The Great Grid Upgrade

North Humber to High Marnham

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North Humber to High Marnham

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1. Cultural heritage baseline report - overview

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix to **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** presents the desk-based assessment (DBA) setting out the relevant cultural heritage baseline conditions for the Order Limits and defined study areas. It presents contextual information for all known designated and non-designated cultural heritage receptors, comprising archaeological, built heritage and historic landscape assets.

1.1.2 This DBA describes the value (heritage significance) of heritage assets relevant to the assessment and identifies the degree to which their setting contributes to their value. A summary of fieldwork surveys carried out for the Project is presented in this DBA. The potential for previously unreported heritage assets to be present in the Order Limits, and their likely value, is also assessed. The combined results of this DBA have informed the assessment of likely significant effects on heritage assets presented in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

1.2 Structure of this DBA

1.2.1 This DBA is structured into the following sections:

- Section 1 provides an introduction;
- Section 2 presents the methodology for this DBA, including relevant guidance;
- Section 3 sets out the baseline conditions for the Order Limits and study areas, including site conditions; archaeological and historical background; results of fieldwork and site walkover surveys;
- Section 4 discusses the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets to be present within the Order Limits, and assesses their likely value (heritage significance);
- Section 5 presents an assessment of the value (heritage significance) of heritage assets relevant to this DBA, including contribution to value made by their setting; and
- Section 6 presents a summary of heritage assets that are unlikely to experience change as a result of the Project and are therefore scoped out from the assessment of likely significant effects on heritage assets in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**, along with a list of those heritage assets that are scoped into the assessment.

1.3 Supporting documents

1.3.1 This DBA is supported by, and should be read in conjunction with, the following appendices:

- **Application Document 6.10.A1 Appendix 10.1 Regional and Local Planning Policy**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A4 Appendix 10.4 Cultural Heritage Gazetteers**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**; and
- **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**.

1.3.2 Figures that support **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** and this DBA comprise:

- **Application Document 6.10.F1 Figure 10.1 Designated Heritage Assets within Study Areas**;
- **Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2a Location of Non-designated Archaeological Assets within 1km of the Order Limits**;
- **Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2b Locations of Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within 1km study area from Lateral Limits of Deviation**;
- **Application Document 6.10.F3 Figure 10.3 Location of Archaeological Events**;
- **Application Document 6.10.F4 Figure 10.4 Historic Landscape Character**; and
- **Application Document 6.10.F5 Figure 10.5 Isle of Axholme Special Historic Landscape - Historic Landscape Character Zones**.

2. Assessment methodology

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 This section sets out the relevant heritage guidance which has informed the Outline approach used in preparing this DBA. It describes the study areas and data sources used to determine the cultural heritage baseline conditions, and lists the additional surveys carried out to enhance the baseline understanding. The guidance, methods and criteria used for assessing archaeological potential and asset value (heritage significance) are explained, along with assumptions and limitations that are relevant to the assessment.

2.2 Heritage guidance

2.2.1 The methodology adopted for this DBA follows guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) on desk-based assessment, and guidance for assessing heritage setting and heritage significance published by Historic England:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Historic England. Good Practice Advice Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Historic England, 2015);
- Historic England. Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2017); and
- Historic England. Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance (Historic England, 2019).

2.3 Study areas

2.3.1 Three different study areas have been used for this baseline assessment. This recognises the different types of heritage assets and the type and level of information needed to inform the assessment of likely significant effects in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

2.3.2 A 1 km study area from the Order Limits has been used to collect data on non-designated archaeological assets, comprising buried and above-ground archaeological remains, plus information on archaeological investigations, including desk-based assessments and fieldwork surveys. These contextual data contributed to the understanding of archaeological baseline conditions reported in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. The data captured within the 1 km study area is considered sufficient to identify known archaeological remains within, or in proximity to, the Order Limits and to inform the likelihood of encountering previously unknown archaeological remains. As such, it is appropriate for assessing likely significant effects to archaeological remains.

2.3.3 A 1 km study area from the Lateral (horizontal) LoD of the proposed overhead line has been used to gather sufficient baseline information to inform the assessment of likely significant effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets from changes to their setting. This study area, which is measured from the LoD for the proposed overhead line rather than the Order Limits, recognises that potential significant effects from setting change are more likely to arise from the operational presence of the Project's permanent infrastructure, comprising the proposed pylons and overhead line. Considering assets within 1 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line ensures that a worst-case level of change to setting has been assessed in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**.

2.3.4 Likely significant effects from setting change to heritage assets beyond the 1 km study area from the LoD of the proposed overhead line are less probable due to the distance involved. However, for heritage assets of the highest sensitivity and value (i.e., World Heritage Sites, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG), scheduled monuments, and conservation areas containing a notable concentration of highly designated assets), there is a greater potential for change as their setting can extend over a larger area. In recognition of this, a wider study area of 3 km from the lateral LoD of the proposed overhead line is used to assess likely significant effects to heritage assets of the highest value.

2.3.5 The study areas have been informed by the results of the walkover survey and setting assessment and have been further informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which is presented in **Application Document 6.7.F2 Figure 7.2 Zone of Theoretical Visibility**.

2.3.6 Figures showing the location of heritage assets and the study areas are submitted as **Application Document 6.10.F1 Figure 10.1 Designated Heritage Assets within Study Areas**, **Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2a Non-designated Archaeological Assets within 1km of Order Limits** and **Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2b Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within 1km study area from Lateral Limits of Deviations.**

2.4 Data sources consulted

2.4.1 The following data sources have been consulted for the preparation of this DBA:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for data relating to designated heritage assets (Historic England, 2026)
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data from Humber, North Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HER offices, which provide data relating to non-designated heritage assets, archaeological fieldwork and assessment events, and historic landscape character assessment;
- Aerial photographs and interpretive layers obtained from Historic England (Historic England, 2026) and the National Mapping Programme (Historic England, 2026);
- Historic maps available through the National Library of Scotland (National Library of Scotland, 2026), The Genealogist (Genealogy Supplies, 2026), and other available online sources;

- Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,000, 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 base mapping (Ordnance Survey, 2026)
- Local authority websites for information about conservation areas and buildings on the local list;
- Published and unpublished literature, including a detailed review of reports for previous fieldwork carried out within proximity of the Order Limits from the local authority HERs and available online from Archaeology Data Service (University of York, 2026);
- The British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer (BGS geology viewer, 2026)
- Defence of Britain Archive (Archaeology Data Service, 2026); and The Portable Antiquities Project database (The British Museum, 2026).

2.5 Surveys carried out for the project

2.5.1 The following surveys carried out for the Project have contributed to the understanding of the cultural heritage baseline conditions for the Order Limits. The surveys have aided the assessment of further archaeological potential within the Order Limits, they have informed the assessment of impact in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**, and they have helped inform the scope of further mitigation requirements which are detailed in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** and **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.

Site walkover surveys

2.5.2 A walkover survey and setting assessment of heritage assets within the Order Limits and the study areas has been undertaken. The aims of the walkover survey were to:

- Confirm the location and condition (where applicable) of known heritage assets and archaeological sites within the Order Limits;
- Identify areas within the Order Limits with the potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological or historical remains;
- Identify the location, extent and severity of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts within the Order Limits;
- Assess ground conditions within the Order Limits and the suitability for further archaeological evaluation; and
- Experience and describe the setting of heritage assets within the Order Limits and study areas.

2.5.3 The site visit and setting assessment have informed section 5: Description of Value (Heritage Significance) and Setting of this DBA which was carried out in line with heritage guidance and in compliance with the requirements of national policy.

Hedgerow survey

2.5.4 The identification of potentially important hedgerows, as defined by The Hedgerows Regulations (HM Government, 1997) entailed collaborative study between cultural

heritage and ecology. All hedgerows within the Order Limits were included in condition assessment surveys to inform Biodiversity Net Gain assessments and 34 of these hedgerows were assessed to be 'important' in terms of the wildlife and landscape criteria under The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (HM Government, 1997) (**Application Document 6.8 Chapter 8 Ecology**).

