FENWICK SOLAR FARM

Fenwick Solar Farm
EN010152

Environmental Statement

Volume III Appendix 7-2: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Document Reference: EN010152/APP/6.3

Regulation 5(2)(a)

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

~~October 2024~~
April 2025
Revision Number: ~~00~~01

BOOM POWER

BOOM-POWER.CO.UK

Revision History

Revision Number	Date	Details
00	October 2024	DCO application
01	April 2025	Deadline 1- Updates to baseline following receipt of trial trench evaluation report

Prepared for:
Fenwick Solar Project Limited

Prepared by:
AECOM Limited

Table of Contents

Tables

Plates

Executive Summary

ES1 This report presents a desk-based assessment (DBA), which sets out the cultural heritage baseline conditions relevant to the Scheme. This DBA is included as an appendix to **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010152/APP/6.1]**.

ES2 This DBA identifies all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Order limits and defined Study Areas surrounding the Order limits, to assess the archaeological potential of the land within the Order limits and to identify key heritage considerations. It places the land within the Order limits within its wider heritage context to inform the assessment of significance of cultural heritage assets. Cultural heritage in this context means the above and below-ground archaeology, built heritage, the historic landscape and any other elements which may contribute to the historic and cultural heritage of the area.

ES3 A set of defined Study Areas extending from the Order limits have been established in order to compile the baseline presented herein, comprising 3km from the Solar PV Site for designated heritage assets, a wider 5km Study Area from the Solar PV Site for designated heritage assets of the highest value (Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas containing a number of assets of the highest value), a 1km Study Area from the Grid Connection Corridor for designated heritage assets, and a 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor for non-designated heritage assets.

ES4 Consultation with Historic England, City of Doncaster Council Conservation Officer and the Archaeological Advisor at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service has been undertaken as part of the assessment set out in the DBA.

ES5 There are no designated heritage assets located within the Order limits.

ES6 There are a total of five non-designated heritage assets located within the Order limits, four of which are located within the Solar PV Site and one located within the Grid Connection Corridor. All of these assets are recorded on the HER as unclassified and undated cropmarks representing possible Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity.

ES7 In addition, as a result of the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme, multiple areas of archaeological activity have been identified within the Solar PV Site, all of which represent Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity and comprising ditched enclosures, internal divisions, roundhouses, pits and postholes. Areas of ridge and furrow cultivation have also been identified across the Solar PV Site, which may be medieval to post-medieval in date.

ES8 Within the 3km Study Area from the Solar PV Site, there are a total of 38 designated heritage assets, comprising five scheduled monuments and 33 Grade II listed buildings.

ES9 Within the wider 5km Study Area from the Solar PV Site, there are a further 14 designated heritage assets of the highest value comprising seven

scheduled monuments, four Grade I listed buildings, and three Grade II* listed buildings.

ES10 Within the 1km Study Area from the Grid Connection Corridor, there are eight designated heritage assets comprising two scheduled monuments, one Grade I listed building, two Grade II* listed buildings and three Grade II listed buildings.

ES11 Within the 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor, there are a total of 49 non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER comprising archaeological findspots, areas of archaeological activity and non-designated buildings, dating from the early prehistoric to modern periods. Analysis of historic maps has also identified three further non-designated historic buildings dating to the post-medieval period.

ES12 The archaeological potential of the land within the Order limits has been determined by reviewing the known archaeological resource alongside current land-use, topography, the results of archaeological evaluation, and professional judgement. The potential for archaeological remains to survive outside of the known areas of archaeological activity within the Solar PV Site is considered to be low. The potential for archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and post-medieval periods within the Grid Connection Corridor is considered to be high.

ES13 In addition, the historic landscape character of the land within the Order limits is considered to be highly sensitive to change (high value).

ES14 The assessment has identified the potential for the Scheme to result in significant effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets, through change to their settings and/or physical impacts. Four scheduled monuments, eight Grade II listed buildings, three non-designated buildings, the areas of archaeological activity recorded on the HER or identified through evaluation surveys undertaken within the Order limits and the historic landscape character of the land within the Order limits have all been taken forward for further assessment in the ES as the Scheme has the potential to result in impacts to these assets.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Appendix

1.1.1 This appendix of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents a desk-based assessment (DBA), which sets out the cultural heritage baseline conditions for Fenwick Solar Farm (the Scheme) (refer to **ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]**).

1.1.2 The Scheme comprises the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW) together with energy storage (referred to as the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)) and an export connection to the National Grid via the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation.

1.1.3 The Scheme is to be located on land shown on **ES Volume II Figure 1-2: Site Boundary Plan [EN010152/APP/6.2]**. The Scheme comprises the Solar PV Site, Grid Connection Corridor and Site Access as shown on **ES Volume II Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site [EN010152/APP/6.2]**. The land required for these elements is collectively referred to as the Site, and the Site boundary is referred to as the Order limits.

1.1.4 This DBA identifies all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Order limits and defined Study Areas, to assess the archaeological potential of the Solar PV Site and to identify key heritage considerations. It places the Order limits within its wider heritage context to inform the assessment of significance of cultural heritage assets. Cultural heritage assets in this context means the above and below-ground archaeology, built heritage, the historic landscape and any other elements which may contribute to the historic and cultural heritage of the area.

1.2 Objectives of this Appendix

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

1.2.2 The objectives of this document are as follows:

a. to place the Solar PV Site within its full historic and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;

b. to identify and map all designated and non-designated heritage assets located within the Order limits and surrounding Study Areas, as well as to assess the significance of potentially affected assets;

c. in relation to the above, to assess components of the assets' setting which contribute to their significance, where relevant;

d. to determine the presence of previously unrecorded non-designated archaeological features and historic structures;

e. to determine the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which are as yet unknown;

f. to identify the extent of previous ground disturbance which may have affected archaeological survival; and

g. to identify any potential cultural heritage constraints and identify assets that have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme.

1.2.3 This DBA is presented as a technical appendix to accompany **ES Volume I Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010152/APP/6.1]** of this ES for the DCO application.

1.3 Structure of this Appendix

1.3.1 This DBA is structured into the following sections:

a. Section 2 presents the legislative and planning policy framework and includes an overview of relevant guidance;

b. Section 3 presents the assessment methodology for the DBA including determination of Study Areas and data sources used to inform the baseline;

a. Section 4 presents the cultural heritage baseline for the Solar PV Site and Study Areas, including the identification of known designated and non-designated heritage assets located within the Order limits and Study Areas, a description of the archaeological and historic background, a summary of previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Order limits and Study Areas, and a summary of the historic landscape character of the ~~Solave~~Solar PV Site and Study Areas;

b. Section 5 presents an assessment of known and potential heritage assets which have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme; and

c. Section 6 presents the conclusions of the assessment and summarises those assets scoped in and out of further assessment in the ES.

1.3.2 This DBA is supported by the following appendices ~~in **ES Volume III [EN010152/APP/6.3]**:~~and documents:

a. **ES Volume III Appendix 7-1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance (Cultural Heritage) [EN010152/APP/6.3]**;

b. **ES Volume III Appendix 7-3: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer of Heritage Assets [EN010152/APP/6.3]**; ~~and~~

c. **ES Volume III Appendix 7-4: Geophysical Survey Report [EN010152/APP/6.3]**; and

~~c.~~d. **Trial Trench Evaluation Report [EN010152/APP/8.17]**.

1.3.3 This DBA is also supported by the following figures at the end of this report:

a. Figure 7-2-1: Designated Heritage Assets;

b. Figure 7-2-2: Non-designated Heritage Assets;

c. Figure 7-2-3: Previous Archaeological Events;

d. Figure 7-2-4: Historic Landscape Character Areas;

e. Figure 7-2-5: Township map dated 1815;

f. Figure 7-2-6: OS map dated 1853/54;

g. Figure 7-2-7: OS map dated 1907;

h. Figure 7-2-8: OS map dated 1930;

i. Figure 7-2-9: OS map dated 1949/50; and

j. Figure 7-2-10: Additional Non-Designated Heritage Assets Identified Through Baseline Research.

2. National Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1.1 This section includes a list of the legislation, planning policy and guidance relevant to cultural heritage and pertinent to the Scheme. Further information is provided in **ES Volume III: Appendix 7-1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance (Cultural Heritage) [EN010152/APP/6.3]**.

2.2 Legislation

a. Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2017) (Ref. 50);

b. Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (Ref. 51);

c. Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref. 43);

d. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) (Ref. 34); and

e. The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Ref. Ref. 49).

2.3 National Policy

a. National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 (Ref. 39) (November ~~2023with~~2023) with particular reference to Section 5.9 in relation to the significance, impact and recording of the historic environment;

b. NPS EN-3 (Ref. 52) (November 2023) with reference to Section 2.10 Solar PV Generation (including the impacts identified in Paragraphs 2.10.107 to 2.10.119 and 2.10.160 and the mitigation considerations in Paragraphs 2.10.137 to 2.10.138);

c. NPS EN-5 (Ref. 53) (November 2023) with reference to Paragraph 2.2.10 and the desirability of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest, and also Paragraph 2.9.25 which highlights the potential impacts to archaeological sites from underground cables; and

d. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref. 36) (December ~~2023~~2024) with particular reference to Section 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.

2.4 Local Policy

2.4.1 The following local policies from the Doncaster Local Plan 2015–2035, Adopted 2021 (Ref. 54) are of relevance to the historic environment:

a. Policy 33 – Landscape;

b. Policy 34 – Valuing our Historic Environment;

c. Policy 35 – Understanding and Recording the Historic Environment;

d. Policy 36 – Listed Buildings;

e. Policy 37 – Conservation Areas;

f. Policy 38 – Historic Parks and Gardens;

g. Policy 39 – Development Affecting Archaeology;

h. Policy 40 – Buildings or Structures of Local Historic Interest; and

i. Policy 41 – Character and Local Distinctiveness.

2.5 Guidance

2.5.1 The following guidance is of relevance for cultural heritage:

a. Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), Conserving and enhancing the Historic Environment (Ref. 44);

b. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2. Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment. Historic England (Ref. 40);

c. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic England (2nd edition, 2017) (Ref. 41);

d. Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12. Historic England (2019) (Ref. 42);

e. Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15 (2021) (Ref. 55);

f. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2020) (Ref. 38);

g. CIfA Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (2022) (Ref. 56);

h. Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK. IEMA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and CIfA (Ref. 57); and

i. South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments and Building Appraisals (Ref. 58).

3. Assessment Methodology

3.1 Study Areas

3.1.1 The EIA Scoping Report (AECOM 2023) (**Volume III Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report [EN010152/APP/6.3]**) established a flexible set of Study Areas to be used in the assessment of cultural heritage impacts in relation to the Scheme.

Designated Heritage Assets

3km Study Area from the Solar PV Site for Designated Assets

3.1.2 A Study Area of 3km from the Solar PV Site boundary has been applied to provide historical and archaeological context and to identify designated heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Scheme (refer to Figure 7-2-1 at the end of this report).

3.1.3 The 3km Study Area also includes the Grid Connection Corridor where it falls within the Study Area. Where the Grid Connection Corridor is located beyond the 3km Study Area, a separate Study Area has been defined (refer to Paragraph 3.1.4). This Study Area allows for designated heritage assets to be set within their wider context within the surrounding landscape, and for the assessment of archaeological potential within the Order limits.

Wider Study Area (up to 5km from the Solar PV Site) for Designated Assets

3.1.4 The settings of designated heritage assets of the highest value (i.e., World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas containing a number of assets of the highest value) outside of the defined Study Areas are also considered, up to 5km from the Solar PV Site boundary (refer to Figure 7-2-1 at the end of this report). These assets are considered as the Scheme has the potential to result in long-term temporary change to the settings of designated heritage assets, some of which may be located at distance from the Order limits.

3.1.5 Designated heritage assets beyond this distance may be considered, where identified as necessary by the EIA technical discipline team or through consultation. This will be guided by the Scheme's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (prepared as part of Landscape and Visual Amenity chapter of the ES) but will also consider physical and historical connectivity and relationships with other assets and the wider landscape.

1km Study Area from the Grid Connection Corridor for Designated Assets

3.1.6 Where the Grid Connection Corridor is located beyond the 3km Study Area, a 1km Study Area has been applied (refer to Figure 7-2-1 at the end of this report). This Study Area is considered proportionate to the level of impact as the proposed works within the Grid Connection Corridor would be wholly underground and, once operational, these components would not be visible and would not result in impacts to the setting of heritage assets.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

1km Study Area for Non-designated Assets

3.1.7 The Study Area for the collation of information on non-designated heritage assets is defined as a 1km radius from the Solar PV Site and the Grid Connection Corridor boundaries (refer to Figure 7-2-2 at the end of this report). This Study Area is considered appropriate to identify known heritage assets, provide historical and archaeological context and to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor.

3.2 Data Sources

3.2.1 The following sources of information have been reviewed and form the basis of this assessment:

a. The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), held by Historic England (Ref. 46), for designated heritage assets;

b. Formal searches of the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and North Yorkshire HER, including the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data and for spatial and non-spatial data on heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations;

c. Portable Antiquities Scheme online database for data relating to archaeological finds (Ref. 48);

d. The British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer (Ref. 37) for information on geology and topography, including historic borehole data;

e. Published and unpublished literature (including a detailed review of reports for previous fieldwork carried out within close proximity to the Order limits);

f. Historic maps and local history information as deposited within the local archives;

g. National Monuments Records (NMR) data accessed via Heritage Gateway for information on relevant heritage assets not recorded on the HER;

h. Local authority conservation area appraisals and management documents and their mapping;

i. The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework;

j. National Library of Scotland (Ref. 47) for historic Ordnance Survey mapping;

k. Vertical aerial photography of the Study Area available from the National Collection of Aerial Photographs; and

l. Available 1mand 2mspatial resolution LiDAR data published by the Environment Agency.

3.3 Site Walkover Survey

3.3.1 A site walkover and visual assessment of heritage assets within the Order limits and Study Areas was undertaken in March and December 2023, and March 2024. The aims of the site walkovers were to:

a. Identify known heritage assets within the Order limits and Study Areas, including non-designated buildings of heritage interest not recorded on the HER;

b. Identify areas with the potential to contain any previously unidentified archaeological or historical remains;

c. Identify and assess the setting of heritage assets within the Study Areas;

d. Gain an understanding of the importance of long-range views for some heritage assets and an appreciation of how views change as the viewer moves through the landscape;

e. Identify the location, extent and severity of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts; and

f. Assess ground conditions and the suitability of the site for archaeological evaluation.

3.3.2 The results of the site walkovers are discussed in the relevant sections of this report, including in Section 4 Heritage Baseline and Section 5 Assessment of Baseline.

3.4 Consultation

3.4.1 Consultation has been carried out with the Archaeology Officer for South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England and the Conservation Officer at City of Doncaster Council to ensure, as far as practicable, that cultural heritage issues are identified and potential impacts to cultural heritage assets are included in the assessment.

3.4.2 The scope of archaeological geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme have been set out in Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) which have been agreed with the Archaeology Officer for SYAS.

3.4.3 The consultation carried out for the ES is summarised in **Table 7-1** of **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume I [EN010152/APP/6.1]**.

3.5 Assessing Heritage Significance

3.5.1 An assessment of the significance of heritage assets and their setting has been undertaken in consideration of guidance issued by Historic England and in accordance with NPPF (December 2023).

3.5.2 The NPPF (December 2023) defines significance as ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’. Historic England’s Advice Note 12 also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (December 2023).

3.5.3 Significance is often established by statutory designations such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.

3.5.4 The terminology used in this statement follows the terminology used by NPPF (December 2023), and Advice Note 12, referring to significance in terms of heritage interest and not heritage values.

3.5.5 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) notes of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Ref. 40), GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Ref. 41) (Second Edition) and Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance (Ref. 42).

3.5.6 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the 'first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance' (Paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (Paragraph 6).

3.5.7 GPA3 provides detail on the setting of heritage assets and provides general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated. The document also provides advice on how views contribute to setting. Paragraph 8 of the advice note confirms that the extent of the setting, as defined in the NPPF (December 2023), is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Paragraph 9 states that although the setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, land comprising a setting may itself be designated.

3.5.8 GPA3 also provides a broad approach to assessing the impact of a proposed development on the setting of heritage assets, and outlines a series of steps that can be applied proportionately to the complexity of the case:

a. Step 1 is to identify the heritage assets and their settings which have the potential to be impacted;

b. Step 2 comprises assessing the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets, or allow significance to be appreciated;

c. Step 3 is to assess the effects of a proposed development on that significance or allow significance to be appreciated;

d. Step 4 comprises exploring ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and

e. Step 5 should be making and documenting the decision and monitoring the outcomes.

3.5.9 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF (December 2023). It includes a suggested reporting structure for a 'Statement of Heritage Significance', as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset's significance (its heritage value) and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development.

3.5.10 The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary) (December 2023) as follows:

a. Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;

b. Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative stills, such as sculpture; and

c. Historic Interest – an interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.5.11 The significance of heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional, and local policies, guidance documents and research frameworks.

3.6 Archaeological Potential

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

3.6.2 Assessment of the archaeological resources draws on two factors:

a. an assessment for the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the Solar PV Site based on the results of the baseline study; and

b. an assessment of the potential survival of any known or unknown archaeological deposits to remain extant within the Solar PV Site based on an evaluation of previous ground disturbance.

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

3.6.4 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated 'high', 'medium', 'low', 'negligible', or 'unknown'. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and takes into account the Solar PV Site's geological and topographical setting. The rating also considers the number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Solar PV Site and the surrounding Study Areas.

3.7 Limitations and Assumptions

3.7.1 The assessment has relied upon data and records provided by third parties, and therefore it has been assumed that this information is accurate and up to date at the time of reporting.

3.7.2 The assessment has been undertaken using the available design for the Scheme and the maximum likely extents of land required for its construction, operation and maintenance.

~~3.7.3~~ Trial trench evaluation within Fields NE3, NE8 and NE10 was not undertaken at the time of writing due to ecological constraints (proximity to Great Crested Newts habitats). These works will be undertaken post-consent, as agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to SYAS, the requirement for which ~~will be~~has been set out and secured within the **~~Draft~~Framework Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) [EN010152/APP/~~7.19~~]**~~.~~

~~3.7.4~~3.7.3 ~~At the time of writing, the final fieldwork report for the trial trench evaluation undertaken within the Solar PV Site was not available, therefore this assessment is based on the interim results only. The final fieldwork report will be reviewed when available, in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor for SYAS, at which time the DBA and ES will be reviewed and updated where required. The **Draft AMS [EN010152/APP/7.19]** will also be updated and finalised as the Final Archaeological Mitigation Strategy and submitted post-submission.~~**8.16]**.

~~3.7.5~~3.7.4 No evaluation surveys were undertaken within the Grid Connection Corridor at the time of writing. Geophysical survey is planned to be undertaken post-consent, as agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to SYAS, the requirement for which ~~will be~~has been set out and secured within the **~~Draft~~Framework AMS [EN010152/APP/~~7.19~~]**~~.~~ **8.16.**The baseline for the Grid Connection Corridor is based on the available evidence at the time of writing and a worst-case scenario assumed for the potential and value of archaeological remains within the Grid Connection Corridor.

4. Heritage Baseline

4.1 Geology and Topography

4.1.1 The Solar PV Site is located immediately to the east of the village of Fenwick, and approximately 1km west and 1km north of the villages of Sykehouse and Moss respectively. The surrounding landscape largely comprises agricultural fields and small rural villages, including Fenwick, Moss, Sykehouse, and the hamlet of Topham. The River Went extends along the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site and the Fleet Drain extends northeast to southwest through the eastern fields of the Solar PV Site. A large gas main extends northeast to southwest through the western-most fields of the Solar PV Site.

4.1.2 The Solar PV Site is formed predominantly of agricultural fields, mainly under arable production with some areas of pasture, interspersed with individual trees, hedgerows, tree belts and farm access tracks. Elevations within the Solar PV Site are relatively flat, measuring between 6 – 8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.1.3 The Solar PV Site is underlain by a relatively consistent geology of the Sherwood Sandstone Group. This, in turn, is overlain by a superficial geology of laminated silts and clays of the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation. Occasionally, within this dominant geology, are pockets of superficial sand of the Breighton Sand Formation. These are located mainly to the south and east of Fenwick, and are generally beyond the Solar PV Site.

4.1.4 The Grid Connection Corridor extends for approximately 6.3km from the southern extent of the Solar PV Site towards the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation. The land within the Grid Connection Corridor is predominantly agricultural fields, and is relatively flat as it extends from the Solar PV Site, measuring approximately 7m aOD and rising to 12m aOD as it reaches Thorpe in Balne. The elevation then decreases to approximately 2m aOD in the fields to the north of the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation.

4.1.5 The Grid Connection Corridor is underlain by a solid geology of sandstone of the Chester Formation. Overlying this, the superficial geology is also mainly composed of laminated silts and clays of the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation. In the area immediately surrounding Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh substation, the superficial geology is composed of alluvial clays, sands and silts surrounding the course of the River Don.

4.1.6 The Order limits and Study Areas are located within the Humberhead Levels National Character Area (Ref. 59). The Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying landscape dominated by large-scale agricultural use. The area is bounded to the west by the low ridge of the Southern Magnesian Limestone and to the east by the Yorkshire Wolds (north of the Humber) and the Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (south of the Humber). To the north it merges into the slightly undulating landscape of the Vale of York at the line of the Escrick Moraine, and in the south it merges into the Trent and Belvoir Vales and Sherwood.

4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.2.1 A Study Area of 1km from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor boundary has been defined in order to identify relevant previous archaeological investigations that would contribute to the understanding of the archaeological potential within the Order limits. In addition, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation have been undertaken within the Solar PV Site in support of the Scheme.

4.2.2 Previous archaeological investigations and any archaeological remains recorded during the investigations are identified within the text according to their HER number and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteer in **ES Volume 3: Appendix 7-3 [EN010152/APP/6.3]** and located on Figure 7-2-3 at the end of this report.

Historic Archaeological Investigations

4.2.3 Within the Solar PV Site, a geophysical survey (ESY1439) was undertaken along the route of the proposed Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline in 2014, which was subsequently not constructed (Ref. 21). This survey was carried out along a narrow corridor transecting the eastern portion of the Solar PV Site from north to south, on the northern side of the Fleet Drain. Although undertaken along a narrow corridor, the survey identified three potential archaeological features, or feature groups, within the Solar PV Site These were interpreted as a probable enclosure or ditch intersection (05633), a ring ditch and linear ditches (05632) and another possible ring ditch (05631).

4.2.4 These anomalies, all lying along the northern margin of the Fleet Drain, have been confirmed by the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme (discussed below) to be associated with an extensive complex of rectilinear enclosures, most likely interpreted as an Iron Age/Romano-British ‘ladder settlement’.

4.2.5 Excavation of a large Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site at Topham Farm (ESY298), just beyond the northeastern extent of the Solar PV Site (Ref. 25) was undertaken in 2001. The results indicated that the site had been in continuous use from the late Iron Age to Roman period and was thought to be part of a larger settlement that extended further to the north and east (and possibly west).

4.2.6 The site at Topham Farm was sealed beneath alluvial deposits, although it had been partly disturbed by modern drainage and agricultural activity and appeared to have been truncated in the past. Seven roundhouses were identified, one within an oval ring gully; along with two more ambiguous circular structures. Only a few internal postholes and possible hearths survived inside them. Towards the west of the Topham Farm site, excavation revealed a D-shaped or trapezoidal enclosure with an internal roundhouse.

4.2.7 Archaeological monitoring and geophysical survey in advance of flood defence improvement works (EYS534) were undertaken in 2001 in the vicinity of the shrunken medieval settlement of Sykehouse (Ref. 60; Ref. 61). The works did not identify any archaeological remains pertaining to evidence of medieval settlement, except for possible medieval ridge and furrow.

4.2.8 A geophysical survey and archaeological watching brief (ESY276) were undertaken adjacent to Fenwick Hall in 2003. No anomalies of obvious

archaeological origin were encountered during the geophysical survey and no archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.

Archaeological Investigations undertaken for the Scheme

4.2.9 Geophysical survey has been carried out for the Scheme within the Solar PV Site across all suitable and accessible areas. The full report is presented in **Appendix 7-4: Geophysical Survey Report in ES Volume IV [EN010152/APP/6.3]**.

4.2.10 In addition, trial trench evaluation has been undertaken for the Scheme within the Solar PV Site. ~~The results below are summarised from the interim reporting, with the full report available post-submission.~~ The trial trench evaluation report is presented in **Trial Trench Evaluation Report in ES Volume VIII [EN010152/APP/8.17]**.

4.2.11 The results of these surveys are summarised below on a field-by-field basis. The individual fields that comprise the Solar PV Site are referenced in this DBA by a unique identification number: NW1, NW2, SE1, SE2 etc. (refer to **Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site (ES Volume II) [EN010152/APP/6.2])**.

4.2.12 Across many of the fields, the survey identified a series of parallel linear anomalies that most likely represent modern field drainage and ploughing. Where the responses indicate evidence of ridge and furrow, most respect the existing layout of field divisions and are typical of post-medieval ridge and furrow formations.

Field NW1

4.2.13 The geophysical survey within this field identified a series of parallel linear anomalies aligned NE-SW, which most likely represent modern field drainage activities. Fainter N-S aligned, closely-spaced, linear anomalies, noted mainly towards the northern extent of the field, are most likely representative of former ridge and furrow ploughing, probably of medieval or post-medieval date. At the west side of the field, a strong linear feature seems likely to represent a modern water pipe or other buried service.

4.2.14 At the centre of the northern extent of the field are a series of irregular and linear anomalies, seemingly forming rectilinear shapes. To the east of these are two longer, connected, linear anomalies which share their rough alignment. These responses seem likely to represent the remains of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement, perhaps with an associated field system (AEC004).

4.2.15 Trench 4 identified a single N-S orientated gully which correlates with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey, and which contained small quantities of charcoal and heat affected stones at its base. No finds were recovered from this feature. Trench 6 contained two parallel ditches orientated NW-SE, one of which was similar in dimensions/form and may be contemporary with the gully identified in Trench 4. No finds were recovered from these features.

4.2.16 Trench 5 contained a sequence of N-S orientated ditches, a NE-SW orientated ditch, and three pits, all of which correlate with anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. Within one of the pits, which was rectangular in shape with vertical sides, a coin was recovered~~,~~ which dated to the early 2nd century (Romano-British), as well as pottery ~~likely~~ dating to

the Romano-British period and a large quantity of charcoal. Given the unusual shape of this feature and charcoal content, this may represent part of an oven or kiln. Further Roman pottery was recovered from two other pits within this trench.

4.2.17 In addition, a wide shallow ditch containing no finds was identified in Trench 1, which correlates with an amorphous geophysical survey anomaly and is interpreted as a short drainage feature~~.~~ used to dewater the field into the River Went. No features of archaeological origin were identified in the rest of the trenches within this field.

Field NW2

4.2.18 The geophysical survey within this field identified a series of parallel linear anomalies, aligned NE-SW and SE-NW, which most likely represent modern field drainage activities. At the west side of the field, a strong linear feature seems likely to represent a modern water pipe or other buried service, and this same anomaly continues in Field NW1 to the north. Running NE-SW at the northern extent of the field is a large anomaly representing a major gas main, which runs through this part of the Solar PV Site. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

4.2.19 The trenches within this field confirmed the presence of a former field boundary extending N-S towards the western extent of this field and extending through to field NW1. No other features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NW3

4.2.20 The geophysical survey within this field identified a series of parallel linear anomalies, aligned roughly E-W, which most likely represent modern field drainage activities. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

4.2.21 No features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NW4

4.2.22 The geophysical survey within this field identified a series of parallel linear anomalies, aligned roughly E-W, which seem most likely to represent modern field drainage activities. On the same alignment, a linear anomaly just to the south of the field's centre aligns with an historic field boundary present on 19th and early 20th century mapping. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

4.2.23 A single linear feature was identified within Trench 32 which correlates with the alignment of ploughing in this field, and is likely a slightly deeper furrow or drainage feature. No features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NW5

4.2.24 The geophysical survey within this field identified a series of parallel linear anomalies, aligned roughly N-S and E-W, which seem most likely to represent modern field drainage. Older field drainage, aligned NE-SW, also

seems to underlie the later field drains. Aligned NE-SW, a major gas main, also noted in Fields NW2 and NW9, bisects the field close to its centre. An E-W aligned field boundary, also present on 19th and early 20th century mapping, is recorded towards the northern extent of the field. At the northwesternmost extent of this field is a prominent rectilinear response enclosing at least one circular anomaly. This group of features may represent the remains of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement, and may represent more than one phase of activity.

4.2.25 Trench 40 confirmed the location of the former field boundary which extends E-W through the northern section of this field.

4.2.26 Trenches 41, 42 and 43 identified a series of intercutting rectilinear and circular features in the ~~northwestnorthwestern~~northwestern corner of this field which largely correlate with the geophysical survey anomalies and likely represent an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement enclosure. ~~Iron Age/Romano-British~~

4.2.27 Within the centre of Trench 43, a north-south aligned ditch correlating with the geophysical survey anomaly was identified which forms the western extent of a rectilinear enclosure. Roman pottery and animal bone were identified within the ditch ~~features~~. Towards the east of the trench and internal to the enclosure was a curvilinear section of ditch and two oval pits ~~were identified within Trench 43, which contained~~. Within the ditch, pottery of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date was recovered, and further Roman pottery and animal bone ~~and pottery.~~ were recovered from within the pits.

4.2.28 Within Trench 42, two parts of a ring ditch were identified which correlated with the geophysical survey anomaly. No finds were recovered from this feature. Within the ring ditch, the corner of a separate enclosure which possibly forms the eastern extent of the enclosure identified in Trench 43 was observed but not excavated.

4.2.29 A further north-south aligned ditch was identified in Trench 41 which corresponds to a geophysical survey anomaly and which may form a second rectilinear enclosure to the east of the enclosure identified in Trench 43. No finds were recovered from this feature.

