



# BEACON FEN ENERGY PARK

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN010151

Appendix 8.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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## Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared in relation to the proposed development on land east of Ewerby Thorpe, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, for Beacon Fen Energy Park Ltd'. **Chapter 2 – Proposed Development (Document Reference: 6.2 ES Volume 1, 6.2.2)** The Proposed Development will be located within the DCO Order Limits ('Order Limits') as shown on **Figure 1.2 Site Boundary Plan (Document Ref: 6.4 ES Vol.3, 6.4.2)** and comprises the Solar Array Area, the Bespoke Access Corridor and the Cable Route Corridor. The Proposed Development sits entirely within the County of Lincolnshire. The development proposals comprise the installation of ground-mounted solar photovoltaic arrays and on-site energy storage, together with associated infrastructure and an underground cable connection to the existing National Grid ('NG') Substation at Bicker Fen. The Proposed Development would have a generation capacity of approximately 400 megawatts (MW) of electricity per year, with a 600MW BESS.
- 1.1.2 Beacon Fen Energy Park Ltd (the 'Applicant') is bringing forward proposals for a new solar and battery storage park on land approximately 6.5 km northeast of Sleaford and 2.5 km north of Heckington, Lincolnshire. The proposals comprise of above ground solar photovoltaic (PV), and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) infrastructure connected by a cable route of around 13 km length to the National Grid Bicker Fen 400 kV substation ('Bicker Fen substation') (the 'Proposed Development').
- 1.1.3 This report provides an assessment of the significance of any known or potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature within the Site boundary to inform **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage (Document Ref: 6.2 ES Vol.1, 6.2.8)**. It also sets out the potential below ground impacts on the archaeological resource as result of the Proposed Development and details appropriate mitigation measures for reducing/avoiding these potential impacts, where appropriate.
- 1.1.4 This assessment does not consider indirect impacts to heritage assets. The reader is directed to **Appendix 8.2 Heritage Statement (Document Ref: 6.3 ES Vol.2, 6.3.46)**.
- 1.1.5 The assessment was undertaken following the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists<sup>1</sup> (CIfA) and in accordance with National Policy Statements and in accordance with terminology expressed within the National Planning Policy Framework<sup>2</sup>. Information on legislation and relevant planning policy and guidance is provided in Section 2 of this report.

<sup>1</sup> Available at: [REDACTED] Accessed March 2025

<sup>2</sup> Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment> Accessed April 2025

## 2. LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1.1 A heritage asset is defined in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)<sup>3</sup> as *“Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest”*.

### 2.2 Legislation

- 2.2.1 The Proposed Development is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (‘NSIP’) under the Planning Act 2008 (amended by the Localism Act 2011). The Act establishes the procedure for applying for, examining and determining applications for development consent for NSIPs. Under Regulation 4 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (‘EIA Regulations’), the Secretary of State must not make a DCO for EIA development unless an EIA has been carried out. Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations list the information that must be included in an environmental statement which includes cultural heritage.
- 2.2.2 Consent for an NSIP takes the form of a DCO. Section 33 of the Planning Act 2008 provides that, to the extent that a DCO is required for development, a number of specified consents do not need to be obtained for that development, including for example planning permission and certain consents under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- 2.2.3 Designated heritage assets protected by statutory legislation comprise Scheduled Monuments, Protected Military Remains, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
- 2.2.4 Nationally significant archaeological sites, monuments and structures are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)<sup>4</sup>, which provides for a schedule of nationally important monuments. It should be noted that this Act makes no provision for the setting of scheduled monuments, which is a matter of planning policy only.
- 2.2.5 Hedgerows are afforded protection under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997<sup>5</sup>. Hedgerows are deemed important on archaeological or historic grounds and when they meet certain criteria, as set out under Annex 2.
- 2.2.6 The Protection of Military Remains Act<sup>6</sup> was introduced in 1986. The aim of the act is to secure the protection from unauthorised interference of the remains of military aircraft and vessels that have crashed, sunk or been stranded and of associated human remains, and for connected purposes. In

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<sup>3</sup> Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/37046/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37046/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf) Accessed March 2025

<sup>4</sup> Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> Accessed March 2025

<sup>5</sup> Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made> Accessed March 2025

<sup>6</sup> Available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/35/contents> Accessed March 2025

order to undertake works within an area of protected military remains a licence must be sought.

## 2.3 National Planning Policy

2.3.1 Section 5.9 of NPS EN-1 and EN-3<sup>7</sup> and NPPF sets out the matters to be considered in the assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the Proposed Development. It states that *"the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above, at, and below the surface of the ground"* (paragraph 5.9.1).

2.3.2 The NPS EN-1 states:

*'As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.'* (paragraph 5.9.10).

*'Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.'* (paragraph 5.9.11).

*'The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents. Studies will be required on those heritage assets affected by noise, vibration, light and indirect impacts, the extent and detail of these studies will be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected.'* (paragraph 5.9.12).

*'The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected.'* (paragraph 5.9.13).

2.3.3 NPS EN-3 confirms that solar developments may affect heritage assets (sites, monuments, buildings, and landscape) both above and below ground, and their impacts will require expert assessment in most cases. The NPS recognises, however, that *'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'* (paragraph 2.10.110).

2.3.4 NPS EN-3 reiterates the requirement for the submission of an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation, *"Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest"* (paragraph 2.10.113).

<sup>7</sup> Available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1015233/en-1-draft-for-consultation.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1015233/en-1-draft-for-consultation.pdf) Accessed March 2025

Furthermore, the NPS goes on to state that *“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. The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of, proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area.”* (paragraphs 2.10.114 and 2.10.115).

2.3.5 Paragraphs 2.10.116 to 2.10.119 of NPS EN-3 states that:

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

*2.10.117 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.*

*2.10.118 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.*

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

2.3.6 With regards to mitigation, *“The ability of the applicants to microsite specific elements of the proposed development during the construction phase should be an important consideration by the Secretary of State when assessing the risk of damage to archaeology. Where requested by the applicant, the Secretary of State should consider granting consents which allow for the micro siting within a specified tolerance of elements of the permitted infrastructure so that precise locations can be amended during the construction phase in the event that unforeseen circumstances, such as the discovery of previously unknown archaeology, arise”* (paragraphs 2.10.137 and 2.10.138).

2.3.7 In addition, *“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.”* (paragraph 2.10.160).

2.3.8 Furthermore, paragraph 2.3.8 states that *“in considering the impact on the historic environment as set out in Section 5.9 of EN-1 and whether the Secretary of State is satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting the net zero target.”*

## 2.4 Local Planning Policy

2.4.1 The Proposed Development lies entirely within the boundary of Lincolnshire County Council and therefore is applicable to the Central Lincolnshire Local



Plan. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted in April 2023; the relevant policy is shown below.

**Policy S57: The Historic Environment**

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

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

significance:

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

Development proposals will be supported where they:

- d) Protect the significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;
- e) Promote opportunities to better reveal significance of heritage assets, where possible;
- f) Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting.

Proposals to alter or to change of use of a heritage asset, will be supported provided:

- g) the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use, and is compatible with the fabric, interior, character, appearance and setting of the heritage asset;
- h) such a change of use will demonstrably assist in the maintenance or enhancement of the heritage asset; and
- i) features essential to the special interest of the individual heritage asset are not lost or altered to facilitate the change of use.

Development proposals that will result in substantial harm to, or the total loss of, a designated heritage asset will only be granted permission where it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, and the following criteria can be satisfied:

- j) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- k) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marking that will enable its conservation; and
- l) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- m) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Where a development proposal would result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, permission will only be granted where the public benefits, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use, outweigh the harm.

Where a non-designated heritage asset is affected by development proposals, there will be a presumption in favour of its retention, though regard will be had to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Any special features which contribute to an asset's significance should be retained and reinstated where possible.

### **Listed Buildings**

Permission to change the use of a Listed Building or to alter or extend such a building will be granted where the local planning authority is satisfied that the proposal is in the interest of the building's preservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.

Permission that results in substantial harm to or loss of a Listed Building will only be granted in exceptional or, for grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, wholly exceptional circumstances.

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

### **Conservation Areas**

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

- n) Retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces and architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;
- o) Where relevant and practical, remove features which are incompatible with the Conservation Area;
- p) Retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and lot widths of the existing built environment;
- q) Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape;
- r) Aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against.

### **Archaeology**

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

### 3.1 Location and Description

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development will be located within the DCO Order Limits ('Order Limits') as shown on **Figure 1.2 Site Boundary Plan (Document Ref: 6.4 ES Vol.3, 6.4.2)** and comprises the Solar Array Area, the Bespoke Access Corridor and the Cable Route Corridor which are defined as follows:
- 3.1.2 The Solar Array area (Field Reference N1 to N36, Figure 8.3 – Field Reference Sheet 1-2. (Document Reference:6.4.51) ES), comprises approximately 529ha, located to the east of Ewerby Thorpe and Howell. To the west of the Site is Heckington Road, while Black Drove lies to the north and Howell Fen Drove to the south. The Car Dyke runs the length of the eastern boundary. The Site comprises agricultural fields under arable cultivation, divided by a network of dykes. It should also be noted Gashes Barn lies within the Site although it is outside of the Site boundary.
- 3.1.3 The Bespoke Access Corridor (Field Reference A1 to A16) spans approximately 45.4ha and measures approximately 3.1km in length; the road runs from the A17, west of Asgarby, to Heckington Road to the west of the Site, south of Ewerby Thrope and north of Howell. The access route extends from NGR TF 1339 4703 in the north-east to TF 1115 4515 in the south-west.
- 3.1.4 The Cable Route Corridor (Field Reference C1 to C78) spans approximately 83ha of land, a mix of agricultural land and roadways. The cable route extends from the south of the Site to the Bicker Fen Substation. The cable route extends from TF 15021 46995 in the north to TF 1949 3802 in the south.

### 3.2 Known Heritage Assets

#### *Designated Heritage Assets*

- 3.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature within the Site. Within 5km of the Site, there are 24 Scheduled Monuments, which are designated archaeological assets. Of these, three are located within 2km of the Site:
- NHLE 1008317: Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval gardens, located c.1.25km east of the Site;
  - NHLE 1004927: Settlement site 650 yards east of Holme House, located c.1.15km east of the Site; and
  - NHLE 1004962: Roman Saltern in Helpringham Fen, located c.1.91km west of the Site.

#### *Non-Designated Heritage Assets*

- 3.2.2 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record ('HER') records several non-designated heritage assets within the boundary of the Site. There are 23 non-designated heritage assets within the Site. These consist of nine within the Solar Array Area, three within the Bespoke Access Corridor and eleven within the Cable Route Corridor. It should be noted the Car Dyke, additional to this, is located within both the Solar Array Area and the Cable Route Corridor.



## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 This report assesses potential impacts to buried archaeological remains as a result of ground disturbance. The following sets out the evidential sources and impact assessment methodology.

4.1.2 The report is in accordance with and conforms to guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA, 2022);
- Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, CIfA (2020);
- Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS, 2011); and Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK, Institute of Environmental Management Association (IEMA), Institute for Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2021).

### *Archaeological Databases*

4.1.3 The standard collation of all known non-designated heritage assets within 2km of the Site comes from the Lincolnshire HER. Besides identifying heritage assets of an archaeological nature that may be directly affected by the Proposed Development, this search boundary was designed to provide sufficient data to represent the archaeological character of the area.

4.1.4 Information on designated heritage assets has been sourced from Historic England datasets<sup>8</sup>. A 5km search area from the Site has been established to identify designated archaeological heritage assets that may offer insights into the archaeological landscape surrounding the Site. These include Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Garden, and Registered Battlefields.

4.1.5 Designated assets have been plotted and shown within **Figure 8.1.1 (Document Ref:6.4 ES Vol.3, 6.4.48)**, **Figure 8.1.2 (Document Ref:6.4 ES Vol.3, 6.4.49)** and Non-Designated Assets within **Figure 8.2 (Document Ref:6.4 ES Vol.3, 6.4.49)**.

### *Historical and Cartographic Sources*

4.1.6 The principal sources for this type of evidence were:

- The Lincolnshire Archives and Local History Centre;
- Historic Mapping; and
- Online sources holding historic Ordnance Survey (OS) and Tithe maps.

4.1.7 Relevant documents are listed in the Bibliography at the end of the document.

### *Secondary Sources*

4.1.8 All sources are listed in the Bibliography. The principal sources of secondary material were:

- the Lincolnshire Archives and Local History Centre;

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<sup>8</sup> Available at: [REDACTED] Accessed March 2025

- the Archaeology Data Service<sup>9</sup>; and
- the Wardell Armstrong in-house library.

### **Geological/Geotechnical Information**

- 4.1.9 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the Site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain<sup>10</sup>.

### **Site Inspection / Walkover**

- 4.1.10 During the desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the Site was undertaken. The walkover had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains;
- to identify signs of disturbance or truncation within the Site which could affect archaeological potential;
- to review the presence/absence of earthworks indicative of the presence of archaeological remains i.e., ridge and furrow earthworks;
- to confirm the presence/absence of historic hedgerows; and
- to inform the assessment of effects referenced within **Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage. (Document Ref:6.2 ES Vol.1, 6.2.8).**
- Geophysical Survey has been undertaken across the Site including the Solar Array Area (Fields N1 to N36), the Cable Route Corridor (Fields C1 to C78) and the Bespoke Access Corridor (Fields A1 to A16).
- Archaeological trial trenching evaluation based on an agreed coverage targeting anomalies and blank areas was carried out across much of the Site. Areas where trenches were not excavated due to severe flooding and health and safety issues were fields N12, N13, N21, N22, N31, N32, N33, N34, N35 and N36. A programme of targeted trenching was undertaken within the Bespoke Access Corridor (Fields A5, A6, A11 and A12). Overall, the percentage of sample trenching carried out across the Solar Array Area was deemed appropriate. No trenching has yet been undertaken within the Cable Route Corridor; however, this will be a targeted approach based on multiple non-intrusive surveys including geophysics, LiDAR, Aerial Photograph Assessment and interrogation of HER data which has been outlined within the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy **Appendix 8.11. Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)** submitted with the DCO application. This will be subject to consultation and agreed with LCC.

### **Assessment of Significance**

- 4.1.11 Where an impact assessment is required, the importance or significance of the asset, for assessing the magnitude of impact to the asset and for assessing the resulting significance of effect of any impact are considered using the methodologies as set out in **Annex 1** of this report.

<sup>9</sup> <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/> Accessed March 2025

<sup>10</sup> Available at: [REDACTED] Accessed January 2024

## 5. DESK BASED INFORMATION

### 5.1 Topography and Geology of Site

5.1.1 The topography of the Site is generally flat, which is reflective of the fen land landscape in which it is situated. Although the Site is within a generally flat area, the above Ordnance Datum (aOD) lies at 7-8m aOD at the western extent and 2-3m aOD at the eastern extent indicating the Site slopes gently towards the east.

5.1.2 The geology for the Solar Array Area, Cable Route Corridor and Bespoke Access Corridor have been detailed in the table below:

**Table 1: Summary of the geology across the Site.**

NAME	DESCRIPTION	FIELDS Figure 8.3 – Field Reference Sheet 1-2. (Document Reference: 6.4.51 ES, Volume 1)
<b>BEDROCK GEOLOGY</b>		
Oxford Clay formation (mudstone)	A sedimentary bedrock formed during the Jurassic Period	Solar Array Area: N1-35, however only part of N5, N12, N13 and N35 contain this geology. Bespoke Access Corridor: A1 – A16. Cable Route Corridor: C14 – C31 and C34 – C39, however the geology is only partially recorded in C31 and C39, C41, and C54-78.
West Walton Formation (Mudstone and Siltstone)	A sedimentary bedrock formed between 163.5 and 157.3 million years ago in the Jurassic Period	Solar Array Area: Partially contained within N5, N12, N13 and N35. The geology covers N36 in its entirety. Cable Route Corridor: C1 – C13 however only part of C11 is overlain by this geology. C32 – C33, C39, C40, C42-C53
<b>SUPERFICIAL GEOLOGY</b>		
Sleaford Sand and Gravel (sand and gravel)	Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.	Bespoke Access Corridor: The deposit spans A1 and A2 in their entirety and partially spans A3.
Till, Mid Pleistocene (Diamicton)	A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period	Solar Array Area: Due to being an irregular shape, the geology either partially or entirely spans N9, N10-12, N14-5, N17-19, and N21/21-N35. Bespoke Access Corridor: The geology partially spans A5 and A7-A9. The geology entirely covers A10-16. Cable Route Corridor: The geology entirely covers, C6, C14, C15, C19-C26, C29, C34 and C37. The also geology partially spans C4, C5, C8, C11-13, C16, C18, C27-8, C30 and C38.
Glaciofluvial Deposits, including ice contact and sheet deposits Mid-Pleistocene (Sand and Gravel)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period	Solar Array Area: Due to their irregular shape, the deposits partially span N29-N30. Bespoke Access Corridor: Due to their irregular formation, the geology partially covers A5-7 Cable Route Corridor: Due to their irregular formation, the geology partially covers C16 and C18 but fully spans C17.

Alluvium (Clay, silt, sand and gravel)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.	Solar Array Area: Due to the formation being irregular, the deposit partially spans N14, N16, N19, N20, N28, N29, N31 and N34.
Superficial Deposits (sand and gravel)	A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary Period.	Cable Route Corridor: Due to the irregular formation of the deposit, it partially spans C5, C8, and C9 – C12.
Tidal Flat Deposits 1 (Clay and Silt)	A sedimentary deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary Period.	Solar Array Area: The geology entirely covers N1 – 8, N13 and N36. It partially covers N10-12 and N35. Cable Route Corridor: The geology entirely covers C7, C31 – C33, C36, C39-C78. The geology partially span C2-C5, C28, C30 and C38.
No deposits recorded	No deposits are recorded in the area	There are no deposits across A4 and there is no geology partially recorded across A3 and A5.

- 5.1.3 The superficial geologies, including tidal, glaciofluvial, and alluvial deposits, suggest environments that were once occupied by rivers, indicating potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.

## 5.2 Settlement pattern

- 5.2.1 The historic settlement of the search area comprises a number of nucleated villages and hamlets set along historic roadways. There are some, albeit sporadic, farmsteads within the area. It is likely that the hamlets developed from isolated farmsteads.

## 5.3 Land Use

- 5.3.1 Land use in the search area is characterised by large arable fields, with mixed plantation woodlands. Fields are typically defined by dykes and deep ditches with some boundaries comprising of hedgerows with intermittent trees. There is a water course running to the north of field N36 towards a small pond to the east of field N28. The Car Dyke, believed to be a Roman Canal and now a protected watercourse is located to the immediate east of the Site, traversing on a roughly north-south alignment. The Car Dyke also borders C19- C25 and crosses the Cable Route Corridor between the C22 and C23. Another major watercourse is the South Forty Foot Drain, which traverses across C43.

## 5.4 Woodland

- 5.4.1 The Site features a small copse of woodland, bordered by fields N7-N10 and N17. Another small woodland area is in the north-west corner of field N12. A further area of woodland lies between A11 and A2, west of a concreted area. Additionally, a small woodland patch is found at the north-west extent of C2, also adjacent to a concreted area. A linear section of woodland runs along the northern extent of C23 and the eastern extent of C27. Although not yet grown provisions for woodland have also been identified within C73.



## 5.5 Routeways

- 5.5.1 The Proposed Development is bounded to the west by Heckington Road running between Ewerby Thorpe and Howell, which is likely an historic routeway dating back to at least the early medieval period. There are no routeways extending through the Solar Array Area. Several of the roadways traversing the Bespoke Access Corridor and Cable Route Corridor are likely historic, as demonstrated by their location abutting dykes and ditches and/or leading to post medieval farmsteads. The dykes and ditches are of considerable depth and are thought to have been built when draining the fens in the post medieval period.

## 5.6 Historic Landscape (Figure 6.6)

- 5.6.1 The historic landscape character of the Site has been reviewed utilising Lincolnshire's Historic Landscape Character (HLC) map. Moving west to east, the Character Zone 'Fen Edge Settlement' is recorded within fields N21/21a-N29 and across the Access Route (A1-A16). The Site is largely situated within character zone 'Fen 1: The Witham Fens'. This includes the vast majority of the Solar Array Area (N1-20 and N30-36) and fields C1-C42 of the Cable Route Corridor. The Character Zone of 'Fen 2: The Eastern Fens' is the eastern most character zone and covers fields C43- C78 of the Cable Route Corridor.

### *Fen Edge Settlements*

- 5.6.2 This character zone falls within the Southern Cliff character area, with the Site located on its eastern edge, marking the transition into the fens. The southern half of the zone is densely settled, extending from Market Deeping to Heckington. In other areas, new housing has tended to follow existing roadways, resulting in more linear settlements. Isolated farmsteads are also dispersed throughout the zone.
- 5.6.3 There is some survival of ancient enclosure, usually on the fringe on historic settlements that have not been subject to significant 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion. Across the character zone, there is strong survival of a planned enclosure landscape, with modern fields being created through consolidation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have a strong east to west orientation, which is evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation.
- 5.6.4 There is archaeological evidence for occupation in this area from the Iron Age onwards. Most settlements along the fen edge are thought to have been present, in some form, by the Domesday survey on 1086. Prior to the enclosure of the land in the post medieval period, the villages are thought to have been set within a pattern of open arable fields that were farmed in strips by the tenants and rotated annually. The edge of each parish also held grazing land which was often used in common. The open field system remained until the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, when it was removed through the enclosure movement and through the drainage of the fens using new watercourses and channels.

### ***Witham Fens***

- 5.6.5 Witham Fens contains a dispersed pattern of settlement in the form of very few nucleated settlements, isolated farmsteads, and irregular linear settlements located along some routeways. It is acknowledged visibility is poor between the isolated farmsteads due to the distance between each one, creating a feeling of isolation. The Site is located to the north of Howell and to the east of Ewerby Thorpe, both of which are small settlements typical of the character zone.
- 5.6.6 The character zone has extensive areas of planned enclosure surviving, particularly in the north and south of the area. The vast majority of the boundaries are ditches which form part of the drainage system, rather than hedges. There are few areas of surviving ancient enclosure, which are thought to be focused around the nucleated settlements on the low ridge of land from South Kyme to Martin. The Site features several ditches, indicating planned enclosures typical of this character type.
- 5.6.7 The landscape is generally flat with settlements situated on the slightly elevated areas. It is believed that the landscape has undergone several phases of water management, extending back to the Roman period. The Car Dyke is thought to represent a Roman canal and traverses through the character area. In the early medieval period, following the Roman occupation, several drainage channels were constructed; however, it is believed that they were not deep enough to have a significant impact. In the post medieval period it is thought some fen reclamation took place in the area, although it was likely limited. The zone was subject to planned enclosure in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the results of which can be seen today.
- 5.6.8 In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, some fields within the character zone were consolidated and enlarged through the removal of hedged boundaries; however, this change was limited, as the majority of fields are defined by drainage ditches.

### ***Fen 2: The Eastern Fens***

- 5.6.9 The Character Zone lies within the Central Lincolnshire Vale and The Fens character areas. It forms the eastern half of the Fen 1 Witham Fens zone, sharing many similarities with it; however, it is important to note that the Eastern Fens is larger than the Witham Fens.
- 5.6.10 The Character Zone comprises scattered nucleated settlements situated on areas of higher ground. In addition, some linear settlements have developed through the infilling of previously dispersed settlements within the zone. Other settlement patterns include dispersed farmsteads and irregular linear settlements along main roads. Despite the dispersed nature of these settlements, the overall settlement density is notably high compared to similar areas.
- 5.6.11 The planned field enclosure landscape largely survives within the area; however, the survival is thought to be a result of the field drains being required for the viability of the land. There is a strong feeling of openness with few demarcating hedgerows dispersed throughout the fields. There are some areas of historic enclosure still surviving but these are focused on nucleated settlements in the north and south of the zone and around the linear settlements within the centre of the zone. The central area of the zone lies within the cable route corridor.

- 5.6.12 In terms of historic landscape evolution, the zone shows limited evidence of occupation during the Prehistoric period but does indicate possible land use. Artefacts discovered throughout the area from this period suggest some degree of land utilisation. During the Roman period, several settlements were established: however, towards the end of this era, the area experienced gradual inundation. The legibility of these periods is minimal, likely due to flooding during this time.
- 5.6.13 There is little to no recorded settlement during the early medieval period, except for possible areas around Stickney, Sibsey and around Crowland. Beyond these areas, it is thought that if settlement did exist it would have been isolated and associated with seasonal use, such as grazing and salt production.
- 5.6.14 The reclamation of the fenland landscape began in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, involving the construction of new drainage channels and the installation of pumping stations to manage land below sea level. The reclaimed land was divided into rectilinear fields, separated by drainage channels rather than hedgerows, to further facilitate water management. This reclamation is thought to have removed much of the medieval landscape, resulting in the visible historic landscape predominantly originating from these centuries.

## 5.7 Previous Archaeological Work

- 5.7.1 For clarity, previous archaeological works recorded on the HER have been detailed in the table 2 below. Those tabulated include those undertaken within the Site boundary or immediately adjacent to the boundary. Events within the HER study area that recorded casual finds have been excluded from this table, as they are also documented as monuments and are therefore discussed in subsequent sections.

**Table 2: previous archaeological works recorded on the HER**

EVENT ID	EVENT NAME	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	LOCATION WITHIN THE SITE
ELI6103	Watching brief on water main at Heckington Fen	A copper alloy powder horn was found near to Winkhill Manor; however, no other remains were identified (Pre-Construct Archaeology 1994).	Southern boundary of C9 and C10
ELI7429	Metal detecting to the east of Half Mile Lane	Metal detecting was undertaken by D Woodward within this area prior to 1996. Associated finds include Roman, Saxon and medieval finds (HER MLI60626-8 and MLI89535).	A2
ELI6138	Fieldwalking by a local heritage group in Heckington	Fieldwalking was undertaken over several years between 1970-1979. The finds uncovered are extensive, with the vast majority attributed to the Romano-British period; however, the finds did date from the Neolithic period onwards. The Romano-British finds were suggestive of occupation activity through building materials and tiles being uncovered.	C5-C20
ELI7544	Site Visit to Earthworks at Boughton in 1965	The earthworks surrounding Boughton House and farm include features such as ridge and furrow, field banks, and gravel diggings. However, no evidence of medieval occupation has been recorded.	South of A8

ELI7546	Site Visit to earthworks to the east of Howell Hall in 1965	The earthworks to the east of the present Howell Hall were visited. The earthworks had been destroyed and the remaining ones indicated garden remains rather than a moat. It led to the 1965 OS map being revised.	South of N25
ELI6150	Fieldwalking to the west of Sandless Lane, Heckington	The fieldwalking was carried out to the west of the Car Dyke in 1970; a probably Romano-British farmstead (HER MLI84683) and the part of a Romano-British quern was found (HER MLI87877).	East of C10
ELI1651	Geophysical Survey Land off Sleaford Road	It is believed the geophysical survey did not identify remains of archaeological origin	C20
ELI4340-3	Magnetometry scanning survey at Bicker Wind Farm Site	The magnetometry scanning survey was conducted in advance of the proposed wind turbine development between 2001 and 2003. Within the Site, the results did not suggest remains of archaeological remains with those identified considered to be likely geological. A possible area of burning was found within the wind farm cable route, beyond the Beacon Fen cable route.	C60-C68 and C74-C76
ELI5568	Archaeological Watching Brief	No archaeological deposits were recovered.	C60-C68 and C74-C76
ELI5737	Walkover survey at the proposed Bicker Fen windfarm	A late medieval to post medieval pottery scatter was identified (HER MLI87154).	C60-C68 and C74-C76
ELI6030	Archaeological Evaluation at Bicker Fen Substation	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of three temporary structures and two permanent transmissions towers. The evaluation comprised of five trenches which were devoid of archaeological features or deposits. A large Neolithic discoidal flint scraper was found close to a geotechnical borehole (HER MLI87509).	C60-C68 and C74-C76
ELI7682	Watching brief during groundworks at Bicker Fen Substation	The watching brief identified post medieval flood defence ditches (HER MLI90071).	C60-C68 and C74-C76
ELI8379	Watching brief at Bicker Fen, Substation	A watching brief was carried out to identify and investigate a layer of peat encountered during geotechnical drilling. The peat was identified but appeared to be truncated by previous activity.	C60-C68 and C74-C76
ELI8696	Watching brief in advance of five wind turbines on land at Bicker Friest.	The watching brief revealed a typical fenland sequence of naturally deposited sands and gravels, peat deposits and undated alluvial deposits but the area was devoid of archaeological features, finds or deposits.	C60-C68 and C74-C76

5.7.2 Overall, there is a lack of previous investigations within the Solar Array Area, Bespoke Access Corridor and Cable Route Corridor have been subject to several instances of archaeological fieldwork, although these are largely clustered around the Bicker Fen substation. The majority of previous archaeological works identified little to no archaeology. The most fruitful was the 1970s fieldwalking east of Heckington, which identified finds spanning multiple periods but especially Romano-British finds.

5.7.3 Although not included in the HER records, the archaeological works associated with the application for The Heckington Fen Solar Park Order 2025 should be considered. The Heckington Fen scheme is located approximately 3.5km east of the main solar array, with an associated cable route extending southwards towards the Bicker Fen substation. This route intersects the



proposed Cable Route Corridor for Beacon Fen near fields C45 and C46. While the Heckington Fen cable route has only been partially excavated, the excavated sections, which fall outside the Beacon Fen cable route, as well as the Site itself, are summarised below.

- 5.7.4 The nearest trenches excavated to the Beacon Fen Cable Route Corridor are Trench 141 – 153 **Appendix 8.10a – Trial Trenching Report - Solar Array (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.73)**. The majority of these trenches were devoid of archaeological remains, features and finds. Trenches 141 and 152 both contained a single ditch which had polythene within the fill, suggesting either modern origin or disturbance.
- 5.7.5 The Heckington Fen Solar Array area was subject to trenching in 2022, covering 1.6% of the array area. Activity from the prehistoric period onwards was found at the Site. Mesolithic/Neolithic flints were recovered from the northern area of the Site. Romano-British activity was recorded across the central and southern portions of the Site and comprised enclosures, possible settlement and evidence of salt processing. The next dateable evidence relates to drainage in the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century with evidence also being found for a post medieval field system in the form of occasional plough furrows. Signs of hunting pursuits were also found including a duck decoy and possible coverts/wooded compartments. Overall, it was concluded the area conformed to the regional landscape narrative of early saltmarsh with limited prehistoric activity, more prominent Romano-British activity especially associated with salt production, followed by a post-Roman decline. The area was transformed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century into agricultural land and remains as such today.

## 5.8 Archaeological and Historic Background – known archaeological assets (HER)

- 5.8.1 The non-designated heritage assets within the Site boundary are shown in the table below. Many of the assets are findspots uncovered during fieldwalking/metal detecting and span all archaeological periods.

**Table 3: non-designated heritage assets within the Site boundary**

LOCATION	HER RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
<b>ACCESS ROUTE</b>		
A1	MLI89524	Ridge and Furrow to the west of Asgarby. This is possibly of medieval date and visible on aerial photography.
A1	MLI84579	Linear cropmark west of Asgarby Village, Kirkby la Thorpe. This is a possible double or triple ditch system, which may be prehistoric/Roman in nature. The cropmark was identified on aerial photography.
A1 and A2	MLI84582	Linear Cropmark west of Asgarby Village, Kirkby la Thorpe. This is a possible double or triple ditch system, which may be prehistoric/Roman in nature. The cropmark was identified on aerial photography.
<b>SOLAR ARRAY AREA</b>		
N4	MLI89396	Medieval pottery figure found on Ewerby Waithe Common. The figure is a possible bishop or priest and was found during or before 1973.
N4	MLI89392	A polished Neolithic flint axe found in 1970 on Ewerby Waithe Common.

N9 and N8	MLI88982	Medieval cropmark and earthwork field system. In 2006 there was no visible remains on satellite imagery.
N12	MLI121915	Unnamed farmstead, since demolished. The farmhouse was a regular E-plan courtyard and dated to the 19th century.
N14	MLI89393	Stone axes found on Ewerby Waithe Common. Two neolithic polished stone axes were found in 1975 and 1976.
N29	MLI90710	Cropmark undated boundary ditch found on aerial photography. The ditch, of unknown date, appears to be discontinuous with numerous breaks.
N34	MLI60542	Flint waste flakes of Neolithic and Bronze Age date were found next to Hodge Dike
N34	MLI60543	Medieval Coarse Pottery found next to Hodge Dike
<b>CABLE ROUTE</b>		
C11	MLI87936	Six fragments of Romano-British tile recovered during fieldwalking in the 1970's, north-east of Heckington
C11, C14 and C15	MLI87942, MLI88052 and MLI88047	Romano-British finds, north-east of Heckington – these were found via a programme of fieldwalking in the 1970s and therefore all HER records have been amalgamated into the one table entry.
C14	MLI88051	Three flint implements, thought to be of Neolithic/Bronze Age date, were found during fieldwalking east of Heckington
C15	MLI88029	One sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered during fieldwalking, east of Heckington
C15	MLI88023	Possible Neolithic/early Bronze Age finds recovered during the 1970s fieldwalking east of Heckington. The finds included possible sherds of Bronze Age pottery and five possible flint scrapers.
C22 and C23	MLI60706	The Car Dyke, which is partially scheduled (outside of the Site boundary). The Car Dyke borders the eastern edge of the Solar Array Area. The Car Dyke is thought to have been constructed by the Romans, c. 125 AD, to connect Peterborough and Lincoln. It is the largest of the known Romano-British canals and considered an important feature in the landscape.
C61/C65	MLI116633	Poplartree Farm, Bicker. This is a 19th century farmstead in a loose courtyard formation. The farmhouse is the only surviving structure.
C68	MLI87509	Neolithic flint scraper on land at Bicker Fen. This was found close to a geotechnical borehole as part of evaluation works at Bicker Fen Substation in 2005.
C64, C68 and C70	MLI90071	Post-medieval flood defence ditches and gullies identified in 2006 at Bicker. The features pre-date the 18th century enclosures/drainage. The ditches and gullies were likely part of flood defences/water management. They were uncovered during evaluation works at Bicker Fen Substation in 2007.

### **Palaeolithic Period (up to 10,000 BC)**

5.8.2 The Palaeolithic period, occurring during the Pleistocene epoch, is characterised by cycles of climatic changes with glacial phases alternating with more temperate interglacial phases. These cycles coincided with phases of occupation and abandonment by hominins. Evidence for occupation of the landscape by subsistence groups is ephemeral, being limited to artefact evidence in the form of isolated find spots or stone tool assemblages, and/or evidence in the palaeoenvironmental record. During relatively short-lived warm episodes of the Windermere Interstadial of the Late Glacial Period, soils were able to form, and plants and animals were able to colonize southern Britain. Within the study area there is one find of Palaeolithic date, a handaxe

found 1.75km south of field N25. The handaxe was found in 1982 during the construction of a bypass, found within gravel.

### **Mesolithic Period (10,000 – 4000 BC)**

- 5.8.3 The Mesolithic period marks a transitional phase in human activity in Britain, as hunter-gatherer communities adapted to the post-glacial landscape. These hunter-gatherer communities likely traversed the heavily wooded uplands, following animal herds and gathering plant foods. Evidence of such activity is scarce and primarily represented in the archaeological record by find scatters. River systems, such as the River Slea, located 500m to the north, were likely important resource zones and focal points for small bands of hunter-gatherer communities during the early prehistoric period.
- 5.8.4 The Mesolithic period is possibly represented through flints recovered through fieldwalking for the Hatton-Silk Willoughby Gas pipeline in 1997 (Network Archaeology); however, it is noted these finds may be of early Neolithic date, due to technological continuity. The flints comprised a waste flake (HER MLI80408), a core (HER MLI80409), a waste flake (HER MLI80429) and cutting flake (MLI 80431); all of which are located 1.1km – 2km north-west of the solar array along the edge of the River Slea. The concentration of these assets could suggest regular movement across this section of the landscape. Their location along the northern boundary of the river is typical of early prehistoric populations. A further flint bladelet (HER MLI89914) which was found 1.6km north-west of the Access Route. Its location, away from the aforementioned river, suggests it may be associated with transient activity.
- 5.8.5 The Mesolithic is also represented through an artefact scatter recorded during 1976 fieldwalking on and around the barrows of Anwick Fen (HER MLI60316), 995m north of the Site. Fieldwalking recovered 1,362 artefacts in this area, likewise, situated to the north of the River Slea. The collection contained artefacts from late Mesolithic to the late Bronze Age. Artefacts included pottery sherds, flint hammerstone fragments, 63 flint cores, 1,180 flint flakes and a possible flint from a stone axe. Those from the Mesolithic comprised of 14 microliths with the neolithic/bronze age group consisting of a barbed and tanged around head, stone axe flint, knives, chisel, and other flake types. Much of the assemblage was considered to be undiagnostic; however, due to the vast amount, it is theorised the site was part of a wider settlement.

### **Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000 BC – 800 BC)**

- 5.8.6 Due to the number of archaeological remains pertaining to these periods, and the prehistoric period in general, this section has been split into “themes”. These themes comprise settlement activity, funerary activity and an overview of findspots. It should be noted that the Neolithic period is often represented by findspots, largely comprising of flint, whereas the Bronze Age is represented through visible features within the landscape. The evidence uncovered may suggest transient activity within the area until the Bronze Age, when more permanent settlement was established.
- 5.8.7 **Settlement activity:** The nearby Scheduled Monument of a prehistoric settlement site ‘600m east of Holme House, Heckington’ (NHLE 1004927) indicates activity within the vicinity of the Site. This lies 680m east of the cable route at C10. The settlement is defined as a complex cropmark lying some 600m east of the Car Dyke. The cropmarks reveal several small circular

features, likely representing hut platforms or foundations, along with multiple enclosures of varying shapes, including rectangular, oval, and sub-rectangular forms. A drove way appears to be running east-west along the southern part of the Site. A large mound is located to the immediate west of this settlement and recorded on the HER (HER MLI87890); this is also dated to the prehistoric period.