2.5.5 In tandem with the ecology survey, a cultural heritage review of historical gazetteers, tithe and first edition OS maps, and the relevant local authority Historic Environment Record identified and digitised historical boundaries, including parish boundaries, estate or manorial boundaries, historical routes, and contemporary boundary features that followed known archaeological sites and assets.

Aerial photograph and LiDAR survey

2.5.6 An assessment of aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery was undertaken to identify potential archaeological features within the Order Limits, such as earthworks, soilmarks and cropmarks. The scope of the assessment is desk-based, not hampered by site access constraints, and the results enhance and complement archaeological geophysical survey. The results of the assessment, which collates the results from previous National Mapping Programme surveys, are presented as **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**.

Geophysical survey

2.5.7 A high-resolution fluxgate magnetometer survey was carried out across approximately 70 percent of suitable land within the Order Limits, representing 1,079 hectares.

2.5.8 The principal aims of the geophysical survey were to identify the presence of potential important archaeological remains that could influence the emerging design, and then to inform the locations of trial trenches which would confirm the presence and heritage value of archaeological remains.

2.5.9 The geophysical survey results are submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report.**

Geoarchaeological desk-based assessment

2.5.10 A geoarchaeological desk-based assessment, submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment,** was carried out during design development. The aim of the assessment was to identify areas of potential geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential within the Order Limits. The assessment has informed the scope of further geoarchaeological work, including the monitoring of geotechnical investigations, and additional mitigation measures are secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Stage 1 trial trench evaluation

2.5.11 A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation has been undertaken for the Project. Stage 1 trial trenching, delivered in accordance with a written scheme of

investigation that was agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Local Planning Authorities, was carried out to inform the following:

  - The character, extent, date and potential value of archaeological remains identified from geophysical survey;
  - The design process and embedded mitigation such as measures to avoid archaeological remains, where feasible;
- The impact assessment presented in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**;
- The scope of further trial trenching (Stage 2) secured through **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** for pre-construction archaeological works; and
- Additional mitigation measures secured through **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** and **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** for measures needed during the construction, operational and maintenance stages of the Project.

2.5.12 The summary results of the trial trenching are included in section 3.5 of this DBA and the fieldwork report is submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Report**.

2.5.13 As a result of land access constraints and waterlogged ground conditions, a number of areas proposed for Stage 1 trial trenching could not be completed. Therefore, it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the LPAs that these areas will be deferred to post-consent and carried out as part of Stage 2 trial trenching. Subject to consent, the Stage 2 programme of trial trenching will be undertaken in advance of construction activities and is secured in the DCO by **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

2.6 Assessing archaeological potential

2.6.1 The potential for the land within the Order Limits to contain previously undiscovered archaeological remains is rated in this DBA as **high**, **medium**, **low** or **negligible**. This rating is based primarily on an understanding of known and predicted archaeological and historical sites within the Order Limits, informed by this assessment and the results of fieldwork surveys carried out for the Project.

2.6.2 Historical and current land-uses, topographical and geological conditions, consultation with cultural heritage advisors to the relevant local planning authorities, and professional opinion are other factors considered in the assessment of archaeological potential.

2.7 Assessing value (heritage significance)

2.7.1 Historic England has published guidance for assessing the value (heritage significance) of heritage assets and for assessing the extent to which their setting contributes to their value. A summary of the assessment processes followed, in compliance with these guidance documents, is provided below.

2.7.2 The value of a heritage asset is guided by its designated status but is more comprehensively defined by the sum and understanding of its collective heritage

interests, and any contribution made by its setting. Annex B: Glossary of the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) and the National Policy Statement for energy (NPS) EN-1 (Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, 2025) defines these interests as archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

2.7.3 Good Practice Advice Note 12 (Historic England, 2019) provides further information and interpretation of the heritage interests, as follows:

- Archaeological interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- Architectural and Artistic interest: these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, such as sculpture.
- Historic interest: an interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). 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.

2.7.4 Establishing the setting of heritage assets follows guidance set out in Good Practice Advice Note 3 (Historic England, 2017). Components of an asset's setting, such as its associative relationships and how an asset is experienced, have been identified from desk-based research, but have primarily been identified during the site walkover survey so that the experience of the asset, in its surroundings, could be appreciated and articulated.

2.7.5 A description of the heritage value of heritage assets, and the degree to which setting contributes to their value, is set out in section 5 of this DBA.

2.8 Assumptions and limitations

2.8.1 The assessment approach has been based on published and readily available baseline information supported by desk-based site-specific information where available and appropriate. Secondary information has been compiled from a variety of sources as listed in section 2.4. The assumption is made that this information is sufficiently accurate.

2.8.2 The Humber, North Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HERs comprise a record of known archaeological and historic features. They are not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic environment features within their respective regions, and the records do not preclude the existence of further, unrecorded, archaeological and historic features being present.

3. Baseline conditions

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The following sections set out the baseline conditions for the Order Limits and study areas.

3.1.2 Topography and geology are described, as both can influence the presence and survival of archaeological remains. For example, well-preserved archaeological remains can survive at depth within alluvium deposits which accumulates within river floodplains and low-lying areas, and the exploitation of certain geologies, such as clay or coal, may result in surface expressions of historic quarrying and mining, such as ponds or spoil dumps.

3.1.3 With the topography and geology of the Order Limits as context, an overview of the historic landscape character is presented, followed by a chronological overview of the known archaeological and historical background of the Order Limits.

3.1.4 Where dates are referenced, the BC/ AD dating convention is used in section 3.6 Archaeological and Historical Background, as this complies with the system used by local planning authority HERs which are the principal data sources for this section.

3.1.5 Geological and archaeological scientific dates use the term Before Present (BP)[1] which is a standardised and objective convention for scientific dating.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The northern part of the Order Limits (Route Section A) is situated on a roughly north-south aligned chalk hill ridge that forms the southernmost section of the Yorkshire Wolds. At Cottingham, the Order Limits is located on the eastern slopes of the Wolds which gradually descend and flatten eastward towards the plain of Holderness east of the Order Limits. The Order Limits itself straddles the western slopes of the Wolds, reaching the highest point on the Great Wolds between South Cave and Brantingham at 158 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) before descending rapidly along the western escarpment towards Ellerker and the flat lands of the Humberhead Levels. Aside from the sharp escarpment, the Yorkshire Wolds are largely characterised by gently rolling hills principally under agricultural use. There is little woodland, which is restricted to scattered blocks on higher land and steeper slopes. There are few streams due to the permeable chalk bedrock.

3.2.2 Large parts of the Order Limits (Route Section B to D) lie in the flat and wide expanse of the Humberhead Levels, extending from South Cave in the north to Misterton in the south. This landscape occupies the former lakebed of Glacial Lake Humber, which formed during the Last Glacial Period when the Humber Gap (the area between the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds where the Humber Estuary now flows) was blocked by a glacier along the eastern coastline of Britain. The ice stopped the

[1] BP is applied to dates that were obtained through radiocarbon dating. The set reference year for BP is 1950 as agreed by the International Radiocarbon Conference.

outflow of glacial waters, leading to the formation of a large lake and the infilling of clay sediments up to 20 m thick across the lacustrine basin.

3.2.3 The River Ouse and River Trent form the main drainage basins relevant to the Order Limits, with their confluence with the Humber Estuary located approximately 3.5 km east of the Order Limits' crossing of the River Ouse. The Order Limits itself largely parallels the course of the River Trent, although it remains approximately 3-5 km west of the river's channel.