~~4.2.26~~4.2.30 These features likely represent a multi-phase settlement area characterised by movement of enclosure boundaries/recutting of existing ditches (AEC005).

Field NW6

~~4.2.27~~4.2.31 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced parallel anomalies across most of its western side, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. The eastern side of the field has clearly not had modern drains inserted, but does include a closely-spaced set of linear responses suggesting older clay drains were historically installed. The pattern of drains can be seen to respect a series of former field boundaries which matches that present on historic mapping of the 19th and early 20th centuries. At the centre of the pattern of field boundaries, the location of an historic pond, shown on mapping, is marked by an area of disturbance.

~~4.2.28~~4.2.32 Trenches 60 and 61 confirmed the presence of the former field boundaries which extend N-S through this field. Other linear features identified within this field correlate with the alignment of modern field drainage. No other features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NW7

~~4.2.29~~4.2.33 A similar arrangement of modern field drainage as identified in Field NW6 is present across this field in the geophysical survey data, as well as former field boundaries which separate NW6 and NW7.

~~4.2.30~~4.2.34 At the centre of the southern part of the field is a small set of tightly packed linear and curvilinear anomalies identified on the geophysical survey, which may represent the remains of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement.

~~4.2.31~~4.2.35 Trench 79 identified ~~three~~two ditches on a NW-SE alignment, and another ditch on a NE-SW alignment. ~~Pottery (as yet undated)~~A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the NE-SW aligned ditch. No finds were recovered from the NW-SE aligned ditches. These features do not correlate with any geophysical anomalies, nor do they align with the ploughing features or former field boundary orientations. These features may indicate a separate phase of archaeological activity that is not visible in the survey data, or they may be agricultural features such as drainage or deeper plough scars.

~~4.2.32~~4.2.36 Trench 85 identified two further linear features, on a NW-SE alignment. This alignment correlates with the alignment of linear features identified in Trench 79. As with Trench 79, no finds were recovered within these features on this alignment. A linear anomaly was identified on the geophysical survey on the same alignment extending through the middle of Trench 85, however the feature was not identified within the trench.

~~4.2.33~~4.2.37 In addition, further NW-SE aligned gullies were identified in Trenches 89 and 91, however these too contained no finds.

~~4.2.34~~4.2.38 These NW-SE aligned linear features do not follow the alignment of the archaeological features identified in Trench 82/84, nor do they align with the ploughing features or former field boundary orientations. Their close spacing and similar form, including depth and profile, suggest they may be contemporary with each other, and possibly represent agricultural features such as deeper plough scars or drainage features.

~~4.2.35~~4.2.39 Trench 82 identified a rectangular ditched enclosure which correlated with the geophysical survey anomalies, and also identified the northern return of the enclosure which was not identified on the geophysical survey. Internal to the enclosure, three pits, three ditches and a gully were identified and three further pits were identified outside of the enclosure to the south. Pottery dating to the Romano-British period, as well as ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and metal finds were recovered from the features within this trench (AEC008).

~~4.2.36~~4.2.40 In Trench 84, further linear features were identified, one of which correlates with a geophysical anomaly which extends from the southern arm of the enclosure identified in Trench 82. ~~Pottery (as yet undated)~~Roman pottery sherds and slag were identified within these features. In addition, two pits were identified within the trench, one of which contained CBM.

Field NW8

~~4.2.37~~4.2.41 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced parallel anomalies across most of its western side, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.38~~4.2.42 Narrow linear gullies were identified in Trenches 95, 97 and 99, all of which are likely to relate to drainage features within the field.

~~4.2.39~~4.2.43 In addition, within Trench 99, a wider ditch was located which, based on its size, suggests a former field boundary, however it is not evident on historic mapping and is not seen in any other adjacent trenches. No other features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NW9

~~4.2.40~~4.2.44 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced parallel linear anomalies, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. Also present are N-S and E-W aligned historic field boundaries matching those present on historic mapping. Beyond this, the northern part of the field is bisected by a large linear anomaly representing a major gas main, which runs through this part of the Solar PV Site.

~~4.2.41~~4.2.45 In the immediate area around the gas main, some poorly visible curving and linear anomalies are also present, which may represent a focus of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement extending along the southern bank of the River Went. Given the strong response produced by the gas main, these much weaker anomalies do not show clearly in the data, and so their interpretation is tentative, however, an archaeological origin is most likely based on their form and similarity to other archaeological anomalies identified in surrounding fields (AEC006). No trenches were excavated to target these features due to the health and safety buffer zones around the gas main. In addition, within the south-western corner of the field, a closely-spaced grouping of irregular anomalies were identified, however an interpretation is uncertain due to their irregular form and lack of apparent pattern.

~~4.2.42~~4.2.46 Trenches 105, 113 and 116 confirmed the presence of the former field boundary evident on historic mapping, extending N-S through this field.

~~4.2.43~~4.2.47 A single gully and pit were identified in Trench 103. The gully is on the same alignment as drainage features within the field and is likely of a similar nature. No finds were recovered from the pit.

~~4.2.44~~4.2.48 In Trench 107, a ditch terminus was identified. No finds were recovered from this feature. The feature correlates with the alignment of former field boundaries noted on historic mapping within this field.

~~4.2.45~~4.2.49 Trench 117 identified a cluster of features towards the eastern end of the trench, which was recorded on the geophysical survey as a cluster of irregular amorphous anomalies with no apparent pattern. The features identified comprised a small pit which contained cremated animal bone and a ditch/pit feature which contained Roman pottery. The trench was expanded to expose a ring ditch with a wide southeast facing entrance and internal pits

and a possible hearth. A sequence of two NW-SE orientated ditches, truncated by multiple pits were identified around the entrance to the ring ditch. Roman pottery, CBM, and charred remains were identified within these features (AEC007).

Field NW10

~~4.2.46~~4.2.50 This field has been subject to the spreading of 'green manure', which has caused the survey data gathered to be disturbed and of limited use. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains, however, given that the survey data is of limited reliability due to the agricultural regime in use, the presence of archaeological remains cannot be ruled out.

~~4.2.47~~4.2.51 Within Trench 118, a narrow ring ditch was identified, as well as two ditches orientated roughly E-W to the north of the ring ditch. No finds were recovered from any of these features (AEC009).

~~4.2.48~~4.2.52 Within Trench 119, a single pit was identified. No finds were recovered from this feature.

~~4.2.49~~4.2.53 In Trench 120, a single narrow gully was identified extending NW-SE. Although this gully does not align with the ploughing trends or field drainage pattern in this field, it does correlate with the ploughing pattern in the adjacent field of NW6.

~~4.2.50~~4.2.54 Within Trench 121, the curvilinear feature recorded on the geophysical survey was not identified.

~~4.2.51~~4.2.55 Within Trench 122, a single irregular ditch was identified which corresponds with ploughing trends within this field, however, due to its size, it is more likely a former field boundary or internal field division. No finds were recovered from this feature. The curvilinear feature recorded on the geophysical survey was not identified.

~~4.2.52~~4.2.56 Within Trench 123, a single ditch was identified which corresponds with a large broad anomaly on the geophysical survey and may represent a former division within this field. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Field NW11

~~4.2.53~~4.2.57 This field has been subject to the spreading of 'green manure', which has caused the survey data gathered to be disturbed and of limited use. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains, however, given that the survey data is of limited reliability due to the agricultural regime in use, the presence of archaeological remains cannot be ruled out. The northern extent of the field is bisected by a large linear anomaly representing a major gas main, which runs through this part of the Solar PV Site.

~~4.2.54~~4.2.58 A single E-W orientated ditch was identified in Trench 124, which broadly aligns with an agricultural feature identified on the geophysical survey and correlates with a former field boundary mapped on the 1st edition OS map, which also extends through fields NE1 and NE2.

~~4.2.55~~4.2.59 No other features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NE1

4.2.564.2.60 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced, parallel, linear anomalies, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. Also present are linear anomalies representative of historic field boundaries matching those present on historic mapping. Beyond this, the northern extent of the field is bisected by a large linear anomaly representing a major gas main, which runs through this part of the Solar PV Site. Close to the northern extent of the field, an unclassified cropmark (02791/01) is marked on the HER data for the area, but no clear response is present within the geophysical survey at the location marked. A linear anomaly representing a former field boundary extends through this part of the field where the HER datapoint is marked, however no further anomalies were detected that could be of possible archaeological origin.

4.2.574.2.61 Trench 136 contained an E-W aligned ditch which contained Iron Age/Roman pottery fragments, animal bone, CBM and metal finds. The ditch was later cut by a modern land drain. To the north of the ditch, a gully on the same alignment was identified which was heavily disturbed by rooting and contained no finds.

4.2.584.2.62 Trench 137 contained five ditches, all on a roughly N-S alignment. A single sherd of Roman samian ware pottery was recovered from one of the ditches. Trenches 144, 148 and 153 also identified a N-S aligned feature that extends through the length of this field. These features correlate with the latest phase of modern drainage ditches which extend from/to the River Went to the north.

4.2.594.2.63 Trench 138 confirmed the presence of the former field boundary which extends N-S through this field. Modern material was recovered from the backfill.

4.2.604.2.64 The geophysical anomaly targeted by Trench 150 was not identified in the trench.

4.2.614.2.65 Whilst no single trench directly targeted the datapoint which marks the location of the unclassified cropmark (02791/01) identified on the HER, the trenches did target the anomalies in this immediate area that could potentially represent archaeological features. The trenches in the immediate vicinity of this data point identified a series of ditches on N-S and E-W alignments, and which may represent a continuation of the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity seen in nearby fields (AEC019). Trench 142 targeted the E-W anomaly which continues through where the HER data point is marked, and this feature was confirmed to be a former field boundary which continues east and west through adjacent fields.

Field NE2

4.2.624.2.66 The southern portion of this field is largely devoid of notable responses within the geophysical survey data. Within the northern part of the field, historically a separate field and containing a separating field boundary within the survey data, linear anomalies represent modern drainage. Beneath these, fainter, irregular linear responses suggest linear features within this area close to the River Went.

~~4.2.63~~4.2.67 The trenches targeting the possible archaeological features within this field did not identify any such features. These features were confirmed to either be modern land drainage features, or geological anomalies. No features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NE3

~~4.2.64~~4.2.68 The geophysical survey data within this field is characterised by a closely spaced pattern of N-S linear anomalies, suggestive of historic ridge and furrow cultivation. At the southern extent of the field, a likely buried water pipe is present, whilst to the north of this, also aligned NE-SW, a straight linear response likely represents a field drain or a further pipe. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.65~~4.2.69 No trenches were undertaken within this field due to ecological constraints (proximity to Great Crested Newts habitats).

Field NE4

~~4.2.66~~4.2.70 Closely located adjacent to the bank of the River Went, the geophysical survey data within this field shows disturbance likely representative of the former course of the river, perhaps before it was straightened in the late 18th or early 19th century. West of this, linear responses show that historic ridge and furrow cultivation once extended into this area, whilst, at the western extent of the field, two curving linear responses perhaps suggest an historic trackway leading to the river. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.67~~4.2.71 No trenches were proposed in this field due to the existing wetland/marshy ground conditions.

Field NE5

~~4.2.68~~4.2.72 The geophysical survey data within this field is characterised by a closely spaced pattern of N-S linear anomalies, suggestive of historic ridge and furrow cultivation. At the southern extent of the field, a likely buried water pipe is present, whilst to the north of this, also aligned NE-SW, a straight linear response likely represents a field drain or a further pipe. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.69~~4.2.73 A single ditch was identified on a N-S alignment in Trench 187. No finds were recovered from the feature, which is positioned along the alignment of the modern field drainage features recorded in this field.

~~4.2.70~~4.2.74 Trench 188 contained an E-W aligned ditch and an irregular shaped pit. No finds were recovered from the features and the ditch may represent a former internal field division or drainage feature. No other features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NE6

~~4.2.71~~4.2.75 The geophysical survey data within this field is characterised by a closely spaced pattern of N-S linear anomalies, suggestive of historic ridge and furrow cultivation. At the southern extent of the field, a likely buried water pipe is present, whilst to the north of this, also aligned NE-SW, a straight

linear response likely represents a field drain or a further pipe. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.72~~4.2.76 No features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NE7

~~4.2.73~~4.2.77 The geophysical survey data within this field is characterised by a closely spaced pattern of N-S linear anomalies, suggestive of historic ridge and furrow cultivation. At the southern extent of the field, a likely buried water pipe is present, whilst to the north of this, also aligned NE-SW, a straight linear response likely represents a field drain or a further pipe. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.74~~4.2.78 No features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field NE8

~~4.2.75~~4.2.79 The geophysical survey data within this field is largely characterised by a closely spaced pattern of N-S linear anomalies, suggestive of historic ridge and furrow cultivation. Cutting across this, a series of short E-W aligned linear features suggest later field drainage laid across the ridge and furrow at a later date. Close to the centre of the field, a group of two or three conjoined rectilinear features are present, overlain by the ridge and furrow. Within these rectilinear features, curving and circular responses are discernible, strongly suggesting these relate to an area of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity (05631).

~~4.2.76~~4.2.80 No trenches were undertaken within this field due to ecological constraints (proximity to Great Crested Newts habitats).

Field NE9

~~4.2.77~~4.2.81 The geophysical survey data within this field includes clear evidence of modern field drainage, characterised by linear anomalies which cover most of the field. Further linear anomalies on a differing alignment suggest the presence of remains of historic ridge and furrow ploughing also survive. Beyond this, two defined areas of rectilinear responses suggest the presence of archaeological features related to Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity. The most northerly of these areas, adjacent to the River Went, comprises a series of linear anomalies seemingly forming rectangular/square enclosures. To the southeast, close to the field's eastern margin, a more defined area of activity is present which appears to represent one or two rectilinear enclosures with at least one possible roundhouse within them. These remains are likely to relate to an area of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity.

~~4.2.78~~4.2.82 In the northernmost area of potential archaeological activity, Trench 219 contained a shallow ring ditch (20cm deep) which was devoid of finds and an E-W aligned ditch which contained two sherds of pottery of possible Iron Age or early Saxon date.

4.2.794.2.83 Trench 220 contained a small ditch orientated N-S. The ditch was comparable to the ditch identified in Trench 219 albeit smaller in dimensions and could form part of the same rectangular sequence of ditches. The parallel anomaly to the west of this ditch was not identified in the trench. Based on the dimensions and distance between the features, these features could represent ~~a field system, possibly~~an Iron Age/Romano-British ~~in date, or could be modern field drainage as seen in other fields close to the River Went~~enclosure (AEC010).

4.2.804.2.84 Trenches 224, 226 and 230 were positioned to target the cluster of geophysical anomalies towards the eastern extent of the field.

4.2.814.2.85 Trench 224 contained three ditches orientated E-W, one of which correlates with the northern part of the square enclosure identified on the geophysical survey. ~~Pottery (as yet undated)~~Roman pottery was recovered from this ditch.

4.2.824.2.86 Trench 226 contained two ditches forming the east and west sides of the square enclosure, whose northern side was seen in Trench 224. One of the ditches contained Roman pottery ~~(as yet undated).~~ Within the enclosure, two further ditches were identified which may form internal divisions within the enclosure, one on a N-S alignment and the other on a NW-SE alignment. ~~Pottery (as yet undated)~~Roman pottery was recovered from these ditches. The NW-SE aligned ditch appeared to cut or be cut by multiple pits, one of which was excavated.

4.2.834.2.87 Trench 230 contained two ditches at its southern end which likely define the southern limit of the enclosure~~.~~, one of which contained prehistoric or early Romano-British pottery. The geophysical survey suggested these could represent a trackway, however it is more likely they represent an ~~expansion or retraction~~early phase of the enclosure recorded in Trenches 224 and 226. The ditches were not observed in any adjacent trenches to suggest a continuation of a possible trackway. Within what would be the centre of the enclosure area, a large pit was identified which contained daub and burnt material suggesting a rubbish pit for industrial processes. Postholes were also observed around the edge of the pit indicating a possible structure. Towards the north of the trench, a N-S aligned linear feature which was identified in Trench 226 was excavated and appeared to be curving, suggestive of a corner of an enclosure or a possible ring ditch. No finds were recovered from this feature (~~AEC 011~~AEC011).

4.2.844.2.88 Outside of these areas of distinct activity, Trench 227 contained a single E-W aligned ditch, which did not appear beyond this trench in any other trenches.

4.2.854.2.89 Throughout the rest of the field, in Trenches 236, 228, 229 and 232, geophysical anomalies that indicated potential archaeological features were not identified in the trenches.

Field NE10

4.2.864.2.90 The geophysical survey data within this field includes clear evidence of curving linear anomalies which suggest the presence of historic ridge and furrow ploughing. These anomalies accord with earthworks of ridge and furrow which were identified during the site walkover survey in this field. Beyond this evidence of historic agriculture, this field includes a relatively dense band of probable archaeological remains extending along its

southeastern margin, adjacent to the Fleet Drain. Here, a series of rectilinear responses extend at right-angles away from the watercourse, forming a chain of rectangular responses and circular responses. These seem most likely to represent Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement activity (05632).

~~4.2.87~~4.2.91 No trenches were undertaken within this field due to ecological constraints (proximity to Great Crested Newts habitats).

Field NE11

~~4.2.88~~4.2.92 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced, parallel, linear anomalies running in a rough N-S alignment across the western and central areas of the field, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. Beyond this evidence of agricultural practice, the field includes a series of rectilinear responses extending at right-angles away from the watercourse, forming a chain of rectangular enclosures that appear to continue along the Fleet drain in the fields to the south-west. These seem most likely to represent Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement activity. Towards the northern extent of this field, and close to the River Went, a series of closely spaced linear responses seem to form a rectangular enclosure with at least one internal circular feature.

4.2.93 Trenches 248, 249, 251 and 253 were positioned to target the rectangular enclosure towards the north of the field and slightly beyond to confirm its extent (AEC012).

~~4.2.89~~4.2.94 Trench 248 contained a curvilinear ditch forming part of a ring ditch identified on the geophysical survey. Fragments of quern stone were recovered from within the ring ditch. An E-W aligned ditch which correlates with the southern limit of a rectangular/square enclosure was also identified in this trench. Roman pottery sherds ~~(as yet undated),~~ CBM and animal bone were recovered from this ditch. Towards the south of this trench a wide E-W ditch was identified, which was not recorded on the geophysical survey. The ditch reached a depth of 1.1m, and had a gradually sloping edge, steepening to a near vertical slope. Roman pottery was recovered from this feature. This feature may represent a field boundary/ division and could date to the ~~Roman~~Romano-British period.

~~4.2.90~~4.2.95 Trench 249 contained four N-S orientated ditches, two of which correspond with geophysical anomalies that seemingly form part of the larger rectangular enclosure. ~~Pottery (as yet undated)~~Roman pottery was recovered from these ditches. These linear features likely represent internal and external divisions of a rectangular enclosure.

~~4.2.91~~4.2.96 Trench 251 contained a single N-S orientated ditch, and likely represents the eastern limit of the rectangular enclosure identified in Trenches 248 and 249. A post-pipe was identified on the southeast side of the ditch, suggesting possible evidence of a revetment. Roman CBM was recovered from this feature.

~~4.2.92~~4.2.97 Trench 253 contained two N-S orientated ditches. These ditches correlate with drainage features identified on the geophysical survey, however, one could be the continuation of a N-S ditch identified in Trench 249. A NE-SW orientated ditch was also identified in this trench and could possibly form the southern extent of the rectangular enclosure identified in

Trenches 248 and 249. No finds were recovered from the features in Trench 253.

~~4.2.93~~4.2.98 Trench 258 contained a gully on an E-W alignment, no finds were recovered and it does not correspond to any geophysical anomaly.

~~4.2.94~~4.2.99 A large geological anomaly targeted by Trenches 256 and 260 did not show up in the trenches. The rectilinear enclosures along the south of the field along the Fleet drain were not targeted by trenches as this part of the field has been excluded from development and forms part of an ecological and archaeological mitigation area.

Field NE12

~~4.2.95~~4.2.100 The geophysical survey data within this field includes clear evidence of tightly spaced parallel linear anomalies which suggest the presence of historic ridge and furrow ploughing. Beyond this evidence of agricultural practice, the field includes a continuation of the likely Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement activity which extends along the ~~northwestern~~northwestern bank of the Fleet Drain, as has been described in Fields NE8, NE10 and NE11. Within this field, the anomalies suggest a possible L-shaped enclosure in the west of the field, and parallel linear anomalies extending towards the east of the field.

~~4.2.96~~4.2.101 No trenches were proposed in this field as it has been excluded from development and forms part of an ecological and archaeological mitigation area.

Field SW1

~~4.2.97~~4.2.102 This field has been subject to the spreading of ‘green manure’, which has caused the survey data gathered to be disturbed and of limited use. The geophysical survey identified a linear anomaly with a linear feature extending from it towards the south of the field, however a buried service runs across the field on a NW-SE alignment through the middle of these features. No further possible archaeological remains were identified, however, given that the survey data is of limited reliability due to the agricultural regime in use, the presence of archaeological remains cannot be ruled out.

~~4.2.98~~4.2.103 Trenches 349 and 351 both contained isolated ditches, and Trench 351 also contained a single pit. The ditch in Trench 349 is orientated N-S and most likely a field drainage feature. The ditch in Trench 351 is orientated NW-SE and contained flecks of charcoal and occasional heat-cracked stones, however it aligns with the orientation of ploughing within this field and may be a deeper plough scar or furrow.

~~4.2.99~~4.2.104 Potential archaeological anomalies identified on the geophysical survey towards the south of the field were not trenched due to the health and safety buffer in place around the buried service.

Field SW2

~~4.2.100~~4.2.105 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced, parallel, linear anomalies running in a rough E-W alignment, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. Also present are angled linear responses, which are also

likely to represent field drainage, albeit probably later. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.101~~4.2.106 A number of isolated ditches and gullies have been identified within this field, in Trenches 357, 363, 371, 379, 384, 388, 389, 391, 394 and 395. Some of these ditches represent modern drainage features, and some align with former field boundaries noted on 1st edition OS mapping. The ditch in Trench 394 contained ~~possible Romano-British~~medieval or post-medieval pottery; all other ditches recovered no finds. In addition, three pits were identified in Trench 388, all relatively shallow (0.22m deep) and all of which produced no finds.

Field SW3

~~4.2.102~~4.2.107 This field has been subject to the spreading of 'green manure', which has caused the survey data gathered to be disturbed and of limited use. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains, however, given that the survey data is of limited reliability due to the agricultural regime in use, the presence of archaeological remains cannot be ruled out.

~~4.2.103~~4.2.108 Across this field, a number of isolated ditches and pits were identified within the trenches. Some of these trenches aligned with the modern field drains present across the field, and some of the features were confirmed not to be of archaeological origin and were considered to be as a result of animal burrowing, such as those in Trench 397 and 400, wheel rutting and former field boundaries/divisions, such as those in Trench 404.

~~4.2.104~~4.2.109 A concentration of features that appear to be contemporary or associated with each other are located in Trenches 398, 399, and 407 ~~and 409~~ (AEC020).

~~4.2.105~~4.2.110 Trench 398 contained two parallel E-W orientated ditches that do not correlate with geophysical survey anomalies and do not continue beyond this trench into adjacent trenches, but which could form the return of ditches seen in Trench 399 or 404.

~~4.2.106~~4.2.111 Trench 399 contained a series of sub-circular pits, a post-hole and two ditches/gullies. Roman pottery was recovered from the features. The features do not correlate with anomalies on the geophysical survey; however, the ditch orientated NE-SW could be an extension of the similarly aligned ditch identified in Trench 407 to the south. Iron Age pottery was recovered from one of the gullies and Roman pottery was recovered from one of the pits.

~~4.2.107~~4.2.112 Trench 407 contained two narrow gullies on a N-S orientation which likely represent former drainage ditches dividing the field. Between the two gullies were two pits of relatively shallow depth (0.16 – 0.22m deep) which contained no finds. A ditch orientated NE-SW was located at the western end of the trench, which does not correlate with anomalies on the geophysical survey but could be an extension of the NE-SW ditch identified in Trench 399 to the north.

~~4.2.108~~4.2.113 ~~Trench 405 contained a NE-SW orientated ditch~~Further isolated features were identified in Trenches 405, 409, 410 and 414, including a ditch in Trench 405 which did not correlate with geophysical survey anomalies and

also was not identified in adjacent trenches~~.~~, three irregular pits ~~were also identified~~ in Trench 409, a single pit ~~was identified~~ in Trench 410, and a ditch and small pit ~~were identified~~ in Trench 414, all of which contained no finds.

Field SW4

~~4.2.109~~4.2.114 This field has been subject to the spreading of 'green manure', which has caused the survey data gathered to be disturbed and of limited use. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains, however, given that the survey data is of limited reliability due to the agricultural regime in use, the presence of archaeological remains cannot be ruled out. At the extreme western extent of the field, a strong anomaly highlights the location of a former, modern well location, which can be seen during drilling on historic satellite imagery in c. 2000.

~~4.2.110~~4.2.115 As with field ~~SW4~~SW3, a number of isolated ditches and pits were identified within the trenches. No finds were recovered from any of the features.

Field SW5

~~4.2.111~~4.2.116 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced parallel anomalies across its western side, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. Some limited, closely spaced, linear trending in the data suggests either historic cultivation or earlier field drainage. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.112~~4.2.117 The trenches identified isolated ditches which align with the modern field drainage present within this field, and isolated pits which largely contained no finds. A single small pit was identified in Trench 437 from which a single fragment of glass was recovered.

~~4.2.113~~4.2.118 Trench 447 contained the remains of a palaeochannel which crossed the centre of the trench on an E-W orientation. An iron nail was recovered from its fill. Two E-W orientated ditches were identified in Trench 446 which appear to lead into the palaeochannel in Trench 447 and may therefore be drainage ditches.

Field SW6

~~4.2.114~~4.2.119 This field has been subject to the spreading of 'green manure', which has caused the survey data gathered to be disturbed and of limited use. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains, however, given that the survey data is of limited reliability due to the agricultural regime in use, the presence of archaeological remains cannot be ruled out.

~~4.2.115~~4.2.120 Ditches identified in Trenches 453 and 457 correlate with a geophysical survey anomaly and a former field boundary identified on the 1st edition OS map. A single pit was identified in Trench 450 and a single ditch was identified in Trench 455, both of which were devoid of finds.

~~4.2.116~~4.2.121 Trench 473 contained two intersecting ditches which had similar fills and dimensions, one of which produced ~~medieval~~Iron Age pottery~~.~~, and

the other produced Iron Age or possibly early Saxon and Roman pottery. Trench 474 contained two narrow ditches, both containing similar grey clay fills, with early prehistoric pottery ~~(as yet undated)~~ recovered from one. Trench 476 contained two gullies and a ditch all on an E-W alignment, as well as a single pit. No finds were recovered from these features. Whilst the relationship between these features is unclear, the linear features could represent an enclosure of ~~as yet unknown~~Iron Age / Romano-British date (AEC021).

Field SW7

~~4.2.117~~4.2.122 The geophysical survey within this field identified linear trends suggestive of historic cultivation and/or field drainage. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.118~~4.2.123 In Trench 489, two possible pits were identified which were devoid of finds, however an archaeological origin was uncertain due to their irregular form.

~~4.2.119~~4.2.124 In Trench 491, a small shallow ring ditch was identified, approximately 2.5m in diameter. No finds were retrieved from this feature. A series of small pits or post-holes or varying sizes and shapes were positioned immediately to the south of the ring ditch, one of which contained two sherds of possible prehistoric pottery ~~(as yet undated).~~ A small gully and pit were also identified to the north of the ring ditch, both of which were shallow and contained no finds.

~~4.2.120~~4.2.125 In the rest of the trenches in this field, a number of isolated gullies and ditches were identified which correlate with the field drainage in this field.

Field SW8

~~4.2.121~~4.2.126 The geophysical survey within this field identified linear trends suggestive of historic cultivation and/or field drainage. Across the central part of the field, running roughly E-W, a curving anomaly corresponds to a field boundary present on historic mapping. To the north of this, within the central part of the northern half of the field, an area of discontinuous linear and rectilinear anomalies suggests a series of overlapping enclosures containing a number of circular structures, presumably roundhouses. Surrounding this, other linear anomalies of a similar character may represent ditched boundaries of trackways or fields, perhaps of a similar date. These anomalies may represent Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement activity.

~~4.2.122~~4.2.127 Trenches 509, 510 and 511 were positioned to target the cluster of geophysical survey anomalies located towards the eastern extent of the field. Within Trench 511, a dense concentration of archaeological features was identified, comprising ditches and pits. These features are likely to be internal to a larger rectangular enclosure, whose eastern and western limits were observed in Trenches 509 and 510 as ditches. ~~Pottery (as yet undated)~~Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from the features (AEC015).

~~4.2.123~~4.2.128 Trench 515 contained two gullies at the southern end of the trench, approximately 9m apart. Given the slight curve of the gullies, it is

possible that these form a ring ditch. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from one of the gullies ~~thought to be of Iron Age/Roman date~~.

~~4.2.124~~4.2.129 Trench 504 and 517 contained two ditches on a N-S alignment which align with a former field boundary visible on the 1st edition OS map. Within Trench 517, a small cluster of pits were also identified and a possible ditch terminus which contained fragments of CBM and two sherds of Roman pottery ~~(as yet undated).~~.

~~4.2.125~~4.2.130 Ditches identified in Trenches 518, 521, 528, 535 correlate with geophysical survey anomalies and may form a field system associated with the enclosure identified to the ~~northeastnortheast~~northeast in Trenches 509, 510, 511, 515 and 517. The ditches also appear on a similar alignment and are of similar form to the field system identified in Field SW10 to the west.

~~4.2.126~~4.2.131 Across the rest of the field, isolated ditches and pits were also identified.