- 5.8.8 Within the study area also lies a possible later prehistoric cropmark farmstead of which the trackway that has interpreted as being of Early Bronze Age/Iron Age date. The farmstead is located 330m south-west of C11 and was identified through aerial photography; it should also be noted it is located within 2km of the aforementioned settlement.
- 5.8.9 **Funerary Activity:** The Bronze Age is characterised by the presence of round barrows in the area, which are funerary monuments constructed as earthen mounds. Many of these are located near the causeway. These structures can cover singular or multiple burials and can either appear as a group or an isolated feature. Those within the study area are predominantly located north of the River Sleas, suggesting that this area may have been a focal point for activity. A round barrow cemetery has been identified at Anwick Fen (HER MLI60315), approximately 1km north of the Site. In 1976, up to 10 barrows were visible in aerial photographs as earthworks and soil marks in this area. Additional barrows were identified to the north-east and south-west during the National Mapping Programme (NMP) conducted between 1992 and 1996. Two small groups of barrows were located approximately 1.2km and 1.15km north of the Site. In 2005, three barrows (HER MLI88590) and two barrows (HER MLI88598) were recorded as part of the Witham Valley NMP.
- 5.8.10 Several possible singular barrows are also identified within the study area, the closest of which is located 880m north of the Site identified through cropmarks (HER MLI86039). Five others (HER MLI88597, MLI89860, MLI88592, MLI88591 & MLI83199) are located 1.3km north-east, 1.3km west, 1.65km north-east, 1.7km north-east and 1.8km north-east from the Site respectively. Almost all barrows were identified through cropmark evidence. Only one round barrow has been investigated (HER MLI83199), which was discovered north of a 'Roman Camp'; two bronze rapiers were found in the barrow in 1820, but nothing further was recorded when the mound was later removed. It is thought the Site was associated with the Anwick-Kyme Causeway.
- 5.8.11 A cremation burial and waste flint scatter (HER MLI81199) were found 1.3km west of C22 during trial trenching in 2001. The cremation burial contained calcined bone fragments, charcoal flecks and pottery. No evidence was found for an associated monument and no further funerary remains were found within the area. A thin scatter of flint waste flakes was recovered from the development site; both generally dated to the prehistoric period (Archaeological Project Services 2001).
- 5.8.12 **Overview of findspots:** Within the Solar Array area, a Neolithic flint axe (HER MLI89392) was found in 1970 within field N4, and two further polished stone axes (HER MLI89393) were found to the south of N14 in 1975 and 1976. The presence of these remains suggests movement across the landscape during this period. The presence of similar finds can be seen throughout the study area, often in the form of stone or flint axes. These finds are located within the vicinity of the River Sleas to the north-east of the solar array and to the Head

Dike, which lies to the south of the Solar Array. Finds within the vicinity of major watercourses are typical of the pattern of movement during this period; ancient populations often followed watercourses as they were indicative of fertile lands. Several records in the HER may be attributed to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, often due to artefact typologies that span both periods. The majority of evidence overlapping these periods consists of flint assemblages. Flint waste flakes (HER MLI60542) have been identified within field N34.

- 5.8.13 Within the Cable Route, multiple finds were uncovered, as noted in (**Appendix 8.10b Trial Trench Report (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.73)**), during the 1970s fieldwalking east of Heckington Fen found Neolithic artefacts across the cable route and just beyond it. The vast majority of Neolithic evidence is situated within the northern extent of the Site, with only a single Neolithic flint scraper recovered in the southern extent of the cable route (C68).
- 5.8.14 Within the access route (A1/A2), there are possible multi-ditch systems of prehistoric/Roman date that were identified during a review of aerial photography (HER MLI84579 & MLI84582).
- 5.8.15 The wider study area includes several findspots; the Neolithic is largely represented by flint blades and stone axes. The finds are largely situated within the northern extent of the study area. There are two concentrations of note, the first being c.250m north of N1 where six polished stone axes have been found (HER MLI83205, 83250, 85850 and 89389). These were found close to the River Sleas and Car Dyke crossing. A concentration of Neolithic-Bronze Age and Bronze Age finds is located to the north-west of the solar array, near the previously mentioned barrow cemetery. This distribution further highlights the extent of activity within this area.
- 5.8.16 The second concentration of Neolithic finds is in the vicinity of the cable route, specifically C4 and C5, where two flint axes and a blade have been found (HER MLI87833, 87876 and 116008). Further finds pertaining to the Neolithic and or Bronze Age include a spearhead (HER MLI60937), axe (HER MLI87834), and arrowhead and flint tool (HER MLI88061). These finds are located approximately 450m west of C4, with the exception of MLI87876, which lies 25m east of C5. They are situated near the Head Dike/Heckington Eau, which runs to the north of C4/C5 and may have been a prehistoric watercourse.
- 5.8.17 The south of the cable route is largely barren of finds pertaining to the Neolithic/Bronze Age; however, south of C25 and to the west of the Car Dyke, three struck flints have been recorded (HER MLI90054, 90055 and 900057). These comprise a flint scraper, flint blade and waste flakes lying 140m, 445m and 770m south of C25, respectively.
- 5.8.18 Generally, the finds and features discussed above are within the vicinity of major watercourses, although the River Sleas appears to have been a hub of activity. Head Dike, to the south-west, also has seen much activity, particularly in the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. Although it must be noted that finds are located across the study area, including the Site, suggesting transient activity between these two areas of settlement. The Bronze Age period appears to be a point of increased activity, with multiple barrows and the causeway suggesting more permanent occupation activity. Although settlement areas were typically located on higher ground, the relatively flat landscape of the fenland means that areas of occupation were often situated near water



sources, which were indicative of fertile land. However, it is important to note that the specifics of settlement patterns can vary and would need to be supported by archaeological evidence for individual sites. Although occupation activity is to the north of the River Sleas, and near to the causeway, transient finds extend from the River to the Head Dike in the south suggesting the population utilised both water sources.

- 5.8.19 The presence of the settlements and possible farmstead suggest the landscape was exploited during this period. Attention should also be drawn to the presence of flints within or near the Car Dyke, suggesting that this feature, often interpreted as a Roman canal, may have had earlier origins or served a different function as a focus of activity.

#### ***Iron Age Period (800BC to 42AD)***

- 5.8.20 There is one HER record within the Site boundary dating to the Iron Age, consisting of a single sherd of pottery from C15 (HER MLI88029), which was recovered during the 1970s Heckington Fieldwalking survey. A second sherd was found just beyond the Site boundary, between C12 and C15 (HER MLI88049). A square enclosure cropmark (HER MLI89523) is located within A1, 25m west of the Site boundary. Visible on aerial photographs, it has been tentatively dated to the Iron Age. A pond is shown in the same location on the 1905 Ordnance Map; however, aerial imagery reveals the enclosure to be square rather than the rounded, irregular shape of the pond.
- 5.8.21 To the west of the access route and solar array there are several spots of Iron Age activity/settlement, suggesting quite extensive activity. The activity is represented by a series of isolated HER points arranged in a linear formation, aligned north-east to south-west, due to previous investigations along the route of a gas pipeline. Both areas of settlement were identified during a watching brief conducted in 1999 along the Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline (Network Archaeology 1999). There are two Iron Age settlements recorded as part of this linear investigation (MLI82555 & MLI82556), both areas are located west of the Site, near to the Ewerby Thorpe, lying 890m and 660m north-west of A9, respectively. The other Iron Age activity recorded within this area comprises an enclosure (HER MLI82561), possible settlement (HER MLI82557), finds (HER MLI82554) and a ditch (HER MLI82553). These are respectively located 770m south of A1, 390m west of A2, 1.4km north-west of N9 and 900m north-west of N9. The watching brief identified the first settlement, revealing a series of gullies, ditches, and pits, which are thought to date to the Late Iron Age. The settlement also contained five roundhouses and a possible stacking area for fodder. The largest ditch found was thought to represent the most southern point of settlement. The artefacts found included pottery sherds, animal bone, and a loomweight. The second settlement area is thought to date from the late Iron Age and continued into the early Roman period. The settlement consisted of a substantial ditch and a roundhouse, in addition to a pair of parallel gullies representing a small rectangular enclosure that may have been used as an animal pen. A pit was also found which held a number of pottery sherds, animal bone and fired clay, suggesting a significant level of domestic activity. A secondary phase of activity was identified through the recutting of internal and external boundary ditches; the roundhouse was also replaced. Artefacts from this period included a spindle whorl and triangular loomweights.



- 5.8.22 A possible cropmark settlement (HER MLI89958) has also been identified 1.7km south of C26. The complex of cropmark enclosures was identified through aerial photography; the enclosures are undated, though considered to be of prehistoric/Roman date on morphological grounds. A further probable settlement (HER MLI20042) is located 370m south of C74. This was identified on aerial photography as containing enclosure ditches, boundary ditches, and ring ditches alongside a possible trackway. It was noted this enclosure could, nevertheless, be of Roman date.
- 5.8.23 In comparison to Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, the Iron Age period contains fewer records across the area, which suggests a change in land use during this period. The Iron Age marked a shift towards more nucleated settlements, with populations beginning to establish permanent communities rather than regularly moving across the landscape, as evidenced in this area. The evidence suggests Iron Age activity was nucleated north-west of the access route and to the south-west of the cable route. Settlement is believed to have spanned both the Iron Age and Roman periods, with evidence derived from aerial photography indicating an increase in activity during the latter half of the Roman period. South of this settlement, a beehive quern (HER MLI20043/22487) was discovered, along with Roman pottery found during subsequent fieldwalking. This site is located 1.65km south of C74.
- 5.8.24 The lack of findspots within the study area, aside from those, may indicate that activity was nucleated rather than large-scale landscape exploitation or settlement. It is likely during the end of this period, as Roman influence began, any settlements present would have expanded, and general activity would have increased.

#### **Romano-British Period (42AD to 410AD)**

- 5.8.25 As described above within the Iron Age section, recorded settlement and agricultural activity within the search area often indicates a continued presence into the Romano-British period. There is strong evidence for this period with over 100 HER records throughout the study area.
- 5.8.26 **The Car Dyke:** The largest feature in the landscape, the Car Dyke (HER MLI60706), is an artificial water channel running from Peterborough to Lincoln, which is thought to have been constructed by the Romans in 125 AD. The feature runs along the eastern most boundary of the Site and between C22 and C23, extending on an approximate north-south alignment. Excavations along part of the channel have demonstrated that it was 2-4m deep and 15m in width, before it became partially silted, suggesting that it was originally constructed as a navigable waterway as well as part of the localised water management system for agriculture. There is some evidence which suggests the channel was primarily for drainage; however, it may have also been used for water transport. Although the feature is not scheduled within the Site boundary, there are multiple scheduled sections including a section 4.1km south-east of the cable route, demonstrating its historical and archaeological importance. This monument is regarded as a significant linear feature in the landscape. It is one of the largest surviving anthropogenic features from the Romano-British period and has since been linked to multiple later drains.
- 5.8.27 **Industrial activity:** Evidence for industrial activity pertaining to this period comprises of a salt working site and tile kilns. Salt working remains, from both the Romano-British and medieval period, are relatively common in the fenland

landscapes of Lincolnshire and Norfolk. One saltworking site, also referred to as a saltern or 'Red Hill,' is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1004962) located 1.9 km west of C74. There is little information recorded on the National Heritage List or the HER for this asset; however, saltern mounds were common features across the landscape at low-lying intertidal sites. Nearby creeks and watercourses were exploited to produce salt; a particularly valuable commodity in the Roman period, a period when soldiers were being partially paid in salt<sup>11</sup>. A second saltern is noted 1.1km east of the cable route (C18); this non-designated asset (HER MLI87653) was identified in 1852, when the site was levelled, revealing burnt material, briquetage, and animal bones. The site was walked in 1954, with pottery being retrieved from the field that has been suggested to be indicative of a possible saltern.

- 5.8.28 Further industrial activity is evidenced by tile kilns 500m north-east of the cable route (field C15). The kilns were first noticed in 1968 and again in 1969 (HER MLI87835). A large amount of roofing and flue tiles were identified and, in 1970, an excavation revealed two tile kilns alongside several finds including brooches, a chimney pot fragment and three tweezers.
- 5.8.29 **Settlement activity:** Settlement activity for the period is represented by a villa site, a farmstead, cropmarks, and building debris. The Cobham Hall villa (HER MLI60867) is located 2km west of the cable route, south of Heckington. This is a large site identified through earthworks and multiple finds including pottery, tesserae, roofing, hypocaust and brick tiles, alongside day to day finds including a bronze ring key, enamelled brooch and Roman coins. A probable farmstead (HER MLI84683) has also been found covering a large area in association with four areas of black soil, where a small quantity of building material evidence was recovered. The settlement site is visible on aerial imagery in the form of a distinct rectilinear field system, rectilinear enclosures, and curvilinear ditches; it is located 595m east of the cable route boundary at C10. Further cropmarks (HER MLI60631) were identified 675m east of C18; these cropmarks have been interpreted as being possible settlement evidence. Building debris has also been identified during fieldwalking in the 1970s (HER MLI84684) in C20, 40m east of the cable route boundary. The finds included pottery, tile, stone, tegula and other tiles; as such, the area was interpreted as being associated with a building. Further building material (HER MLI97274) has been recorded 1.56km west of the cable route (C10), although there are little details recorded in the HER. Earthworks (HER MLI88063) are also recorded along a hedge line to the north of Winkhill Manor, situated 1.5 km south of the Site. While there is no direct evidence to support this, it is theorised that the earthworks may have been part of a road linking the Heckington tile kiln to Sleaford or may be associated with Winkhill Manor to the south. The settlement evidence is largely located near to the cable route, rather than the solar array or access route.
- 5.8.30 **Funerary activity:** Evidence for features also pertaining to the Roman period, within the HER, is limited to a coffin. The stone coffin (HER MLI86262) was discovered between the Car Dyke and Ferry Lane in North Kyme, 1.4km north-east of the Site. The HER provides no further details.
- 5.8.31 **Overview of finds:** The HER records over 100 artefacts dating to the Roman period, primarily consisting of scatters of material, with some of these discussed below. These assets are scattered throughout the study area;

<sup>11</sup> <https://saltassociation.co.uk/education/salt-history/early-history/> Accessed 11<sup>th</sup> December 2024

however, there is a greater concentration to the south-east of the study area near the Head Dike. Three HER records document pottery scatters, which are sometimes interpreted as indicating areas of concentrated activity. In 1962, a concentration of coarse ware sherds and evidence of residual burning was found (HER MLI89508). Further pottery was found in 1964, and the site was visited by an Ordnance Survey inspector in 1965, when a light scatter was recorded. Two further scatters (HER MLI89847 & MLI89861) were identified 735m and 225m south of the Site, respectively. A large number of the records are located east of Heckington, as they were identified during 1970s fieldwalking which took place for several years.

- 5.8.32 The evidence presented demonstrates several areas of settlement which are largely concentrated near Heckington; this suggests settlement was located here rather than near to the solar array or access route. However, this may reflect the high amount of fieldwalking in the 1970s within this area; a result of selection bias, as opposed to increased activity. The coffin is singular rather than located within a wider known cemetery and the finds, although plenty, may be a result of transient activity across the landscape. The introduction of the Car Dyke suggests there was some attempt at draining the fenland landscape; demonstrating that the landscape was being exploited at this time. If Car Dyke as is suggested was an attempt by the Romans to canalise this area of the Fens towards Peterborough, a link with the extractive industrial is possible. Alongside the Car Dyke the presence of salterns also demonstrate a landscape of exploitation and the presence of tile kilns shows similarly shows industrial activity. During the Roman period there was an increase in land being exploited to provide food and salt, which could be transported across the country and the empire.

#### *Early Medieval Period (c.410 to 1066AD)*

- 5.8.33 The early medieval period is represented through settlements. During the early medieval period, populations moved away from mass land exploitation and nucleated into villages.
- 5.8.34 **Settlement activity:** The nearest asset to the Site is the shrunken settlement of Howell (HER MLI84590) located 5m south-west of the Site. The name Howell includes 'welle' which means 'a spring' in Old English. The settlement of Ewerby Thorpe (HER MLI89429) is located 160m west of the north-western extent of the Site. The settlements are first mentioned in the Domesday Book, suggesting they were established by the end of the early medieval period. Due to their close proximity to the Site, it is likely the land within the Site was under peripheral agricultural use. Moreover, early medieval ecclesiastical settlements were often sited on or close to springs. An example, is the site of Well Cathedral in Somerset, built upon the remains of the early medieval Church of St Andrew, located close to a series of springs.
- 5.8.35 The HER also records early medieval settlement in the wider area at Ewerby (HER MLI89425) and South Kyme (HER MLI60815) located 565m north-west of the access route and 1.6km east of the Solar Array area, respectively. Several other settlements lie within the wider area including Donington (HER MLI20037), Laythorpe (HER MLI60571), Little Hale (HER MLI80627), Great Hale (MLI81203), Kirkby (HER MLI87583) and Heckington (HER MLI87781). Further evidence at South Kyme includes a possible early medieval monastic site (HER MLI60125), which lies 1.3km east of the Site. Such monastic sites

arise from St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in 597 AD through to the reign of Henry VIII. These settlements were home to religious communities, such as monks, who lived under disciplined religious observance. The settlement at South Kyme exhibits several characteristics commonly associated with early monastic sites, strongly suggesting the presence of such a site here. Its topographical setting is typical, situated on a raised island within the fenlands. Additionally, it lies within a region containing a cluster of ancient churches and an area with a history of long-standing settlement and ritual activity. It has been suggested that the high concentration of Bronze Age axes found near South Kyme may indicate the site's longstanding significance as a place of ritual, potentially continuing into the early medieval period. Within the wall of the present church, there were six fragments of an early medieval sculpture found during late 19<sup>th</sup> century restoration works. The stones appear to have formed part of a shrine-like casket and date to the late 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> centuries. An ecclesiastical object of this calibre and function would suggest it laid near to a monastery of good standing.

- 5.8.36 **Funerary activity:** Evidence for this period includes an Anglo-Saxon cemetery located 530m north-west of the access route (A2). During excavations part of the cemetery was excavated in 1999 as part of the Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline. Nine inhumations of varying states of preservation were uncovered, accompanied by a small number of grave goods. The site has been interpreted as a final-phase 7th-century cemetery. Possible inhumations were discovered near Heckington (HER MLI60866) in 1995, approximately 2.05 km southeast of site C11. At Great Hale, 1.75 km west of site C25, five undated skeletons were also uncovered (HER MLI60865), which are believed to have been part of a larger cemetery. Both records were identified within or just south of settlement areas, further supporting evidence of early medieval activity at Heckington and Great Hale.
- 5.8.37 **Industrial activity:** A middle Anglo-Saxon Trading Centre (HER MLI116391) is recorded 425m east of C18. The asset was a significant trading centre historically associated with an estate based at Sleaford. Its importance lies in its activity prior to the 7<sup>th</sup> century, the presence of high-value continental coins, and its strong trading connections with the continent. Metal detecting has revealed one of the largest assemblages of Middle Anglo-Saxon artefacts in the country. These finds include coins, brooches, hooked tags, tweezers, and strap ends, reflecting the site's wealth and its role in trade. Exports from the site are believed to have included goods and slaves, indicating international trade connections. While there may have been periods of inactivity or decline, evidence suggests that activity at the site continued into the 9<sup>th</sup> century, possibly extending into the 11<sup>th</sup> century. A 2016 analysis of coins catalogued 269 specimens dating from the mid-6<sup>th</sup> to the mid-8<sup>th</sup> century, revealing two distinct phases of activity within this period. Among the coins were examples from Merovingian Gaul (modern-day France), further underscoring the site's robust trade links with the continent.
- 5.8.38 **Overview of finds:** Additional evidence of early medieval activity is identified through a series of findspots. These include a brooch, multiple pottery sherds, and a ropework mount, distributed to the west, east, and south of the site. To the west, near Ewerby, a brooch and pottery (HER MLI60586), a Stamford Ware pottery sherd (HER MLI80420), and a ropework mount (HER MLI89455) have been recorded. To the east, north of South Kyme, a late Roman or Saxon

silver pin (HER MLI83268) was found. Further south, approximately 2 km from the site, a sherd of pagan Saxon pottery (HER MLI87996) was identified. Additionally, pottery has been recorded near Heckington, with several entries noted in the HER. These findspots are likely indicative of transient activity associated with nearby areas of early medieval settlement.

- 5.8.39 The Site does not contain evidence of activity dating to the early medieval period; however, within the vicinity of the site there is settlement, funerary and industrial activity recorded. Due to the activity being located throughout the study area, there is potential the Site was crossed during this time and/or utilised as ancillary agricultural land. This is especially apparent across the solar array area, where Ewerby Thorpe, Howell and South Kyme originate in the early medieval period.

#### **Medieval Period (c.1066 to 1540AD)**

- 5.8.40 The medieval period is represented within the Site through medieval cropmarks and earthworks, and two instances of medieval pottery. The cropmarks and earthworks (HER MLI88982) are found within field N9 and the northern extent of N8. The cropmark and earthwork field systems were identified through the Witham Valley NMP of 2005. This area is approximately 4.2km x 1.6km; the eastern most extent of the remains extends into the Site. These features are shown on the Historic England Aerial Interpretation map thus demonstrating how prominent the features are. The medieval pottery comprises of a partial figure in field N4 and pottery in N34 (HER MLI89396 & MLI60543). The partial figure is thought to have been a bishop or priest found in or before 1973. The pottery within N34 is described as coarse pottery now located at Lincoln Museum.
- 5.8.41 **Settlement activity:** The medieval period is likewise represented within the study area through settlement, moated sites and halls, ecclesiastical features, agricultural features and finds. The Domesday Book was collated in 1086; within 2km of the Site there are six recorded. The closest settlements are Howell, to the south-west of the solar array and Austhorpe (now Ewerby Thorpe) to the immediate north-west of the solar array; further afield lie Ewerby, South Kyme, Heckington and North End. These can be seen in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Settlement recorded in the Domesday Book**

SETTLEMENT	LORD	TENANT-IN-CHIEF	HOUSEHOLDS	RESOURCES
Howell In the Hundreds of Aswardhurn	King William	King William	7 freemen	1.5 ploughlands, 1 men's plough teams, 13 acres of meadow, 11 acres of woodland and 1 mill
	Lincoln (St Mary) Bishop of	Lincoln (St Mary) Bishop of	10 freemen, 7 smallholders and 1 priest	4 ploughlands, 4.5 men's plough teams, 32 acres of meadow and 1 church
	Gilbert of Ghent	Gilbert of Ghent	3 freemen	1 ploughland, 1.3 men's plough teams and 8 acres of meadow
	Conded	Kolsveinn of Lincoln		0.3 ploughlands
	Roald (Father of Thori)	Kolgrim (of Grantham)		0.5 ploughlands and 4 acres of meadow
Austhorpe (now known at Ewerby Thorpe) in the	King William	King William	7 freemen	1.5 ploughlands, 1 men's plough teams, 13 acres of meadow, 11 acres of woodland and 1 mill



Hundred of Aswardhurn	Gilbert of Ghent	Gilbert of Ghent	9 freemen, 9 smallholders and 1 priest	2 ploughlands, 4 men's plough teams, 24 acres of meadow, 20 acres of woodland and 1 church.
	Kolsveinn of Lincoln	Kolsveinn of Lincoln	8 villagers	3 ploughlands, 2 lord's plough teams, 1 men's plough teams, 44 acres of meadows and 23 acres of woodland
	Martin of Woughton	Martin of Woughton	2 villagers	0.6 ploughlands, 8 acres of meadow and 1 acre of woodland
Ewerby Thorpe	Lincoln (St Mary) Bishop of	Lincoln (St Mary) Bishop of	2 freemen	1.3 ploughlands, 0.3 men's plough teams, 16 acres of meadows and 13 acres of woodland
	Gilbert of Ghent	Gilbert of Ghent	9 freemen, 9 smallholders and 1 priest	2 ploughlands, 4 men's plough teams, 24 acres of meadow, 20 acres of woodland and 1 church.
	Roald (father of Thori)	Kolgrim (of Grandthan)	4 villagers and 2 freemen	1.8 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough teams, 1 men's plough teams, 21 acres of meadow and 9 acres of woodland.
South Kyme in the Hundred of Aswardhurn	King William	King William	12 villagers, 3 smallholders and 1 priest	2 ploughlands, 0.5 lord's plough teams, 2 men's plough teams, 2 acres of meadows, 210 acres of woodland, six fisheries and 2 churches.
	Egbert	Gilbert of Ghent	6 villagers	1.5 ploughlands, 0.5 lord's plough teams, 0.5 men's plough teams, 1 acre of meadows, 82 acres of woodland and 3 fisheries
Heckington	King William	King William	7 freemen	1.5 ploughlands, 1 men's plough teams, 13 acres of meadow, 11 acres of woodland and 1 mill
	Lincoln (St Mary) Bishop of	Lincoln (St Mary) Bishop of	1 villager	0.3 men's plough teams and 3 acres of meadow
	Gilbert of Ghent	Gilbert of Ghent	7 villagers, 22 freemen, 15 smallholders and 1 priest	8 ploughlands, 2 lord's plough teams, 8 men's plough teams, 100 acres of meadow, 3 fisheries and 1 church
	Conded	Kolsveinn of Lincoln	1 villager	1.6 ploughlands and 18 acres of meadow
	Robert of Vessey	Robert of Vessey	1 villager, 2 smallholders	0.7 ploughlands, 0.8 men's plough teams and 6 acres of meadow
	Guy of Craon	Guy of Craon	2 villagers, 1 smallholder	0.5 ploughlands, 0.4 men's plough teams and 3 acres of meadow
	Arnketil	Arnketil	N/A	2.5 bovates of meadow
Steyning (now North End)	Geoggrey of Tournai	Count Alan of Brittany	8 villagers	3 ploughlands, 2 lord's plough teams, 0.5 men's plough teams, 50 acres of meadow and 6 salthouses
	Robert of Vessey	Robert of Vessey	1 villager	18 acres of meadow, 1 fishery 2 salthouses



- 5.8.42 As can be seen from the above, the settlements are of similar sizes and are relatively large. All settlements are established by 1086 which suggests they have Saxon origins.
- 5.8.43 Further settlement can be seen through the remains of medieval hamlet of Boughton (HER MLI89852) and the settlement of Asgardby (HER MLI60345). These are found 280m south of A8 and bordering A1, A2 and A4 west of the Site, respectively. Asgardby lies on 395m west of Boughton. Boughton is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086; however, references in later documents suggests it was in use by the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It is thought that the settlement was a small hamlet, rather than a larger village, and by the 14<sup>th</sup> century it began to shrink. The settlement was deserted by the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Boughton House and associated farm now lie on the Site. Within the vicinity of the Site, ridge and furrow is visible and some possible settlement earthworks have been noted.
- 5.8.44 The place name 'Asgarby' is thought to have Norse origins, although it is also not mentioned in the Domesday Book; *Asgeirr* is a personal name and 'by' means farmstead. It was first mentioned in a document dating to 1185. In 1334 the wealth of Asgarby (with Boughton) was £4 0s 5d, which is below average for its wapentake. In 1563, there were 17 household in Asgardby but by the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century there were 12 households. Earthworks including ridge and furrow are visible in their surroundings.
- 5.8.45 **Moated Sites:** Medieval moated sites are found throughout Britain. Within the study area there is a possible moated manorial site at Boughton (HER MLI60265) and at Hallgarth in Ewerby (HER MLI60279). These are located 580m south of the access route and 555m north of the access route, respectively. These moated manorial sites are both queried in the HER records. Boughton is thought to be in a different location, while Hallgarth may be part of a pond or formed part of a hall, though a manorial site is recorded here in Healey & Roffe's gazetteer. Despite uncertainties regarding the precise locations of these sites, the records indicate that both areas are representative of manorial seats, likely associated with individuals of high status or authority who acted as Lords of the Manor.
- 5.8.46 A further moated site can be found at Winkhill (HER MLI60281), 895m east of the Site. This is recorded as the site of a manor house. Place name evidence pre-dates 1066, suggesting the area was established in the early medieval period. By the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, the area was the nucleus of a large estate built up by the Asty family of Heckington. The estate was intact, although diminished, into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.8.47 To the south-west of the Site lies the location of the former Howell Hall and its associated gardens (HER MLI60264); this lies 15m south of field N25. The medieval Howell Hall is visible as earthworks to the east and south-east of the modern hall. Evident are ditches, ponds, ridges and uneven areas which may represent a moated site or a formal garden. It is thought the current hall contains stonework from the original, medieval hall.
- 5.8.48 **Ecclesiastical activity:** Ecclesiastical evidence is seen through South Kyme Priory (NHLE 1008317 / HER MLI60129). The priory was established before c.1190 AD by Philip de Kyme, likely to accommodate 12 canons under a prior. It was later expanded by Simon de Kyme and the Talboys family but was dissolved in 1539. The priory was built on the site of the Anglo-Saxon works

(para. 5.8.23). To the south of the priory church at South Kyme, and 1.3km east of the Site, lies the earthwork remains of a moated enclosure (NHLE 1008317 and HER MLI60732) that is thought to have surrounded a medieval manor house. The centre of the moat held a fortified manor house built by the Umfravilles in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, including an extant fortified tower. The remains of Kyme Tower consist of a single three-storey square structure, which is Grade I listed and discussed in detail within the Heritage Statement. The castle was demolished between 1720 and 1725, with its materials repurposed for the construction of several farmhouses; chimney pieces were reportedly acquired for Blankney Hall.

- 5.8.49 **Landscape features:** Agricultural evidence – namely, ridge and furrow – can be found within the vicinity of known settlements from this period. Ridge and furrow field systems are found at Ewerby (HER MLI89463-4), 335m north of A11; north and west of Heckington (HER MLI60751, MLI87994 & MLI88082) 600m west of C11 and within the vicinity of South Kyme (HER MLI88962 & MLI88965), 965m east of the Site. To the west of South Kyme, 340m north-east of the Site, lies an area of identified earthwork field boundaries (HER MLI88961); these were identified through the Witham Valley NMP. A former field system is known to the immediate east of this area (HER MLI88960), 1.25km east of the Site. Further ridge and furrow field systems are also noted at Asgardby, Kirkby la Thorpe and at Little Hale. The concentration of ridge and furrow surrounding the settlements indicates that the villagers were actively engaged in agricultural activity during this period, with the surrounding ancillary land being cultivated.
- 5.8.50 Another earthwork noted in the HER is a medieval to post-medieval earthwork pillow mound at South Kyme (HER MLI88963), 1.2km north-east. Pillow mounds were utilised from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, in order to breed and manage rabbits for meat and skins. These artificial warrens were common landscape features by the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and were often key economic providers to local estates. A medieval to post medieval square enclosure (HER MLI88971), identified during the Witham Valley NMP, is located 1.82km east of the Site.
- 5.8.51 Within the 2km study area lies two areas of ancient woodland that are acknowledged on the HER; Evedon Wood (HER MLI60440) and Old Wood (HER MLI60442) are located 945m north-east 1.95km north-west of the Site, respectively.
- 5.8.52 **Overview of finds:** Medieval finds recorded in the HER, excluding those already discussed in relation to the Site, include pottery, a seal ring, coins, a buckle, a medieval mirror, and a pin. These items are scattered throughout the study area, with notable concentrations to the south-west of the Site, particularly at Howell and Heckington. These objects are likely transient finds, located along historic trackways or in areas of agricultural land where activity was more pronounced.
- 5.8.53 The evidence for the medieval period suggests that the Site is situated within a landscape characterised by nucleated villages, agricultural activity, and transient movement. The primary centres of settlement, where remains have been identified, are Ewerby, South Kyme, and Heckington. Smaller settlements with medieval origins, such as Ewerby Thorpe and Howell, are located immediately to the northwest and south-west of the Site. The

landscape also features several indicators of medieval activity, including field boundaries that encroach into the site and ridge and furrow near existing settlements. The presence of a prior at South Kyme suggests an area of religious significance, potentially of considerable importance. Multiple findspots across the landscape further suggest transient activity, likely reflecting the movement of people between villages, possibly for trade or social events.

### ***Post Medieval Period (c.1540AD to present)***

- 5.8.54 The post medieval period marked a time of significant change in the area, primarily due to the draining of the fens, which resulted in permanent alterations to the landscape. While attempts at fen drainage began in the Roman period, large-scale drainage efforts are believed to have started in 1631, between the Witham and the Coast. Subsequent drainage projects were undertaken in the West and Wildmore Fens. A more extensive programme of drainage took place in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, during which the land became landlocked, prompting the construction of pump houses to assist with drainage (Barton 2011). Historic mapping shows the presence of a pump house within the site at N1/N3.
- 5.8.55 **Agricultural activity:** The post medieval period is represented within the site boundary by the remains of an unnamed 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead located to the southwest of field N12 (HER MLI121915). This now-demolished farmstead, which was arranged in a regular courtyard E plan, was detached from the main complex. The area remains outside the reach of ploughing and is currently covered by scrubland. Outside the site boundary, there are two additional farmsteads in the immediate vicinity of the solar array. These include Gashes Barn (HER MLI121916), situated in an area excluded from the site boundary and surrounded by fields N5, N6, N11, and N12, and an unnamed farmstead to the immediate northwest of field N8 (HER MLI121913). Further evidence of post-medieval activity includes Poplar Tree Farm at Bicker (C61 and C65), which features post-medieval flood defence features and gullies uncovered during evaluation works in 2007, crossing fields C64, C68, and C70. The presence of these farmsteads illustrates the broader archaeological landscape in which the site is located.
- 5.8.56 The most common feature recorded in the HER within the study area are farmsteads, both existing and demolished. In addition to those previously mentioned, over 140 other farmsteads have been identified, highlighting the predominantly agricultural landscape surrounding the site. Evidence of agricultural activity is further demonstrated through post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (HER MLI88966), located 540m east of the site. Additional earthworks include square enclosures (HER MLI88969 and MLI88970), situated 145m and 500m east of the Site, respectively. While the exact function of these enclosures is unclear, they may represent buildings, field shelters, or animal pens, likely scattered throughout the broader agricultural landscape.
- 5.8.57 **Industrial activity:** Aside from the agricultural industry, there is evidence of other industrial activity within the vicinity of the site, including a windmill, an extractive pit, and brick and tile works, particularly along the Sleaford Canal. The tower windmill (HER MLI83252) was located 1.45km east of the Site, near South Kyme. The extractive pit (HER MLI88959), potentially associated with chalk extraction, is situated 1.05km north-west of the Site. The Ewerby Brick

and Tile Works (HER MLI89474) is located 1.7km north-east of the Site, to the north of Ewerby. This industrial activity, like the others, is located away from the Site, near established settlements.

- 5.8.58 Further industrial evidence can be seen in the Sleaford Canal (HER MLI86998) and its associated lock (HER MLI83282), with the canal running along the eastern boundary of field N1 and the lock located 1.5km north of the Site. The canal's alignment extends from Sleaford, passing north of Ewerby before running parallel to the site to the north, crossing the Car Dyke, and continuing towards South Kyme in the east. The canal network played a vital role in facilitating trade throughout Lincolnshire. However, with the advent of the railway to Boston, the canal began to lose money. After 84 years of operation, the Sleaford Navigation Abandonment Act was passed through royal assent, and the canal was closed.
- 5.8.59 Additional evidence of industrial activity includes three smithies (HER MLI87603, MLI88102, and MLI89952), located respectively 1.3 km west of A1, 1.95km north-east of C39, and 1.8 km west of C21. These blacksmiths were located at Kirkby la Thorpe, East Heckington, and Great Hale, demonstrating continuous industrial activity in these villages. In Heckington, the HER also records a former gas works (HER MLI88107), dating to the latter half of the post-medieval period, located 1.6km east of C11. As expected, industrial activity increased and became more established during the post-medieval period, although Lincolnshire remained predominantly agricultural, with pockets of expanding settlement where industry tended to follow transportation routes.
- 5.8.60 **Parkland / Designed Landscape:** Parkland is a common asset type within the study area, with five such assets recorded. The nearest parkland borders the Site to the south-west and is associated with Howell Hall, Asgarby and Howell (HER MLI98400). Other parklands include Haverholme Park (HER MLI89482), Park House Park (HER MLI92310), Ewerby Park (HER MLI92356), and parkland associated with the Old Vicarage at Heckington (HER MLI98362). These assets are located respectively 1.65km north-west, 600m north-east, 845m west, and 1.7km south of the Site. While few details are recorded about these assets, aside from their presence on 19<sup>th</sup> century historic maps, parklands are typically associated with the upper classes and manor houses. They may have functioned as deer parks, primarily used for hunting, or as landscaped gardens. In addition to these parklands, a garden associated with The Manor at South Kyme (HER MLI83259) is also recorded, located 945m north-west of the Site. Although not a parkland, this garden is believed to have been established in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, following the demolition of the medieval manor house and the construction of a post-medieval house. The garden featured ponds and ditches.
- 5.8.61 The parkland at Asgarby (HER MLI89866) is recorded immediately east of the access route (A1, A2, and A4). Depicted on the 1905 map, this landscaped park is believed to be associated with Asgarby Hall. It remains open parkland and has not been subject to modern ploughing practices. During the site visit, clear earthworks were observed, which likely date to the medieval period.
- 5.8.62 During the post medieval period, the Site was situated within an agricultural landscape. In the surrounding area, evidence of industrial activity can be found, typically located within settlements or along routes connecting these

settlements. There are also pockets of parkland, often near settlements, suggesting deliberate landscape design. Overall, the area remained predominantly agricultural.

### *Undated*

- 5.8.63 There are several entries within the study area which are undated: often cropmarks, ditches and pits. One feature, an undated boundary ditch (HER MLI90710), extends into the Site along a north-east to south-west alignment across Field N29. There is potential for this boundary ditch to continue across the Site or further into Field N29. The presence of cropmarks, ditches, and pits within the study area suggests significant landscape changes, possibly spanning thousands of years.

## **5.9 Cartographic Sources**

### *Solar Array Area Historic Mapping*

- 5.9.1 The earliest mapping viewed is the 1818 Ordnance Survey drawing<sup>12</sup> by Charles Dugen. The map shows the Site bounded by the Car Dyke to the east, and roadways to the north, west and south. The Site comprised regularly formed enclosures. Located within field N11 lies an area which may contain buildings or potential farmstead, there is also a trackway leading to here from 'Austhorpe' (modern day Ewerby Thorpe). There are further features, often appearing as small ancillary out buildings within several areas including N3, N4, N12, N13, N30 and N32.
- 5.9.2 The next map consulted is the Ordnance Survey one-inch map of 1824, which labels the Site as "Ewerby Fen." Three major water systems are recorded: Catch Ware, Hodge Dyke, and Midfodder Car Dyke. To the north-east of the Site, two buildings are depicted alongside small features suggestive of a windmill. Adjacent to this is the label "Heckington Tunnel," indicating a break in the Car Dyke, which may have served as an access route above ground, with the tunnel directing the watercourse below ground. To the south of the Site lies "Cottagers Plot," comprising two buildings and two small plots of land, near the modern Howell Fen farmstead. Historically, cottagers were farm labourers who worked for a larger estate in exchange for a cottage and a small plot of land; given the name, it is likely that this was the original function of these buildings. Additionally, there is another unnamed building at N30 and a group of buildings at N18.
- 5.9.3 Tithe mapping for the site was reviewed, covering three parishes: Ewerby (1850), Asgarby (1846), and Howell (1849). Small areas of woodland and vegetation are identified within fields N4, N5, N8, N13, N15, and N18. Buildings are indicated at the following locations: the south-western corner of N12, the north-western extent of N8, the southern extent of N18, the southern extent of N13, and the south-western corner of N35. Two small buildings are noted to the north-west of N8. These details remain unchanged in the 1862 version of the map.
- 5.9.4 The 1888 Ordnance Survey six-inch map was also examined. It shows some field amalgamation, particularly within N5, N6, and N11. The map highlights a property at Gashes Barn, with surrounding small, regular fields forming a



courtyard facing north. The complex aligns northeast-southwest and includes several buildings, with a pump situated to the south-east. The north-east corner (N1) is home to the Waithe Pumping Engine, near Heckington Tunnel, and a public footpath running east-west towards the Car Dyke. To the west of N8, two buildings are shown within two plots. A U-shaped courtyard of buildings is present in the south-west corner of N12. The Cottager's Plot to the south-east of the Site appears to have expanded, and Asgarby Fen Farm is shown to the north-east of the Cottager's Plot, between N35 and N36. The Site remains predominantly agricultural.

