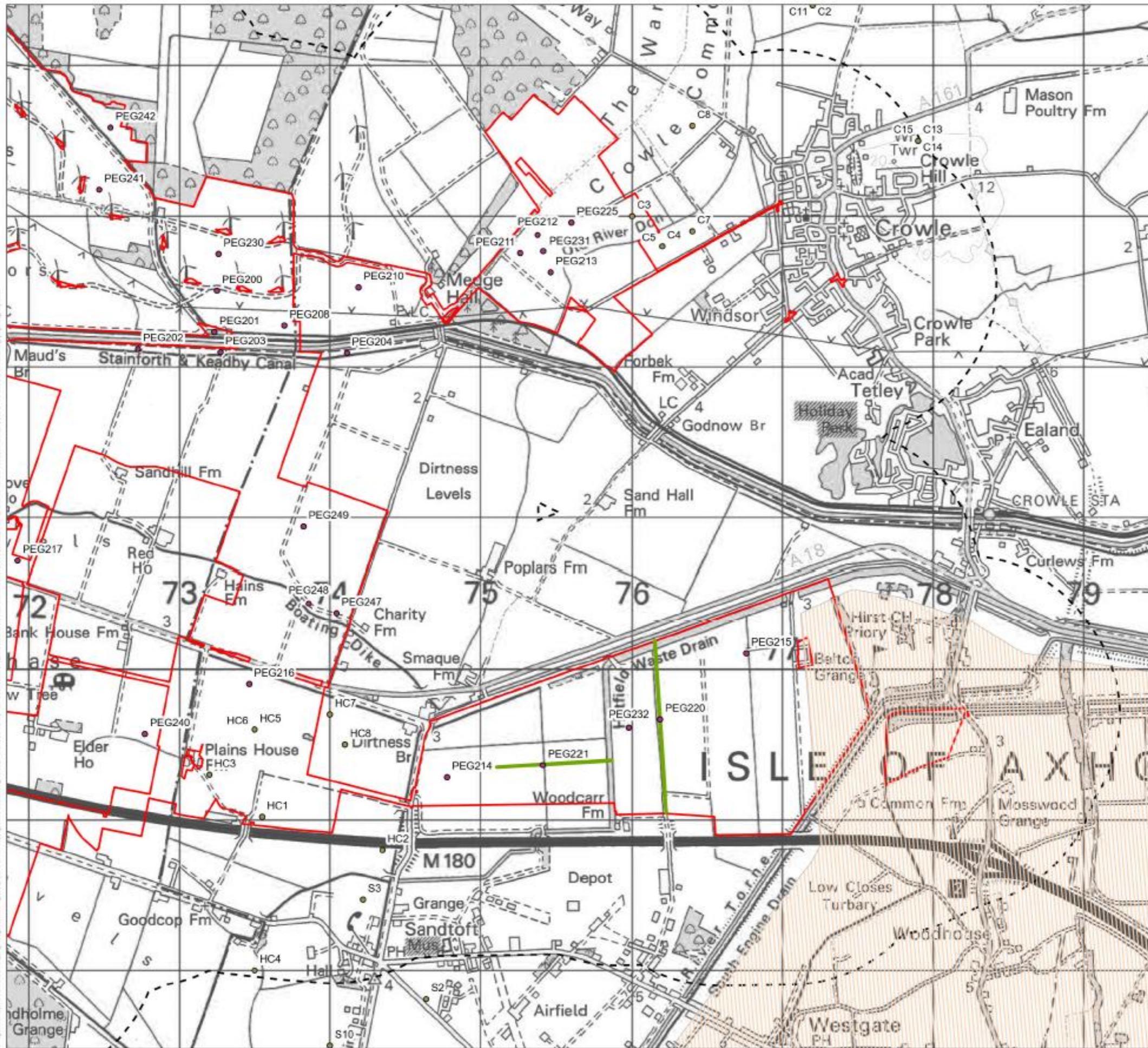
KEY

- Order Limits
- 1km Buffer
- Additional Assets
- Humberhead Level Survey Assets
- Important Hedgerows

2	21/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 8A - ADDITIONAL NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS IN WEST OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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DRAWING NUMBER			
P21-3484_HT_8A			

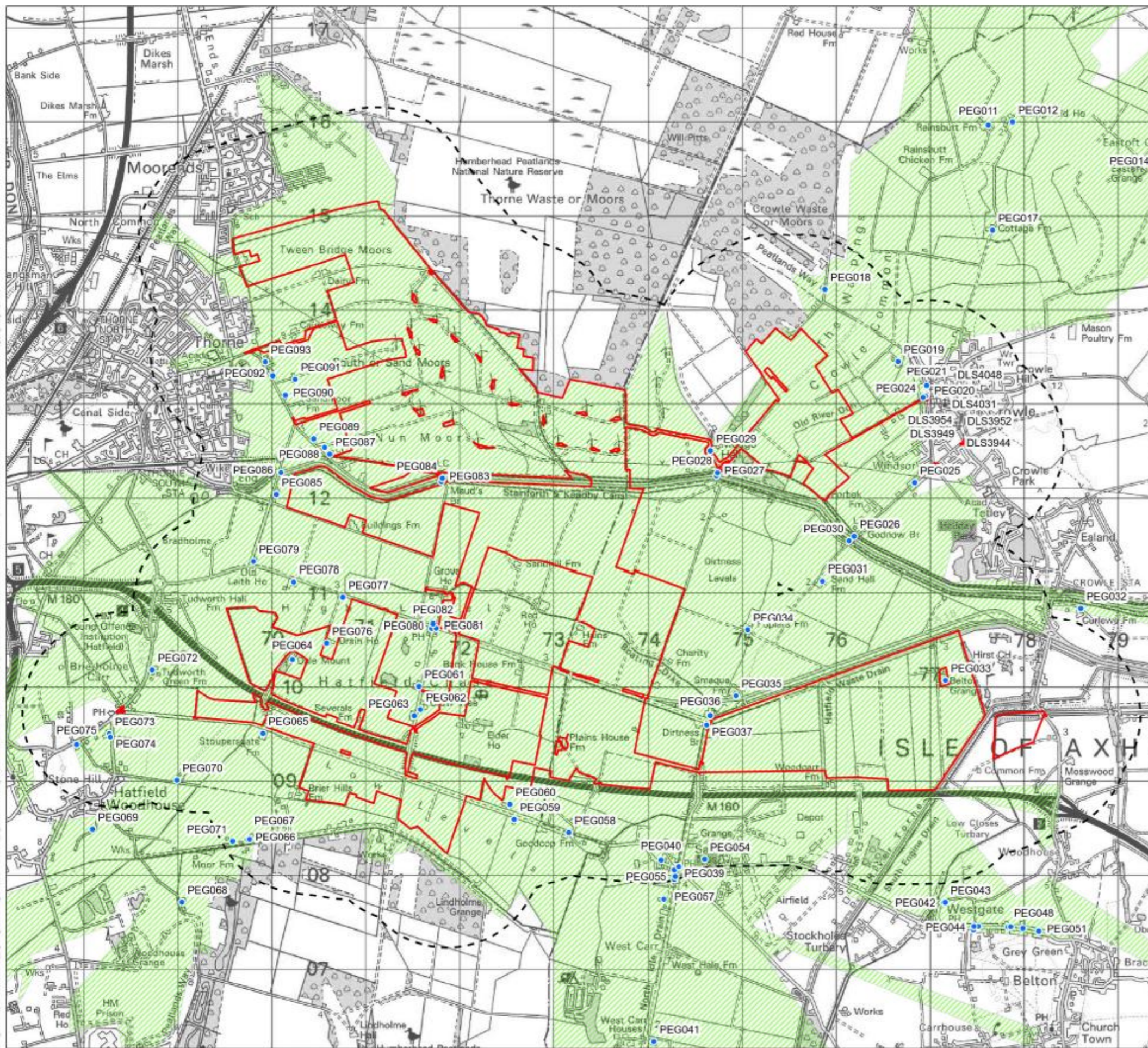


- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - Additional Assets
 - Humberhead Level Survey Assets
 - Important Hedgerows
 - LC14 Isle of Axholme

2	21/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 8B - ADDITIONAL NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS IN WEST OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:25,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.5 KM



KEY

- Order Limits
- 1km Buffer
- Non-Designated Buildings
- NL Buildings of Townscape Merit
- ZTV

2	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 9A - NON-DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:40,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	0
-	A	▲	0.8KM



KEY

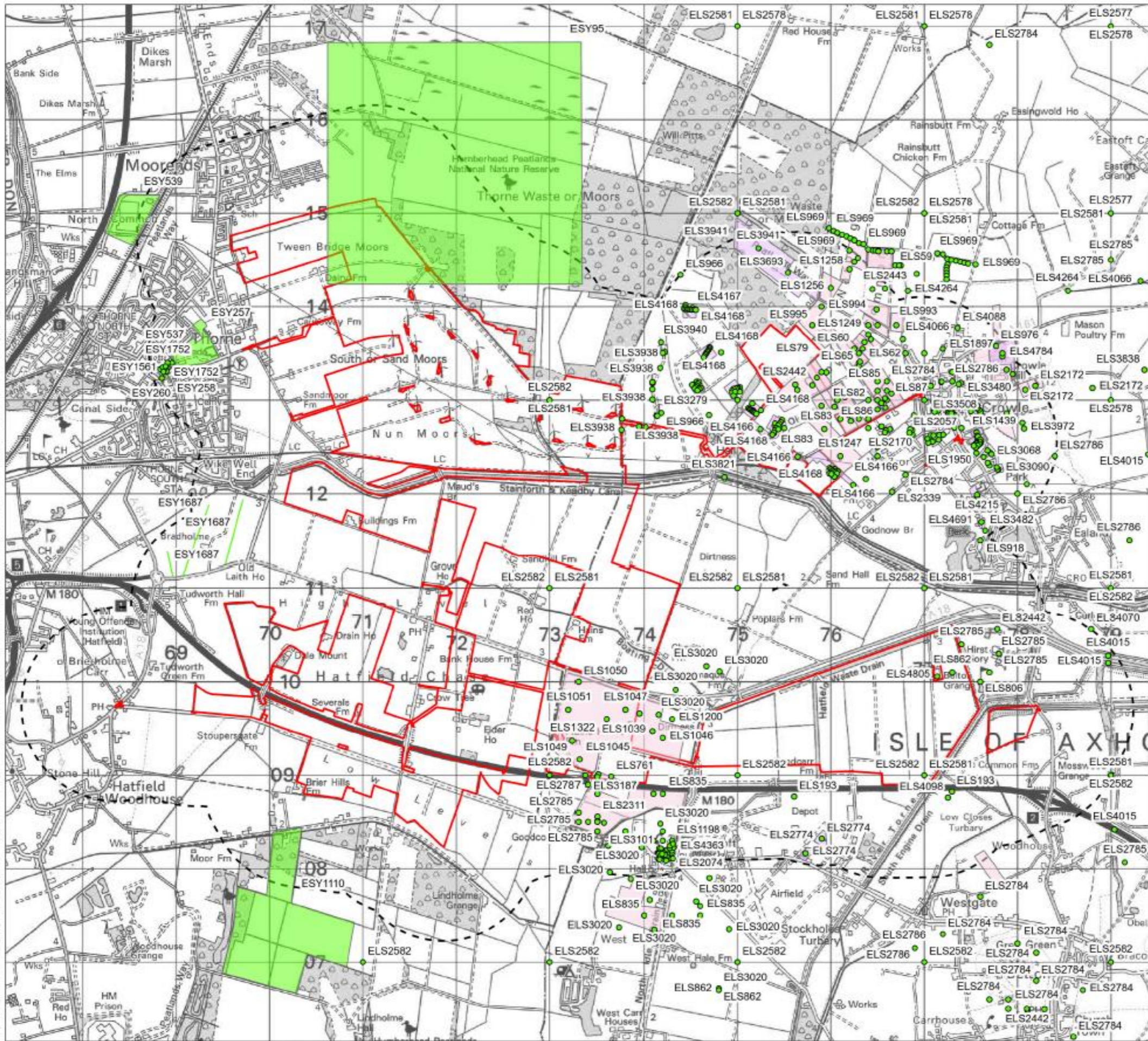
- Order Limits
- 1km Buffer
- Non_Des_Buildings
- ZTV

3	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 9B - NON-DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS NORTH-EAST OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:2,500@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	

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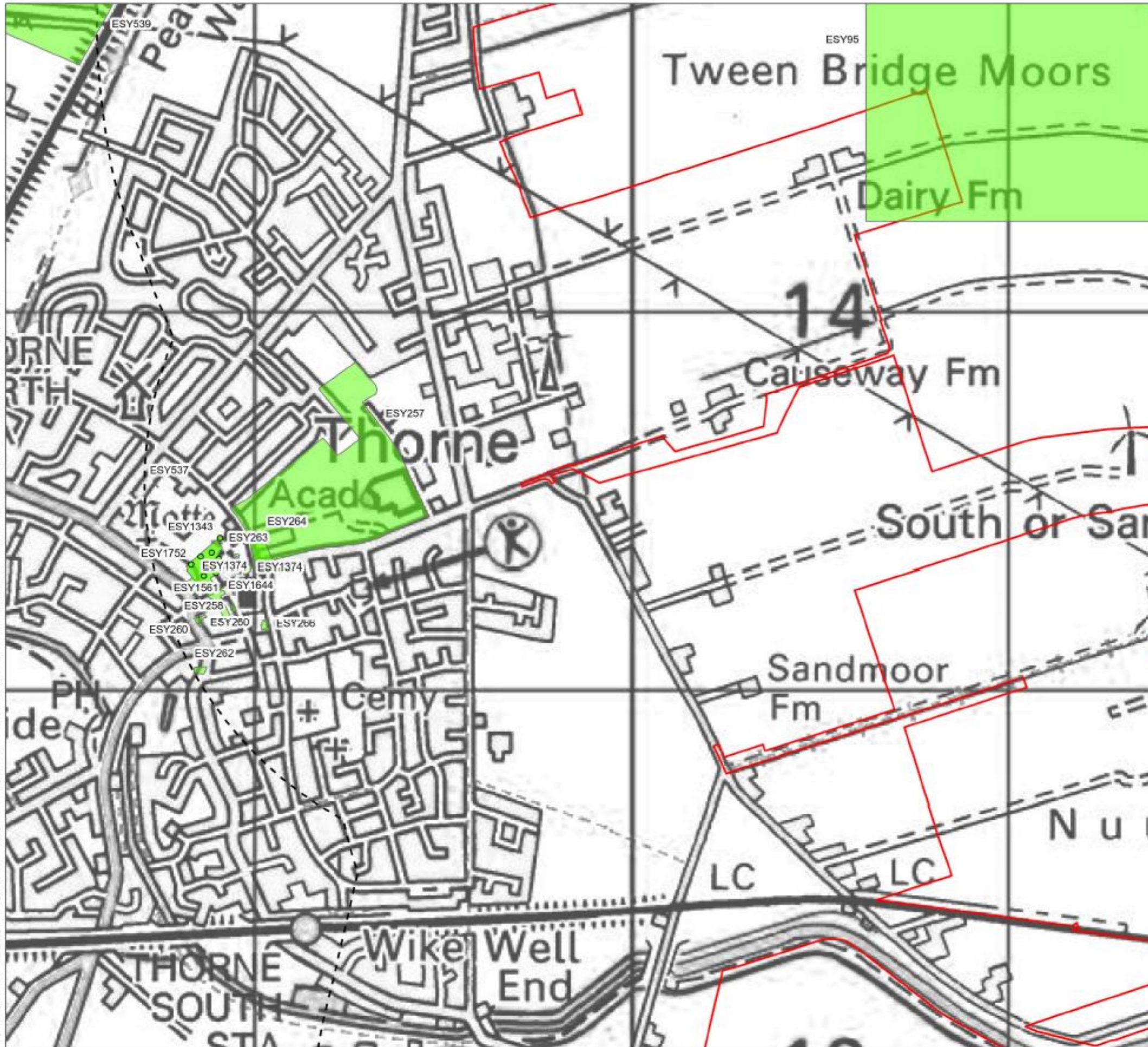


- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - SYAS Event Point
 - SYAS Event Line
 - SYAS Event Region
 - NLHER Event Point
 - NLHER Building Photography
 - NLHER Geophysical Survey
 - NLHER Fieldwalked Areas
 - NLHER Excavation Areas

2	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 10A - HER EVENTS

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:40,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.8KM

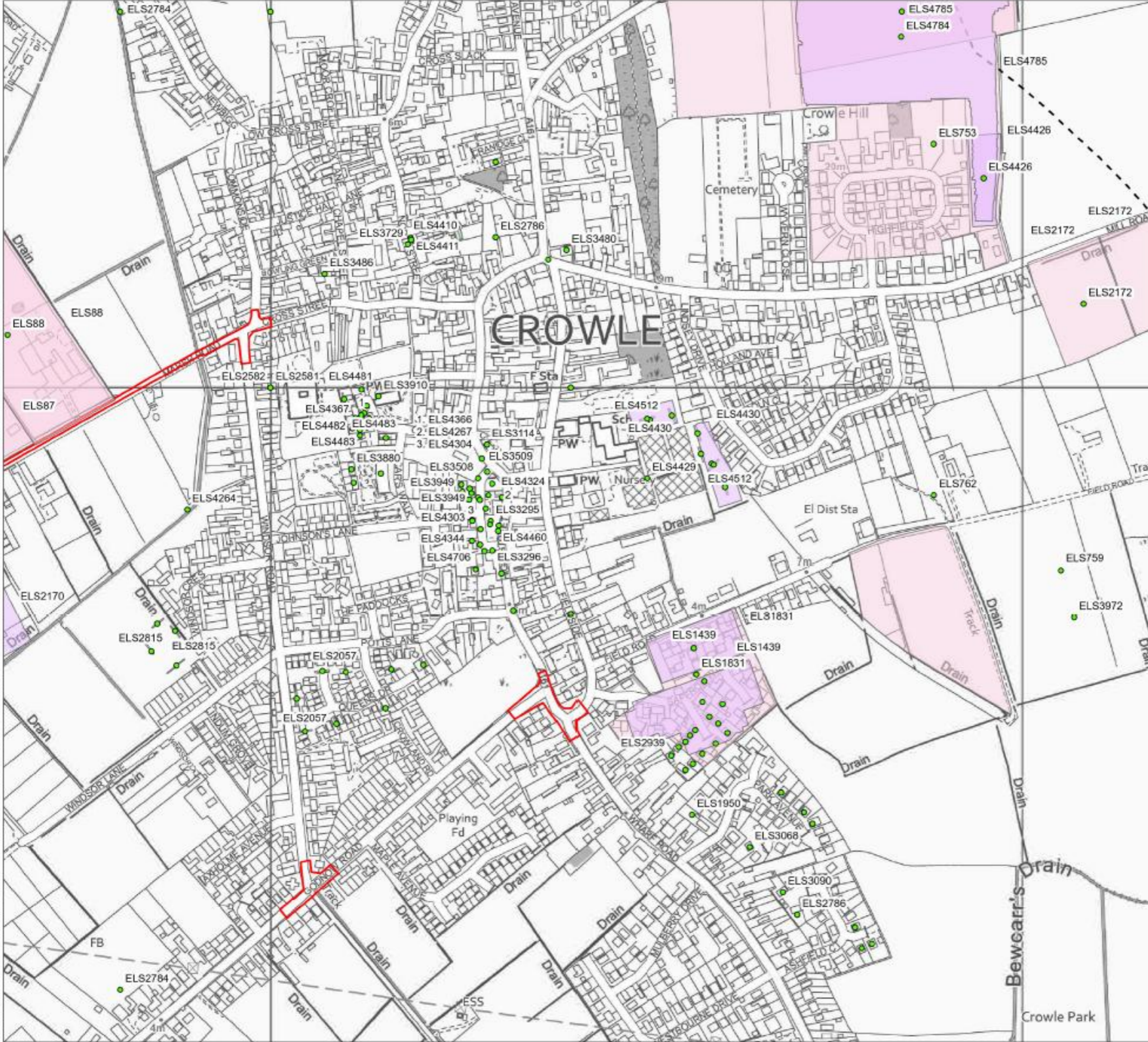


- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - SYAS Event Point
 - SYAS Event Region