3.2.4 The Humberhead Levels are characteristically flat, between 2-5 m AOD, with only a few small, isolated hills notable in the south where the land gradually rises to form a series of valleys with their own distinct character. A few isolated hills dominate the surrounding Humberhead Levels expanse and are typically occupied by small settlements of medieval origins such as Crowle (Route Section B and C), Epworth and Beltoft (Route Section D). The area is largely agricultural and characterised by remnant landscape features exhibiting considerable time depth. The medieval strip field systems and later larger enclosed parliamentary field systems are bounded by deep ditches to facilitate drainage and sometimes dykes to prevent flooding and/or facilitate warping. The excellent survival of medieval strip fields and land management in the Isle of Axholme in the centre of the Levels have marked it as being of particular historical interest.

3.2.5 Large power stations, wind turbines and existing overhead lines dominate the flat landscape and are visible throughout the Humberhead Levels. The area of the Isle of Axholme which extends from the southern part of Route Section C to the south of Haxey in Route Section D, retains a substantial portion of medieval strip field systems and networks of warping drains of interest. It has been subject to relatively fewer industrial developments, but the tall infrastructure remains visible to and from the Isle and contributes to the experience of its character and setting.

3.2.6 To the south of Misterton (Route Section E), the Order Limits are characterised by lightly undulating rural farmland forming small valleys known as the Trent and Belvoir Vales. There is little woodland cover remaining owing to the long agricultural use of the fertile lands. The Order Limits itself is situated on the gently rolling countryside between a small north-south ridge of high ground to the west and the flat River Trent floodplain to the east. Scattered settlements either occupy the top of the ridge (Gringley on the Hill, Little Gringley, Grove, North and South Wheatley) or nestle at the base of the gentle slopes (Sturton le Steeple, North and South Leverton, Treswell, Stokeham and East Drayton).

3.3 Geology

3.3.1 The bedrock geology of the Order Limits is largely defined by north-south bands of sedimentary bedrock of Triassic to Jurassic date and capped by chalk of Cretaceous date, which were first uplifted and subsequently eroded into a number of ridges and escarpments across the region. The most prominent of these escarpments are the Yorkshire Wolds, which crosses the northern section of the Order Limits (Route Section A), and the Lincolnshire Wolds, to the east of the Order Limits that lies south of the River Ouse.

3.3.2 These bedrocks deposits are overlain across much of the Order Limits by several Quaternary intermittent glacial deposits which include undifferentiated glacial till, as glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine sand, silt, and clay, aeolian sands, and alluvial sand, silt and gravels interbedded with peat accumulations. Superficial deposits of

the Trent Valley have been extensively mapped and modelled for their archaeological interest (Baker, 2002) (Challis, 2002) (Havelock, 2002).

3.3.3 Glacial till occurs sparsely across the study area largely due to erosion; it is only reported in the BGS as present within the Order Limits at two isolated areas, namely around Beltoft (Route Section D) as well as near Rampton and Ragnall (Route Section E). These represent remnants of glacial advances that pre-date the arrival of modern humans in Britain and are of no archaeological interest.

3.3.4 Aside from the scattered till of indeterminate date, superficial glacial deposits of the study area are particularly complex due to the formation of a glacial lake and glacial flood event responsible for the sequential deposition of glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits, their erosion and the general flattening of the landscape (Burke, 2017). The Early and Middle Devensian Glacial Stage witnessed a reduction in sea levels to -20 m OD, resulting in the deep incision of river valleys draining through the Humber Gap and the formation of a low-lying basin. Advancing ice in the Late Devensian Stage resulted in the blocking of the Humber Gap (now the location of the Humber Estuary between the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds) and the formation of the Glacial Lake Humber c. 21,000-18,000 BP (Gaunt G. D., 1974) what is now known as the Humberhead Levels across both Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The lake initially rose to 30 m OD before stabilising to 9 m OD, depositing thick laminated silt and clays which gradually silted up the lacustrine basin. The lake finally disappeared around 13,000 BP (Bateman, 1995), leaving behind a patchwork of swamps and mires.

3.3.5 Terrace gravels, which are typically formed through alluvial cycles of aggradation and erosion, are exposed to the east and west of the former Lake Humber but are deeply buried below glaciolacustrine silts and clays of the former glacial lake in the Order Limits Boundary. These generally predate the formation of Lake Humber and are of limited geoarchaeological and archaeological interest. More recent terrace gravels aggraded in the Late Pleistocene along the River Trent, known as the Holme Pierrepont sand and gravels, are only present south of the maximum extent of the Devensian ice. These are reported in the Order Limits only between Sturton le Steeple and Laneham (Route Section E).

3.3.6 The glaciolacustrine deposits themselves are formed of a sequence of clay and sands known as the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation. These developed along the lakebed of Glacial Lake Humber and are largely concentrated and thickest to the northwest and west of the Order Limits, but thinner and more isolated deposits are also present throughout the central and southern portions of the Order Limits. These glacial deposits are largely masked by later superficial deposits formed during the Holocene, but the Order Limits intersects with surface exposures of glaciolacustrine deposits at two locations, namely at Tongue Lane (Route Section A, adjacent to pylon 4AF66) and Belton Road (Route Section D, adjacent to pylon 4AF135).

3.3.7 Also present across the Order Limits are scattered deposits of glaciofluvial deposits, reported by the British Geological Survey at isolated locations throughout the study area but only present in the Order Limits near Rampton (Route Section E). These could, however, also be masked by later Holocene deposits and may be present more extensively across the Order Limits. Lacustrine beach deposits are reported along the course of the River Aire, 15 km to the west of the Order Limits and isolated (and possibly related) Interglacial Beach Deposits are recorded along the escarpment of the Yorkshire Wolds 2 km south of the Order Limits. These glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits are of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest

(refer to **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**) and have the potential to seal important archaeological remains.

3.3.8 During the Late Devensian Stage and the early Holocene, extensive wind-blown sand accumulated throughout the regions (Gaunt G. D., 1974) highlighted on the BGS as glacial drift deposits of the Bielber Sand Member and Sutton Sand Formation. These have been dated using thermoluminescence and radiocarbon isotopes to approximately 12,000 to 10,000 BP (Bateman, 1995). Such deposits are known to persist along the base of the Yorkshire Wolds, which are crossed by the Order Limits between South Cave and Brantingham (Route Section A) and throughout the Isle of Axholme (Route Sections C and D). These thick deposits could seal archaeological deposits of interest throughout the Order Limits.

3.3.9 Glacial deposits blocking the Humber Gap were effectively breached in the Younger Dryas Stadial or Early Holocene, leading to a renewed period of increased erosion of river valleys (Gaunt G. D., 1994) which gradually infilled as sea levels rose until they stabilised to the current level 6,000 years ago.

3.3.10 Peat deposits relating to Glacial Lake Humber are known throughout the Humber Levels, albeit generally concentrated along the edges of the former lake, several kilometres west of the Order Limits. These accumulated as the glacial lake gradually drained, leaving behind extensive wetland environments propitious to the formation of peat. These are known locally as raised mires, with the earliest evidence of peat accumulation dated to around 12,000 BP (Whitehouse, 1998). Peat formation stalled following the breaching of the Humber Gap, but resumed once sea levels had stabilised, leading to several phases of peat accumulation with the later phases largely concentrated to the deeply incised but now waterlogged river valleys of the Humberhead Levels. Peat deposits are reported in the River Trent and Ouse valleys, although it remains unclear whether localised peat deposits will relate to the former glacial lake or whether the peat accumulated during the Holocene. Peat deposits of either or both Pleistocene or Holocene date may therefore survive in the river floodplains but are likely to be relatively deeply buried below alluvium. Peat at or near the surface is reported by the BGS within the Order Limits at one location east of Epworth (Route Section D), but it is highly likely that further deposits are sealed by either glacial or alluvial deposits throughout the Order Limits. Where present, the peat deposits would be geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest.

3.3.11 By around 3,500 BP, sea levels had reached their modern height, and the river channels had been largely infilled, resulting in floodwaters spreading and causing extensive alluviation across the flat landscape.