- 5.9.5 The 1905 25-inch OS map shows minimal change in the Solar Array area, with only small extensions to existing buildings. The 1956 1:10,560 OS map shows little alteration, with the main change being the absence of the pumping station in N1. Heckington Tunnel is still labelled, and public footpaths remain marked.

### **Access Route**

- 5.9.6 Given the linear nature of the access route, spanning a length of 3km, a broad overview has been provided below, highlighting key features. The map views, which are consistent with those used for the solar array, reveal no significant features of note. The landscape is predominantly agricultural, interspersed with field boundaries, dykes, and roadways. It is important to note that the Tithe Maps cover three parishes: Howell, Asgarby, and Kirkby La Thorpe. The only non-agricultural feature identified is a public footpath, which runs from Kirkby la Thorpe Hall to St Andrew's Church at Asgarby.

### **Cable Route**

- 5.9.7 Similar to the Bespoke Access Corridor, the linear nature and length of the cable route has necessitated a broad overview. The cable route spans approximately 13km, traversing a predominantly agricultural landscape. The Tithe Maps do not cover the entire length of the cable route, with only Howell and Great Hale being available; both areas indicate an agricultural landscape. Notable features within the landscape include the Car Dyke, the South Forty Foot Drain, and the Grantham, Sleaford, and Boston Railway. To the south-west of C2, as shown on the 1905 OS 25-inch map, lies a farmstead named "The Walks," which is no longer extant.



## 6. SITE SURVEYS

### 6.1 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR (Appendices 8.3 and 8.4 Aerial Assessment)

- 6.1.1 An Aerial Assessment (Wardell Armstrong, 2023) (**Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.47 and Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.48**) was produced as part of the suite of desktop assessments prepared to support the DCO submission. This study facilitated a comprehensive, non-intrusive investigation of features potentially of archaeological origin, uncovering several previously undocumented features across the Solar Array Area. These findings make a significant contribution to understanding the origins and evolution of the agricultural landscape proposed for development.
- 6.1.2 The potential for prehistoric activity within the Site is supported by the discovery of prehistoric artefacts within its boundaries. A notable feature potentially associated with this period is a large, rectangular structure aligned north-east to south-west, visible towards the centre of the Site across parcels N14 and N15. This feature was identified solely in a 1966 aerial photograph, despite earlier aerial coverage of the area. Its absence in subsequent aerial imagery and LiDAR data suggests it may have been adversely affected or destroyed by modern agricultural practices.
- 6.1.3 Evidence for medieval activity within the Site was anticipated, given the presence of individual findspots and known medieval field systems associated with nearby settlements. Within the Site, the medieval cropmark and earthwork field system of Ewerby and Evedon extends into the north-western corner of the array area (HER MLI88982), while the shrunken settlement of Howell lies immediately to the south-west (HER MLI84590). Additionally, medieval earthwork field boundaries linked to South Kyme are located to the north-east of the array boundary (HER MLI88961). Within the Site, areas of ridge and furrow were identified predominantly from historic aerial photographs. These features are concentrated in the western half of the Site, with notable clusters at the northern and southern extents of the array, and a smaller area towards the centre in the north. Furthermore, field boundaries visible in LiDAR imagery do not correspond to those depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, potentially indicating earlier field systems. An irregular, long linear feature near the southern extent of the Solar Array Area may represent an associated access track or a boundary delineating historic landholdings.
- 6.1.4 Very few areas the ridge and furrow were visible on LiDAR imagery, suggesting the vast majority has been levelled by modern agricultural practices and may not be visible at ground level. Evidence may yet survive sub-surface as archaeological features.
- 6.1.5 A large number of former field boundaries are visible across the Site, identified primarily through historic aerial photographs and, more prominently, LiDAR imagery. The majority of these boundaries are likely of post-medieval origin, as they align with those recorded on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Many of these boundaries were identified through LiDAR imagery, which is unsurprising given that the consolidation of smaller fields into larger, prairie-style fields occurred predominantly after the Second World War. This shift was driven by

increased agricultural production pressures and the adoption of mechanisation. Consequently, many of these boundaries were likely removed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, after the dates of many historic aerial photographs.

- 6.1.6 The angular, square-shaped features observed in the corners of fields mapped in the 19<sup>th</sup> century are indicative of deliberate attempts to improve drainage in the former fenland during the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, predating the formation of prairie fields. These features are considered to be of low archaeological and historic interest.

## 6.2 Geophysical Survey

- 6.2.1 The Proposed Development contains three main areas for works, they include the Solar Array Area, field numbers N1 to N36. The Bespoke Access Road, field numbers A1 to A16, and the Cable Route Corridor, field numbers from C1 to C78 (**Figure 8.3 Document Ref: 6.4 ES Vol.3, 6.4.51**). As part of the Proposed Development, a geophysical survey of the Solar Array Area was undertaken by Headland Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology in April and August 2023 to evaluate the potential for below-ground archaeology and to inform the trial trenching strategy.
- 6.2.2 The Headland Archaeology survey did not identify any anomalies of obvious archaeological potential. Whilst a handful of uncertain anomalies were recorded, none are considered likely to be of archaeological interest. Several discrete and linear anomalies have been recorded at varying locations. The anomalies have been interpreted of being of uncertain origin; it should be noted they could be of archaeological origin, although it is noted this is probably unlikely.
- 6.2.3 Two parallel curvilinear features forming a semi-circle are noted in Field N13. These are believed to represent drainage features, terminating at the boundary between fields N12 and N13. Additionally, within field N13, along the southern boundary, there is a cluster of three short linear anomalies that appear to be interconnected. These anomalies are aligned either at right angles to, or parallel with, the current field boundaries, suggesting they are of modern or agricultural origin. In Field N12, a sinuous curvilinear anomaly with a negative response is recorded. This anomaly does not extend into Field N5, further supporting the interpretation that it is also a drainage feature.
- 6.2.4 Within field N15, two discrete anomalies stand out above the prevailing homogenous magnetic background. The responses may suggest the presence of pits; however, given the absence of any other anomalies or features that would support an archaeological interpretation, it is more likely that these are caused by localised variations in the soils or superficial deposits. Within field N14, a short linear anomaly aligned broadly north-south and oblique to the current field layout is recorded. This field was subject to trial trenching where nine trenches contained features within the field all were linear including historic field boundaries. Finds included an iron hinge and possible flint tool, the former is post medieval/modern with the latter being of prehistoric. Regarding archaeological context this suggests that an agricultural post medieval and or modern origin is the most likely explanation indicating reasonable accuracy of the geophysical survey.

- 6.2.5 Wessex Archaeology, who conducted part of the geophysical survey, identified features considered to be of archaeological origin, primarily associated with two areas containing ditch-like responses in the north-west of the Site. A series of weak and strong positive linear anomalies were recorded in the north-western portion of the survey area within field N9. These anomalies, collectively spanning an area of approximately 70m by 273m, correspond with features previously identified in the HER, as well as through LiDAR and aerial assessment. This area within the west section of field N9 sited on a north south alignment showed an area of extremely dense anomalies that corresponds with HER and LiDAR data and appears typical of Medieval settlement and possible Late Iron Age Romano-British agricultural settlement activity, consisting of linear track ways with sets of enclosures going off the track ways either side, sometimes referred to as a ladder settlement due to its similar shape in plan. This area was subject to preservation by design and has therefore been avoided and will not be impacted by the Proposed Development.
- 6.2.6 A series of conjoined weak and strong positive anomalies, typical of ditch-like features, has been detected in Field N18. These anomalies cover an area of 160m by 87m and join a former field boundary along the eastern extent. Given their proximity to the medieval field systems identified above, it is likely that these features are of a similar date, although there is potential for them to be earlier in origin. Field N18 consisted of 78 trenches of which 16 contained archaeological features. Pottery from the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries were recorded within this field and worked flint was found within the topsoil (**See Appendix 8.10a, Trial Trench Evaluation Report, 2025 (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.73).**
- 6.2.7 In Field N26, a linear weak positive anomaly measuring 98m long by 1.3m wide is aligned with mapped former field boundaries, although it does not extend from other features. Considering its typology, this is likely a field or enclosure boundary. At the northern extent of the field, a strong positive anomaly, typical of a pit feature, is also recorded.
- 6.2.8 In Field N32, two weak positive curvilinear features, spaced 6m apart, are likely associated with the post-medieval field system. Another curvilinear feature was identified in the same field; due to its isolation, its interpretation is uncertain, though it may represent natural variation, modern agricultural activity, or an archaeological boundary.
- 6.2.9 Within the Bespoke Access Corridor, several areas of archaeological potential have been identified. In the eastern part of Area A5, extending into A6, a series of sub-rectangular enclosures and discrete anomalies suggest extensive activity, with potential trackways and overlapping features indicating multiple phases of occupation. Within A6, two square enclosures contain curvilinear responses, possibly representing multiple phases of activity. This field was subject to targeted trial trenching which revealed archaeological remains pertaining to the middle to late Romano-British period this was likely in the form of a farmstead and field system. The finds assemblage included prehistoric flints, and medieval/post medieval agricultural remains thus suggesting use of the field across history. Regarding the Roman period there was good preservation of artefacts although nothing of interest was found. Finds included pottery, animal bone, fired clay and nails and environmental samples found including charcoal and plant remains thus suggesting burning

activity. Both fields will be subject to archaeological mitigation outlined in the AMS, **Appendix 8.11 – Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74).**

- 6.2.10 In the centre of Area A16, two curvilinear anomalies likely form a ring ditch feature. Nearby linear and discrete anomalies in Areas A15 and A16 may be connected to the ring ditches, due to their proximity and similar morphology. This area was subject to limited targeted trial trenching within A16 but did not identify any remains, only two trenches were placed to the south of two possible ring ditches / barrows identified in the geophysical survey. Both fields will require targeted archaeological mitigation to reduce the impact from the Bespoke Access Road outlined with the AMS, **Appendix 8.11 – Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74).**
- 6.2.11 In the northern part of Area C8, multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies suggest several phases of enclosures, characterised by differing orientations and overlapping features. This has been interpreted as a possible settlement and has now been removed from the Proposed Development.
- 6.2.12 In the southern part of Area C14, a series of connected sub-rectangular features-oriented east-west likely represent settlement activity, with central domestic structures surrounded by larger agricultural enclosures. This formation creates a type of ladder settlement, with activity expanding north-south, the southern area of this field has mostly been removed from the Proposed Development.
- 6.2.13 Area C21 contains two zones of probable archaeological activity: curvilinear and discrete anomalies in the north, potentially forming a ring ditch, and a column of ladder-style enclosures in the south, indicative of settlement activity, though from separate periods. This suggests multi-phase occupation.
- 6.2.14 A significant portion of Area C29 contains linear, curvilinear, and penannular anomalies, suggesting probable settlement activity, including two large sub-rectangular enclosures and a possible trackway. This field has been removed from the Proposed Development, preservation by design and is outlined within the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS). Continuous anomalies in Areas C27 and C28 represent larger enclosures with internal divisions, possibly related to those in Area C29, this field will be removed and mitigated through design and avoided see **Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74).** These appear to contain several features and trackways, suggesting large areas of occupation, which may indicate kinship groups within this area. In Area C37, dense groupings of small sub-rectangular features indicate probable settlement activity, with overlapping anomalies suggesting multiple phases, this field has been removed from the Proposed Development, as indicated above. Although a modern railway separates these settlements, they may form a large, interconnected group, which would hold greater significance as a collective than as isolated features.

## 6.3 Trial Trenching (Appendices 8.10, 8.11)

- 6.3.1 Trial trenching was undertaken across the Solar Array Area and within two targeted areas of the Bespoke Access Corridor between 2023 and 2024 respectively. Overall, the two areas of trial trenching revealed pockets of

settlement, with the majority of remains being agricultural in nature. The findings largely corroborated the results of the geophysical survey, with only a few archaeological features not identified in the survey. The evidence suggests continuous agricultural activity from the prehistoric period onwards.

#### **Solar Array Area (Wardell Armstrong 2024)**

- 6.3.2 A total of 1042 trenches were excavated across the Solar Array area as part of the sample trenching across the Solar Array Area. A large proportion of the trenches (78%) were devoid of archaeological features, which was in line with the predicted findings following the geophysical survey. The geophysical survey results were generally accurate, especially for those 0.5m below ground level.
- 6.3.3 Evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices was observed throughout the Solar Array area, including water management features such as drainage dykes, the remains of a pumping station, land drainage systems, and arable agriculture, particularly ridge and furrow systems. A cluster of Iron Age settlement and ancillary activity was identified along the western edge of N9 and N21A. In field N9, trench 194 revealed a possible roundhouse, along with medieval beam slots and postholes, indicating settlement activity. Several linear features were noted across the site; deep linear features corresponded with historic field boundaries, while shallow linear features suggested ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 6.3.4 The survival of agricultural remains was moderate, with some truncation due to ongoing agricultural use and the associated drainage of the surrounding Fenlands. This was reflected in sampling results, which contained evidence of modern cultivation.
- 6.3.5 It was concluded that the archaeological remains representing settlement activity hold local significance and in the Solar Array represents low level of impact requiring no further work in this area. It is recommended that any additional work will be targeted based on the multilayered non-intrusive survey across focussed areas within the Cable Corridor Route and the Bespoke Access Road based on impact and areas of significance. and the detail set out within **Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)** in consultation with LCC.

#### **Bespoke Access Corridor (Wessex Archaeology 2024)**

- 6.3.6 The trial trenching consisted of the excavation of 28 trenches across three fields, representing a 2.5% sample of the total survey area. The evaluated area contained several geophysical anomalies, which were confirmed during the archaeological excavation. The excavation revealed burial features, likely associated with a farmstead and field system dating to the Romano-British period (2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD). The finds assemblage included a small number of worked flints, indicating possible prehistoric activity. Additional finds included charred plant remains, wood charcoal, and molluscs from some of the features.

## **6.4 Site Visit**

- 6.4.1 The Site Visit was undertaken between the 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> of March 2023. The purpose of the Site Visit was to identify any visible archaeological remains



within the Site boundary. Lincolnshire Fenland is typically quite flat meaning remains can be subtle; this subtlety was apparent on Site. Earthworks could be seen in N9 within the vicinity of the medieval cropmarks identified on the HER and also found on the geophysical survey. A dip was visible in field N12, within the eastern extent. Crop patterns within the west of N11 were suggestive of disturbance however this may be a result of other natural features. Some fields appeared to contain subtle ridge and furrow; however, this was often within the vicinity of modern drainage. Those fields were N4, N6, N9, N24 and N26 Figure 8.3 – Field Reference Sheet 1-2. (Document Reference:6.4.51 ES).



## 7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The baseline archaeological data suggests potential for the survival of remains from the prehistoric period onwards. However, the construction of features such as the railway, drainage dykes, and the Car Dyke may have impacted earlier remains. Additionally, there is potential for truncation of remains due to agricultural ploughing. A table summarising the potential for each field, based on the factors mentioned, is included at the end of this document (**Annex 1**).
- 7.1.2 *Palaeolithic* – The Palaeolithic period is represented by a single findspot – a handaxe found near Heckington. This period is generally underrepresented in the archaeological record, with evidence typically consisting of sporadic findspots or palaeochannels, rather than settlement or occupational sites. Therefore, the presence of the handaxe within the surrounding landscape is typical for this period. Given that only one such find is recorded in the HER, it is considered that the potential for further archaeological evidence from the Palaeolithic period within the Proposed Development is considered **negligible**.
- 7.1.3 *Mesolithic* – The Mesolithic period is represented by finds and artefact scatters, primarily consisting of flints, located to the north of the River Slea. Early populations would have likely utilised rivers as prominent features in the landscape, recognising them as indicators of fertile land and a reliable water source. The proximity of these finds to the river is therefore typical for the period. Given this context, it is considered that Mesolithic activity would have occurred near rivers, and the potential for additional archaeological evidence from this period is deemed **negligible**.
- 7.1.4 *Neolithic and Bronze Age* – The later prehistoric period is represented by settlement activity, funerary evidence, and findspots within the wider landscape. Within the Site Boundary, the prehistoric period is indicated by findspots, specifically in fields N4, N14, N34, C14, C15, and C68, suggesting transient activity. Funerary evidence includes a barrow cemetery to the north of the Site, along with several isolated barrows within the Study Area. During geophysical survey, two possible barrows were identified in A16, to the north of the Site boundary. However, subsequent trial trenching to the south of these features did not reveal any archaeological remains. Prehistoric settlement evidence has been recorded to the east of the cable route in field C10, further demonstrating human activity during this period.
- 7.1.5 The desktop and site surveys have identified prehistoric evidence throughout the Study Area, with transient finds within the Site Boundary. It is therefore considered that there is **moderate** potential for transient finds from this period and **low to moderate** potential for settlement or funerary activity across the Site. Fields C14 and C15 are considered to have **high** potential for findspots, owing to finds previously identified during field walking exercises and their proximity to the scheduled prehistoric settlement. If findspots are discovered, these are expected to be of **low** importance, while settlement and funerary activity may have **moderate** importance.
- 7.1.6 *Iron Age* - The desktop evidence for Iron Age activity within the Site Boundary, derived from the HER, is extremely limited. However, subsequent on-site surveys have revealed potential for Iron Age activity in two key areas. Trial

trenching within the Solar Array Area identified Iron Age activity, including a possible roundhouse in N9, though it should be noted that much of this area has been disturbed through agricultural activity and very minimal impact from the Solar Array is envisaged. Additional potential for Iron Age activity is present along the cable route, particularly in fields C27-C29 have been removed from scope. This is due to the identification of four distinct settlements in the geophysical survey, which appear to be multi-phase and include circular features, potentially representing roundhouses, although this remains unconfirmed through trial trenching. It is highly likely that these fields or the anomalies within will be avoided by the Proposed Development.

- 7.1.7 Based on the available evidence, the potential for Iron Age remains across the Site is, in general, **low**. However, there is **high** potential for Iron Age activity within field N9, where remains were discovered in the south-western corner. There is potential for these remains to extend into N18, although trial trenching along the northern edge of N9 did not reveal further archaeological features. Settlement evidence is expected to be of **moderate** importance, based on the current findings. In fields C27-C29, C34, C35, and C37, there is **moderate** potential for Iron Age activity, given the presence of settlements that may be associated with this period. However, as these areas lie outside of the Order Limits, the activity is anticipated to be ancillary and of **low to medium** importance. However, should these settlements be found to be interconnected, broadly contemporaneous, and undisturbed by significant levels of truncation or later development, they could hold **high (national)** importance. This would in turn elevate the importance of ancillary remains to a **medium** importance, potentially contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the Iron Age landscape in the region. These areas will be subject to archaeological mitigation, either avoidance or archaeological recording, as is outlined within **Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)**.
- 7.1.8 *Romano-British* – The Roman period within the area is evidenced by settlement, funerary remains, water management features, industrial activity, and findspots. A prominent feature of the landscape is the Car Dyke, believed to be a Roman-built canal constructed around AD 125. Its presence suggests potential Roman activity across the area, particularly where the proposed scheme borders or intersects with the Car Dyke, such as the eastern boundary of the Solar Array Area near fields C22 and C23. Although trial trenching in areas N1 and N5 did not reveal remains from this period, the proximity to the Car Dyke suggests a **high** potential for associated archaeological features. Such features, depending on their nature, preservation, and significance, may be of up to **national** importance.
- 7.1.9 Fieldwalking in the 1970s within fields C10, C14, C15, and surrounding areas identified multiple findspots, including building debris, indicative of Roman activity. Additionally, geophysical surveys have revealed possible settlement features in fields C14, C15, and C18, though their chronological attribution remains uncertain. The activity identified in fields C27–C29, C34, C35, and C37 is potentially of Iron Age or Roman date. These settlements may be interlinked, with potential for associated ancillary features. Further evidence from trial trenching in A5 and A6 indicates the potential presence of a Middle to Late Roman farmstead, reinforcing the area's significance. The Bespoke Access Road has been subject to targeted trenching which has informed the design route, this route will be trenched prior to construction as part of the

AMS. Settlements within fields C27–C29, C34, C35, and C37, depending on their preservation and extent, may be up to **high** (potentially national) importance, while those in other areas are more likely to be of **moderate** importance. These areas have also been avoided as part of the preservation by design strategy outlined within the AMS. Overall, there is **moderate** potential for Roman settlements in C14, C15, C18, C27–C29, C34, C35, and C37 (fields C23, C24, C31, C32 and C33 have been removed by the Order Limits), and **high** potential for Roman remains along the access route in A5 and A6. These areas are subject to mitigation either by avoidance or record outlined within **Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)**.

- 7.1.10 The broader landscape contains Roman findspots, a coffin, tile kilns, and salterns, suggesting significant exploitation during this period. However, the Solar Array area itself demonstrates **low** potential for Romano-British remains, as trial trenching uncovered only four sherds of pottery dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, with no associated features. In contrast, there is **moderate** potential for Roman findspots along the Bespoke Access Corridor and Cable Route Corridor, with **low** potential for archaeological features outside the fields noted above.
- 7.1.11 *Early Medieval* - The Early Medieval period is represented by settlements, funerary evidence, and findspots. Settlements originating from this period are evident throughout the landscape, including Ewerby Thorpe and Howell, which border the Solar Array area. Funerary evidence includes Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, which are indicative of occupation towards the end of the Early Medieval period. Additionally, the area was influenced by an Anglo-Saxon trading centre, a significant hub that facilitated trade in goods and slaves with the continent over several centuries.
- 7.1.12 The proximity of settlements to the Solar Array area, coupled with evidence of Early Medieval features identified during trial trenching, indicates a **high** potential for ancillary features within the Site. These features are likely to include field systems and peripheral settlement activity, as suggested by findings in field N9 and trench 194, where Early Medieval remains were recorded. Settlement-related evidence within the Site is considered to be of **moderate** importance.
- 7.1.13 There is potential for transient activity between settlements such as Ewerby and South Kyme, as well as between Sleaford and the Anglo-Saxon trading centre. The trading centre was likely under the control of an estate at Sleaford, facilitating movement across the landscape. Evidence of such transient activity is expected to consist of sporadic findspots, such as artefacts dropped during movement. These findspots are likely to be of **low** importance.
- 7.1.14 The area exhibits **moderate** potential for Early Medieval findspots across the scheme, reflecting the number of known settlements, the trading centre, and archaeological activity in the wider region. However, settlement activity within the Solar Array area itself is considered to have **low** potential, apart from the ancillary evidence noted above. This assessment is supported by the observation that Early Medieval settlements in many parts of the UK became increasingly nucleated, particularly during the later part of the period. This contrasted with the more dispersed settlement and land-use patterns

characteristic of the Roman period, although regional and environmental factors influenced local variations.

- 7.1.15 *Medieval* – The medieval period is represented by a continuation and expansion of activity from the Early Medieval period. Previously established settlements expanded, and new settlements were established, such as Asgarby, located east of the access route. Moated sites, although situated outside the scheme area, are characteristic features of the medieval landscape. Ecclesiastical activity is also evident, with churches in the area retaining medieval features or origins. Beyond settlement evidence, ridge and furrow cultivation patterns are the most prevalent feature, demonstrating extensive agricultural activity throughout the landscape. The period also saw significant drainage of the Fens, leading to the establishment of the historic landscape and its subsequent agricultural exploitation.
- 7.1.16 Trial trenching within the Solar Array Area identified features and pottery of medieval origin, particularly within fields N9 and N21a. These revealed a medieval beam slot and agricultural features, indicating a **high** potential for archaeological remains from the medieval period, especially within the western extents of these fields near Ewerby Thorpe. Similar to the Early Medieval period, most medieval evidence is associated with established settlements or their immediate surroundings. Consequently, the potential for medieval archaeological remains within the wider scheme area is considered **low to moderate**, aside from the specific areas noted above. Where agricultural features, such as ridge and furrow, are present, they are anticipated to be of **low** importance.
- 7.1.17 Post Medieval – The post medieval period is characterised by an agricultural landscape, with much of the evidence relating to farmsteads, some of which are no longer extant. A defining feature of this period is the 16<sup>th</sup> century drainage of the Fens, which significantly shaped the landscape visible today. Beyond agriculture, the wider study area reflects the impact of industrialisation, including windmills, chalk extraction sites, quarries, a canal, and a railway. These features illustrate how industrial advancements influenced the predominantly agricultural fenland. Additionally, the post-medieval period is marked by evidence of wealth and leisure, exemplified by parklands and designed landscapes created for pleasure and hunting.
- 7.1.18 Trial trenching identified the remains of a Victorian pumping station in N1, as documented on historic mapping, alongside several historic field boundaries that had been infilled or removed. These findings demonstrate the agricultural and infrastructural developments characteristic of the post-medieval period. There is **high** potential for further agricultural remains across the Proposed Development, as well as specific potential for additional features of the Victorian pumping station in N1 to be uncovered. However, the anticipated finds and features, including the pumping station, are assessed to be of **low** significance.
- 7.1.19 *Modern* – The agricultural landscape established in earlier periods continued into the Modern period, with minimal alteration to the historic landscape aside from the growth of settlements. Historic mapping indicates little significant change to the wider area beyond these developments. As such, there is considered to be **high** potential for evidence of modern activity; however, any such remains are anticipated to be of **negligible** significance.

7.1.20 *Undated* – Several features identified during the aforementioned investigations within the Site remain hitherto undated, including a boundary ditch in N29 and possible trackways in A1. The geophysical survey has identified additional archaeological features of unknown date, such as possible settlements in C15 and C18. While the typology of features in C14, C27–C29, C34, and C37 suggests potential dates, they remain unconfirmed. Future investigations have the potential to accurately phase these features, providing valuable insights into their chronology. These areas will be subject to mitigation measures either by design or record outlined within **Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74).**



## 8. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

8.1.1 Development within the boundary of the Site has the potential to cause direct impacts. Direct impacts would be caused by ground disturbance and dewatering activities, to potential assets of an archaeological nature. The Proposed Development will cause ground disturbance through:

- Solar Array Piling – the Solar Array panel tables are usually supported by galvanized steel poles, driven approximately 1.0m to 2.5m into the ground.
- Foundations and Piling for the BESS and Onsite Substation – Foundation depths for the BESS and Onsite Substation are not expected to exceed 2m. For the Onsite Substation, a level of soil stripping and piling may be required to accommodate the foundations.
- Drainage Trenches – Where required.

8.1.2 Cable Route Corridor – Underground cabling is the adopted standard and proposed option.

8.1.3 Standard trenching will be primarily utilised for crossings including methods such as open-cut and cofferdam. Trenchless techniques, such as auger boring, horizontal directional drilling (HDD), or micro-tunnelling will be undertaken where environmental assessment determines that mitigation for an environmental impact is required, or design constraints concludes the need for an alternative to open trenching.

8.1.4 Open-cut trench excavation dimensions: Approximately 2m wide x 2.5m depth excavated for each cable subject to design and ground conditions.

- Trenchless techniques maximum depth: Up to 25m depth subject to design and ground conditions. This has been committed to be undertaken beneath the railway, Hodge Dike, Heckington Eau, and the South Forty Foot Drain.
- Bridge over Watercourses – These bridges will require two small foundations, on either side of the watercourse to ensure stability throughout the Proposed Development's lifespan.
- Internal Solar Array Area Access Roads – Access roads will be sloped with a waterway ditch on either one or both sides, depending on the road's type or formation (single-sloped or dual-sloped).
- Bespoke Access Road – A Bespoke Access Road from the A17 to the Solar Array Area, comprising a 6m wide carriageway, will be provided to facilitate the construction, operation/maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. The carriageway will be widened on some bends to a width of 8m, to allow for the passage of abnormal loads, and for two-way Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) traffic. Additionally, overrun areas will be provided where necessary for abnormal loads.

8.1.5 Annex 1 of this chapter describes the methodology for assessing the magnitude of impact and the overall significance of impact.

## 8.2 Direct Impacts

- 8.2.1 The significance of potential receptors, the anticipated magnitude of impact to them and consequent significance of effect is described below in EIA terms. Construction activity would impact on any buried remains if present. There is potential for impacts through operation (i.e. maintenance) and through decommissioning (if routes are not reused); however, these impacts are anticipated to be minimal and targeted.

### *Neolithic to Bronze Age Remains*

- 8.2.2 The baseline for the search area indicates that the landscape has likely been settled since at least the late Prehistoric period, with evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement, funerary activity, and transient use. Where possible, known archaeological features have been avoided through design, including the placement of the access and cable routes. The assessment of the multilayered non-intrusive survey indicated where dense area of archaeological potential was located and following best practice these areas were redesigned so that the assets were avoided, this is outlined within the **Appendix 8.11: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)**. This approach is consistent with Historic England guidance. Consequently, direct impacts on settlement or funerary evidence are not anticipated. However, there is potential for transient evidence in the form of sporadic findspots, which would be of low significance.
- 8.2.3 Due to ground intervention work which by its very nature impacts potential archaeological assets some effects are expected during the construction phase from the Cable Route and Bespoke Access Road, for example with minimal impacts anticipated during the operational and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change is considered to be major in a worst-case scenario, assuming non-invasive methods (such as no-dig techniques) are not employed, and that ground works are implemented. The significance of any transient evidence is considered low. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect is assessed as **slight adverse**, which is not considered significant.

### *Iron Age Remains*

- 8.2.4 The Iron Age period is represented by possible settlement activity within N9 and the surrounding area, with additional potential for transient activity across the wider landscape. The area identified in N9, which contained Iron Age evidence, has been largely removed from the Proposed Development, and this has been avoided through design, with only the southern extent retained. In this remaining area, there is potential for settlement activity. Should additional Iron Age settlement activity be discovered elsewhere, they would also be considered of moderate importance. Transient evidence is expected to be of low importance.
- 8.2.5 Impacts are anticipated during the construction phase, with minimal effects expected during the operational and decommissioning phases. These impacts and mitigation have been outlined within **Appendix 8.11: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)** to be agreed through consultation with LCC. The magnitude of change is considered major in the worst-case scenario (if avoidance is not utilised). Settlement evidence is considered to have medium **importance**, and the magnitude of effect on settlement remains would therefore be up to **moderate adverse**, which is

assessed as **significant**, however, this has been outlined within the AMS see **Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)** and appropriate mitigation will reduced this to **slight adverse, not significant**. The importance of transient evidence is considered to be low, and the magnitude of effect on such evidence would be **slight adverse**, which is considered **not significant**.

### *Romano-British Remains*

- 8.2.6 The Romano-British period is represented within both the Site and the surrounding search area. The access route includes a settlement, which will be directly impacted by its construction. Settlements of Roman date are anticipated to be of up to moderate importance. The Car Dyke runs along the boundary of the Solar Array Area, with the Cable Route Corridor crossing this feature. Sections of the Car Dyke have been Scheduled, and given its national importance, there is potential for further sections to be designated. As such, the Car Dyke is considered to be of **medium** importance, with the potential to reach **high (national)** importance. Transient finds not associated with settlements, or the Car Dyke are considered to be of low importance. The development proposed to cross the Car Dyke is a pedestrian footbridge, see **Illustrative Permanent bridge designs for Bridges over Watercourses (Document Ref: 2.18)** for the illustrative design. The design is likely to avoid the asset and will be further mitigated by monitoring and archaeological record, if required. However, Car Dyke, subject to appropriate mitigation measures the effect will be reduced to **slight adverse and not significant**.

### *Early Medieval Remains*

- 8.2.7 The Early Medieval period is represented through settlement evidence, a trading centre, and ancillary activity within the Site. The baseline concluded that settlement activity could be of up to moderate importance, with transient activity and findspots being of up to low importance. Effects are anticipated during the construction phase, with potential for minimal impacts during the operation and decommissioning phases. The worst-case scenario, where no-dig methods are not utilised, could result in a magnitude of change up to major. The effect on early medieval remains of moderate importance would be considered **moderate adverse** (significant), while the effect on remains of low importance would be **slight adverse** (not significant).

### *Medieval Remains*

- 8.2.8 The Medieval period is characterised by the continued growth of settlements within the region. The Site primarily lies within the ancillary areas of these settlements, and as such, remains from this period are expected to be predominantly agricultural in nature, which would be of low importance. Effects are anticipated during the construction phase, with minimal impacts expected during the operation and decommissioning phases. In the worst-case scenario, where no-dig methods are not employed, the magnitude of change could be up to major. The effect on medieval remains of low importance is considered to be **slight adverse** (not significant).

### *Post Medieval Remains*

- 8.2.9 The agricultural character of the search area continued into the post medieval period and onto the modern period. There is the potential for agricultural

remains from this period including land divisions which would be of negligible to low significance, dependant on the nature of the remains.

- 8.2.10 Effects are anticipated at the construction phase with potential for minimal impacts during the operation and decommissioning phase. The magnitude of change is up to Major as a worst-case scenario (where no-dig methods are not utilised). The importance of Post Medieval remains is Negligible to Low overall and therefore the magnitude of effect is anticipated to be **Slight Adverse (not significant)**.

#### *Modern Remains*

- 8.2.11 There is potential for the discovery of discrete finds from this period within the Site, which are likely to be agricultural in nature and of negligible significance, depending on the nature of the remains. Effects are anticipated during the construction phase, with minimal impacts expected during the operation and decommissioning phases. In the worst-case scenario, where no-dig methods are not utilised, the magnitude of change could be up to major. Given the negligible importance of modern remains, the anticipated effect is considered to be **slight adverse** (not significant).

#### *Unknown buried remains*

- 8.2.12 Several geophysical anomalies, likely of archaeological origin and potentially dating from the Prehistoric period onwards, have been identified across the Site. While there is no indication that these remains would be of high (national) significance, they may be of medium (regional) significance.
- 8.2.13 Based on their typology, however, it is more probable that they are of low (local) significance. In general, the importance of any further, unidentified archaeological remains within the Site is not expected to exceed low to medium significance. Effects are anticipated during the construction phase, with minimal impacts expected during the operation and decommissioning phases. In the worst-case scenario, where no-dig methods are not utilised, the magnitude of change could reach major. Given the probable overall low importance of the 'unknown' remains, the effect is likely to be **slight adverse** (not significant).

#### *Historic Landscape Character Areas*

- 8.2.14 There is potential for impacts to the Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) as a result of the Proposed Development. However, the development will not involve the removal of historic boundaries. The construction phase of the Proposed Development is anticipated to cause a short-term, temporary loss of agricultural land. Effects are expected during the construction phase only. The magnitude of change is considered to be up to major. Given the overall negligible to low importance of the HLC, the effect is anticipated to be **slight adverse** (not significant).

#### *Historic Hedgerows*

- 8.2.15 No impacts are predicted to the hedgerows within the Site, except along the access and cable routes, meaning there will be no harm to existing hedgerows within the Solar Array. Potential impacts to hedgerows along the access and cable routes are anticipated, but these will be minor and confined to the narrow corridors. Any hedgerows impacted along the cable route will be reinstated post-construction, and the access route will be re-established post-

decommissioning. Effects are expected during the construction phase only. Where historic hedgerows are lost, the impact will be limited, resulting in a minor magnitude of change. The importance of the historic hedgerows is considered low overall. Therefore, the effect is anticipated to be **slight adverse** (not significant).

## 8.3 Summary of Impacts

- 8.3.1 While the Proposed Development will alter the landscape, these changes are temporary and reversible, with the land being returned to agricultural use following decommissioning. The Proposed Development seeks to follow existing field boundaries and reinstate lost public rights of way, particularly along Black Drove and the installation of a permissive pathway by the Car Dyke. Interpretation boards and signage highlighting the heritage assets along pathways enhance the general understanding of the heritage value within the surrounding landscape and promote heritage knowledge and wellbeing as an added benefit to the local community. This is a positive addition to the landscape, enhancing connectivity between the Site and the wider landscape.
- 8.3.2 Impacts to the archaeological record are anticipated primarily during the construction phase, with any operational impacts limited to maintenance activities. While decommissioning could cause some impacts, these can be minimised or avoided by using the same routes and access points as during construction. Additionally, the cable route will remain underground during decommissioning, there will be no impact to the archaeological record during the decommissioning phase, reducing the overall impact on the landscape. It is intended that the Bespoke Access Road will remain, which will reduce the impact regarding the decommissioning phase. However, this may change, and the Bespoke Access Road may need to be removed as a worst-case scenario.



## 9. ADDITIONAL MEASURES

## MITIGATION

### 9.1.1 Additional mitigation measures comprise the following:

- Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (see **Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Document Ref: 6.3, ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)**). This comprehensive document outlines the necessary archaeological mitigation measures in compliance with the requirements of the Development Consent Order (DCO). This strategy includes targeted trial trenching, strip map and record techniques, if required, and the implementation of a watching brief (archaeological monitoring and recording) where appropriate to monitor and record ground intervention works. These methods will ensure that any archaeological remains encountered during the construction phase are properly managed, investigated, and recorded. The strategy has been tailored to the specific needs of the Proposed Development, ensuring the protection of heritage assets and minimising potential impacts on features of archaeological significance prioritising conservation of the historic environment.
- Design: The design of the Proposed Development has been carefully adjusted by integrating the non-intrusive survey to avoid areas of dense archaeological anomalies, to minimise impacts on archaeological remains, ensuring that significant archaeological features are avoided wherever possible. Specific adjustments have been made in areas such as the Solar Array Area, Bespoke Access Corridor, and Cable Route Corridor to protect archaeological assets of at least moderate importance, this has been achieved thus far by avoidance of many of the areas where assets of moderate effect are anticipated. Where avoidance has not been possible, mitigation measures will be implemented see **Appendix 8.11 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (Document Ref: 6.3 ES VOL.2, 6.3.74)**. This proactive approach demonstrates a commitment to preserving heritage and ensures that archaeological features are preserved or appropriately recorded before any construction activities take place, preservation by design and preservation by record, where appropriate.