2	21/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 10B - HER EVENTS WEST OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:10,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	0
-	A	▲	0.2KM



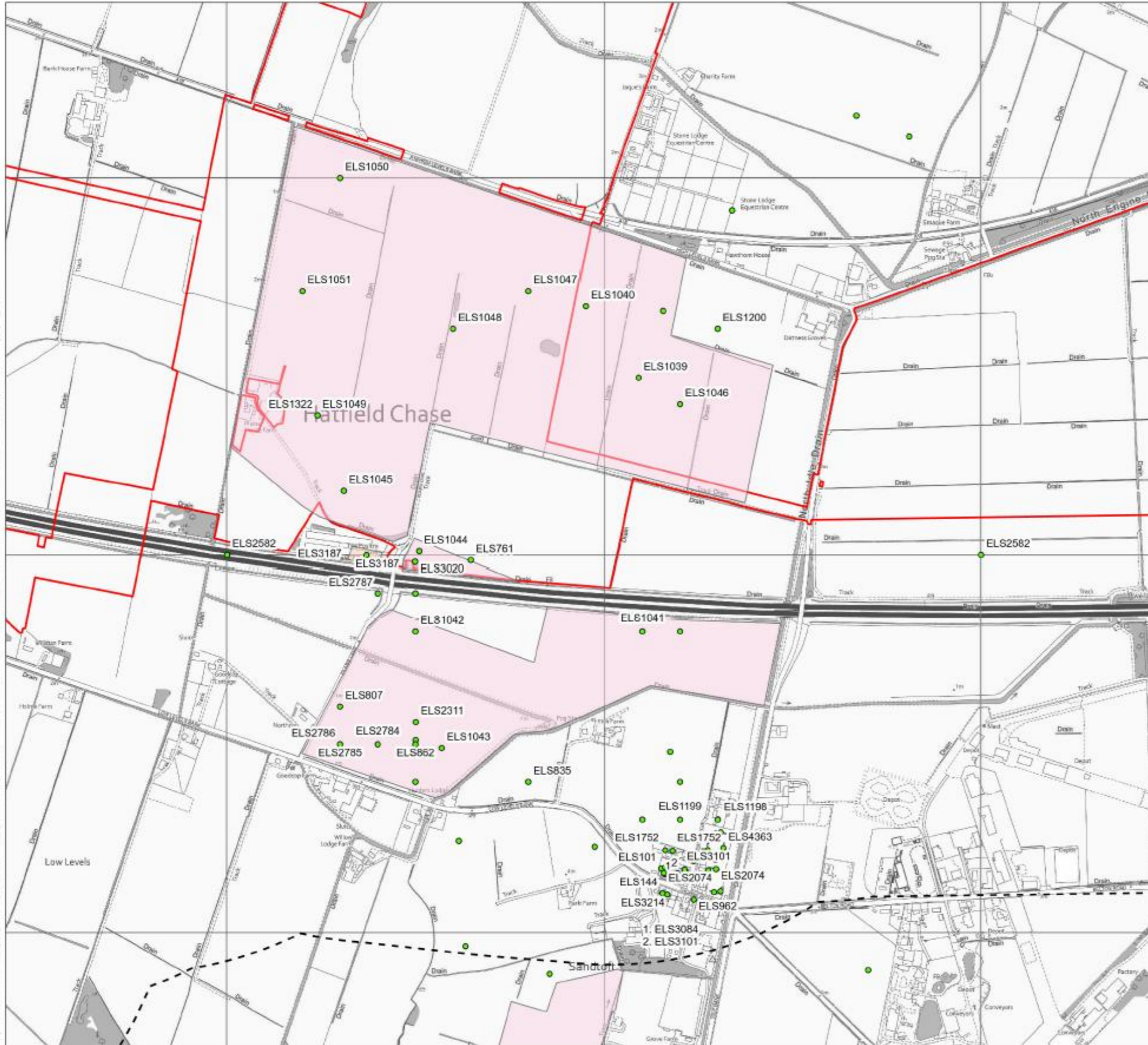
- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - NLHER Event Point
 - NLHER Building Photography
 - NLHER Geophysical Survey
 - NLHER Fieldwalked Areas
 - NLHER Excavation Areas

2	21/06/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 10D - HER EVENTS IN CROWLE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:5,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.1KM
DRAWING NUMBER		PEGASUS GROUP	
P21-3484_HT_10D			

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- KEY**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - NLHER Event Point
 - NLHER Geophysical Survey
 - NLHER Fieldwalked Areas
 - NLHER Excavation Areas

3	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 10E - HER EVENTS SOUTH OF SITE

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:10,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.2 KM



Appendix 3: Assessment Methodology

Assessment of significance

The significance of heritage assets have been assessed in accordance with NPS (EN-1) however, there is no definitive grading system for assessing or categorising significance outside of the categories of Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, specifically with regards to the relative significance of different parts of an asset and a degree of professional judgement is required. The NPPF clearly defines tiers of significance and these have been used within the context of this assessment.

In the *NPPF*, heritage significance is defined as:

“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of

Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.”⁷⁴

Historic England's *GPA:2* gives advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. It advises understanding the nature, extent, and level of significance of a heritage asset.⁷⁵

In order to do this, *GPA 2* also advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in English Heritage's *Conservation Principles*.⁷⁶ These essentially cover the heritage 'interests' given in the glossaries of the *NPPF* and the *PPG* which are archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.⁷⁷

The *PPG* provides further information on the interests it identifies:

- ***Archaeological interest:*** *As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human*

⁷⁴ DLUHC, *NPPF*, pp. 71–72.

⁷⁵ Historic England, *GPA:2*.

⁷⁶ Historic England, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (London, April 2008). These heritage values

are identified as being 'aesthetic', 'communal', 'historical' and 'evidential', see *idem* pp. 28–32.

⁷⁷ DLUHC, *NPPF*, p. 71; DLUHC, *PPG*, Annex 2.

activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

- **Architectural and artistic interest:** These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- **Historic interest:** An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.⁷⁸

Significance results from a combination of any, some, or all of the interests described above.

The most-recently issued Historic England guidance on assessing heritage significance, *HEAN:12*, advises using the terminology of the *NPPF* and *PPG*, and thus it is that terminology which is used in this Report.⁷⁹

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are generally designated for their special architectural and historic interest. Scheduling is predominantly, although not exclusively, associated with archaeological interest.

Setting and significance

As defined in the *NPPF*:

“Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”⁸⁰

Setting is defined as:

“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a

⁷⁸ DLUHC, *PPG*, paragraph 006, reference ID: 18a-006-20190723.

⁷⁹ Historic England, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12* (Swindon, October 2019).

⁸⁰ DLUHC, *NPPF*, p. 72.

positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.⁸¹

Therefore, setting can contribute to, affect an appreciation of significance, or be neutral with regards to heritage values.

Assessing change through alteration to setting

How setting might contribute to these values has been assessed within this Report with reference to *GPA:3*, particularly the checklist given on page 11. This advocates the clear articulation of *“what matters and why”*.⁸²

In *GPA:3*, a stepped approach is recommended, of which Step 1 is to identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected. Step 2 is to assess whether, how and to what degree settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated. The guidance includes a (non-exhaustive) checklist of elements of the physical surroundings of an asset that might be considered when undertaking the assessment including, among other things: topography, other heritage assets, green space, functional relationships and degree of change over time.

It also lists aspects associated with the experience of the asset which might be considered, including: views, intentional intervisibility, tranquillity, sense of enclosure, accessibility, rarity and land use.

Step 3 is to assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s). Step 4 is to explore ways to maximise enhancement and minimise harm. Step 5 is to make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

A Court of Appeal judgement has confirmed that whilst issues of visibility are important when assessing setting, visibility does not necessarily confer a contribution to significance and factors other than visibility should also be considered, with Lindblom LJ stating at paragraphs 25 and 26 of the judgement (referring to an earlier Court of Appeal judgement):

Paragraph 25 – “But – again in the particular context of visual effects – I said that if “a proposed development is to affect the setting of a listed building there must be a distinct visual relationship of some kind between the two – a visual relationship which is more than remote or ephemeral, and which in some way bears on one’s experience of the

⁸¹ DLUHC, *NPPF*, p. 71.

⁸² Historic England, *GPA:3*, pp. 8, 11.



listed building in its surrounding landscape or townscape” (paragraph 56)“.

Paragraph 26 – “This does not mean, however, that factors other than the visual and physical must be ignored when a decision-maker is considering the extent of a listed building’s setting. Generally, of course, the decision-maker will be concentrating on visual and physical considerations, as in Williams (see also, for example, the first instance judgment in R. (on the application of Miller) v North Yorkshire County Council [2009] EWHC 2172 (Admin), at paragraph 89). But it is clear from the relevant national policy and guidance to which I have referred, in particular the guidance in paragraph 18a-013-20140306 of the PPG, that the Government recognizes the potential relevance of other considerations – economic, social and historical. These other considerations may include, for example, “the historic relationship between places”. Historic England’s advice in GPA3 was broadly to the same effect.”⁸³

Levels of significance

Descriptions of significance will naturally anticipate the ways in which impacts will be considered. Hence descriptions of the significance of Conservation Areas will make reference to their special interest and character and appearance, and the significance of Listed Buildings will be discussed with reference to the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

In accordance with the levels of significance articulated in the *NPPF* and the *PPG*, three levels of significance are identified:

- **Designated heritage assets of the highest significance**, as identified in paragraph 213 of the *NPPF*, comprising Grade I and II* Listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites and Registered Battlefields (and also including some Conservation Areas) and non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to

⁸³ Catesby Estates Ltd. v. Steer [2018] EWCA Civ 1697, paras. 25 and 26.

Scheduled Monuments, as identified in footnote 75 of the NPPF;⁸⁴

- **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance**, as identified in paragraph 213 of the NPPF, comprising Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens (and also some Conservation Areas);⁸⁵ and
- **Non-designated heritage assets.** Non-designated heritage assets are defined within the PPG as “buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets”.⁸⁶

Additionally, it is of course possible that sites, buildings or areas have no heritage significance.

Grading significance

There is no definitive grading system for assessing or categorising significance outside of the categories of

⁸⁴ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 213 and fn. 75.

⁸⁵ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 213.

⁸⁶ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.

Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, specifically with regards to the relative significance of different parts of an asset.

ICOMOS guidance recognises that a degree of professional judgement is required when defining significance:

“...the value of heritage attributes is assessed in relation to statutory designations, international or national, and priorities or recommendations set out in national research agendas, and ascribed values. Professional judgement is then used to determine the importance of the resource. Whilst this method should be used as objectively as possible, qualitative assessment using professional judgement is inevitably involved.”⁸⁷

This assessment of significance adopts the following grading system:

- **Highest significance:** Parts or elements of a heritage asset, or its setting, that are of particular interest and are fundamental components of its archaeological,

⁸⁷ International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties* (Paris, January 2011), paras. 4-10.

architectural, aesthetic or historic interest, and form a significant part of the reason for designation or its identification as a heritage asset. These are the areas or elements of the asset that are most likely to warrant retention, preservation or restoration.

- **Moderate significance:** Parts or elements of the heritage asset, or its setting, that are of some interest but make only a modest contribution to the archaeological, architectural, aesthetic or historic interest of the heritage asset. These are likely to be areas or elements of the asset that might warrant retention but are capable of greater adaption and alteration due to their lesser relative significance.
- **Low or no significance:** Parts or elements of the heritage asset, or its setting, that make an insignificant, or relatively insignificant contribution to the archaeological, architectural, aesthetic or historic interest of the heritage asset. These are likely to be areas or elements of the asset that can be removed, replaced or

altered due to their minimal or lack of significance and are areas and elements that have potential for restoration or enhancement through new work.

Assessment of harm

Assessment of any harm will be articulated in terms of the policy and law that the proposed development will be assessed against, such as whether a proposed development preserves or enhances the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, and articulating the scale of any harm in order to inform a balanced judgement/weighting exercise as required by NPS (EN-1).

In accordance with key policy, the following levels of harm may potentially be identified for designated heritage assets:

- **Substantial harm or total loss.** It has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013 that this would be harm that would “*have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced*”;⁸⁸ and

⁸⁸ Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin), para. 25.

- **Less than substantial harm.** Harm of a lesser level than that defined above.

With regards to these two categories, the *PPG* states:

“Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.”⁸⁹

Hence, for example, harm that is less than substantial would be further described with reference to where it lies on that spectrum or scale of harm, for example low end, middle, and upper end of the less than substantial harm spectrum/scale.

With regards to non-designated heritage assets, there is no basis in policy for describing harm to them as substantial or less than substantial, rather NPS (EN-1) requires that the scale of any harm or loss is articulated whilst having regard to the significance of the asset. Harm to such assets is therefore articulated as a level of harm to their overall significance, using descriptors such as minor, moderate and major harm.

It is also possible that development proposals will cause no harm or preserve the significance of heritage assets. Here, a High Court Judgement of 2014 is relevant. This concluded that with regard to preserving the setting of a Listed building or preserving the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, “*preserving*” means doing “*no harm*”.⁹⁰

Preservation does not mean no change, it specifically means no harm. *GPA:2* states that “*Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged*”.⁹¹ Thus, change is accepted in Historic England’s guidance as part of the evolution of the landscape and environment. It is whether such change is neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of an asset that matters.

As part of this, setting may be a key consideration. When evaluating any harm to significance through changes to setting, this Report follows the methodology given in *GPA:3*, described above. Fundamental to this methodology is a consideration of “*what matters and why*”.⁹² Of particular relevance is the checklist given on page 13 of *GPA:3*.⁹³

⁸⁹ MHCLG, *PPG*, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.

⁹⁰ R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

⁹¹ Historic England, *GPA:2*, p. 9.

⁹² Historic England, *GPA:3*, p. 8.

⁹³ Historic England, *GPA:3*, p. 13.

It should be noted that this key document also states:

“Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation...”⁹⁴

Hence any impacts are described in terms of how they affect the significance of a heritage asset, and heritage interests that contribute to this significance, through changes to setting.

With regards to changes in setting, GPA:3 states that:

“Conserving or enhancing heritage assets by taking their settings into account need not prevent change”.⁹⁵

Additionally, whilst the statutory duty requires that special regard should be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a Listed Building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require Planning Permission to be refused. This point has been clarified in the Court of Appeal.⁹⁶

Benefits

Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of

how they enhance the heritage interests, and hence the significance, of the assets concerned.

As detailed further in **Appendix 5**, NPS (EN-1) (at Paragraph 5.8.14) requires harm to a designated heritage asset to be weighed against the public benefits of the development proposals.⁹⁷

The PPG provides further clarity on what is meant by the term ‘public benefit’, including how these may be derived from enhancement to the historic environment (‘heritage benefits’), as follows:

“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which

⁹⁴ Historic England, GPA:3, p. 4.

⁹⁵ Historic England, GPA 3., p. 8.

⁹⁶ Palmer v Herefordshire Council & Anor [2016] EWCA Civ 1061.

⁹⁷ NPS (EN-1), para. 5.8.14.



secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.

Examples of heritage benefits may include:

- ***sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting***
- ***reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset***
- ***securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long term conservation.***⁹⁸

Any "heritage benefits" arising from the proposed development, in line with the narrative above, will be

clearly articulated in order for them to be taken into account by the decision maker.

⁹⁸ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 020, reference ID: 18a-020-20190723.

Appendix 4: Legislative Framework

Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.⁹⁹ It does not provide statutory protection for non-designated or Locally Listed heritage assets.

Section 66(1) of the Act states that:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”¹⁰⁰

In the 2014 Court of Appeal judgement in relation to the Barnwell Manor case, Sullivan LJ held that:

“Parliament in enacting section 66(1) did intend that the desirability of preserving the settings of listed buildings should not simply be given careful consideration by the decision-maker for the purpose of deciding whether there would be some harm, but should be given “considerable importance and weight” when the decision-maker carries out the balancing exercise.”¹⁰¹

A judgement in the Court of Appeal (‘Mordue’) has clarified that, with regards to the setting of Listed Buildings, where the principles of the NPPF are applied (in particular paragraph 134 of the 2012 version of the NPPF, the requirements of which are now given in paragraph 202 of the current, revised NPPF, see **Appendix 5**), this is in keeping with the requirements of the 1990 Act.¹⁰²

With regards to development within Conservation Areas, Section 72(1) of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* states:

⁹⁹ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

¹⁰⁰ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Section 66(1).

¹⁰¹ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v (1) East Northamptonshire DC & Others [2014] EWCA Civ 137. para. 24.

¹⁰² Jones v Mordue [2015] EWCA Civ 1243.

“In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”¹⁰³

Unlike Section 66(1), Section 72(1) of the Act does not make reference to the setting of a Conservation Area. This makes it plain that it is the character and appearance of the designated Conservation Area that is the focus of special attention.

In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservations Area) Act 1990*, Section 38(6) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires that all planning applications, including those for Listed Building Consent, are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 72(1).

¹⁰⁴ UK Public General Acts, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 38(6).

National planning policy that has been considered comprises the following designated National Policy Statements (‘NPS’):

- Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023) (NPS EN-1)¹⁰⁵;
- NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (November 2023) (NPS EN-3)¹⁰⁶:

The relevant text from each NPS is presented below.

NPS EN-1

Overarching NPS EN-1 discusses heritage at section 5.9. Its text is broadly similar to the earlier version of NPS EN-1 (2011); however, there are material changes in some of the language. Relevant sections of the Overarching NPS comprise:

‘5.9.25 When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset,

¹⁰⁵ Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147380/NPS_EN-1.pdf Accessed November 2024

¹⁰⁶ Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147382/NPS_EN-3.pdf Accessed November 2024

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.

5.9.26 The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification.

5.9.27 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional.

5.9.28 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including 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.*

...

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

5.9.31 In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

...

5.9.34 When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting such assets and treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the Secretary of State should give great weight to any negative effects, when weighing them against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative



impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval'

NPS EN-3

NPS EN-3 includes a provision for the consideration of solar schemes which propose a generating capacity above a threshold of 49.9 Mega-Watts ('MW'). Of relevance to the Proposed Development, and its temporary nature, NPS EN-3 sets out at a series of technical considerations for the Secretary of State ('SoS') to take into account in the decision-making process. Paragraphs 3.10.138 – 3.10.142 are of relevance:

'3.10.138 Where the consent for a solar farm is to be time-limited, the DCO should impose a requirement setting that time-limit from the date the solar farm starts to generate electricity. ...

3.10.140 An upper limit of 40 years is typical, although applicants may seek consent without a time period or for differing time-periods for operation.

3.10.141 The time limited nature of the solar farm, where a time limit is sought as a condition of consent, is likely to be an

important consideration for the Secretary of State.

3.10.142 The Secretary of State should consider the period of time the applicant is seeking to operate the generating station as well as the extent to which the site will return to its original state when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual effects and potential effects on the settings of heritage assets and nationally designated landscapes.'

Specific considerations relating to heritage are set out at paragraphs 3.10.98 to 3.10.110 which state:

"3.10.98 The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground.

3.10.99 Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character.

3.10.100 Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching,



cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc.