Field SW9

~~4.2.127~~4.2.132 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced parallel anomalies across its northern and southern extents, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. Across the central part of the field, running E-W, a curving anomaly corresponds to a footpath and field boundary present on historic mapping. A further field boundary shown on the same mapping can be seen to correspond with a further anomaly extending southward to meet the field's current southern boundary. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.128~~4.2.133 Trench 541 contained a ring ditch which contained prehistoric pottery fragments ~~(as yet undated)~~ and daub, as well as heat affected stones. A small pit or post-hole was located immediately to the east of the ring ditch. A ditch was also noted, terminating within the area encompassed by the ring ditch (AEC018).

~~4.2.129~~4.2.134 Within Trenches 564, 565, 569, 571, 574 and 575, a series of ditches on a NE-SW alignment were identified, which broadly correspond with a field system identified by cropmarks to the south in Field SW10 and is almost certainly a continuation of this field system. However, the ditches in this field were generally smaller and shallower than those identified in Field SW10 although this is likely attributed to later truncation in this field, and or a different phase of activity on the same alignment. ~~Pottery (as yet undated) was recovered from one of the ditches, and~~ It is likely that these features form an Iron Age/Romano-British field system (AEC017).

~~4.2.130~~4.2.135 A sinuous E-W orientated ditch extends across the middle of the field through Trenches 566, 562, 563, 558 and 560 which correlates with a geophysical survey anomaly and a footpath and field boundary present on the 1st edition OS map.

~~4.2.131~~4.2.136 Also within this field, a number of isolated ditches and pits were identified which mostly either aligned with drainage features or agricultural features, former field boundaries or were modern in origin.

Field SW10

~~4.2.132~~4.2.137 This field has not been subject to geophysical survey due to access constraints.

~~4.2.133~~4.2.138 Trenches 582, 585, 586, 588, 589, 590, 594, 596, 604, 606, 608, 610, 615, 620 and 630 were positioned to target a series of linear anomalies identified from cropmarks which likely represent an Iron Age/Romano-British field system. The field system formed by ditches appears to be a co-axial style arrangement, typical of South Yorkshire, formed off a trackway extending from Trench 620 in the south, through to Trenches 589 and 586 as it heads north~~. Pottery was recovered from the ditches, however no internal features such as pits or ring ditches were observed in the trenches (AEC017). Towards the northeastnortheastern~~ (AEC017). Towards the northeastern extent of this array of field system ditches, adjacent to the possible trackway, a cluster of features in ~~Trench~~Trenches 582 and 586 appears more dense and concentrated than the rest of the field system, and could represent an area of settlement activity such as an enclosure and associated features (AEC016). Roman pottery sherds were recovered from features within these two trenches suggesting a possible focus of activity in this area, however, no internal features such as pits or ring ditches were observed in the trenches.

~~4.2.134~~4.2.139 Further isolated ditches were identified across the field which may either be a continuation of this field system where they are on the same alignment, or evidence of earlier or later phases of field divisions or drainage where they are on differing alignments.

Field SW11

~~4.2.135~~4.2.140 The geophysical survey within this field identified a clear historic field boundary, aligned NE-SW, shown on historic OS mapping. Widely spaced parallel anomalies which illustrate a pattern of probable modern field drainage are also present. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.136~~4.2.141 A single NE-SW orientated ditch was identified in Trenches 641, 642 and 643. This ditch aligns with the geophysical survey anomaly and the former field boundary recorded on the 1st edition OS map.

Field SW12

~~4.2.137~~4.2.142 This field contains widely spaced parallel anomalies which illustrate a pattern of probable modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. Some limited, closely spaced, linear trending in the data suggests either historic cultivation or earlier field drainage. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.138~~4.2.143 No features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

Field SE1

~~4.2.139~~4.2.144 The geophysical survey within this field identified linear anomalies suggestive of historic ridge and furrow cultivation and the presence of post-medieval field drainage, with historic ploughing set at a N-S

alignment and field drainage cutting across it in an E-W direction. Principally lying at the field's southern extent, although potentially present along almost its entire eastern margin, the survey illustrates a spread of rectilinear and curving responses reminiscent of an extension of the dense probable Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement activity noted along the banks of the River Went and Fleet Drain within the Solar PV Site. Within this field, the survey suggests the presence of possible enclosures and roundhouses, as well as potentially associated trackway and/or field boundary features.

~~4.2.140~~4.2.145 This field was not trenched as it has been removed from development and forms part of an ecological and archaeological mitigation area.

Field SE2

~~4.2.141~~4.2.146 The geophysical survey within this field identified widely spaced parallel anomalies, which illustrate a pattern of modern field drainage in line with that present in many of the surrounding fields. The pattern of drains can be seen to respect a series of former field boundaries which matches that present on historic mapping of the 19th and early 20th centuries. These most likely represent a pattern of later enclosure period boundaries of post-medieval date. At the southeastern corner of the field, the presence of overhead power lines and a pylon is marked by an area of disturbance within the survey data. A single undetermined weak L-shaped anomaly is present in close proximity to the overhead power lines, and whilst an interpretation is uncertain, an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out.

~~4.2.142~~4.2.147 Trenches 272 and 275 contained a ditch that correlates with a former field boundary identified on the geophysical survey and recorded on the 1st edition OS map. Trench 288 contained an E-W orientated ditch which corresponds with a wide linear anomaly on the geophysical survey and is recorded on 1st edition OS map as a trackway extending from West End Cottage towards Bunfold Shaw. Trenches 279 and 286 contained shallow ditches which correlate with field drainage features in this field.

~~4.2.143~~4.2.148 Trench 274 contained two ditches, one of which correlates with a former field boundary identified on the geophysical survey and the 1st edition OS map. The other ditch was on a NE-SW alignment and contained animal bone and pottery of ~~likely~~ Roman date. No feature was identified that ~~correspond~~corresponds with the L-shaped anomaly identified on the geophysical survey.

Field SE3

~~4.2.144~~4.2.149 The ~~geophsyical~~geophysical survey data for this field is partly disturbed by the presence of overhead power lines and pylons across its eastern side. More widely, the survey data illustrates the pattern of former field boundaries which were removed to create this larger package, which seem most likely to be a mix of medieval and post-medieval dates. Within these former fields, varied patterns of closely spaced linear anomalies suggest former ridge and furrow cultivation as well as the presence of post-medieval field drainage. Closer to the field's northern margin, along the line of the Fleet Drain, a number of curving and rectilinear responses are present, and seem to share alignments with possible archaeological features on the opposite bank. Although faint and undetermined origin within the data,

these anomalies may represent a spread of remains related to Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement.

4.2.1454.2.150 Trenches 300, 303 and 308 identified a curving ditch on a broadly N-S orientation which corresponds with a geophysical survey anomaly and also corresponds with a former field boundary recorded on the 1st edition OS map. Finds within the ditch date to the post-medieval period.

4.2.1464.2.151 To the ~~northeastnortheast~~northeast of this former boundary ditch, Trenches 293, 294, 295, 296, 298 and 299 contained a series of linear features which correspond to geophysical anomalies and likely represent a ~~rectangular enclosure with internal divisions/sub-enclosures.~~field system. Pottery recovered from these features date to the Roman period. ~~Within~~Towards the ~~enclosure~~south of the field system, a series of pits were identified in Trench 299, most of which also contained Roman pottery sherds ~~(as yet undated)~~and may represent a foci of settlement activity and possibly internal features related to an enclosure not picked up in the trenches (AEC013).

4.2.1474.2.152 Trenches 305, 306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 315 contained a series of substantial ditches broadly corresponding with the geophysical survey anomalies. The large ditch in Trench 305 is of post-medieval date and corresponds to a former field boundary recorded on the 1st edition OS map. Whereas the rest of the features are Iron Age/Roman in date based on ~~a preliminary assessment of~~ the finds recovered (AEC013). These features do not appear to be physically connected to the activity identified in Trenches 293 – 299 but are likely to be contemporary.

4.2.1484.2.153 These two areas of archaeological activity likely represent Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures and associated field systems, however, there seems to be a lack of evidence for roundhouse structures or production, but there is a centralised area of pits in Trench 299 in the northern area.

4.2.1494.2.154 Trench 330 located in the southeastern corner of the field contained a curvilinear ditch containing Roman pottery ~~(as yet undated)~~ and burnt bone. It possibly forms a ring ditch with a terminus in the north of the ditch. Between these two ditch returns, a gully was identified which contained heated pebbles and fragments of burnt bone. A larger ditch was identified towards the south of these features which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery and which may represent an encompassing enclosure based on its similar form to those features in the north of the field (AEC014).

4.2.1504.2.155 Outside of these defined areas of archaeological activity, isolated ditches were identified in Trenches 317, 323, 324 some of which contained Iron Age/~~Romano-British~~Roman pottery sherds, and one being of post-medieval date and correlating with a drainage feature adjacent to a post-medieval former field boundary.

Field SE4

4.2.1514.2.156 This field was not subject to geophysical survey or trenching as it has been removed from development and forms part of an ecological and archaeological mitigation area.

Field SE5

~~4.2.152~~4.2.157 The geophysical survey data in this field includes a rectilinear pattern of faint anomalies suggesting the presence of post-medieval field drainage. A stronger set of short linear responses close to the centre of the field's western margin may suggest archaeological features, or may represent a concentration of field drains in a wet area at the tail end of the adjacent flood bank. The northern extent of the field is disturbed by the adjacent presence of overhead power lines and a pylon. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.153~~4.2.158 No trenches were undertaken within this field due to ground conditions.

Field SE6

~~4.2.154~~4.2.159 The geophysical survey data within this field is largely characterised by a closely spaced pattern of north-south linear anomalies, suggestive of historic ridge and furrow cultivation. Cutting across this, a series of short E-W aligned linear features suggest later field drainage laid across the ridge and furrow at a later date. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could represent possible archaeological remains.

~~4.2.155~~4.2.160 No trenches were undertaken within this field due to ground conditions.

Field SE7

~~4.2.156~~4.2.161 Ground conditions within this field were unsuitable for geophysical survey.

~~4.2.157~~4.2.162 No features of archaeological origin were identified in the trenches within this field.

4.3 Overview of Heritage Assets

4.3.1 The heritage assets discussed within this assessment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, are identified by their unique identification number assigned by the NHLE for designated assets and by the HER for non-designated heritage assets. Assets identified from the site walkovers, analysis of historic maps and evaluation surveys that have not been recorded on the HER have been assigned a unique identifier with the prefix [AEC].

4.3.2 All of the assets identified within the Order limits and Study Areas are discussed in detail in the Archaeological and Historical Background below; they are identified within the text using their unique identifier and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteers in **ES Volume III: Appendix 7-3** (**[EN010152/APP/6.3]**) and located on Figures 7-2-1 to 7-2-3 at the end of this report.

Heritage assets within the Order limits

4.3.3 There are no designated heritage assets located within the Order limits.

4.3.4 There are four non-designated heritage assets recorded on the HER that are located wholly or partially within the Solar PV Site, comprising:

a. Unclassified cropmark (02791/01);

b. Undated probable enclosure or ditch intersection (05633);

c. Undated ring ditch and linear ditches (05632); and

d. Undated possible ring ditch (05631).

4.3.5 Within the Grid Connection Corridor, there is one non-designated heritage asset recorded on the HER, comprising:

a. Unclassified cropmark and earthwork, Moss (02531/01).

4.3.6 In addition, the evaluation surveys undertaken for the Scheme have identified multiple areas of archaeological activity which are discussed in detail in the Previous Archaeological Investigations section above and represent Iron Age~~/~~/Romano-British settlement activity comprising ditched enclosures, internal divisions, roundhouses, pits and postholes etc. (AEC004 – AEC021).

4.3.7 Beyond those assets recorded within the HER, the site walkover survey and geophysical survey undertaken to support the Scheme have identified areas of historic ridge and furrow cultivation within the Solar PV Site (within Fields NE8, NE10, NE2, NE5, NE6 and NE7), likely dating to the medieval – post-medieval periods.

Heritage Assets within the Study Areas

4.3.8 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Protected Wrecks located within the Study Areas.

Designated Heritage Assets within 3km Study Area from the Solar PV Site

4.3.9 Within the 3km Study Area from the boundary of the Solar PV Site there are 38 designated assets, comprising five scheduled monuments and 33 listed buildings.

4.3.10 The scheduled monuments comprise the following assets:

a. Moat Hill moated site (Scheduled Monument (SM); 1011920);

b. Fenwick Hall moated site (SM; 1012459);

c. Cross in the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church (SM; 1012933);

d. Parkshaw moated site, 170m northwest of Wood Farm (SM; 1016025); and,

e. Warren Hall moated site (SM; 1017581).

4.3.11 The 33 listed buildings are all Grade II listed, and comprise the following:

a. Church of St John the Baptist (Grade II; 1103311);

b. Dovehouse Farmhouse (Grade II; 1103312);

c. Barn immediately to east of Marsh Hills Farmhouse (Grade II; 1151560);

d. Barn approximately 30 Metres to west of Ponderosa Farmhouse (Grade II; 1151595);

e. Wrancarr Mill (Grade II; 1151596);

f. Remains of cross on south side of nave of Church of the Holy Trinity (Grade II; 1151601);
g. Farmbuilding approximately 30 Metres to north of Farmhouse at Lady Thorpe (Grade II; 1151608);
h. Lily Hall (at Riddings Farm) (Grade II; 1151609);
i. Barn and Granary (at Riddings Farm) immediately to northwest of Lily Hall (Grade II; 1151610);
j. Dovecote and attached outbuilding on west side of farmyard at Riddings Farm (Grade II; 1151611);
k. Barn and attached outbuildings approximately 25 metres to southeast of Fenwick Hall (Grade II; 1151612);
l. Shelter shed and attached loose box forming southeast side of farmyard at Fenwick Hall (Grade II; 1151613);
m. St John the Baptist Church of England Primary School (Grade II; 1161441);
n. The Vicarage (Grade II; 1161505);
o. Pollington Hall (Grade II; 1161547);
p. Lowgate Farmhouse (Grade II; 1174435);
q. Wood End Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192727);
r. Glebe Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192743);
s. Tideworth Hague Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192877);
t. Marsh Hills Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192884);
u. Tower Mill Structure at The Mill (Grade II; 1192911);
v. Dovecote and Outbuilding immediately to west of West End Cottage (Grade II; 1192918);
w. Church of The Holy Trinity (Grade II; 1286425);
x. Farmbuilding immediately to east of Wood End Farmhouse (Grade II; 1314793);
y. Barn approximately 30 metres to north Glebe Farmhouse (Grade II; 1314794);
z. Fenwick Hall (Grade II; 1314800);
aa. Barn immediately to west of Hermitage Farmhouse (Grade II; 1314829);
bb. Topham Ferry Bridge (Grade II; 1316361);
cc. Barn approx. 20m to the southwest of Manor Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192377);
dd. Toll Bar Cottage at Garage Opposite Junction with Norton Common Road (Grade II; 1151466);
ee. Bridge Crossing Ing Dike Approximately 200m to South of North Common Farm (Grade II; 1192231);
ff. Went Bridge (Grade II; 114365); and

gg. Milepost Adjacent to Southeast Corner of Went Bridge (Grade II; 1314849).

Designated Heritage Assets within the 5km Study Area from the Solar PV Site

4.3.12 Beyond the 3km Study Area, within the wider 5km Study Area for assets of the highest value, there are 14 designated heritage assets comprising seven scheduled monuments, four Grade I listed buildings, and three Grade II* listed buildings. In addition, there are three conservation areas which contain demonstrable clusters of assets of the highest value and therefore meet the criteria for inclusion within the assessment of assets of the highest value. Assets of the highest value within the 5km Study Area therefore comprise the following:

a. Earthworks on Sutton Common (Scheduled Monument (SM); 1004816);
b. Sutton Common bowl barrow (SM; 1010768);
c. Wayside cross on Pinfold Lane (SM; 1012932);
d. Wayside cross on Trundle Lane (SM; 1014146);
e. Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London (SM; 1015307);
f. Manorial complex including the site of Norton Manor House, chapel, dovecote, moat, fishponds, field system and mill, 600m southwest of Wentbank House (SM; 1016945);
g. Medieval standing cross on Tanpit Lane, 150m west of Wentbank House (SM; 1017825);
h. Church of St Mary Magdalene (Grade I; 1151464);
i. The Old Rectory (Grade I; 1286761);
j. Church of All Saints (GI; 1192336);
k. Church of St Cuthbert (Grade I listed building (GI); 1314801);
l. Stubbs Hall (Grade II* listed building (GII*); 1174475);
m. Church of St Mary (GII*; 1286522);
n. Owston Hall Flats 1 to 5 and Including The Old Hall (GII*; 1286676);
o. Campsall Conservation Area;
p. Owston Conservation Area; and
q. Fishlake Conservation Area.

Designated Heritage Assets within the 1km Study Area from the Grid Connection Corridor

4.3.13 Within the 1km Study Area from the Grid Connection Corridor, and outside of the 3km Study Area from the Solar PV Site, there are eight designated heritage assets including two scheduled monuments and six listed buildings. Two of these assets (Thorpe in Balne moated site (SM; 1012111) and Remains of Chapel at Manor House Farm (Grade II*; 1286641) are also located in the wider 5km Study Area.

4.3.14 The assets comprise the following

a. Thorpe in Balne moated site, chapel and fishpond (SM; 1012111);

b. Cross in the churchyard of St Oswald's Church (SM; 1012938);

c. Church of St Peter and St Paul (Grade I; 1151488);

d. Church of St Oswald (Grade II*; 1286919);

e. Remains of Chapel at Manor House Farm (Grade II*; 1286641);

f. Remains of Cross approximately 8 Metres to south of porch to Church of St Oswald (Grade II; 1151489);

g. Barn and attached cartshed approximately 50 metres to southeast of Church of St Oswald (Grade II; 1191819); and

h. Poplar Farmhouse (Grade II; 1151439).

Non-designated assets within the 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor

4.3.15 There are a total of 49 non-designated heritage assets recoded in the HER data located within the 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor. These assets comprise archaeological findspots, areas of archaeological activity and non-designated buildings, dating from the early prehistoric to modern periods. These assets are discussed in the relevant period section in Section 4.4 Archaeological and Historical Background.

4.3.16 In addition, the site walkover, together with an analysis of historic maps, has identified the following non-designated historic buildings, which are not recorded on the HER:

a. Haggs Farm (AEC001) – shown on the Plan of the Township of Fenwick dated 1815 (see Figure 7-2-5 at the end of this report) on the eastern outskirts of the hamlet of Fenwick. The farmhouse and a farm building survive;

b. Croft Farm (AEC002) – single building shown on the Plan of the Township of Fenwick dated 1815 (see Figure 7-2-5 at the end of this report) and the farmstead shown on the first edition OS map of 1853 (see Figure 7-6) on the eastern outskirts of the hamlet of Fenwick. The farmhouse and a farmbuilding survive; and

c. West End Farm (AEC003) – shown on the first edition OS map of 1854 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) on the west side of West Lane. The farmhouse and a farmbuilding survive.

4.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Palaeolithic to Mesolithic (1,000,000 BC to 4,000 BC)

4.4.1 The Palaeolithic period in Britain saw several changes in the environment, comprising glacial (colder) and interglacial (warmer) periods; there were at least three glacial episodes in the region (Yorkshire) during the Pleistocene period. Recent evidence suggests that early humans were occupying parts of the British Isles as early as 700,000 years ago, the archaeological evidence for which largely takes the form of stone tools, human bone and worked or butchered animal bone. As the ice sheets retreated during the warmer interglacial periods, these humans would have been able to travel through the area and would have represented the periphery of human settlement within northern Europe.

4.4.2 The surviving evidence for Northern England is very limited. Finds of flint tools along the coastline have provided important information relating to the early prehistory of the area and contributed to an understanding of Mesolithic and later prehistoric activity. It is noted, however, that relatively few assets have been dated reliably and that the age and condition of such artefacts can make identification difficult, resulting in a possible bias within the archaeological record.

4.4.3 Following the end of the Ice Age, in the Mesolithic period (10,000-4,000 BC) the sea levels rose to the point that the British Isles were cut off from mainland Europe and saw the submergence of extensive lowland areas. Evidence from Star Carr, in the Vale of Pickering in North Yorkshire, illustrates that Mesolithic people were not only transient hunters and gatherers, but would have often adopted particular places to use and reuse persistently. This pattern of behaviour is borne out by more recent fieldwork studying upland 'temporary camp' sites in the North Yorkshire Moors, which were, again, used and reused over long periods, perhaps suggesting seasonal movement through the landscape or individual activities taking place at differing locations. Star Carr has illustrated clearly that wetland environments, such as the Humberhead Levels, were attractive environments to Mesolithic people.

4.4.4 No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic findspots, archaeological remains or sites are known within the Order limits or Study Areas.

Neolithic to Bronze Age (4,000 BC to 700 BC)

4.4.5 Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity is mostly represented in the archaeological record by flint tools and funerary monuments. In the case of the Solar PV Site and surrounding Study Areas, there is only very scant evidence for activity at this time.

4.4.6 Approximately northeast100m east of Field NE11 of the Solar PV Site, the HER records the approximate findspot of a human skull (02076/02) and an antler (02076/01), which were dredged from the River Went in the vicinity of Sykehouse. Although entirely undated, it seems perhaps most likely that these chance finds relate to prehistoric ritual practice of Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

4.4.7 Evidence of Neolithic activity is also recorded c.1.75km to the northeast of the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh substation, where two Neolithic flints, a flake and a utilised flint flake, were recovered (Ref. 22). However, the exact contexts of the finds are not known and no other Neolithic evidence has been found in the vicinity to suggest further activity.

4.4.8 Aerial photographic transcription of fields surrounding Barnby Dun, to the east of Thorpe Marsh, has revealed cropmarks which may represent a prehistoric field system relating to Neolithic, Bronze Age, or later prehistoric agriculture (Ref. 4). An early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was also discovered in the vicinity of Barnby Dun and is recorded in the HER (01265/01).

4.4.9 The most significant site dating to the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age within the wider area around the Order limits is the scheduled bowl barrow at Sutton Common (NHLE 1010768). This well-preserved and unexcavated burial mound lies to the southeast of Askern, c. 2.9km southwest of the Solar PV site.

Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43)

4.4.10 During the Iron Age, this area of Britain is generally thought to have lain within the territory of the Brigantes. However, the immediate area surrounding the Order limits could also have lain partly within the territory of the Parisii – commonly seen as a culturally-distinct sub-tribe within the wider Brigantes federation – or the Corieltauvi tribes at different times. Recent research has identified Iron Age settlers as being composed of discrete cultural groups within the larger Brigantes tribe, each with a cultural identity that was distinctly different to other groups in the area. Whilst pre-Roman boundaries were, in general, poorly defined, it has been suggested that in South Yorkshire the River Don formed a boundary between the Brigantes and the Corieltauvi who occupied much of the east Midlands and Lincolnshire. Interestingly, this could suggest that the Solar PV Site may have been a border zone or liminal region at the edge of differing tribal territories.

4.4.11 Iron Age activity has been recorded across the Humberhead Levels, including settlements, field boundaries, enclosures and trackways, although most of this evidence is later, with very little evidence from the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age transition. There is much commonality across Britain in terms of the forms and distribution of Iron Age settlement and farming practices, which often see almost uninterrupted continuity into the Roman period, seeing only a slow change to more ‘Romanised’ forms.

4.4.12 Later Iron Age communities in South Yorkshire often lived in small, dispersed enclosed farmsteads, and seem to have practiced mixed agriculture, though with pastoral production perhaps predominant. Low-lying areas seem to have had a particular emphasis on pastoralism, with cattle probably being more numerous than sheep. People do not seem to have made or used much pottery, and items of metalwork such as brooches, rings and torcs appear to have been uncommon compared to other regions of Britain, even adjacent areas such as East Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the midlands. No obvious ‘central sites’ have been identified, and it is possible that society was comparatively unstratified without social elites and little strong sense of ‘tribal’ identity. Any outward signs of higher wealth and status might have relied upon the numbers and quality of livestock, or perishable items of material culture for which no evidence remains.

4.4.13 An Iron Age//Romano-British settlement was excavated at Topham Farm, Sykehouse (04831) (Ref. 25), just beyond the northeastern corner of the Solar PV Site. The settlement at Topham Farm may have begun during the 2nd century BC, reflecting a wider trend in the limited scientific dating and artefactual evidence for Iron Age inhabitation in South Yorkshire, the overwhelming majority of which comes from this later period. The layout at Topham Farm might suggest an early ‘open’ settlement, with Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and radiocarbon dates indicating continuity until the early 3rd century AD.

4.4.14 The best-preserved roundhouses in South Yorkshire have been excavated at Balby Carr and Topham Farm. Both these sites were sealed underneath alluvium deposits, although they were disturbed by modern drainage and agricultural activity and appear to have been truncated in the past. At Topham Farm, seven roundhouses were identified, one within an oval ring gully, along with two more ambiguous circular structures (Ref. 25). Only a

few internal postholes and possible hearths survived inside them. Further to the west, excavation revealed a D-shaped or trapezoidal enclosure with an internal roundhouse that yielded a date of 50 BC–90 AD (Ref. 23; Ref. 33).

4.4.15 The roundhouses excavated at Topham Farm also indicate a pattern of rebuilding roundhouses in almost the same place (Ref. 25). This does not seem to have been the repair of existing structures, but rather the repeated replacement of them, suggesting that sometimes there was a need to retain ties to very specific places, even within settlements. There are similar Iron Age examples from across the midlands and Northern England (Ref. 2), and this may have reflected seasonal re-occupation after periods of abandonment, but also a concern with identity and social memory.

4.4.16 Aside from the roundhouses identified at Topham Farm a continuous circular gully, 12m in diameter containing burnt animal bone and fired clay produced a radiocarbon date of 60 BC–AD 180. This was replaced by another unbroken ring gully only 5.5m across that contained two shallow rounded postholes within it and which produced a similar date. The ring gullies do not seem to have been roundhouses and might have been small shrines (Ref. 25). The earlier structure contained 40% of all the Romano-British pottery from the entire site, including several near complete vessels. These two features could alternatively represent haystack stands or fodder ricks, though this does not preclude their use for more ritualised deposition.

4.4.17 The excavation at Topham Farm also uncovered pottery sherds of East Midlands Scored Ware, Iron Age Shell Tempered Ware and hand-made Iron Age pottery with a distinctive ‘soapy’ texture. Sherds from possible fired clay or coarse ceramic salt containers were also identified (Ref. 6), perhaps from coastal salterns in Lincolnshire. A roundhouse at the site was also associated with two worn samian ware sherds, dating to AD 100–130, with the wider site also producing a small number of sherds of mortaria (Ref. 7).

4.4.18 Geophysical survey (ESY1439) undertaken for a gas pipeline to Thorpe Marsh surveyed a narrow transect across the Solar PV Site in 2014, along the northern side of the Fleet Drain and through the southern extent of the Solar PV Site, to the south of Fenwick Hall Farm (Ref. 21). This survey recorded two probable ring ditches and associated enclosure ditches (05632; 05631) to the east of Fenwick Hall Farm, and an undated probable enclosure or ditch intersection (05633) just to the west of the location of the excavated settlement at Topham Farm (04831). It seems most likely that this evidence represents a continuation of Iron Age//Romano-British settlement activity into the eastern half of the Solar PV Site, and archaeology which may well be associated to the previously excavated settlement at Topham Farm.

4.4.19 Geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme has shown that the features noted in the narrow transect surveyed in 2014 (Ref. 21) actually lie within a much larger complex of archaeological remains arrayed particularly along the northern bank of the Fleet Drain. Here, a series of enclosures appears likely to represent a ‘ladder settlement’ of the type most commonly associated with the Yorkshire Wolds to the north (Ref. 11). Featuring strings of ditched rectilinear enclosures established in linear patterns (Ref. 1), ‘ladder settlements’ are frequently situated along the side of a ditched trackway or boundary (Ref. 13), ranging from a few hundred metres long to, in some instances, over 2km (Ref. 10; Ref. 31). Despite their initial

establishment occurring toward the end of the 1st millennium BC, continued construction of these linear enclosure complexes extended into the Roman period and, perhaps, beyond (Ref. 1; Ref. 13; Ref. 31). At Fenwick, the enclosures along the bank of the Fleet Drain may suggest that the watercourse itself acted as a boundary in the wider landscape or, perhaps, the enclosures were placed between the watercourse and a trackway or droveway lying to the west. The linkage between ladder settlements and trackways/droveways is well-evidenced (Ref. 11) and could be seen as generally supporting their link to a farming economy focused more heavily on livestock than arable cultivation.

4.4.20 In south and west Yorkshire, Roman disruption of the pre-existing Iron Age social landscape seems initially localised and significant evidence for the internalisation of Roman ways is not apparent until the later Roman period. Here, the Iron Age way of life changed little during the first century of Roman occupation, with a subsistence economy seemingly enduring in most rural sites. Little evidence for the adoption of Roman culture, primarily witnessed via the greater use of Roman pottery and coinage, is apparent until the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Ref. 26). Nevertheless, the impact of Rome is not entirely invisible and, while evidence for Roman material expansion may indeed be restricted to the road corridors, it remains evidence of Roman influence. Greater evidence for the ultimate impact of the Roman presence, noted principally from the Yorkshire Wolds, occurs with the emergence of villa sites (Ref. 11).

4.4.21 The decline, and ultimate abandonment, of most ladder complexes in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD appears to commonly coincide with the establishment of Roman-style villa sites. The region thus witnessed an overhaul in rural and agricultural organisation, indicating a modification in the management of the farming economy (Ref. 13). Ladder sites, previously the facilitators of such socio-economic systems in Yorkshire, were seemingly superseded by villas. Moreover, many such villa sites evolved virtually atop previous ladder complexes.

4.4.22 Roberts et.al. (Ref. 26) have proposed, with regard to south and west Yorkshire, that the emergence of Romanised rural sites and villas in the later Roman period reflects a trend toward greater arable production associated with economic objectives of profit rather than subsistence. It is feasible that a similar situation perhaps existed in the Wolds, with an economy orientated towards subsistence, represented by ladder sites, eventually replaced by a profit-driven economy characterised by villa sites and ‘Romanised’ farms (Ref. 11).