## 10. RESIDUAL IMPACTS

- 10.1.1 Residual impacts on the buried archaeological resource primarily stem from the irreversible loss of this finite heritage. However, every effort will be made to mitigate these impacts through comprehensive preservation by record. A robust programme of intrusive and non-intrusive surveys has already been carried out, including Geophysical Surveys, aerial reconnaissance, LiDAR assessments, and trial trenching, all of which provide invaluable insights into the archaeological landscape. Further, targeted investigations will be conducted as part of the pre-construction phase in targeted areas. This multilayered landscape approach follows best practice advocated by Historic England, using evidence-based information to identify archaeological potential and mitigation impacts. The multilayered survey uses different techniques for different topographic and geological types to understand where human activity and settlement is likely to be found, rather than relying on one single technique. It also provides greater certainty for identifying archaeology and reducing the risk to the historic environment and the Proposed Development which reduces the number of intrusive interventions, excavations. These methods will include detailed intrusive archaeological works, carried out in close consultation with the county archaeologist, ensuring that any archaeological features affected are carefully documented and preserved to the highest standards. This has been outlined in detail within an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy which has been prepared based on the corpus of information provided from the assessment and evaluation and submitted as part of the DCO application see **Appendix 8.11: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Document Ref:6.3 ES Vol.2, 6.3.74)**.

# 11. ASSESSMENT AGAINST PLAN POLICY

## 11.1 Legislation

- 11.1.1 In respect to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), there are no Scheduled Monuments located within the footprint of the Site. Furthermore, there is no evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological remains within the Site that, while unscheduled, would be considered of national significance. The potential remains identified have been assessed as being of up to medium importance at most. As such, the Proposed Development does not contravene the provisions of the 1979 Act.

## 11.2 Policy

- 11.2.1 This assessment has adhered to the requirements of the NPS, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and relevant local policies such as the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted in April 2023.
- 11.2.2 This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment report constitutes an appropriate desk-based assessment for the purposes of EN-1, EN-3 and NPPF. The Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has reviewed HER data, previous reports on archaeological interventions, historic mapping and documentary records regarding all sections of the Proposed Development in order to fully assess the archaeological potential. This has been augmented by multilayered archaeological survey including geophysical survey across all suitable areas, LiDAR and Aerial Photographic assessment, Historic Landscape Characterisation, topographical and geological analysis to provide a landscape approach to understanding the historic environment and archaeological potential cross the Proposed Development. This has informed the intrusive evaluative survey (trial trenching) both sample area and targeted approach using evidence-based evaluation to reduce risk and minimise impact. Furthermore, this has also informed the AMS the mechanism for mitigating impact following a professionally recognised approach to mitigation for archaeological assets on large scale infrastructure projects (complying with Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance).
- 11.2.3 The requirement for the Applicant to produce a written scheme of archaeological investigation for each part of the Proposed Development (which must accord with the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy) before the development can commence is secured in requirement 11 of Schedule 2 to the **Draft DCO (Document Ref: 3.1)**.

## 12. CONCLUSIONS

- 12.1.1 This assessment has been conducted in full accordance with guidance published by Historic England and terminology outlined in the National Policy Statements. It has evaluated the significance of both designated and non-designated archaeological assets that could potentially be affected by the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development has the potential for direct impact on known and unknown archaeological assets at the Site. These assets identified within this DBA are assessed regarding impact and significance in **ES Chapter 8 for Cultural Heritage (Document Ref:6.2 ES Vol.1, 6.2.8)** and **Appendix 8.2 Heritage Statement (Document Ref:6.3 ES Vol.2, 6.3.46)**.
- 12.1.2 The assessment has identified the potential for archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric period onwards. For remains from the Medieval period and later, these are likely to be agricultural in nature, while earlier periods are expected to show evidence of transient activity. There is also potential for settlement or ancillary settlement evidence from the Roman and Early Medieval periods. However, it is not anticipated that any identified remains would preclude development.
- 12.1.3 There is no evidence to suggest that archaeological remains of national (high) importance are present within the Proposed Development. Consequently, there is no reasonable indication that significant archaeological remains would prevent development. As such, no further investigative works are considered necessary prior to submitting the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

## 13. GLOSSARY

<b>Archaeological Interest</b>	<p>There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
<b>Architectural Interest</b>	<p>The properties of a place resulting from and revealing the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
<b>Artistic Interest</b>	<p>The influence of human imagination and skill to convey meaning through all forms of creative expression on the physical properties of a place and its setting or on their associations and appreciation. Artistic interest may relate to the influence of a place on art as well as the use of skill and design embodied in its fabric</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
<b>Harm</b>	<p>Changes for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage interest of a place that reduces their values to society</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
<b>Historic Interest</b>	<p>The connections between a place and past lives and events</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
<b>Significance</b>	<p>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</p> <p>Source: NPPF 2024</p>



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# BFEP Annex

# **Annex 1 Archaeology Impact Assessment Methodology**

## Annex 1: Archaeology Impact Assessment Methodology

In ascribing levels of **importance** to heritage assets, the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring<sup>13</sup> has been used, see Table 1 below.

The magnitude of **impact** is measured from the condition that would prevail in a 'do nothing' scenario and it is assessed without regard to the importance of the receptor.

Heritage assets are susceptible to numerous forms of development during the construction process and as a consequence of the operational life of the Proposed Development. These can be either direct (physical) impacts or indirect (non-physical) impacts.

The worst magnitude of impact would be Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource and severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements, physical removal of the heritage asset.

In ascribing the magnitude of impact, guidance presented in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring has been used, see Table 2 below.

The **significance of impact** is devised by cross referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, see Table 3. Significant effects typically comprise residual effects that are within the moderate, large or very large categories.

Table 1: Establishing the importance of a heritage asset	
Value (sensitivity)	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England 2020)

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact		
Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.

<sup>13</sup> Available at :

No change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.
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Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, 2020)

Table 3: Establishing the significance of impact						
Value/Importance	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Magnitude of impact						

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, 2020)

In some cases, the significance of impact is shown as being one of two alternatives. In these cases, a single description should be decided upon with reasoned judgement for that level of significance chosen.

Table 4: Significance categories	
Significance Category	Typical Description
Very large	Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process.
Large	Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate	Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Slight	Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Neutral	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, 2020)



## Annex 2 Historic Hedgerows

## Annex 2: Historic Hedgerow Assessment

In determining which hedgerows are important on archaeological or historic grounds, the Hedgerows Regulations (1997) state the following criteria:

### The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 Schedule 1 Part II - Archaeology & History

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1850.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is—
  - (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or
  - (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow—
  - (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
  - (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow—
  - (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
  - (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow—
  - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or
  - (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system—
    - (i) is substantially complete; or
    - (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

#### Criteria 1

No hedgerows are indicated by the historic mapping as denoting a parish boundary. As such, no hedgerows would be classified as important under Paragraph 1 criteria.

#### Criteria 2

There are no scheduled monuments recorded within the footprint of the Site. Therefore, no hedgerows within the Site would be classified as important under Paragraph 2 criteria.

#### Criteria 2b

There are some historic hedgerows associated with the Roman Road, which has been utilised as landscape division however there is no anticipated impact to these hedgerows.

#### Criteria 3

There are some historic hedgerows associated with the Roman Road, which has been utilised as landscape division however there is no anticipated impact to these hedgerows.

#### Criteria 4

The land within the footprint of the Site is not known to have been associated with a pre-1600 AD estate. Therefore, no hedgerows within the Site would be classified as important under Paragraph 4 criteria.

#### Criteria 5

Maps suitable to assess the presence of important hedgerows under this criterion comprise the following:

First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, (1888-89)

Tithe Maps, (1838-40)

Historic hedgerows noted existing within the Site are shown on Figure 8.13 and discussed in section 6.

## Annex 3 Gazetteer

ListEntry	Name	HER Number	Period	SchedDate	AmendDate	LegacyUID	NGR	CaptureSca	Easting	Northing	AREA_HA	Hyperlink
1004927	Settlement site 650yds (600m) E of Holme House	MLI60731	Prehistoric			LI 317	TF 17906 45477	1:10000	517912.8994	345474.947	9.571364742	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004927">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004927</a>
1004984	Haverholme Priory		Post Medieval			LI 178	TF 10831 49343	1:10000	510825.1307	349348.1602	12.05627532	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004984">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004984</a>
1008317	Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval garden		Medieval - Post Medieval	13/12/1929	27/04/1994	22622	TF 16942 49622	1:10000	516941.9155	349621.722	15.32432877	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008317">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008317</a>
1009226	North Kyme village cross		Early Medieval	27/01/1948	26/08/1994	22632	TF 15165 52668	1:10000	515164.5079	352667.6251	0.007832814	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009226">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009226</a>
1009228	Churchyard cross, St Oswald's churchyard		Early Medieval	28/09/1994		22635	TF 13507 46242	1:10000	513507.2795	346242.4759	0.002505241	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009228">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009228</a>
1010675	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard		Early Medieval	04/01/1995		22670	TF 14292 44107	1:10000	514292.1677	344106.833	0.002501706	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010675">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1010675</a>
1011797	Churchyard cross, St Edith's churchyard		Early Medieval	28/09/1994		22636	TF 11455 50628	1:10000	511455.3291	350627.7463	0.001611133	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011797">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011797</a>
1012353	Ewerby village cross		Early Medieval	28/09/1994		22634	TF 12111 47286	1:10000	512111.0087	347286.1806	0.007835396	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012353">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012353</a>

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	Period	ListDate	AmendDate	LegacyUID	NGR	CaptureSca	Easting	Northing	Hyperlink
1061829	CHURCH OF ST EDITH	Anwick, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	I		01/02/1967		192548	TF 11451 50634	1.777777778	511450.65	350634.7001	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061829">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061829</a>
1061832	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	I		01/02/1967		192554	TF 11627 45389	1.777777778	511626.79	345389.5041	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061832">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061832</a>
1168767	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	Great Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	I		01/02/1967		192585	TF 14841 42928	1.777777778	514840.55	342928.5536	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168767">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168767</a>
1168815	HECKINGTON MILL	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	I		23/11/1951		192603	TF 14564 43537	1.777777778	514564	343537.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168815">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168815</a>
1204786	KYME TOWER	South Kyme, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, LN4	I		23/11/1990		192771	TF 16858 49622	1.777777778	516858	349622.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1204786">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1204786</a>
1360562	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	I		01/02/1967		192565	TF 12166 47278	1.777777778	512166.37	347278.5246	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360562">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360562</a>
1360590	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	I		01/02/1967		192598	TF 14293 44122	1.777777778	514292.61	344122.0506	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360590">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360590</a>
1061749	CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS	South Kyme, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, LN4	II*		01/02/1967		192770	TF 16854 49788	1.777777778	516854	349788.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061749">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061749</a>
1061833	CHURCH OF ST OSWALD	Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II*		01/02/1967		192556	TF 13507 46256	1.777777778	513507	346256.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061833">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061833</a>
1168431	CHURCHYARD CROSS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST OSWALD'S CHURCH	Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II*		12/10/1988		192557	TF 13506 46243	1.777777778	513506	346243.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168431">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168431</a>
1168557	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II*		01/02/1967		192566	TF 09283 47594	1.777777778	509283	347594.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168557">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168557</a>
1168986	THE GRANGE	Kirkby La Thorpe, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II*		01/02/1967		192624	TF 09791 46190	1.777777778	509791	346190.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168986">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168986</a>
1360592	CHURCH OF ST DENYS	Kirkby La Thorpe, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II*		01/02/1967		192623	TF 09907 46092	1.777777778	509907	346092.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360592">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360592</a>
1061748	MARKET CROSS	North Kyme, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, LN4	II		01/02/1967		192768	TF 15164 52667	1.777777778	515164	352667.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061748">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061748</a>
1061801	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	Great Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192588	TF 14846 42875	1.777777778	514846	342875.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061801">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061801</a>
1061802	THE MANOR HOUSE	Great Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		01/02/1967		192590	TF 15019 43017	1.777777778	515019	343017.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061802">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061802</a>
1061803	ROOKERY FARMHOUSE	Great Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192591	TF 15164 43167	1.777777778	515164	343167.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061803">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061803</a>
1061804	11 AND 13, CHURCH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192593	TF 14251 43982	1.777777778	514251	343982.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061804">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061804</a>
1061805	LYNDON COTTAGE	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192596	TF 14226 44221	1.777777778	514226	344221.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061805">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061805</a>
1061806	WESLEYAN REFORM CHAPEL	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192600	TF 14455 44140	1.777777778	514455	344140.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061806">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061806</a>
1061807	4, THE GREEN	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192602	TF 14310 43953	1.777777778	514310	343953.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061807">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061807</a>
1061808	Signal Box	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988	06/03/2012	192604	TF 1459743575	0.909722222	514597.04	343574.925	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061808">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061808</a>
1061809	39, HIGH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192606	TF 14313 43905	1.777777778	514313.349	343905.0028	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061809">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061809</a>
1061810	THE RED HOUSE, GATE AND RAILINGS	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		01/02/1967		192608	TF 14216 43882	1.777777778	514216	343882.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061810">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061810</a>
1061811	103, HIGH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		11/04/1978		192610	TF 14041 43875	1.777777778	514041	343875.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061811">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061811</a>
1061812	NAG'S HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		01/02/1967		192611	TF 14318 43934	1.777777778	514318	343934.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061812">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061812</a>
1061813	THE OLD VICARAGE	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		05/07/1979		192613	TF 14253 44814	1.777777778	514253	344814.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061813">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061813</a>
1061817	BARN AT GRANGE FARM	Kirkby La Thorpe, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192625	TF 09849 46214	1.777777778	509849	346214.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061817">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061817</a>
1061818	THE MANOR HOUSE	Little Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		01/02/1967		192629	TF 14661 41763	1.777777778	514661	341763.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061818">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061818</a>
1061828	SLEAFORD CANAL COBBLER'S LOCK	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192547	TF 12750 49719	1.777777778	512750	349719.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061828">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061828</a>
1061830	OLD MANOR FARM	Anwick, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192550	TF 11501 50734	1.777777778	511501	350734.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061830">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061830</a>
1061831	THE ROUND HOUSE	Anwick, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		15/04/1980		192552	TF 11093 50410	1.777777778	511093	350410.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061831">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061831</a>
1061834	THE OLD RECTORY	Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		04/02/1988		192558	TF 13538 46294	1.777777778	513538	346294.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061834">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061834</a>
1061835	BOUGHTON HOUSE	Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192560	TF 12326 45595	1.777777778	512326	345595.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061835">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061835</a>
1061836	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	Burton Pedwardine, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		01/02/1967		192563	TF 11935 42097	1.777777778	511935	342097.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061836">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061836</a>
1061837	9 TOMBSTONES OF 2 YDS SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192567	TF 09279 47584	1.777777778	509279	347584.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061837">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061837</a>



1061838	STABLE YARD AND COACH HOUSE TO HAVERHOLME PRIORY	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192571	TF 10886 49480	1.777777778	510886	349480.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061838">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061838</a>
1061839	THE MANOR HOUSE	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192575	TF 12070 47305	1.777777778	512070	347305.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061839">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061839</a>
1061840	VILLAGE CROSS	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		01/02/1967		192577	TF 12109 47290	1.777777778	512109	347290.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061840">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061840</a>
1061841	FORMER DAIRY, NOW SHED AT ELMS FARM	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192580	TF 12305 47586	1.777777778	512305	347586.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061841">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061841</a>
1061842	THE OLD VICARAGE	Great Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		21/02/1986		192584	TF 14824 42966	1.777777778	514824	342966.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061842">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061842</a>
1061843	17, CHURCH STREET	Great Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192586	TF 14900 42951	1.777777778	514900	342951.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061843">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061843</a>
1062048	TERRY BOOTH FARMHOUSE	Amber Hill, Boston, Lincolnshire, LN4	II		05/04/1988		192062	TF 19600 51153	1.777777778	519600	351153.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1062048">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1062048</a>
1062049	FARM BUILDINGS AT TERRY BOOTH FARM	Amber Hill, Boston, Lincolnshire, LN4	II		05/04/1988		192063	TF 19608 51202	1.777777778	519608	351202.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1062049">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1062049</a>
1062150	HOLDINGHAM FARMHOUSE	Sleaford, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		14/11/1974		191793	TF 08862 47995	1.777777778	508862	347995.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1062150">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1062150</a>
1168294	BASE OF CHURCHYARD CROSS, SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST EDITH	Anwick, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192549	TF 11454 50630	1.777777778	511454	350630.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168294">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168294</a>
1168315	BRIDGE OVER OLD RIVER SLEA	Ruskington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192551	TF 10598 49644	1.777777778	510598	349644.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168315">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168315</a>
1168331	THE COUNTY FORGE	Anwick, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192553	TF 11476 50480	1.777777778	511476	350480.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168331">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168331</a>
1168367	ASGARBY HALL	Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192555	TF 11668 45306	1.777777778	511668	345306.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168367">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168367</a>
1168460	HOWELL HALL	Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192559	TF 13612 46251	1.777777778	513612	346251.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168460">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168460</a>
1168511	GLEBE FARMHOUSE	Burton Pedwardine, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192564	TF 12059 42156	1.777777778	512059	342156.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168511">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168511</a>
1168590	THE MANOR HOUSE	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		27/09/1983		192568	TF 09450 47549	1.777777778	509450	347549.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168590">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168590</a>
1168690	BALUSTRADE TO GARDEN FRONT OF HAVERHOLME PRIORY	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192572	TF 10872 49442	1.777777778	510872	349442.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168690">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168690</a>
1168718	31, MAIN STREET	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192574	TF1204047131	1.777777778	512040.3151	347131.0223	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168718">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168718</a>
1168739	75, MAIN STREET	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		14/05/1985		192576	TF 12158 47481	1.777777778	512158	347481.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168739">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168739</a>
1168746	ELMS FARM	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192579	TF 12287 47582	1.777777778	512287	347582.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168746">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168746</a>
1168752	TRAP HOUSE AT ELMS FARM	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192581	TF 12310 47566	1.777777778	512310	347566.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168752">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168752</a>
1168791	THE WHITE HORSE INN	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		09/02/1988		192594	TF 14244 44107	1.777777778	514244	344107.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168791">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168791</a>
1168793	2, CHURCH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/02/1988		192597	TF 14282 43981	1.777777778	514282	343981.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168793">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168793</a>
1168803	CROSS IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192599	TF 14295 44098	1.777777778	514295	344098.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168803">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168803</a>
1168811	HENRY GODSON'S ALMSHOUSES	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192601	TF 14288 43969	1.777777778	514288	343969.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168811">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168811</a>
1168824	51 AND 53, HIGH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192607	TF 14270 43895	1.777777778	514270	343895.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168824">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168824</a>
1168833	87-91, HIGH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		13/05/1988		192609	TF 14098 43873	1.777777778	514098	343873.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168833">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168833</a>
1168854	PEA ROOMS	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192614	TF 14601 43639	1.777777778	514601	343639.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168854">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1168854</a>
1169014	METHODIST CHAPEL	Little Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192628	TF 14633 41609	1.777777778	514633	341609.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169014">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169014</a>
1169043	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		23/08/1989		192635	TF 14275 43966	1.777777778	514275	343966.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169043">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1169043</a>
1204788	LAWN HALL	South Kyme, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, LN4	II		01/02/1967	23/11/1990	192773	TF 17056 49832	1.777777778	517056	349832.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1204788">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1204788</a>
1253003	HECKINGTON HALL	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		31/03/1995		436123	TF 14486 44152	1.777777778	514486	344152.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1253003">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1253003</a>
1271843	NORMANTON HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING	Little Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		13/11/1998		471684	TF 14591 41624	1.777777778	514591	341624.3609	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271843">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271843</a>
1271844	Farm buildings to south east of Normanton House	Little Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		13/11/1998		471685	TF1462241613	1.777777778	514621.6822	341613.3558	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271844">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271844</a>
1281048	CHURCH OF ST LUKE	North Kyme, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, LN4	II		23/11/1990		192769	TF 15319 52705	1.777777778	515319	352705.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1281048">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1281048</a>
1306725	MOUNT LANE FARMHOUSE	Kirkby La Thorpe, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192626	TF 09918 45294	1.777777778	509918	345294.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306725">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306725</a>

1306836	37, HIGH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192605	TF 14321 43904	1.777777778	514321.026	343903.9948	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306836">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306836</a>
1306841	42, HIGH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		17/11/1983		192612	TF 14224 43917	1.777777778	514224	343917.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306841">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306841</a>
1306847	AUSTHORPE FARM	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192583	TF 13201 47711	1.777777778	513201	347711.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306847">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306847</a>
1306938	WALLED GARDEN TO HAVERHOLME PRIORY	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192570	TF 10964 49516	1.777777778	510964	349516.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306938">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306938</a>
1306997	IRON FOOTBRIDGE AT BOUGHTON HOUSE	Asgarby and Howell, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192561	TF 12334 45566	1.777777778	512334	345566.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306997">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1306997</a>
1360440	MILL BUILDINGS TO HOLDINGHAM FARM	Sleaford, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		14/11/1974		191794	TF 08870 47966	1.777777778	508870	347966.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360440">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360440</a>
1360563	HAVERHOLME PRIORY	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192569	TF 10799 49439	1.777777778	510799	349439.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360563">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360563</a>
1360564	1, MAIN STREET	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		18/09/1978		192573	TF1189146934	1.777777778	511890.8032	346934.0557	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360564">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360564</a>
1360565	FORGE HOUSE	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		17/11/1983		192578	TF 12226 47603	1.777777778	512226	347603.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360565">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360565</a>
1360566	THORPE HOUSE	Ewerby and Evedon, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192582	TF 13092 47735	1.777777778	513092	347735.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360566">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360566</a>
1360586	FENLAND HOUSE	Great Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		30/07/1987		192587	TF 14913 42933	1.777777778	514913	342933.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360586">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360586</a>
1360587	10, HALL ROAD	Great Hale, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		18/06/1987		192589	TF 14948 42808	1.777777778	514948	342808.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360587">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360587</a>
1360588	18, BOSTON ROAD	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192592	TF 14695 43908	1.777777778	514695	343908.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360588">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360588</a>
1360589	67 AND 69, CHURCH STREET	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192595	TF 14244 44133	1.777777778	514244	344133.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360589">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360589</a>
1360593	BEEVER COTTAGE AND BONES COTTAGE	Kirkby La Thorpe, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		12/10/1988		192627	TF 09949 44740	1.777777778	509949	344740.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360593">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360593</a>
1360601	THE MANOR	South Kyme, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, LN4	II		23/11/1990		192772	TF 16927 49593	1.777777778	516927	349593.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360601">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360601</a>
1440861	Heckington War Memorial	Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, NG34	II		06/12/2016			TF1428743925	0.909722222	514286.64	343924.5123	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1440861">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1440861</a>
1455419	North Kyme War Memorial	North Kyme, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire, LN4	II		26/06/2018			TF1529052714	0.909722222	515289.5	352713.84	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1455419">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1455419</a>

NAME	DATE_OF_DE	CAPTURE_SC	DATE_UPDAT	UID	x	y	LPA	Shape_area	Shape_len
Billinghay	11/06/1991	unknown	2007	4566	515644	354921	North Kesteven	37568.35448	1079.757443
Heckington Station	04/01/1979	unknown	28/04/2016	4577	514573	343585	North Kesteven	20375.45367	817.8125946
Heckington Village	28/08/1975	unknown	28/04/2016	4576	514373	344060	North Kesteven	164906.7947	3214.126395

MonUID	RecordType	Name	PrefRef	Period	QualityNot	SourcePrec	WhenCreate	CreatedBy	WhenLastEd	LastEdited	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	MI_STYLE
MLI115758	MON	Undated Ditches, The Grange, South Kyme	MLI115758	Undated	Estimated from sources	10					77722	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI115759	MON	Undated Feature, The Grange, South Kyme	MLI115759	Undated	Estimated from sources	10					77723	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI115760	MON	Undated Gravel Pit, Grange Cottage, South Kyme	MLI115760	Undated	Estimated from sources	10					77724	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI116391	MON	A Middle Anglo-Saxon Trading Centre, Heckington	MLI116391	Early Medieval		10					79286	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI12525	MON	Cropmarks, Bicker	MLI12525	Undated	Estimated from sources	10					88915	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI125470	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Heckington	MLI125470	Medieval	Estimated from sources	10					89285	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI12571	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Forty Foot Drain, Swineshead	MLI12571	Roman	Estimated from sources	10					34211	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI12578	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Swineshead Bridge, Swineshead	MLI12578	Roman	Estimated from sources	100					34218	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI125811	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Mary and the Holy Rood, Donington	MLI125811	Post-Medieval	Estimated from Sources	10	28:05.0	Richard.Watts			90396	6	
MLI20037	MON	The Settlement of Donington	MLI20037	Early Medieval		10					34795	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI20042	MON	Probable cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British settlement, Donington	MLI20042	Iron Age - Roman		10					34796	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60125	MON	Possible early medieval monastic site at South Kyme	MLI60125	Early Medieval	Approximate	10					43983	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60129	MON	South Kyme Priory	MLI60129	Medieval	Approximate	10					47331	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60264	MON	Site of former Howell Hall and associated gardens	MLI60264	Medieval - Post Medieval		10					43994	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60265	MON	Possible moated manorial site, Boughton	MLI60265	Medieval		10					43995	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60279	MON	HALLGARTH, EWERBY	MLI60279	Medieval		10					44006	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60280	MON	Tutty Hill moated site, Great Hale	MLI60280	Medieval		10					44007	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60281	MON	Winkhill Manor and park, north of Heckington	MLI60281	Medieval - Post Medieval		10					44008	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60315	MON	Anwick Fen Barrow Cemetery	MLI60315	Bronze Age	Estimated from sources	100					52243	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60316	MON	Prehistoric Artefacts, Anwick Fen	MLI60316	Mesolithic - Bronze Age	Estimated from sources	100					44032	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60325	MON	Butts Hill, south of Heckington	MLI60325	Prehistoric - Early Medieval		10					44035	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60345	MON	Settlement of Asgarby	MLI60345	Medieval		10					44040	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60395	MON	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard, Heckington	MLI60395	Medieval		1					44079	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI60440	MON	Evedon Wood	MLI60440	Medieval	Estimated from sources	10					78609	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60442	MON	Old Wood, South Kyme	MLI60442	Medieval	Estimated from sources	10					78610	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60542	MON	Worked flints found next to Hodge Dike	MLI60542	Neolithic - Bronze Age		10					44166	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60543	MON	Medieval pottery found next to Hodge Dike	MLI60543	Medieval		10					44167	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60561	MON	Undated linear feature, south of High Street, Heckington	MLI60561	Undated		10					44177	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60567	MON	Post medieval activity at Heckington Farm	MLI60567	Post Medieval		10					44181	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60569	MON	Romano-British remains at Mount Lane, Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI60569	Roman		10					44183	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60571	MON	Settlement of Laythorpe	MLI60571	Early Medieval		10					44184	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60587	MON	Medieval pottery and penny found south of Ewerby	MLI60587	Medieval		10					44197	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)

MLI60588	MON	Roman pottery found near Orchard Farm	MLI60588	Roman		10					44198	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60615	MON	Heckington Waterworks	MLI60615	Post-Medieval	Estimated from Sources	10	57:37.0	Richard.Watts	04:50.0	Richard.Watts	90231	6	
MLI60626	MON	Roman finds to the east of Half Mile Lane	MLI60626	Roman		10					44219	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60631	MON	Possible Romano-British cropmarks near Garwick, Heckington	MLI60631	Roman		10					44222	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60644	MON	Anglo-Saxon ditch, St Andrew's Street, Heckington	MLI60644	Early Medieval		10					44228	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60710	MON	Scheduled Romano-British salt working site in Helpringham Fen, to the east of Devonport Farm	MLI60710	Roman	Estimated from Sources	10	19:02.0	Richard.Watts			89746	6	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60731	MON	Prehistoric settlement site 600m east of Holme House, Heckington	MLI60731	Prehistoric		10					44291	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60732	MON	Remains of moated manor at Kyme, including the Kyme Tower	MLI60732	Medieval - Post Medieval		10					44292	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60751	MON	Ridge and furrow beside Millfield Farm, Heckington	MLI60751	Medieval		10					45315	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60780	MON	Undated feature at Mount Lane, Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI60780	Undated		10					44329	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60815	MON	Settlement of South Kyme	MLI60815	Early Medieval		10					47333	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60865	MON	Anglo-Saxon Skeletons, Great Hale	MLI60865	Early Medieval		10					44388	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60866	MON	Possible Anglo-Saxon inhumations, south of Shrubwood Close, Heckington	MLI60866	Early Medieval		100					44389	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60867	MON	Cobham Hall villa site, south of Heckington	MLI60867	Roman		100					44390	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60868	MON	Roman finds, Butts Hill Field, Heckington	MLI60868	Roman		100					44391	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60936	MON	Worked flint, south of Littleworth Drove, Heckington	MLI60936	Neolithic - Bronze Age		10					44446	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI60938	MON	Ridge and furrow to the west of Meads Farm	MLI60938	Medieval		100					44448	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI80398	MON	Romano-British pot sherd and posthole near Cobblers Lock	MLI80398	Roman		1					46616	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI80423	MON	Romano-British pottery found near Half Mile Lane	MLI80423	Roman	Centre	10					44952	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI80438	MON	Prehistoric artefacts found west of Halfmile Lane	MLI80438	Prehistoric		1					44967	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI80440	MON	Medieval/post medieval pottery scatter, west of Mount Lane	MLI80440	Medieval - Post Medieval	Centre	10					44969	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI80559	MON	St Andrew's churchyard, Ewerby	MLI80559	Medieval - Post Medieval		1					45080	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI80627	MON	Little Hale settlement	MLI80627	Early Medieval		100					45138	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI80850	MON	Possible archaeological features, Millfield Farm, Heckington	MLI80850	Undated		10					45316	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI80977	MON	Romano-British ditch, 32 Banks Lane, Heckington	MLI80977	Roman		1					45445	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI81076	MON	Romano-British pottery scatter in a field north of Bicker Road (A52)	MLI81076	Roman		10					45512	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI81198	MON	Undated features of indeterminate function, Hall Road	MLI81198	Undated		10					45608	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI81199	MON	Prehistoric cremation burial and waste flint scatter, Hall Road	MLI81199	Prehistoric		10					45609	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI81200	MON	Peripheral Saxon settlement features, Hall Road	MLI81200	Early Medieval							45610	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI81201	MON	Roman pottery scatter, Hall Road	MLI81201	Roman		10					45611	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI81203	MON	The settlement of Great Hale	MLI81203	Early Medieval		10					45612	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI82485	MON	Undated ditch, Millers Way, Station Road, Heckington	MLI82485	Undated		10					46552	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)

MLI82553	MON	Iron Age ditch, near Field Lane.	MLI82553	Iron Age		10					46617	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI82554	MON	Iron Age finds, near Park Lane	MLI82554	Iron Age		10					46618	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI82555	MON	Iron Age settlement near Ewerby	MLI82555	Iron Age		10					46619	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI82556	MON	Iron Age Settlement to the West of Ewerby	MLI82556	Iron Age		10					46620	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI82557	MON	Iron Age activity near Half Mile Lane.	MLI82557	Iron Age		10					46621	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI82558	MON	Anglo-Saxon cemetery near Halfmile Lane.	MLI82558	Early Medieval		10					46622	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI82560	MON	Romano-British Field system, near Mount Lane Farm.	MLI82560	Roman		10					46623	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI82561	MON	Iron Age Enclosure near Mount Lane.	MLI82561	Iron Age		10					46624	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI83199	MON	Site of a round barrow between the Car Dyke and Ferry Lane, North Kyme	MLI83199	Bronze Age		10					47303	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI83200	MON	Site of earthwork, Ferry Lane, North Kyme	MLI83200	Undated		10					50105	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI83208	MON	Two bronze axes and worked flints, west of Wood Lane	MLI83208	Bronze Age		100					47310	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI83243	MON	Roman pottery from near to the Car Dyke and Head Dike	MLI83243	Roman		100					47335	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI83252	MON	Tower windmill, to the east of the church, South Kyme	MLI83252	Post Medieval		10					47340	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI83259	MON	Gardens associated with The Manor at South Kyme	MLI83259	Post Medieval		10					47344	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI83265	MON	Possible causeway from Kyme to Anwick	MLI83265	Bronze Age	Centre	10					47417	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI83282	MON	Cobbler's Lock, Sleaford Canal	MLI83282	Post Medieval		1					47368	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84579	MON	Linear cropmark west of Asgarby Village, Kirkby La Thorpe	MLI84579	Prehistoric		10					48618	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84582	MON	Linear cropmark west of Asgarby Village, Kirkby La Thorpe	MLI84582	Prehistoric		10					48619	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84583	MON	Cropmark site at Kirkby Mount, Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI84583	Prehistoric		10					48622	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84590	MON	Shrunken settlement of Howell	MLI84590	Early Medieval		10					48628	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84657	MON	Romano-British artefact scatter suggesting a villa, Great Hale	MLI84657	Roman		100					48691	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84661	MON	Romano-British artefact scatter, Great Hale	MLI84661	Roman		100					48692	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84663	MON	Small scatter of Romano-British pottery sherds, Little Hale	MLI84663	Roman		100					48693	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84680	MON	Romano-British pottery, Heckington	MLI84680	Roman	Centre	100					48705	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84682	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Heckington	MLI84682	Roman		100					48707	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84683	MON	Probable Romano-British farmstead, west of the Car Dyke, Heckington	MLI84683	Roman		100					48708	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84684	MON	Roman pottery and building debris found at Heckington	MLI84684	Roman		100					48709	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84837	MON	Post medieval/modern boundary ditch, Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI84837	Post Medieval - Modern		0					48861	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI84840	MON	Medieval to post medieval pottery scatter, Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI84840	Medieval - Post Medieval		0					48862	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI85803	MON	Possible Romano-British ditch, Kirkby La Thorpe	MLI85803	Roman		0					49700	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI85876	MON	Cropmark enclosures, Swaton	MLI85876	Undated		10					49774	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI86038	MON	Possible undated road, Anwick Fen	MLI86038	Undated		100					49916	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)



MLI86039	MON	Possible cropmark enclosures or barrows, to the north east of Anwick Fen barrow cemetery	MLI86039	Bronze Age		100					49917	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI86040	MON	Rectangular cropmark enclosures, to the north east of Anwick Fen barrow cemetery	MLI86040	Undated		100					49918	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI86259	MON	Thin scatter of flints over cropmark site, Ferry Lane, North Kyme	MLI86259	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					47304	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87154	MON	Late medieval to post medieval pottery scatter	MLI87154	Medieval - Post Medieval		10					50858	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87319	MON	Possible cropmarks north of Donington	MLI87319	Medieval		10					89005	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87580	MON	Possible site of a medieval chapel of ease, Laythorpe	MLI87580	Medieval		10					51229	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87581	MON	Romano-British pottery, Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI87581	Roman		100					51230	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87583	MON	Settlement of Kirkby	MLI87583	Early Medieval		100					51238	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87596	MON	Medieval settlement of Burg	MLI87596	Medieval		10					51239	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87603	MON	Former smithy, adjacent to A17, Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI87603	Post-Medieval		10					51250	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87604	MON	Cropmarks to the east of Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI87604	Prehistoric - Roman		10					51252	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87605	MON	Cropmarks to the east of Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI87605	Iron Age - Roman		10					51253	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87614	MON	Multiple parallel ditches near the Beck, Asgarby and Howell	MLI87614	Neolithic - Bronze Age		10					51255	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87619	MON	Cropmarks near Foxhall Farm, Asgarby and Howell	MLI87619	Prehistoric		10					89286	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87641	MON	Worked flints to the west of Winkhill Manor, Heckington	MLI87641	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51281	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87642	MON	Romano-British pottery and tile to the west of Winkhill Manor, Heckington	MLI87642	Roman		100					51279	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87643	MON	Medieval and post medieval pottery and tile to the west of Winkhill Manor, Heckington	MLI87643	Medieval - Post Medieval		100					51280	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87644	MON	Settlement of Garwick, in Heckington parish	MLI87644	Medieval - Modern		100					51282	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87646	MON	Pottery scatter, Carter Plot, Heckington	MLI87646	Medieval		100					51284	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87648	MON	Settlement of East Heckington	MLI87648	Post-Medieval - Modern		10					51286	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87650	MON	Cropmarks west of Winkhill Manor, Heckington	MLI87650	Undated		10					60307	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87653	MON	Possible Romano-British saltern, Great Hale Fen	MLI87653	Roman		100					51289	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87654	MON	Park House and parkland, Great Hale	MLI87654	Post-Medieval		10					55568	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI87655	MON	Possible prehistoric cropmarks, Great Hale	MLI87655	Prehistoric		10					51290	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87781	MON	Settlement of Heckington	MLI87781	Early Medieval		10					51410	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87783	MON	Heckington Hall parkland, Heckington	MLI87783	Post-Medieval		1					55569	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI87835	MON	Romano-British tile kilns, at Holme House near the Car Dyke, Heckington	MLI87835	Roman		10					51502	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87871	MON	Small quantity of Romano-British pottery, north east of Holme House, Heckington	MLI87871	Roman		100					51503	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87875	MON	Flint scatter, near Car Dyke, Heckington	MLI87875	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51507	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87879	MON	Romano-British finds, east of the Car Dyke, Heckington	MLI87879	Roman		100					51517	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87890	MON	Large mound to the east of the Car Dyke, adjacent to prehistoric settlement, Heckington	MLI87890	Prehistoric		100					51519	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87913	MON	Site of former Baptist chapel, Eastgate, Heckington	MLI87913	Post-Medieval		1					51532	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)

MLI87918	MON	Romano-British finds, north west of Heckington	MLI87918	Roman		100					51545	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87924	MON	Possible ridge and furrow remains, north west of Heckington	MLI87924	Medieval		100					51551	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87929	MON	Romano-British finds, north west of Heckington	MLI87929	Roman		100					51555	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87936	MON	Romano-British tile, north east of Heckington	MLI87936	Roman		100					51562	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87942	MON	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI87942	Roman		100					51567	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87976	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow remains, east of Heckington	MLI87976	Medieval		100					51579	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87980	MON	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI87980	Roman		100					51581	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87985	MON	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI87985	Roman		100					51583	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87990	MON	Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds, east of Heckington	MLI87990	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51592	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87993	MON	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI87993	Roman		100					51591	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87994	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow remains, north of Heckington	MLI87994	Medieval		100					51593	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87998	MON	Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds, north of Heckington	MLI87998	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51598	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI87999	MON	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI87999	Roman		100					51615	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88000	MON	Early Saxon finds, north of Heckington	MLI88000	Early Medieval		100					51619	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88001	MON	Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds, north west of Heckington	MLI88001	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51627	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88002	MON	Romano-British finds, north west of Heckington	MLI88002	Roman		100					51628	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88003	MON	Early medieval pottery, north west of Heckington	MLI88003	Early Medieval		100					51629	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88007	MON	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI88007	Roman		100					51633	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88012	MON	Site of Cobham Hall	MLI88012	Medieval		100					51637	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88013	MON	Saxon pottery from south of Heckington	MLI88013	Early Medieval		10					51638	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88014	MON	Early Saxon pottery, from Cobham Hall site, south of Heckington	MLI88014	Early Medieval		100					51639	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88017	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow, east of Heckington	MLI88017	Medieval		100					89283	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88017	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow, east of Heckington	MLI88017	Medieval		100					89284	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88022	MON	Romano-British finds, Heckington	MLI88022	Roman		100					51641	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88023	MON	Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds, east of Heckington	MLI88023	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51642	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88047	MON	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI88047	Roman		100					51645	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88050	MON	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI88050	Roman		100					51650	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88052	MON	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI88052	Roman		100					51652	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88054	MON	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI88054	Roman		100					51654	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88059	MON	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI88059	Roman		100					51668	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88060	MON	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI88060	Roman		100					51669	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88062	MON	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI88062	Roman		100					51676	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)