3.10.101 *Equally solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated.*

3.10.102 *Generic historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1.*

3.10.103 *Applicant assessments should be informed by information from Historic Environment Records (HERs)⁸⁷ or the local authority.*

3.10.104 *Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to, include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out, using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological Study Areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and*

design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets.

3.10.105 *In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets.*

3.10.106 *The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of proposed ground disturbance in, the associated Study Area.*

3.10.107 *Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal.*

3.10.108 *Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting.*

3.10.109 *As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact*



of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset.

3.10.110 Applicants may need to include visualisations to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets.”



Appendix 5: National Policy Guidance

The National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024)

National policy and guidance is set out in the Government's *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* published in December 2024. This replaced and updated the previous *NPPF* (December 2023). The *NPPF* needs to be read as a whole and is intended to promote the concept of delivering sustainable development.

The *NPPF* sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations. The *NPPF* continues to recognise that the planning system is plan-led and that therefore Local Plans, incorporating Neighbourhood Plans, where relevant, are the starting point for the determination of any planning application, including those which relate to the historic environment.

The overarching policy change applicable to the proposed development is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This presumption in favour of sustainable development (the 'presumption') sets out the tone of the Government's overall stance and

operates with and through the other policies of the *NPPF*. Its purpose is to send a strong signal to all those involved in the planning process about the need to plan positively for appropriate new development; so that both plan-making and development management are proactive and driven by a search for opportunities to deliver sustainable development, rather than barriers. Conserving historic assets in a manner appropriate to their significance forms part of this drive towards sustainable development.

The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the *NPPF* sets out three 'objectives' to facilitate sustainable development: an economic objective, a social objective, and an environmental objective. The presumption is key to delivering these objectives, by creating a positive pro-development framework which is underpinned by the wider economic, environmental and social provisions of the *NPPF*. The presumption is set out in full at paragraph 11 of the *NPPF* and reads as follows:

"Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

For plan-making this means that:

- a. all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area; align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects;**
- b. strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas, unless:**
 - i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area; or**
 - ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.**

For decision-taking this means:

- a. approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or**
- b. where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:**
 - i. the application policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for refusing the development proposed; or**
 - ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole, having particular regard to key policies for directing development to sustainable locations, making effective use of land, securing well-designed places and**

providing affordable homes, individually or in combination.¹⁰⁷

However, it is important to note that footnote 7 of the NPPF applies in relation to the final bullet of paragraph 11. This provides a context for paragraph 11 and reads as follows:

“The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to habitats sites (and those sites listed in paragraph 189) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, a National Landscape, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in footnote 75); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.”¹⁰⁸ (our emphasis)

The NPPF continues to recognise that the planning system is plan-led and that therefore, Local Plans, incorporating Neighbourhood Plans, where relevant, are the starting point for the determination of any planning application.

Heritage Assets are defined in the NPPF as:

“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).”¹⁰⁹

The NPPF goes on to define a Designated Heritage Asset as a:

“World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under relevant legislation.”¹¹⁰

As set out above, significance is also defined as:

“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of

¹⁰⁷ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 11.

¹⁰⁸ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 11, fn. 7.

¹⁰⁹ MHCLG, NPPF, Annex 2.

¹¹⁰ MHCLG, NPPF, Annex 2.

Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.¹¹¹

Section 16 of the NPPF relates to ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ and states at paragraph 208 that:

“Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.”¹¹²

Paragraph 210 goes on to state that:

“In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a. the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;***

- b. the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and***
- c. the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.”***¹¹³

With regard to the impact of proposals on the significance of a heritage asset, paragraphs 212 and 213 are relevant and read as follows:

“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.”¹¹⁴

“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting),

¹¹¹ MHCLG, NPPF, Annex 2.

¹¹² MHCLG, NPPF, para. 208.

¹¹³ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 210.

¹¹⁴ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 212.



should require clear and convincing justification.

Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a. grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;**
- b. assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”¹¹⁵**

Section b) of paragraph 213, which describes assets of the highest significance, also includes footnote 75 of the NPPF, which states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

In the context of the above, it should be noted that paragraph 214 reads as follows:

“Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a

designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and**
- b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and**
- c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and**
- d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.”¹¹⁶**

Paragraph 215 goes on to state:

“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated

¹¹⁵ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 213.

¹¹⁶ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 214.

heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.”¹¹⁷

The NPPF also provides specific guidance in relation to development within Conservation Areas, stating at paragraph 219 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.”¹¹⁸

Paragraph 220 goes on to recognise that *“not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance”* and with regard to the potential harm from a proposed development states:

“Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be

treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 214 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 215, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.”¹¹⁹ (our emphasis)

With regards to non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 216 of NPPF states 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 directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”¹²⁰

Overall, the NPPF confirms that the primary objective of development management is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to hinder or prevent it. Local Planning Authorities should approach development management decisions positively, looking for solutions rather than problems so that applications can be approved wherever it is practical to do so. Additionally, securing the optimum viable use of sites

¹¹⁷ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 215.

¹¹⁸ MHCLG, NPPF, para 219.

¹¹⁹ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 220.

¹²⁰ MHCLG, NPPF, para. 216.



and achieving public benefits are also key material considerations for application proposals.

National Planning Practice Guidance

The then Department for Communities and Local Government (now the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)) launched the planning practice guidance web-based resource in March 2014, accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled.

This also introduced the national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which comprised a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the NPPF.

The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of the Historic Environment, which confirms that the consideration of 'significance' in decision taking is important and states:

“Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to

understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals.”¹²¹

In terms of assessment of substantial harm, the PPG confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the individual decision taker having regard to the individual circumstances and the policy set out within the NPPF. It goes on to state:

“In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.

While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later inappropriate additions to historic buildings which

¹²¹ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 007, reference ID: 18a-007-20190723.

harm their significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm.¹²² (our emphasis)

National Design Guide:

Section C2 relates to valuing heritage, local history and culture and states:

"When determining how a site may be developed, it is important to understand the history of how the place has evolved. The local sense of place and identity are shaped by local history, culture and heritage, and how these have influenced the built environment and wider landscape."¹²³

"Sensitive re-use or adaptation adds to the richness and variety of a scheme and to its diversity of activities and users. It helps to integrate heritage into proposals in an environmentally sustainable way."¹²⁴

It goes on to state that:

"Well-designed places and buildings are influenced positively by:

- ***the history and heritage of the site, its surroundings and the wider area, including cultural influences;***
- ***the significance and setting of heritage assets and any other specific features that merit conserving and enhancing;***
- ***the local vernacular, including historical building typologies such as the terrace, town house, mews, villa or mansion block, the treatment of façades, characteristic materials and details – see Identity.***

Today's new developments extend the history of the context. The best of them will become valued as tomorrow's heritage, representing the architecture and placemaking of the early 21st century."¹²⁵

¹²² MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.

¹²³ MHCLG, NDG, para. 46.

¹²⁴ MHCLG, NDG, para. 47.

¹²⁵ MHCLG, NDG, paras. 48-49.



Appendix 6: Relevant Development Plan Policies

Applications for Planning Permission and Listed Building Consent where relevant, within the portion of the site within South Yorkshire are currently considered against the policy and guidance set out within the Doncaster Local Development Plan which was adopted in September 2021. The portion of the site in North Lincolnshire is subject to the provisions of the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted in June 2011) and the North Lincolnshire supplementary planning document 'Planning for Renewable Energy Development' (adopted November 2011.)

The Doncaster Local Development Plan

The Doncaster Local Development Plan includes a number of policies that relate to the historic environment:

Policy 34: Valuing our Historic Environment (Strategic Policy)

Doncaster's historic environment will be conserved in accordance with the following principles:

A) Proposals and initiatives will be supported which preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance and setting of the Borough's heritage assets

(including locally identified undesignated heritage assets), and especially those elements which contribute to the distinct identity of the Borough. These include:

1. the nationally-important waterlogged archaeological remains at Sutton Common, Thorne Moor, and Hatfield Moor;
2. the Roman camps and settlements, motte and bailey castles, historic houses, historic parks and gardens and villages, with special regard to those along the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge;
3. the Georgian townscape and the railway heritage of Doncaster, its historic grain, including its street layouts and plot sizes and key views and vistas especially of the spires and towers of Doncaster's churches;
4. the Borough's historic market towns such as Thorne, Hatfield, Bawtry, and Tickhill;
5. early twentieth century suburban developments, including planned colliery villages; and
6. sites and structures associated with aviation history including the heritage of the second world war and cold war.



B) Proposals and initiatives will be supported which improve the accessibility and enjoyment of the Borough's existing and potential local, regional and national historic attractions in keeping with their heritage significance. These include:

1. The Mansion House
2. Cusworth Hall and its parkland
3. Doncaster Minster (St. George's Church)
4. Conisbrough Castle
5. Brodsworth Hall and parkland.

C) Proposals and initiatives will be supported which identify, promote and secure the long term future of Doncaster's heritage assets. These include:

1. increasing and making publicly available our knowledge and understanding of the historic environment gained through the planning process;
2. continuing to review existing and prospective parks and gardens of local historic interest and consideration of the designation of buildings of local architectural and historic interest;
3. the identification of heritage assets at risk and implementing strategies and initiatives to reduce their number through positive management;

4. supporting the re-use of sites and buildings of heritage significance putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; and

5. supporting investment in the repair and maintenance of Doncaster's historic buildings.

Policy 35: Understanding and Recording the Historic Environment

Proposals that affect known or potential heritage assets will require:

A) The provision of a heritage statement (or its equivalent) that includes:

1. sufficient information to gain an understanding of the potential impact that the proposals will have on the significance of any heritage assets or historic environment likely to be affected; and
2. for heritage sites with archaeological interest, at least a desk-based assessment and, where appropriate, the results of a field evaluation.

B) In the exceptional circumstances where harm could be justified, detailed investigation and recording will be required to an agreed standard in advance of any alteration, demolition or groundwork to ensure that an understanding of the affected heritage asset is gained and that knowledge is widely publicised including



deposition of the site archive with the relevant archive repository and deposition of a report on the results with the South Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record (Historic Environment Record).

Policy 36: Listed Buildings

Development proposals affecting a listed building or its setting will be assessed against the following principles:

- A) Proposals that enhance or better reveal the significance of a listed building or structure will be supported. Proposals that harm the significance of a listed building or its setting will not be supported other than in circumstances where that harm is clearly outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal having regard to the significance of the heritage asset affected.
- B) Alterations and extensions to a listed building will be considered acceptable where they are sympathetic to the historic proportions and massing of the building; make use of materials that complement the materials used on the building; and preserve and enhance its special interest.
- C) Measures for improving the energy efficiency of a listed building will be supported where they do not conflict with its special interest as a listed building. Where there is a conflict of interest the Council will weigh the public benefits of the proposal against the

harm to the listed building having regard to the significance of the heritage asset.

D) A proposal for a change of use to a listed building would be considered acceptable where it does not harm its heritage significance. Where a change of use requires significant alterations with potential harm to the listed building it will be necessary to demonstrate that the proposed alterations are necessary to secure the long term survival of the listed building.

E) Permission will not be granted for proposals which would result in substantial harm or total loss of a listed building or structure unless the building cannot reasonably be repaired and the Council is satisfied that every effort has been made to secure, repair, or reuse the building, to find an alternative use through maintenance, grant assistance, or offer for sale or lease, or, that there are substantial and demonstrable public benefits to be gained which outweighs the loss of the building.

Policy 37: Conservation Areas

Development proposals affecting, or within the setting of, Conservation Areas will be assessed according to the following principles:

- A) Proposals should take fully into account the identified significance contained in the Conservation Area



Appraisal for the relevant designated area where published.

B) Proposals should not detract from the heritage significance of a conservation area by virtue of their location, layout, nature, height, density, form, scale, materials or design or by the removal of trees, the loss of important open spaces or other important landscape features, or through adverse impact on key views and vistas. Proposals that result in harm to a conservation area will be refused unless the harm is outweighed by public benefits arising from the development.

C) Proposals will be supported where it can be demonstrated that they will enhance or better reveal an element which can contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Proposals within conservation areas requiring the demolition of buildings that make a positive contribution to the conservation area will not be supported unless the building is currently derelict and is incapable of rehabilitation; or the removal of the building, and/or the proposed redevelopment of the site, would result in demonstrable public benefits sufficient to outweigh the harm.

D) Any proposal for the demolition of a building or site in a conservation area will need to be accompanied by an acceptable redevelopment scheme or a remedial scheme for making good the building or site which will

be required to be implemented immediately following demolition.

Policy 38: Historic Parks and Gardens

Development affecting Historic Parks and Gardens will be assessed against the following principles:

A) Development proposals within, or affecting, Doncaster's nationally registered parks and gardens, and parks and gardens of local historic interest (as shown on the Policies Map), should preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance of these parks and gardens.

B) Proposals affecting a historic park of local or national significance should not result in harm to the built or landscape features or key views or vistas which contribute to the significance of the historic park or garden, or which might prejudice future restoration.

C) Where proposals result in harm or substantial harm to the significance of a nationally designated historic park the proposal will be considered in relation to the extent of harm arising from the proposal, the relative significance of the historic park and garden, and any public benefits arising from the proposal. In the case of parks and gardens of local interest a balanced judgement will be taken weighing the scale of any harm against the significance of the park.



Policy 39: Development Affecting Archaeology

Development affecting archaeological remains will be assessed against the following principles:

- A) Development that would result in harm to the significance of a scheduled monument or other nationally important archaeological assets will not be permitted other than in exceptional circumstances.
- B) Development affecting other archaeological assets will need to demonstrate how any benefits will outweigh harm to the site. When development affecting such sites is justifiable, the Council will seek to ensure preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for appropriate investigation and recording including excavation in accordance with Policy 35.

Policy 40: Buildings or Structures of Local Historic Interest

Development proposals affecting buildings that meet the criteria of buildings of local historic interest, either as part of a local list or as part of the planning application process, will be assessed against the following principles:

- A) Proposals which retain those elements of a building of local historic interest which have been identified as

contributing to its heritage significance, or proposals which better reveal its significance will be supported.

- B) Proposals should seek to avoid harm to those features, including setting, which contribute to the significance of the building of local historic interest. Where proposals result in harm or substantial harm to the significance of a building of local historic interest a balanced judgement will be made taking into account the degree of harm and relative significance of the heritage asset.

The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy

The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted in June 2011) includes policy CS6 that relates to the historic environment:

CS1: SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

The spatial vision and the future development requirements will be delivered through the spatial strategy for North Lincolnshire as outlined below and on the key diagram.

The spatial strategy will focus on:

- a) Delivering an urban renaissance in Scunthorpe and supporting its role as a major sub-regional town.



- Scunthorpe will be the focus for the majority of new development and growth, including housing, employment, retail, sustainable transport links, and higher order services and facilities to serve North Lincolnshire.
- High quality, well designed new housing will be provided on a range of previously developed sites within the urban area followed by a greenfield urban extension with a focus on areas to the west of the built up area. During the plan period Scunthorpe should contribute around 9,892 new dwellings.
- Opportunities for economic development will be provided within existing established employment locations as well as on additional sites. Focus will be on the town centre and areas to the north of the Scunthorpe urban area around the Normanby Enterprise Park. A range of sites and premises will be required to meet business needs and to meet the overall aim of diversifying the economy. A high quality business park will be developed in combination with the Lincolnshire Lakes development. During the plan period around 71 hectares of employment land should be developed. It will be important all existing and future employment sites are accessible by sustainable modes of transport from existing and proposed residential areas.
- The town centre will be the main focus of new retail, leisure, commercial office and cultural developments in

the area. As part of the urban renaissance programme, significant regeneration will take place within the town centre to provide new retail opportunities, a new market hall, cultural and leisure facilities as well as enhancements to the public realm and urban fabric. The use of high quality and innovative design will be supported in the town centre. Mixed use development will be encouraged in the town centre.

- Major flagship urban renaissance projects will be delivered to enhance the town and its image. The largest of these is the Lincolnshire Lakes, which will be located to the west of the town creating a major new sustainable waterside setting that will soften the edge and provide an impressive gateway to the town and place it on a new economic trajectory. A knowledge campus will be created that develops the town's existing Further Education offer by bringing together local educational institutions to broaden the opportunities and encourage local people to access higher education. Also a major new state of the art leisure and sports facility will be provided in the form of The Pods that will deliver sports, education and training. Work is also underway to create a new multi-use venue to host live performances, events and conferencing. This development, known as The Baths Hall and regeneration of Doncaster Road, will help to create a quality gateway into the town.

b) Supporting the Market Towns of Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Epworth, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton

as thriving places to live, work and visit, and as important service centres serving the needs of local communities across North Lincolnshire.

- North Lincolnshire's Market Towns will continue to provide important services for the area's rural communities and support the higher level services provided by Scunthorpe. Levels of growth and development will be more limited reflecting their position in the settlement hierarchy. All growth will take account of existing infrastructure, environmental constraints and ensure that the distinctive character of the town is protected.
- An appropriate level and range of new housing development will be provided to support the market towns as sustainable communities. During the plan period, the market towns will provide over 2,171 new dwellings.
- Small and medium scale employment opportunities will be encouraged to meet the need to provide local jobs. The retention of existing local employment sites will be supported and where appropriate additional land will be allocated. Around 10 hectares of employment land will be provided in the market towns, with the majority being focussed in Barton upon Humber and Brigg.
- The existing market town will be supported as key locations for shopping and services. Over the plan

period limited levels of new retail development will be permitted and should be located within the town centres. The level of development will be dependent on local need and should be in keeping with the historic nature of these centres.

- Transport links between the market towns and their surrounding settlements will be improved by working with public transport providers to ensure that services are convenient and accessible.
 - The Rural Renaissance programme will be supported in Crowle to improve the fabric of the town centre, market place and to develop the range of services and employment opportunities available.
- c) Supporting thriving rural communities and a vibrant countryside through the protection and enhancement of local services, creating opportunities for rural economic diversification and the promotion of tourism.
- Rural settlements will be supported as thriving sustainable communities, with a strong focus on retaining and enhancing existing local services to meet local needs. Development will be limited and should take into account levels of local service provision, infrastructure capacity and accessibility. Any development that takes place should be in keeping with the character and nature of the settlement.



- In the countryside, support will be given to development that promotes rural economic diversification and small-scale employment opportunities, particularly on previously used land or in existing rural buildings. Tourism development will also be supported, in particular the development of green tourism making the most of the area's important natural and built environments.

d) Supporting the development of key strategic employment sites at the South Humber Bank, Humberside Airport and Sandtoft Airfield.

- The development of the nationally important South Humber Bank ports will be supported by safeguarding around 900ha of land in and around the port complexes for estuary related development as well as to support the continued growth of the chemical and renewable energy industries. To support increased development at the South Humber Bank, the council will work with key partners to deliver improved rail and road access through major upgrades to the rail network in and around the ports and the dualling of the A160 between the A180 and the port. However, development of the ports will need to be considered in light of the legal requirement to protect the adjacent internationally important sites of nature conservation and nearby nationally important archaeological sites.

- Humberside Airport is a key location for economic growth and as such its growth will be supported. To facilitate further growth around 20 hectares of land will be allocated. This will be for uses related to aviation and those that are ancillary to the airport. The council will also work with partners to improve surface access particularly by public transport. However, development around the airport will need to protect the character and setting of nearby historic assets.

- To support the growing logistics and distribution sector in North Lincolnshire, the potential of Sandtoft Airfield as a strategic location for a logistics/distribution facility has been identified. This site is ideally placed to take advantage of the ports and nearby airports of Humberside and Doncaster Robin Hood as well as providing an important employment opportunity for the Isle of Axholme. In order to enable the development in this location, the council will work with partners to ensure that appropriate transport infrastructure is developed to provide access.

e) Supporting the protection and enhancement of North Lincolnshire's world class natural and built environment to ensure the continued attractiveness of the area as place to live, work and visit.