3.3.12 Alluvial deposits are recorded over large swathes of the study area but largely restricted to the floodplains of the rivers Ouse, Idle and Trent as well as the former floodplains of the now diverted River Don and canalised River Foulness. There is limited data on the depth of these alluvial deposits or the extent to which they mask peat deposits. The alluvium is of limited archaeological or paleoenvironmental interest but there's a low potential for it to contain discrete artefacts and find spots or evidence of former structures, such as trackways, that are indicative of former activity within the floodplain areas.

3.3.13 Efforts to drain the flooded landscape began in the Roman period but formalised and extended throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Extensive evidence of networks of drainage channels and dykes survive throughout the Order Limits and are further discussed below. This culminated in the 17th century when Cornelius Vermuyden was tasked with diverting the rivers Idle, Torne and Don to effectively

discharge directly into the River Trent and River Ouse and the construction of the Dutch river. This did not fully stop flooding events, and by the mid-18th century the area began to be subject to “warping” practices, namely the permitted flooding of large tracts of land to deposit silt and improve agricultural yields. By the 19th century this practice was carried out on a large scale, resulting in the deposition of substantial warp deposits across the study area. These deposits are present across large areas of the Order Limits (including Route Sections A, B and E) but are notably absent from the Isle of Axholme itself, which is a raised area of land between the former rivers that could not be easily flooded.

3.3.14 Colluvial and head deposits are found scattered sporadically throughout the study area. These are largely recorded at the base of steep valleys hills bisected by the Order Limits at several locations, notably at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds escarpment (Route Section A), to the northwest and southeast of Sturton le Steeple and to the west of East Drayton (Route Section E).

3.3.15 A detailed desk-based assessment of the geoarchaeological baseline conditions relevant to the Project is submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**.

3.4 Historic landscape

Overview of the project’s historic landscape character

3.4.1 The entire present-day landscape as we perceive it is a historic landscape. Some components of the landscape may have a greater time depth than other parts of the landscape, but all of the landscape is ‘historic’ and all of its components, including modern features, contribute to its character.

3.4.2 The study area traverses a large number of diverse landscapes. The National Character Areas Map indicates that it crosses four distinct areas, comprising Holderness, the Yorkshire Wolds, and the Humberhead Levels in the north and the Trent and Belvoir Vales in the south. Each of these areas contain both local and regional historic landscapes that are characterised by a wide range of surviving features from the medieval period onwards still recognisable today.

3.4.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, shown on **Application Document 6.10.F4 Figure 10.4 Historic Landscape Character**, illustrates clearly that the individual land packages are the result of various episodes of enclosure, all likely dating to the 17th century onwards, and most being much later than that. This character of large, geometric fields preserving relatively few historic boundaries can be contrasted with defined areas beyond the Site, but also within the wider surrounds of the Humberhead Levels, to demonstrate a generally low level of inherent historic landscape interest.

3.4.4 A pattern of strip fields can be found around the perimeters of some of the area’s smaller towns and villages, such as at Skidby (Route Section A), Whitgift (Route Section B), Belton and Beltoft (Route Section D), and Misterton (Route Section E). In association with their parent settlements, the fields provide a relatively strong contribution to historic landscape interest, and historical context for the settlements they surround, which is, by contrast, largely absent from large areas of the Order limits. They also preserve a level of evidential value, providing evidence for the extent and grain of past settlement, as well as the extent of cultivated land and the areas of common.

3.4.5 The small villages, many with medieval origins, are part of the character of the rural landscape. Their historic core of these settlements is legible and articulated through their layout and historic buildings. Many retain a layout where the medieval origins are evident and often represented by a linear layout with plots stretching out either side of a central street. The origin of some settlements has been influenced by the major rivers that pass through the Order Limits, such as the settlements at Blacktoft and Ousefleet on the River Ouse, and a ribbon of settlements either side of the River Trent. A network of smaller settlements, connected by minor roads and local tracks, is a common characteristic of the entire landscape through which the Order Limits passes. This pattern is evident across the lower lying areas within and beyond the Isle of Axholme where a ribbon of villages and towns, from Crowle in the north to Haxey in the south, occupy a north to south ridge and are connected by a single north to south road. This settlement pattern is also characteristic south of the Isle of Axholme, where the towns and villages of Misterton and Walkeringham south to East Drayton and Darlton, are connected by a common north to south route. These small villages articulate the history of the area, and many maintain a clear associative relationship with the surrounding farmlands, which emphasises their prevailing rural character.

3.4.6 Relatively modern infrastructure forms part of the character of the landscape through which the proposed overhead line would pass. Railways, motorways and canals are strong linear features which have shaped and influenced land-uses and settlement contraction and growth.

3.4.7 The rivers have influenced industry as well as settlement and the plentiful supply of water drawn from the main rivers for cooling, along with a local source of coal, enabled the construction of several power stations in the mid-20th century, including Drax, Keadby and West Burton. These power stations transformed the landscapes of the mid-20th century and were accompanied by a national network of overhead lines and pylons, which became a common feature of the countryside.

3.4.8 The gradual decommissioning of 20th century coal-fired power stations is changing the skyline and the landscape character, as the once visually prominent cooling towers are dismantled. Some power stations have left a physical legacy on the landscape, with former working areas being repurposed for 21st century needs, resulting in the creation of habitat and/ or recreational zones.

3.4.9 A new generation of power-related infrastructure contributes to the current character of the landscape and is experienced alongside existing overhead lines and pylons which remain a common feature of the 21st century landscape. The turbines of operational wind farms are a visually prominent but not common feature of the landscape around the Order Limits, and solar farms, albeit not visually prominent, are a noticeable feature of the area's character.

Isle of Axholme

3.4.10 Landscape character zones for the Ise of Axholme are illustrated on **Application Document 6.10.F5 Figure 10.5 Isle of Axholme Special Historic Landscape - Historic Landscape Character Zones**. The Isle of Axholme is recognised as an area of Special Historic Landscape Interest and is currently being considered by North Lincolnshire Council for inclusion in the proposed Humberhead UNESCO Biosphere which is a non-regulatory designation that aims to support peatland restoration. The Isle of Axholme includes from the villages of Crowle, Belton and Epworth.

3.4.11 The Isle of Axholme is defined as an area of raised and highly fertile ground which was historically encircled by the floodplains of four rivers. The isle covers an area of 207 km^2 located west of the River Trent formerly surrounded by extensive low-lying fens and marshes that were subject to regular flooding and made the Isle only accessible by boat. Despite extensive efforts to drain the surrounding marshes culminating in the diversion of several rivers in the 17th century, the landscape of the Isle of Axholme itself has changed little since the medieval period and retains several elements of medieval agricultural practices. This has led to a unique landscape, largely devoid of the boundaries and enclosures seen in most of the country. The combination of this with the nature of the area as raised ground, the open landscape contrasts starkly with the surrounding areas of early and recent enclosed fields. This has highlighted the area as being of importance for its well-preserved historic landscape and was noted as having one of the largest areas of preserved medieval strip fields in the UK (Miller, 1997).

3.4.12 The majority of the Isle of Axholme occupies a raised outcrop of Mercia mudstone which forms a gently undulating area of land that rises to 41 m OD at High Burnham, which is to the west of the Project, and extends into a low ridge to the Trent at Owston Ferry to the east of the Project. Crowle stands on a separate hill rising to 20 m OD, with another much smaller and lower outcrop between the two larger ones at Hirst, which is between 3-4 m OD. Much of the surrounding area lies under 5 m OD and is crossed by a series of rivers, many of these now realigned and canalised (Miller, 1997).

3.4.13 The geological bedrock of the Isle of Axholme is covered by glacial, lacustrine and alluvial sands, silts and gravels which were deposited during the last glacial period and subsequent post-glacial Holocene phases. A series of sand and gravel moraine deposits, which delineate the southernmost extent of the last icesheet to penetrate the area, also form pockets of high ground along the periphery of the Isle of Axholme. Upon these islands are the settlements of Thorne, Wroot, Lindholme, Broadholme, Tudworth. The alluvial plain in which the Isle of Axholme is situated is also marked by a series of raised levees formed by the network of meandering rivers. The slightly elevated areas in the otherwise low-lying marshes have been focal points of settlement since at least the medieval period, and possibly earlier. The banks of the Trent, Ouse and Old Don are occupied by a series of villages, while remnants of the banks of the Old Torne, Don and Idle hold smaller farmsteads (Miller, 1997). Where sand blows in the Holocene also led to noticeably higher ground, these elevated locations were also settled, although typically only by small farmsteads such as Eastoft.