MLI88063	MON	Earthworks to the north of Winkhill Manor, Heckington	MLI88063	Roman		100					51680	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88065	MON	Romano-British finds, north east of Heckington	MLI88065	Roman		100					51681	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88066	MON	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI88066	Roman		100					51685	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88068	MON	Romano-British finds, north east of Heckington	MLI88068	Roman		100					51688	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88072	MON	Romano-British pottery, north west of Heckington	MLI88072	Roman		100					51692	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88073	MON	Flint scatter, north west of Heckington	MLI88073	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51693	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88075	MON	Flint scatter, north west of Heckington	MLI88075	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51695	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88076	MON	Romano-British finds, north west of Heckington	MLI88076	Roman		100					51696	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88077	MON	Flint scatter, north of Heckington	MLI88077	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51697	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88078	MON	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI88078	Roman		100					51698	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88079	MON	Prehistoric finds, east of Heckington	MLI88079	Prehistoric		100					51699	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88080	MON	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI88080	Roman		100					51700	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88082	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow, north east of Heckington	MLI88082	Medieval		100					51708	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88086	MON	Romano-British finds, north east of Heckington	MLI88086	Roman		100					51710	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88102	MON	Former smithy, East Heckington	MLI88102	Post-Medieval		1					51725	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88107	MON	Former gas works, Vicarage Road, Heckington	MLI88107	Post-Medieval		1					51727	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88181		Undated pit, ditches, gully and posthole at South Kyme	MLI88181	Undated	Centre	10					51801	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88435	MON	Possible unknown date cropmark field boundary, Kirkby La Thorpe	MLI88435	Undated	Centre	1					52055	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88590	MON	Trio of possible Bronze Age cropmark round barrows, North Kyme	MLI88590	Bronze Age	Centre	1					52229	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88591	MON	Possible cropmark Bronze Age round barrow, North Kyme	MLI88591	Bronze Age	Centre	1					52230	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88592	MON	Possible cropmark Bronze Age round barrow, South Kyme	MLI88592	Bronze Age	Centre	1					52231	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88597	MON	Possible cropmark Bronze Age round barrow, South Kyme	MLI88597	Bronze Age	Centre	1					52241	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88598	MON	Two possible cropmark Bronze Age round barrows, Anwick	MLI88598	Bronze Age	Centre	1					52242	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88959	MON	Post medieval cropmark extractive pit, South Kyme	MLI88959	Post Medieval							52635	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88960	MON	Former Field System, South Kyme	MLI88960	Medieval - Post Medieval	Estimated from sources	10					52636	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88960	MON	Former Field System, South Kyme	MLI88960	Medieval - Post Medieval	Estimated from sources	10					52637	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88961	MON	Medieval earthwork field boundaries, South Kyme	MLI88961	Medieval							52639	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88962	MON	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, South Kyme	MLI88962	Medieval							52640	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88963	MON	Medieval to post medieval earthwork pillow mound, South Kyme	MLI88963	Medieval							52641	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88964	MON	Post medieval to modern earthwork drainage ditches, South Kyme	MLI88964	Post Medieval							52642	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88965	MON	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, South Kyme	MLI88965	Medieval							52643	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88966	MON	Post medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, South Kyme	MLI88966	Post Medieval							52644	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)

MLI88969	MON	Post medieval earthwork square enclosure, South Kyme	MLI88969	Post Medieval							52646	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88970	MON	Post medieval earthwork square enclosure, South Kyme	MLI88970	Post Medieval							52647	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88971	MON	Medieval to post medieval cropmark square enclosure, South Kyme	MLI88971	Medieval - Post Medieval							52648	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI88982	MON	Medieval cropmark and earthwork field system, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI88982	Medieval							52658	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89080	MON	Possible hearth or saltern site, Bicker Fen	MLI89080	Medieval							52775	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89425	MON	Settlement of Ewerby	MLI89425	Early Medieval							53077	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89429	MON	Settlement of Ewerby Thorpe	MLI89429	Early Medieval							53081	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89463	MON	Ridge and furrow to the east of Ewerby village	MLI89463	Medieval							53105	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89464	MON	Ridge and furrow to the north west of Ewerby village	MLI89464	Medieval							53106	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89474	MON	Ewerby Brick and Tile Works, and Brickyard Cottages	MLI89474	Post Medieval							53116	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89482	MON	Haverholme Park, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI89482	Post Medieval					12:31.0	Richard.Watts	58592	6	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI89508	MON	Romano-British pottery scatter south of Ewerby Road	MLI89508	Roman	Approximate	10					53140	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89523	MON	Possible square barrow east of Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI89523	Iron Age							53152	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89524	MON	Ridge and furrow to the west of Asgardby	MLI89524	Medieval							53153	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89525	MON	Ridge and furrow and headland to the east of Half Mile Lane	MLI89525	Medieval							53154	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89528	MON	Ridge and furrow to the south of the A17 near Asgarby village	MLI89528	Medieval							53157	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89529	MON	Ridge and furrow to the east of Kirkby la Thorpe village	MLI89529	Medieval							53158	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89530	MON	Undated or post-medieval cropmarks to the east of Kirkby la Thorpe village	MLI89530	Post-Medieval							53159	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89847	MON	Romano-British pottery scatter to the north east of Redroof Farm	MLI89847	Roman	Approximate	100					53477	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89848	MON	Saxon finds to the north east of Redroof Farm	MLI89848	Early Medieval							53478	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89849	MON	Medieval pottery scatter to the north east of Redroof Farm	MLI89849	Medieval							53479	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89852	MON	Medieval hamlet of Boughton	MLI89852	Medieval							53482	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89860	MON	Possible barrow to the north of Boughton House	MLI89860	Bronze Age	Approximate	100					53489	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89861	MON	Romano-British pottery scatter to the east of Howell Hall	MLI89861	Roman	Approximate	100					53492	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89866	MON	Park to the west of Asgarby village, Kirkby la Thorpe and Aswarby	MLI89866	Post-Medieval							55576	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI89906	MON	Romano-British pottery scatter to the south of the railway	MLI89906	Roman	Approximate	100					53529	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89908	MON	Medieval pottery scatter to the north of the railway	MLI89908	Medieval							53530	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89909	MON	Medieval pottery scatter to the north east of Crow Lane Farm	MLI89909	Medieval	Approximate	100					53532	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89910	MON	Medieval pottery scatter to the north east of Crow Lane Farm	MLI89910	Medieval	Approximate	100					53533	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89948	MON	Romano-British pottery scatter on Little Hale Fen	MLI89948	Roman	Approximate	100					53568	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89949	MON	Romano-British pottery scatter on Little Hale Fen	MLI89949	Roman	Approximate	100					53569	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89952	MON	Former smithy, Great Hale	MLI89952	Post-Medieval							53575	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)

MLI89955	MON	Undated cropmark enclosure to the south of the railway, Great Hale	MLI89955	Undated								53578	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89956	MON	Ridge and furrow to the east of Little Hale village	MLI89956	Medieval								53579	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89957	MON	Possible cropmark enclosure to the north east of Little Hale village	MLI89957	Undated								53580	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89958	MON	Possible cropmark settlement near Glebe Farm, Little Hale	MLI89958	Iron Age								53581	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89968	MON	Cropmark enclosures, Great Hale	MLI89968	Iron Age	Approximate	100						53589	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI89970	MON	Undated cropmarks near Home Farm House, Little Hale	MLI89970	Undated								53591	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90019	MON	Romano-British Pottery Scatter, Helpringham Fen	MLI90019	Roman	Estimated from sources	100						53630	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90020	MON	Romano-British Pottery Scatter, Helpringham Fen	MLI90020	Roman	Estimated from sources	100						53631	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90021	MON	Romano-British Pottery Scatter, Helpringham Fen	MLI90021	Roman	Estimated from sources	100						53632	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90053	MON	Prehistoric pottery found on Howell Fen	MLI90053	Bronze Age - Iron Age	Approximate	100						53660	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90056	MON	Medieval pottery scatter to the east of the Car Dyke	MLI90056	Medieval								53663	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90071	MON	Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches, Bicker Fen	MLI90071	Post-Medieval	Estimated from sources	10						53679	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90708	MON	Probable prehistoric or Romano-British farmstead, Heckington	MLI90708	Prehistoric - Roman	Centre	1						54120	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90709	MON	Cropmark pit-like features and maculae, Heckington Fen	MLI90709	Undated	Approximate	1						54123	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90710	MON	Cropmark undated boundary ditch, Asgarby and Howell	MLI90710	Undated	Approximate	1						54124	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90719	MON	Probable cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British settlement evidence, Donington	MLI90719	Prehistoric - Roman	Approximate	1						54131	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90808	MON	Cropmark undated rectangular enclosures, Bicker	MLI90808	Undated	Approximate	1						54226	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90810	MON	Cropmark undated enclosure, Bicker	MLI90810	Undated	Approximate	1						54229	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90811	MON	Cropmark undated enclosures and ditches, Bicker	MLI90811	Undated	Approximate	1						54230	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI90812	MON	Cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British settlement, Swineshead	MLI90812	Prehistoric - Roman	Approximate	1						54231	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI91798	MON	Possible later prehistoric cropmark farmstead near Hall Farm, Heckington	MLI91798	Prehistoric		1						55066	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI91932	MON	Undated ditches and pit, Littleworth Drove, Heckington	MLI91932	Undated								55176	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI92309	MON	Park House Park, Donington	MLI92309	Post-Medieval								55669	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI92310	MON	Park House Park, South Kyme	MLI92310	Post Medieval								55670	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI92356	MON	Ewerby Park, Ewerby	MLI92356	Post Medieval								55705	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI97275	MON	Medieval pottery scatter, land off Kyme Road, Heckington	MLI97275	Medieval								58738	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI97276	MON	Post medieval pottery scatter, land off Kyme Road, Heckington	MLI97276	Post Medieval								58739	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI97290	MON	Site of former United Methodist chapel, East Heckington	MLI97290	Post-Medieval		1						58797	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI97895	MON	Possible Roman building, New Street, Heckington	MLI97895	Roman								60063	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI97896	MON	Undated boundary ditch, New Street, Heckington	MLI97896	Undated								60064	3	Pen (1, 6, 0) Brush (18, 16711680)
MLI98362	MON	Parkland associated with The Old Vicarage, Heckington	MLI98362	Post Medieval								51465	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)
MLI98400	MON	Parkland associated with Howell Hall, Asgarby and Howell	MLI98400	Post Medieval								55473	3	Pen (1, 2, 0) Brush (16, 16711680)



MonUID	RecordType	Name	PrefRef	Period	QualityNot	SourcePrec	WhenCreate	CreatedBy	WhenLastEd	LastEdited	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	MI_STYLE
MLI116008	FS	Neolithic Flint Blade, Winkhill Farm, Heckington Fen	MLI116008	Neolithic	Estimated from sources	10					78296	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI120834	BLD	Farroway Farm, North Kyme	MLI120834	Post Medieval							83869	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI120835	BLD	View Farm, North Kyme	MLI120835	Post Medieval							83870	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI120836	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Kyme	MLI120836	Post Medieval							83871	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI120837	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Kyme	MLI120837	Post Medieval							83872	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI120840	BLD	Ferry Farm (Halfpenny Hatch), North Kyme	MLI120840	Post Medieval							83875	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI120928	BLD	The Poplars Farmstead, Anwick	MLI120928	Post Medieval							83963	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI120929	BLD	Fenland Farm, Anwick	MLI120929	Post Medieval							83964	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI120933	BLD	The Harding Farmstead, Anwick	MLI120933	Post Medieval							83968	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121909	BLD	The Grange Farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121909	Post Medieval							84933	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121910	MON	The Claims Farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121910	Post Medieval							84934	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121912	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121912	Post Medieval							84936	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121913	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121913	Post Medieval							84937	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121914	BLD	Waithe Farm House, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121914	Post Medieval							84938	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121915	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121915	Post Medieval							84939	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121916	BLD	Gashes Barn Farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121916	Post Medieval							84940	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121917	BLD	Whitehouse Farm, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121917	Post Medieval							84941	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121918	BLD	The Granary Farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121918	Post Medieval							84942	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121919	BLD	Park House Farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121919	Post Medieval							84943	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121920	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI121920	Post Medieval							84944	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121925	MON	(Fen Farm), Asgarby and Howell	MLI121925	Post Medieval							84949	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121926	BLD	Westmorelands (Asgarby Fen Farm), Asgarby and Howell	MLI121926	Post Medieval							84950	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121927	BLD	Orchard Farm, Asgarby and Howell	MLI121927	Post Medieval							84951	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121928	BLD	Manor Farm, Asgarby and Howell	MLI121928	Post Medieval							84952	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121929	BLD	Grange Farm, Asgarby and Howell	MLI121929	Post Medieval							84953	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121930	MON	Walks Farm (The Walks), Asgarby and Howell	MLI121930	Post Medieval							84954	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121931	BLD	Asgarby Cottage Farmstead, Asgarby and Howell	MLI121931	Post Medieval							84955	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121937	MON	The Smallholding Farmstead, Heckington	MLI121937	Post Medieval							84961	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121938	BLD	Courtrow Farm, Heckington	MLI121938	Post Medieval							84962	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121939	BLD	Decoy Farm, Heckington	MLI121939	Post Medieval							84963	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121940	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121940	Post Medieval							84964	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121941	BLD	Star Fen Farm, Heckington	MLI121941	Post Medieval							84965	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121942	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121942	Post Medieval							84966	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121943	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Fenside Farm), Heckington	MLI121943	Post Medieval							84967	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121967	BLD	Millfield Farm, Heckington	MLI121967	Post Medieval							84991	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121969	BLD	Westfield Lodge Farmstead, Heckington	MLI121969	Post Medieval							84993	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121977	MON	Unnamed farmstead, South Kyme	MLI121977	Post Medieval							85001	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121978	BLD	Park House Farmstead, South Kyme	MLI121978	Post Medieval							85002	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121979	BLD	Wood Cottage Farmstead, South Kyme	MLI121979	Post Medieval							85003	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121980	BLD	The Grange Farmstead, South Kyme	MLI121980	Post Medieval							85004	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121984	BLD	Manor Farm, South Kyme	MLI121984	Post Medieval							85008	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121985	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, South Kyme	MLI121985	Post Medieval		1					85009	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121986	BLD	Fenmore Farm, South Kyme	MLI121986	Post Medieval							85010	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121989	MON	(Lodge Farm), South Kyme	MLI121989	Post Medieval							85013	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121990	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, South Kyme	MLI121990	Post Medieval							85014	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121991	MON	Unnamed farmstead, South Kyme	MLI121991	Post Medieval							85015	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121992	BLD	White House Farm (Whitehouse Farm), South Kyme	MLI121992	Post Medieval							85016	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121993	MON	Unnamed farmstead, South Kyme	MLI121993	Post Medieval							85017	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI125300	MON	South Kyme War Memorial	MLI125300	Modern	Estimated from sources	10					88841	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60107	FS	Bronze Age axe and slag found in South Kyme	MLI60107	Bronze Age		10					43970	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60108	FS	Bronze Age axe found to the west of South Kyme	MLI60108	Bronze Age		10					43971	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60109	FS	Bronze Age socketed axehead found to the south of South Kyme	MLI60109	Bronze Age		10					43972	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60383	MON	Churchyard cross in St Oswald's churchyard, Howell	MLI60383	Medieval		1					44067	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60394	MON	Remains of Medieval Market Cross, Ewerby	MLI60394	Medieval		1					44078	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)



MLI60511	FS	Palaeolithic Handaxe, Heckington	MLI60511	Palaeolithic	Estimated from sources	100					88128	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60586	FS	Brooch and pottery found south of Ewerby	MLI60586	Early Medieval		10					44196	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60817	FS	Roman pot sherd, junction of Church Lane and Wood Lane	MLI60817	Roman		10					47346	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60937	FS	Bronze Age Spearhead, Heckington Eau	MLI60937	Bronze Age	Estimated from Sources	100					44447	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80406	FS	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake found during fieldwalking	MLI80406	Neolithic - Bronze Age		1					44935	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80407	FS	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake found during fieldwalking	MLI80407	Neolithic - Bronze Age		1					44936	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80408	FS	Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic waste flake	MLI80408	Mesolithic - Neolithic		1					44937	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80409	FS	Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic core found during fieldwalking	MLI80409	Mesolithic - Neolithic		1					44938	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80410	FS	Mid third century pot sherd found during fieldwalking	MLI80410	Roman		1					44939	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80411	FS	Two medieval pottery sherds found during fieldwalking	MLI80411	Medieval	Centre	10					44940	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80412	FS	Romano-British grey ware sherd found north of Ewerby	MLI80412	Roman		1					44941	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80413	MON	Medieval/post medieval pottery scatter north of Ewerby	MLI80413	Medieval - Post Medieval		10					44942	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80414	FS	Medieval pot sherd found north of Park Lane, Ewerby	MLI80414	Medieval - Post Medieval		1					44943	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80415	MON	Five medieval/post medieval pottery sherds, west of Field Lane, Ewerby	MLI80415	Medieval - Post Medieval	Centre	10					44944	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80416	MON	Five medieval/post medieval pottery sherds, west of the end of Field Lane, Ewerby	MLI80416	Medieval - Post Medieval	Centre	10					44945	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80417	FS	Romano-British grey ware sherd found north west of the end of Field Lane, Ewerby	MLI80417	Roman		1					44946	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80418	FS	Two medieval pot sherds found north of Park Lane, Ewerby	MLI80418	Medieval		10					44947	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80419	FS	Medieval pottery sherd found south west of Park Lane, Ewerby	MLI80419	Medieval		1					44948	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80420	FS	Sherd of Stamford ware pottery found west of Ewerby	MLI80420	Early Medieval		1					44949	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80427	MON	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flints found during fieldwalking	MLI80427	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Centre	10					44956	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80428	FS	Three late Neolithic/Bronze Age flints	MLI80428	Neolithic - Bronze Age		10					44957	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80429	FS	Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic waste flake	MLI80429	Mesolithic - Neolithic		1					44958	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80430	FS	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age core, waste flake and Sword fragment	MLI80430	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Centre	10					44959	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80431	FS	Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic cutting flake	MLI80431	Mesolithic - Neolithic		1					44960	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80432	FS	Three late Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flakes	MLI80432	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Centre	10					44961	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80433	FS	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake found south of the River Sleas, Ewerby & Evedon parish	MLI80433	Neolithic - Bronze Age		1					44962	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80434	FS	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age notched flake south of the River Sleas, Ewerby & Evedon parish	MLI80434	Neolithic - Bronze Age		1					44963	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80435	FS	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flints found north of the end of Field Lane, Ewerby	MLI80435	Neolithic - Bronze Age		10					44964	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80436	FS	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age core found west of Field Lane, Ewerby	MLI80436	Neolithic - Bronze Age		1					44965	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80437	FS	Three late Neolithic/Bronze Age flints found west of the end of Field Lane, Ewerby	MLI80437	Neolithic - Bronze Age		10					44966	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83204	FS	Roman grey ware vessel from the Car Dyke at Ferry Bridge	MLI83204	Roman		100					47307	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83205	FS	Stone axe from Car Dyke	MLI83205	Neolithic		100					47308	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83207	FS	Flat bronze axe, from between the Car Dyke and Ferry Lane	MLI83207	Bronze Age		10					47309	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83209	FS	Flint axe, north of Wood Lane	MLI83209	Neolithic		100					47311	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83247	FS	Iron knife with a bone handle, north of the priory site, South Kyme	MLI83247	Undated		10					47336	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83250	FS	Two polished stone axes, south of Wood Lane	MLI83250	Neolithic		100					47338	1 Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)

MLI83251	FS	Bronze Age axe and gouge from north west of Kyme tower	MLI83251	Bronze Age		10					47339	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83264	FS	Bronze Age axehead from west of Manor Farm, South Kyme Fen	MLI83264	Bronze Age		100					47349	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83268	FS	Late Roman or Saxon silver pin, north of South Kyme	MLI83268	Roman - Early Medieval		100					47352	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI85850	FS	Polished stone axe, west of Ferry Wood, Ewerby and Evedon	MLI85850	Neolithic		10					49748	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI86041	FS	Stone and bronze axes, from Cobblers Lock, River Slea, Ewerby and Evedon/Anwick	MLI86041	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					49919	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI86254	MON	Irregular enclosures, north of the River Slea, North Kyme	MLI86254	Undated	Approximate						54115	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI86260	FS	Three medieval pottery sherds from cropmark site, Ferry Lane, North Kyme	MLI86260	Medieval		100					50106	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI86261	FS	One Romano-British pottery sherd from cropmark site, Ferry Lane, North Kyme	MLI86261	Roman		100					50107	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI86262	FS	Roman stone coffin, found between the Car Dyke and Ferry Lane, North Kyme	MLI86262	Roman		10					50108	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87623	FS	Large polished stone axe, north of the A17, Asgarby and Howell	MLI87623	Neolithic		100					51263	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87833	FS	Neolithic stone axe, north east of Winkhill Manor site, Heckington	MLI87833	Neolithic		100					51468	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87834	FS	Bronze Age axe, east of Winkhill Manor, Heckington	MLI87834	Bronze Age		100					51469	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87876	FS	Polished flint axe, from area of Star Fen Farm, Heckington	MLI87876	Neolithic		100					51508	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87893	FS	Bronze seal ring, found adjacent to the Car Dyke, Heckington	MLI87893	Bronze Age		10					51523	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87896	FS	Roman coin, Foster Street, Heckington	MLI87896	Roman		10					51525	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87995	FS	One worked flint, north of Heckington	MLI87995	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51594	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87996	FS	One sherd of pagan Saxon pottery, north of Heckington	MLI87996	Early Medieval		100					51596	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87997	FS	Romano-British finds, north of Heckington	MLI87997	Roman		100					51597	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88006	FS	Neolithic or Bronze Age scrapers, north of Heckington	MLI88006	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51632	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88053	FS	Romano-British finds, north east of Heckington	MLI88053	Roman		100					51653	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88056	FS	One worked flint, north of Heckington	MLI88056	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51662	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88057	FS	Romano-British tile, north of Heckington	MLI88057	Roman		100					51666	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88058	FS	Worked flints, north of Heckington	MLI88058	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51667	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88061	FS	Prehistoric finds, north of Heckington	MLI88061	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51670	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88069	FS	Romano-British finds, north east of Heckington	MLI88069	Roman		100					51690	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88074	FS	Romano-British sherds, north west of Heckington	MLI88074	Roman		100					51694	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88081	FS	Possible Bronze Age pottery, north east of Heckington	MLI88081	Bronze Age		100					51701	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88089	FS	Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead, Courtrow Farm, Heckington	MLI88089	Bronze Age	Estimated from Sources	10					51711	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88097	FS	Worked Flints, Heckington	MLI88097	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51723	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89388	MON	Roman and Iron Age finds near Orchard Farm	MLI89388	Iron Age - Roman	Approximate	100					53042	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89389	FS	Two stone axes found on Ewerby Waithe Common	MLI89389	Neolithic	Approximate	10					53043	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89392	FS	Flint axe found on Ewerby Waithe Common, south west of Twelve Drain Bridge	MLI89392	Neolithic	Approximate	10					61834	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89393	FS	Stone axes found on Ewerby Waithe Common, north west of Westmorlands	MLI89393	Neolithic	Approximate	100					53046	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89396	FS	Medieval pottery figure found on Ewerby Waithe Common, south of Twelve Drains Bridge	MLI89396	Medieval	Approximate	100					53047	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89399	FS	Roman pottery found near Austhorpe Farm	MLI89399	Roman	Approximate	100					53050	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89428	MON	The Angel Inn, Ewerby (demolished)	MLI89428	Post Medieval							53079	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89451	FS	Medieval penny found south of Ewerby Road	MLI89451	Medieval	Approximate	100					53096	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89452	FS	Roman finds south of Ewerby Road	MLI89452	Roman	Approximate	100					53097	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89455	FS	Ropework mount found south of Ewerby Road	MLI89455	Early Medieval - Medieval	Approximate	100					53098	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)

MLI89507	FS	Iron Age pottery found south of Ewerby Road	MLI89507	Iron Age	Approximate	10					53139	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89845	MON	Iron footbridge at Boughton House	MLI89845	Post Medieval							53475	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89846	FS	Stone axe found to the south of Westmorelands	MLI89846	Neolithic	Centre	100					53476	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89889	MON	Possible holy well or spring to the north of Washdyke	MLI89889	Undated							53507	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90042	FS	Half of a Roman brooch found near Howell	MLI90042	Roman	Approximate	100					53652	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90046	FS	Half of a medieval mirror case found in a field to the west of Howell	MLI90046	Medieval	Approximate	100					53656	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90047	FS	Medieval seal ring found in a field to the west of Boughton House	MLI90047	Medieval	Approximate	100					53657	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90048	FS	Medieval coin found in a field to the west of Boughton House	MLI90048	Medieval	Approximate	100					53658	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90050	FS	Medieval buckle found at Howell	MLI90050	Medieval	Approximate	100					53659	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI97274	FS	Romano British building material, land off Kyme Road, Heckington	MLI97274	Roman							58737	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI97277	FS	Neolithic flint, land off Kyme Road, Heckington	MLI97277	Neolithic							58740	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI12573	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Swineshead	MLI12573	Roman	Estimated from sources	10					34213	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI12584	MON	Romano-British Pottery and Possible Saltern Sites, Swineshead	MLI12584	Roman	Estimated from sources	100					34224	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI12585	MON	Medieval Pottery, Swineshead	MLI12585	Medieval	Estimated from sources	100					34225	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI12967	MON	DOVECOTE, NORTH DROVE, BICKER	MLI12967	Post-Medieval		10					34430	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI20043	FS	IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH BEEHIVE QUERN	MLI20043	Iron Age - Roman		10					34797	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI22487	MON	IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH BEEHIVE QUERN AND POTTERY	MLI22487	Iron Age - Roman		10					35556	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI23222	MON	POST MEDIEVAL COINS AND TOKENS	MLI23222	Post-Medieval		100					35677	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI23585	MON	FIELD BOUNDARIES NEAR NORTH ING	MLI23585	Roman		10					35761	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI23586	MON	BOUNDARY DITCH AND PIT NEAR NORTH ING	MLI23586	Roman		10					35762	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60627	FS	Saxon finds east of Half Mile Lane	MLI60627	Early Medieval		10					44220	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60628	FS	Medieval coin found to the east of Half Mile Lane	MLI60628	Medieval		10					44221	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60747	MON	Beacon Hill	MLI60747	Early Medieval	Estimated from Sources	100					44305	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60769	FS	Neolithic polished stone axe found to the west of Sidebar Lane, Heckington	MLI60769	Neolithic		10					44319	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60820	FS	Strap end found east of Kirkby la Thorpe village	MLI60820	Early Medieval		100					44353	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60869	FS	Iron Age gold stater, from Cobham Hall villa site, south of Heckington	MLI60869	Iron Age		100					44392	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60870	MON	Saxon finds from the vicinity of the Cobham villa site, Heckington	MLI60870	Early Medieval		100					44393	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI60871	FS	Medieval finds from the vicinity of the Cobham Hall villa site, south of Heckington	MLI60871	Medieval		100					44394	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80421	FS	Sherd of medieval pottery found north of Ewerby Road	MLI80421	Medieval		1					44950	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80422	FS	Sherd of Saxon/medieval pottery found near Half Mile Lane	MLI80422	Early Medieval - Medieval		1					44951	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80424	FS	Two medieval pottery sherds found near Half Mile Lane	MLI80424	Medieval		10					44953	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80425	FS	Romano-British grey ware pottery sherd found near the A17	MLI80425	Roman		1					44954	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80426	FS	Medieval pottery sherd found near the A17	MLI80426	Medieval		10					44955	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80439	FS	Medieval pot sherd found next to the railway near Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI80439	Medieval - Post Medieval		1					44968	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI80441	FS	Medieval pot sherd found to the north of Mount Plantation	MLI80441	Medieval		1					44970	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI81212	FS	A Neolithic flint core, Ewerby Road	MLI81212	Neolithic		100					45619	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI81213	FS	A sherd of Romano-British pottery, Ewerby Road	MLI81213	Roman		100					45620	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI83913	FS	Sherd of sixteenth or seventeenth century pottery, Bar Bridge, Lowlands, Swineshead	MLI83913	Post-Medieval		10					47967	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87509	FS	Neolithic flint scraper found on land at Bicker Fen	MLI87509	Neolithic		10					51165	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)

MLI87582	FS	Partly polished flint axe found near Fox Hall	MLI87582	Neolithic		10					51231	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87645	FS	Sherd of shell-gritted ware, Heckington	MLI87645	Roman		10					51283	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87872	FS	Two flint scrapers from near Holme House, Car Dyke, Heckington	MLI87872	Prehistoric		100					51504	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87874	FS	Iron Age scored ware from near Holme House, Car Dyke, Heckington	MLI87874	Iron Age		100					51506	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87877	FS	Part of a Romano-British quern, west of Sand lees Lane, Heckington	MLI87877	Roman		100					51509	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87889	MON	Romano-British quern fragment, east of the Car Dyke, Heckington	MLI87889	Roman		100					51518	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87894	FS	Possible flint tool, from a garden south of High Street, Heckington	MLI87894	Prehistoric		10					51524	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87916	FS	Fragment of Romano-British tile, north west of Heckington	MLI87916	Roman		100					51542	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87917	FS	Possible flint scraper, north west of Heckington	MLI87917	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51543	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87919	FS	Romano-British finds, north west of Heckington	MLI87919	Roman		100					51546	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87923	FS	Romano-British finds, north west of Heckington	MLI87923	Roman		1					51548	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87922	FS	Bronze Age pottery, north west of Heckington	MLI87922	Bronze Age		100					51549	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87926	FS	Romano-British finds, north west of Heckington	MLI87926	Roman		100					51552	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87927	FS	Romano-British tile fragment, north west of Heckington	MLI87927	Roman		100					51554	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87933	FS	Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds, north east of Heckington	MLI87933	Neolithic - Bronze Age		10					51559	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87935	FS	Prehistoric finds, north east of Heckington	MLI87935	Prehistoric		100					51561	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87938	FS	Prehistoric finds, north east of Heckington	MLI87938	Prehistoric		100					51564	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87940	FS	Romano-British pottery, north east of Heckington	MLI87940	Roman		100					51565	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87941	FS	Prehistoric finds, east of Heckington	MLI87941	Prehistoric		100					51566	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87948	MON	Bronze Age pottery, east of Heckington	MLI87948	Bronze Age		100					51577	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87967	FS	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington	MLI87967	Roman		100					51578	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87979	FS	Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds, east of Heckington	MLI87979	Neolithic- Bronze Age		100					51580	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87983	FS	Possible Bronze Age pot sherd, east of Heckington	MLI87983	Bronze Age		100					51582	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI87987	FS	Two sherds of Stamford ware, east of Heckington	MLI87987	Early Medieval		100					51584	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88004	FS	Sherd of Romano-British pottery, west of Heckington	MLI88004	Roman		100					51630	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88005	FS	Sherds of early Saxon pottery, west of Heckington	MLI88005	Early Medieval		100					51631	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88008	FS	Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds, south of Heckington	MLI88008	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51634	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88020	FS	Possible Bronze Age pottery, Heckington	MLI88020	Bronze Age		100					51640	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88029	FS	One sherd of Iron Age pottery, east of Heckington	MLI88029	Iron Age		100					51644	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88048	FS	Flint tools, east of Heckington	MLI88048	Neolithic - Bronze Age		100					51648	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88049	FS	One sherd of Iron Age pottery, east of Heckington	MLI88049	Iron Age		100					51649	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88051	FS	Three flint implements, east of Heckington	MLI88051	Neolithic- Bronze Age		100					51651	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88067	FS	Possible Bronze Age pottery, north east of Heckington	MLI88067	Bronze Age		100					51687	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88071	FS	Prehistoric finds, north west of Heckington	MLI88071	Prehistoric		100					51691	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI88094	FS	One sherd of Iron Age scored ware, from Heckington Romano-British tile kiln site	MLI88094	Iron Age		100					51722	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89510	FS	Roman coin found near Mount Lane, Kirkby la Thorpe	MLI89510	Roman	Approximate	100					53142	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89535	FS	Late Roman/early Saxon buckle found east of Half Mile Lane	MLI89535	Roman - Early Medieval							53165	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)

MLI89904	FS	Half a perforated stone hammer found near The Beck, Great Hale	MLI89904	Bronze Age	Approximate	100						53527	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89911	FS	Medieval penny found to the east of Crow Lane Farm	MLI89911	Medieval	Approximate	100						53534	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89914	FS	Mesolithic or Neolithic flint bladelet, Evedon	MLI89914	Mesolithic - Neolithic	Approximate	1						53537	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89915	FS	Two Bronze Age flint implements, Evedon	MLI89915	Bronze Age	Approximate	1						53538	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI89947	FS	Anglo-Saxon pottery found in the banks of the Car Dyke near Car Dyke Farm	MLI89947	Early Medieval	Approximate	10						53567	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90043	FS	Half of a Saxon brooch found to the west of Asgarby	MLI90043	Early Medieval	Approximate	100						53653	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90044	FS	Medieval finds from a field to the west of Asgarby	MLI90044	Medieval	Approximate	100						53654	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90045	FS	Late Roman coins from a field to the west of Asgarby	MLI90045	Roman	Approximate	100						53655	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90054	FS	Flint scraper found to the east of the Car Dyke	MLI90054	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Approximate	100						53661	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90055	FS	Flint blade found to the east of the Car Dyke	MLI90055	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Approximate	100						53662	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90057	FS	Flint waste flakes found to the east of the Car Dyke	MLI90057	Neolithic - Bronze Age	Approximate	100						53664	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90058	FS	Prehistoric pottery found to the north of Car Dyke Farm	MLI90058	Bronze Age - Iron Age	Approximate	100						53665	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI90059	FS	Flint axe found near Car Dyke Farm	MLI90059	Neolithic	Approximate	100						53666	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI91865	FS	Roman finds found near Vine Farm, Heckington	MLI91865	Roman	Approximate	10						55122	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI99381	MON	An early Anglo-Saxon burial at Garwick in Heckington Fen	MLI99381	Early Medieval		1						61670	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116631	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker	MLI116631	Post-Medieval		1						79728	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116632	BLD	Villa Farm, Bicker	MLI116632	Post-Medieval		1						79729	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116633	BLD	Poplartree Farm, Bicker	MLI116633	Post-Medieval								79730	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116634	BLD	White House Farm, Bicker	MLI116634	Post-Medieval								79731	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116635	MON	Crow Hall, Bicker	MLI116635	Post-Medieval								79732	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116636	BLD	Dovecote Farm (Gauntlet Farm), Bicker	MLI116636	Post-Medieval								79733	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116637	BLD	Gauntlet Farm, Bicker	MLI116637	Post-Medieval								79734	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116638	BLD	Middle Fen, Donington	MLI116638	Post-Medieval								79735	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116639	MON	Vicarage Farm, Bicker	MLI116639	Post-Medieval								79736	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116640	BLD	Eau End Farm, Helpringham	MLI116640	Post-Medieval								79737	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116641	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker	MLI116641	Post-Medieval								79738	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116642	MON	Duckhall Farm, Bicker	MLI116642	Post-Medieval								79739	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116643	BLD	Cowbridge Farm, Bicker	MLI116643	Post-Medieval								79740	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116645	MON	River Farm, Helpringham	MLI116645	Post-Medieval								79742	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116646	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Donington	MLI116646	Post-Medieval								79743	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116647	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Donington	MLI116647	Post-Medieval								79744	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116648	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Donington	MLI116648	Post-Medieval								79745	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116649	MON	Ing Farm (Rose Cottage), Bicker	MLI116649	Post-Medieval								79746	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116650	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker	MLI116650	Post-Medieval								79747	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116657	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Donington	MLI116657	Post-Medieval								79754	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116658	MON	Northorpe Dairy Farm, Donington	MLI116658	Post-Medieval								79755	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116659	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Donington	MLI116659	Post-Medieval								79756	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116660	BLD	Northorpe House (Northorpe Farm), Donington	MLI116660	Post-Medieval								79757	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116661	BLD	The Old Barn, Donington	MLI116661	Post-Medieval								79758	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI116662	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Donington	MLI116662	Post-Medieval								79759	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121110	BLD	Mount Lane Farm, Kirkby La Thorpe	MLI121110	Post-Medieval								84143	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121111	BLD	Sardeson's Farm, Kirkby La Thorpe	MLI121111	Post-Medieval								84144	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121112	BLD	Sardeson's Farmhouse, Kirkby La Thorpe	MLI121112	Post-Medieval								84145	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121181	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Swaton	MLI121181	Post-Medieval								84214	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121378	MON	Grange Farm (Burton Grange), Burton Pedwardine	MLI121378	Post-Medieval								84409	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121932	BLD	Foxhall Farm, Asgarby and Howell	MLI121932	Post-Medieval								84956	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121936	BLD	Glebe Farm (Vicarage Farm), Heckington	MLI121936	Post-Medieval								84960	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121944	BLD	Holme House, Heckington	MLI121944	Post-Medieval								84968	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121945	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121945	Post-Medieval								84969	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121946	BLD	Vine Farm, Heckington	MLI121946	Post-Medieval								84970	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121947	BLD	White House Farm, Heckington	MLI121947	Post-Medieval								84971	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)