- The internationally and nationally designated sites of nature conservation importance of the Humber Estuary and Thorne and Hatfield Moors will be protected and



enhanced. In the Humber Estuary area, particularly where the expansion of the South Humber ports is likely to occur, a strategic approach to the creation of new habitats will be adopted. This will ensure that the collective impact of major developments are designed to secure positive environmental benefits from flood management and development proposals.

- North Lincolnshire's townscapes and historic landscapes will also be protected and enhanced and high-quality design encouraged. In particular, the nationally significant historic landscapes of the Isle of Axholme and Crowle Moors will be conserved and their potential as a tourist and educational resource realised. The character and landscape setting of the area's historic market towns will be safeguarded (especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth) and the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire will be preserved and enhanced. The value of regionally and locally important sites will be enhanced and opportunities to improve green infrastructure will be included in all new development.

All future growth regardless of location should contribute to sustainable development in particular in respect of those criteria set out in policy CS2 as well as the other policies of the plan. All change will be managed in an environmentally sustainable way by avoiding/minimising or mitigating development pressure on the area's natural and built environment, its existing

utilities and associated infrastructure and areas at risk of flooding. Where development unavoidably has an environmental impact adequate mitigation measures should be used for the development to be acceptable.

CS6: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's historic assets through:

- Safeguarding the nationally significant medieval landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the open strip fields and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource.
- Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire
- Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesleys or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage.
- Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire's Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth.



The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire's historic environment, as well as the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including historic buildings, conservation areas, listed buildings (both statutory and locally listed), registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological remains.

All new development must respect and enhance the local character and distinctiveness of the area in which it would be situated, particularly in areas with high heritage value.

Development proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate.

North Lincolnshire supplementary planning document 'Planning for Renewable Energy Development'

The North Lincolnshire supplementary planning document 'Planning for Renewable Energy Development' (adopted November 2011) includes policy 4:

POLICY 4 – HERITAGE ASSETS

Developers should consider the impact of their proposal for renewable energy development, both during and after construction on heritage and the historic environment.

Developers need to demonstrate that the objectives of the designation of the area or individual assets will not be compromised by the development, and that any significant adverse effects on the on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits.

4.5. The North Lincolnshire supplementary planning document 'Planning for Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Development' (adopted January 2016) includes policy F:

Policy F: Heritage

As highlighted in paragraphs 6.38 and 6.39 as well as policy 4 of the adopted Supplementary Planning Document –

Planning for Renewable Energy Development (November 2011) and the Planning Practice Guidance, developers must consider the impact of their proposals on heritage assets and the historic environment. This includes direct and indirect impacts on designated and non-designated assets and their settings. Particular attention should be paid to the cumulative impacts on heritage assets of solar energy developments both above and below ground.

Proposals for solar energy development within and around the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest and other historic landscapes such



as the Ancholme Vale will be subject to close scrutiny by the Council. Developers should prepare and submit a heritage assessment with any applications outlining the impact of development on any heritage assets and any appropriate mitigation proposals. Before commencing work on this assessment, developers must contact the Council's Historic Environment Record to agree its scope and content. This is required for each stage of the assessment. Where any adverse impacts cannot be mitigated or avoided, proposals will be refused.

The North Lincolnshire Local Plan

The North Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted in 2003. It has largely been superseded by the Core Strategy. However, retained policy LC14 is relevant to the south-eastern part of the Order Limits.

LC14 – Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest

The Isle of Axholme is designated as an area of Special Historic Landscape Interest.

Within this area, development will not be permitted which would destroy, damage or adversely affect the character, appearance or setting of the historic landscape, or any of its features.

Development required to meet the social and economic needs of rural communities and small scale tourist and outdoor sport and recreational development will be permitted provided such development is related to the historic landscape and its features.

A high standard of design and siting in new development will be required reflecting the traditional character of buildings in the area and the character of the historic landscape, and using materials sympathetic to the locality.

Schemes to improve, restore or manage the historic landscape will be sought in connection with, and commensurate with the scale of, any new development affecting the area of Special Historic Landscape Interest.

12.26 The Isle of Axholme has been the subject of an intensive study of landscape character commissioned by the Countryside Commission. The study has identified significant areas of medieval open strip fields and Turbaries, both of which are of considerable national importance. These attributes together with enclosed land and the overall settlement pattern of the area make it unique in the country. It is essential therefore that future development is not allowed to adversely impact on this valuable historic resource. This is particularly so in relation to the character of settlements and to individual buildings or overall groups of buildings in the open countryside.





Appendix 7: List Entries

GROVE HOUSE FARMHOUSE

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1192943

Date first listed: 29-Sep-1987

Statutory Address: GROVE HOUSE FARMHOUSE, HIGH LEVELS BANK

Location

Statutory Address: GROVE HOUSE FARMHOUSE, HIGH LEVELS BANK

District: Doncaster (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Thorne

National Grid Reference: SE 71846 10946

Details

THORNE HIGH LEVELS BANK SE 71 SW (north side, off) 8/99 Grove House Farmhouse II Farmhouse.

Of C18 origin, altered C19. Cement-rendered brick, pantile roof. 2 storeys and attic, 3 windows to 1st floor; continuous outshut to rear and 1-storey, 2-window addition set back on left. Central C20 part-glazed door and 3-pane overlight in wooden doorcase flanked by tripartite sashes with projecting stone sills. 1st floor: three 4-pane sashes with projecting sills. Cogged eaves. Shaped kneelers and gable copings (those on left renewed). External end stacks with offsets beneath the verge and large, plain shafts. Addition on left has

casements of 3 and 1 lights.

Listing NGR: SE 71846 10946

Legacy

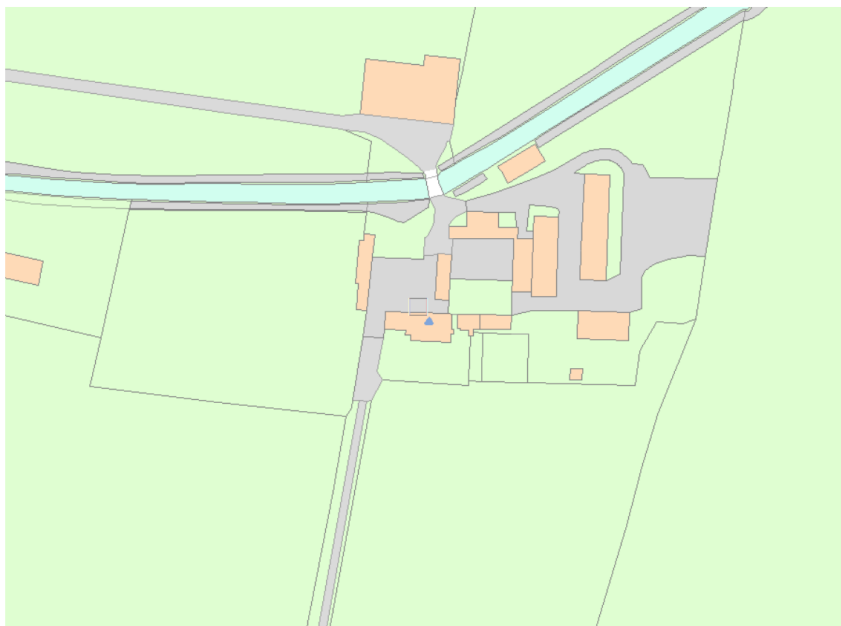
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 334677

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



End of official list entry

SANDHILL FARMHOUSE

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1151565

Date first listed: 29-Sep-1987

Statutory Address: SANDHILL FARMHOUSE, HIGH LEVELS BANK

Location

Statutory Address: SANDHILL FARMHOUSE, HIGH LEVELS BANK

District: Doncaster (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish: Thorne

National Grid Reference: SE 72586 11292

Details

SE 71 SW 8/100

THORNE HIGH LEVELS BANK (north side, off) Sandhill Farmhouse

II

Farmhouse (unoccupied at time of resurvey). c1800. Red brick in English garden wall bond (cement rendered apart from front); C20 cement-tiled roof. 2 storeys and attic, 4 windows to 1st floor. Central panelled door and overlight beneath segmental arch flanked by tall C20 casements in original openings with stone sills and segmental brick arches (now painted as wedge lintels). 1st floor: similar windows, no window above door. Dentilled eaves; shaped kneelers and weathered gable copings; brick end stacks. Attic doorways to each return. Interior: contemporary staircase with turned newels and square balusters. lime-ash floors to attic with principal-rafter trusses having 2 collars, tusk-tenoned purlins.

Listing NGR: SE 72586 11292

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 334678

Legacy System: LBS

End of official list entry

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



DIRTNESS COTTAGE

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1083285

Date first listed: 10-Sep-1987

List Entry Name: DIRTNESS COTTAGE

Statutory Address 1: DIRTNESS COTTAGE, A 18

Location

Statutory Address: DIRTNESS COTTAGE, A 18

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: North Lincolnshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Belton

National Grid Reference: SE 75002 09831

Details

SE 70 NW BELTON A 18 (south side, off) Dirtness 6/4 Dirtness Cottage

GV II

Former gate lodge. Mid C19 for John Brunyee of Sand Hall. Brown brick with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof. Polygonal on plan, with canted south end. Entrance to south-east has later C19 open porch with slender fluted cast-iron columns carrying flat sandstone hood; C20 door beneath timber lintel. 4 sides have 3-light windows with pointed lights, small panes and central hinged casements in painted chamfered ashlar reveals. Deep eaves. Crested ridge tiles. Hipped roof, central octagonal stack. Formerly the south gate lodge to Sand Hall, matched by a garden outhouse at the Hall, and the northern lodge at Godnow Bridge (qv). The porch may have been added when the nearby Dirtness Pumping Station (qv) was built in 1867.

Listing NGR: SE7500209831

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 165059

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



End of official list entry



SE 70 NW BELTON A 18 (south side) Dirtness 6/3 Dirtness Pumping Station

GV II

DIRTNESS PUMPING STATION

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1083284

Date first listed: 10-Sep-1987

Date of most recent amendment: 22-Sep-1987

List Entry Name: DIRTNESS PUMPING STATION

Statutory Address 1: DIRTNESS PUMPING STATION, A 18

Location

Statutory Address: DIRTNESS PUMPING STATION, A 18

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: North Lincolnshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Belton

National Grid Reference: SE 74963 09789

Details

HUMBERSIDE BOOTHFERRY 5262

Drainage pumping station. 1867. Red brick in English bond, with polychrome brick and ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof. Sandstone ashlar culvert and revetments to bank. Rectangular on plan with engine house flanked by ranges to north and south, the latter (present pump room) standing over the culvert carrying the Boating Dike / North Engine Drain. Tall single-storey engine house flanked by lower single-storey ranges. Chamfered plinth. East side: engine house has twin pilasters with decorative brick capitals supporting full-height round arch with decorative flush brick bands, over a recessed brick panel containing tall twin pointed window with bracketed sill, slender cast-iron nook-shafts and Gothick glazing, beneath round arch of black brick with polychrome impost bands. Right window has C20 steps to inserted door. Gable has trefoiled polychrome brick frieze forming raking cornice, moulded brick kneelers, and stone coping with carved heads in trefoiled gablets to each end. Single-bay south pump-room range slightly set back to left stands on a slightly recessed segmental arch over the ashlar-lined sluice: angle pilaster to left and brick and ashlar corbel to right carry round arch with carved ashlar Neptune head keystone over recessed panel containing segmental-headed window with glazing bars (replaced by C20 glazing to lower half), with small blocked window above. Corbelled polychrome brick raking cornice, stone-coped gable. 4 bay north range set back to right has blind arcade of round arches on pilasters with moulded capitals: waggon entrance to right arch has pair of board doors beneath fanlight with vertical glazing bars, arches to left have recessed panels with brick bands at impost level and lunettes with radial glazing bars. Twin gables, each with a blind oculus, corbelled brick raking cornices and stone coping. South side: 5-bay blind arcade of round arches on pilasters with black brick lozenge ornament and polychrome brick capitals; double

board doors to first bay beneath timber lintel, 16-pane sash to central bay beneath segmental arch; corbelled polychrome brick cornice. North side has similar 4-bay blind arcade, partly obscured by C20 addition to right. West side similar to east, except that engine house has tall round-headed window with glazing bars, range to right has 16-pane sash and small 4-pane window in round-arched panel with carved lion's head keystone, and range to left has blind arcades. Interior. Original machinery removed from engine house. Range, to north contains cast-iron columns. The pumping station originally contained a James Watt low pressure condensing beam engine from the Soho, Birmingham, works, driving a scoop wheel. Refitted in 1928, and again in 1952 with electrically driven pumps. V Cory, Hatfield and Axholme, an Historical Review, 1986, pp 90-91.

Listing NGR: SE7496309789

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 165058

Legacy System: LBS

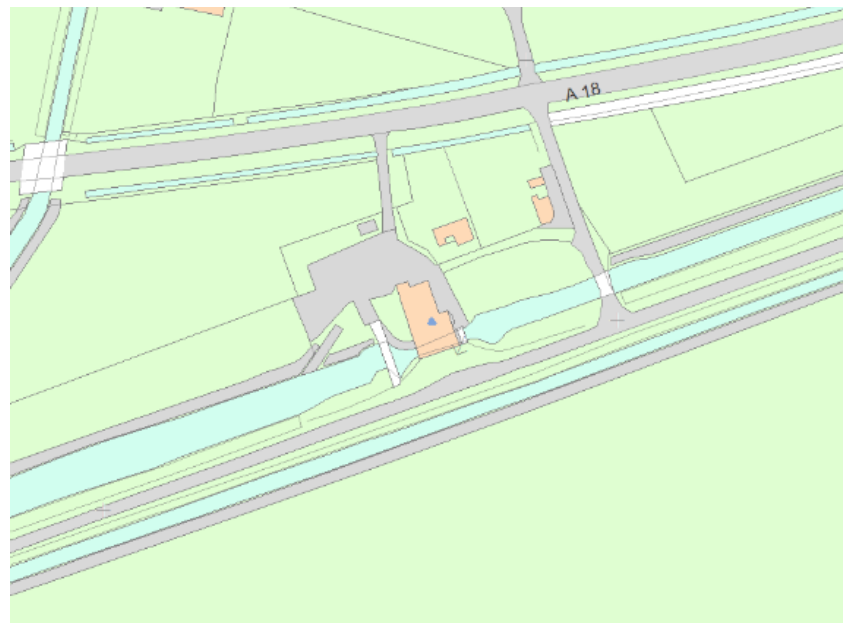
Sources

Books and journals

Cory, V , Hatfield and Axholme An Historical Review, (1986), 90-91

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



End of list entry



THE OLD RECTORY, MAIN STREET

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1083259

Date first listed: 10-Sep-1987

List Entry Name: THE OLD RECTORY

Statutory Address 1: THE OLD RECTORY, MAIN STREET

Location

Statutory Address: THE OLD RECTORY, MAIN STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: North Lincolnshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Keadby with Althorpe

National Grid Reference: SE 83336 09545

Details

SE 80 NW KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE MAIN STREET (west side)
Althorpe 8/130 The Old Rectory

- II

Rectory, now house. 1840 by Samuel Marshall of Hull, later alterations to roof. Grey brick in Flemish bond, stuccoed to basement. Welsh slate roof. Square on plan, double depth, with 2-room, central

entrance-hall east front, and 2-room principal south garden front. 2 storeys, 4 bays to east and south fronts. Stuccoed basement forms deep plinth with moulded cap. East front: entrance to second bay; single tripartite basement sash to right of entrance with glazing bars beneath cambered arch; flight of 6 stone steps with moulded nosings and curtail steps to segmental-arched entrance with 4-panelled door flanked by 3-pane sidelights over panels, beneath moulded lintel and 6-pane overlight in panelled soffit and reveal. 12-pane sash to right, narrower similar sash to fourth bay; blind recessed window panel to left. 3-course brick first-floor band. First floor: pair of unequal 9-pane sashes to second and third bays, with blind panels to each side. Deep eaves. Hipped roof. Pair of corniced roof stacks. Left return forms garden front: unequal 15-pane ground-floor sashes with sills at plinth level, first-floor band, 9-pane first-floor sashes similar to east front, hipped roof. Pair of side wall stacks. All windows and blind panels with projecting sills and cambered rubbed-brick arches. Rear (north side), 3 storeys with basement, has pair of segmental-arched openings to basement, one blocked, and sashes with glazing bars beneath cambered arches. Interior. Original details include: main entrance vestibule with half-glazed door with margin lights flanked by sidelights above panels; open-well staircase with wreathed handrail, turned balusters and profiled cheek-pieces; moulded plaster cornices to halls and main rooms, moulded ceiling rose to lower hall; marble chimney-piece to south-west dining room (originally drawing room) with decorated pilasters and foliate capitals. The roof, now with a flat central section, was originally double span with a central lantern. Architect's drawings in the Lincolnshire Record Office.