3.4.14 Rising sea levels in the Bronze Age led to the formation of extensive deposits of peat on Thorne and Hatfield Moors. The remains of inundated woodlands survive today at the base of the peat, preserved by the anaerobic waterlogged conditions accompanying the accumulation of peat. With widespread flooding and the increasingly marshy lowlands of the Humberhead Levels, the Isle of Axholme effectively became geographically isolated by the surrounding rivers Idle, Torne, Don, Trent and their associated wetlands.

3.4.15 Human occupation of the area continued despite the wetter environment with evidence of occupation on both the higher ground and in the lowlands from the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period onwards. While there is no doubt that prehistoric and Roman communities drained the landscape locally, no evidence of such efforts survive in the landscape today.

3.4.16 It was not until the medieval period that many of the features which characterise the Isle of Axholme were created. The open strip fields were originally laid out in the Middle Ages in and around the main settlements, most of which are documented in the Domesday Book of 1086; others were smaller townships first recorded in the early 12th and 13th centuries, but probably in existence much earlier. The basic field layout is the "long strip" system, found elsewhere in the region, and represents an impressive feat of medieval landscape planning. Each township seems to have had its own two- three- or four-field system, although some areas, such as the parish of Haxey, much larger continuous blocks of strip fields were farmed. The strips themselves were individually owned, although the fields were common land owned by the township which all villagers could use for the pasturing of stock after harvest. This open field system would have been regulated, with certain times dedicated to ploughing and harvesting, and others to the access of stock or for the fields to lie fallow.

3.4.17 In the parish of Haxey the fields were adapted for independent cultivation by farmers by allowing them to farm different crops across their strips and ensuring they were unrestricted by common grazing requirements. This arrangement enabled more intensive use of the open arable fields, including continuous cropping, and produced a distinctive patchwork of strips carrying a variety of crops. The ability for many smallholders to make a comfortable living is perhaps a contributing factor to the survival of strip farming after Parliamentary Enclosure of the early 19th century in the south of the Isle of Axholme. Whilst many thousands of hectares of countryside were re-designed and re-allocated amongst landowners during this time, the parishes in the south of the Isle of Axholme were less impacted, with strip-cultivated open-fields continuing to be used on the riversides. This style of farming also ensured that when the Agricultural Depression of the late 19th century occurred, the Isle of Axholme was less impacted than many other rural areas. The large number of smallholders and lack of landed estates meant that people were able to self-sustain. As a result, all of the parishes could be classed as "open" in the 19th century, with a large number of landowners, mostly small freeholders and labourers, living in the villages. Although the common land is no longer in use on the Isle, many villages still retain elements of a collective agricultural system, including the letting of the meres and the maintenance of certain paths, as well as strip cultivation for growing field vegetables.

3.4.18 Further changes to the landscape occurred between the 18th and early 20th centuries as small-scale industries and transportation networks were developed. Many of the small-scale industries were related to farming, such as milling, malting, brewing, seed crushing and agricultural engineering, and were established around villages on the riverbanks including Crowle, Epworth and Owston Ferry. The hemp and flax industry was perhaps the most substantial, although sails declined due to increasing imports in the 19th century. This increase in imports was partially aided by the establishment of the railways, with links opened between Lincolnshire and Doncaster in the mid-19th century, and the Isle of Axholme Light Railway, which was built in the early 20th century, linking the Isle with the main lines at Goole and Doncaster. This resulted in every village and nearly every farm being located within 5 km of a railway station.

3.4.19 The largest change to this historic landscape occurred in the 20th century. As farming became increasingly mechanised, the widespread amalgamation of fields into larger units occurred, including some of the surviving open-field strips on the Isle of Axholme. This, alongside the large-scale mechanised peat-cutting on the raised mires and increased drainage efforts, has led to the establishment of a number of nature reserves and designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest to preserve the

character and landscape of the Isle. The Ancient Open Strip Fields on the Isle of Axholme, particularly in the south of the Isle, represent substantial blocks of a rare type of farming landscape, by far the largest single area surviving in the country. The Ancient Open Strip Fields of the Isle of Axholme are highly vulnerable and threatened by change from development, making them a high priority for conservation management at a local, regional and national level.

Important hedgerows

3.4.20 The dataset collected from the cultural heritage desk-based review identified 42 hedgerows that had the potential to meet the criteria to be 'important', due to their association with parish boundaries or archaeological sites.

3.4.21 The cultural heritage and ecology site walkovers confirmed that many of the historical boundaries identified were no longer, or never had been, associated with a hedgerow, and 38 were removed from the hedgerow assessment. The remaining four hedgerows were compared against the BNG condition assessment surveys carried out by the ecology teams. These surveys confirmed that many of the hedgerows were relatively modern, with no associated bank or ditch features, and the heritage team removed these from the potentially important list.

3.4.22 The hedgerows which may be important for cultural heritage, in line with the criteria in The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (HM Government, 1997) comprise:

- HR0303 – a hedgerow (IH1) which marks the parish boundary between Woodmansey CP and Rowley CP (East Riding of Yorkshire);
- HR0446 – a hedgerow (IH34) and associated ditch which is shown on the tithe map of Howdon of 1821 (East Riding of Yorkshire);
- HR0091 – a hedgerow (IH17) which marks the parish boundary between Haxey CP and Owston Ferry CP (North Lincolnshire); and
- HR0595 – a hedgerow (IH28) which marks the Parish Boundary between Darlton CP and Fledborough CP (Nottinghamshire).

3.4.23 Potential impacts to potentially important hedgerows are assessed in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

3.5 Results of fieldwork surveys carried out for the project

3.5.1 The following presents a summary of the geophysical survey and Stage 1 trial trenching carried out for the Project, with the full reports submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report** and **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Report**.

Geophysical survey

3.5.2 The geophysical survey results demonstrate that multi-period settlement-archaeology and land management features are present within the Order Limits. Several Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement remains have been identified in Route Section A, and medieval settlement remains have been identified in Route Section B, in the vicinity of Hall Garth moated site scheduled monument. Anomalies that may be indicative of Late prehistoric enclosures are present within Route Section C, and results indicative of further Late Iron Age and Roman settlement were recorded in

Route Sections C and D. The most common feature type from the survey is ridge and furrow, likely to be later medieval and post-medieval in date and which reflects the area's agricultural heritage. Land management features, including boundary features, some of which may date from the early prehistoric period, have been identified as well as post-medieval drainage ditches across the lower-lying areas of the Order Limits which are indicative of historical drainage and land reclamation. The results of the geophysical survey are summarised in Table 3.1 below, relevant to each trial trenching area.

Stage 1 trial trench evaluation

3.5.3 The results of the Stage 1 trial trenching are summarised in Table 3.1 from north to south, along with confirmation of whether the results merit a further stage of work, such as archaeological excavation, which is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** and has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant LPAs.

3.5.4 The numbering of the Stage 1 trial trench areas in Table 3.1 is not sequential. This reflects how new trial trenching areas were added to the survey scope, and redundant trial trenching areas were removed as a result of design and Order Limit changes.