4.4.23 More widely within the Solar PV Site, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme has indicated the presence of further areas of Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement archaeology, generally in the form of rectilinear enclosures surrounding roundhouses, and possibly associated droveways/trackways and field boundaries. Results of the surveys suggest that at least a number of these are likely to be multi-phase settlements developed and redeveloped in the same locations. Whilst much of this settlement evidence is clustered closely towards the primary watercourses in the area, along the banks of the River Went and the Fleet Drain, other, perhaps less extensive, areas of settlement are located further away within fields.

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

4.4.24 Roman activity has been recorded across the Humberhead Levels, including settlement remains, roads, salterns, and pottery kilns.

4.4.25 As mentioned above, a concentration of settlement activity dating from the Iron Age through into the Roman period, is evident to the immediate northeast of the Solar PV Site, in the area surrounding Topham Farm (Ref. 25). Beyond this there is no other previously known archaeological evidence relating to the Roman period within the Order limits or Study Area.

4.4.26 It is possible that some of the cropmarks known from aerial photography in the fields surrounding Thorpe Marsh may represent Romano-British agriculture and settlement rather than prehistoric features (Ref. 4). Regardless of the date of these features the cropmarks indicate the presence of buried archaeological features in the vicinity of Thorpe Marsh.

4.4.27 Further possible evidence of Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the Grid Connection Corridor is contained in the NMR in the form of a conjectured Roman road which, it has been suggested, extended towards Thorpe Marsh, and perhaps as far as the Roman fort at Kellington (NHLE 1017822) on the River Aire. A known Roman road is recorded in the NMR as RR 281 Cantley Spur Road, and this has been demonstrated to extend northwestwards from Cantley as far as the recently identified Roman fort at Long Sandall (Ref. 26) on the east bank of the River Don and to the southeast of Thorpe Marsh (Ref. 27). However, a continuation of the road over the Don to Thorpe Marsh and beyond is purely speculative and lacks any definitive evidence. There is no other known archaeological evidence in the vicinity of the development that suggests or confirms the existence of such a road beyond Long Sandall.

4.4.28 It has been suggested that Long Sandall itself may have been only a temporary, or at least short-lived, establishment pre-dating the fort at Doncaster (Ref. 26) and may have formed part of a temporary frontier established at the southern extent of the territory of the client Brigantian queen Cartimandua. The foundation of the fort at Doncaster (Danum) is thought most likely to date to the northern campaign of the governor Petilius Cerialis in around 71 AD, with its location on his line of advance from Lincoln in the direction of a crossing over the River Went near Thorpe Audlin. Given this, it is equally possible, at least on current evidence, that a road beyond Long Sandall was never intended, never mind constructed.

4.4.29 As discussed above, Roberts et.al. (Ref. 26) have proposed that south and west Yorkshire saw an emergence of Romanised rural sites and villas only in the later Roman period, with a slow uptake of noticeable ‘Romanisation’ prior to this time. With that said, a small number of ‘villa’ sites are known within a ring around Doncaster, perhaps developing as a result of the impetus provided by its regarrisoning following the abandonment of the Antonine Wall in c.160 AD, or as a result of the granting of a measure of self-government as a ‘civitas’ to the territory of the Brigantes east of the Pennines with a capital at Aldborough (Isurium Brigantum) (NHLE 1003133).

4.4.30 Known villa sites at Oldcotes (NHLE 1006385), Stancil (NHLE 1004789), Conisbrough Parks and, probably, at Hampole (Ref. 32) illustrate the development of ‘Romanised’ rural sites in Doncaster’s hinterland from the later second century onwards.

4.4.31 As mentioned within the previous section, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme has indicated the presence of further areas of Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement archaeology, generally in the form of rectilinear enclosures surrounding roundhouses, and possibly associated droveways/trackways and field boundaries.

Early medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

4.4.32 The early medieval period is one of the least archaeologically visible periods across Britain, with evidence from this period restricted, almost exclusively, to burial and religious centres. It was during this period that new settlements and settlement patterns emerged, many churches and towns were established, field systems changed, and open-field agriculture was introduced.

4.4.33 The extensive river system was used by invading Angles and Danes to penetrate deep into the country, although evidence of settlement from this period is scarce. This may be due to high deposition of alluvial soils in riverside and marshland areas which have masked archaeological remains.

4.4.34 Early medieval evidence is most likely to be found in established settlements, where settlements from the early medieval period continued to develop into more recognisable forms now characterised most obviously by their later, medieval or post-medieval archaeology.

4.4.35 As with the settlements themselves, a number of the listed churches within the wider Study Area have the potential to be early medieval in origin, although most are considered to be 12th century or later.

4.4.36 The Solar PV Site lies within the Anglo-Scandinavian Wapentake of Osgoldcross, a pre-Norman administrative unit with its central meeting place at Pontefract (Ref. 17). This association of the area around Fenwick with Pontefract was further fossilised into the Norman Honour of Pontefract, from which Fenwick and its surrounds continued to be governed throughout the medieval period.

4.4.37 No early medieval findspots, archaeological remains or sites are known within the Order limits or Study Area.

Medieval (1066 to 1547)

4.4.38 The Site and large parts of the surrounding landscape within and beyond the Study Areas, are covered in mapped areas of ridge and furrow cultivation, which is likely to be a mix of medieval and post-medieval dates. These cultivation remains, identified mainly from LiDAR imagery, cover the entirety of some parts of the Solar PV Site.

4.4.39 Two larger, rectangular fields to the northeast of Fenwick Hall Farm (NE8 and NE10) are filled with surviving earthworks of ‘reverse-S’ ridge and furrow cultivation, albeit degraded. Here, the ridge and furrow is cut through by east-west aligned sunken linear features, which seem certain to be the expressions of post-medieval field drainage, suggesting the ridge and furrow is almost certainly pre-18th century in date, and could be medieval. At its northern and southern extents, the cultivation is also overlain by clearance banks resulting from the clearing, and perhaps original cutting, of drainage ditches at the field margins. At the southern extent of the westernmost field, a wider, disturbed bank overlies the earlier ridge and furrow. This feature can

be noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) as an enclosed droveway or track, perhaps for watering or crossing livestock at the Fleet Drain. The character of the ridge and furrow within these two fields is largely curving and relatively consistent, influencing the curving field boundary which separates them. With that said, the western half of the field nearest the farm includes straighter, and possibly marginally narrower, cultivation, which likely overlays earlier, curving ridge and furrow, illustrating that not all of the cultivation is of the same date, and some at least is almost certainly post-medieval in date. The fact that this straighter cultivation is also overlain by field drainage trenches also suggests that insertion of these drains might well be best seen as c.18th century in origin. Within both fields, 'rougher' stripes in the LiDAR likely illustrate the now-removed boundaries of former strip fields, which have been aggregated to form the two packages visible today. These are likely to be pre-19th century in date as the two fields are shown as they currently exist within a township map of Fenwick surveyed in 1815, currently held in Doncaster City Archives (see Figure 7-2-5 at the end of this report). There is some correlation between the lines of the former field boundaries and the organisation of the field drainage, likely suggesting that it was installed when these fields were still divided into smaller strips and, therefore, prior to 1815 at the latest. To the north of Fenwick Hall, a further field (NE3) includes the remnant earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation, albeit here the cultivation is straighter. Although it is also cut through by later field drainage, this cultivation appears later in character and is likely later post-medieval in date, perhaps 18th century. As with the other fields, this land package was present in its current form in 1815 (refer to Plate 1).

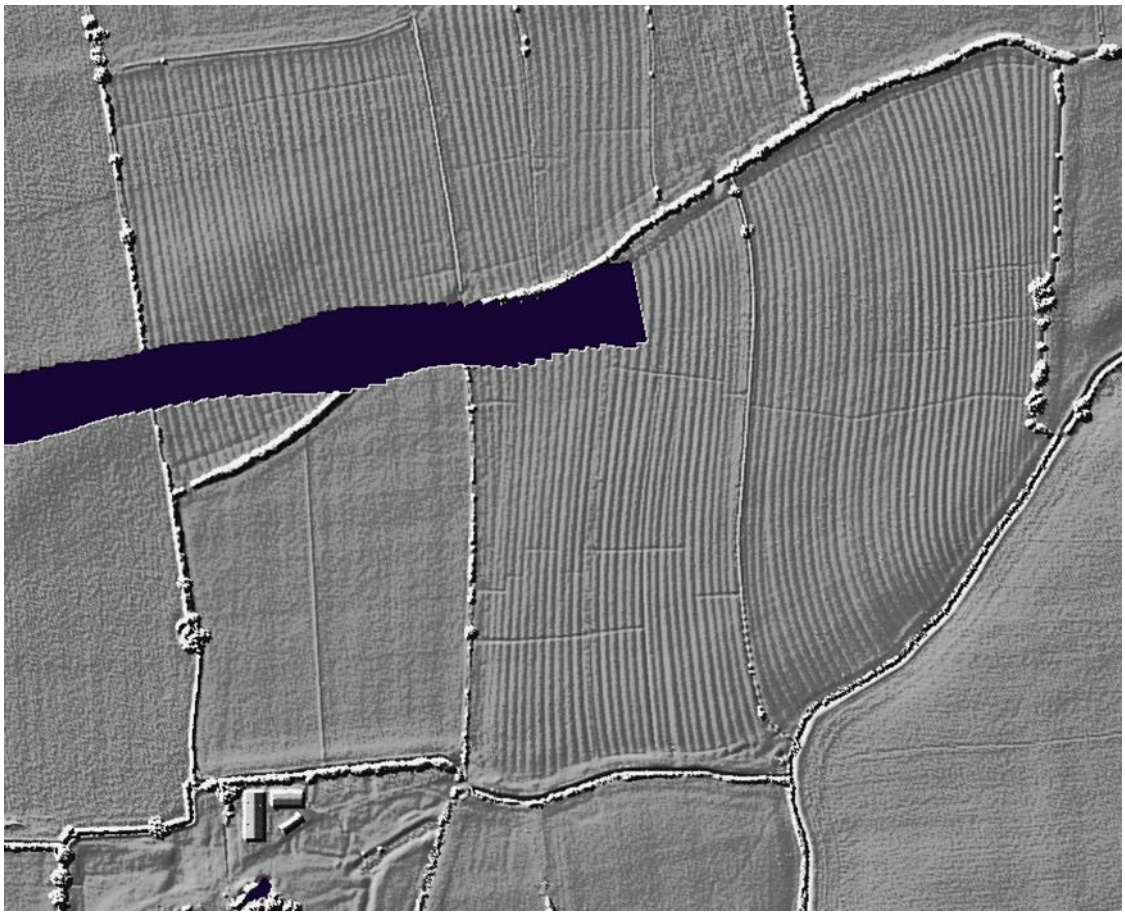


Plate 1 LiDAR data of fields to the north (NE3) and northeast (NE8, NE10) of Fenwick Hall, illustrating surviving ridge and furrow (Copyright Environment Agency)

4.4.40 Fields further to the northeast of Fenwick Hall, also within the Solar PV Site, also contain the remnant earthwork remains of historic ridge and furrow cultivation, albeit also degraded. Here, three ‘strip-fields’ survive (NE5, NE6, NE7), albeit with their westernmost boundary altered as a result of later enclosure. As elsewhere, the ridge and furrow here is cut through by later field drainage, suggesting most of it is likely to be pre-19th century at the latest. The westernmost strip field also exhibits two differing phases of ploughing on two different alignments. That to the north appears older, with a gently curving character, and that to the south appears later, in line with the straight enclosure period boundary at its western side. This straight, later ridge and furrow echoes the character of the straight ploughing in the field further west, which also aligns with the separating field boundary, suggesting both are of a similar, post-medieval date. Further to the north, adjacent to the River Went, another field of ridge and furrow is present (northern portion of NE2). In this case, the earthworks of historic ridge and furrow cultivation are broader than any of the other earthworks surviving within the Solar PV Site, suggesting they might be medieval in date. As with the other areas of ridge and furrow, they lie within a parcel of land also present on the 1815 township plan, and are cut through by the insertion of later field drainage (refer to Plate 2).

4.4.41 In general, this analysis of the LiDAR data would suggest that the remnant earthworks of historic ridge and furrow cultivation which lie in the immediate surrounds of Fenwick Hall Farm, and within the Solar PV Site, represent a

series of remains of differing dates and phases dating from the medieval period through to the later post-medieval period. Beyond that, all of the ridge and furrow seems almost certain to date to the post-medieval period and prior to the 19th century, and lies within an archaeological landscape containing other earthwork evidence for field drainage and historic field systems dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Plate 2 LiDAR data of fields to the northeast of Fenwick Hall Farm, illustrating areas of surviving ridge and furrow cultivation (NE2, NE5, NE6, NE7) (Copyright Environment Agency)

4.4.42 Beyond the areas of ridge and furrow discussed above, LiDAR of the Solar PV Site also shows that in those fields where no obvious signs of ridge and furrow survive, it is still possible to see evidence of former boundary banks within these ‘improved’ fields. The boundary banks themselves sit in line with the field pattern as illustrated in 1815. In general, the overall layout of the fields can be seen to represent a general aggregation of fields from those illustrated in 1815, which itself can be seen to represent a pattern of smaller, squarer fields lying within, and making use of, a pre-existing medieval ‘strip-field’ system oriented on the settlement of Fenwick, and the steadings at Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall Farm (refer to Plate 3).

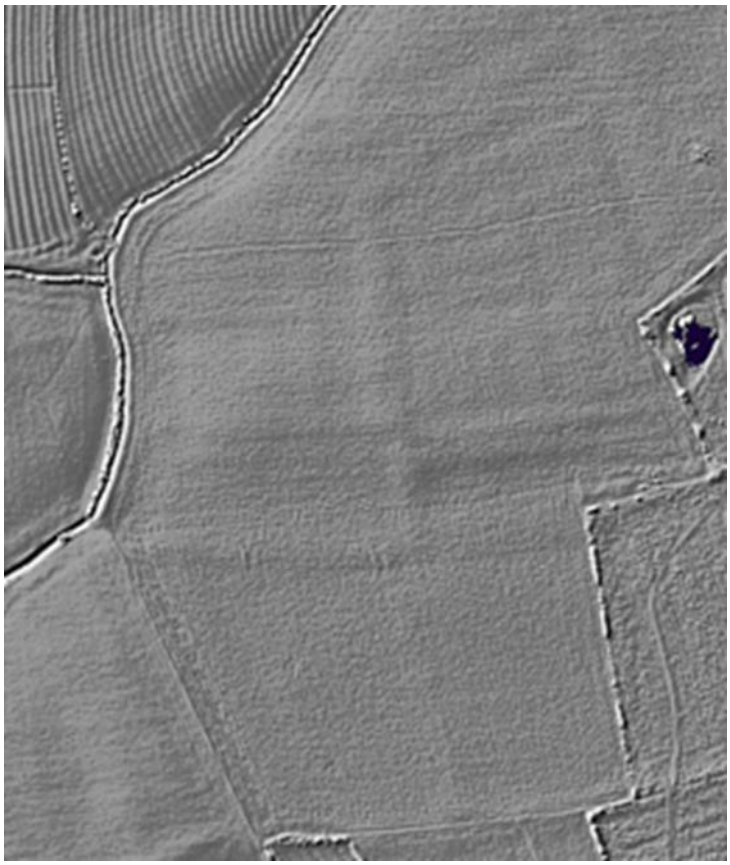


Plate 3 LiDAR data of exemplar area of Solar PV Site east of Fenwick Hall Farm (SE3), showing former field boundaries within a larger aggregated field (Copyright Environment Agency)

4.4.43 Beyond the evidence of medieval cultivation and land management across the landscape, another commonly occurring theme within the Study Area is medieval settlement. The villages of Fenwick, Moss, Sykehouse and Thorpe in Balne all display linear plans, suggesting medieval origins. At Fenwick, Moss and Thorpe in Balne the villages are aligned east-west and at Sykehouse the alignment is broadly northeast to south-west, taking the orientation of the River Went to the north. Some limited survival of a surrounding pattern of strip fields is present at Fenwick – partly within the Solar PV Site – and the same is true at Moss, while Thorpe in Balne has no such coherent historic agricultural landscape around it. These others lie in contrast to Sykehouse, which is surrounded by a tightly-knit pattern of small strip fields and early post-medieval rectilinear enclosures. This landscape of earlier enclosures extends as far as Fishlake and the western bank of the River Don, providing a distinctly different historic landscape character to that experienced in the immediate surroundings of the Solar PV Site and the majority of the Grid Connection Corridor.

4.4.44 In part, the relative lack of strip fields and earlier forms of enclosure in the area surrounding the Solar PV Site and the Grid Connection Corridor is a result of later aggregation of fields during the post-medieval and modern periods. However, historic map evidence illustrates that the area between Fenwick and Moss in particular included Fenwick Common and Moss Common, suggesting that much of this area at least would likely have been open land during the medieval period before being latterly enclosed, probably during the 18th century. The difference in the form of enclosure now experienced between these two landscape character areas is almost

certainly a result of their separation into different parishes, with differing ownerships during the post-medieval period.

4.4.45 Fenwick Hall is a scheduled moated site (NHLE 1012459), surrounded by the Solar PV Site, and lying a short distance to the east of the village of Fenwick. The scheduled area includes an irregular, wedge-shaped area enclosed by the partial earthwork remains of a moat, latterly used to incorporate an 18th and 19th century farmstead. The site at Fenwick is associated with the Foliot family of Fenwick and Norton, and is likely one of a pair of pre-eminent seats present within their Yorkshire estates. The extensive scheduled manorial complex at Norton (NHLE 1016945) is almost certainly their other principal seat.

4.4.46 The Foliot family can be traced back to the reign of Henry I, with a principal residence at a probable fortified manor house in Fenwick, once later, in 1272, described as a castle (Ref. 5). The Foliots were an established knightly family in southern Yorkshire and tenants of the Lacy lordship of Pontefract by the 13th century when they enjoyed the favour of Henry III, who stayed with the Foliots at their Grimston estate three times between 1227 and 1229 (ibid.). Although of relatively minor importance, the Foliots appear to have enjoyed a relatively close relationship with the king and their Lacy lords, who both granted significant favours to the family throughout the 13th century. They also played a full part in courtly life, with Jordan Foliot active in the service of King John in the troubled later years of his reign after 1212 and possibly accompanying the king on his military expedition to Poitou. He also granted 40 acres of land at Fenwick for the support of a chaplain at the nearby Templar preceptory of Temple Hirst in 1185 (Ref. 24).

4.4.47 Later, Richard Foliot became a royal household knight in the 1250s, and then rebelled against the crown in 1261–63 before becoming a baronial sheriff. Afterwards, he was once again restored to the trust of the king in December 1263 and was one of those who went to Amiens on Henry's behalf to receive the Mise made there by Louis IX early in 1264. He also benefited from the distribution of rebel lands after the Battle of Evesham, and survived an episode in 1272 when his manor at Fenwick was confiscated because he had harboured outlaws (Ref. 5).

4.4.48 The outlaws in question were Roger Godberd and his partner in crime Walter Devyas. Godberd was a former member of the garrison at Nottingham Castle who had led an outlaw band that had poached in Sherwood and murdered and robbed throughout Nottinghamshire between 1266 and 1272, and is often put forward as a possible prototype for the folk hero Robin Hood (Ref. 20). Fenwick was besieged by royal troops under the command of Reginald de Grey, the Sheriff of Nottingham, who intended to capture Godberd and his companions, but the outlaws seemingly escaped before his arrival. In 1272, Foliot was accused over his protection of Godberd and had to surrender Fenwick, which was eventually restored to him. This episode, among other factors, has led to his identification as the prototype for the character of Sir Richard at the Lee in the ballads of the Robin Hood story (Ref. 18).

4.4.49 Although no upstanding remains of the Foliot manor survive at Fenwick, it seems likely that the site preserves significant buried archaeological remains relating to the medieval seat of the Foliots, including the likely survival of remains related to the fortified manor house mentioned in historical

accounts. Beyond the area of the moat at Fenwick, archaeological earthworks, albeit of uncertain function, extend to the immediate north, east and west of the moated area. All of these visible earthworks lie outside of the Solar PV Site, but appear likely to relate to the archaeology of the monument, and suggest that features related to the manorial centre are not solely contained within the moated area. This provides the possibility that medieval features related to the moated site, such as surrounding settlement, fishponds or even garden features could extend into the Solar PV Site. The geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme identified anomalies of probable archaeological origin within Field SE1 to the immediate east of the moated site, however it is unclear whether these features relate to the moated site at all. To the east of the moat, but still outside the Solar PV Site, a waterlogged, elongated depression fed by a ditch connecting further eastward to the Fleet Drain is suggestive of a fishpond, which is itself connected to a linear channel leading to the moat. To the west of the moat, a further channel leads westward from it. Together, these channels and possible pond suggest that the moat was part of a relatively simple water management system fed by the natural watercourse of the Fleet Drain. To the north of the moat, a squarish depression may represent a further fishpond, whilst to the east and west of this, higher flat areas could perhaps represent building platforms or garden features.

4.4.50 More widely, the Foliots appear to have held a significant landholding, as tenants of the de Lacy lords of Pontefract, extending southwards from the River Went and including the townships of Norton, Fenwick and ‘Moseley’ (presumably Moss) as well as the lands which compose the parish of Fishlake (Ref. 3). It is interesting to note that their main residences, at Norton and Fenwick, appear to lie right at the northern edge of their holdings, perhaps physically reflecting their close feudal ties to the de Lacys at Pontefract to the northwest. The location of the Foliots main seats might also reflect the marshy nature of their holdings, which were said to be flat and open, and much like the wetlands of Hatfield Chase to the southeast (Ref. 3). Another possibility is that the two seats were located strategically at the geographical boundary formed by the Went, lying at an important point within the wider Honour of Pontefract, which was itself created as a strategic bulwark in an important border zone shortly after the Norman invasion (Ref. 28). The Foliot manor was almost certainly bounded at its eastern side by the Don, and to the north by the Went, with its western boundary lying between Kirk Smeaton and Norton. Presumably, a southern boundary lay on the northwestnorthwest side of the Don, somewhere north of Thorpe in Balne, which was likely the centre of its own manor from at least the 12th century onwards. With the boundaries of this holding sketched out very approximately, it can be seen that the Solar PV Site likely lies almost entirely within the historic Foliot manor.

4.4.51 Immediately to the west of Fenwick Hall is Riddings Farm, which appears to lie to the west of earthworks seemingly related to the medieval manorial complex at Fenwick Hall Farm. With that said, a long, east-west aligned pond, which forms the southern extent of a walled garden extending southward from the 18th century Grade II listed Lily Hall (NHLE 1151609), could represent a medieval fishpond related to the moated site at Fenwick Hall, or, just possibly, one arm of another, unrecognised moat at Riddings Farm. The alignment of the boundary walls upon the pond certainly suggest it is an earlier, or at least contemporary, feature: the creation of such a

feature on an 18th century farmstead would seem less likely than its fortuitous reuse. It is worthy of note that the other principal seat of the Foliots, at Norton, is a far more extensive site than the moated area at Fenwick, suggesting that the medieval manor at Fenwick could reasonably be expected to extend beyond the moated area also, and may have covered a relatively substantial area. More generally, it is not uncommon for moated sites in South Yorkshire to occur in paired arrangements, perhaps with a second moat enclosing gardens or other attendant features.

4.4.52 Just beyond the Grid Connection Corridor, another notable medieval site of relatively high status is the scheduled moated site, chapel and fishpond at Thorpe in Balne (NHLE 1012111). The chapel at Thorpe in Balne is included within the scheduled site, but is also listed separately at Grade II* (NHLE 1286641). The chapel is an example of a relatively rare survival, albeit partial, of a medieval seigneurial chapel within an appreciable, surviving, manorial context (Ref. 29). Only limitedly appreciable externally, having been extensively incorporated into the 19th century farmstead of Manor Farm, the chapel is not present in longer views, nor does it have wider associations within the landscape. The chapel provides a visual and contextual centrepiece to the moated site, being the only element of upstanding architecture contemporary with its original phase of use.

4.4.53 More widely, the scheduled moated site at Thorpe in Balne lies at the northeastern extent of its associated settlement. The historic field pattern, shown as an ordered pattern of strip fields on historic mapping of the 19th century, strongly suggests that the manor lay at the northern end of the village of Thorpe, with the village itself laid out on a north-south alignment along what is now Thorpe Lane, to the southwest of the manor. This alignment, presumably developed as a response to the alignment of the River Don to the east, centred on an array of strip fields to the east and west which appear remarkably preserved on the tithe map of 1848, and have now been largely aggregated into larger packages with little recognition of their medieval form possible. Of particular interest is the similarity in morphology of this settlement and accompanying manorial site with those present at Fenwick. In both, the manor sits at one end of a linear village, but offset from the line of the village itself, apparently within an area beyond the moat which was not used for settlement, and so, most likely, had accompanying uses related to the manorial complex. Through this comparison, Lawn Lane at Fenwick can be recognised as the likely medieval connection between the manor and its village, and the likely contemporary approach used to gain access to the manorial site.

4.4.54 Beyond the secular archaeology of the medieval period represented in the wider Study Area, medieval ecclesiastical sites are also present. In particular, these include the Grade I listed Church of St Peter and St Paul at Barnby Dun (NHLE 1151488), the Grade II* listed Church of St. Mary at Kirk Bramwith (NHLE 1286522) and the Grade II* listed Church of St Oswald in Kirk Sandall (NHLE 1286919). All these have medieval origins and architectural and historic interest, although none lie close to the Order limits, but rather cluster along the River Don. Partly associated with these churches, further ecclesiastical monuments are present in the form of medieval crosses and cross shafts at Sykehouse (NHLE 1012933) and Kirk Sandall (NHLE 1012938). At Kirk Bramwith a late medieval stone coffin

(NHLE 1151592) and a likely 15th century stone font (NHLE 1192661) sit in association with the church.

4.4.55 The Solar PV Site was located throughout this period within the parish of Campsall, the centre of which was the Grade I listed Church of St. Mary Magdalene in Campsall itself (NHLE 1151464). Developed from the 12th century onwards, the church administered a very large parish, which also included the area around the other Foliot residence at Norton. Campsall was one of the biggest medieval market centres in terms of trading privileges and taxation, paying the fourth highest tax in south Yorkshire in 1334 (Ref. 16).

Post-medieval (1547 to 1900)

4.4.56 Significant drainage activity began in the 1620s when Dutch drainage engineers began large-scale river diversions and land drainage works. They instigated the practice of 'warping' where farmland was inundated with seasonally impounded tidal waters to deposit fertile alluvial silt. Drainage and warping continued into the 18th century and created today's characteristic flat treeless landscape drained by a network of drains and dykes. In the 18th and 19th centuries new technologies encouraged more efficient drainage, and private and parliamentary enclosure followed, enabling increasingly productive agriculture. Within the Solar PV Site, it is possible to note linear earthwork 'cuts', cutting through the earthworks of earlier ridge and furrow ploughing, illustrating the insertion of field drainage in the post-medieval period. Beyond this, at the margins of the fields, wide, linear earthwork banks illustrate the cutting and clearance of drainage ditches and drains, like the Fleet Drain, which runs through the Solar PV Site itself. This feature is certainly a modified natural watercourse, given its irregular course, however, other, straighter channels which join it are likely to be entirely man-made.

4.4.57 The course of the River Went was straightened before the middle of the 19th century, and through the course of the 17th and 18th centuries the River Don was also variously re-engineered. On the Went, this straightening work necessitated the construction, during the early 19th century, of a new bridge; the Grade II listed Topham Ferry Bridge (NHLE 1316361) which lies c. 100mfrom the northeastern corner of the Solar PV Site and occupies a secluded setting largely surrounded by trees and tree-lined paddocks.

4.4.58 Historic mapping illustrates that the straightening of the River Went created a series of man-made ox-bow lakes, former curves of the river's natural course cut off from its new, straight channel. These quickly silted up over the course of the 19th century and now lie largely unseen within the river corridor, just to the north of the Solar PV Site.

4.4.59 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping of the Order limits also shows a general picture of the landscape having been enclosed from the later 18th century, if not before, and being almost entirely enclosed by the middle of the 19th century with very few areas of unenclosed or common land still present by that time. Latterly, it is possible to observe a general pattern of the aggregation of smaller enclosed fields into larger parcels occurring particularly during the mid-to-late 20th century.

4.4.60 Enclosure of the landscape was clearly accompanied by the development of numerous new farm steadings with accompanying farmhouses. To the north of the Solar PV Site, 18th or early 19th century farmhouses line the south side of Low Gate, at Fir Tree Farm, Lowgate Farm and Balne Hall, including

the Grade II listed example at Lowgate Farm (NHLE 1174435). To the south, surrounded by the Solar PV Site but lying outside its boundary, are two further historic farmsteads at Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall, both of which contain designated heritage assets in the form of listed buildings.

4.4.61 At Riddings Farm, a group of Grade II listed 18th century farm buildings and farmhouse form a distinct farmstead grouping of traditional buildings, which originally would have been arrayed around an open farmyard, now infilled with modern buildings. The buildings include the early post-medieval farmhouse, listed as Lily Hall (NHLE 1151609) and to the west and northwest the group includes a Grade II listed barn and granary (NHLE 1151610) likely dating to 1781, and a dovecote and attached outbuilding (NHLE 1151611), also of the late 18th century. Approached, as with Fenwick Hall, by the leafy routeway along Lawn Lane, the farm lies partly in open countryside, although later buildings have been developed to the north side, which inhibit its connection to the surrounding open fields. However, at its south side, the farm includes an enclosed, south-facing walled garden and orchard, shown partly as lawned and then planted with rows of trees beyond in mapping of the 19th century. This space is aligned upon, and enclosed at its southern extent by, a long east-west aligned pond. At the pond's western terminus, the farms approach road separates it from a further small pond of irregular shape, creating the effect of a causeway.