Listing NGR: SE8333509548

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 165194

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



End of list entry



Appendix 8: Built Heritage Survey Notes

Asset No	Asset Name	Notes	Status	Visible
PEG001	Ousfleet Hall Lodge	19th C lodge in stock brick with red brick string course. Built in a restrained 'Swiss cottage' style. Windows and roof replaced late 20th C. Principal elevation faces N. Screened to S by hedges. Not intervisible	non-des	n
PEG002	Causeway Farm	19th C farmhouse in stock brick with end stacks to NW and SE gables. Slate roof, likely replacement for pantiles. Windows replaced late 20th C. Ranges of outbuildings to SW built of stock brick with red pantile roofs. Carriage house roof has collapsed. Modern Dutch Barn lies beyond earlier outbuildings to SW. Principal elevation faces N. Screened to S by modern outbuildings. Not intervisible	non-des	n
PEG003	Mawgre Farm	19th century Farmhouse in red brick with slate roofs. Ranges of outbuildings and barns to N - appear to be of a single phase with the farmhouse. Principal elevation faces W. Screened from site by hedge and tree cover. Not intervisible	non-des	n
PEG004	Highfields House	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG005	Park Grounds Farm	Not accessible. Outfarm sheds of uncertain date visible in the distance. Not intervisible with site due to hedges to the S.	non-des	n

PEG006	Red Gate Farm	19th C farmhouse of red brick with end stacks and clay tile roof. Principal elevation faces N. Heavily modified in 20th C. Screened from site by buildings to S.	non-des	n
PEG007	Mount Pleasant Farm	18th C farmhouse of buff brick. Sash windows. Pantile roof. Three chimney stacks. Principal elevation faces N. Not intervisible with site.	non-des	n
PEG008	Pilgrims Rest, Reading Gate, south of Quart Lane	Late 18th or early 19th C farmhouse and outbuildings. House of rectangular plan with central stack and pyramidal slate roof. Principal elevation faces S. Screened from site by interceding trees.	non-des	n
PEG009	Castle View Farm	18th C farmhouse of buff brick with end stacks and pantile roof. Outbuildings and barn adjoining to W. Principal elevation faces N. Screened from site by hedges. Not intervisible with the site.	non-des	n
PEG010	Moors Farm	19th C farmhouse of stock brick with pyramidal slate roof and end stacks. Frontage of 3 bays with central door, under modern canopy, with canted bays to left and right. Principal house elevation faces E. Screened from site by Modern agricultural sheds to S and W. Not intervisible with the site.	non-des	n
PEG011	Rainsbutt House	19th C farmhouse of red brown brick with slate roof. Screened from the site by modern sheds.	non-des	n
PEG012	Easingwold House	Late 18th or early 19th C farmhouse of brown brick with slate roof. Extended in 19th and 20th Cs. Barn and outbuildings of red brick with pantile roofs to E. Screened from site by interceding tree cover.	non-des	n



PEG013	Red Beech Cottage	Mid 19th C cottage of buff brick with end stacks. Roof and windows replaced late 20th C. Group of brick outbuildings with pantile roofs to rear. Principal elevation faces E. Cottage screened from site by trees and outbuildings.	non-des	n
PEG014	Eastoft Grange	19th C farmhouse of brown brick. Extended 20th C. Roof and windows replaced late 20th C. Principal elevation faces S. Screened from site by interceding hedgerows.	non-des	n
PEG015	The Hollies	Late 18th C farmhouse rendered walls with pantile roof and end stacks. Farm buildings of brown brick with pantile roofs adjoin to N. Principal elevation faces S. Screened from site by boundary hedges.	non-des	n
PEG016	Slate House Farm	Late 18th C farmhouse of brown brick with slate roof, catslide to N, and end stacks. Principal elevation faces S. Screened from site by boundary hedges.	non-des	n
PEG017	Cottage Farm	19th C farmhouse of red brown brick with pantile roof and end stacks. Screened from site by hedges.	non-des	n
PEG018	Un-named House, Dole Road, Crowle	19th C farmhouse of buff brick with ends tacks. Roof and windows replaced late 20th C. Extended to W 20th C. Barn of red brick with pantile roof to rear. Principal elevation faces ESE towards Crowle and away from site. Gable facing site has only one ground floor window which is screened by the garden hedge.	non-des	n
PEG019	Un-named Farm, Common Middle Road	Not accessible. Probably 19th C farmhouse of red brick. Roof replaced 20th C. Screened from site by hedges and trees to W and S.	non-des	n

PEG020	Orchard House, 13 Commonsidge	Late 18th C cottage, formerly 2 cottages. Of buff brick with roof of pantiles to W and 20th C concrete tiles to E. Principal elevation faces SE away from site. Not intervisible.	non-des	n
PEG021	Wesley House, Commonsidge	Early 20th C house of red brick, fletton to side elevation, slate roof. Principal elevation faces E. Restricted views of site from 1st floor rear windows likely. Ground floor views screened by interceding Dutch Barn. Not a heritage asset.	non-des	y
PEG022	Jasmine Cottage, Commonsidge	Late 18th C cottage, rendered walls with pantile roof. 20th C windows. Principal elevation faces SE away from site. Screened from site to rear by interceding buildings.	non-des	n
PEG023	2 Marsh Road	19th C cottage with end stacks. Extensively modernised early 21st C with replacement roof, windows, render and gable flashing. Principal elevation faces S, along Windsor Road. Not intervisible with site.	non-des	n
PEG024	6 Marsh Road	19th C cottage with walls covered in rough cast, with end stacks. Roof and windows late 20th C. Principal elevation faces E. Two windows in W façade face towards site. Limited views of site likely from first floor window.	non-des	y
PEG025	78 Godnow Road	19th C house, rendered walls with end stacks. Roof and windows 20th C. Principal elevation faces S. Screened from site by interceding trees.	non-des	n
NHLE REF	Pyramid, Tetley Hall	Not accessible. Extensive screening in surrounding area.	Grade II	n
PEG026	Godnow Bridge Railway Crossing House	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n



NHLE REF	Sand Hall Lodge Cottage	Mid 19th C lodge cottage, hexagonal in plan with slate roof. Screened from site by interceding hedges.	Grade II	n
PEG027	Canal Bridge, Crook o Moor	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG028	Medge Hall Signal Box	19th C signal box, clapper board with slate roof. Not intervisible with the site, screened by interceding tree cover.	non-des	n
PEG029	Moors Edge Cottage	Group of 19th C buildings, historically part of Peat Works, now houses. Extensively repaired and extended 20th C. Principal elevation faces S. Site lies to E - limited intervisibility to SE from asset. Site widely visible on approach to asset.	non-des	y
NHLE REF	Gravestones and cemetery wall, Tetley Hall	Not accessible. Extensive screening in surrounding area.	Grade II	n
PEG030	Cottage, Chapel Road adj. Sand Hall Lodge Cottage	Late 18th C or early 19th C cottage, red brown brick with pantile roof and end stacks. Extended to W in 19th C. Windows replaced 20th C. Principal elevation faces E. Located within a hollow and screened from site by trees and the embankment of the adjacent canal.	non-des	n
PEG031	Sand Hall	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
NHLE REF	Curlews Farm	Early 19th C farmhouse in yellow brick with slate roof. Principal elevation faces W. Screened from site by trees and road embankment.	Grade II	n
PEG032	House adjacent to Curlews Farm	Early 19th C house in red brick with slate roof. Principal elevation faces W. Screened from site by trees and road embankment.	non-des	n
PEG033	Belton Grange	19th C farmstead, red brick with pantile roof. Extensive modern sheds at farm. Mitigation for setting implications under discussion.	non-des	y
PEG034	Poplars Farm	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n

PEG035	Smaques Farm	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG036	Long Barn	18th C barn now house. Of red brown brick with pantile roof. Principal elevation faces W. Ground floor screened by hedges. Limited views of site from first floor likely.	non-des	y
PEG037	The Grove	19th C farmhouse, brick with pantile roof. Extended 20th C. Principle elevation faces N. Largely screened from site by intervening planting belt. However, filtered views through the belt possible during Winter.	non-des	y
NHLE REF	Dirtness Pumping Station	19th C pumping station. Views from asset across additional land take to S. The access to the pumping station lies in the south facade which is blind except for the door and a boarded window opening.	Grade II	n
NHLE REF	Dirtness Cottage	Mid 19th C former south gate lodge to Sand Hall. Approach to cottage via single span segmental arch red brick bridge. Filtered views from asset through hedge across additional land take to S during Winter.	Grade II	y
NHLE REF	Syphon carrying North Idle Drain	Late 18th or early 19th C syphon with Ashlar revetment. Barely visible at ground level and will be unaffected by the proposed scheme.	Grade II	n
NHLE REF	Sandtoft Grange Farm	Complex of listed buildings treated as a single asset for the purposes of assessment. Principal elevation of farmhouse faces S. Screened from site by the embankment of the M180 and hedge lines to the N.	Grade II	n
NHLE REF	Sandtoft Grange Farm		Grade II	
NHLE REF	Sandtoft Grange Farm		Grade II	
NHLE REF	Sandtoft Grange Farm		Grade II	



PEG038	Reindeer Inn	19th C public house, rendered with plaster quoins, pantile roof and end stacks. Principal elevation faces E. Screened from site by interceding buildings.	non-des	n
PEG039	Manor Cottages	19th C, rendered. Roof and windows replaced 20th C. Screened by interceding trees and the M180 embankment.	non-des	n
PEG040	Estate Cottages, Thorne Road, Sandtoft	Semi-detached pair 19th C estate cottages, red brick with slate roof and central stack. Principal elevation faces S. Screened from site by hedge.	non-des	n
NHLE REF	Coach House or Stable, Sandtoft Hall	Coach-house/stable/granary. Mid C18 with later C18 - early C19 alterations to openings and addition to east. Probably for Popplewell estate. Principal elevation faces N. Screened from site by interceding buildings.	Grade II	n
NHLE REF	Sandtoft Hall	House, now house and flats. Early - mid C18 origins to rear ranges, late C18 - early C19 south front; remodelling of rear ranges c1960, including inappropriate doors and windows. Screened from site by interceding buildings.	Grade II	n
NHLE REF	Grove Farm Buildings	Farm buildings. Late C18 - early C19, with mid C19 horse mill and enclosed foldyard. Brown brick, rendered and pebble-dashed to north and west ranges. Pantile roofs throughout. Screened from site by interceding buildings and hedges.	Grade II	n
PEG041	West Carr Farm	19th C farmhouse, red brick with pantile roof, catslide to rear with end stacks. Farm buildings around courtyard adjoining to E. Screened from site by hedges.	non-des	n
PEG042	Old White Farmhouse, Green Lane	19th C farmhouse, rendered with pantile roof. Screened from site to N by interceding hedgerows.	non-des	n

PEG043	The Cottage, Green Lane	19th C cottage with pantile roof. Screened from site to N by interceding hedgerows.	non-des	n
PEG044	Former Chapel, Westgate Road	Former 19th C Methodist Chapel, dated 1868. Built of red brick with stock brick quoin detailing and slate roof, Principal elevation faces N but is mutilated by insertion of modern industrial steel shutter door. Arched windows to E and W facades. Screened from site by interceding buildings.	non-des	n
PEG045	Thornlea	19th C house of red brick, slate roof and end stacks. Principal elevation faces S with central door and canted bays to left and right. Not intervisible with site, screened by interceding hedges and buildings.	non-des	n
PEG046	Sweet Apple Cottage	Late 18th or early 19th C cottage, rendered with red brick end stacks and catslide to rear. Roof and windows 20th C. Principal elevation faces S. Not intervisible with the site, screened by interceding trees.	non-des	n
PEG047	Torr Bros Farm	18th C farm buildings with barn and cart sheds. Built of red brick with pantile roof to barn. Most other roofs replaced in corrugated metal sheet. Screened from site by modern agricultural sheds to N.	non-des	n
PEG048	The Laurels	19th C cottage rough cast walls with slate roof and central stack. Wash house and privies extant to rear, of red brick with pantile roofs. Not intervisible from site, screened by interceding trees.	non-des	n
PEG049	VOID	DATA ERROR	non-des	
PEG050	The Hollies	19th C farmhouse and farm buildings. Main house heavily rebuilt 21st C - now of very little heritage significance. Range of agricultural buildings includes stables and cartshed with 21st C	non-des	n



		extension to S. Not intervisible with site, screened by hedgerows.		
PEG051	36 Westgate Road, Farmhouse, Barn and Outbuildings	19th C farmhouse roughcast with end stacks. Roof replaced 20th C. Extended to N, 20th C. 18th C barn with cartshed attached to W, stock brick with pantile roof. 19th C former open-fronted cart shed now converted to garages, to E of farmyard. Not intervisible from site screened by hedgerows.	non-des	n
PEG052	VOID	MERGE WITH 3-32	non-des	
PEG053	VOID	MERGE WITH 3-32	non-des	
NHLE REF	South View Farm	Farmhouse c. 1800. Not intervisible with site screened by buildings.	Grade II	n
NHLE REF	South View Farm Buildings	Farm buildings. Late C18 - early C19. Brick with pantile roofs. U-shaped on plan; encloses small foldyard to west of South View Farmhouse. Barn/stable/granary range on north side, stable/granary range on west side, stable range on south side. Not intervisible with site, screened by buildings.	Grade II	n
PEG054	Former MOD Building, Sandtoft Road	A pair of Second World War RAF standard accommodation blocks built into one unit. Likely indicates use as NAAFI or similar previously. Well screened from site by interceding hedges, not intervisible.	non-des	n
PEG055	RAF shed, S of Reindeer Inn	A Second World War RAF maintenance shed, or garage. Part of the dispersal site at Sandtoft. Screened from site by interceding buildings to N.	non-des	n

PEG056	Remains of RAF Water Tower, S of Reindeer Inn	The remains of a Second World War RAF water tower. Part of the dispersal site at Sandtoft. Screened from site by interceding buildings to N.	non-des	n
PEG057	RAF Accommodation Block, South View Farm	A Second World War RAF accommodation block. Part of the dispersal site at Sandtoft. Screened from site by interceding buildings to N.	non-des	n
NHLE REF	Selby Farm	Not accessible. Screened from site by interceding hedgerows.	Grade II	n
PEG058	Former Methodist Chapel, Low Levels Bank	Former chapel dated 1839. Of red brick with pyramidal pantile roof. Later porch added to N. Principal elevation faces N. Windows arched, 4 pane casement with opaque glass. Screened from site by interceding hedgerows.	non-des	n
PEG059	The Old Farm House, Low Levels Bank	Late 18th or early 19th C farm buildings of red brick with pantile roofs, farmhouse, to W, modern. Screened from site by large interceding hedgerow to N.	non-des	n
PEG060	Willstan Farm	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG061	Cherry Tree Lodge Farm	Old farmhouse demolished. Modern agricultural sheds. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG062	Crow Tree Hall	19th C farmhouse with late 18th C barn to NW. House of red brick with slate roof. Barn of red brick with cement asbestos roof. Principal elevation faces N. Limited views from asset towards site to E and NE, filtered through planting to E.	non-des	y
PEG063	Crow Tree Farm	19th C range of farm buildings, red brick. Roof 20th C. Screened from site by interceding hedge to N and buildings to E.	non-des	n
PEG064	Dales Mount Farm	No Access. Surrounded by site on 3 sides. Mitigation will be required	non-des	y



PEG065	Stoupersgate Farm	19th C farmhouse with late 18th or early 19th barn adjoining to S with range of 19th C farm buildings to E. Farmhouse rough-cast with end stacks. 20th C tile roof. Barn of red brown brick with pantile roof. Principal elevation faces W. Site lies immediately to N and E. No intervisibility from farmhouse to E as there are no windows on this elevation. Limited visibility from asset to N, filtered through patchy tree cover.	non-des	y
PEG066	Un-named cottage, Stainforth Moor Road	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG067	Un-named cottage, Stainforth Moor Road	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG068	White Bridge Farm	Not accessible. However, screened by hedges and trees to N.	non-des	n
PEG069	Remple Hall	Hall has been replaced with a new build structure. 19th C farm buildings survive. Screened from site by interceding hedges and buildings.	non-des	n
PEG070	Ferneholme Lodge	Post-medieval but extensively modified in 20th C with new roof, windows and render. Also substantial 20th C extension to S. Screened from site by hedges. Too modified to still be considered a heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG071	Lindsay Moor Cottage	A 19th C cottage with rendered walls, end stacks and pantile roof. Principal elevation faces S. Screened from site by substantial hedge to N.	non-des	n
PEG072	Tudworth Green Farm	Site lies to east of asset - mitigation of effects under discussion	non-des	y

PEG073	Cherry Tree Farm	19th C farm buildings of red brown brick. Modified to secondary purposes, partially rebuilt with rebuilt gables and new roofs. Farmhouse modern. Buildings too modified to be considered a heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG074	Cherry Tree Cottage	19th C cottage. Heavily modified 20th C with replacement roof, windows, addition of conservatory and rebuilt chimney. Cottage too modified to be considered a heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG075	Swans Grove Farm	Late 18th or early 19th C farmhouse. Pink brick. 20th C roof and windows. Not intervisible with site; screened by interceding hedges and trees.	non-des	n
NHLE REF	Bawtry Road Farmhouse	Wholly screened from site by interceding buildings.	Grade II	n
NHLE REF	Elmtree House	Wholly screened from site by interceding buildings and hedges. Principal elevation faces NW.	Grade II	n
NHLE REF	Barn to rear of Elmtree House	Wholly screened from site by interceding buildings and hedges.	Grade II	n
PEG076	Drain House Farm	Not accessible. However, Principal elevation faces N. Surrounded by site to E, W and S. Effects likely and mitigation under consideration.	non-des	y
PEG077	Drain House Cottages	19th C semi-detached pair of cottages. Rendered with slate roof and centre stack. Principal elevation faces N. Surrounded by site to E, W and S. Effects likely and mitigation under consideration.	non-des	y
PEG078	Levels Farm	Farmhouse, late 18th or early 19th C. Extended to W 19th C and further extended late 20th C. Building of red brick with pantile roof. Principal elevation faces N. Site visible to NE but screened to S by hedgerows and tree cover.	non-des	y



PEG079	Old Laith House	Bungalow and cottage modern. Series of 18th C and 19th C brick farm buildings. Former coach house now converted to dwelling. Limited views of the site N likely from former coach house. Other farm buildings screened by hedges.	non-des	y
PEG080	Black Bull Inn	Late 18th or early 19th C Public House. Extended to S later 19th C and to W late 20th C. Roughcast walls with pantile roof. Principal elevation to N. Largely screened. However, restricted views from 1st floor to E over site (visible over roof of Salem Chapel).	non-des	y
PEG081	Former Salem Chapel	Methodist Chapel, now house. Dated 1851, on site of earlier chapel. Red brick with pyramidal slate roof. Principal elevation faces N. Former chapel screened by boundary hedges to E and S. Windows of former chapel filled with opaque glass.	non-des	n
PEG082	39, High Levels Bank	19th C house, stock brick with end stacks. Extended to N 19th C with addition of rear wing (now a separate dwelling). Further altered 20th C to W and rear, new roof and windows 20th C. Principal elevation faces S. Screened from site to N by hedges and to the SE by interceding buildings.	non-des	n
NHLE REF	Grove House Farm	Effects noted last survey remains unchanged	Grade II	y
NHLE REF	Sandhill Farmhouse	Effects noted last survey remains unchanged	Grade II	y
PEG083	Canal Crossing House, Mauds Bridge	19th C house of buff brick with brown brick quoin detail to corners and around window reveals. Gables with stone coping to E and W and end stacks. Windows and roof replaced late 20th C. Principal elevation faces N. Extensive views over site to N. Also views of site from asset to S and SE.	non-des	y
PEG084	Mauds Bridge, Green Bank	Modern. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n

PEG085	Double Bridges Farm	Historic farmstead demolished. New build on site. Discount as heritage asset.	non-des	n
PEG086	Canal Bridge, Moor Road	Swing Bridge crossing Keadby canal. Erected 1895 by John Butler and Co of Stanningley. Built of riveted iron girders. Southern abutment built of coursed rubble. Alterations to bridge mechanism and northern abutment in 20th C to allow electrical operation. Intervisible with the site to NE.	non-des	y
PEG087	Nunmoor Cottage	19th C cottage, red brick with pantile roof and end stacks, outshut to rear. Range of contemporary outbuildings to E. Principal elevation faces W. Rear elevation of house faces site, although restricted by interceding outbuildings some views of site likely.	non-des	y
PEG088	Moor Farm	19th C farmhouse, brick built with pantile roof and end stacks. Principal elevation faces W. Rear elevation of house faces site.	non-des	y
PEG089	Farm buildings, High Bridge Road	Late 18th C barn and 19th C agricultural shed, of brick with pantile roofs. Modern sheds to E of 19th C shed. Site lies to E of asset.	non-des	y
PEG090	Meaburns	19th C house, red brick with slate roof and end stacks. Principal elevation faces W with rear façade facing site.	non-des	y
PEG091	Beckendale Farm	19th C farmhouse, red brick with pyramidal slate roof and twin end stacks. Of 3 bays with 6 over 6 sashes, central 2 panel timber door with scroll moulded hood over. Principal elevation faces W with rear façade facing site.	non-des	y
PEG092	Moorhouse	19th C house, red brick with end stacks. 20th C slate roof and windows. Principal elevation faces W with rear façade facing site. Heavily modernised - not a heritage asset	non-des	y



PEG093	The Willows	Early 19th C farmhouse. Rendered with pantile roof and end stacks. Extended to S and E 20th C. Principal elevation faces S. Site lies immediately to the E.	non-des	y
NHLE REF	Peel Castle, Thorne	Medieval motte. The mound survives up to 8m high. Views E from the summit of the motte do not include the site as it is effectively screened by hedges and buildings.	Scheduled	
	Thorne Conservation Area	The conservation area is screened from the site by hedges and buildings.	Cons Area	

Appendix 9: Non Designated Built Heritage Survey

None of the non-designated buildings visited appeared to date to earlier than the 18th-century. There was a wide range of apparently 18th-century farmhouses identified within the Study Area which clearly indicated the tastes and aspirations of their builders.

Mount Pleasant Farm (PEGO07) is an 18th-century farmhouse in buff brick with sash windows and a pantile roof. Although a substantial house, the property is in a very restrained Georgian style. A complex of farm buildings adjoins the farmhouse to the west; these have been partially rebuilt in the 19th century. The farm is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing¹²⁶ and the 1854 OS map¹²⁷ when the house and associated agricultural buildings appear very similar in plan to the present day. The 1890 OS map¹²⁸ records the presence of an additional range of agricultural buildings which has subsequently been disconnected from the other agricultural ranges to the north. The farm is located c. 6.1km north-east of the scheme.