Table 3.1 – Summary of Stage 1 trial trenching

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 55	A	This area has been subject to geophysical survey and trial trenching as part of the Birkhill Wood and Wanless Beck projects. The geophysical survey report identified potential linear features of uncertain origin in this area however trial trenching of similar features in adjacent fields confirmed these to be geological variations. The subsequent trial trenching undertaken in this area confirmed an absence of archaeological features.	None.
Area 4	A	Geophysical survey identified a number of rectilinear enclosures and discrete features that form part of a wider area of potential Iron Age/ Romano-British (IA/RB) settlement activity likely to be associated with HHER 21701, located approximately 30 m south of the Order Limits, which comprises cropmark evidence of enclosure and boundary features. A total of 14 trenches were subsequently excavated in this area. Only three trenches contained archaeological features which correlated with the geophysical survey anomalies. Three ditches and a gully were identified, with fragments of animal bone retrieved from one ditch. The results suggest this area is on the periphery of a busier area of activity beyond the Order Limits to the south, likely in proximity to HHER 21701.	None.
Area 1	A	Geophysical survey identified a single linear feature of possible archaeological origin which likely forms part of the wider area of potential IA/ RB settlement activity recorded in the immediate vicinity, associated with HHER 21701. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. A single ditch and one pit were identified. No finds were retrieved from either feature, although fragments of charcoal were present within the pit.	None
Area 2	A	Geophysical survey identified two possible linear features that could be of archaeological origin, which likely form part of the wider area of potential IA/RB settlement activity recorded in the immediate vicinity, associated with HHER	None.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
		21701. A total of six trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified.	
Area 3	A	Geophysical survey identified a single linear feature of probable archaeological origin which appears to form a potential trackway extending from the wider area of potential IA/ RB settlement activity recorded in the immediate vicinity, associated with HHER 21701. A total of six trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified.	None.
Area 5	A	Geophysical survey and cropmark data identified a series of linear features that formed possible enclosures and trackways associated with HHER 3531, located towards the northern edge of the Order Limits, to the immediate north of Area 5. No features of potential archaeological origin were recorded within Area 5. A total of five trenches were subsequently excavated in this area and no archaeological features were identified.	None.
Area 6	A	Geophysical survey identified potential linear features and a possible enclosure. A total of nine trenches were excavated in this area. Trenches 37 and 40 were the only trenches to contain archaeological features and these are located within the footprint of the proposed cable line drop. The line of a former hedge visible on historic mapping was identified in trenches 42 and 45. Within trench 37, one ditch and two gullies were identified which correlated with the geophysical survey, fragments of animal bone and possible Roman pottery were identified in these features. Within trench 40, a single ditch and a limekiln were identified, no finds were recovered from these features. The limekiln correlated with an area of magnetic disturbance on the geophysical survey.	As the timing of third-party works cannot be specified, the mitigation will entail either pre-commencement archaeological excavation, secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation,** or continuous archaeological monitoring during undergrounding of the service as secured in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 7	A	Geophysical survey identified a large area of magnetic disturbance and natural spread across this area, and no features of potential archaeological origin were identified. A total of six trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified.	None.
Area 8	A	Geophysical survey identified an area of natural spread across this area, and a single linear feature which extends north to south along the western extent of the area. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. A single substantial ditch was identified extending through trenches 54 and 56, which correlated with the geophysical survey anomaly. The ditch contained fragments of pottery, glass, clay pipe, slag, flint and shell. Finds from the upper fills of the ditch deposits date to the post-medieval period and finds from the lower ditch deposits date to the IA/RB period. The ditch follows the alignment of the modern field boundary. This could be a boundary ditch that saw continued use, or a later ditch with residual earlier finds from the surrounding activity. No further archaeological features were identified in the rest of the trenches.	None.
Area 9	A	Geophysical survey identified a series of linear and curvilinear features of possible archaeological origin. A total of six trenches were excavated in this area and all but one trench contained archaeological features. Some of the features correlated with geophysical survey anomalies. A curvilinear ditch extended east to west across the northern extent of the trench area before turning north to south along the field boundary, from which sherds of medieval and Roman pottery were retrieved. Where the ditch turns north to south along the western extent of the area, this correlates with the boundary of a wooded copse on historic mapping. The east to west aligned portion of the ditch appears to extend from the north to south ditch identified in Area 8. Further features included undated pits and ditches.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 10	A	Geophysical survey identified a single linear feature of possible archaeological origin, located to the north of and likely associated with an extensive IA/ RB settlement area to the south. A total of six trenches were excavated in this area. Every trench contained a number of archaeological features, including ditches, pits and postholes, however none contained any finds. Of note, a burial was identified	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
		in trench 63. This was partially exposed in the trench section and left in-situ. These features form part of the same archaeological activity as identified in Areas 12 and 59.	
Area 12	A	Geophysical survey identified a series of linear and curvilinear features of possible archaeological origin, likely representing an extensive IA/ RB settlement area. A total of six trenches were planned in this area, with only four excavated, as following confirmation of the density of the archaeological remains in the open trenches, the Project's design was altered to move the construction access track to the south to avoid impacting important archaeological remains. Archaeological features were identified and recorded in all of the trenches, which correlated with the geophysical survey anomalies. These features, which form part of the same archaeological activity as identified in Areas 10 and 59, comprised ditches, pits, gullies, postholes, a possible corn dryer structure, and an east to west aligned burial. Animal bone, copper alloy object, flint, iron and lead object, and IA/ Roman pottery sherds were recorded from the topsoil and/or surface of the trenches. Due to the potential importance of the archaeological remains, it was agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority that trial trench excavation would cease and the remains would be avoided by the Project and preserved *in situ*.	Avoidance and preservation in situ secured in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.
Area 59	A	Geophysical survey identified a series of linear and curvilinear features of possible archaeological origin, likely representing an extensive IA/ RB settlement area. A total of ten trenches were excavated in this area, all of which contained archaeological features associated with the IA/ RB activity in this field. These features comprised ditches, pits, postholes, and a trackway. Finds from these features comprised animal bone, ceramic building material and Roman pottery sherds. Each of the archaeological features were sufficiently excavated and recorded during the trial trenching, in agreement with the LPA Archaeological Advisor, and as such no further work is required in this area. These features form part of the same archaeological activity as identified in Areas 10 and 12.	None.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 11	A	Geophysical survey identified a large spread of ferrous disturbance across the entire area. No features of possible archaeological origin were identified. The aerial photographs and LiDAR data for this area (**Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**) identified a possible palaeochannel towards the eastern extent of the area. A total of six trenches were excavated in this area. Archaeological features were identified in all of the trenches, comprising ditches, pits and postholes. The palaeochannel was identified in trenches 70 and 71, from which Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds were recovered. No finds were recovered from any of the other features.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 13	A	Geophysical survey identified linear features and a sub-square anomaly of undetermined origin. Four trenches were excavated in this area. The sub-square anomaly was not identified; however, a ditch and pit were identified in trench 81, with the ditch correlating with the meandering linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. A single IA/ RB pottery fragment was recovered from the ditch. A quarry pit was also identified in trench 82 although no finds were retrieved from this feature. A single posthole was identified in trench 85, and a fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the feature.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 58	A	Geophysical survey did not identify any potential archaeological features. A total of 31 trenches were excavated in this area, of these, only eight trenches contained archaeological features. Singular isolated features were identified in individual trenches across the area, most of which correlated with the land drains recorded in the area, and a few isolated archaeological features, including: trench 566 contained a single pit with no finds; trench 582 contained a single pit with no finds; trench 567 and trench 585 both contained a single ditch which correlate with two agricultural features recorded on the geophysical survey, likely former field divisions, the latter of which contained a single fragment of medieval pottery; trench 593 contained a single gully with no finds; and trench 599 contained a thin deposit of limestone brash, from which fragments of animal bone, shell and IA pottery were recovered. No evidence of a concentration of archaeological settlement activity was noted in this area.	None.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 56	A	No geophysical survey or trial trenching was completed in this area due to access constraints. The area is not suitable for geophysical survey as a result of ground conditions, therefore, trenching is required in the area to confirm presence/ absence of archaeological remains.	Stage 2 Trial Trenching secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 14	A	Geophysical survey did not identify any potential archaeological features. A total of four trenches were excavated in this area. A single ditch was identified in trench 89 which contained modern waste, and no archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 15	A	Geophysical survey identified a sinuous geological anomaly extending east to west through the area. A total of six trenches were excavated in this area and no features of archaeological origin were identified. The geological anomaly was identified in all of the trenches it extended through and was confirmed to be a geological variation.	None.
Area 60	A	Geophysical survey identified a cluster of linear and discrete features in the southwestern corner of the area of possible archaeological origin. A total of 20 trenches were excavated in this area. An alluvial deposit was recorded across the area which overlay the archaeological features in most trenches. Archaeological activity was focused on the northeastern extent of the area, with a ditch and curvilinear ditch recorded in trench 629 which appear to form part of a small enclosure. Fragments of Iron Age pottery and an Iron Age loom weight were recovered. In addition, single ditches were identified in trenches 617, 638, and 642, of which the ditch in trench 638 contained fragments of fired clay and charcoal. These features appear to form a square/ rectangular enclosure.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 16	A	Geophysical survey identified a possible small enclosure and an area of magnetic disturbance. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. Trenches 99 and 101 targeted the possible small enclosure. The features identified within these trenches comprised shallow possible pits which contained fragments of ceramic	None.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