4.4.62 Seen within their wider context, these ponds are reminiscent of either remnant parts of an infilled moat, or, perhaps, fishponds for the medieval manor at Fenwick Hall just to the east. The use of the pond as a terminating boundary of the 18th century walled enclosure certainly suggests it could pre-date that time, or, at the latest, be contemporary.

4.4.63 Within the area of the scheduled medieval moated site (NHLE 1012459), Fenwick Hall Farm also includes three listed farm buildings, all considered most likely to date from c. 1800 (NHLE 1151613, 1314800, 1151612). Principally, the late 18th~~/~~/early 19th century farm buildings form an enclosed courtyard plan steading, probably developed as a tenanted estate farm, and likely created in concert with the enclosure of the surrounding farmland. At the eastern side of the steading's yard is a central, impressive, brick-built threshing~~/~~/combination barn (NHLE 1151612) with an attached stable at its southern end beneath a first-floor hayloft or granary. At the northern end of the barn, extending westward, is a single-storey cowhouse, which encloses the northern side of the farmyard. A raggle of a former roofline suggests the eaves of the cowhouse have been lowered. Extending northward, an open-sided shelter shed or implement shed faces the principal elevation of the U-plan farmhouse and shares its alignment. The large Grade II listed farmhouse (NHLE 1314800) is unusual in that it faces northeast, which seems to be a response to the position and orientation of the original causewayed entrance to the medieval moated site, which lies at this side and is roughly aligned northwest to southeast.

4.4.64 Within the Study Area at Wrancarr (NHLE 1151596) and Topham (NHLE 1192911) are two Grade II listed windmills. Both are remarkably similar brick-built tower mills of the early-mid 19th century, and reflect the growth in arable farming driven by enclosure and drainage in the surrounding landscape. The use of tower mills is also reflective of the topography of the surrounding area, where efficient water-milling was impossible due to the lack of usable falls in this flat environment. At Topham (NHLE 1192911), the tower mill is

closely surrounded by tall trees and other foliage, and tree belts in its immediate wider surrounds. At Wrancarr Mill (NHLE 1151596), the tower mill is visible as a landmark looking generally north from a long stretch of Wrancarr Lane. Unfortunately, as at Topham, the mill no longer preserves its timber superstructure or sails, but does largely preserve its historic outline as a landmark in its flat surrounds.

4.4.65 Also within the Study Area, at West End, between Fenwick and Sykehouse, is a mid-18th century Grade II listed Dovecote (NHLE 1192918).

Modern (1901 to present)

4.4.66 In the 20th century this landscape had a role to play in both World Wars, with military remains, airfields and bombing decoys all present beyond the Study Areas. It also continued to provide sources of energy, in particular through the major concealed coalfield accessed from Selby until 2004. The plentiful supply of water drawn from the main rivers for cooling, along with the local source of coal, resulted in the construction of several power stations, including Thorpe Marsh Power Station.

4.4.67 Synonymous with this area, and inextricably linked to the development of the Selby coalfield, one of the largest man-made interventions in the Study Area landscape is the former power station at Thorpe Marsh. In 1963, Thorpe Marsh acted as the prototype for other coal-fired power stations commissioned in the UK, such as Eggborough and Drax. It was eventually closed in 1994 and most of the buildings demolished. The 100m high concrete cooling towers were initially left intact, and then subsequently demolished in 2012.

4.4.68 Land drainage, begun in this landscape during the post-medieval period, has continued to be extensive across this landscape. Geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme has illustrated that most areas of agricultural land, including numerous small woodlands or ‘coverts’ cleared during the 20th century, has been subject to extensive schemes of drainage. Alongside this drainage, modern farming has continued to drive the aggregation of fields, which can be seen from historic OS mapping to have continued to erode older field patterns throughout the 20th century.

4.5 Historic Landscape

National Character Areas

4.5.1 The National Character Profiles published by Natural England divide the UK landscape into large character areas at a national scale. The Order limits is located entirely within the Humberhead Levels National Character Area (NCA profile 39) (Ref. 59). The landscape is broadly characterised as largely flat and low-lying with some land at or below the mean high-water mark, and encompasses the broad floodplains of several rivers which drain into the Humber Estuary. The farmland is intensively farmed, mostly in very large, open, geometric fields divided by ditches and dykes, with scattered and fragmented semi-natural habitats. The long history of drainage and water management is evident in many areas, with rivers contained by flood embankments and a network of ditches, dykes and canals, with associated brick bridges, pumphouses and sluices.

4.5.2 The enclosure of land from the 17th century has resulted in significant changes to the historic landscape character of the area. Historic map evidence shows that many of the smaller fields illustrated on 19th and early-20th century maps, have been amalgamated into larger fields during the later 19th and 20th centuries.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

4.5.3 The South Yorkshire and North Yorkshire HERs contain the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data for the area, as depicted on Figure 7-2-4 at the end of this report. The historic landscape character of the Solar PV Site and the Grid Connection Corridor and its immediate environs (up to 1km Study Area) is largely defined as enclosed agricultural fields. These have been created by a mix of private and parliamentary enclosure, as well as less-formal, piecemeal enclosure and more modern agglomeration. Overall, this field pattern, and the resulting character it creates, are the product of post-medieval and modern landscape development. Nevertheless, the existing field pattern still contains some remnant survival of earlier boundaries and land packages which relate to the preceding pattern of medieval strip fields that once covered this area, with 'Important' Hedgerows, as described below, marking the position of these remnant boundaries. There are also areas of extant ridge and furrow located within the Solar PV Site which could potentially date to the medieval and early post-medieval periods, albeit they are mostly degraded. Although detectable to a degree, and notable in small areas, this earlier field pattern does not strongly define the character of the Solar PV Site or its surrounds, which is overwhelmingly modern, albeit still rural, in character.

4.5.4 The landscape of the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor contrasts strongly with that within the Study Area to the east of the Solar PV Site, between Sykehouse and as far east as the River Don. Here, the agricultural landscape contains a well-preserved pattern of tightly-knit medieval strip fields and small enclosures with a strong 'grain', which creates a distinctly historic and intimate context than that present within the Solar PV Site. At the same time, the landscape around Sykehouse likely provides an exemplar of the field pattern and type of enclosure that would formerly have been present across the Solar PV Site.

'Important' Hedgerows

4.5.5 Table 1 identifies all hedgerows within the Order limits which are considered for the purposes of this assessment to meet the criteria for 'important' hedgerows as set out in Schedule 1 Part II of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 in relation to archaeology and history (refer to **Figure 10-11 in Chapter 10 [EN010152/APP/6.2]**).

Table 1 'Important' Hedgerows within the Site

Hedgerow Number and Field Number	Field Number	Location of 'Important' Hedgerows	Hedgerows Regulation Act 1997 Criteria met
H7	NW2	West boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site
H10	NW1	West boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site
H15a	NW10	West boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site
H15b	NW7	East boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site
H16b	NW7	South boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site
H17	NW11	East boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site
H25	NE7	East boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site
H29	NE11	South boundary	1. Part of an historic boundary pre-dating 1850
H35	NE12	South boundary	1. Part of an historic boundary pre-dating 1850
H36	NE10	South boundary	1. Part of an historic boundary pre-dating 1850
H37	NE8	East boundary	1. Part of an historic boundary pre-dating 1850
H40	SE1	East boundary	1. Part of an historic boundary pre-dating 1850

H45	SE1	East and south boundary	1. Part of an historic boundary pre-dating 1850
H71	SW1	East boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site
H77	NW8	East boundary	3a. Former medieval field system boundary located on land adjacent to and associated with the landholdings of the Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site

4.5.6 The 'important' hedgerows contain no archaeological interest, instead their significance lies in their historic interest as boundaries in relation to the understanding and survival of the historic landscape. The 'important' hedgerows are not assessed as individual heritage assets for the purposes of this desk-based assessment and ES chapter, but their contribution to the degree of sensitivity of the historic landscape is noted in Section 5. Impacts to the individual hedgerows will be assessed as part of the assessment of the effects of the Scheme on historic landscape in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010152/APP/6.1]**.

5. Assessment of Baseline

5.1.1 This DBA has established the cultural heritage baseline conditions for the Order limits and the following section presents an assessment of that baseline.

5.2 Previous Ground Disturbance

5.2.1 The Order limits comprises arable and pasture agricultural fields. The Solar PV Site has been in agricultural use since the early medieval period, therefore ground disturbance is expected to be limited to the current plough soils as a result of agricultural activities such as ploughing and drainage.

5.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

5.3.1 This section assesses the potential for unrecorded below ground archaeological remains to survive within the Order limits. The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available at the time of writing and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Order limits and Study Areas and historic and cartographic evidence presented in the baseline. The lack of instances of particular archaeological periods within the Order limits and Study Area may reflect limited archaeological investigation to date, rather than a real absence of activity.

Palaeolithic to Mesolithic (1,000,000 BC to 4,000 BC)

5.3.2 Settlement activity during this period was known to be attracted to wetland environments, like the Humberhead Levels of which the Solar PV Site is part. However, no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic findspots, archaeological remains or sites are known within the Order limits or Study Area, therefore the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period within the Order limits is considered to be **low**.

Neolithic to Bronze Age (4,000 BC to 700 BC)

5.3.3 The number of putative Neolithic and/ or Bronze Age monuments and findspots within the Study Area is extremely limited, although monuments and findspots within the wider area demonstrate activity across this landscape throughout these periods. However, evaluation undertaken for the Scheme has not identified any features dating to this period and there are no known findspots or archaeological sites dated to this period located within the Order limits, therefore the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period within the Order limits is considered to be **low**.

Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43)

5.3.4 Iron Age activity has been recorded across the Humberhead Levels, and a large Iron Age~~//~~Romano-British settlement site has been recorded at Topham Farm, just beyond the northeastern corner of the Solar PV Site. In addition, the trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme has identified areas of Iron Age settlement activity within the Solar PV Site.

5.3.5 However, as the trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme has identified the known archaeological resource within the Solar PV Site, the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating

to this period within the Solar PV Site, outside of the known areas of archaeological activity as identified by the archaeological evaluation surveys undertaken for the Scheme, is considered to be **low**.

5.3.6 Within the Grid Connection Corridor, there is one asset recorded as an unclassified cropmark which could represent Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity and further cropmarks located within the Study Area in close proximity to the Grid Connection Corridor could also represent Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity. In addition, it is anticipated that the known Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity located within the Solar PV Site could extend south through the Grid Connection Corridor. Therefore, the potential to encounter remains dating to this period within the Grid Connection Corridor is considered to be **high**.

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

5.3.7 As discussed above for the Iron Age period, extensive Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity is known within the Solar PV Site and Study Area.

5.3.8 Within the Solar PV Site, the trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme has identified the known archaeological resource, therefore the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period within the Solar PV Site, outside of the known areas of archaeological activity as identified by the archaeological evaluation surveys undertaken for the Scheme, is considered to be **low**.

5.3.9 Within the Grid Connection Corridor, there is one asset recorded as an unclassified cropmark which could represent Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity and further cropmarks located within the Study Area in close proximity to the Grid Connection Corridor could also represent Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity. In addition, it is anticipated that the known Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity located within the Solar PV Site could extend south through the Grid Connection Corridor. Therefore, the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period within the Grid Connection Corridor is considered to be **high**.

Early medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

5.3.10 Early medieval evidence is most likely to be found in established settlements and there are no known findspots or archaeological sites dated to this period located within the Order limits or Study Areas. In addition, evaluation undertaken for the Scheme has not identified any features dating to this period. Therefore, the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period within the Order limits is considered to be **low.**

Medieval (1066 to 1547)

5.3.11 The Order limits and large parts of the surrounding landscape within and beyond the Study Areas include mapped areas of ridge and furrow cultivation, which is likely to be a mix of medieval and post-medieval dates. The Site is likely to have remained primarily in agricultural in use during this period, as evidenced by the ridge and furrow identified through LiDAR analysis and the geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme.

5.3.12 The known presence of a medieval moated site at Fenwick Hall provides a clear focus around which medieval activities would have clustered. This pattern of activity foci could also apply to the medieval manorial sites at Thorpe in Balne and Moat Hill. In addition, the shrunken medieval settlements at Thorpe in Balne and Moss are located in close proximity to the Grid Connection Corridor and medieval settlement activity is likely to have spread further than the modern settlement extents.

5.3.13 At Fenwick Hall in particular, earthworks surrounding the scheduled moated site, outside of the Solar PV Site, suggest that contemporary activity extended beyond the moated area, and potentially over some distance away from it. This seems likely to have included water-management or garden features and subsidiary storage, agricultural or domestic buildings. Geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme has identified anomalies within field SE1, which may include features associated with the moated site.

5.3.14 Within the Solar PV Site, there is clear evidence for medieval agricultural cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow and the Solar PV Site is likely to have been largely in agricultural use throughout this period. In addition, the trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme has not identified any features dating to this period. Therefore, the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period within the Solar PV Site is considered to be **low**.

5.3.15 Within the Grid Connection Corridor, there are no known medieval assets, however, the shrunken medieval villages at Moss and Thorpe in Balne are located in close proximity to the Grid Connection Corridor and there is the potential for remains or findspots associated with the medieval settlements to extend into the Grid Connection Corridor. Therefore, the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period within the Grid Connection Corridor is considered to be **high**.

Post-medieval (1547 to 1900)

5.3.16 The post-medieval period is dominated by the area's agricultural heritage and characterised by former and extant agricultural buildings and farmhouses, field boundaries, ridge and furrow, and water management features. Many of these features appear on historical map evidence and the evaluation surveys undertaken for the Scheme have identified former field boundaries, ridge and furrow and drainage features within the Solar PV Site. The Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor is likely to have been largely in agricultural use throughout this period.

5.3.17 Within the Solar PV Site, archaeological activity dating to the post-medieval period is evident. The potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period, outside of the known areas of archaeological activity as identified by the archaeological evaluation surveys undertaken for the Scheme, is considered to be **low**.

5.3.18 Within the Grid Connection Corridor, no evaluation surveys have been undertaken, therefore it is likely that further post-medieval features likely relating to agricultural activities, including ridge and furrow, former field boundaries and drainage features, could be encountered. The potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to this period within the Grid Connection Corridor is therefore considered to be **high**.

Summary

5.3.19 The evaluation surveys undertaken for the Scheme have identified the known archaeological resource within the Solar PV Site. Outside of the known areas of archaeological activity, there is a low potential for the Solar PV Site to contain previously unknown archaeological remains.

5.3.20 Within the Grid Connection Corridor, there is a high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be encountered, dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods.

5.3.21 There is the potential for such remains to be physically impacted as a result of construction activities within the Order limits, therefore this will be assessed in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES.

5.4 Designated Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Moat Hill moated site (SM; 1011920)

5.4.1 The Scheduled Monument of Moat Hill moated site (1011920) is an asset of high value located approximately 850mwest of the Solar PV Site. The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest as it comprises the buried remains of a well-defined medieval moated site. The moat island displays no obvious sign of building foundations, but stone wall footings have been seen on it in the past and, more recently, limestone blocks were observed in the west arm of the moat. Though the historic context of the monument is not known, according to local tradition it was a Templar site.

5.4.2 The setting of the moated site is defined by its immediate location within an open rural landscape, surrounded entirely by farmland and by extensive ridge and furrow (05769), (02562/01), (05770) to the south, west and east. Other moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the moated site's position in the landscape. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to the understanding of its heritage interests.

5.4.3 The railway line which extends north to south through the landscape, approximately 650meast of the moated site, somewhat severs the asset's setting in this direction, and intervening hedgerows restrict views between the asset and the railway line, and beyond towards the Solar PV Site.

5.4.4 It is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset as a result of change to its setting. This asset will therefore be assessed in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES.

Thorpe in Balne moated site, chapel and fishpond (SM; 1012111)

5.4.5 The Scheduled Monument Thorpe in Balne moated site, chapel and fishpond [1012111] is an asset of high value and is located approximately 180m west of the Grid Connection Corridor. The chapel is also Grade II* listed [1286641] but for the purposes of this assessment is included in the assessment of the scheduled monument. The value of the asset is derived from its architectural, archaeological and historic interest as it comprises the buried remains of a well-defined medieval moated site and the remains of a 12th century chapel

with later alterations. The asset's historical associations are well documented and are unusual in having a medieval chapel on site that was used as the parish church of Thorpe in Balne until the loss of its endowment in 1556. Although somewhat disturbed by post-medieval building and activity, substantial remains will survive beneath the modern buildings on the island, and across the whole of the site.

5.4.6 The setting of the asset is defined by its immediate location adjacent to the medieval core of the village of Thorpe in Balne and surrounded by an open rural landscape. Other moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the asset's position in the landscape. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to the understanding of its heritage interests.

5.4.7 It is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset as a result of change to its setting. This asset will therefore be assessed in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES.

Fenwick Hall moated site (SM; 1012459)

5.4.8 The Scheduled Monument Fenwick Hall moated site [1012459] is an asset of high value and is located approximately 90mwest of Field SE1, surrounded by the Solar PV Site. The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interests as it comprises the buried remains of a well-defined medieval moated site, which itself sits within a wider area of relatively poorly understood earthworks. The asset's historical associations are well documented and include its use as a principal seat of the prominent Foliot family. Although somewhat altered and overlain by a post-medieval farmstead, substantial archaeological remains may survive beneath the later buildings on the island and across the whole of the site.

5.4.9 The setting of the moated site is defined by its location within open countryside, and at a short distance from the medieval core of the village of Fenwick. Of particular relevance to the setting of the asset is the linear pond at Riddings Farm, which itself lies between Fenwick and Fenwick Hall. This pond may represent an arm of a partially surviving moat, perhaps a subsidiary enclosure to the moat at Fenwick Hall, or may equally represent a surviving medieval fishpond within the manorial landscape surrounding the site at Fenwick Hall. Beyond this, elements of the medieval use of the surrounding agricultural landscape, including ridge and furrow ploughing and identifiably medieval land packages and field boundaries, also contribute to an understanding of the historic functional setting of the asset. Other moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the moated site's position in its wider contemporary landscape – in particular the other extensive Foliot family seat at Norton, and surrounding moats at Thorpe in Balne and at Moat Hill. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its significance.

5.4.10 It is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset as a result of change to its setting. This asset will therefore be assessed in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES.

Cross in the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church (SM; 1012933)

5.4.11 This asset is discussed as part of an asset grouping with the grade II listed Church of the Holy Trinity (Grade II; 1286425) below.

Parkshaw moated site, 170m northwest of Wood Farm (SM; 1016025)

5.4.12 The Scheduled Monument Parkshaw moated site (1016025) is an asset of high value and is located approximately 1.6km northwest of the Solar PV Site. The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interests as it comprises the buried remains of a well-preserved medieval moated site, with evidence of surviving buried features on the moat island. The monument includes the earthworks of a moated island with two further moat ditches to the west. There is no evidence of external banking to the moat, with the upcast from the ditch appearing to have been placed entirely on the island. Some low earthworks can be identified on the island itself which suggests the survival of buried features. To the west of the island, two uncompleted moat ditches have been identified which are considered to have been intended as the boundaries of up to two further islands.

5.4.13 The setting of the moated site is defined by its immediate location within enclosed woodland, and the wider open rural landscape beyond. Other moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the moated site's position in the landscape that provides information on the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its significance.

5.4.14 It is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset as a result of change to its setting. This asset will therefore be assessed in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES.

Warren Hall moated site (SM: 1017581)

5.4.15 The Scheduled Monument Warren Hall moated site (1017581) is an asset of high value and is located approximately 3km east of the Solar PV Site. The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interests as it comprises the buried remains of an unusual example of a well-preserved medieval moated site which consists of two islands and, importantly, the preserved timbers of a bridge in-situ. The northernmost island comprises raised earthworks measuring c. 50m x 50m, and the southernmost island is level and measures c.30m x 30m. The northernmost island is surrounded to the west, south and east by a 10m wide waterfilled moat and to the north of the moat, timbers thought to have been part of a bridge were unearthed during construction works and covered up, leaving them in-situ. The southernmost island's moat only survives on the east side and it has a low bank around the edge of the island, which has been interpreted as a garden or orchard attached to the main house which would have been located on the larger northernmost island.

5.4.16 The setting of the moated site is defined by its immediate location within open rural landscape. Other moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the moated site's position in the landscape that provides information on the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its significance.

5.4.17 The asset is located at sufficient distance from the Solar PV Site and there are no discernible views between the Solar PV Site and the asset, being screened by trees and hedgerows across a relatively flat landscape. Although the Scheme would introduce Solar PV Panels into the wider agriculture landscape, the asset is located at sufficient distance from the Solar PV Site that the immediate open rural landscape surrounding the asset would be retained. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Earthworks on Sutton Common (SM; 1004816)

5.4.18 The Scheduled Monument Earthworks on Sutton Common (1004816) is an asset of high value, located approximately 3.7km southwest of the Solar PV Site and 3.7km west of the Grid Connection Corridor. The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interests as it comprises the buried remains of two adjacent Iron Age enclosures which are ditched and palisaded, and connected by a causeway. A series of excavations have been undertaken at the site since the early 1900s which has revealed c.150 post-built structures located within the enclosures, along with evidence of funerary remains. The enclosures are located on ‘islands’ of sands and clays on each side of a peat-filled palaeochannel, in an area of semi-wetland common. These post-built structures have since been interpreted as grain storage, rather than houses, and this function of the site was apparently short-lived, perhaps owing to the wetland nature of the site which would not have been conducive to long-term grain storage. A phase of funerary activity followed this initial use, identified by ‘mortuary rings’, where narrow circular ditches were excavated and cremated human remains, along with pyre remains and funerary artefacts were placed or scattered in the centre.

5.4.19 Agricultural improvements in the early 1980s resulted in the levelling of the larger enclosure and a drainage programme across the area has resulted in a degradation of the preservation of waterlogged remains at the site.

5.4.20 During the site’s lifetime, the setting of this asset would have been defined by its position within an open, unenclosed wetland landscape. The current setting of this asset is defined by its location within an open agricultural landscape which is still recorded as semi-wetland, largely retaining its historic setting. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its significance.

5.4.21 The Lancashire and Yorkshire railway line extends NW-SE through the landscape approximately 500m east of the asset, and dense woodland dating to at least the post-medieval period has been planted between the asset and the railway line, somewhat severing the asset from wider open landscape views in this direction.

5.4.22 The asset is located at sufficient distance from the Solar PV Site and there are no discernible views between the Solar PV Site and the asset, being screened by trees and hedgerows across a relatively flat landscape. Although the Scheme would introduce Solar PV Panels into the wider agriculture landscape, the asset is located at sufficient distance from the Solar PV Site such that the immediate open rural landscape surrounding the asset would be retained. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in

significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Sutton Common bowl barrow (SM; 1010768)

5.4.23 The Scheduled Monument Sutton Common bowl barrow (1010768) is an asset of high value, located approximately 3.4km southwest of the Solar PV Site. The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interests as it comprises the remains of a very well-preserved bowl barrow, which is a distinct prehistoric funerary monument often occupying prominent locations in the landscape. The barrow is located in the northern arm of Shirley Wood, approximately 340m east of the Sutton Common earthworks. It consists of a hemispherical earth mound, between 2 – 3m high, and measuring c.17m north-south and c.13m east-west. The shape and size of the mound indicates it is dated to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age period.

5.4.24 The assets location near to the later Iron Age enclosures at Sutton Common suggests this area was an important location during the prehistoric period for settlement and funerary activity, and its survival with minimal damage highlights the continued importance of these type of assets beyond their lifetime.

5.4.25 The setting of the barrow is not extensive, and is defined by the extent of its buried and above ground earthwork remains. The barrow is located on slightly elevated ground (approximately 9m aOD), compared to the fields surrounding it (approximately 6 – 8maOD) but is not in a defined prominent location. The asset is located within enclosed woodland, and the fields beyond this are bounded by dense trees which restrict views across the wider landscape, including towards the Solar PV Site.

5.4.26 The Solar PV Site does not make any contribution to the setting and heritage interests of this asset, and the Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Wayside cross on Pinfold Lane (SM; 1012932)

5.4.27 The Scheduled Monument Wayside cross on Pinfold Lane (1012932) is an asset of high value located approximately 4.5km southeast of the Solar PV Site. The value of this asset is derived from its historical interests as a reasonably well-preserved medieval waymarker in its apparent original location. Wayside crosses are usually located on regularly used routes linking settlements or on routes which have a more specific religious function. As well as being functional as a waymarker, they would have also served as a symbol to reiterate and reinforce the Christian faith of those who passed the cross on their travels, as well as the local villagers.

5.4.28 The cross is one of a pair of crosses, the other being the Wayside cross in Trundle Lane (1014146), which are located at either end of the village of Fishlake. The setting of these asset is defined by their immediate location within the village of Fishlake.

5.4.29 The setting of this asset, at distance from the Solar PV Site, has been considered in relation to the Scheme. The Site does not make any contribution to the setting and heritage value of this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Wayside cross on Trundle Lane (SM; 1014146)

5.4.30 The Scheduled Monument Wayside cross on Trundle Lane (1014146) is an asset of high value located approximately 4.5km southeast of the Solar PV Site. The value of this asset is derived from its historical interests as a reasonably well-preserved medieval waymarker in its apparent original location. Wayside crosses are usually located on regularly used routes linking settlements or on routes which have a more specific religious function. As well as being functional as a waymarker, they would have also served as a symbol to reiterate and reinforce the Christian faith of those who passed the cross on their travels, as well as the local villagers.

5.4.31 The cross is one of a pair of crosses, the other being the Wayside cross in Pinfold Lane (1012932), which are located at either end of the village of Fishlake. The setting of these asset is defined by their immediate location within the village of Fishlake.

5.4.32 The setting of this asset, at distance from the Solar PV Site, has been considered in relation to the Scheme. The Solar PV Site does not make any contribution to the setting and heritage value of this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London (SM; 1015307)

5.4.33 The Scheduled Monument Kings Manor moated site (1015307) is an asset of high value located approximately 4.7km northeast of the Solar PV Site. The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interests as it comprises the buried remains of a reasonably well-preserved medieval moated site, which is historically recorded as being an important royal manor in the 14th and 15th centuries. The island is unencumbered by modern buildings, which suggests the potential that it may retain evidence of the structures which originally occupied it. The monument is one of a number of moated sites which cluster along both the northern and southern sides of the River Humber, within low-lying floodplain land.

5.4.34 The monument includes a polygonal moated site, with two sides measuring c.90m long, meeting at right angles to form a westward pointing projection, each flanked by two shorter sides – the northern measuring c.40m long and the southern measuring c.68m long.

5.4.35 The setting of the moated site is defined by its immediate location within open rural landscape. Other moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the moated site's position in the landscape that provides information on the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its significance.

5.4.36 The moated site is covered by trees, and a dense treeline to the immediate southwest of the asset, including additional hedgerows and woodland beyond this, screens views in this direction towards the Site.

5.4.37 The setting of this asset, at distance from the Solar PV Site, has been considered in relation to the Scheme. The Solar PV Site does not make any contribution to the setting and heritage value of this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Manorial complex including the site of Norton Manor House, chapel, dovecote, moat, fishponds, field system and mill, 600m southwest of Wentbank House (SM; 1016945)

5.4.38 The Scheduled Monument Manorial complex at Norton Manor House (1016945) is an asset of high value located approximately 4.7km west of the Solar PV Site. The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interests as it comprises the buried remains of a well-preserved medieval manorial complex. The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of the medieval manorial complex of Norton, situated on the south bank of the River Went, north of the medieval settlement of Norton. The asset's historical associations are well documented and include its relationship to the prominent Foliot family and the medieval moated site at Fenwick Hall.

5.4.39 The setting of the moated site is defined by its location within open rural land, and at a short distance from the medieval core of the village of Norton. Beyond this, elements of the medieval use of the surrounding agricultural landscape, including ridge and furrow ploughing and identifiably medieval land packages and field boundaries, also contribute to an understanding of the historic functional setting of the asset. Other moated sites and medieval settlements in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the moated site's position in its wider contemporary landscape – in particular the other Foliot family seat at Fenwick, and surrounding moats at Thorpe in Balne and at Moat Hill. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its significance.

5.4.40 There are no discernible views between the Solar PV Site and this asset, and although the Scheme would introduce Solar PV Panels into the wider agriculture landscape and within land between this asset and the moated site at Fenwick Hall, the asset is located at sufficient distance from the Solar PV Site such that the immediate open rural landscape surrounding the asset would be retained. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Medieval standing cross on Tanpit Lane, 150m west of Wentbank House (SM; 1017825).

5.4.41 The Scheduled Monument Medieval standing cross on Tanpit Lane (1017825) is an asset of high value located approximately 4.9km west of the Solar PV Site. The value of this asset is derived from its historical interests as a good example of a medieval waymarker in its original location. Wayside crosses are usually located on regularly used routes linking settlements or on routes which have a more specific religious function. As well as being functional as a waymarker, they would have also served as a symbol to reiterate and reinforce the Christian faith of those who passed the cross on their travels, as well as the local villagers.

5.4.42 The setting of this asset is defined by its immediate location at the junction between Tanpit Lane and the road past Wentbank House to Walden Stubbs, in close proximity to the priory site at Norton.

5.4.43 The setting of this asset, at distance from the Solar PV Site, has been considered in relation to the Scheme. The Solar PV Site does not make any

contribution to the setting and heritage value of this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Cross in the churchyard of St Oswald's Church (SM; 1012938)

5.4.44 The Scheduled Monument Cross in the churchyard of St Oswald's Church (1012938) is an asset of high value located approximately 900m south of the Grid Connection Corridor. The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as a simple medieval churchyard cross which appears to be in its original location.