MLI121948	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121948	Post-Medieval							84972	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121949	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121949	Post-Medieval							84973	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121953	BLD	Rakes Farm, Heckington	MLI121953	Post-Medieval							84977	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121954	BLD	Rectory Farm House, Heckington	MLI121954	Post-Medieval							84978	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121955	MON	Home Farm, Heckington	MLI121955	Post-Medieval							84979	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121956	BLD	Elm Grange, Heckington	MLI121956	Post-Medieval							84980	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121957	BLD	First Cottage, Heckington	MLI121957	Post-Medieval			1				84981	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121958	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121958	Post-Medieval							84982	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121959	BLD	Garwick Farm, Heckington	MLI121959	Post-Medieval							84983	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121960	MON	Kane Farm, Heckington	MLI121960	Post-Medieval							84984	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121961	BLD	Mile House, Heckington	MLI121961	Post-Medieval							84985	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121962	BLD	Mile Cottage, Heckington	MLI121962	Post-Medieval							84986	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121963	BLD	Hall Farm, Heckington	MLI121963	Post-Medieval							84987	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121964	BLD	Wayside, Heckington	MLI121964	Post-Medieval							84988	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121965	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121965	Post-Medieval							84989	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121966	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121966	Post-Medieval							84990	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121968	BLD	Whitehouse Farm, Heckington	MLI121968	Post-Medieval							84992	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121970	BLD	Westfield Farm, Heckington	MLI121970	Post-Medieval							84994	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121973	BLD	(Butts Hill House), Heckington	MLI121973	Post-Medieval							84997	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121974	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Heckington	MLI121974	Post-Medieval							84998	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121975	MON	(Carterplot Farm), Heckington	MLI121975	Post-Medieval							84999	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121995	MON	Poplars Farm, Great Hale	MLI121995	Post-Medieval							85019	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121996	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale	MLI121996	Post-Medieval							85020	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121997	BLD	White House, Great Hale	MLI121997	Post-Medieval							85021	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121998	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale	MLI121998	Post-Medieval							85022	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI121999	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale	MLI121999	Post-Medieval							85023	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122000	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale	MLI122000	Post-Medieval							85024	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122001	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale	MLI122001	Post-Medieval							85025	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122002	BLD	White House Farm, Great Hale	MLI122002	Post-Medieval							85026	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122003	BLD	White House, Great Hale	MLI122003	Post-Medieval							85027	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
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MLI122006	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale	MLI122006	Post-Medieval							85030	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122007	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Hall Farm), Great Hale	MLI122007	Post-Medieval							85031	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122013	BLD	Willoughby House, Little Hale	MLI122013	Post-Medieval							85037	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122014	BLD	Car Dyke Farm, Little Hale	MLI122014	Post-Medieval							85038	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122016	MON	Glebe Farm, Little Hale	MLI122016	Post-Medieval							85040	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122017	BLD	Fen Farm, Little Hale	MLI122017	Post-Medieval							85041	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122018	BLD	Broadhurst Farm (Broadhurst), Little Hale	MLI122018	Post-Medieval							85042	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122019	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale	MLI122019	Post-Medieval							85043	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122020	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale	MLI122020	Post-Medieval							85044	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122021	MON	Willow Farm, Little Hale	MLI122021	Post-Medieval							85045	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122022	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale	MLI122022	Post-Medieval							85046	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122023	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale	MLI122023	Post-Medieval							85047	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122024	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale	MLI122024	Post-Medieval							85048	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122025	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale	MLI122025	Post-Medieval							85049	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122026	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker	MLI122026	Post-Medieval							85050	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122027	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker	MLI122027	Post-Medieval							85051	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122028	MON	The Popples, Little Hale	MLI122028	Post-Medieval							85052	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122029	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale	MLI122029	Post-Medieval							85053	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122047	MON	Devonport Farm, Helpringham	MLI122047	Post-Medieval							85071	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122048	BLD	Cool Hall Farm, Helpringham	MLI122048	Post-Medieval							85072	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122049	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Blotoft House), Helpringham	MLI122049	Post-Medieval							85073	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122403	BLD	Swineshead House, Swineshead	MLI122403	Post-Medieval							85425	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122407	BLD	Marstone Farm, Swineshead	MLI122407	Post-Medieval							85429	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122408	BLD	College Farm, Swineshead	MLI122408	Post-Medieval							85430	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122409	BLD	Royalty Farm, Swineshead	MLI122409	Post-Medieval							85431	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122410	MON	Holthills Farm, Swineshead	MLI122410	Post-Medieval							85432	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122411	BLD	Brand End Farm, Swineshead	MLI122411	Post-Medieval							85433	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122412	BLD	Chestnut Farm Barns, Swineshead	MLI122412	Post-Medieval							85434	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI122431	MON	Lowgrounds FArm (Tilebarn Farm), Swineshead	MLI122431	Post-Medieval							85453	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)

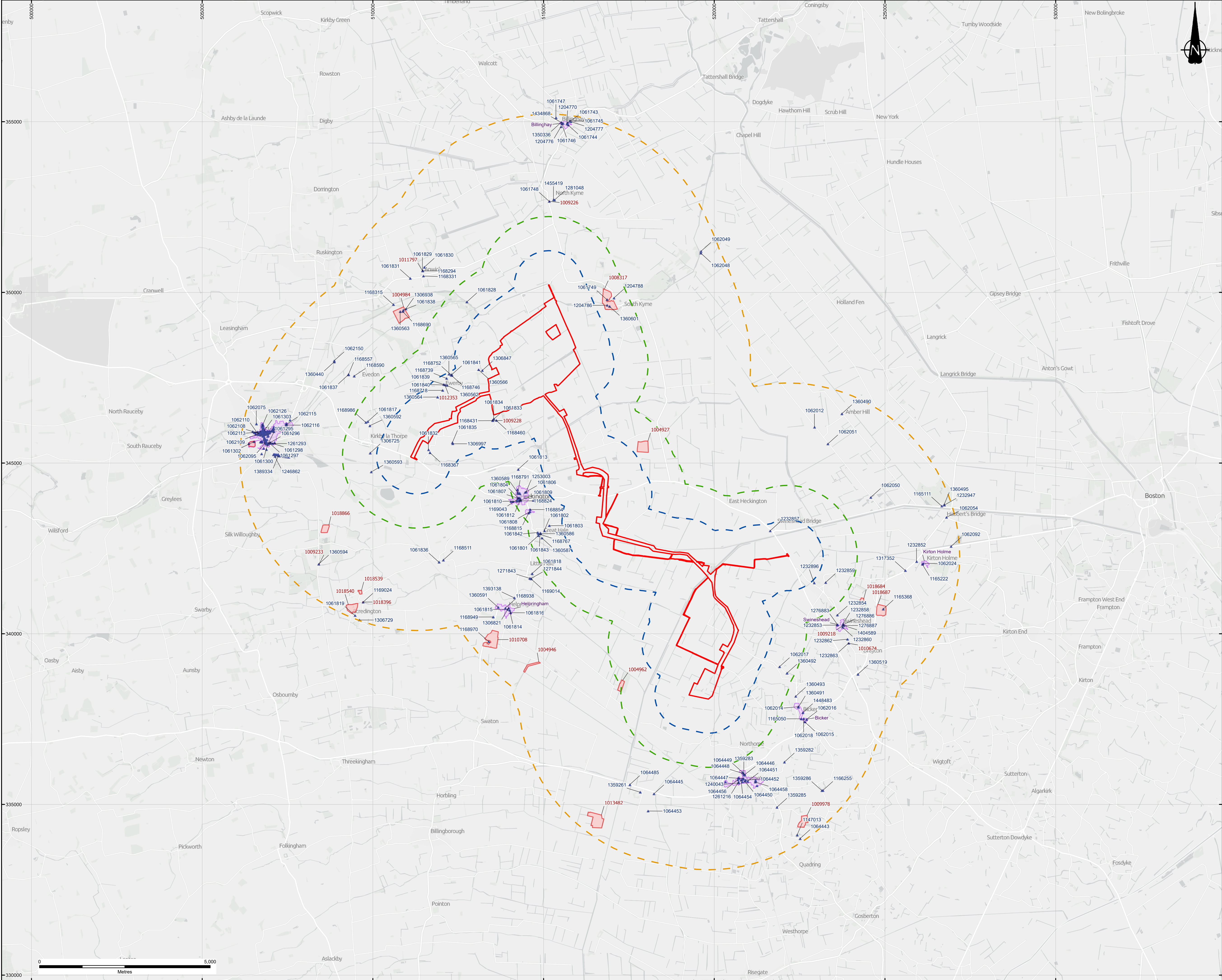


MLI122432	MON	(Lowgrounds House), Swineshead	MLI122432	Post-Medieval							85454	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI124848	MON	Heckington War Memorial	MLI124848	Modern		1					87914	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI125216	MON	Resistance Hide, Swineshead Bridge	MLI125216	Modern	Estimated from sources	100					88747	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI125228	MON	East Heckington War Memorial	MLI125228	Modern	Estimated from sources	10					88764	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI125238	MON	Great Hale War Memorial	MLI125238	Modern	Estimated from sources	10					88774	1	Symbol (35, 16711680, 12)
MLI125553	MON	Miles Master Aircraft Crash Site, Northorpe	MLI125553	Modern	Estimated from sources	100	40:03.1	Richard.Watts	41:51.0	Richard.Watts	89565	1	Symbol (35,16711680,12)
MLI87934	MON	Romano-British finds, north east of Heckington	MLI87934	Roman			43:48.5	Richard.Watts	43:48.5	Richard.Watts	90175	1	Symbol (35,16711680,12)

MonUID	RecordType	Name	PrefRef	Period	QualityNot	SourcePrec	WhenCreate	CreatedBy	WhenLastEd	LastEdited	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	MI_STYLE
MLI86998	MON	Sleaford Navigation	MLI86998	Post Medieval	Centre	1					52234		2 Pen (3, 2, 16711680)
MLI60706	MON	Car Dyke in Lincolnshire	MLI60706	Roman	Estimated from sources	100					79270		2 Pen (3, 6, 16711680)
MLI89527	MON	Undated linear features to the south of the A17 near Asgarby village	MLI89527	Undated							53156		2 Pen (3, 6, 16711680)
MLI89969	MON	Undated cropmark trackway near Home Farm House, Little Hale	MLI89969								53590		2 Pen (3, 6, 16711680)

# FIGURES





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- DCO Order Limits
- Study Area
- 1km
  - 2km
  - 5km
- Designated Heritage Assets
- Scheduled Monuments
  - Conversation aAreas
  - Listed Buildings

Notes:

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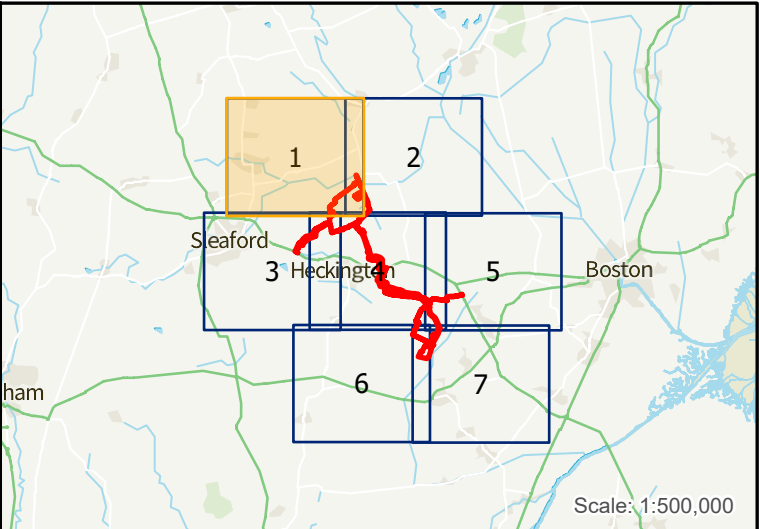
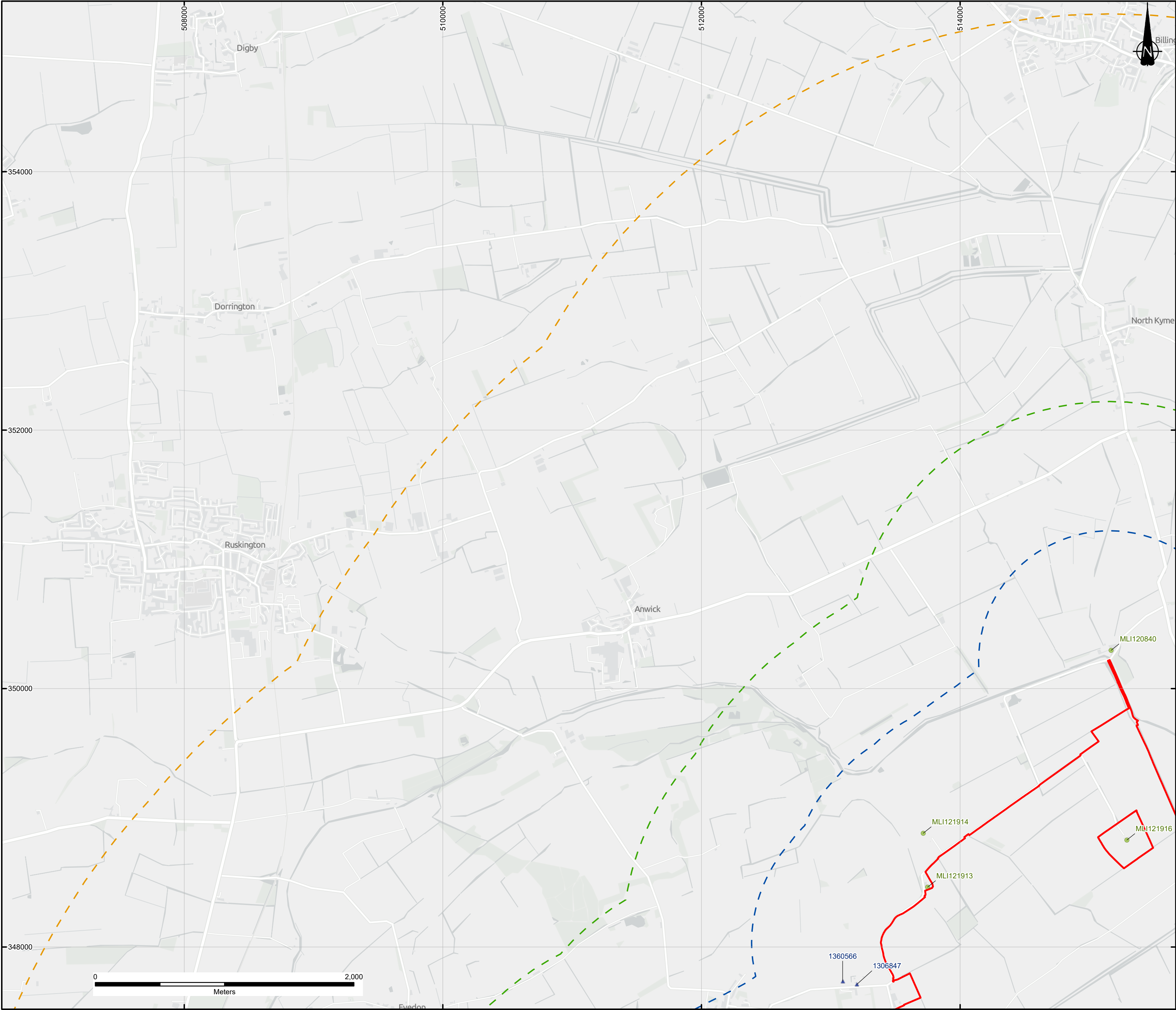
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PROJ SIZE	A1	SCALE	1:50,000	DATE	07/03/2025
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**KEY**

DCO Order Limits

**Study Area**

1km

2km

5km

**Scoped in Heritage Assets**

Scheduled Monuments

Conversation aAreas

▲ Listed Buildings

● Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Including Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets)

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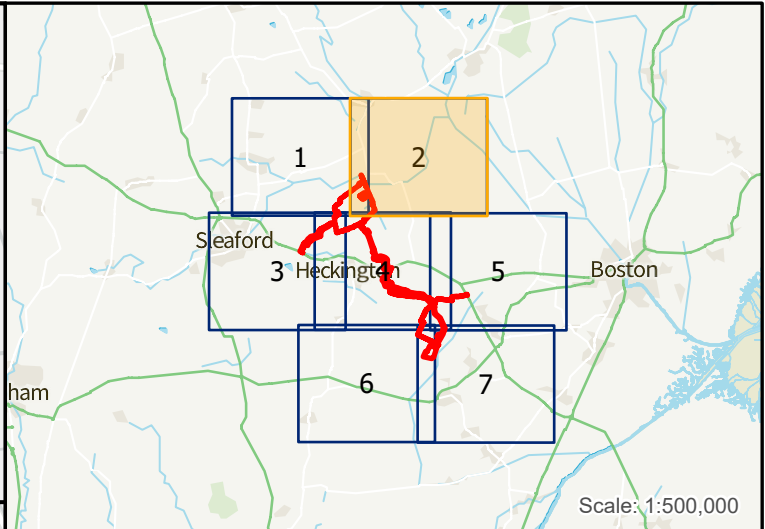
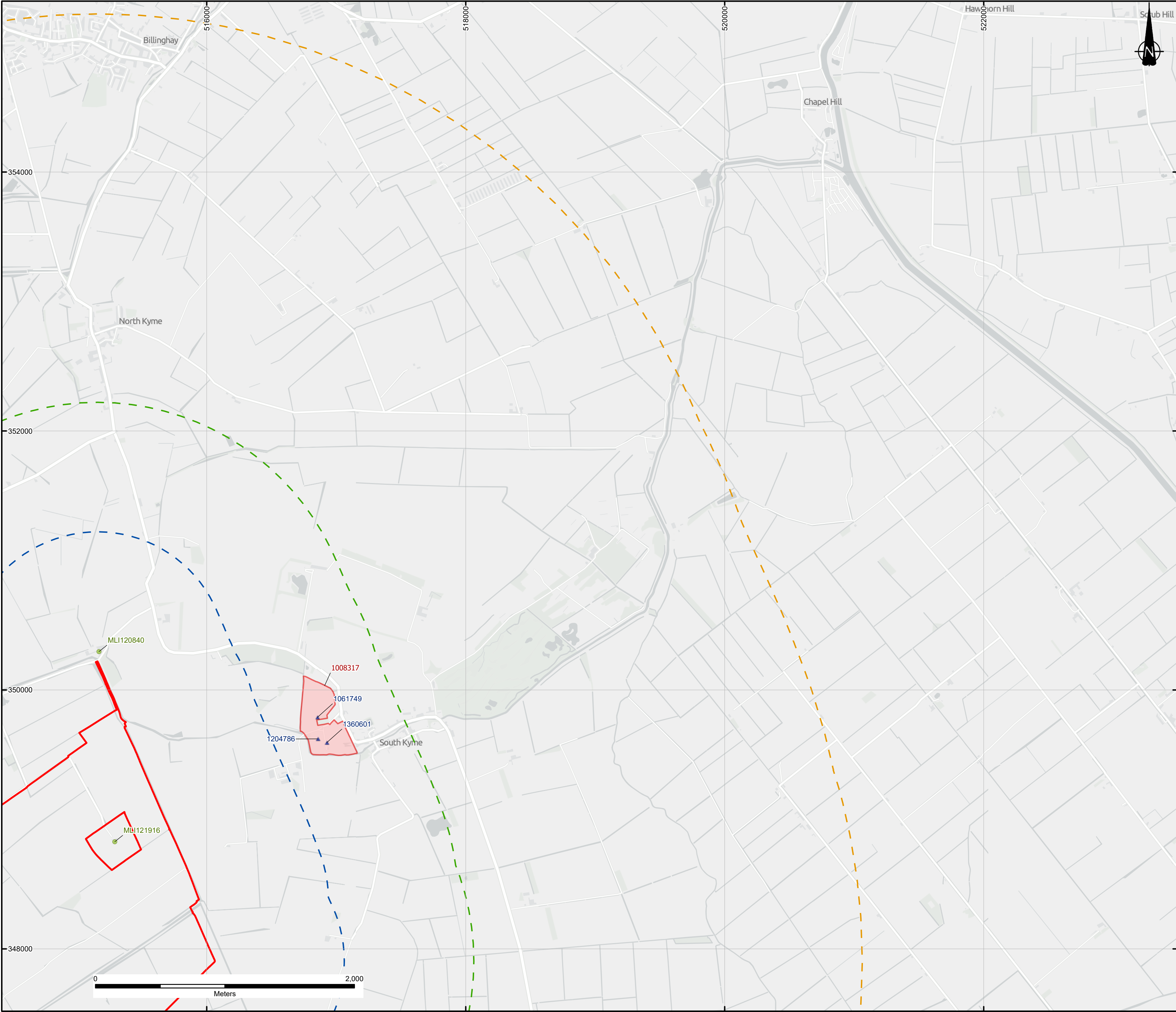
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FIGURE 8.1.2 SCOPED IN DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 5KM SHEET 1 OF 7								
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**KEY**

DCO Order Limits

**Study Area**

1km

2km

5km

**Scoped in Heritage Assets**

Scheduled Monuments

Conversation aAreas

▲ Listed Buildings

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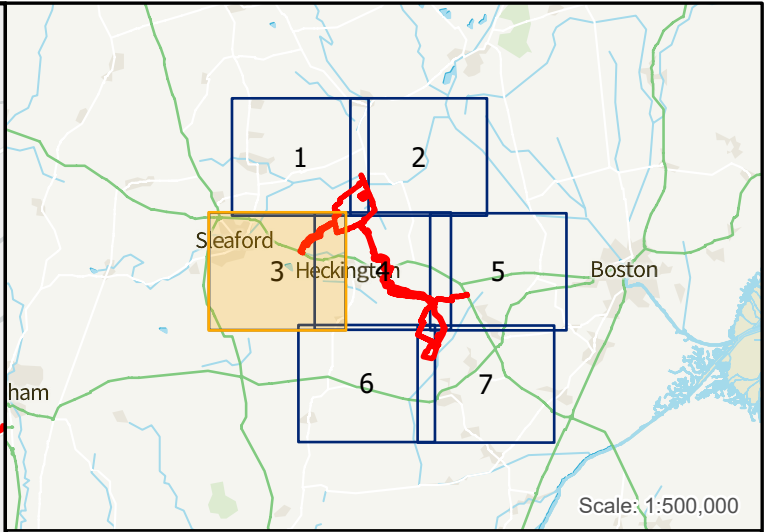
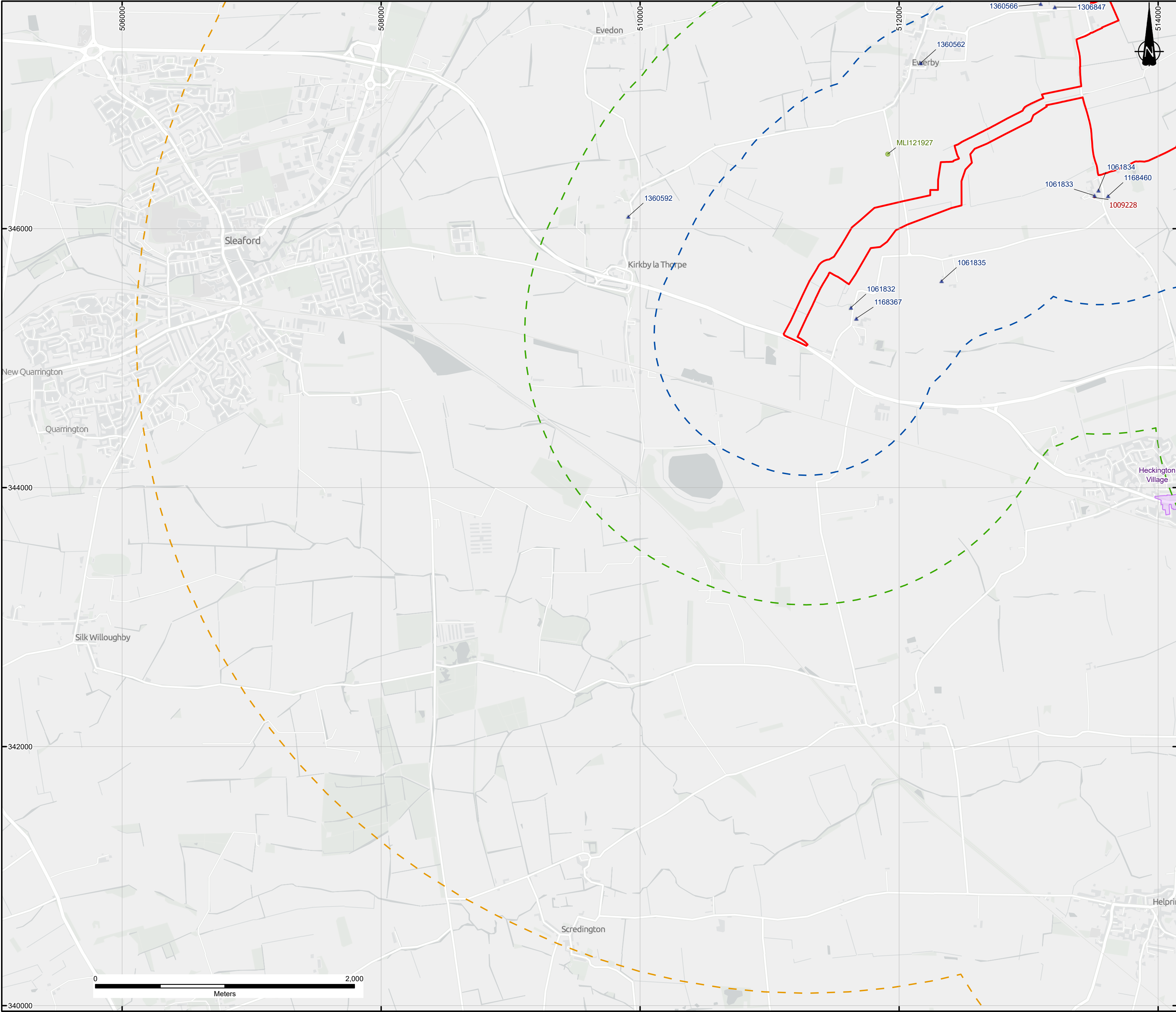
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**KEY**

DCO Order Limits

**Study Area**

1km

2km

5km

**Scoped in Heritage Assets**

Scheduled Monuments

Conversation aAreas

Listed Buildings

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Including Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets)

**Notes:**



Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

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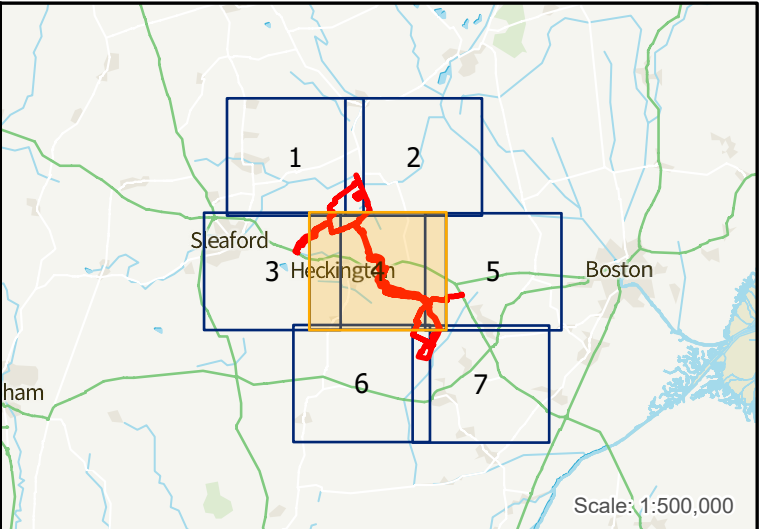
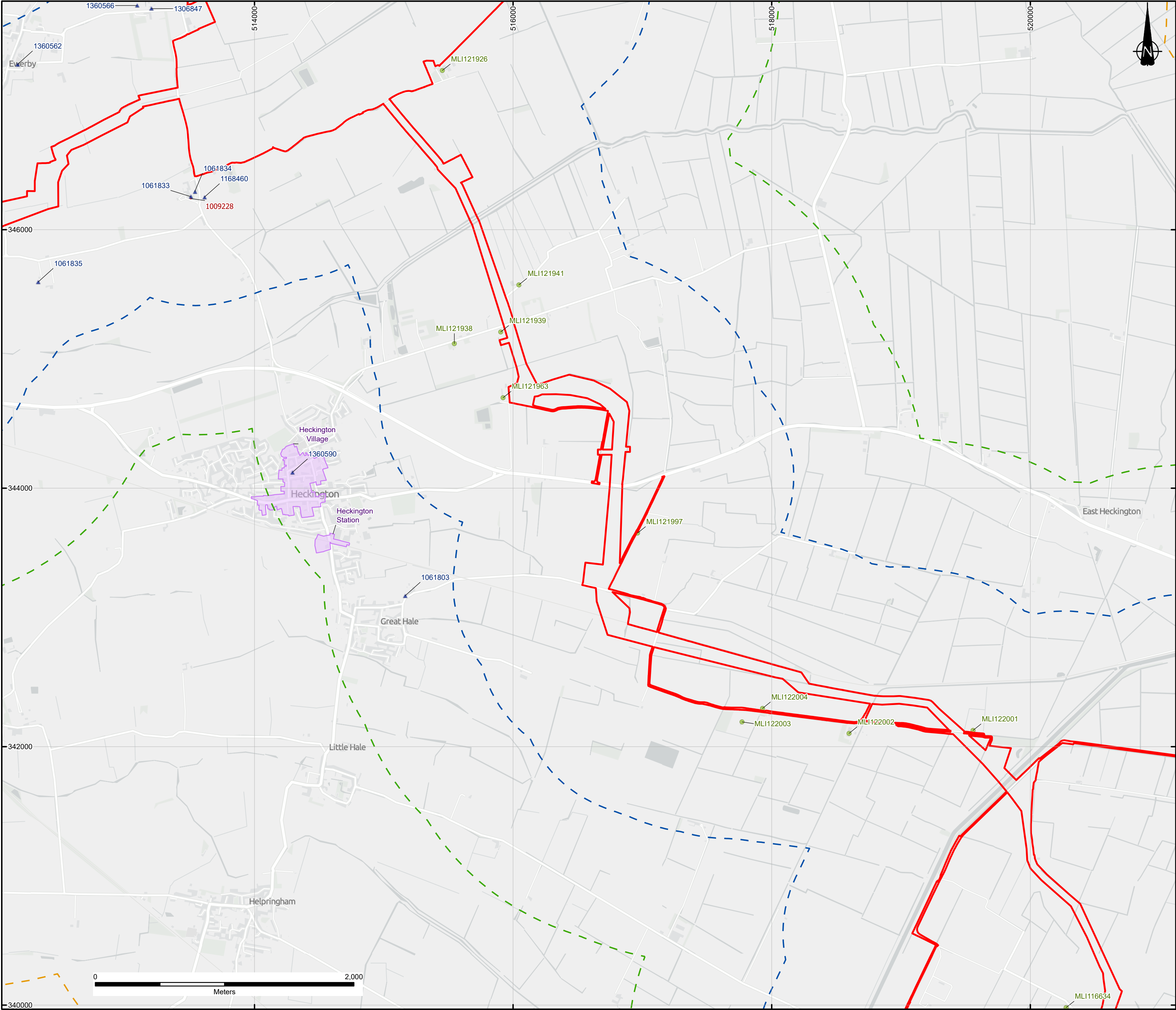
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**KEY**

DCO Order Limits

**Study Area**

1km

2km

5km

**Scoped in Heritage Assets**

Scheduled Monuments

Conversation aAreas

▲ Listed Buildings

● Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Including Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets)

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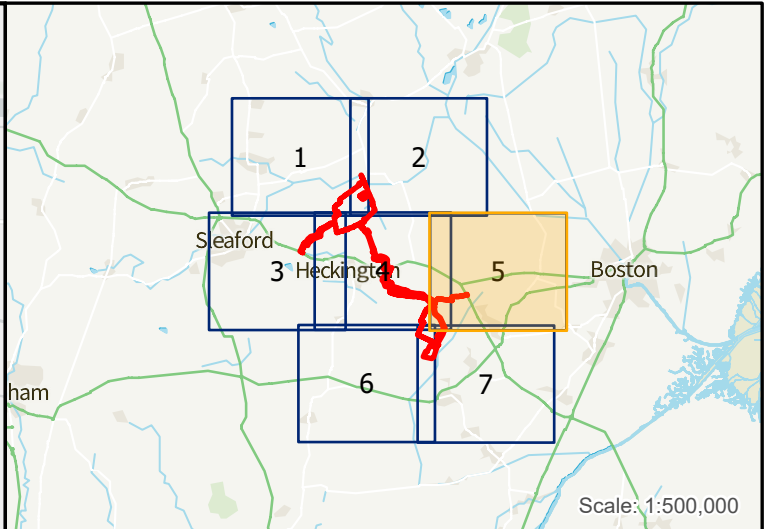
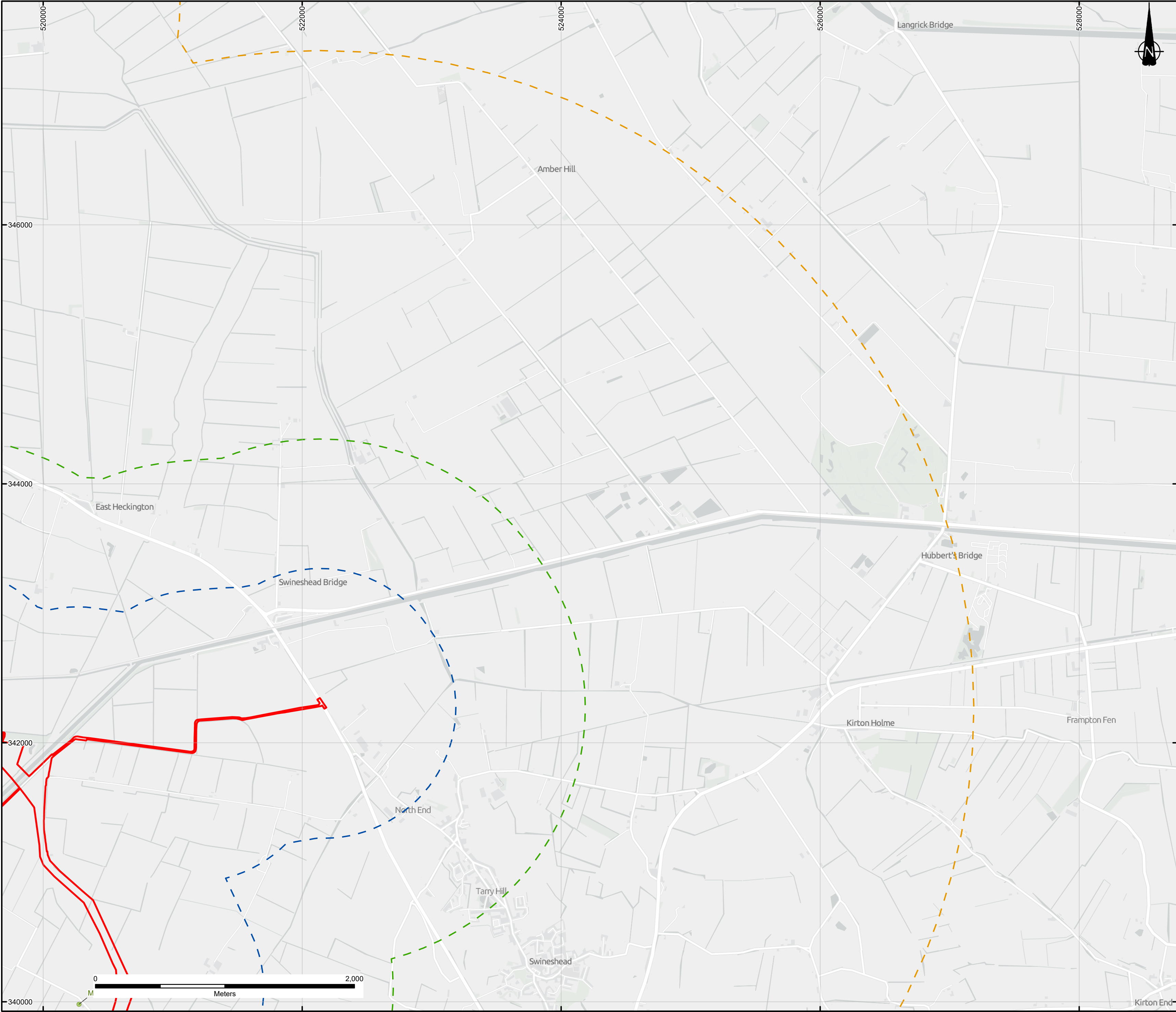
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FIGURE 8.1.2 SCOPED IN DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 5KM SHEET 4 OF 7					
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**KEY**

DCO Order Limits

**Study Area**

1km

2km

5km

**Scoped in Heritage Assets**

Scheduled Monuments

Conversation aAreas

▲ Listed Buildings

● Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Including Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets)

**Notes:**

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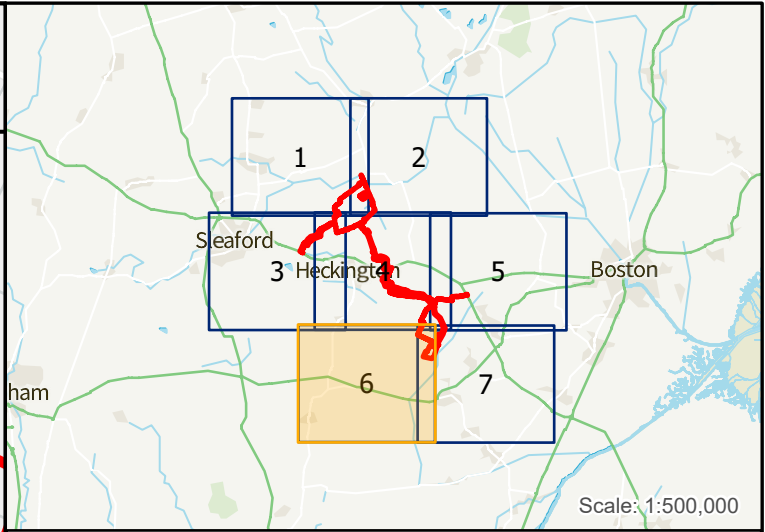
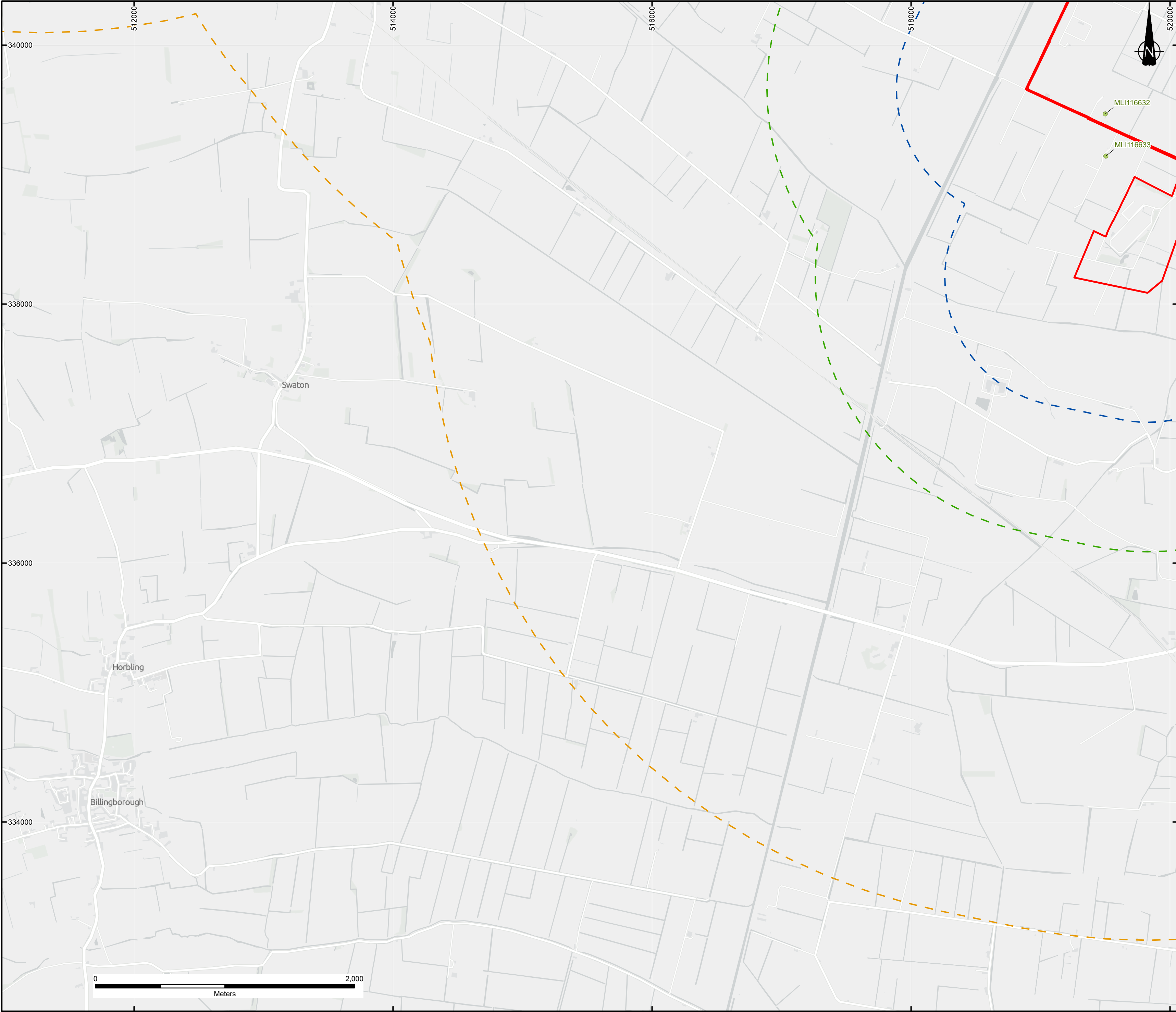
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**KEY**