		building material, fired clay and clinker. The remaining features excavated in this area correlated with modern land drains.	
Area 17	B	Geophysical survey identified a large area of natural spread across the northern half of the area, and a discrete area of magnetic disturbance, no features of potential archaeological origin were identified. A total of 13 trenches were excavated in this area. No features of archaeological potential were identified. Alluvial deposits were recorded across the area measuring up to 0.5 m thick.	None.
Area 18	B	Geophysical survey identified a series of parallel natural anomalies across the area, as well as a small square enclosure located in the southeastern corner of the area which was recorded as undetermined in origin. A total of 15 trenches were excavated across the area, of which none contained archaeological features. An alluvial deposit was recorded across the entire area which extended beyond 1 m deep.	None.
Area 19	B	Geophysical survey identified multiple linear and rectilinear anomalies concentrated towards the northern extent of the area, extending eastwards towards the Hall Garth Scheduled Monument. A total of 23 trenches were excavated across the area, of which the trenches located towards the south of the field were largely devoid of archaeological features, with the core of archaeological activity concentrated towards the north of the area, correlating with the geophysical survey anomalies. All of the archaeological features were cut into an alluvial deposit which covered the entire area, and geological bedrock was not reached in any trench. In the northeastern corner of the area, trenches 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 610 and 611 contained a series of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. Material finds from the features in this area included animal bone and pottery dating to the medieval period. In the northwestern corner of the area, industrial activity was recorded in the form of kilns and postholes. In addition, across the northwestern corner of the area, an occupational deposit was recorded which contained an abundance of finds including animal bone, building material, clay pipes and medieval pottery. A boundary ditch is recorded extending east to west across the area, recorded in trenches 614 and 175, which appears to mark	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
		the extent of the archaeological activity in the north of the field, and which also contained medieval pottery.	
Area 20	B	Geophysical survey identified a large area of natural spread across the area, and no features of potential archaeological origin were identified. A total of 15 trenches were excavated in this area. Peat and alluvial deposits were recorded across the area of varying thickness, measuring between 0.1 - 0.83 m thick. A single ditch was identified in trench 200 of which no finds were recovered. No other archaeological features were identified in the rest of the trenches.	None.
Area 21	B	Geophysical survey identified a large area of natural spread across the area, and no features of potential archaeological origin were identified. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area and no archaeological features were identified. Alluvial deposits were recorded across the area which reached depths beyond 1 m below ground level.	None.
Area 22	C	Geophysical survey identified a large area of natural spread across the area, and no features of potential archaeological origin were identified. A total of 18 trenches were excavated in this area. Thin undulating layers of peat and alluvium were recorded in all of the trenches, measuring approximately 0.1 – 0.24 m thick in places. Within the peat layer in trench 230, a large fragment of wood was recovered. This was recorded by the wood specialist as a naturally felled tree trunk. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 23	D	Geophysical survey identified a large area of natural spread across the area, and no features of potential archaeological origin were identified. Cropmarks are recorded on the HER partially extending into the trial trenching area (MLS20907). A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. Three possible stakeholes were recorded in trench 234 however these were very shallow in nature (0.05 m) and likely the result of bioturbation. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 24	D	Geophysical survey identified two circular anomalies towards the west of the area. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area, with trench 240 targeting the two circular anomalies. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 73	D	Geophysical survey was not completed in this area as geophysical survey in the rest of the field identified a ferrous spread across the entire field, likely as a result of green waste. A total of 10 trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 72	D	Geophysical survey in this area was limited to a ferrous spread recorded across the entire area, likely as a result of green waste. The NLHER records a possible prehistoric circular enclosure towards the east of the area (NLHER 20177), however Historic England cropmark data records the circular feature as a natural feature and extending slightly wider than the HER record. A total of 20 trenches were excavated in this area. Trenches were positioned to target the circular feature, which identified a geological variation in trench 709 however no archaeological features were identified. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 25	D	Geophysical survey identified a single L-shaped linear anomaly in the area, and cropmark data records a single north to south aligned warping drain extending through the area. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. Thin undulating layers of peat and alluvium were recorded in all of the trenches, measuring approximately 0.2 – 0.25 m thick in places. Furrows and land drains were recorded below these layers, cutting into another peat deposit. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 31	E	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin except for a linear feature extending east to west through the area. However, cropmark data identified multiple linear features potentially forming enclosures, and circular features, which are associated with the NHER record (NHER M18165), the Roman Marching Camp at Misterton which extends across the area and beyond to the north, east and west. Only the southern half of this	Archaeological excavation, secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
		area has been subject to trial trenching due to land access constraints. A total of four trenches were excavated in this area, of which three contained archaeological features that largely correlated with the cropmark data. Trench 295 contained two ditches orientated east to west and two pits; Trench 296 contained a ditch orientated east to west and two pits; and Trench 297 contained a single ditch orientated east to west.	
Area 29	E	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. However, the Roman Marching Camp at Misterton (NHER M18165) is recorded extending across the area and beyond to the south, east and west. This area was not subject to trial trenching as a result of land access constraints.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 30	E	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 32	E	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin and there are no cropmarks recorded on the HER of potential archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavation in this area.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 37	E	Cropmark data identified a dense area of linear features potentially forming enclosures, and circular features, which are associated with the NHER records Roman Settlement at Walkeringham (NHER M18172), and Settlement at Gringley on the Hill (NHHER M5131), both of which extend beyond the Order Limits to the east and west. Only the northern half of this area has been subject to trial trenching due to land access constraints, however based on the available data (cropmark data recorded on the HER), and the results of trenching in Areas 32 - 34, this whole area is subject to a straight-to-mitigation strategy. A total of 13 trenches were excavated in this area, all of which contained archaeological features which mostly correlated with and enhanced the cropmark data.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 33 and 34	E	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. However, the cropmark data identified a dense area of linear features potentially forming enclosures, and circular features, which are associated with the NHER records Roman Settlement at Walkeringham (NHER M18172), and Settlement at Gringley on the Hill (NHHER M5131), both of which extend beyond the Order Limits to the east and west. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area, all of which contained archaeological features which mostly correlated with and enhanced the cropmark data.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 35 and 36	E	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. However, the cropmark data identified a dense area of linear features potentially forming enclosures, and circular features, which are associated with the NHER records Roman Settlement at Walkeringham (NHER M18172), and Settlement at Gringley on the Hill (NHHER M5131), both of which extend beyond the Order Limits to the east and west. This area was not subject to trial trenching as a result of land access constraints however based on the available data (cropmark data recorded on the HER), and the results of trenching in Areas 32 - 37, this area is subject to a straight-to-mitigation strategy.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 38	E	Geophysical survey identified no features of archaeological potential. A total of 41 trenches were excavated in this area. A geological variation was noted extending east to west through the field towards the north of the area which has been interpreted by the geoarchaeological specialist as natural outcropping within the mudstone bedrock. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 41	E	Geophysical survey identified multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies towards the southern extent of this area, which are of possible archaeological origin. A total of seven trenches were excavated in this area, of which only one contained archaeological features. Trench 398 contained a total of four ditches and a single posthole, none of which correlated with any geophysical survey anomaly. Fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from some of the features.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 39	E	Geophysical survey identified multiple curvilinear anomalies towards the southern half of the area, of possible archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. Archaeological features were identified in four of the trenches, comprising two ditches and a single pit. In trench 387, a single ditch was recorded extending east to west, from which no finds were recovered. In trench 389.2, a single shallow ditch extending east to west was recorded, which contained fragments of animal bone and correlated with the geophysical survey anomaly. In trench 390, a single pit was recorded which contained fragments of animal bone. In trench 391, a single ditch extending northeast to southwest was recorded, which correlated with the geophysical survey anomaly and contained animal bone and pottery fragments.	Archaeological excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 40	E	Geophysical survey identified a single linear feature in the northeastern corner of the area of possible archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. Archaeological features were identified in all but one of the trenches. A ditch was recorded in trench 392 which correlated with the geophysical survey anomaly extending northeast to southwest, and which contained no finds. Trench 394 contained a single pit with no finds. Trench 395 also contained a single ditch which extended north to south and also contained no finds. In trench 396, a shallow pit containing no finds was recorded, as well as a ditch which extended northwest to southeast, and two large fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from this feature.	None.
Area 42	E	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. However, a dense area of linear features recorded as of probable archaeological origin, and potentially forming Iron Age/ Romano-British enclosures which extend beyond the Order Limits to the east was recorded in the fields to the immediate south of this area. Due to land access constraints, no trenches were excavated in this area.	Stage 2 Trial Trenching secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 44	E	Geophysical survey identified a dense area of linear features recorded as of probable archaeological origin, and potentially forming Iron Age/ Romano-British enclosures which extend beyond the Order Limits to the east. These features do	Stage 2 Trial Trenching and archaeological excavation secured in **Application**