Pilgrim's Rest (PEGO08) is a late-18th or early-19th century farmhouse it is built to a rectangular plan. Constructed of red brick with a central stack and a pyramidal slate roof. The farm is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.¹²⁹ The farm was previously known as Reedness Grange and is shown on the 1854 OS map.¹³⁰ The 1890 OS map records the presence of additional barns to the east of the farmhouse.¹³¹ A series of 19th-century barns and outbuildings are located to the north-east of the farmhouse. The farm is located c. 5.8km north-east of the scheme.

Castle View Farm (PEGO09) is an 18th-century farmhouse in small buff brick with a red pantile roof and end stacks. The gables have stone copings. There are adjoining farm buildings in red brick with pantile roofs to the west which likely date to the 19th century. The farm is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing¹³² when it was named as Moorend Farm. The farm is also recorded as Moorend Farm on the 1854¹³³, 1890¹³⁴ and 1907¹³⁵ OS maps. The plan of the farm buildings is not clear on the 1822 drawing, but it appears similar to the present day (with

¹²⁶ British Library – OSD 294, Crowle

¹²⁷ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 253, 1854

¹²⁸ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLIII.5, 1890

¹²⁹ Op. Cit.

¹³⁰ Op. Cit.

¹³¹ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLIII.9, 1890

¹³² Op. Cit.

¹³³ Op. Cit.

¹³⁴ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLIII.9, 1890 and Yorkshire CCLIII.10, 1890

¹³⁵ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLIII.SW, 1907

the exception of the two large modern sheds to the north-west of the house) on all later maps. The farm is located c. 5.6km north-east of the scheme.

Easingwold House (PEGO12) is a late-18th or early-19th century farmhouse built of brown brick with a slate roof. The house was substantially extended in the 19th and 20th centuries. A series of 19th-century outbuildings and a barn are located to the east of the house. The house is shown, but not labelled, on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing¹³⁶. The property is recorded, and labelled, on the 1886 OS map.¹³⁷ The plan of the farmhouse and associated farm buildings appears largely unaltered since this date with the exception of a Dutch barn having been constructed adjacent to the farm-buildings, presumably to create a covered fold yard at some point after 1950.¹³⁸ The farm is located c. 3.1km north-east of the scheme.

Stoupersgate Farm (PEGO65) includes a late-18th or early-19th century barn of red brown brick with a pantile roof. The barn is adjoined to the north by the farmhouse, which is of 19th-century date with roughcast walls, end stacks and a modern tile roof. A further range of 19th-century farm buildings lies to the east of the house. The

farm is shown on the 1853 OS map when the house and range of farm buildings were present. In 1853 the farm was named Briers Hill Farm.¹³⁹ The 1893 OS map¹⁴⁰ records the same plan of buildings as 1853. By the publication of the 1907 OS map¹⁴¹ the farmhouse had been extended to the south. A further range was added to the farmhouse between 1907 and 1950¹⁴² at its south-western corner. The farm takes its present name from a former toll gate recorded as Stoopers Gate on historic maps which was located immediately to the west of the farm. The farmhouse is located immediately to the south of the scheme.

Swans Grove Farm (PEGO75) is a late-18th or early-19th century farmhouse of pink brick with a rendered principal elevation facing west. Two ranges of 19th-century farm buildings are located to the south-east of the house. The 1853 OS map¹⁴³ records the house and ranges of outbuildings as having the same plan as they do at the present-day. There are no differences recorded on the 1892, 1907 or 1950 OS maps.¹⁴⁴ The farmhouse is located c. 685m south-west of the scheme.

¹³⁶ Op. Cit.

¹³⁷ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.NE & IX.NW, 1886

¹³⁸ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVII.NW, 1950

¹³⁹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 278, 1853

¹⁴⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXXVIII.2, 1892

¹⁴¹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NW, 1907

¹⁴² OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NW, 1950

¹⁴³ Op. Cit.

¹⁴⁴ Op. Cit.

Levels Farm (PEGO78) dates to the late-18th or early-19th century and is built of red brick with a pantile roof. The house was extended in the 19th-century and further extended in the late-20th century. The farm is recorded on the 1853 OS map¹⁴⁵ when it is shown as a farmhouse with ranges of farm buildings to the south. The plan-form of the western range of farm buildings appears to indicate the presence of a horse-mill attached on the western side. By 1892¹⁴⁶ the ranges of farm buildings have been extended by the addition of a further range to the south, this created an enclosed farmyard with ranges of farm buildings to the south, east and west and the extended farmhouse to the north. The 1906 OS map¹⁴⁷ indicates the construction of a Dutch barn within the enclosed farmyard but no other changes when compared to 1892. A further barn had been constructed to west of the farm before 1949.¹⁴⁸ The farm is located c. 320m north of the nearest part of the scheme, further elements of the Order Limits lie to the east and north.

Orchard House, Crowle (PEGO20) is a late-18th century cottage that was formerly two adjoining cottages. The cottage is built of buff brick with a pantile roof to the west and 20th century concrete tiles to the east. Jasmine

Cottage, Crowle (PEGO22) is a late-18th century cottage with rendered walls and a pantile roof. The cottages neighbour each other and are located c. 890m east of the scheme. The cottages are shown on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.¹⁴⁹ The 1886 OS map¹⁵⁰ records the cottages being joined by a range which connected their western ends. The western range was demolished prior to the publication of the 1908 OS map.¹⁵¹ The 1950 OS map¹⁵² records no changes when compared to the 1908 edition.

An un-named cottage (PEGO30), located on the corner of Godnow Road, Crowle and Chapel Road, dates to the late-18th or early-19th century and is built of red brown brick with a pantile roof and end stacks. The cottage was extended to the west in the later 19th-century. The cottage is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.¹⁵³ The cottage is also recorded on the 1885 OS map¹⁵⁴ with an outhouse recorded to the north. Due to the small scale of the cottage it is recorded as a simple block on the 1908¹⁵⁵ and 1950¹⁵⁶ OS maps. The cottage is located c. 510m south of the scheme.

¹⁴⁵ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 266, 1853

¹⁴⁶ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.14, 1892

¹⁴⁷ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.14, 1906

¹⁴⁸ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SW, 1949

¹⁴⁹ British Library – OSD 294, Crowle

¹⁵⁰ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SW, 1886

¹⁵¹ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SW, 1908

¹⁵² Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SW, 1950

¹⁵³ Op. Cit.

¹⁵⁴ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVIIINW, 1885

¹⁵⁵ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVIIINW, 1908

¹⁵⁶ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVIIINW, 1950

Sweet Apple Cottage (PEGO46) dates to the late-18th or early-19th century. The cottage has rendered walls with red brick end stacks and an outshut to the rear. The roof is of 20th-century concrete tiles. The cottage is shown on the 1820 OS surveyors drawing¹⁵⁷, the 1885¹⁵⁸, 1908¹⁵⁹ and 1950¹⁶⁰ OS maps with no apparent signs of extensions or alterations to its plan. The cottage is located c. 505m south of the scheme.

Long Barn (PEGO36) dates to the 18th century and has been converted to a house. The former barn is built of red brown brick with a pantile roof and stone coped gables. The barn and an associated farmhouse, that lay to the east, are recorded on the 1820 OS surveyors drawing.¹⁶¹ By the publication of the 1885 OS map¹⁶² the barn has been extended to the east with wings at its northern and southern ends running east-west, a probable horse mill is also attached in the centre of its eastern wall. The farmhouse has also been extended to the south and completes the enclosure of a central farmyard. The plan-form of the farm remains the same as 1885 on the 1908 OS map¹⁶³ and the 1950 OS map.¹⁶⁴ The farmhouse to the east has been demolished and replaced by a modern house in the latter part of the 20th

century. The barn is located c. 400m north of the scheme.

Torr Bros Farm (PEGO47) includes a group of 18th-century farm buildings including a red brick barn with a pantile roof and ranges of stables, cartsheds and outbuildings of red brick with modern corrugated metal sheet roofs. The farm is recorded on the 1820 OS surveyors drawing¹⁶⁵ although in insufficient detail to provide any insight into its plan-form. The farm is recorded on the 1885¹⁶⁶, 1908¹⁶⁷ and 1950¹⁶⁸ OS maps as having a barn with a range of sheds to the east and a second range of buildings to the north-east. Although the farmhouse remains it has been heavily modified in the latter part of the 20th century, to such an extent that it no longer retains sufficient value to be described as a heritage asset. The farm lies c. 335m south of the scheme.

The Old Farmhouse (PEGO59) includes a group of late-18th or early 19th-century farm buildings that includes a barn, granary, stables and cartsheds. The farm is

¹⁵⁷ British Library – OSD 293, Isle of Axholme

¹⁵⁸ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1885

¹⁵⁹ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1908

¹⁶⁰ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1950

¹⁶¹ Op. Cit.

¹⁶² OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVII.NW, 1885

¹⁶³ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVII.NW, 1908

¹⁶⁴ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVII.NW, 1950

¹⁶⁵ Op. Cit.

¹⁶⁶ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1885

¹⁶⁷ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1908

¹⁶⁸ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1950

recorded on the 1820 OS surveyors drawing¹⁶⁹ although in no detail. The 1853 OS map¹⁷⁰ shows the range of farm-buildings with no clearly discernible associated farmhouse. It is possible that this indicates it was an out-farm or that it was related to the house now known as Willstan Farm which lies c. 150m to the north-west. The 1885¹⁷¹, 1908¹⁷² and 1950¹⁷³ OS maps record the presence of further buildings attached to the southern end of the range of farm-buildings. The farmhouse is modern and has no heritage value. The farm is located c. 565m south-west of the scheme.

Old Laith House (PEGO79) is a farmstead with a series of 18th- and 19th-century brick farm buildings. The former coach house has been converted to a dwelling. The presence of buildings at this location is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing¹⁷⁴. The 1853 OS map¹⁷⁵ records the presence of the barn and coach house as well as the farmhouse to the east. The 1907 OS map¹⁷⁶ records the barn and coach-house had been extended and connected to form a single structure. The plan-form of the buildings remains unchanged on the 1930¹⁷⁷ and 1949¹⁷⁸ OS editions when compared to the map of 1907.

A bungalow at this location is modern and does not have any heritage value. The farmhouse has been altered and extended, in the late 20th century, to such an extent that it no longer retains sufficient value to be described as a heritage asset. The farm is located c. 465m north of the scheme.

The Black Bull Inn (PEGO80) is a late-18th or early-19th century public house. It has rendered walls with quoin detailing and a pantile roof. The Inn has been extended to in the 19th century and again in the 20th century. The Black Bull is recorded, and labelled, on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing¹⁷⁹ where it is shown as a large rectangular building with a small projection to the north-west. The 1841 Hatfield tithe apportionment¹⁸⁰ records the Black Bull Inn and associated smithy in the ownership of Richard Ridgill and the occupation of John Ridgill. The inn is shown with the same plan-form on the 1853 OS map¹⁸¹ although the smithy with a range of buildings attached, which are likely stables, is more clearly defined than the tithe map. The 1894 OS map¹⁸² does not label the inn but does record that the building has been extended to the west with the addition of a large

¹⁶⁹ Op. Cit.

¹⁷⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 278, 1853

¹⁷¹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NE, 1885

¹⁷² OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NE, 1908

¹⁷³ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVI.SE & XVII.SW, 1950

¹⁷⁴ British Library – OSD 294, Crowle

¹⁷⁵ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 266, 1853

¹⁷⁶ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SW, 1907

¹⁷⁷ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SW, 1930

¹⁷⁸ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SW, 1949

¹⁷⁹ Op Cit.

¹⁸⁰ Hatfield Tithe Map, 1841 (Parcel 1795)

¹⁸¹ Op. Cit.

¹⁸² OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SE, 1894



rectangular building. The 1908 OS map¹⁸³ records the same plan-form as the 1894 edition. The 1950 OS map¹⁸⁴ indicates the former smithy and stables have been demolished to create a car park for the inn. The Black Bull is located c. 80m west of the nearest part of the scheme.

Farm buildings, High Bridge Road, Thorne (PEG089) include a 19th-century brick-built barn and agricultural shed. The bungalow at this location is modern and is of no heritage value. The farm buildings are not recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.¹⁸⁵ The barn and shed are recorded on the 1853 OS map¹⁸⁶ where the barn is shown with a cross wing attached at its western end as the 1840¹⁸⁷ tithe apportionment notes this as a homestead it seems probable that the cross wing was the farmhouse. The same layout is recorded on the 1907¹⁸⁸, 1930¹⁸⁹ and 1949¹⁹⁰ maps. The cross wing on the barn has been demolished after 1949. The farm buildings are located c. 300m north of the scheme.

The Hollies (PEG015) is a 19th-century farmhouse with rendered walls, a pantile roof and end stacks. A series of contemporary farm buildings built of brown brick with pantile roofs adjoin the house to the north. The farm is not recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.¹⁹¹ The farm in its current layout is recorded on the 1885 OS map¹⁹² as well as the 1908¹⁹³ and 1950¹⁹⁴ editions. The farmhouse is located c. 4.1km north-east of the scheme.

Slate House Farm (PEG016) is a 19th-century farmhouse built of brown brick with a slate roof, an outshut to the rear and end stacks. The farm is not recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.¹⁹⁵ The farm in its current layout is recorded on the 1885 OS map¹⁹⁶ as well as the 1908¹⁹⁷ and 1950¹⁹⁸ editions. The farmhouse is located c. 4km north-east of the scheme.

Ousfleet Hall Lodge (PEG001) is a 19th-century lodge in stock brick with red brick string course. Built in a restrained 'swiss cottage' style. The lodge is not recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.¹⁹⁹ The lodge is shown on the 1854 OS map²⁰⁰ where it is named as

¹⁸³ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SE, 1908

¹⁸⁴ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SE, 1950

¹⁸⁵ Op. Cit.

¹⁸⁶ Op. Cit.

¹⁸⁷ Thorne Tithe Map, 1840 (Parcel 1534)

¹⁸⁸ Op. Cit.

¹⁸⁹ Op. Cit.

¹⁹⁰ Op. Cit.

¹⁹¹ Op. Cit.

¹⁹² OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SE, 1885

¹⁹³ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SE, 1908

¹⁹⁴ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SE, 1950

¹⁹⁵ Op. Cit.

¹⁹⁶ Op. Cit.

¹⁹⁷ Op. Cit.

¹⁹⁸ Op. Cit.

¹⁹⁹ Op. Cit.

²⁰⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 253, 1854

Grange Cottage and is shown as an east-west aligned range with a reverse L-shaped range attached to the south. The 1890 OS map²⁰¹ shows the rear range has been demolished and the lodge is labelled as Ousefleet Cottages which indicates it had been divided into three dwellings by this date. The same layout is recorded on the 1908²⁰² and 1950 OS maps.²⁰³ The lodge lies c. 8.5km north-east of the scheme.

Causeway Farm (PEG002) is a 19th-century farmhouse in stock brick with end stacks to the gables and a slate roof. Ranges of outbuildings are built of stock brick with red pantile roofs. The carriage house roof has collapsed. A modern Dutch barn lies beyond the earlier outbuildings to the south-west. The farm is not recorded on the 1854 OS map²⁰⁴. On the 1890 OS map²⁰⁵ the farmhouse is recorded with two ranges of farm buildings to the west. The 1908²⁰⁶ and 1950²⁰⁷ OS maps record the presence of a Dutch barn which infills the area between the earlier farm ranges. The farm lies c. 8.4km north-east of the scheme.

Mawgre Farm (PEG003) is a 19th-century Farmhouse in red brick with slate roofs. The ranges of outbuildings and

barns to the north appear to be of a single phase with the farmhouse. Mawgre Farm is not shown on either the 1822 OS drawing²⁰⁸ or the 1854 OS map²⁰⁹ which show Margrave House, and an associated abandoned moat, on the western side of Old Lane instead. The 1890 OS map²¹⁰ records the presence of Margrave House to the west of Old Lane and also notes that this was the site of the village of Mawgre. Lowfields House (now Mawgre Farm) is shown as a rectangular farmhouse with farm buildings surrounding three sides of a farmyard to the north. The 1907 OS map²¹¹ records the presence of an additional range of farm buildings to the east of the farmhouse and the demolition of the neighbouring property, Margrave House. The same layout as 1907 is recorded on the 1950 OS map.²¹² The layout recorded remains the same at the present day, with the exception of the construction of two large agricultural sheds that lie to the south-east and which have replaced the range of buildings first noted in 1907. The farm is located c. 7.6km north-east of the scheme.

The un-named farmstead south of Readingate Farm (PEG006) is a late 18th or early 19th century farmhouse of red brick with end stacks and clay tile roof. The

²⁰¹ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLIII.7, 1890

²⁰² OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLIII.NE, 1908

²⁰³ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLIII.NE, 1950

²⁰⁴ Op. Cit.

²⁰⁵ Op. Cit.

²⁰⁶ Op. Cit.

²⁰⁷ Op. Cit.

²⁰⁸ Op. Cit.

²⁰⁹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 253, 1854

²¹⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLIII.6, 1890

²¹¹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLIII.NW, 1907

²¹² OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLIII.NW, 1950

farmhouse has been heavily modified in the 20th century. The farm is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing²¹³ where it is shown as a central range with ranges to the north and south. The 1854 OS map²¹⁴ records the farm in detail with the farmhouse shown as a rectangular block with a range to the west and a range of barns attached to the east. Further agricultural buildings are shown to the south. The 1890 OS map²¹⁵ and the 1907 OS map²¹⁶ both record the same layout as shown in 1854. The 1950 OS map²¹⁷ records a series of extensions have been added to the north-western corner of the farmhouse. The farm lies c. 6.4km north-east of the scheme.

Moors Farm (PEG010) is a 19th-century farmhouse of stock brick with pyramidal slate roof and end stacks. The principal elevation is of three bays with a central door, under a modern canopy, with canted bays to the left and right. The farm is not recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.²¹⁸ The farm is recorded as Moor House on the 1854 OS map²¹⁹ when it is recorded as an irregular shaped house with an attached L-shaped range of farm buildings to the east and a detached range to the north. The 1890 OS map²²⁰ records the present-day house lying

to the east of the ranges of farm-buildings which now include a barn with a horse mill on the western edge, where the former farmhouse was located. The 1907 OS map²²¹ records the same layout as 1890. The 1950 OS map²²² records some of the farm-buildings to the west without some parts of the external walls which likely indicates they were partially ruinous at this date. The ranges of farm buildings have subsequently been rebuilt. The farm lies c. 4.2km north-east of the scheme.

Rainsbutt House (PEG011) is a 19th-century farmhouse of red brown brick with a slate roof. The house is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.²²³ The house is shown on the 1854 OS map as a substantial building that is loosely cruciform in plan.²²⁴ The 1893 OS map²²⁵ indicates that the house has been demolished and rebuilt since 1854 as the house is now smaller and rectangular in plan with a farmyard surrounded by ranges of buildings to the north. The 1906 OS map²²⁶ records the same layout as 1893. The house lies c. 2.9km north-east of the scheme.

Red Beech Cottage (PEG013) is a cottage of buff brick with end stacks that is dated 1850. The roof and

²¹³ Op. Cit.

²¹⁴ Op. Cit.

²¹⁵ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLIII.5, 1890

²¹⁶ Op. Cit.

²¹⁷ Op. Cit.

²¹⁸ Op. Cit.

²¹⁹ Op. Cit.

²²⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLIII.13, 1890

²²¹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLIII.SW, 1907

²²² OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLIII.SW, 1950

²²³ Op. Cit.