5.4.45 The setting of this asset has been considered in relation to the nature and location of construction of the buried grid connection and associated access and there is no potential for such works to impact upon the setting and heritage value of this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Conservation Areas

Campsall Conservation Area

5.4.46 Campsall is a rural settlement that has expanded with suburban developments from the 20th century and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The conservation area is based on the older settlement located along High Street. It is linear in character and stretches along High Street which historically had two larger estates at either end – Campsall Hall at the eastern end next to the medieval church of St. Mary Magdalene, and Campsmount Hall to the west, although both Halls have now been demolished. Within the conservation area, there are nine listed buildings including two Grade I listed buildings [1286761] and [1151464] and seven Grade II listed buildings. The town itself is an important centre within the local landscape from at least the medieval period onwards, and this, along with the other designated assets it contains, adds to its value.

Owston Conservation Area

5.4.47 Owston is a small estate village/hamlet that is set in the former grounds of Owston Hall. It is set at the end of a drive, at a remote distance from the surrounding road system. There is a compact arrangement of dwellings and former barns and outbuildings to the area north of the Hall and the adjoining Church of All Saints, with several former lodges along the boundary of the former estate. The village appears to have been transplanted for aesthetic reasons when the grounds of Owston Hall were landscaped by Humphrey Repton in the late 18th century. Building forms reflect the agricultural nature of most of the buildings, the exceptions being the church and the Hall. Within the conservation area, there are 16 listed buildings, including one Grade I listed [1192336], one Grade II* listed [1286676] and 14 Grade II listed buildings.

Fishlake Conservation Area

5.4.48 Fishlake is a rural village eight miles to the northeast of Doncaster town centre. It is set in generally flat land that was previously a marsh before being drained in the 18th century. The church of St Cuthbert dominates the settlement, and its early founding reflects Fishlake's early importance as a port, although the village is now removed from the River Don. Other

evidence of its previous importance as a port and trading place includes the landing, the old custom house and two market crosses. The village is made up of three distinct historic foci. The conservation area contains numerous farmsteads reflecting the hamlet's agricultural past. Within the conservation area, there are eight listed buildings including one Grade I listed [1314801] and seven Grade II listed buildings. In addition, a Scheduled Monument [1012932] is also located within the conservation area. The town itself is an important centre within the local landscape from at least the medieval period onwards, and this, along with the other designated assets it contains, adds to its value.

Summary

5.4.49 The setting of these conservation areas, at distance from the Order limits, has been considered in relation to the Scheme. The Solar PV Site does not make any contribution to the setting and heritage value of these conservation areas, and they are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Listed Buildings

5.4.50 There are 33 listed buildings within the 3km Study Area from the Solar PV Site, all of which are listed at Grade II. The listed buildings are generally dispersed throughout the study with a small number of clusters of listed building are evident, generally related to farmhouses and their associated farmstead buildings. Where assets can effectively be grouped either through common associations or setting, or through geographic location, they have been so grouped for the purposes of this assessment:

Fenwick Hall farmhouse (Grade II; 1314800), barn and attached outbuildings (Grade II; 1151612), and shelter shed and attached loose box (Grade II; 1151613)

5.4.51 This group of associated buildings comprises the late-18th century Fenwick Hall farmhouse and its 19th century courtyard farmstead located to its south and east side. The assets form a well-defined group of near contemporary listed buildings with architectural and historical interest as an example of an 18th-19th century farm complex, probably developed as a tenanted estate farm, and likely created together with the enclosure of the surrounding farmland.

5.4.52 The farmhouse (NHLE 1314800) is in a ruinous condition, without a roof, but comprises a U-plan, two-storey (formerly with an attic), brick-built farmhouse with a symmetrical frontage comprising a central recessed bay carrying the entrance, and a single bay either side. The farmhouse is unusual in that it faces northeast, which seems to be a response to the position and orientation of the original causewayed entrance to the scheduled medieval moated site, which lies at this side and is roughly aligned northwest to southeast.

5.4.53 At the eastern side of the steading's yard is a central, impressive, brick-built threshing~~/~~/combination barn (NHLE 1151612) with an attached stable at its southern end beneath a first-floor hayloft or granary. At the northern end of the barn, extending westward, is a single-storey cowhouse, which encloses the northern side of the farmyard. A raggle of a former roofline suggests the eaves of the cowhouse have been lowered. Extending northward, an open-

sided shelter shed or implement shed faces the principal elevation of the farmhouse and shares its alignment. The farm buildings form a demonstrable courtyard-plan farmstead of relatively contemporaneous buildings.

5.4.54 The farmbuildings preserve clear structural evidence of their date, structural development, and past use, and, as such, their functional relationships to one another can be well appreciated. However, the structural decay of the principal farmhouse has strongly denuded its significance as the main building of interest through a concurrent loss of architectural and archaeological interest. This, along with the more limited decay of the other farm buildings and their immediate surrounds, has done much to reduce the historic illustrative interest and architectural interest of the group as a whole.

5.4.55 The setting of the farmhouse and farmstead within the former medieval moated site, and the architectural response of the buildings to this siting in their unusual alignment, enhances the historical and architectural interest of the farmhouse and the farmstead more widely. Beyond this, their wider setting, within open countryside in agricultural use, allows a reasonable level of appreciation of their historic setting, albeit accepting that this setting is much altered by the process of agglomeration of fields and agricultural techniques, and reinforces appreciation of their historic intended use. The surrounding open fields, and the tranquil, rural approach along the tree-lined Lawn Lane contribute to a sense of separation and an appreciation of the rural surrounds of the grouping.

5.4.56 Due to the proximity of the Solar PV Site to the asset, it is considered that there is the potential for impact to Fenwick Hall and its associated farmstead buildings through change to their setting. These assets will therefore be assessed in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES.

Lily Hall (at Riddings Farm) (Grade II; 1151609) and its associated barn and granary (Grade II; 1151610) and dovecote and attached outbuilding (Grade II; 1151611)

5.4.57 This group of associated buildings comprises the early- to mid-18th century Lily Hall farmhouse and its late-18th century courtyard farmstead and pigeoncote located to its west side. The assets form a defined group of near contemporary listed buildings with architectural and historical interest as an example of an 18th century farm complex. Modern buildings have, however, infilled space around the core, obscuring the historic layout to a great degree. The farm is located c.300m west of the Fenwick Hall farm complex.

5.4.58 The farmhouse (NHLE 1151609) is in an extremely precarious structural condition, but it has notable architectural interest as a large traditional farmhouse of a relatively early date, and also contributes to an important group value shared with the traditional farm buildings. To the west and northwest the group includes a Grade II listed barn and granary (NHLE 1151610) likely dating to 1781, and a dovecote and attached outbuilding (NHLE 1151611), also of the late 18th century.

5.4.59 The buildings preserve clear structural evidence of their date, structural development, and past use and, as such, their functional relationships to one another can be well appreciated. However, the structural decay of the principal farmhouse has strongly denuded its significance as the main building of interest through a concurrent loss of architectural and archaeological interest. This, along with the more limited decay of the other

farm buildings and their immediate surrounds, has done much to reduce the historic illustrative interest and architectural interest of the group as a whole.

5.4.60 The farm lies partly in open countryside, although later buildings have been developed to the north side, which inhibit its connection to the surrounding open fields. However, at its south side, the farm includes an enclosed, south-facing, walled garden and orchard, shown partly as lawned and then planted with rows of trees beyond in mapping of the 19th century. This space is aligned upon, and enclosed at its southern extent by, a long east-west aligned pond. At the pond's western terminus, the farms approach road separates it from a further small pond of irregular shape, creating the effect of a causeway. This pond may represent the remains of an earlier manorial complex, perhaps related to, or at least contemporary with, the nearby Fenwick Hall moated site.

5.4.61 Beyond this, the wider setting of the farm complex within open countryside in agricultural use, allows a reasonable level of appreciation of their historic setting, albeit accepting that this setting is much altered by the process of agglomeration of fields and agricultural techniques. The surrounding open fields, and the tranquil, rural approach along the tree-lined Lawn Lane contribute to a sense of separation and an appreciation of the rural surrounds of the grouping.

5.4.62 Due to the proximity of the Solar PV Site to the asset, it is considered that there is the potential for impact to Lily Hall and its associated farmstead buildings through change to their setting. These assets will therefore be assessed in the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES.

Wood End Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192727) and its associated farmbuilding (Grade II; 1314793)

5.4.63 This group of associated listed buildings comprises the late-18th century Woodend Farmhouse and its contemporary L-shaped farmstead located to its northeast side. The assets form a well-defined group of contemporary listed buildings with architectural and historical interest as an example of an 18th century farm complex. Single-storey non-designated structures have been added to the south end of the farmstead, and form part of the group.

5.4.64 The farmhouse (NHLE 1192727) is aligned with gable onto the road and its principal elevation facing south-west, although this is now the rear and features a single-storey extension that is excluded from the listing. The main range is a two-storey with attic, brick-built house under a pitched roof with renewed tiles. It has an irregular façade onto the farmstead, featuring irregular fenestration with brick arched heads.

5.4.65 Across the farmyard there is an impressive, two-storey brick-built combination barn with a hipped pantile roof (NHLE 1314793). The barn portion is to the north end featuring an array of ventilation slits, and a cowhouse and stable to the south featuring three boarded doors with windows between all under segmental brick arches. Later non-designated ranges have been added to the south end of the L-shaped range to create a U-shaped courtyard. Whilst these later buildings are not designated as part of the group, they likely would be considered curtilage listed and their architectural detailing reflects the core buildings, with their red-brick construction and pantile roofs.

5.4.66 The buildings preserve clear structural evidence of their date, structural development, and past use, and, as such, their functional relationships to one another can be well appreciated.

5.4.67 The setting of the farmhouse is enclosed on the southwest side by mature trees which entirely screen views in and out from the house's former principal façade. The farm complex is located at the junction of Westfield Road and Kirkhouse Green Road, and in proximity to the New Junction Canal which runs to its north side. The wider setting of the farm complex within open countryside in pastoral use, allows a reasonable level of appreciation of their historic setting, albeit accepting that this setting is much altered by the process of agglomeration of fields and agricultural techniques. It enhances understanding of its functional agricultural context, contributing to its illustrative historic interest.

5.4.68 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this group of assets that contribute to their heritage value, being sufficiently distant from the assets to allow for retention of the farmland context around the buildings. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to these assets. These assets are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Glebe Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192743) and its associated barn (Grade II; 1314794)

5.4.69 This group of associated listed buildings comprises the late-17th century Glebe Farmhouse and its associated late-18th century linear farmstead located to its north side. The assets form a well-defined group of listed buildings with architectural and historical interest comprising a regionally rare example of 17th century stone-built farmhouse and its later 18th century brick-built farm complex. A further single-storey non-designated structure also forms part of the group, constructed in stone to the basal courses with brick above.

5.4.70 The farmhouse (NHLE 1192743) is aligned onto the road with its principal elevation facing west. A long range has been added to the rear elevation, but this is excluded from the listing. The main range is two-storey with attic, rubble-coursed sandstone block under a pitched pantile roof with stone eaves courses. It has altered fenestration with some blocked original mullioned windows present in the gable end.

5.4.71 Across the farmyard there is a two-storey brick-built threshing barn which is partially roofless, with the remaining roof being a pitched pantile roof with stone eaves courses as per the farmhouse (NHLE 1314794). The south elevation of the barn features a wide arched cart entry to the centre and a further smaller arched entrances to the west. The north and south elevations feature an arrange of ventilation slits across three levels. To the east of the farmhouse and barn a further stone and brick building linear range is present and this is non-designated. It encloses the loose courtyard farmstead. It has been converted to residential use but appears to have been a stable with hayloft over. The stone is to the ground floor level and suggests that this may be a relict outbuilding associated with the 17th century farmhouse, adapted in the 18th century with its brick first floor. This range appears on the first edition OS map of 1854 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report).

5.4.72 The buildings preserve clear structural evidence of their date, structural development, and past use, and, as such, their functional relationships to one another can be well appreciated. The disused and decayed state of the barn affects its architectural interest, but its scale and purpose are still understandable within the fam complex.

5.4.73 The farm complex is located off Trumfleet Lane and it has an unenclosed aspect readily visible from the road and with clear views west from the farmhouse's principal elevation over the surrounding pastural farmland which contributes to understanding of the complex's former purpose as a farm. The monolithic northern elevation of the barn with its regular rows of ventilation slits is impressive when viewed from Trumfleet Lane where the scale and readily understandable function of the building can be appreciated, contributing to its illustrative historic interest.

5.4.74 The Grid Connection Corridor boundary runs along the northern boundary of the farmstead. Due to this proximity, there is the potential for temporary impacts to these assets through change to their settings during construction. These assets are therefore scoped in to further assessment in the ES chapter.

Marsh Hills Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192884) and its associated barn (Grade II; 1151560);

5.4.75 This group of associated listed buildings comprises the early-18th century Marsh Hills Farmhouse and its contemporary barn immediately to its east side. The assets form a well-defined group of contemporary listed buildings with architectural and historical interest as an example of an early-18th century farm complex. Further non-designated ranges form a loose courtyard farmstead to the south of the farmhouse.

5.4.76 The farmhouse (now two dwellings) (NHLE 1192884) is aligned onto Sykehouse Road to its north side with its principal elevation facing that way. It is a two-storey with attic, brick-built house under a pitched roof with 20th century pantiles. The farmhouse has 20th century alterations to the windows, most of which are multi-pane casements, some with brick arched heads. There is a blocked two-light mullioned window on the rear elevation leading to a partial basement.

5.4.77 A modern linking range joins the farmhouse to the barn on its east side. The barn carries a date stone, stating 'R E~~/~~/1703'. It is of two low storeys and five bays constructed in brick with a stone plinth and a pantile roof (NHLE 1151560). The barn features a central window opening with the date stone above flanked either side by an array of ventilation slits. Further non-designated linear ranges are present to the south of the barn enclose a loose courtyard farmstead east of the farmhouse. Whilst these buildings are not designated as part of the group, they appear to have been present from the first edition OS map of 1853 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) and likely would be considered curtilage listed. Their architectural detailing reflects the core buildings, with their red-brick construction pantile roofs.

5.4.78 The buildings preserve clear structural evidence of their date, structural development, and past use, and, as such, their functional relationships to one another can be well appreciated despite later alterations.

5.4.79 The setting of the farmhouse is enclosed on the north side by mature trees and hedges screening its principal façade from the road. The farm complex

is located on Sykehouse Road, and in proximity to the New Junction Canal which runs to its southeast side. The wider setting of the farm complex within open countryside in pastoral use allows a reasonable level of appreciation of their historic setting, albeit accepting that this setting is much altered by the process of agglomeration of fields and agricultural techniques. It enhances understanding of its functional agricultural context, contributing to its illustrative historic interest.

5.4.80 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this group of assets that contribute to their heritage value, being sufficiently distant from the assets to allow for retention of the farmland context around the buildings. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to these assets. These assets are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Church of The Holy Trinity (Grade II; 1286425) and the remains of cross on south side of its nave (SM, Grade II; 1151601)

5.4.81 The Church of The Holy Trinity is located in the village of Sykehouse and is a grade II listed building set within a churchyard with upstanding grave memorials. It was constructed in 1869 by the architect C.H. Fowler and reuses an earlier west tower dating to 1721. The church is of red brick with ashlar dressings and comprises the tower, a 4-bay nave, north aisle, south porch, narrow chancel and north vestry. It is in the Gothic Revival style and features a range of pointed arched, trefoil-headed, rounded and mullioned windows throughout. The church has architectural and historical interest as a 19th century religious building that displays a popular anachronic style and materials.

5.4.82 Within the churchyard, to the south of the nave there is the remains of a medieval stone cross, featuring the square chamfered cross-shaft base, or socle, of magnesian limestone, and the base of an octagonal cross shaft surviving to c. 1.1m high. This is a grade II listed building as well as a scheduled monument (NHLE 1151601; 1012933). The shaft also appears to have been reused as a sundial. Although it is incomplete, the cross is a good example of a simple churchyard cross which appears to be in its original location. The current church is a relatively modern building, but the cross's location suggests an earlier church on or near the same site. The original setting of the cross is now gone, but its continued placement in the churchyard next to the church and with surrounding upstanding grave memorials, reflects its original setting and contributes to understanding despite not being contemporary with it.

5.4.83 The churchyard has a very open character and is enclosed by a low stone wall. Clear views of the church and cross are a feature of the surrounding residential village, which contains a mix of historic and modern houses forming a linear village along Broad Lane. Wider views of the church tower from outside the settlement are obscured by mature trees that enclose the village from the surrounding road network and fields. The setting of the church is therefore limited to the settlement.

5.4.84 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this group of assets that contribute to their heritage value. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to these assets. These assets are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Church of St John the Baptist (Grade II; 1103311), St John the Baptist Church of England Primary School (Grade II; 1161441) and The Vicarage (Grade II; 1161505) in Pollington

5.4.85 This group of three buildings were all designed in 1853-54 by William Butterfield for William Henry Dawnay, the seventh Viscount Downe. They were built by Charles Ward of Lincoln. The Dawnays were known for their support of the church and William Henry had already made a commitment to building English village churches before his father died in 1846. The selection of William Butterfield as his architect demonstrates the strength of his commitment and investment. Butterfield is attributed as the father of English Victorian Gothic Revival architecture and his most well-known church at All Saints, London, is flanked by a clergy house and school in the same manner as this grouping in Pollington. They have architectural and historical interest as an example of Victorian Gothic Revival religious complex designed by, and reflecting the style and ethos of a key architect on the national stage associated with such structures.

5.4.86 The church, school and vicarage form a set piece of Victorian Gothic Revival buildings constructed in red brick with ashlar detailing and Welsh slate roofs. The church (NHLE 1103311) was partly restored in 1887 with the addition of a new vestry, organ and screen. It comprises a 5-bay aisled nave, west tower, north porch, south boiler house with chimney, vestry and a single-bay chancel. It features a range of pointed arched, trefoil-headed, quatrefoil and mullioned windows throughout. Internally there are Minton tiles in the sanctuary that bear the Dawnay crest or monogram. The adjacent primary school (NHLE 1103311) has the same style and materials, however extensions to the building have eroded understanding of the original design intention and obscured architectural details. The original building contained an entrance hall with schoolroom to the right and school house to the left. Whilst the vicarage, to the west of the school and church group, is a large double pile, two-storey house with an adjoining walled courtyard and carriage house to the north.

5.4.87 The buildings comprise an asset grouping of related structures that form an architectural set piece and the structural and functional relationships to one another are readily appreciable. The setting of the buildings is informed by their relationship with each other and their relationship to the settlement and ecclesiastical parish of Pollington-cum-Balne. The complex is located to the south of the Pollington, south of New Fleet Drain South, and on the route to Balne demonstrating its links with both communities. This siting means that the buildings are isolated from surrounding built form which enhances their grouped and contemporary architectural detailing and their related functions. They are located on generous plots and in the case of the church there is the surrounding churchyard with upstanding grave memorials and a timber lychgate. The boundaries to all three are hedges and mature trees.

5.4.88 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this group of assets that contribute to their heritage value. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to these assets. The church, school and vicarage are therefore scoped out of further assessment.

Assets on the Doncaster to Selby Turnpike Road, comprising the Toll Bar Cottage at Garage Opposite Junction with Norton Common Road (Grade II; 1151466); the Bridge Crossing Ing Dike Approximately 200m

to South of North Common Farm (Grade II; 1192231); Went Bridge (Grade II; 114365); and a Milepost Adjacent to Southeast Corner of Went Bridge (Grade II; 1314849)

5.4.89 The Doncaster to Selby Road was turnpiked in June 1832. The toll bar cottage probably dates to this period with later alterations. It is a single storey cement rendered cottage under a hipped Welsh Slate roof and prominent central chimney stack. There are linear ranges added to the north and south sides and the windows throughout have been replaced. Went Bridge and the Bridge over Ings Dike are original bridges constructed on the Doncaster to Selby Turnpike Road between 1832 and 1833. They are each constructed in tooled limestone. The bridge over Ings Dike is simple single span with a rusticated segmental arch, whilst Went Bridge is the most elaborate surviving bridge on the turnpike comprising a single span with a rusticated segmental arch and a keystone with a carved head. The parapets are splayed with domed copings. The listed milepost is located to the southeast of Went Bridge comprising a short rectangular limestone pillar with a rounded head. Its inscription reads Doncaster 8½ miles~~//~~Askern 1½ miles~~//~~Selby 11½ miles~~//~~York 26 miles. It is one of a series of mile posts that were added to the Doncaster to Selby Road when it was turnpiked in the early 19th century. This group of assets all have historic as a landmark and historic landscape features that demonstrate the operation and the investments and provision for navigation in the 19th century road network.

5.4.90 The settings of these assets are informed by their relationship to the Doncaster to Selby Road, and in the case of the toll house by its positioning at a crossroads with Norton Common Road. The bridges have setting relationships with the Ings Dike and the River Went respectively, whist the milepost has group value with the remaining mileposts on the same route, and its relationship to the road and its accurate location in terms of the distances provided in its inscription are positive aspects of its setting.

5.4.91 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this group of assets that contribute to their heritage value and the Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to these assets. These assets are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Pollington Hall (Grade II; 1161547)

5.4.92 Pollington Hall is a large mid-18th century farmhouse constructed in brown brick under a mansard Yorkshire slate roof with wide end stacks. The house is of three-storeys and has a symmetrical 3-bay frontage with a central entrance with ashlar steps and porch and regular fenestration to either side comprising a mix of 20th century 12-pane and four-pane sashes in wood architraves. The third-floor features diminished height windows typical of the upper, service, levels of houses of this date. The farmhouse has architectural and historical interest as an example of a very large, polite farmhouse of the mid-18th century.

5.4.93 The first edition OS map of 1853 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) shows the farmhouse formerly sat to the south of a loose courtyard farmstead. The west and north ranges of this loose farmstead survive, whilst it appears that the east range has been demolished and a new range added. Surviving ranges are brick-built with pantile roofs. Further larger scale agricultural buildings in modern materials have been added as a largely

separate complex to the west of the farmstead. These are out of scale and character in relation to the farmhouse and its traditional brick-built farm ranges, detracting from the architectural interest of the farmstead, but they do demonstrate the continued use of the farmstead into the present day and they are physically separated from the curtilage of the listed farmhouse. The architectural forms and details of the original farmstead ranges reflect the main farmhouse and they contribute positively to its setting, providing understanding of the building's function and the scale of the operation that it historically facilitated. The farm sits at the west end of Pollington, on the outskirts of the settlement, and it is therefore experienced within its surrounding farmland context on everything but it east side. The principal views from the farmhouse are to the south over farmland and New Fleet Drain South.

5.4.94 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset that contributes to its heritage value, being sufficiently distant from the asset to allow for retention of the farmland context around the building. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Dovehouse Farmhouse (Grade II; 1103312)

5.4.95 Dovehouse Farmhouse is an early-18th century farmhouse constructed in red brick under a pitched pantile roof with end and axial stacks. The farmhouse may have earlier origins and its south frontage appears to have been rebuilt in the 19th or 20th centuries. The house is of two-storeys and has a central entrance door with casement windows throughout. The interior has heavy chamfered beams and exposed joists indicating the potential of an earlier timber-framed structure to the core of the building. The building has architectural and historic interest as an example of a small early-18th century farmhouse, although its frontage has been much-altered affecting this illustrative historic interest. It also has archaeological interest in its surviving timber beams and joists which may contain evidence of an earlier core to the structure.

5.4.96 The first edition OS map of 1853 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) shows the farmhouse with formal gardens to the rear, north, side and a loose farmstead to its west side comprising a large north-south aligned range and a north range. The former survives as a non-designated building to the west of the farmhouse and is likely to be considered as a curtilage listed building. The latter building appears to have been demolished and rebuilt. The surviving farmstead range contributes positively to the setting of the farmhouse, providing understanding of the building's function and the small scale of the operation that it historically facilitated. The farm sits at the west end of Pollington, on the outskirts of the settlement, but linear development along West End means that it now sits opposite a row of modern residential buildings with a suburban character. This detracts from the ability to understand the farmhouse's former function and setting overlooking farmland. The wider setting of the farmhouse therefore does not make a significant contribution to its heritage value.

5.4.97 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset that contributes to its heritage value and the Scheme does not have the

capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Barn approximately 30 Metres to west of Ponderosa Farmhouse (Grade II; 1151595);

5.4.98 This 18th century barn (NLHE 1151595) has been converted to residential use, but it was a farmbuilding associated with the original iteration of Ponderosa Farm as shown on the first edition OS map of 1854 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report). The second edition OS map (see Figure 7-2-7 at the end of this report) shows a largely rebuilt farmstead with a new farmhouse to the west of the barn, which survives as a non-designated building. The barn is the only surviving portion of the original farm. The barn is an impressive structure of two-storeys in red brick under a restored tiled roof. The barn has a central wide cart entry and an array of ventilation slits across three levels. Although it has been converted the form and architectural details of the building readily demonstrate its former function and it has architectural and historic interest as an example of a large-scale barn of the 18th century, in the local vernacular.

5.4.99 The original setting of the barn has been lost, however, the 19th century farmhouse to its west side contributes to understanding of its purpose and former functional relationship. The conversion of the building to residential use has led to its being separated from the farmhouse as a separate property with a treeline dividing the two land parcels and giving the whole a residential character that detracts from understanding of the farmhouse and barn relationship. The barn is a prominent building set within an open and flat landscape of pastoral farmland that contributes to understanding of its former purpose and its illustrative historic interest.

5.4.100 Whilst the barn is located in proximity to the Grid Connection Corridor, it is not anticipated that works within the corridor would have the capacity to result in significant temporary or permanent effects to the asset through change to its setting, as the farmland surrounding the asset will be maintained. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Wrancarr Mill (Grade II; 1151596)

5.4.101 Wrancarr Mill is a mid-19th windmill (NLHE 1151596) with later rebuilding or heightening evident at the upper level. It is of red-brick of four tapering stages. The mill is no longer operational and none of the mill superstructure survives externally. The windmill is shown within a farm complex on the first edition OS map of 1854 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) with a farmhouse to its northeast side and farm ranges to its northwest side. These survive as non-designated buildings. Although it has lost its sails and is no longer functioning, the form and architectural details of the windmill readily demonstrate its former function and it has architectural and historic interest as an example of a once common, and essential, feature of the historic agricultural landscape of the 19th century that is now largely redundant.

5.4.102 The immediate setting of the windmill is retained with the presence and continued use of the associated farmhouse and farmbuildings. These structures reflect the scale, materials and architectural detailing of the windmill and contribute to its understanding as part of a wider complex of grouped functional buildings. Further large-scale farm buildings in modern

materials have been added to the southwest of the windmill and, whilst their massing detracts from the scale of the windmill, they are not taller than the windmill, and therefore do not detract from its prominence as a tall feature in the surrounding landscape. This would have been enhanced had the mill retained its sails, and their loss diminishes its landmark quality. The green rural aspect of the windmill complex sitting within a pastoral farmland contributes to its character and illustrative historic interest.

5.4.103 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset that contributes to its heritage value and the Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Farmbuilding approximately 30 Metres to north of Farmhouse at Lady Thorpe (Grade II; 1151608)

5.4.104 This early-19th century combination barn (NHLE 1151608) is associated with Lady Thorpe Farm as shown on the first edition OS map of 1854 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report), where it formed the northern range of a loose farmstead with the farmhouse forming the southeast corner. The farmhouse survives, but the remaining farmstead ranges have largely been demolished, except for this barn. The barn is an impressive structure of two-storeys in red brick under a replaced corrugated metal sheet roof. The barn has a central wide cart entry with casement windows across the north and south elevations. It was originally a central barn flanked by cowhouses with haylofts and granary, but it has been converted to form a milking parlour, piggery and hen houses. Although it has been converted the form and architectural details of the building readily demonstrate its former function and it has architectural and historic interest as an example of a large-scale barn of the 19th century, in the local vernacular.

5.4.105 The relationship between the barn and the farmhouse to its south side contributes to understanding of its purpose and former functional relationships, however the loss of the remainder of the farmstead and the replacement of those buildings with large-scale out of character modern farm buildings detracts from understanding of the original scale and layout of the farm, and the barn's place within it. The modern buildings are physically attached to the western end of the south elevation, obscuring architectural features of the barn and diminishing understanding of its impressive scale. The barn also no longer forms the northernmost extent of the farm as additional ranges have been added beyond it. The setting of the barn, except for its relationship with the farmhouse, therefore makes very little contribution to its architectural and historic interest, and in most respects detracts from it.

5.4.106 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset that contributes to its heritage value and the Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Lowgate Farmhouse (Grade II; 1174435)

5.4.107 Lowgate Farmhouse is a mid- to late-19th century farmhouse with some later alterations. It is constructed in pinkish-brown brick under a pitched pantile roof with stone eaves courses and end stacks. The house is of two-storeys and has an off-centred entrance on its principal west façade. The windows throughout are replacement aluminium frames set within the original brick

flat arched heads. The building has architectural and historic interest as an example of a small mid- to late-19th century farmhouse.

5.4.108 The first edition OS map of 1853 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) shows a previous iteration of this farmhouse on the same site with formal gardens to its south side and an orchard to the east. An L-shaped farmstead is shown located to its east side. The farmstead survives as a non-designated building with the foldyard having been roofed over. The farmstead is likely to be considered as a curtilage listed building. The surviving farmstead is earlier than the listed farmhouse, but it contributes positively to the setting of the farmhouse, providing understanding of the building's function and the small scale of the operation that it historically facilitated. The farm is one of several located along Lowgate and this dispersed grouping of farms demonstrates the agricultural history of the area. The farm is experienced within its surrounding farmland context which contributes to understanding of its function and its illustrative historic interest. Principal views from the farmhouse are to the west over its garden and on the fields beyond.