DCO Order Limits

**Study Area**

1km

2km

5km

**Scoped in Heritage Assets**

Scheduled Monuments

Conversation aAreas

Listed Buildings

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Including Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets)

**Notes:**

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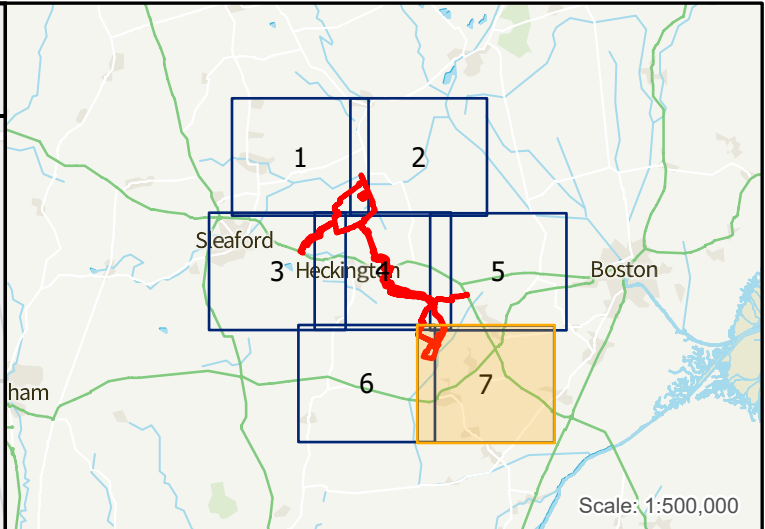
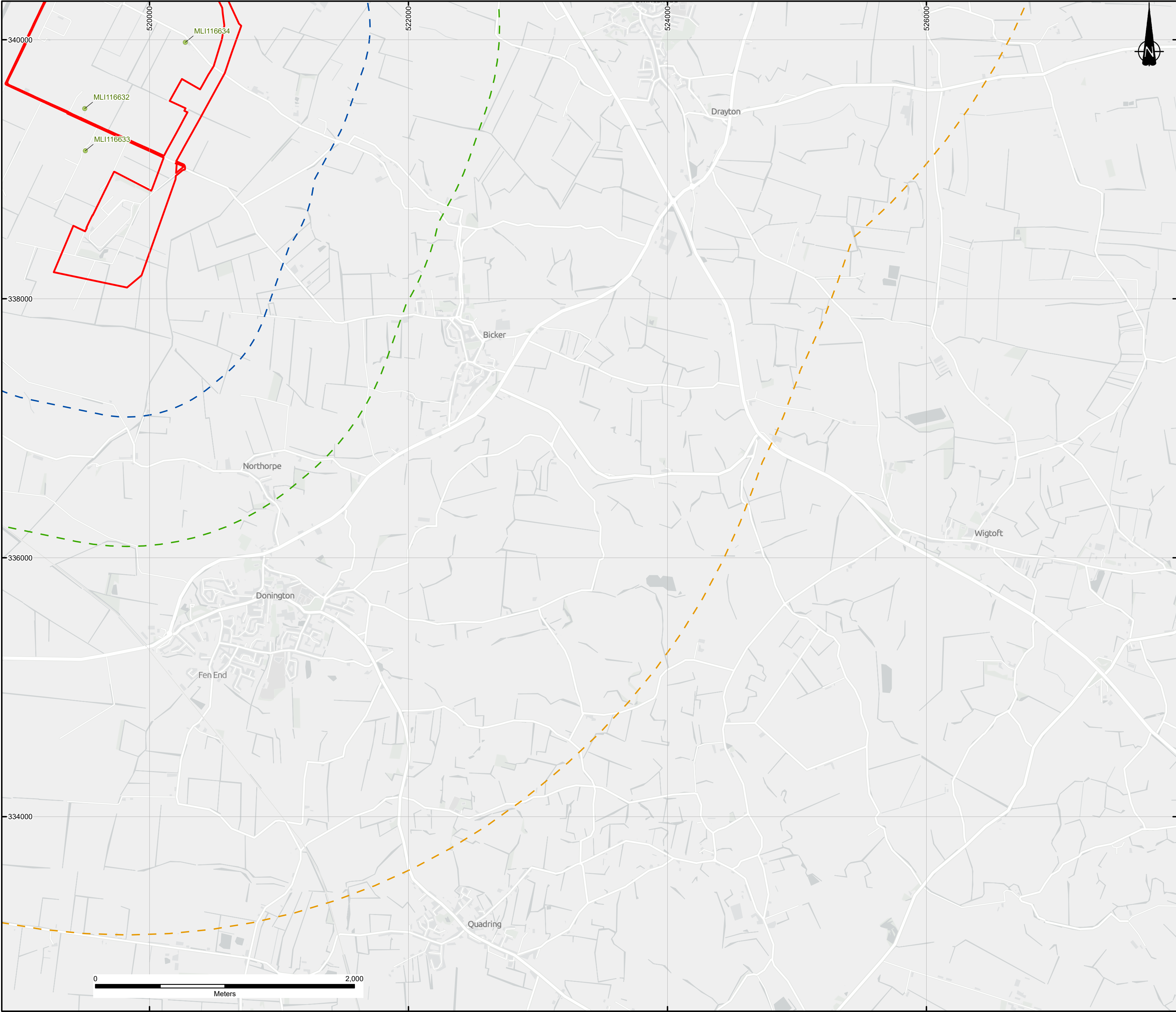
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FIGURE 8.1.2 SCOPED IN DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 5KM SHEET 6 OF 7							
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**KEY**

DCO Order Limits

**Study Area**

1km

2km

5km

**Scoped in Heritage Assets**

Scheduled Monuments

Conversation aAreas

Listed Buildings

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Including Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets)

**Notes:**



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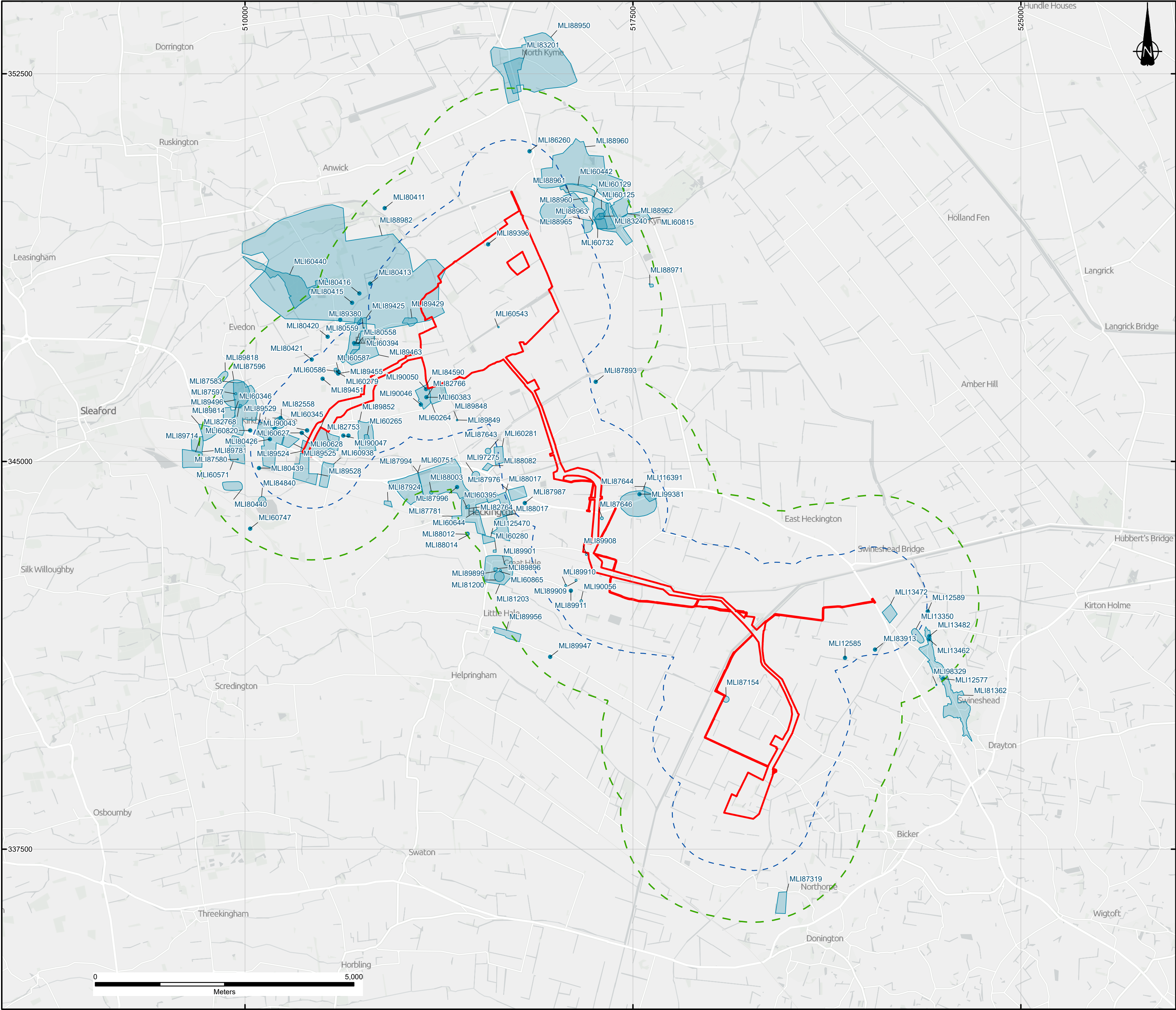












KEY

DCO Order Limit

Study Area

1km

2km

Early-Medieval to Medieval

Polygons

• Points

**Notes:**



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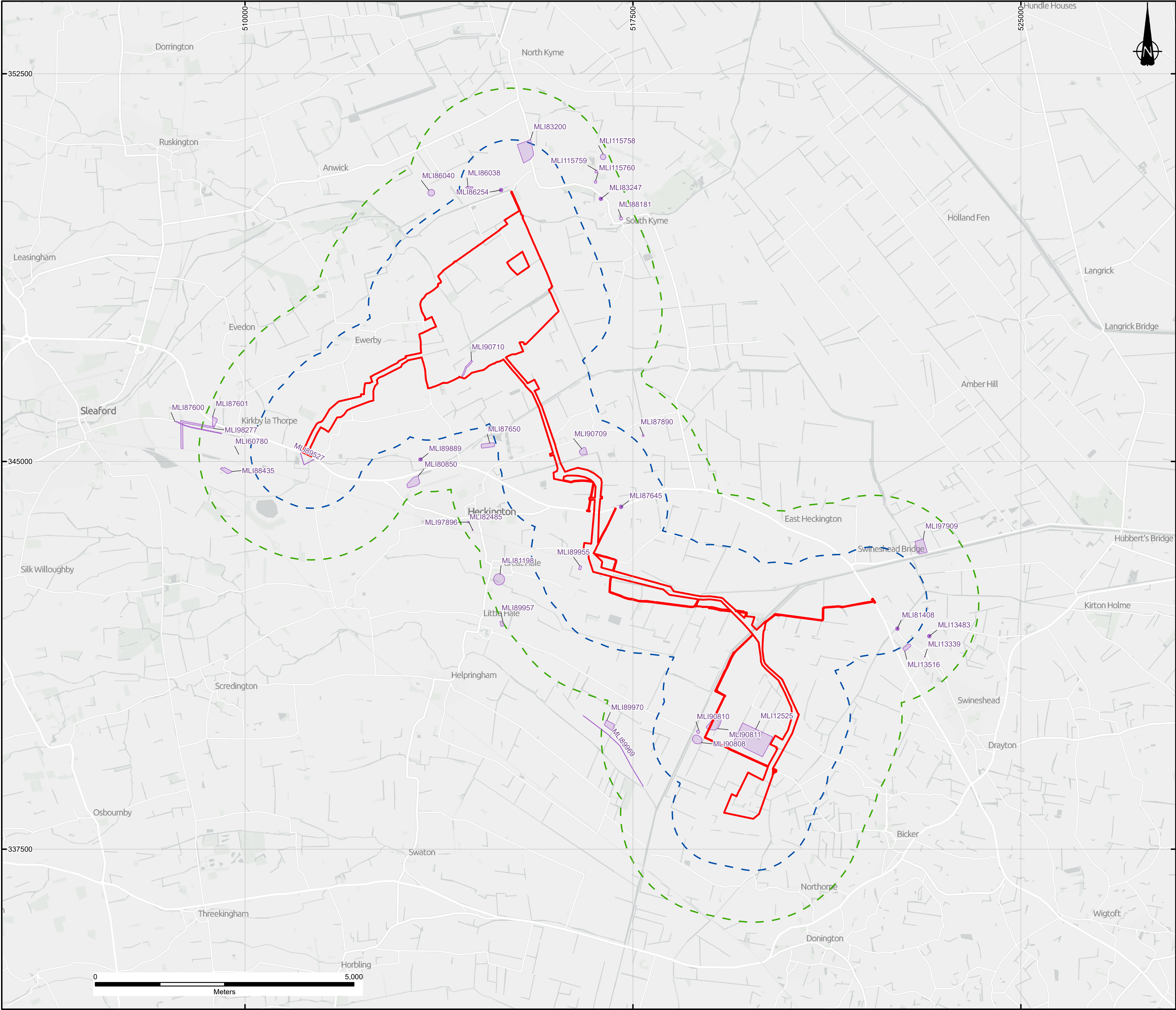
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FIGURE 8.2 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS BY PERIOD WITHIN 2KM SHEET 3 OF 5					
DRG No		ST19595-372	REV	1	SUIT. CODE --
DRG SIZE	A2	SCALE	1:50,000	DATE	07/03/2025
DRAWN BY	HP	CHECKED BY	LP	APPROVED BY	AH
					









KEY

- DCO Order Limits
- Study Area
  - 1km
  - 2km
- Undated
  - Polygons
  - Lines
  - Points

Notes:


Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

DCO Order Limits provided by Ardent Management on 04/02/2025.

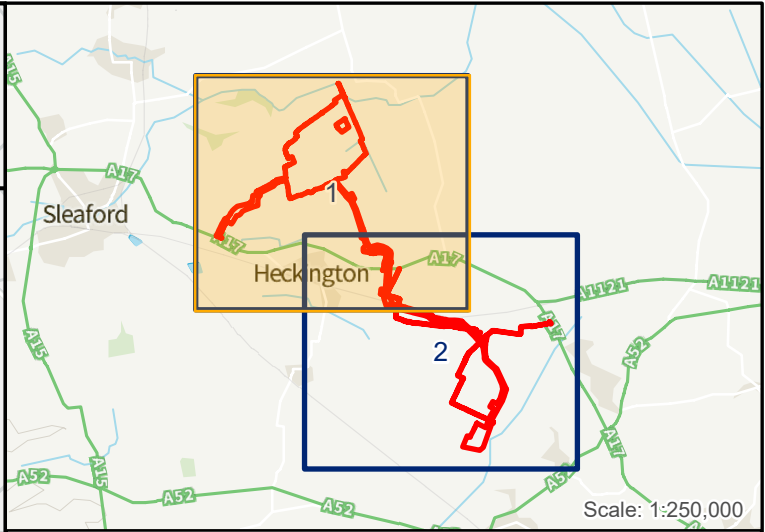
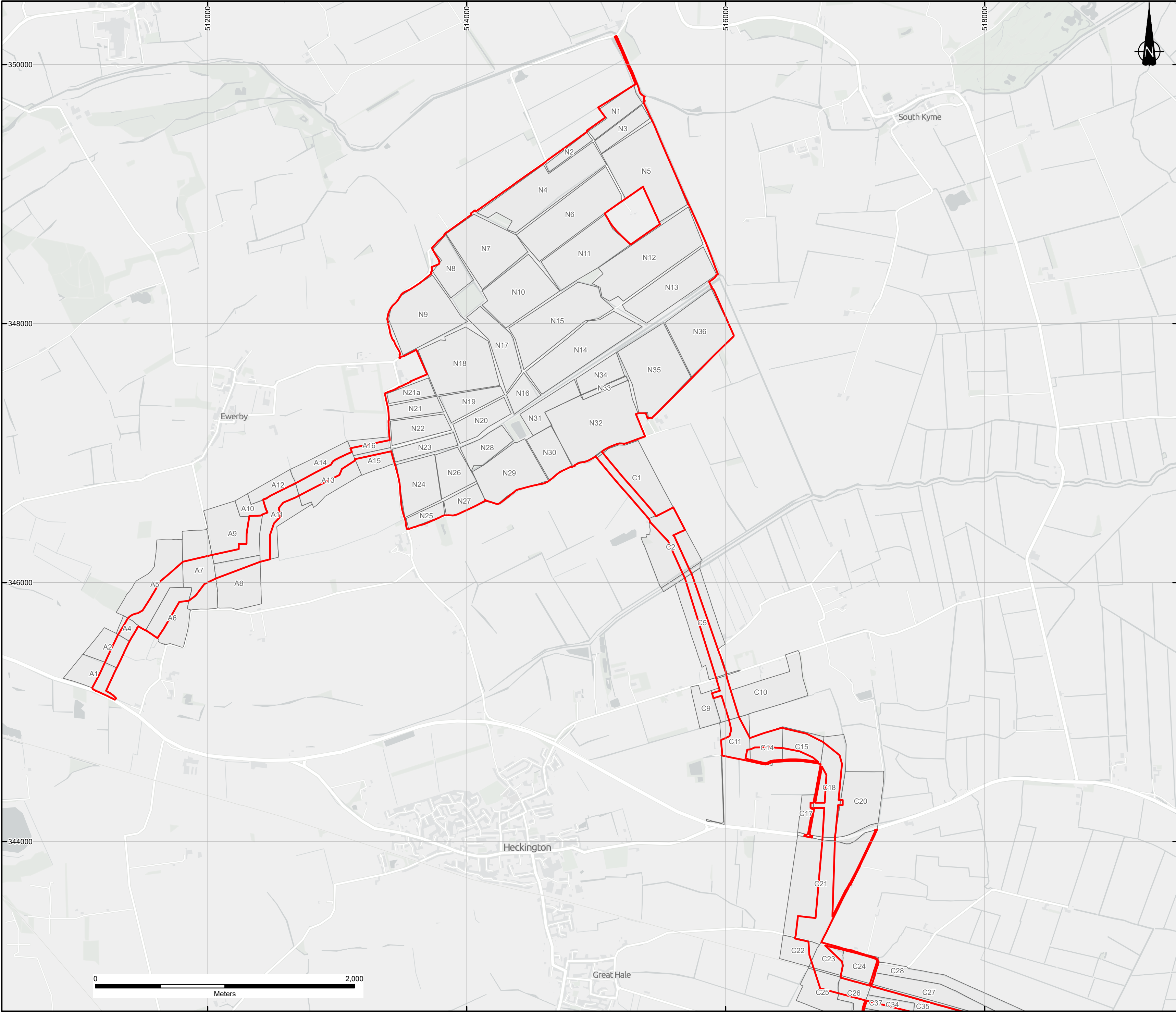
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FIGURE 8.2 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS BY PERIOD WITHIN 2KM SHEET 5 OF 5							
DRG No ST19595-372				REV 1	SUIT. CODE --		
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<div><div> wardell armstrong</div><div> PART OF SLR</div></div>							





- KEY
- DCO Order Limits
  - Field References




**Notes:**

Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

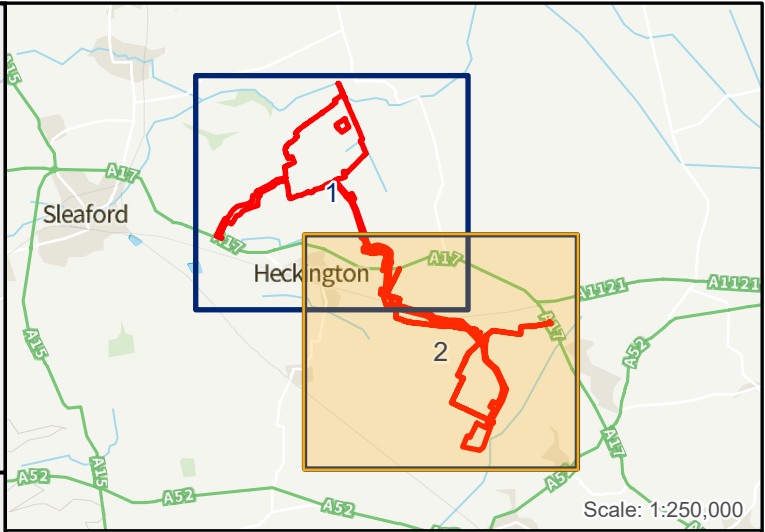
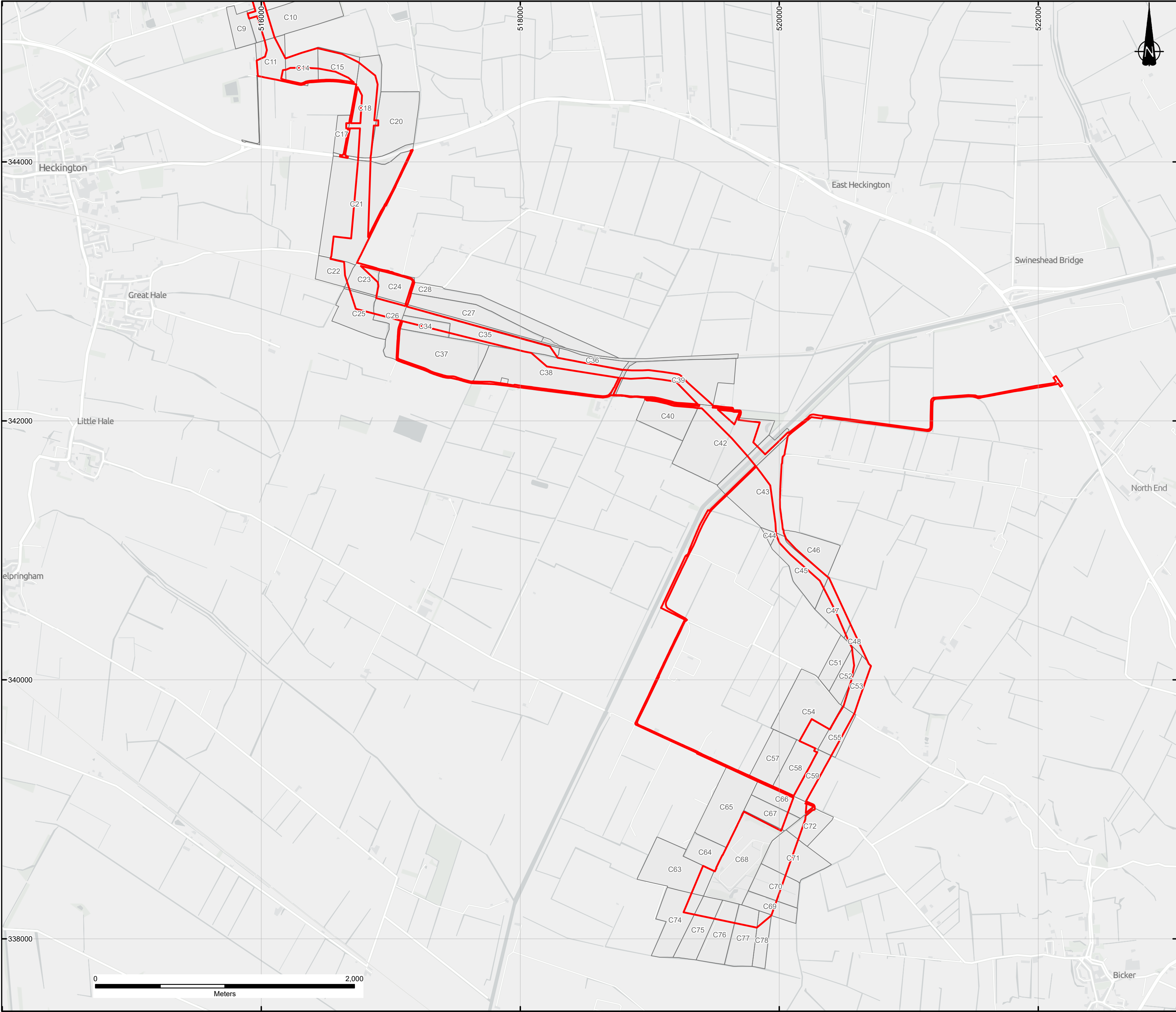
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FIGURE 8.3 FIELD REFERENCE SHEET 1					
DRG No		REV		SUIT. CODE	
ST19595-373		A		--	
DRG SIZE		SCALE		DATE	
A2		1:20,000		07/03/2025	
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HP		AH		LP	
<div><div><div>wardell armstrong</div></div><div>PART OF SLR</div></div> <div></div>					





- KEY
- DCO Order Limits
  - Field References




**Notes:**

Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

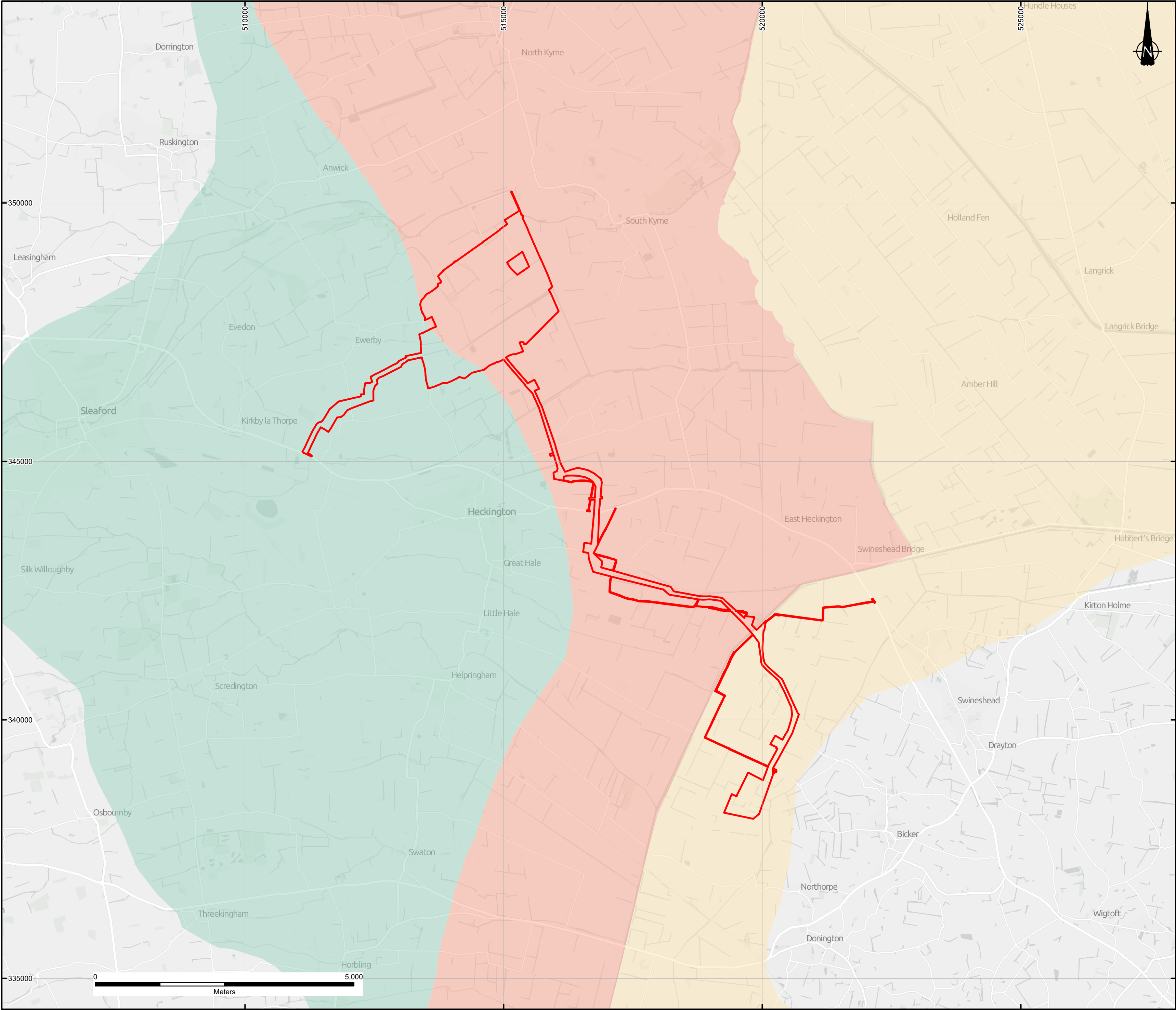
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DRAWING TITLE					
FIGURE 8.3 FIELD REFERENCE SHEET 2					
DRG No		REV	SUIT. CODE		
ST19595-373		1	--		
DRG SIZE		SCALE		DATE	
A2		1:20,000		07/03/2025	
DRAWN BY		CHECKED BY		APPROVED BY	
HP		LP		AH	
					
PART OF					





KEY

DCO Order Limit

Historic Landscape Characterisation Zones

The Eastern Fens

The Witham Fens

The Fen Edge Settlements

**Notes:**

Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

DCO Order Limits provided by Ardent Management on 04/02/2025.

Historic Environment Record Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council.

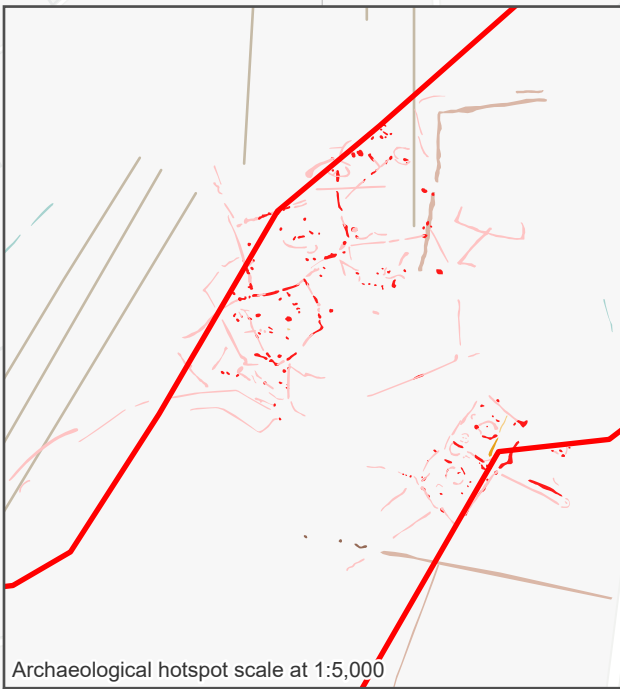
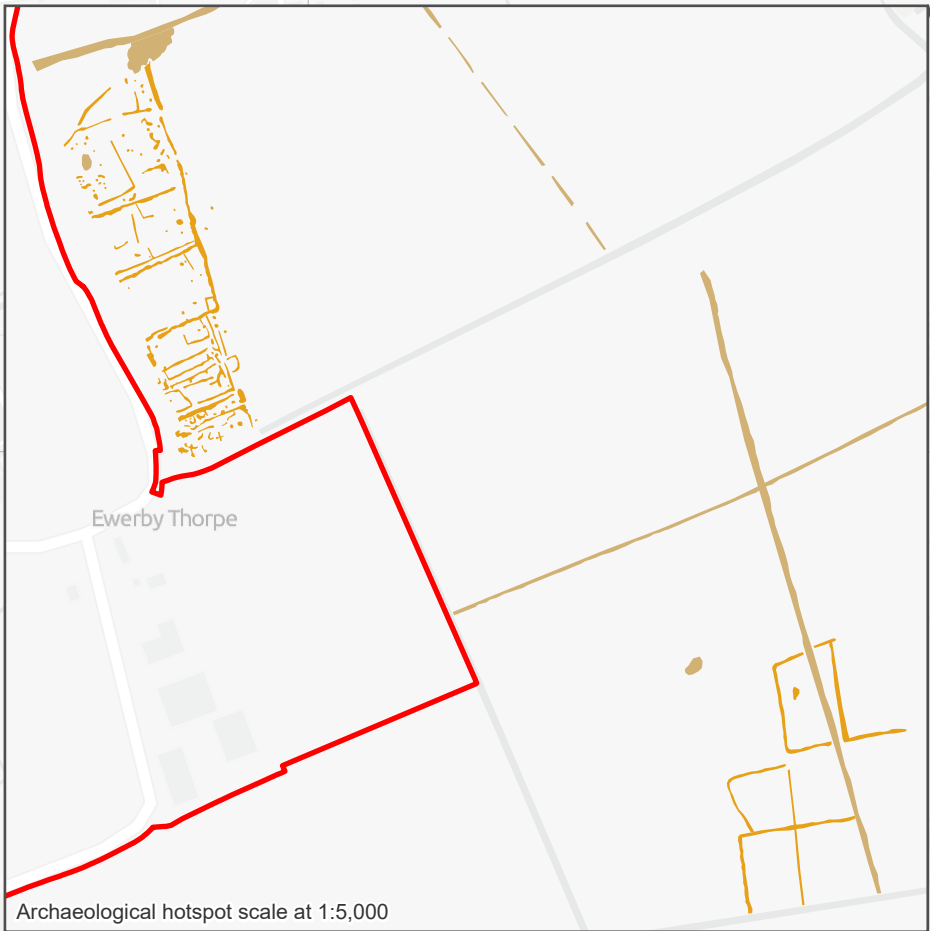
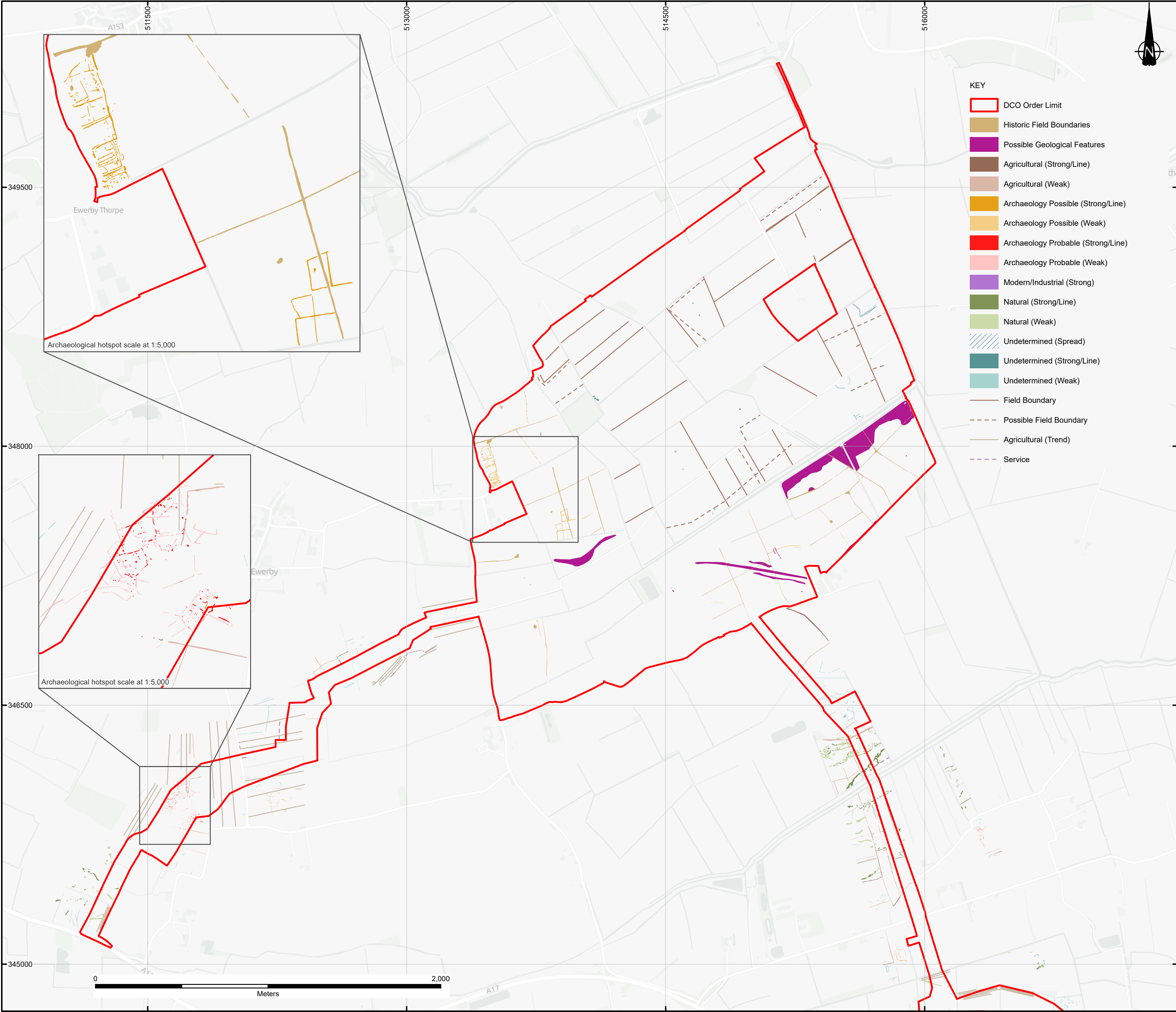
Historic Landscape Characterisation Zones not interacting with DCO Order Limit not shown.