²²⁴ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 267, 1854

²²⁵ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVII.1, 1893

²²⁶ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVII.1, 1906



windows have been replaced in the late 20th century. There is a group of brick outbuildings with pantile roofs to the rear. The cottage is shown, with the outbuildings, on the 1854 OS map.²²⁷ There are no changes shown on any subsequent maps. The cottage lies c. 4.9km north-east of the scheme.

Eastoft Grange (PEGO14) is a 19th-century farmhouse of brown brick that has been extended in the 20th century. The roof and windows were replaced in the late 20th century. Eastoft Grange is not recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.²²⁸ The farm is recorded on the 1854 OS map²²⁹ when it was named West lngs Farm. The farm was recorded as an L-plan farmhouse with three ranges of farm buildings and barns around a yard to the north. The 1893 OS map²³⁰ names the farm as Eastoft Grange and indicates that the farmhouse has been extended to the east. The 1908 OS map²³¹ indicates that the farmhouse was extended still further to the east since 1893. The 1950 OS map²³² records no changes since 1908. The grange lies c. 4km north-east of the scheme.

Cottage Farm (PEGO17) is an early 19th-century farmhouse of red brown brick with a pantile roof and end-stacks. The farm is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing²³³ and named as Crowle Cottage. The 1885 OS map²³⁴ records the cottage with two farmyards to the west, each surrounded by three ranges of farm-buildings. The 1908 OS map²³⁵ shows that the cottage was extended to the north and that the ranges of farm buildings to the west had been demolished and replaced with a single, very large, agricultural shed. The 1950 OS map²³⁶ records no changes when compared to the 1908 edition. The farm lies c. 2.2km north-east of the scheme.

6 Marsh Road (PEGO24) is a 19th-century cottage with walls covered in rough cast and end stacks. The roof and windows have been replaced in the late 20th century. The cottage is recorded on the 1886 OS map.²³⁷ The maps of 1908²³⁸ and 1950²³⁹ record no significant changes to the layout. The cottage lies c. 805m east of the scheme.

78 Godnow Road (PEGO25) is a 19th-century farmhouse, now a house, with rendered walls and end stacks. The

²²⁷ Op. Cit.

²²⁸ Op. Cit.

²²⁹ Op. Cit.

²³⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVII.2, 1893

²³¹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVII.NW, 1908

²³² OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVII.NW, 1950

²³³ Op. Cit.

²³⁴ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SE, 1885

²³⁵ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVII.NW, 1908

²³⁶ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVII.NW, 1950

²³⁷ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SW, 1886

²³⁸ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SW, 1908

²³⁹ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet IX.SW, 1950



roof and windows have been replaced in the late 20th century. The house is recorded on the 1885 OS map²⁴⁰ with a complex of farm-buildings to the north. The maps of 1908²⁴¹ and 1950²⁴² record no changes. The farmhouse lies c. 710m east of the scheme.

Medge Hall Signal Box (PEG028) is a 19th-century railway signal box built of clapper board with a slate roof. The signal box is not recorded on the 1853 6-inch OS map²⁴³ although a signal post is labelled as being present at the crossing. The signal box is recorded on the 1893 OS map²⁴⁴ and is recorded on all 25-inch maps thereafter. The six-inch maps do not record the footprint of the signal box which may indicate it was present earlier but not shown on the map due to issues of scale. The signal box lies c. 65m south of the scheme.

Moors Edge Cottage (PEG029) is a group of 19th-century buildings that were historically part of a Peat Works but are now houses. The buildings have been extensively repaired and extended in the later 20th century. The cottage is not shown on the 1853 OS map.²⁴⁵ The 1893 OS map²⁴⁶ records the complex of buildings as Medge Hall Peat Works. It is shown as having the brick-built cottages

that survive as well as a series of sheds. The works are connected to the peat moor by tramways and to the railway by a spur. The 1906 OS map²⁴⁷ records the presence of the cottages and indicates that the sheds recorded in 1893 have been replaced by a single goods shed for loading the peat onto the spur railway line. The same layout is recorded on the 1950 OS map.²⁴⁸ The cottage lies immediately adjacent to the Order Limits.

A house adjacent to Curlews Farm (PEG032) dates to the mid-19th century and is built of red brick with a slate roof. The house is not recorded on the 1823 OS surveyors drawing.²⁴⁹ The house is recorded on the 1886 OS map²⁵⁰ and all subsequent editions with the same footprint as the present day. The farm lies c. 1.3km east of the scheme.

Belton Grange (PEG033) is an early 19th-century farmstead built of red brick with a pantile roof and associated farm buildings. There are also extensive modern agricultural sheds at the farm. The farmhouse is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing.²⁵¹ The 1842

²⁴⁰ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVIIINW, 1885

²⁴¹ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVIIINW, 1908

²⁴² OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.NE & XVIIINW, 1950

²⁴³ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 266, 1853

²⁴⁴ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.12, 1893

²⁴⁵ Op. Cit.

²⁴⁶ Op. Cit.

²⁴⁷ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.12, 1906

²⁴⁸ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SE, 1950

²⁴⁹ Op. Cit.

²⁵⁰ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.3, 1886

²⁵¹ Op. Cit.



Belton tithe map²⁵² records no details of the farm as it lies within former common land that was inclosed, following the 1812 inclosure act, and was therefore not subject to tithes. The 1886 OS map²⁵³ records the farmhouse attached, at its eastern end, to a U-shaped complex of farm-buildings that surround three sides of a farmyard with the southern aspect open. Further farm-buildings are recorded to the north of the farmhouse. The 1907 OS map²⁵⁴ records some changes to the ranges of farm-buildings to the north of the farmhouse. The 1950 OS map²⁵⁵ records the same layout as recorded in 1907. The farm buildings to the north of the house have been demolished and replaced with the present structure since 1950. The grange is surrounded by the scheme.

The Grove (PEGO37) is an early 19th-century farmhouse built of brick with a pantile roof. The house has been extensively extended during the 20th century. The Grove is shown on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing²⁵⁶ where it is recorded as a small house with an associated outbuilding to the west. The 1886 OS map²⁵⁷ shows the house has been extensively extended and an L-plan complex of farm-buildings have been constructed to the

west over the footprint of the earlier outbuilding. The 1907 OS map²⁵⁸ shows the house has been extended to the east since 1886. The same layout is recorded on the 1950 OS map.²⁵⁹ A porch and extension to the north-west corner of the house have been added since 1950 and the western range of the 19th century farm-buildings has been demolished. The Grove lies c. 260m north of the scheme.

The Reindeer Inn (PEGO38) is a 19th-century public house. It is rendered with plaster quoins a pantile roof and end stacks. The Inn has been substantially extended to the south in the later 20th century. There is a building recorded on the site of the Reindeer Inn on the 1823 OS surveyors drawing.²⁶⁰ The Reindeer Inn, and an associated Smithy, with stabling is recorded on the 1886 OS map.²⁶¹ The 1907 OS map²⁶² and 1950 OS map²⁶³ record the same layout as 1886. During the second half of the 20th century the smithy range was demolished and the Inn was extended to the south with the addition of a single storey structure. The inn lies c. 810m south of the scheme.

²⁵² Belton Parish Tithe Map, 1842 (National Archives: IR 29/20/36)

²⁵³ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.6, 1886

²⁵⁴ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.6, 1907

²⁵⁵ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVI.NE & XVII.NW, 1950

²⁵⁶ Op. Cit.

²⁵⁷ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.5, 1886

²⁵⁸ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.5, 1907

²⁵⁹ Op. Cit.

²⁶⁰ Op. Cit.

²⁶¹ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.12 & XVII.9, 1886

²⁶² OS Map – Lincolnshire XVI.12 & XVII.9, 1907

²⁶³ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVI.SE & XVII.SW, 1950



The Estate Cottages on Thorne Road, Sandtoft (PEGO40) are a semi-detached pair of 19th-century estate cottages built of red brick with slate roofs and a central stack. The cottages are recorded on the 1886 OS map²⁶⁴ with privies recorded to the north. The layout of the cottages remains unchanged on the 1907²⁶⁵ and 1950²⁶⁶ OS maps. The cottages remain unchanged to the present day, with the privies also surviving. The cottages lie c. 750m south of the scheme.

West Carr Farm (PEGO41) is a 19th-century farmhouse built of red brick with a pantile roof, an outshut to the rear and with end stacks. Ranges of farm buildings around a courtyard adjoin the farmhouse to the east. The farm is recorded on the 1822 OS surveyors drawing²⁶⁷ where the house and a barn are recorded. The 1886 OS map²⁶⁸ indicates that the house is substantially larger than in 1822, given the level of change it seems probable that the house has been completely rebuilt. To the east of the farmhouse is a farmyard surrounded by ranges of farm-buildings and a barn with a horse-mill. The 1907²⁶⁹

and 1950²⁷⁰ OS maps record the same layout as 1886. The farm lies c. 2.6km south of the scheme.

Old White Farmhouse, Green Lane (PEGO42) is a 19th-century farmhouse, the walls are rendered, and it has a pantile roof. The farmhouse is first recorded on the 1886 OS map²⁷¹ as a farmhouse with an L-shaped range of farm-buildings to the rear. The 1907²⁷² and 1950²⁷³ OS maps record the same layout as 1886. The farmhouse lies c. 1.2km south of the scheme.

The Cottage, Green Lane (PEGO43) is a 19th-century cottage with a pantile roof. The cottage is first recorded on the 1886 OS map when it was two cottages.²⁷⁴ The 1907²⁷⁵ and 1950²⁷⁶ OS maps record the same footprint as 1886 but the cottage is now one unit. The cottage lies c. 1.2km south of the scheme.

The former Methodist Chapel, Westgate Road (PEGO44) is dated 1868. The chapel is built of red brick with stock brick quoin detailing and a slate roof. The principal elevation faces north but is mutilated by the insertion of a modern industrial steel shutter door. Arched windows

²⁶⁴ Op. Cit.

²⁶⁵ Op. Cit.

²⁶⁶ Op. Cit.

²⁶⁷ Op. Cit.

²⁶⁸ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.13, 1886

²⁶⁹ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.13, 1907

²⁷⁰ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVI.SE & XVII.SW, 1950

²⁷¹ OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.10, 1886

²⁷² OS Map – Lincolnshire XVII.10, 1907

²⁷³ OS Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XVI.SE & XVII.SW, 1950

²⁷⁴ Op. Cit.

²⁷⁵ Op. Cit.

²⁷⁶ Op. Cit.

survive on the east and west facades. All OS map editions from 1886²⁷⁷ onwards record the same rectangular plan. Curiously, the former chapel appears to have been aligned north-south with the preaching end being to the south rather than the east as would be more conventional. The former chapel lies c. 1.55km south-east of the scheme.

The Laurels (PEGO48) 19th-century farmhouse with rough cast walls with a slate roof and a central stack. Wash house and privies extant to rear, of red brick with pantile roofs. The house has been extended to the east in the second half of the 20th century with all windows replaced. The farmhouse is recorded on the 1886 OS map²⁷⁸ with ranges of farm buildings to the west. The layout remains identical on the 1908²⁷⁹ and 1950²⁸⁰ OS editions. The house lies c. 1.7km south-east of the scheme.

36 Westgate Road, includes a farmhouse, barn and outbuildings (PEGO51). The 19th-century farmhouse has its walls covered with roughcast and has end stacks. The roof has been replaced in the 20th century. The neighbouring farmyard includes an early 19th-century

barn with a cartshed attached to the west. The barn is built of stock brick with a pantile roof. A 19th-century former open-fronted cart shed has been converted to garages with the arches infilled with modern garage doors. This range lies along the eastern edge of the farmyard. The farm is shown on the 1886²⁸¹, 1908²⁸² and 1950²⁸³ OS maps with the same layout as at the present day. The house lies c. 1.9km south-east of the scheme.

The former Methodist Chapel on Low Levels Bank (PEGO58) is dated 1839. The chapel is built of red brick with a pyramidal pantile roof. A later porch has been added to the north front. The windows arched, 4 pane casements with opaque glass. The chapel is recorded on the 1853 OS map²⁸⁴ without the porch. The 1893²⁸⁵, 1906²⁸⁶ and 1931²⁸⁷ OS maps record the same footprint as the 1853 OS map. The porch is present by 1949.²⁸⁸ The former chapel lies c. 570m south of the scheme.

Crow Tree Hall (PEGO62) is a mid-19th century farmhouse with a late 18th or early 19th century barn to the north-west. The house is built of red brick with a slate roof whilst the barn is built of red brick with a cement asbestos roof. The farm is recorded on the 1823 OS

²⁷⁷ OS Map - Lincolnshire XVII.11, 1886

²⁷⁸ OS Map - Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1886

²⁷⁹ OS Map - Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1908

²⁸⁰ OS Map - Lincolnshire Sheet XVII.SE, 1950

²⁸¹ Op. Cit.

²⁸² Op. Cit.

²⁸³ Op. Cit.

²⁸⁴ OS Map - Yorkshire Sheet 278, 1853

²⁸⁵ OS Map - Yorkshire CCLXXVIII.3, 1893

²⁸⁶ OS Map - Yorkshire CCLXXVIII.3, 1906

²⁸⁷ OS Map - Yorkshire CCLXXVIII.3, 1931

²⁸⁸ OS Map - Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NE, 1949

surveyors drawing²⁸⁹ but the form and location of the farmhouse is different, indicating that the present house is later and an earlier farmhouse has been demolished after 1823. The 1853 OS map²⁹⁰ records the presence of the farmhouse and barn that survive to the present day with the same footprints. A large complex of farm buildings is also recorded to the west of the farmhouse. The 1894 OS map²⁹¹ records the same layout as 1853. The 1908 OS map²⁹² indicates that the farm-buildings have been altered and extended. The same layout is shown in 1949.²⁹³ Post-1949, the farm buildings to the west of the house have been demolished and replaced by agricultural sheds to the south. The house lies c. 190m south of the nearest part of the Order Limits although other parts of the scheme lie to the east and south-west.

Lindsay Moor Cottage (PEG071) is a 19th-century cottage with rendered walls, end stacks and a pantile roof. The cottage is recorded on the 1853 OS map²⁹⁴ and remains unaltered on the 1892²⁹⁵, 1906²⁹⁶ and 1950²⁹⁷ maps. The cottage lies c. 900m south-west of the scheme.

Tudworth Green Farm (PEG072) includes a 19th-century farmhouse with rendered walls and a pantile roof. A complex of barns and farm buildings dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries built of redbrick with pantile roofs lie to the east of the house. The farm is recorded on the 1823 OS surveyors drawing²⁹⁸ although the house recorded is smaller than the present dwelling and in a different location suggesting an earlier house that has been demolished. An L-shaped barn was recorded to the east of the house. The 1853 OS map²⁹⁹ records the L-shaped barn to the east of the farmhouse but this has been extended to the south. The farmhouse recorded in 1853 is a substantial rectangular building with a wing extending to the north. The 1893 OS map³⁰⁰ indicates that a U-shaped range of farm buildings had been built, attached to the southern end of the existing barn and the north-western corner of the barn has been extended to the west with the construction of further sheds which attached to the northern end of the house. The 1906 OS map³⁰¹ records the presence of all of buildings shown in 1893 but with the addition of two probable Dutch barns that have infilled the former farmyards. The 1932³⁰² and

²⁸⁹ Op. Cit.

²⁹⁰ Op. Cit.

²⁹¹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NE, 1894

²⁹² OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NE, 1908

²⁹³ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NE, 1949

²⁹⁴ Op. Cit.

²⁹⁵ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXXVIII.2, 1892

²⁹⁶ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXXVIII.2, 1906

²⁹⁷ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXXVIII.NW, 1950

²⁹⁸ Op. Cit.

²⁹⁹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet 266, 1853

³⁰⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.14, 1893

³⁰¹ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.14, 1906

³⁰² OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.14, 1932



1949³⁰³ OS maps record the same layout as 1892. Since 1949 the northern range of the U-shaped farm buildings, the Dutch barns and the link between the house and barn have been demolished. The farm lies c. 370m west of the scheme.

The former Salem Chapel (PEG081) was built as a Methodist Chapel but is now a house. A date stone notes that the chapel was rebuilt in 1851 indicating there was an earlier chapel on the site although this is not indicated on the OS surveyors drawing of 1823.³⁰⁴ The chapel is built of red brick with a pyramidal slate roof. The windows of the former chapel are filled with opaque glass. The chapel is recorded on the 1853 OS map³⁰⁵ and retains the same footprint on all subsequent OS maps. The 1893 OS map³⁰⁶ records the presence of a school immediately to the east of the chapel which was demolished at some time after 1950. The chapel lies c. 30m west of the Order Limits.

39, High Levels Bank (PEG082) is an early 19th-century house built of stock brick with end stacks. The house has been extended in the 19th and 20th centuries. The house is recorded as a small cottage on the 1823 OS surveyors drawing.³⁰⁷ The 1853 OS map³⁰⁸ records the earlier

cottage has been extended to the north and also to the west with the addition of another cottage. The 1893 OS map³⁰⁹ records the cottage has been extended to the east with addition of a further dwelling. The western extension has been subdivided into two dwellings at this stage meaning the property was a terrace of four houses in the late 19th century. The 1906 OS map³¹⁰ records the same layout as 1893. The 1950 OS map³¹¹ records the former terrace as a single dwelling. After 1950 the Victorian western part of the terrace has been demolished and replaced with a semi-detached pair of houses. Number 39 has been extended extensively to the rear in the later 20th century and lies c. 75m west of the scheme.

The Canal Bridge, Moor Road (PEG086) is a turning bridge crossing the Keadby canal. The bridge was erected in 1895 by John Butler and Co of Stanningley. Built of riveted iron girders. The southern abutment is built of coursed rubble. Alterations to the bridge mechanism and northern abutment dating to the 20th century, to allow electrical operation, are apparent. An earlier bridge at this location is recorded on the 1823 OS

³⁰³ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.SW, 1950

³⁰⁴ Op. Cit.

³⁰⁵ Op. Cit.

³⁰⁶ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.15, 1893

³⁰⁷ Op. Cit.

³⁰⁸ Op. Cit.

³⁰⁹ Op. Cit.

³¹⁰ Op. Cit.

³¹¹ Op. Cit.

surveyors drawing³¹² and the 1853 OS map³¹³, which names the bridge as Halls Bridge and notes it was a turn bridge. The bridge is recorded on later OS editions as Moor's Bridge (swing). The bridge lies c. 55m north of the nearest part of the scheme.

Nunmoor Cottage (PEG087) is a 19th-century cottage built of red brick with a pantile roof and end stacks, and an outshut to rear. A range of outbuildings lie to the east and are contemporary with the cottage. The house is not shown on the 1853 OS map³¹⁴ but is recorded on the map of 1892³¹⁵ where it shown as a cottage with farm buildings to the east. The footprint of the buildings remains the same at the present-day. The cottage lies c. 65m west of the scheme.

Moor Farm (PEG088) is a 19th-century farmhouse that is brick built with a pantile roof and end stacks. The farmhouse is not recorded on the 1853 OS map³¹⁶ but is shown as a house with a range of farm buildings to the east on the 1892 OS map.³¹⁷ The range of farm buildings is shown as having been extended at its eastern end on the 1906 OS map³¹⁸, and the layout remains unaltered on the

1932³¹⁹ and 1949³²⁰ maps. Since 1949 a lean-to has been added to the eastern elevation of the house. The farm lies c. 150m west of the scheme.

Meaburns (PEG090) is a 19th-century house built of red brick with a slate roof and end stacks. A field barn is recorded at this location on the 1853 OS map.³²¹ The 1892 OS map³²² shows a cottage with a barn attached to the east with a barn to the south. The previously recorded barn is no longer standing. The same layout as 1892 is recorded on the 1906³²³, 1932³²⁴ and 1949³²⁵ OS maps. The farmhouse and barn remain generally consistent with the earlier mapped extents at the present day. The house lies c. 300m north of the nearest part of the scheme.