5.4.109 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of the farmhouse that contributes to its heritage value, being sufficiently distant from the asset to allow for retention of the farmland context around the building. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Tideworth Hague Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192877)

5.4.110 Tideworth Farmhouse is a mid-18th century farmhouse bearing a datestone of 1758. Its listing description notes that it is cement rendered however the site visit confirmed that the render has been removed to expose its red brick construction. Re-rendering may be planned. The ashlar stone detailing to the quoins, window and door surrounds, and string course now sit proud of the wall line. The farmhouse is of two-storeys under a pitched slate roof with stone coping and kneelers and rendered end stacks. The building has architectural and historic interest as an example of a polite small mid- 17th century farmhouse, with high-quality architectural detailing.

5.4.111 The first edition OS map of 1853 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) shows the farmhouse forming the square of a U-shaped courtyard farmstead to its north side, and with an L-shaped range of outbuildings to the rear, east, side. The east and north arms of the U-shaped farmstead survive as non-designated buildings, whilst the eastern arm is now roofless and part ruinous. The farmstead buildings have been converted to residential use, but their form and materials demonstrate their historic purpose and contribute to understanding of the function of the farmhouse and the scale of operation that it facilitated in the 19thcentury. The farm is experienced now as part of a collection of residential buildings aligned onto Kirk Lane, which diminishes understanding of the former farm function. Nevertheless, the rural approach to the farm provides a degree of this understanding, contributing to its illustrative historic interest. The New Junction Canal now runs in proximity to the farm's east side. Principal views from the farmhouse are to the southwest towards buildings on the other side of Kirk Lane.

5.4.112 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of the farmhouse that contributes to its heritage value, being sufficiently distant from the asset to allow for retention of the farmland context around the building. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Tower Mill Structure at The Mill (Grade II; 1192911)

5.4.113 The windmill at Topham is an early-19th windmill (NLHE 1192911) with some 20th century alterations. It is of red-brick of five tapering stages with an upper cornice and the remains of a surviving cap. The mill is no longer operational and has been converted to residential use as part of the adjoining bungalow. None of the sail structure survives externally. The windmill is shown attached to a small rectangular building on its west in the first edition OS map of 1853 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report). This arrangement survives in the form of its attached bungalow, although it is not clear if the core of this much larger structure is the same building depicted on the 19th century map. Although it has lost its sails and is no longer functioning, the form and architectural details of the windmill readily demonstrate its former function and it has architectural and historic interest as an example of a once common, and essential, feature of the historic agricultural landscape of the 19th century that is now largely redundant.

5.4.114 The immediate setting of the windmill is partially retained in its relationship to the adjacent bungalow, but the character of it and its surroundings is now residential and the boundary planting with mature trees obscures the windmill from view in the surrounding area and therefore diminishes what would have been a landmark quality to the structure on Chapel Lane and divorces the structure from the surrounding agricultural landscape. The setting of the windmill therefore makes a very limited contribution to its heritage value.

5.4.115 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset and the Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Dovecote and outbuilding immediately to west of West End Cottage (Grade II; 1192918)

5.4.116 At West End, between Fenwick and Sykehouse, there is a combined mid-18th century Dovecote and farmbuilding (NHLE 1192918). The dovecote portion is of three-storeys, and the farmbuilding is two-storeys. They are constructed in red brick under a slate roof with stone eaves courses and stone coping and kneelers. The building has architectural and historical interest that illustrates the quality and brick-built architecture of farm buildings constructed in the area at the time.

5.4.117 The building is shown on the first edition OS map of 1854 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report) sitting to the west of a former building, probably a house that had been demolished and the farmstead redeveloped by the time of the second edition OS map in 1893 (see Figure 7-2-7 at the end of this report). On the later map is it shown as forming the west side of a loose U-shaped farmstead with the farmhouse forming the southern wind and a now

demolished structure lining the road as the northern wing. The farmhouse survives to the east of the dovecote building as a non-designated building.

5.4.118 Although the original setting of the building has been lost, it retains some of its historic setting as part of a traditional farmstead within its rural surroundings. A modern haulage yard sits to the immediate west of the building and has done much to erode the visual character of its immediate setting. Strongly associated with manor or gentrified farmsteads, decorative dovecotes were often built to advertise the status of their owners, and in this sense, views of the building from the road would likely have been of importance in terms of its historic design intention. Such views are now much compromised by the presence of the modern haulage yard, albeit that the visual connection between the building and the road is still appreciable.

5.4.119 Despite its proximity, the Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset that contributes to its heritage value, being sufficiently distant from the asset to allow for retention of the farmland context around the building. The Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Topham Ferry Bridge (Grade II; 1316361)

5.4.120 Topham Ferry Bridge is an early 19th century brick-built bridge over the River Went located to the northwest of Topham. It has a single-span segmental arch slanting back and set in a concave curve. The parapets are in English garden wall bond with stone copings and square end piers. The bridge has historic and architectural interest as a largely unaltered example of an early-19th century bridge.

5.4.121 The bridge occupies a secluded setting largely surrounded by trees and tree-lined paddocks. The bridge crosses the River Went, which is only a few metres wide at this point. Of simple construction, the bridge derives its significance from its rural surrounds, its relative originality of design and materials, and its association with the wider impact of drainage works within the landscape of the Humberhead Levels. Views of the bridge, and from it, are limited in most directions by the trees that enclose it. Its setting is formed by its relationship with the River Went and the leafy surroundings of Topham Ferry Lane that contribute to understanding of this small rural bridge.

5.4.122 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset that contributes to its heritage value and the Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Barn approx. 20m to the southwest of Manor Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192377)

5.4.123 This early- to mid-18th century barn (NHLE 1192377) is associated with Manor Farm as shown on the first edition OS map of 1854 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report), where it formed the west range of a loose farmstead with the farmhouse located to the east. The farmhouse survives, but intervening buildings have been added between it and the barn, within what was the foldyard, and further large-scale modern farmbuildings have been added to the south of the complex. The barn is roofless and partially ruinous. It is of two-storeys in red brick with a rubble stone plinth. The barn

has wide doorways on its east side into the former foldyard and its west side onto the access lane. It also features triangular vents throughout. The listing description records a hybrid roof structure internally including old tie beams and a later queen post truss. It is unclear whether these elements survive. The barn has architectural and historic interest as an example of a large-scale barn of the 18th century, in the local vernacular, however the loss of its roof has strongly denuded its significance.

5.4.124 The relationship between the barn and the farmhouse to its west side contributes to understanding of its purpose and former functional relationships, however the infilling of the foldyard and addition of further out of scale buildings to the south detracts from understanding of the original scale and layout of the farm, and the barn's place within it. The setting of the barn, except for its relationship with the farmhouse, therefore, makes very little contribution to its architectural and historic interest.

5.4.125 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset that contributes to its heritage value and the Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Barn immediately to west of Hermitage Farmhouse (Grade II; 1314829)

5.4.126 This early- 19th century barn (NHLE 1314829) is associated with Hermitage Farm as shown on the first edition OS map of 1854 (see Figure 7-2-6 at the end of this report), where it formed the north range of a loose courtyard farmstead with the farmhouse located to the east. The farmhouse survives, but much altered, and the other farmstead ranges have been demolished. The barn has been converted to residential use, and this has included the insertion of glazing into former cart entries and renewed windows in original openings. It is of two-storeys in red brick with a rubble stone plinth. The barn has wide doorways on its north side onto the road and features an array of slit vents that have been infilled in brick. The listing description records an external wooden hoist structure, but this appears to have been removed. The barn has architectural and historic interest as an example of a large-scale barn of the 19th century, in the local vernacular, however the conversion to residential use and the resultant alteration of original features has affected its character and heritage value.

5.4.127 The relationship between the barn and the farmhouse to its east side contributes to understanding of its purpose and former functional relationships, however the loss of the rest of the farmstead buildings, and the conversion of the barn to residential use, including the creation of a garden to its east side, has diminished the contribution made by its setting to its heritage value. The setting of the barn, except for its relationship with the farmhouse and road, therefore, makes very little contribution to its architectural and historic interest.

5.4.128 The Solar PV Site does not form part of the identified setting of this asset that contributes to its heritage value and the Scheme does not have the capacity to result in significant effects to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Listed buildings within the 5km Study Area from the Solar PV Site

5.4.129 There are seven Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings within the 5km Study Area comprising:

a. Church of St Mary Magdalene (Grade I; 1151464);

b. The Old Rectory (Grade I; 1286761);

c. Stubbs Hall (Grade II*; 1174475);

d. Church of St Mary (Grade II*; 1286522);

e. Remains of Chapel at Manor House Farm (Grade II*; 1286641); and

f. Owston Hall Flats 1 to 5 and Including The Old Hall (Grade II*; 1286676);

g. Church of All Saints (Grade I; 1192336); and

h. Church of St Cuthbert (Grade I listed building (Grade I; 1314801).

5.4.130 The remains of the Chapel at Manor House Farm listed building (NHLE: 1286641) also falls within the 1km Grid Connection Corridor Study Area. It has been assessed as part of the Thorpe in Balne Moated Site scheduled monument and it is scoped in to assessment within the ES as part of that asset grouping.

5.4.131 The setting of the remaining assets, largely located within settlement centres and at distance from the Solar PV Site, has been considered in relation to the Scheme. The Solar PV Site does not make any contribution to the setting and heritage value of these assets, and they are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Listed Buildings Within the 1km Study Area from the Grid Connection Corridor

5.4.132 There are five listed buildings located within the 1km study Grid Connection Corridor (in addition to the Chapel at Manor House Farm Grade I listed building discussed above). These comprise a range of Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings, as follows:

a. Church of St Peter and St Paul (Grade I; 1151488);

b. Church of St Oswald (Grade II*; 1286919);

c. Remains of Cross approximately 8 Metres to south of porch to Church of St Oswald (Grade II; 1151489);

d. Barn and attached cartshed approximately 50 metres to southeast of Church of St Oswald (Grade II; 1191819); and

e. Poplar Farmhouse (Grade II; 1151439).

5.4.133 The setting of these assets has been considered in relation to the nature and location of construction of the buried grid connection and associated access and there is no potential for such works to impact upon the setting and heritage value of these assets. They are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

5.5 Non-designated Heritage Assets

Archaeological remains located within the Solar PV Site

5.5.1 Archaeological remains are recorded within the Solar PV Site, including unclassified and undated cropmarks recorded on the HER (02791/01; 05633; 05632; 05631), as well as remains identified through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme (AEC004 – AEC021). These remains relate to Iron Age/Romano-British activity and the value of these remains is derived from their archaeological interest due to the evidential information they may hold regarding settlement activity during the Iron Age/Romano-British periods.

5.5.2 There is the potential for these assets to be physically impacted by the Scheme as a result of intrusive ground works associated with the installation of Solar PV Panels, cable runs, temporary compounds, access tracks, BESS Area, and infrastructure associated with the operation and maintenance of the Solar PV Panels within the Solar PV Site. Therefore, these assets have been scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

Archaeological remains located within the Grid Connection Corridor

5.5.3 Archaeological remains are recorded within the Grid Connection Corridor comprising unclassified and undated cropmarks recorded on the HER (02531/01). These remains may relate to Iron Age/Romano-British activity and the value of these remains is derived from their archaeological interest due to the evidential information they may hold regarding settlement activity during the Iron Age/Romano-British periods.

5.5.4 There is the potential for these remains to be physically impacted by the Scheme as a result of works within the Grid Connection Corridor, including excavation of the cable trench, temporary compounds, access tracks etc. Therefore, these assets have been scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

Non-designated buildings recorded on the HER

5.5.5 Two extant historic buildings have been recorded on the North Yorkshire HER within the 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site, comprising Dovecote in Moss (03514/01) and post-medieval farmhouse in Moss (04049/01).

5.5.6 The setting of these assets has been considered in relation to the nature and location of the Site and there is no potential for the Scheme to result in impacts upon the setting and heritage value of these assets. They are therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Non-designated buildings identified through research

5.5.7 The analysis of historic maps, combined with the site visit, identified three non-designated historic buildings located within the 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site.

5.5.8 Haggs Farm (AEC001), located approximately 80m south of Field NW4 of the Solar PV Site, is shown on the Plan of the Township of Fenwick dated 1815 on the eastern outskirts of the hamlet of Fenwick, on Lawn Lane. It comprises a farmhouse with its principal elevation facing north onto the road, sitting to the north of a loose courtyard farmstead comprising two linear

ranges to the east and west and an enclosing wall to the south. The setting of the asset includes its relationship with Lawn Lane and the hamlet of Fenwick, as well as the surrounding agricultural land that contributes to understanding of its purpose as a working farm. The asset is assessed as being of very low value.

5.5.9 Croft Farm (AEC002), located approximately 20m south of Field NW3 of the Solar PV Site, is shown as a single building on the Plan of the Township of Fenwick dated 1815. By the time of the first edition OS map of 1853 had developed into a farmstead comprising a farmhouse to the south of a linear farmstead range. It is located on the eastern outskirts of the hamlet of Fenwick, on Lawn Lane. The farmhouse and farm range survive, within a larger farm complex containing multiple large-scale modern farmbuildings. The setting of the asset includes its relationship with Lawn Lane and the hamlet of Fenwick, as well as the surrounding agricultural land that contributes to understanding of its purpose as a working farm. The asset is assessed as being of very low value.

5.5.10 West End Farm (AEC003), located approximately 80m west of Field SE2 of the Solar PV Site, is shown on the first edition OS map of 1854 on the west side of West Lane. It comprised a farmhouse with its principal elevation facing southeast onto the road, sitting to the southeast of a loose courtyard farmstead comprising an L-shaped farmstead range on the north and west sides and a single small range on the south side. Only the farmhouse and a portion of the L-shaped range now survive, within a much larger farm complex containing several large-scale modern farm buildings to the northwest of the farmhouse. The setting of the asset includes its relationship with West Lane as well as the surrounding agricultural land that contributes to understanding of its purpose as a working farm. The asset is assessed as being of very low value.

5.5.11 Due to the proximity of the Order limits to these assets, there is the potential for the Scheme to result in impacts to the setting of these assets, and they are therefore scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

5.6 Historic Landscape Character Sensitivity to Change

5.6.1 The importance and significance of historic landscape character is assessed in terms of sensitivity to change. Those with a high sensitivity to change should be accommodated and preserved where practicable within new developments or should be subject to well managed changes. Historic landscapes with a lower sensitivity to change can potentially be enhanced by new developments and can absorb most types and scales of essential, well-managed change.

5.6.2 The majority of the Solar PV Site is characterised by post-medieval and modern agricultural fields formed through post-medieval and modern landscape development. There are some remnants of earlier boundaries and land packages including ridge and furrow, hedgerows which mark earlier strip fields and the former parish boundary of the historic township of Fenwick, as recorded on the 1815 Township map Of Fenwick, which runs along the Fleet Drain on the eastern side of the Solar PV Site. These boundaries may be medieval in origin and are of historic importance. These boundaries are also identified in Table 1 above as also meeting the criteria for ‘important’ hedgerows as designed in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

The historic landscape is considered to be highly sensitive to change (high value) and as such has been scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

6. Conclusion

6.1.1 The assessment outlined in the previous section allows for consideration of the potential for the Scheme to result in significant effects to heritage assets either through change to their settings and/or physical impacts. It also allows for the identification of assets where there is no potential for the Scheme to result in such effects. Such assets, as detailed above, can now be scoped out of further assessment. The remaining assets are those where the assessment has identified the potential for the Scheme to result in impacts to the assets.

6.1.2 The following designated heritage assets are therefore scoped in to further assessment in the ES:

a. Moat Hill moated site (SM; 1011920);

b. Thorpe in Balne moated site, chapel and fishpond (SM; 1012111; Grade II*; 1286641);

c. Parkshaw moated site, 170m northwest of Wood Farm (SM; 1016025);

d. Fenwick Hall moated site (SM; 10124459);

e. Fenwick Hall farmhouse (Grade II; 1314800); and its associated barn and attached outbuildings (Grade II; 1151612) and shelter shed and attached loose box (Grade II; 1151613);

f. Lily Hall (at Riddings Farm) (Grade II; 1151609) and its associated barn and granary (Grade II; 1151610) and dovecote and attached outbuilding (Grade II; 1151611); and

g. Glebe Farmhouse (Grade II; 1192743) and its associated barn (Grade II; 1314794).

6.1.3 The following non-designated heritage assets are therefore scoped in to further assessment in the ES.

a. Haggs Farm (AEC001);

b. Croft Farm (AEC002);

c. West End Farm (AEC003)

d. Unclassified cropmark (02791/01);

e. Undated probable enclosure or ditch intersection (05633);

f. Undated ring ditch and linear ditches (05632);

g. Undated possible ring ditch (05631);

h. Unclassified cropmark and earthwork, Moss (02531/01);

i. Iron Age/Romano-British archaeological remains located within the Solar PV Site (AEC004 – AEC021);

j. Potential previously unknown archaeological remains located within the Grid Connection Corridor dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods; and

k. The historic landscape character.

7. References

Ref. 1 Atha, M. 2004. Brickworks and ladders: exploring intra-regional diversity in the enclosed landscapes of the Parisi. In Bruhn, B. Croxford and D. Grigoropoulos (eds), Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference. Oxford: Oxbow, 97–108.

Ref. 2 Chadwick, A.M. 2013. 'Memories can't wait' – creating histories, materialising memories and making myths in Iron Age and Romano-British rural landscapes. In A.M. Chadwick and C.D. Gibson (eds.) Memory, Myth and Long-term Landscape Inhabitation. Oxford: Oxbow, pp. 291-314.

Ref. 3 Cleveland, C.L.W. Powlett., Duchess of. 1889. The Battle Abbey roll, with some account of the Norman lineages, Vol. II. London, J. Murray.

Ref. 4 Cox, C. 1997. The Lings Doncaster: aerial photographic assessment; archaeology. Aerial Photographic Services Ltd. Report 967/12.

Ref. 5 Crook, D. 2023. The inheritance of Richard Foliot of Grimston, Nottinghamshire, 1236. Available at: https://finerollshenry3.org.uk/content/month/fm-02-2009.html#fn01. (Accessed 26.05.23).

Ref. 6 Cumberpatch, C.G. 2003. The Iron Age pottery. In I. Roberts, Excavations at Topham Farm, Sykehouse, South Yorkshire. A Late Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in the Humberhead Levels. Archaeological Services (WYAS) Publications 5. Leeds: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, pp. 18-19.

Ref. 7 Cumberpatch, C. G., Leary, R. & Willis, S. 2003. Medieval, Roman and prehistoric pottery from excavations at Sykehouse, West Yorkshire. Unpublished archive report for Archaeological Services (WYAS).

Ref. 8 Dent, J.S. 1983. The impact of native rule on native society in the territory of the Parisi. Britannia 14, 35–44.

Ref. 9 Dent, J.S. 1984. The Yorkshire Dykes. Archaeological Journal 141, 32–33.

Ref. 10 Dent, J.S. 2010. The Iron Age in East Yorkshire: An analysis of the later prehistoric monuments of the Yorkshire Wolds and the culture which marked their final phase. BAR British Series 508. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Ref. 11 Derych, A. 2012. The Roman Paradox: Linear Enclosure Complexes in the Yorkshire Wolds. Archaeological Forum Journal: CBA Yorkshire 1, 33–42.

Ref. 12 Fenton-Thomas, C. 2003. Late prehistoric and early historic landscapes on the Yorkshire chalk. BAR British Series 350. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Ref. 13 Fenton-Thomas, C. 2005. The Forgotten Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds. Stroud: Tempus.

Ref. 14 Giles, M. 2007a. Refiguring rights in the early Iron Age landscapes of East Yorkshire. In C. Haselgrove and R. Pope (eds.) The Earlier Iron Age in Britain and the Near Continent. Oxford: Oxbow, pp. 103-118.

Ref. 15 Giles, M. 2007b. Good fences make good neighbours? Exploring the ladder enclosures of Late Iron Age East Yorkshire. In C. Haselgrove and

T. Moore (eds.) The Later Iron Age in Britain and Beyond. Oxford: Oxbow, pp. 235-249.

Ref. 16 Hey, D. 1979. The Making of South Yorkshire. Ashbourne, Moorland Publishing.

Ref. 17 Hey, D. 2003. Medieval South Yorkshire. Landmark Publishing Ltd.

Ref. 18 Holt, J.C. 2004. "Hood, Robin", in Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. 27. Oxford, Oxford University Press. p. 928.

Ref. 19 Hunter, J. 1831. South Yorkshire: The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster in the Diocese and County of York Vol 2. London, J. Hunter.

Ref. 20 Knight, S. 1999. Robin Hood. Cambridge, D.S. Brewer.

Ref. 21 Lefort, R. 2014. Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline, South, East and North Yorkshire: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. Unpublished archaeological report by Wessex Archaeology. Report Ref. 89741.02.

Ref. 22 Magilton, J.R. 1977. Doncaster District: an archaeological survey. Doncaster, Doncaster Museums and Arts Service.

Ref. 23 Muldowney, M. 2008. Balby Carr: Zone D2, Phase 1, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. An archaeological excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS.

Ref. 24 Page, W. (ed.) 1974. 'Houses of Knights Templar', in A History of the County of York: Volume 3, pp. 256-260. Available at: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/vol3/pp256-260. [Accessed 26.05.23].

Ref. 25 Roberts, I. 2003. Excavations at Topham Farm, Sykehouse, South Yorkshire: A Late Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in the Humberhead Levels. Archaeological Services WYAS Publication 5.

Ref. 26 Roberts, I., Berg, D. and Deegan, A. 2010. Understanding the Cropmark Landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone. Leeds, Archaeological Services WYAS.

Ref. 27 Roman Roads Research Association. 2023. Cantley to Long Sandall (The Cantley Spur). Available at:

https://roadsofromanbritain.org/gazetteer/yorkshire/rr281.html. [Accessed 01.06.23].

Ref. 28 Rose, S.A. 2009. Landed Society in the Honour of Pontefract, c. 1086–1509. Unpublished PhD thesis, Lancaster University.

Ref. 29 Ryder, P.F. 1982. Medieval Buildings of Yorkshire. Nottingham, Moorland Publishing.

Ref. 30 South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). 2024. South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework. Available at: https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/. [Accessed 29.01.24].

Ref. 31 Stoertz, C. 1997. Ancient landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds. Swindon: RCHME.

Ref. 32 Williams, D. and Wells, M. 2022. Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole, South Yorkshire. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, 94:1, pp. 1-40.

Ref. 33 Wilson, D. 2006. Balby Carr (First Point), Doncaster (Stage 2), South Yorkshire. Archaeological area strip and record. Data structure report. AOC Archaeology Group.

Ref. 34 H. M. Government, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Ref. 35 H. M. Government (1990). Town and Country Planning Act. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents

Ref. 36 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government ~~2023~~2024. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). https:// https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Ref. 37 British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/.

Ref. 38 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2020. Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Ref. 39 DESNZ, 2023; Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) [online]. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a7864e96a5ec0013731a93/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf

Ref. 40 Historic England. 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision Taking. London, Historic England.

Ref. 41 Historic England. 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (second edition). London, Historic England.

Ref. 42 Historic England. 2019. Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12. London, Historic England.

Ref. 43 HMSO (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Ref. 44 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019. Planning Practice Guidance. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance

Ref. 45 National Collection of Aerial Photographs. Available at: https://ncap.org.uk/.

Ref. 46 National Heritage List for England database. Available at: https://www.historicengland.org.uk.

Ref. 47 National Library of Scotland for historic maps. Available at: https://maps.nls.uk/.

Ref. 48 Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). Available at: http://finds.org.uk/database.

Ref. 49 The Hedgerow Regulations Act. (1997). Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made.

Ref. 50 His Majesty's Stationary Office (HMSO) (2009) The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009

Ref. 51 HMSO (2010) The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010

Ref. 52 DECC (2023) National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

Ref. 53 DECC (2023) National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

Ref. 54 Doncaster Council (2021) Doncaster Local Plan 2015 – 2035, Adopted 2021

Ref. 55 Historic England (2021) Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15

Ref. 56 CIfA (2022) Code of Conduct

Ref. 57 IEMA (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK. Chartered Institute for Archaeologist/Institute of Historic Building Conservation/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.

Ref. 58 SYAS (2022) Standards and Guidance Archaeological Desk-based Assessments & Building Appraisals

Ref. 59 Natural England (2014) Profile 39: Humberhead Levels (NE339)

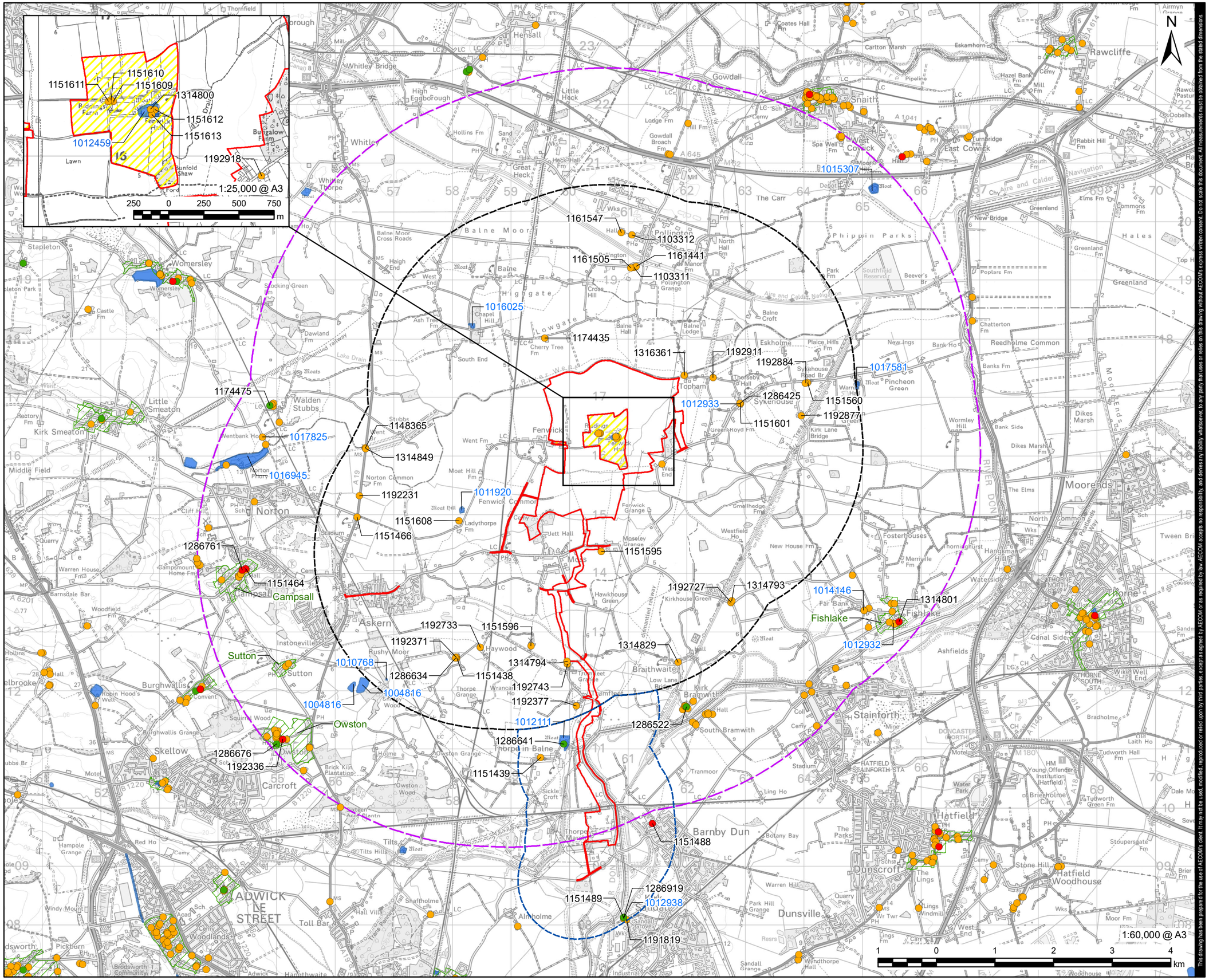
Ref. 60 ASWYAS (2003) Sykehouses Barrier Bank, Sykehouse: Archaeological Watching Brief.

Ref. 61 ASWYAS (2002) Sykehouses Barrier Bank, Sykehouse, Topham Farm Borrow Pit: Geophysical Survey.