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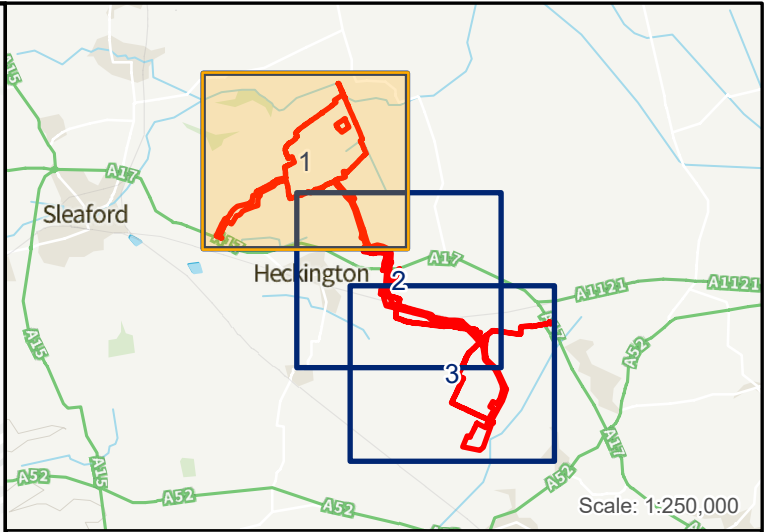
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FIGURE 8.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION						
DRG No			REV	SUIT. CODE		
ST19595-374			1	--		
DRG SIZE		SCALE	DATE			
A2		1:50,000	07/03/2025			
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- KEY
- DCO Order Limit
  - Historic Field Boundaries
  - Possible Geological Features
  - Agricultural (Strong/Line)
  - Agricultural (Weak)
  - Archaeology Possible (Strong/Line)
  - Archaeology Possible (Weak)
  - Archaeology Probable (Strong/Line)
  - Archaeology Probable (Weak)
  - Modern/Industrial (Strong)
  - Natural (Strong/Line)
  - Natural (Weak)
  - Undetermined (Spread)
  - Undetermined (Strong/Line)
  - Undetermined (Weak)
  - Field Boundary
  - Possible Field Boundary
  - Agricultural (Trend)
  - Service



**Notes:**



Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

DCO Order Limits provided by Ardent Management on 04/02/2025

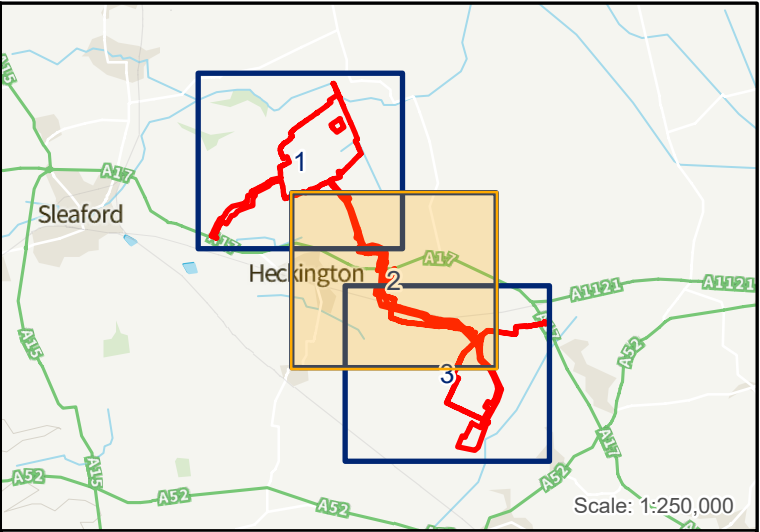
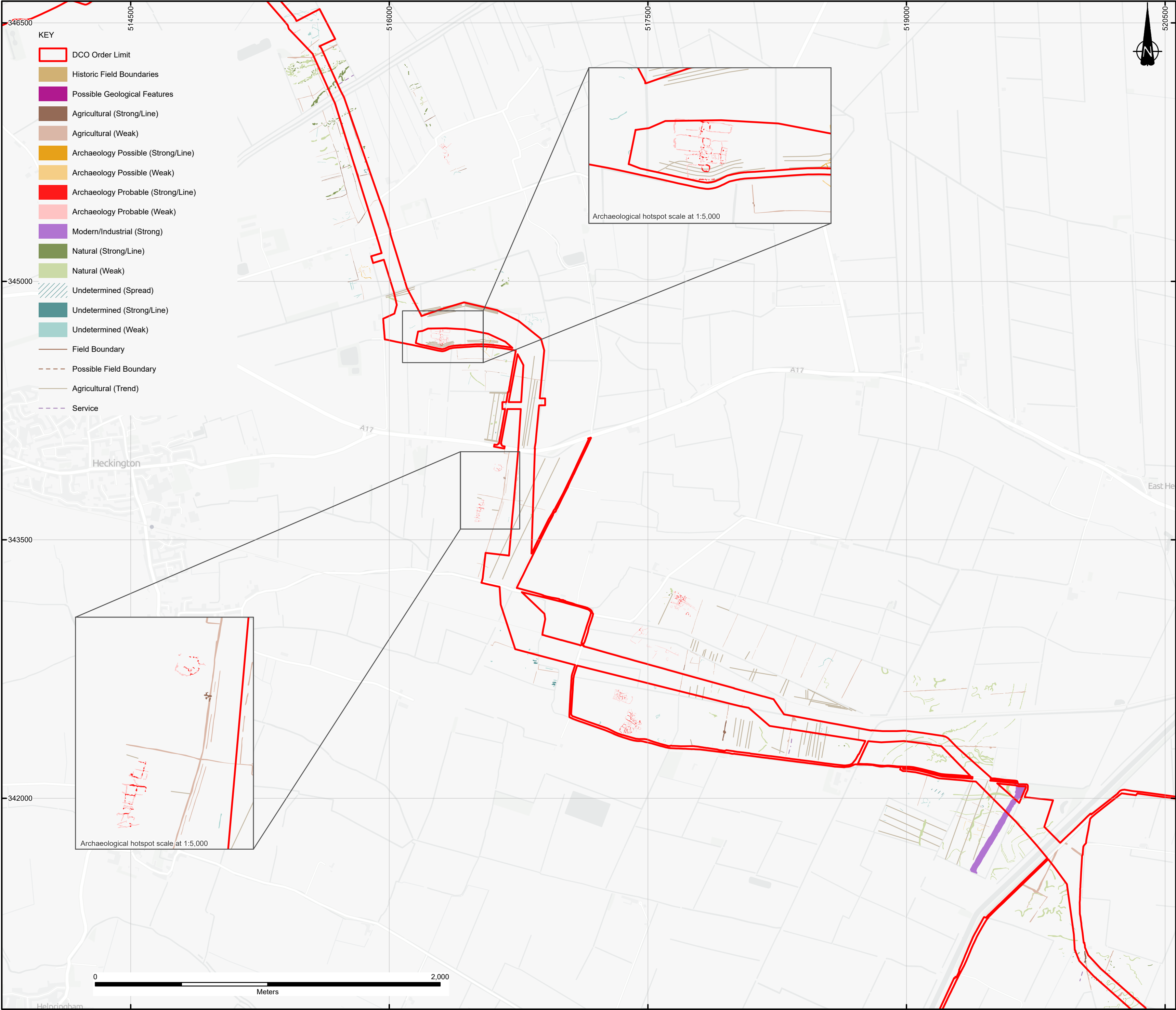
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FIGURE 8.5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION OF THE ENTIRE SCHEME SHEET 1 OF 3						
DRG No			REV	SUIT. CODE		
ST19595-375			1	--		
DRG SIZE		SCALE	DATE			
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**Notes:**




Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

DCO Order Limits provided by Ardent Management on 04/02/2025

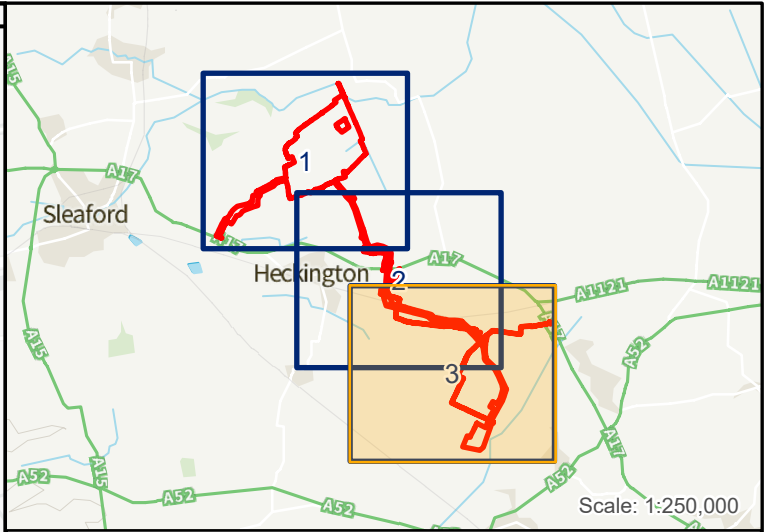
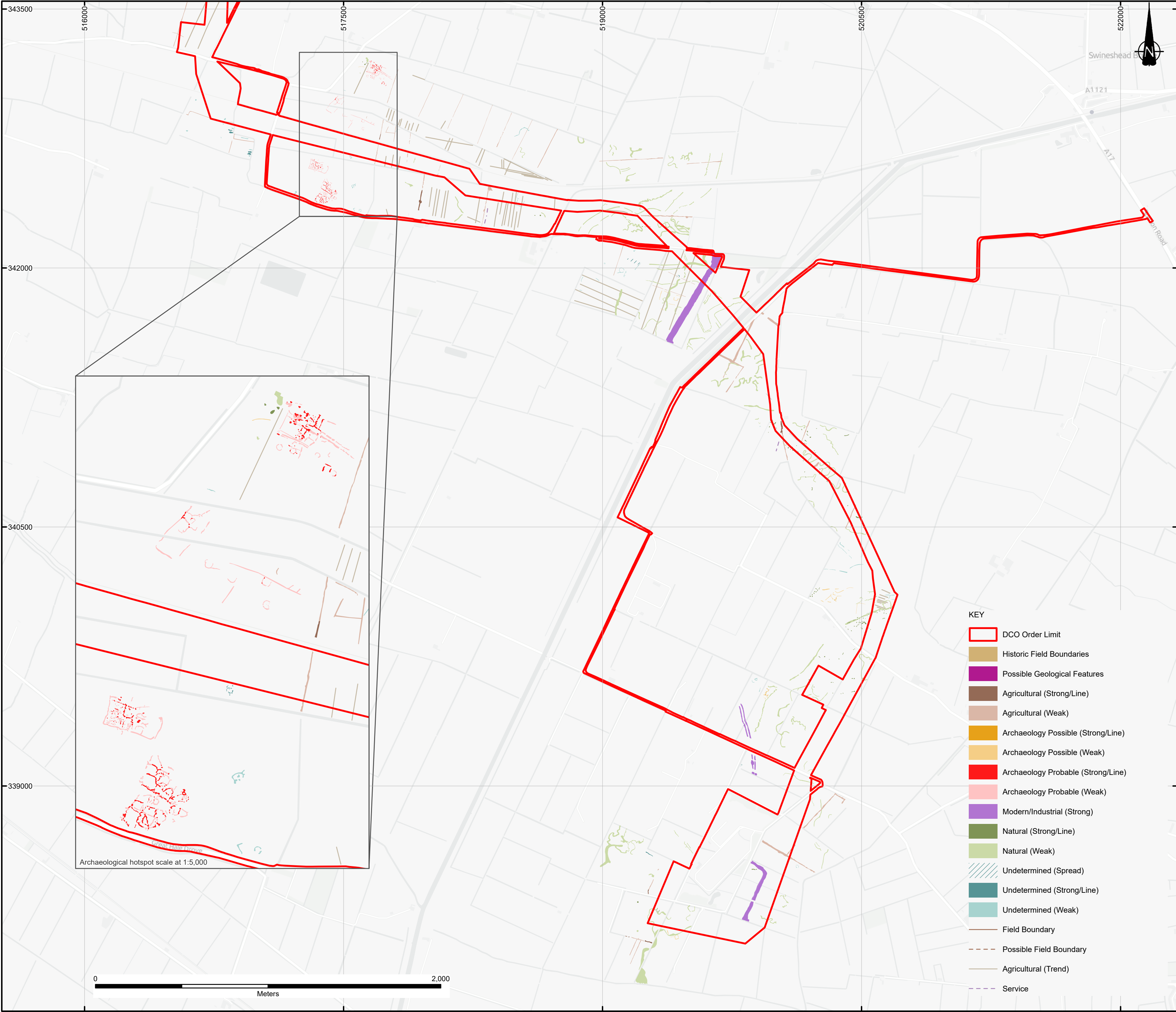
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DRAWING TITLE							
FIGURE 8.5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION OF THE ENTIRE SCHEME SHEET 2 OF 3							
DRG No				REV	SUIT. CODE		
ST19595-375				1	--		
DRG SIZE		SCALE		DATE			
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**Notes:**



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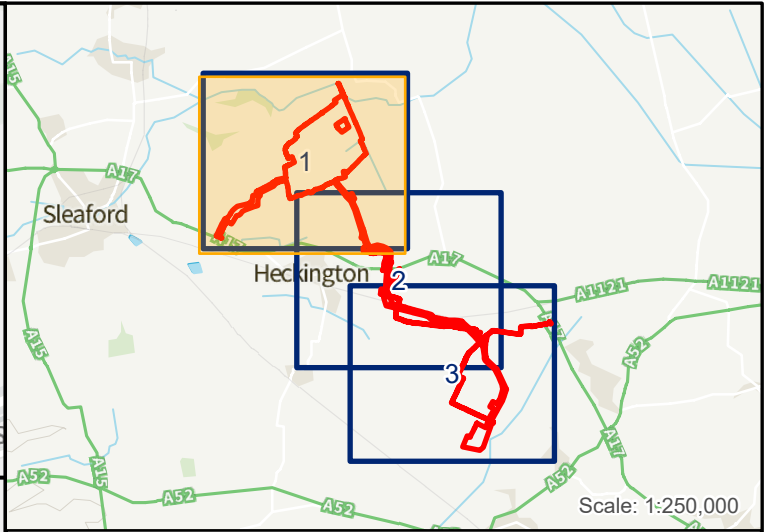
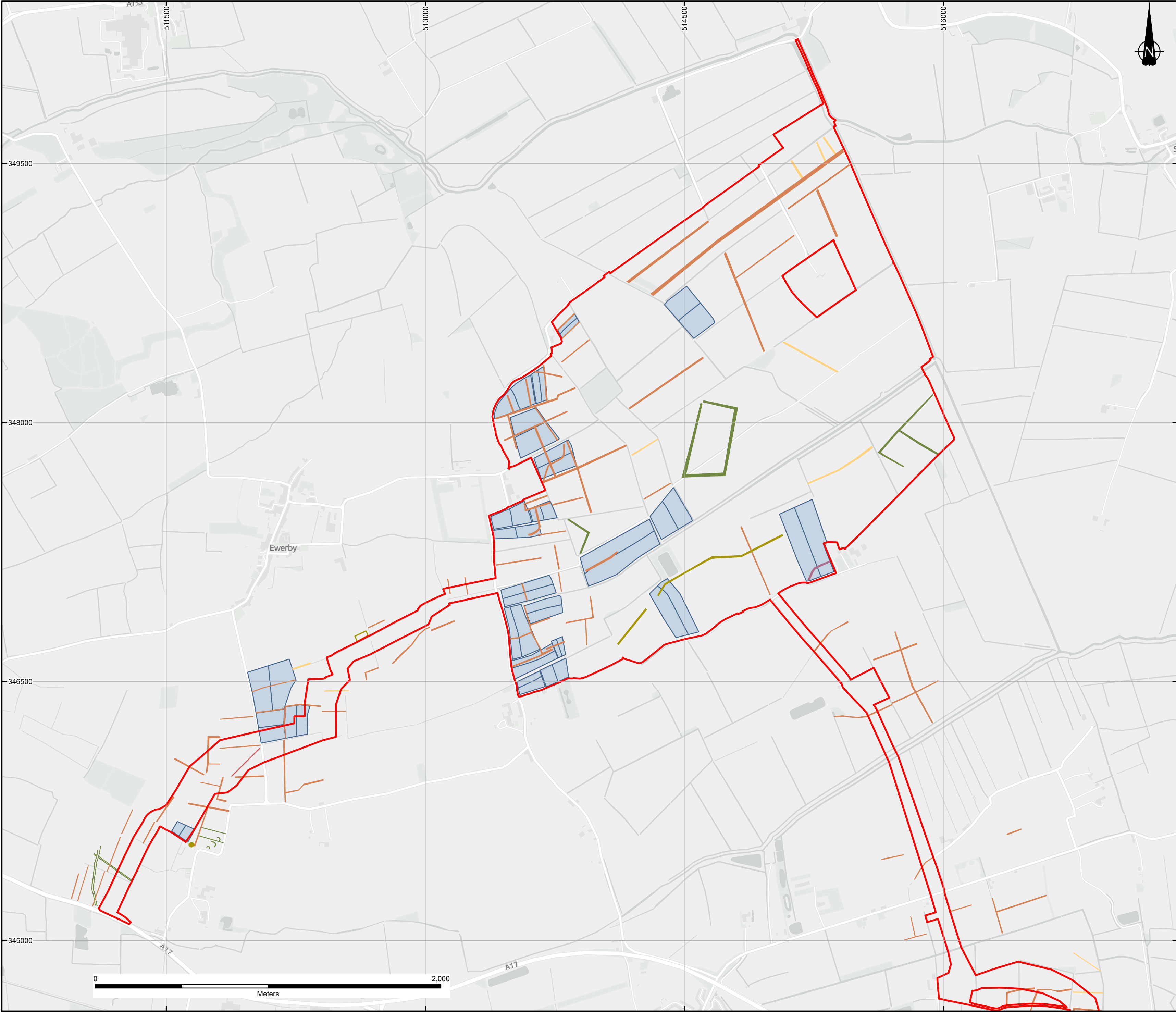
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DRAWING TITLE					
FIGURE 8.5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION OF THE ENTIRE SCHEME SHEET 3 OF 3					
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DRG SIZE		A2		SCALE	1:15,000
DRAWN BY		HP		DATE	07/03/2025
CHECKED BY		LP		APPROVED BY	AH
 					





- KEY
- DCO Order Limit
  - Features identified from LiDAR
    - Field Boundaries selection
    - Archaeological Features
    - Former Trackway
  - Features identified from Aerial Photography
    - Field Boundaries
    - Former Trackway
    - Archaeological Features
    - Area of Ridge and Furrow
    - Alignment of Ridge and Furrow

Notes:




Excluding the DCO Order Limits, boundaries shown are indicative

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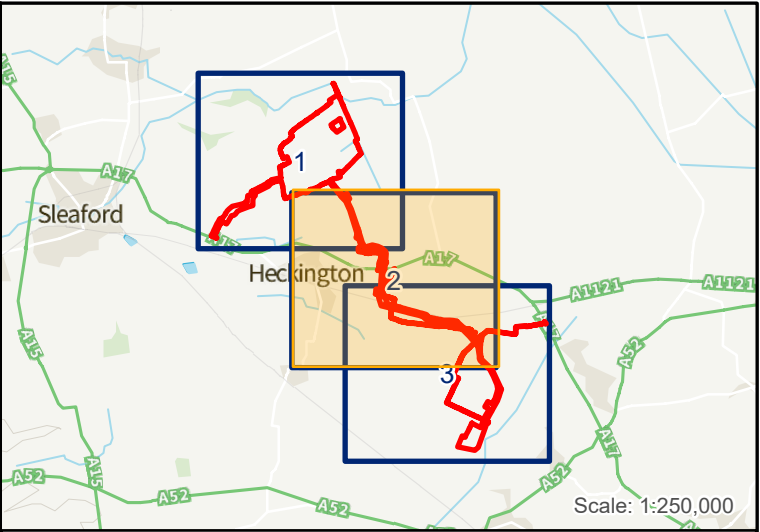
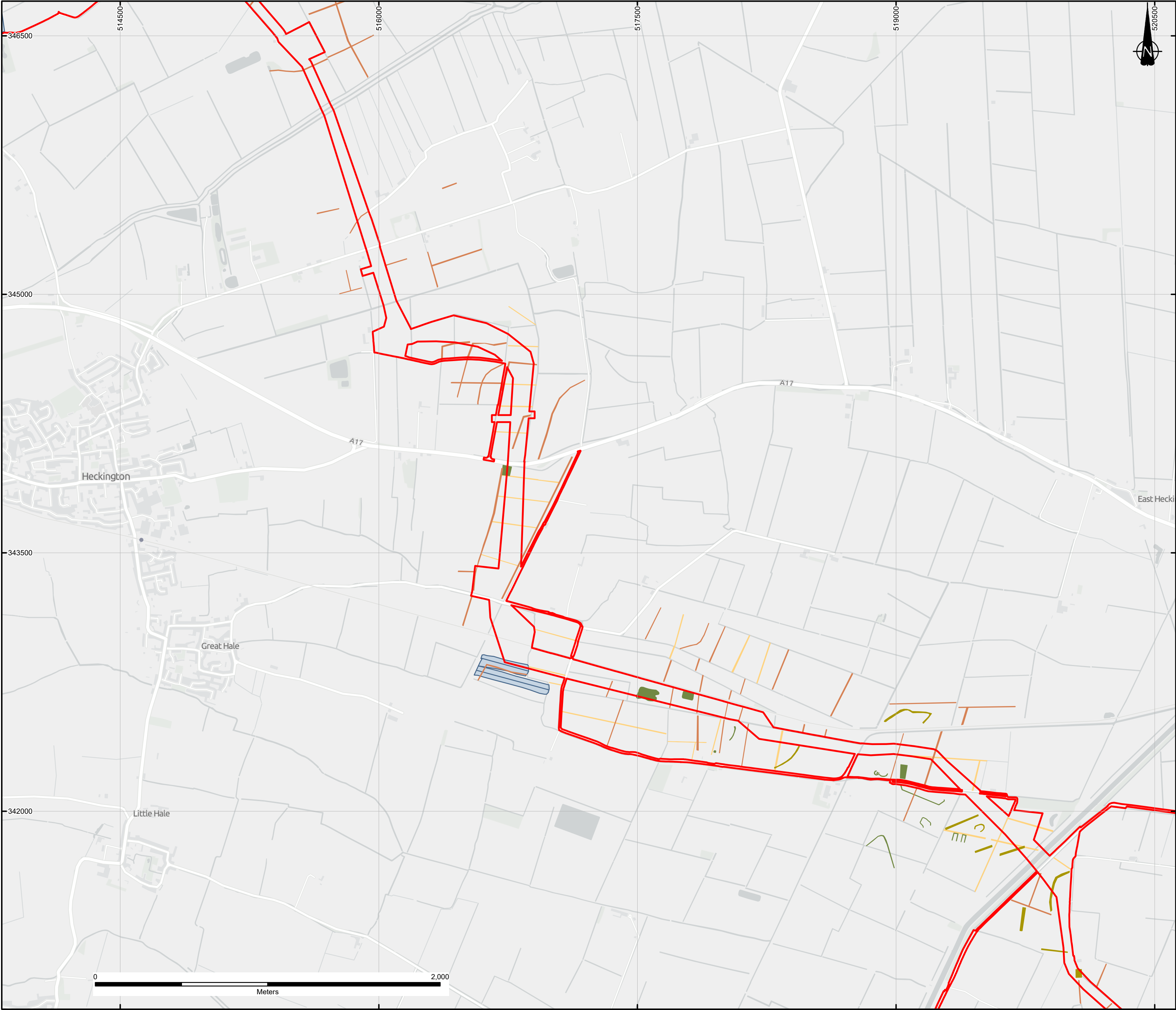
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FIGURE 8.6 AERIAL AND LIDAR INTERPRETATION SHEET 1 OF 3						
DRG No			REV	SUIT. CODE		
ST19595-376			1	--		
DRG SIZE		SCALE	DATE			
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HP		LP	AH			
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- KEY
- DCO Order Limit
  - Features identified from LiDAR
    - Field Boundaries selection
    - Archaeological Features
    - Former Trackway
  - Features identified from Aerial Photography
    - Field Boundaries
    - Former Trackway
    - Archaeological Features
    - Area of Ridge and Furrow
    - Alignment of Ridge and Furrow

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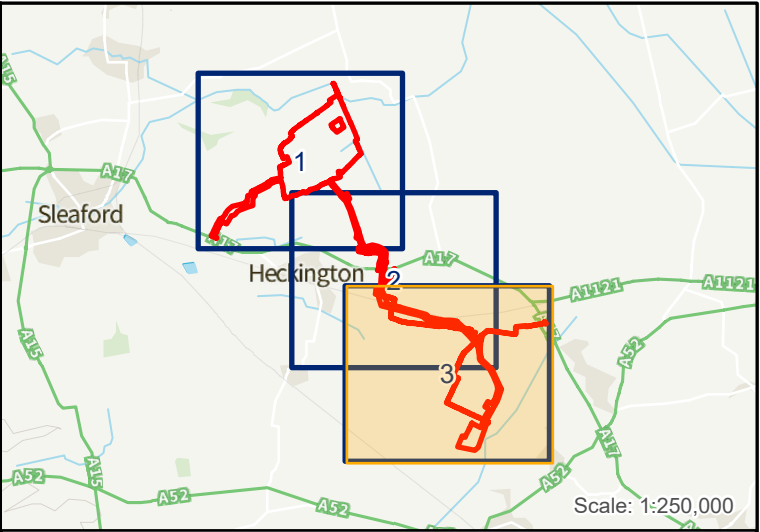
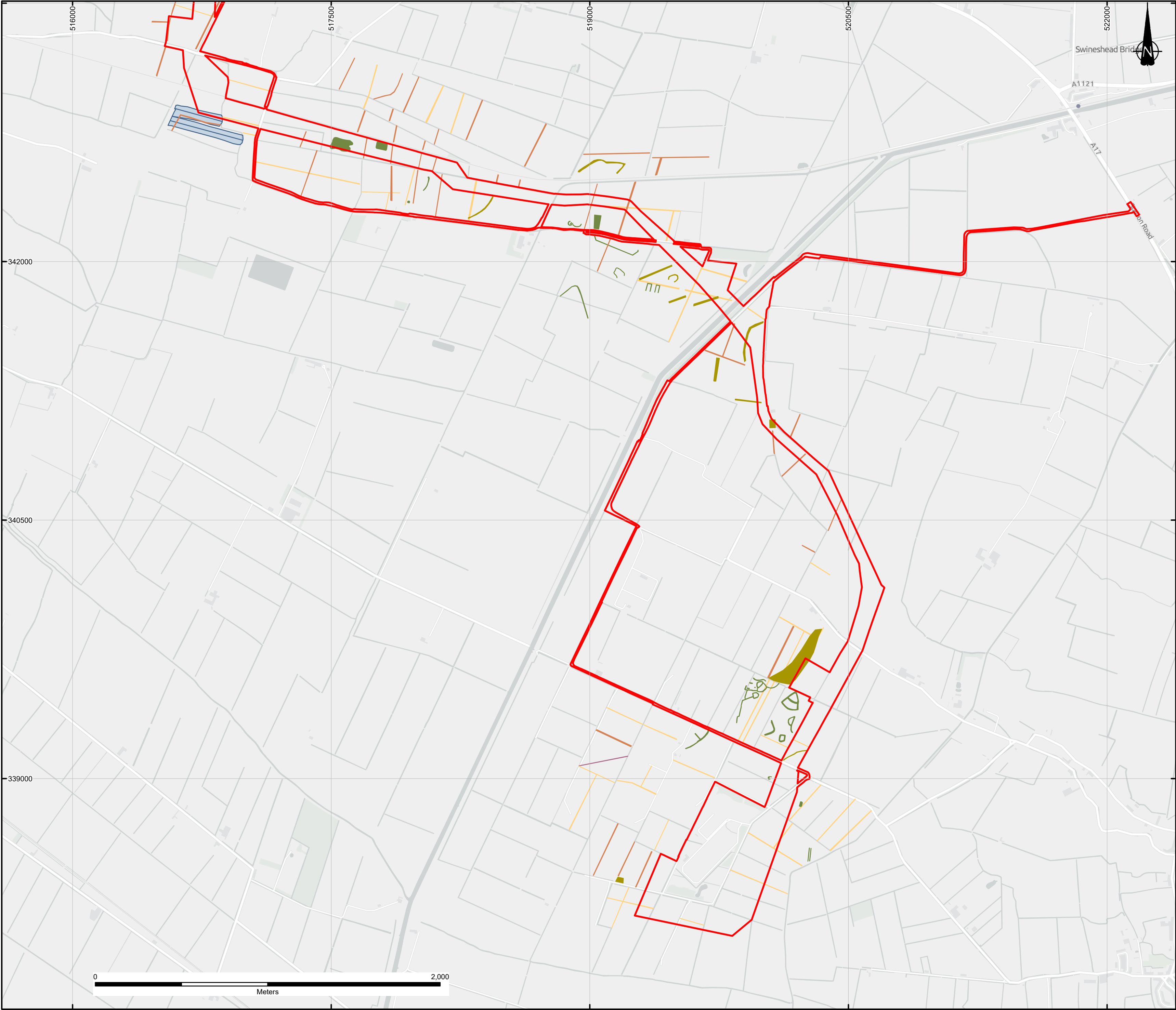
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FIGURE 8.6 AERIAL AND LIDAR INTERPRETATION SHEET 2 OF 3						
DRG No			ST19595-376		REV	SUIT. CODE
					1	--
DRG SIZE		A2	SCALE		1:15,000	DATE
						07/03/2025
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						AH
<div><div><div>wardell</div><div>armstrong</div></div><div><div>PART OF</div><div>SLR</div></div></div> <div></div>						





- KEY**
- DCO Order Limit
  - Features identified from LiDAR**
    - Field Boundaries selection
    - Archaeological Features
    - Former Trackway
  - Features identified from Aerial Photography**
    - Field Boundaries
    - Former Trackway
    - Archaeological Features
    - Area of Ridge and Furrow
    - Alignment of Ridge and Furrow

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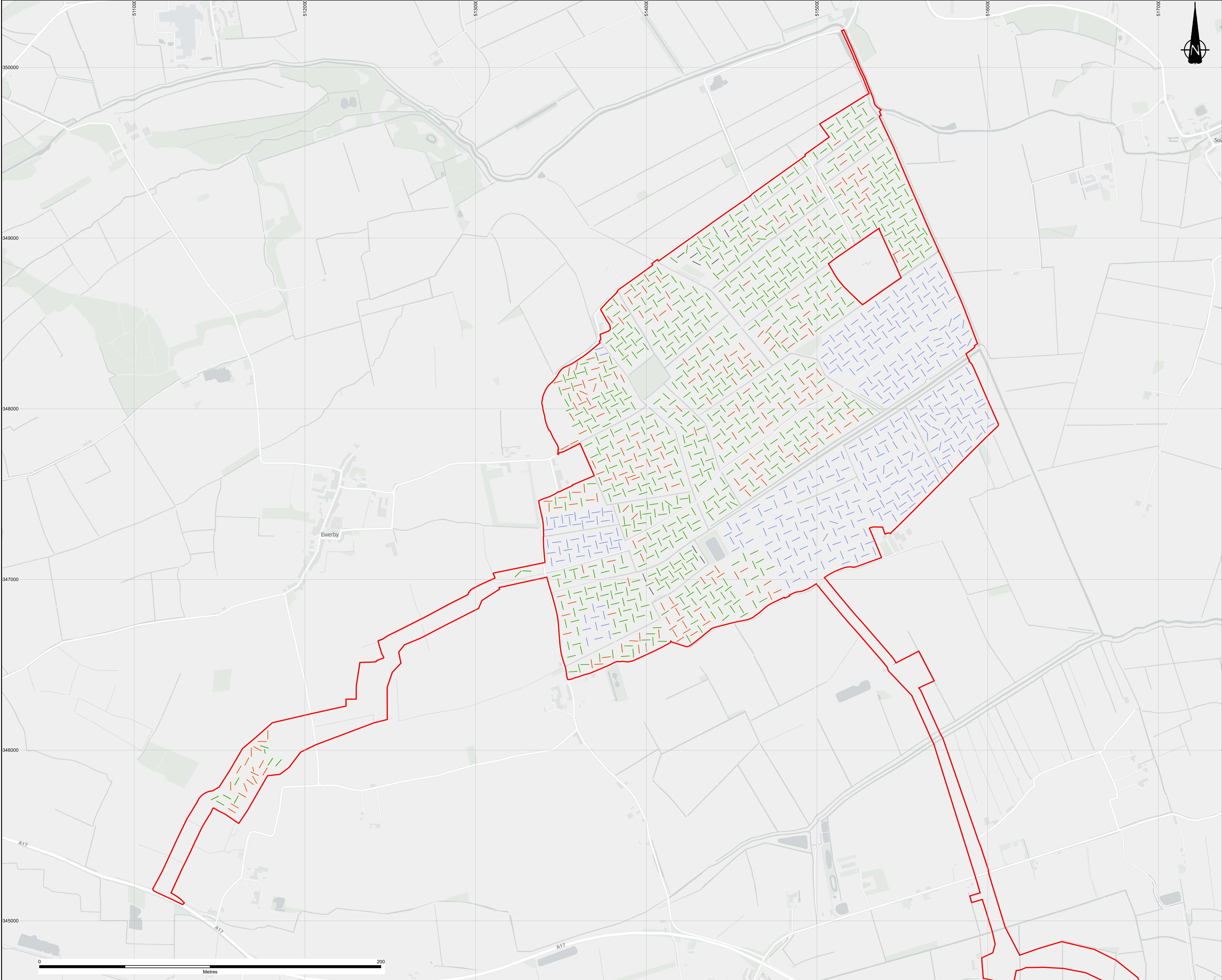
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FIGURE 8.6 AERIAL AND LIDAR INTERPRETATION SHEET 3 OF 3						
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KEY

DCO Order Limit

Trial Trench Status:

Archaeology Present

Blank

Not Opened

Abandoned

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Trenches in Access Corridor undertaken by Wessex Archaeology.

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FIGURE 8.7  
TRIAL TRENCHING PLAN WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
REMAINS HIGHLIGHTED

PROJ NO

ST19595-377

REV

1

SUIT CODE

--

PROJ SIZE

A1

SCALE

1:10,000

DATE

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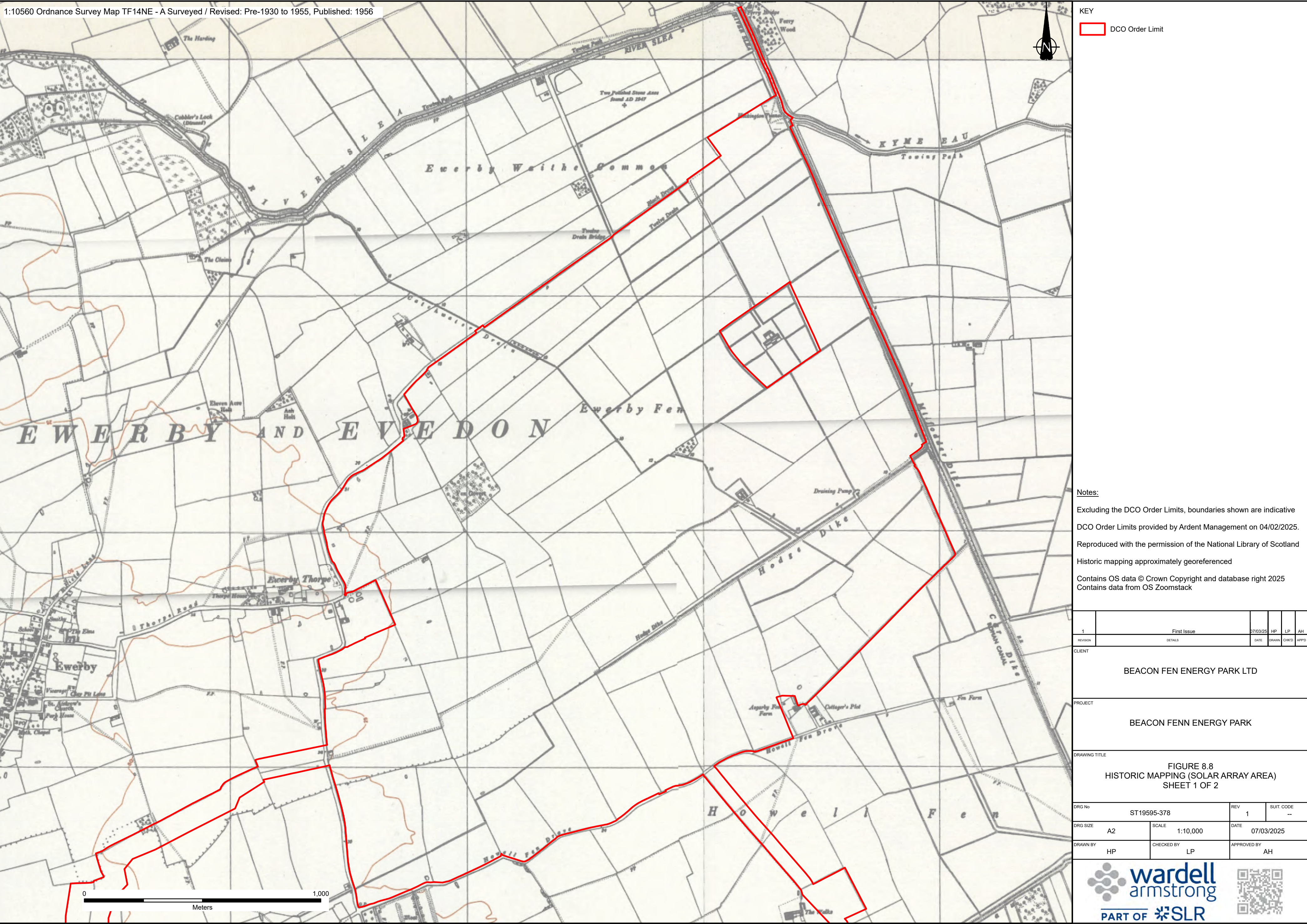


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armstrong

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1:10560 Ordnance Survey Map TF14NE - A Surveyed / Revised: Pre-1930 to 1955, Published: 1956



KEY  
DCO Order Limit

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FIGURE 8.8 HISTORIC MAPPING (SOLAR ARRAY AREA) SHEET 1 OF 2						
DRG No		ST19595-378		REV	1	
DRG SIZE		A2	SCALE	1:10,000	DATE	07/03/2025
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<p>FIGURE 8.8</p> <p>HISTORIC MAPPING (SOLAR ARRAY AREA)</p> <p>SHEET 2 OF 2</p>					
DRG No		REV	SUIT. CODE		
ST19595-378		1	--		
DRG SIZE		SCALE		DATE	
A2		1:10,000		07/03/2025	
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