Beckendale Farm (PEG091) is a 19th-century farmhouse built of red brick with a pyramidal slate roof and twin end stacks. The house is of 3 bays with 6 over 6 sashes a central 2 panel timber door with a scroll moulded hood over it. The farm is shown on the 1823 OS surveyors drawing³²⁶ and is clearly recorded on the 1853 OS map³²⁷, named as Moor Farm, when it is shown as a rectangular

³¹² Op. Cit.

³¹³ Op. Cit.

³¹⁴ Op. Cit.

³¹⁵ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.10, 1892

³¹⁶ Op. Cit.

³¹⁷ Op. Cit.

³¹⁸ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.10, 1906

³¹⁹ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.10, 1932

³²⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.SW, 1949

³²¹ Op. Cit.

³²² Op. Cit.

³²³ Op. Cit.

³²⁴ Op. Cit.

³²⁵ Op. Cit.

³²⁶ Op. Cit.

³²⁷ Op. Cit.



farmhouse with ranges of farm buildings to the east. The 1892 OS map³²⁸ records the presence of a few extra farm buildings to the north-east of the house. The layout remained the same as 1892 on the 1906³²⁹, 1932³³⁰ and 1950³³¹ OS maps. The farm lies c. 350m west of the scheme.

The Willows (PEG093) is an early 19th-century farmhouse that is rendered with a pantile roof and end stacks. The 1823 OS surveyors drawing³³² records a building named as Quakers Lodge at this location. The 1853 OS map³³³ records the presence of a farm, named as Clap Gate Farm, with a substantial house and ranges of barns and farm buildings to the east. The 1892 OS map³³⁴ indicates the presence of further farm buildings to the east of the farmhouse. The 1906³³⁵, 1932³³⁶ and 1949³³⁷ OS maps indicate the presence of a Dutch barn within the farmyard to the east of the farmhouse and record the farm as The Willows. The Dutch Barn has been demolished after 1949 and a number of modern agricultural sheds have been added further to the east. The house is located c. 145m south of the nearest part of the scheme.

A number of buildings relating to the former RAF Sandtoft were identified during the site walkover survey. A former air force building on Sandtoft Road (PEG054) comprises of a pair of Second World War RAF standard accommodation blocks built into one unit. The pairing of the two buildings is likely to indicate it was previously used as a NAAFI or similar structure. The building lies c. 725m south of the scheme.

A former RAF shed survives to the south of the Reindeer Inn (PEG055). The shed dates to the Second World War and given its form was likely an RAF maintenance shed, or garage. The shed formed part of the dispersal site at Sandtoft and lies c. 945m south of the scheme.

The remains of a Second World War RAF water tower, survive to the south of the Reindeer Inn (PEG056). The water tower formed part of the dispersal site at Sandtoft and lies c. 915m south of the scheme.

An RAF accommodation block survives at South View Farm (PEG057). The block dates to the Second World War and formed part of the dispersal site at Sandtoft. The building lies c. 1.2km south of the scheme.

³²⁸ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.6, 1892

³²⁹ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.6, 1906

³³⁰ OS Map – Yorkshire CCLXVI.6, 1932

³³¹ OS Map – Yorkshire Sheet CCLXVI.NW, 1950

³³² Op. Cit.

³³³ Op. Cit.

³³⁴ Op. Cit.

³³⁵ Op. Cit.

³³⁶ Op. Cit.

³³⁷ Op. Cit.





Appendix 10: Shaded Relief Models

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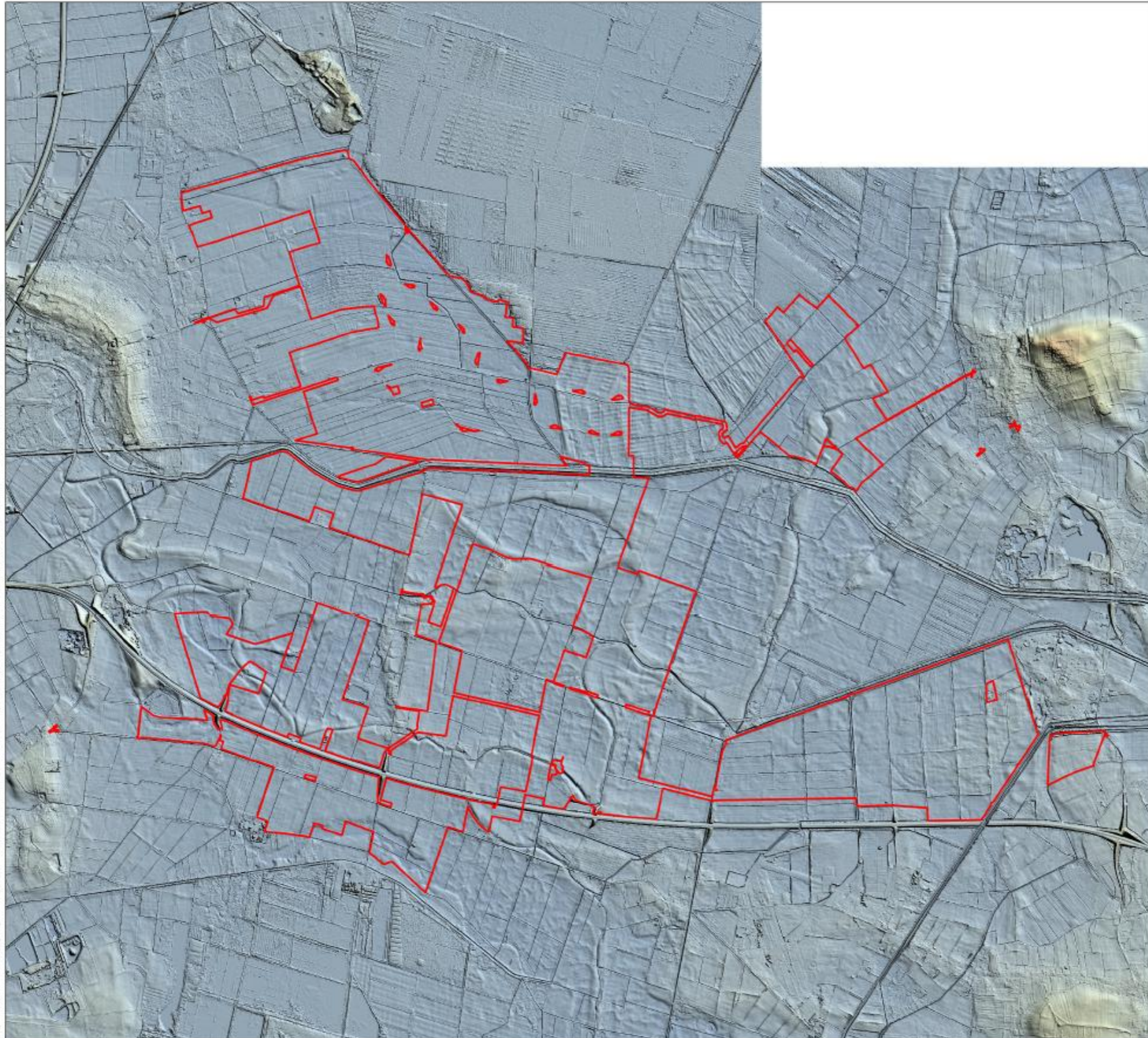
LIDAR DATA COURTESY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

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 ALTITUDE: 45
 Z FACTOR: 10

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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DRAWING NUMBER
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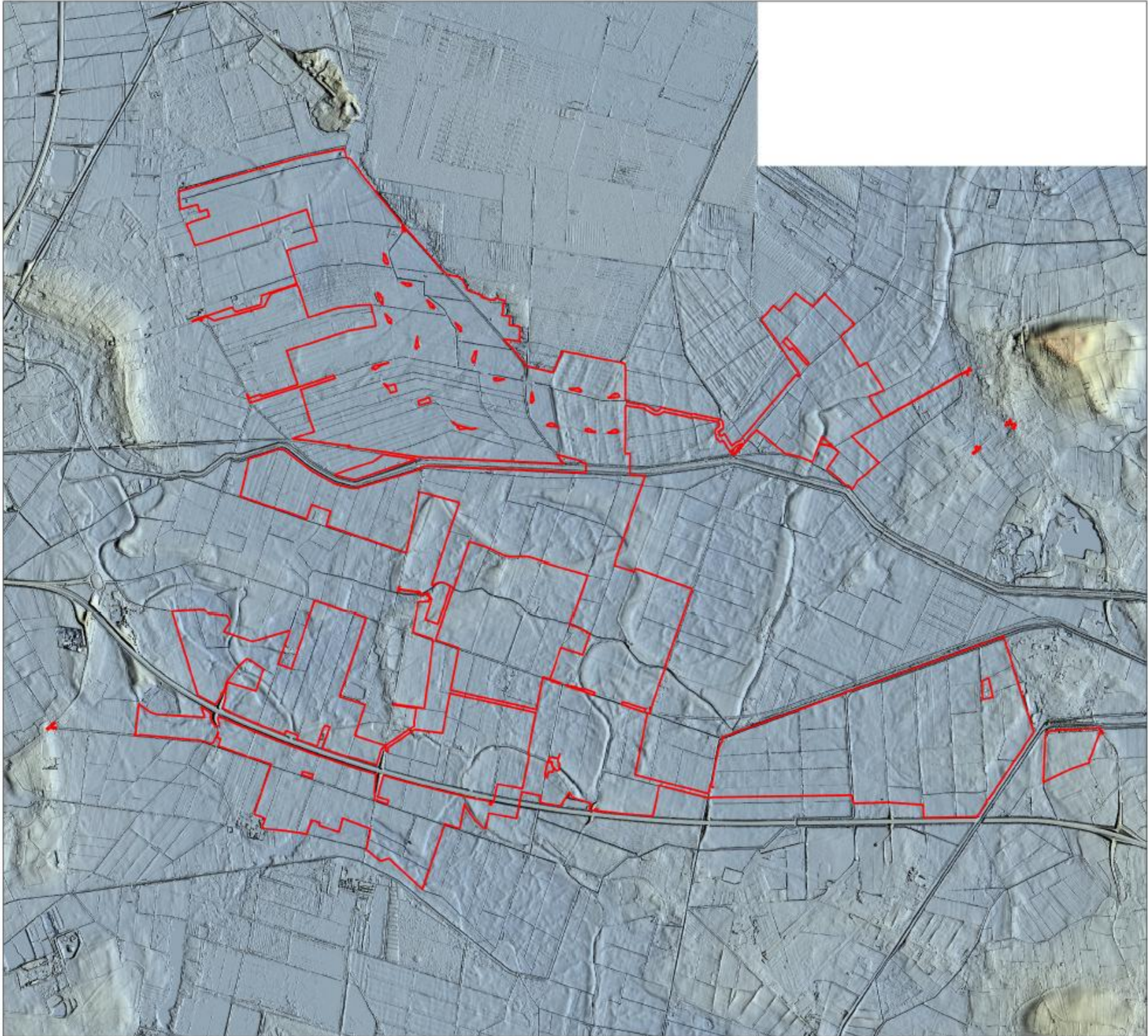
LIDAR DATA COURTESY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

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ALTITUDE: 45
Z FACTOR: 10

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DRAWING NUMBER
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LIDAR DATA COURTESY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

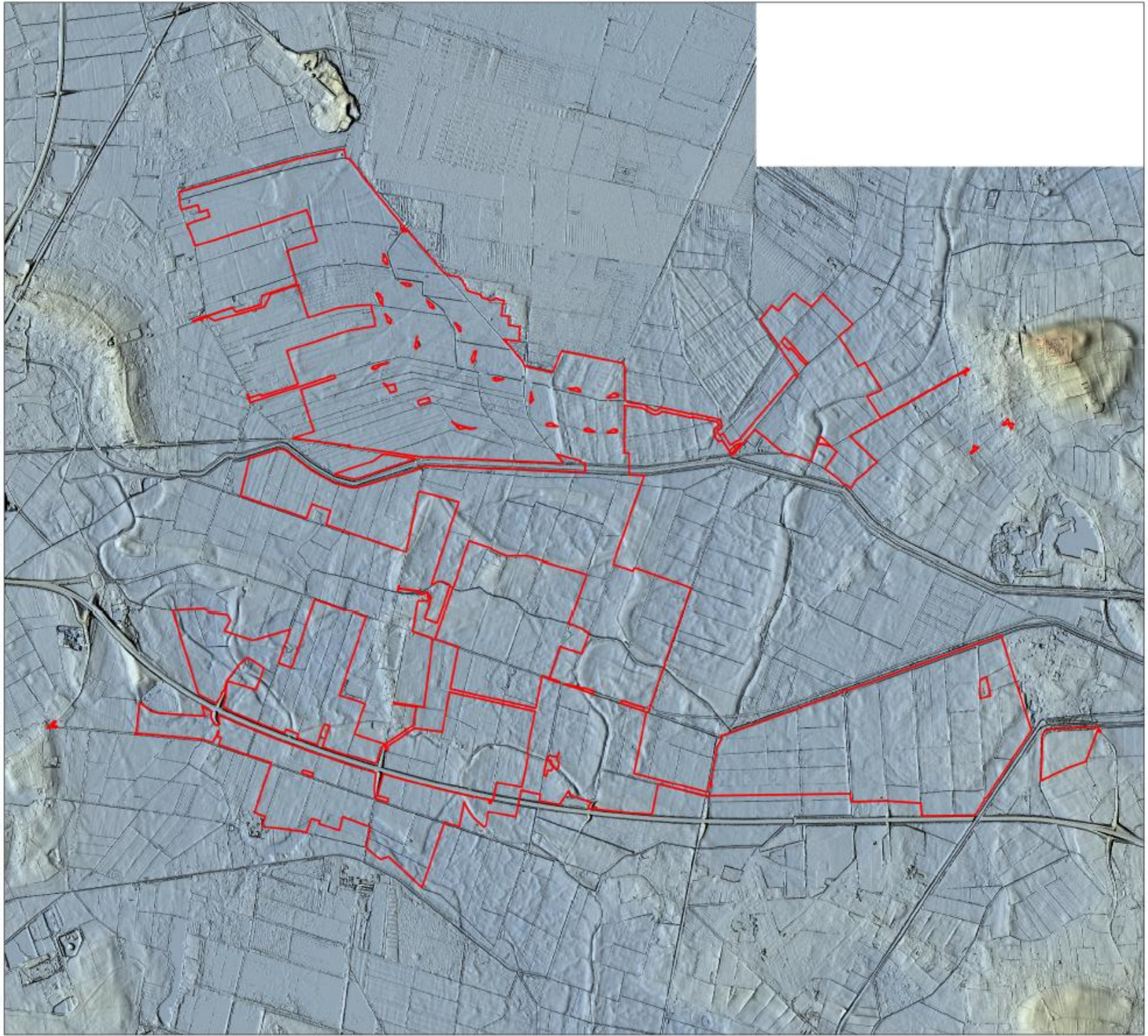
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KEY
 Order Limits

An aerial photograph showing the proposed solar farm layout overlaid on a shaded relief model (SRM) derived from LiDAR data. The SRM is a grayscale topographic representation of the terrain, with the red outline indicating the 'Order Limits' for the project. The terrain shows various features like fields, roads, and some buildings. A large white rectangular area is present in the top right corner of the map, likely representing a missing or redacted section of the data.

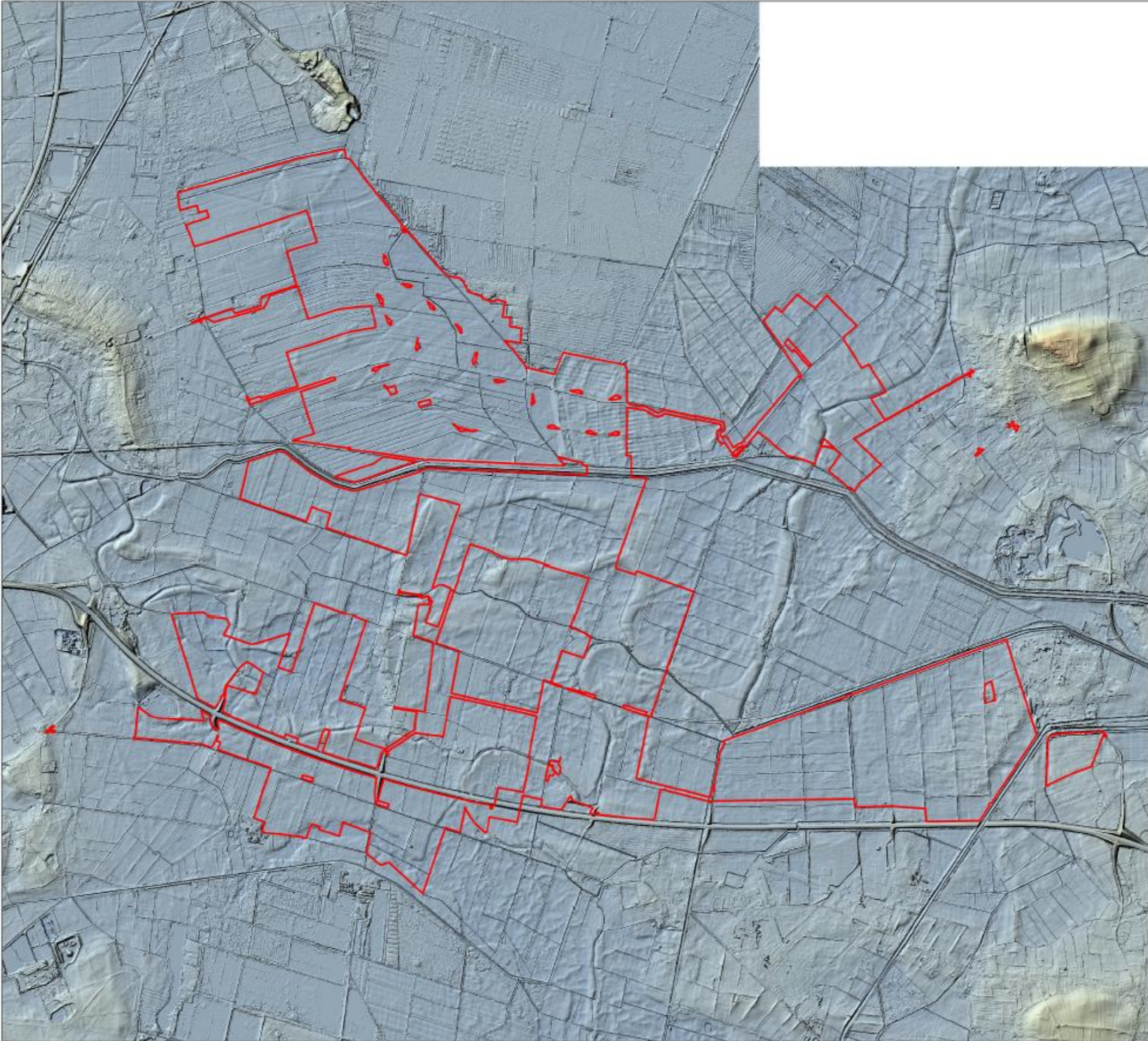
LIDAR DATA COURTESY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR

SHADED RELIEF MODEL
AZIMUTH: 270
ALTITUDE: 45
Z FACTOR: 10

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:35,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.8 KM

DRAWING NUMBER
 P21-3484_HT_LIDAR



KEY
 Order Limits

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LIDAR DATA COURTESY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	21/08/2025	TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR

SHADED RELIEF MODEL
AZIMUTH: 315
ALTITUDE: 45
Z FACTOR: 10

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
22/08/2025	1:35,000@A3	DS	LG
SHEET	REV	N	O
-	A	▲	0.8KM

DRAWING NUMBER
 P21-3484_HT_LIDAR

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