Annex A Figures

Revision: 0 Drawn: AR Checked: LP Approved: JW Date: 2024-10-16

Filename: I:\5004 - Information Systems\60698207_Fenwick_Solar_Farm\02_Maps\Environmental Statement\App7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment\HER_ES_App7_2_1_DesignatedAssets_A3L_20240913_R0.mxd



AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Land not included in the Order limits
- 3km Study Area from the Solar PV Site
- 1km from the Grid Connection Corridor (outside of 3km study area)
- Wider 5km Study Area from the Solar PV Site
- Listed Building - Grade I
- Listed Building - Grade II*
- Listed Building - Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

60698207

FIGURE TITLE

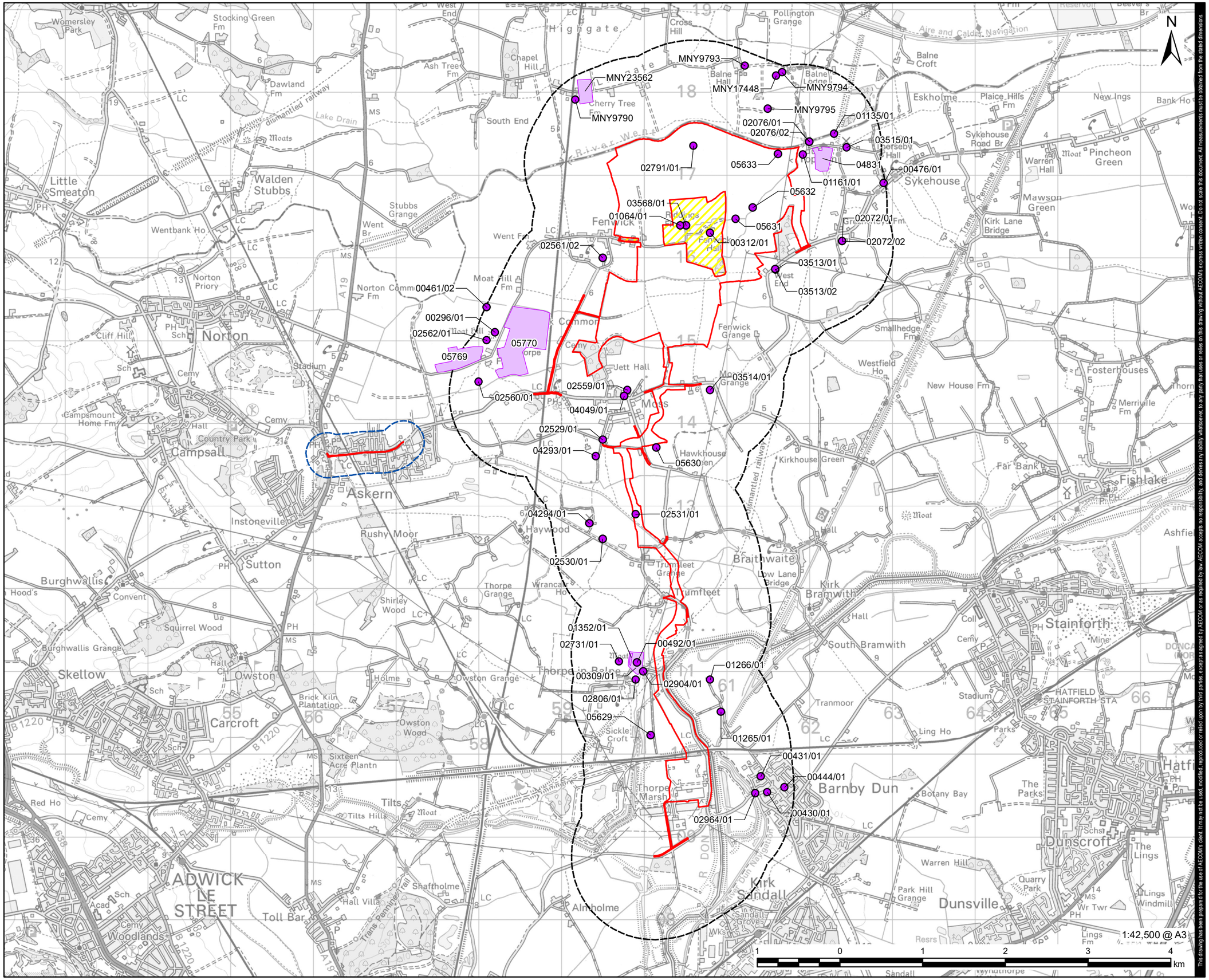
Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-1

Revision: 0 Drawn: AR Checked: LP Approved: JW Date: 2024-10-16

Filename: I:\5004 - Information Systems\60698207_Fenwick_Solar_Farm\02_Maps\Environmental Statement\App7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment\HER_ES_Fig7_2_2_NonDesignatedAssets_A3L_20240913_R0.mxd



AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Land not included in the Order limits
- 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor
- 250m Study Area from the Site Access
- Heritage Asset

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

60698207

FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-2

Filename: I:\5004 - Information Systems\60698207_Fenwick_Solar_Farm\02_Maps\Environmental Statement\App7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment\HER_ES_Fig7_2_3_PreviousArchaeologicalInvestigations_A3L_20240913_R0.mxd

Revision: 0 Drawn: AR Checked: LP Approved: JW Date: 2024-10-16

ESY298
ESY1439
ESY276
ESY534
ESY276
ESY275
ESY1510
ENY3244
ESY1658

N

1:42,500 @ A3

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Land not included in the Order limits
- Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation
- 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor
- Previous Archaeological Investigation

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

60698207

FIGURE TITLE

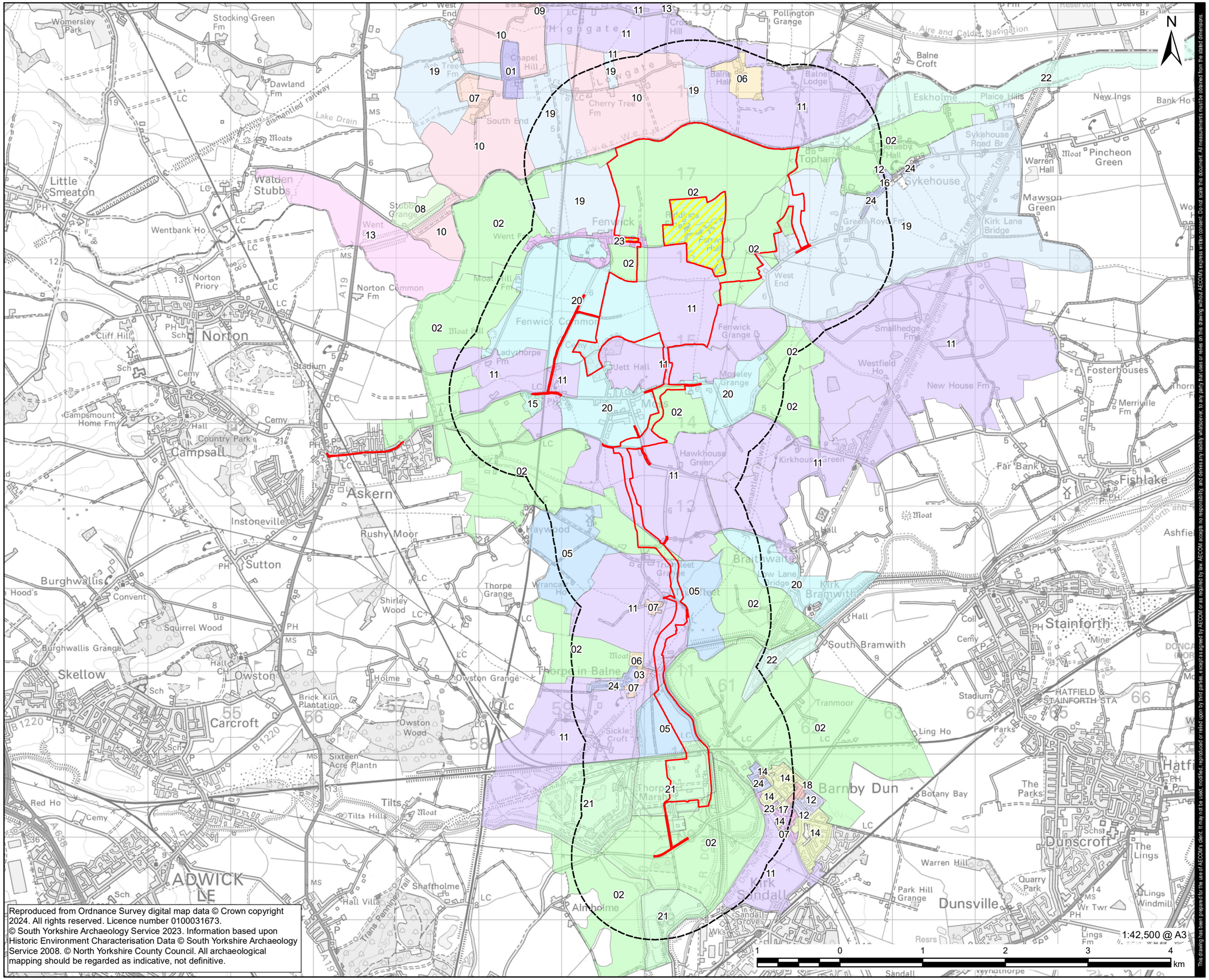
Pervious Archaeological Investigations

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-3

Revision: 0 Drawn: AR Checked: LP Approved: JW Date: 2024-10-16

Filename: I:\5004 - Information Systems\60698207_Fenwick_Solar_Farm\02_Maps\Environmental Statement\App7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment\HER_ES_Fig7_2_4_HistoricLandscapeCharaterisation_A3L_20240913_R0.mxd



AECOM

PROJECT
Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT
Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT
AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Land not included in the Order limits
- 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor

Historic Landscape Character Area

- 01 ASNW Restocked
- 02 Agglomerated Fields
- 03 Artificial Lake
- 04 Civil & Municipal Buildings
- 05 Drained Wetland
- 06 Elite Residence
- 07 Farm Complex
- 08 Grange
- 09 Linear Hamlet
- 10 Modern Improved Fields
- 11 Piecemeal Enclosure
- 12 Planned Estate (Social Housing)
- 13 Planned Large Scale Parliamentary Enclosure
- 14 Private Housing Estate
- 15 Regenerated Scrubland
- 16 Religious (Worship)
- 17 School
- 18 Semi-Detached Housing
- 19 Strip Fields
- 20 Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private)
- 21 Utilities
- 22 Valley Floor Meadows
- 23 Vernacular Cottages
- 24 Villas/ Detached Housing

ISSUE PURPOSE
Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER
60698207

FIGURE TITLE
Historic Landscape Character Areas

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 7-2-4

Revision: 0 Drawn: AR Checked: LP Approved: JW Date: 2024-10-16

Filename: I:\5004 - Information Systems\60698207_Fenwick_Solar_Farm\02_Maps\Environmental Statement\App7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment\FEN_ES_App7-2_Cultural_Heritage_DBA_Township.aprx

AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

Order limits

Land not included in the Order limits

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

60698207

FIGURE TITLE

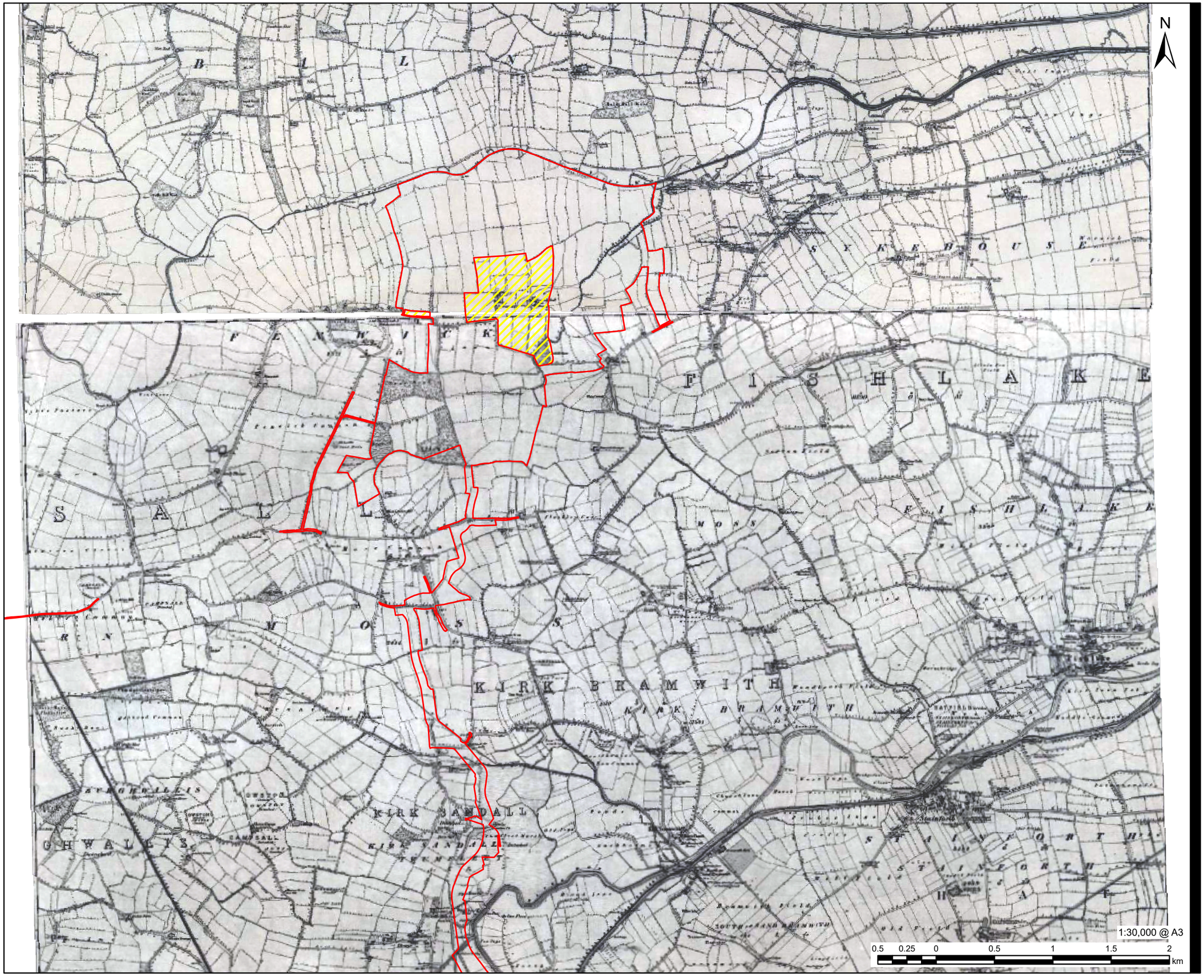
Township map 1815

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-5

Revision: 0 Drawn: AR Checked: LP Approved: JW Date: 2024-10-16

Filename: \\5004 - Information Systems\60698207_Fenwick_Solar_Farm\02_Maps\Environmental Statement\App7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment\FEN_ES_App7-2_Cultural_Heritage_DBA_Township.aprx



AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Land not included in the Order limits

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

60698207

FIGURE TITLE

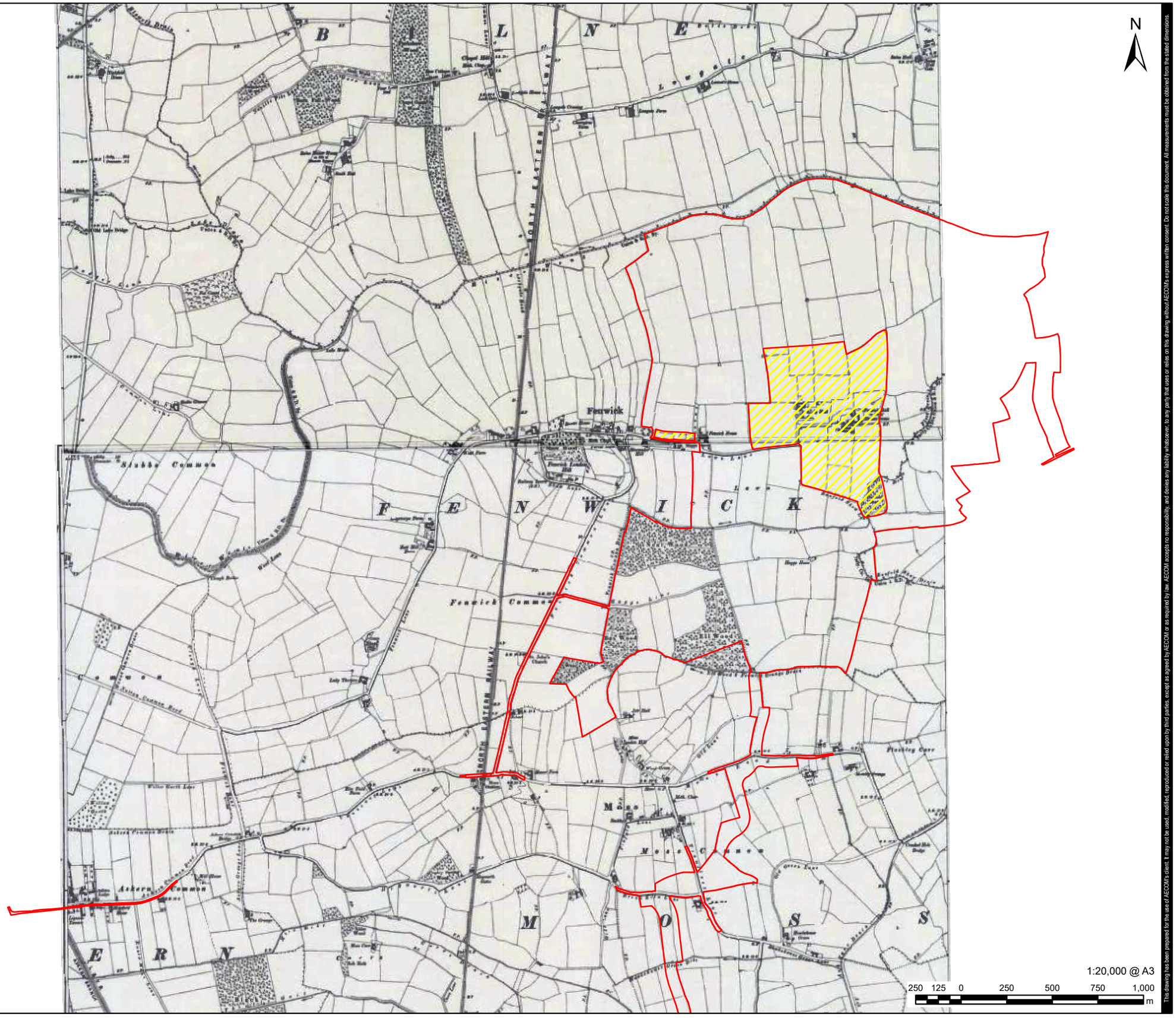
OS MAP 1853-1854

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-6

Revision: 0 Drawn: AR Checked: LP Approved: JW Date: 2024-10-16

Filename: I:\5004 - Information Systems\60698207_Fenwick_Solar_Farm\02_Maps\Environmental Statement\App7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment\FEN_ES_App7-2_Cultural_Heritage_



N

1:20,000 @ A3

250 125 0 250 500 750 1,000 m

AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Land not included in the Order limits

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

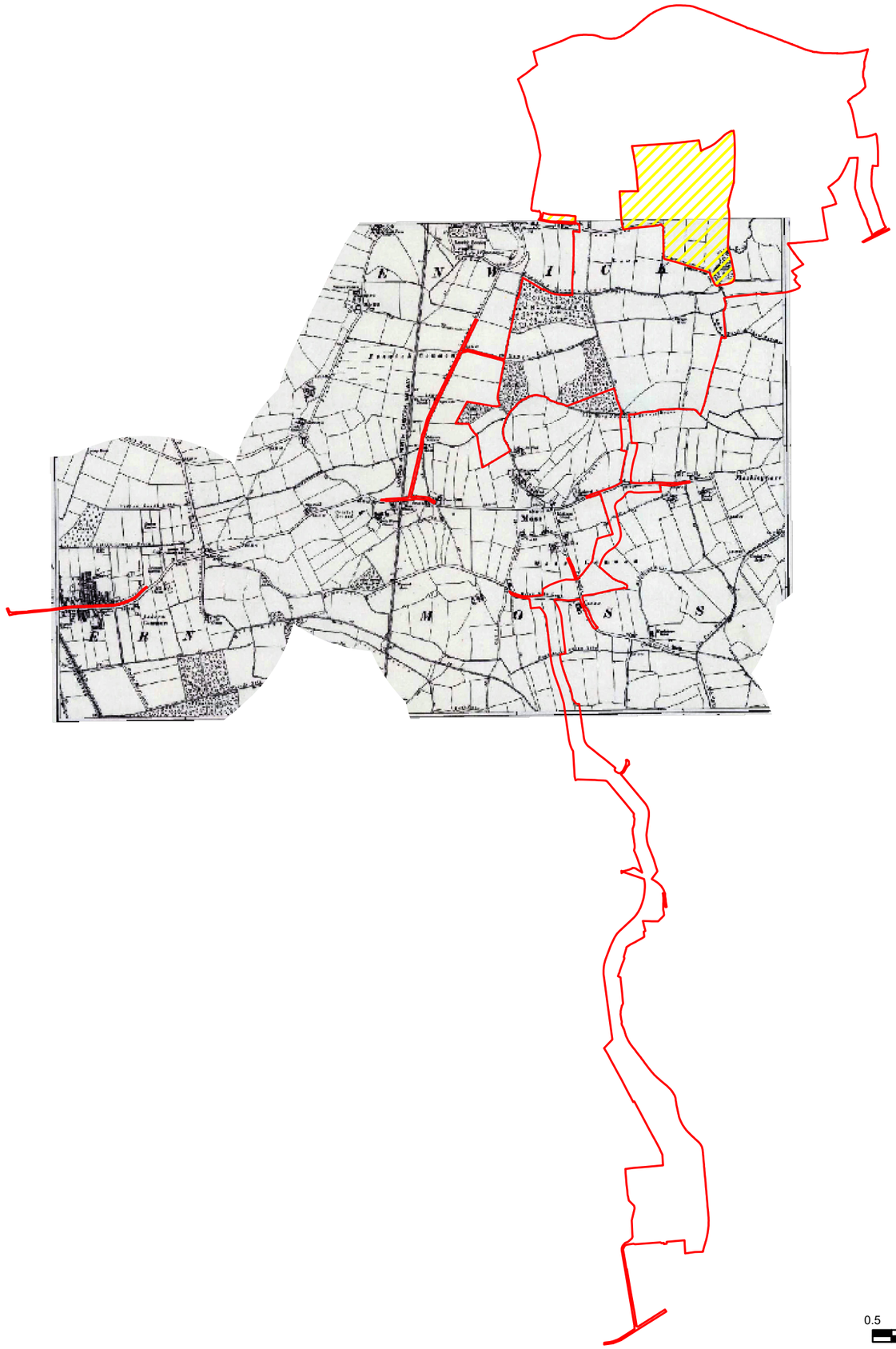
60698207

FIGURE TITLE

OS Map: 1907

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-7



1:32,500 @ A3

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

Order limits

Land not included in the Order limits

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

60698207

FIGURE TITLE

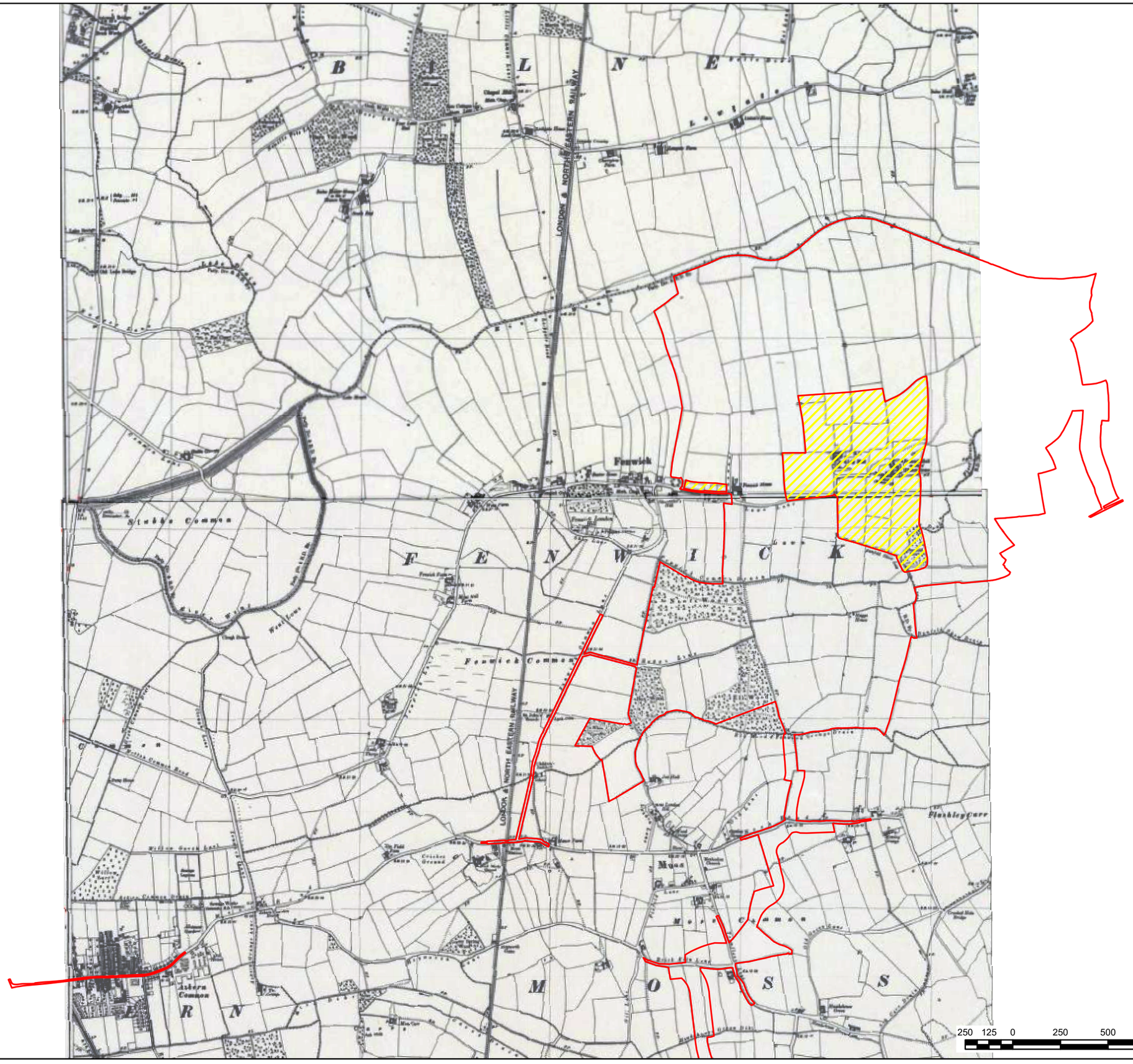
OS Map: 1930

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-8

Revision: 0 Drawn: AR Checked: LP Approved: JW Date: 2024-10-16

Filename: I:\5004 - Information Systems\60698207_Fenwick_Solar_Farm\02_Maps\Enviornmental Statement\App7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment\FEN_ES_App7-2_Cultural_Heritage_DBA_Township.aprx



AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Land not included in the Order limits

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

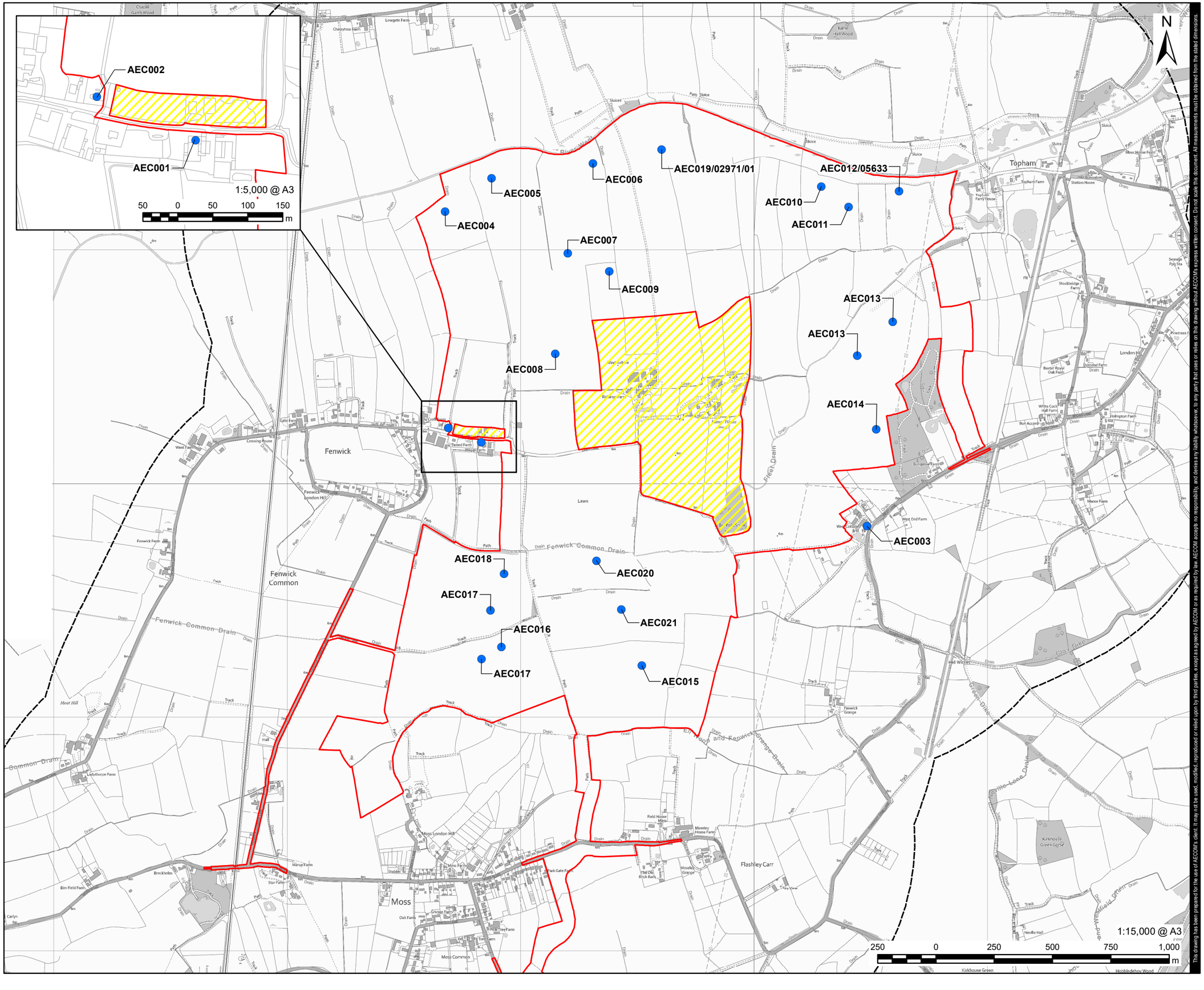
60698207

FIGURE TITLE

OS Map: 1949-1950

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-9



AECOM

PROJECT

Fenwick Solar Farm

CLIENT

Fenwick Solar Project Limited

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Midpoint,
Alencon Link
Basingstoke, RG21 7PP
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Order limits
- Land not included in the Order limits
- 1km Study Area from the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor
- Potential Non-Designated Heritage Asset Identified Through Research

NOTES

ISSUE PURPOSE

Environmental Statement

PROJECT NUMBER

60698207

FIGURE TITLE

Additional Non-Designated Heritage Assets Identified Through Baseline Research

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 7-2-10

BUILD | OWN | OPERATE | MAINTAIN

BOOM-POWER.CO.UK