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
		not correlate with any records on the HER. A total of four trial trenches were proposed in this area, however due to land access constraints, only two trenches were excavated. Trench 414 was positioned to target the potential archaeological features identified on the geophysical survey, which confirmed the presence of a single east to west aligned ditch which contained Romano-British pottery and animal bone.	**Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 43	E	The geophysical survey did not identify any features of potential archaeological origin. A total of four trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 45	E	The geophysical survey recorded a ferrous spread extending through the area, as well as three undetermined linear features. A total of 13 trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 46	E	A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. The trial trenching identified three parallel ditches that extend NE-SW through the area and appear to connect with the potential IA/RB settlement activity to the south. Even though the remaining trenches in this area were devoid of archaeological features, the ditches identified were not on the geophysical survey so there is the potential for further archaeological remains to survive in this area.	Archaeological Excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Area 49	E	The geophysical survey showed a complex area of possible IA/RB enclosures, ditches etc. towards the northern extent of the area. A total of 13 trenches were excavated in this area. The trial trenching correlated with the geophysical survey anomalies with the archaeological activity focused on trenches 440, 452, 441, 453 at the northern end of the area. A series of ditches and pits were identified which contained animal bone, fired clay, flint, IA/Roman pottery and iron slag. As a result, the construction access track was redesigned to avoid the core of the archaeological remains, diverting the construction access track west of the archaeological remains to join into Stage 1 Trial Trenching Area 46. As such, additional trial trenching is required in this area not previously subject to trenching.	Stage 2 Trial Trenching secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 47	E	The geophysical survey identified a few linear features and a curvilinear feature that could possibly be of archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. The only features identified within the trenches were furrows which contained post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and an iron object.	None.
Area 48	E	The geophysical survey did not identify any features of potential archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. Two alignments of ditches were identified however one correlates with and is likely a furrow, and the other is a north to south aligned ditch. No finds were retrieved from either feature. There was no continuation of the north to south ditch seen in the other trenches.	None.
Area 61	E	The geophysical survey identified a single linear feature of possible archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. A single ditch was identified which correlated with the geophysical survey anomaly. Further features identified in the trenches comprised furrows. No finds were retrieved from any of the features.	None.
Area 50	F	The geophysical survey did not identify any features of potential archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. Two ditches were recorded in trench 465 and a single ditch recorded in trench 466, all of which have been interpreted as either furrows or boundary ditches.	None.
Area 54	F	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. However, cropmark data recorded a rectangular Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure at the mid-section of Area 54. Four trial trenches were proposed to target this possible enclosure and the field in which the enclosure was located, however they were not completed as an adjacent development (One Earth Solar Farm) had already completed evaluation works in this field which confirmed the presence of the enclosure.	Archaeological Excavation secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**
Area 51	F	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. A total of five trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None

Trial trench area	Route section	Summary of results	Further work required?
Area 52	F	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. A total of six trenches were excavated in this area. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.	None.
Area 53	F	Geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin. A total of 18 trenches were excavated in this area. Colluvium was recorded in some of the trenches, measuring c. 0.26 m thick, which correlated with the natural spread recorded on the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches	None

3.6 Archaeological and historical background

3.6.1 The following sections set out an archaeological and historical chronological summary of the Order Limits and study area. An overview is provided for each chronological period, which sets the scene for our current baseline understanding. This is then followed by a discussion of the known and potential resource separated into landscape regions, with reference to Route Sections where detailed locations are relevant to the narrative.

3.6.2 The archaeological and historical information derives from the data sources listed in section 2.4 of this DBA with the archaeological narrative supplemented, where relevant, by the results of surveys carried out for the Project. The data includes the results of previous assessments and archaeological fieldwork events recorded on the relevant local authority HER, the locations of which are illustrated on **Application Document 6.10.F3 Figure 10.3 Location of Archaeological Events**.

3.6.3 References in this report to designated heritage assets uses the identification number allocated by the NHLE. References in this report to HER entries uses the unique identification number allocated by the relevant local authority HER. The following prefixes have been added to HER references so that the source of the record is clear to the reader:

- HHER denotes records maintained by the Humber HER;
- NLHER denotes records maintained by the North Lincolnshire HER; and
- NHER denotes records maintained by the Nottinghamshire HER.

3.6.4 New assets, not previously recorded on HERs but which have been identified from desk-based assessment and/or fieldwork surveys carried out for the Project are identified in this report by the prefix 'AEC'.

Palaeolithic (700,000 BC to 10,000 BC)

3.6.5 The Palaeolithic period in Britain saw several changes in the environment, comprising glacial (cold periods) and interglacial (warm periods). As the ice sheets retreated during the warmer interglacial periods, humans would have been able to travel through the area and would have represented the periphery of human settlement within Britain.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.6 Throughout the Pleistocene, the repeated advance and recession of glaciers eroded the land surface and deposited the sediments as unsorted and unstratified glacial tills (Environment Agency, 2008). The Last Glacial Maximum saw the Yorkshire Wolds covered by an ice sheet which blocked drainage to the sea, thus forming the Glacial Lake Humber to the west. Whilst the height of the Wolds tops means they were largely unglaciated, *in situ* Palaeolithic material has not survived due to the effects of glacier erosion (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). It is possible that Palaeolithic material may have been redeposited in the Ouse valley however, as yet, no Palaeolithic archaeology has been identified within the Order Limits.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.7 The Glacial Lake Humber encompassed the Humberhead Levels during the Last Glacial Maximum and was prevented from draining by ice sheets to the east. By the end of the Palaeolithic, the glaciers to the east which contained the lake had receded, allowing the water to flood out to the sea, and transforming the Humberhead Levels into an area of swamps and mires (Bateman, 1995). No Palaeolithic archaeology has been identified within these sections of the Order Limits. There may be potential for remains to be present along the edges of the glacial lake but, due to post-glacial deposition, these would likely be deeply buried.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.8 As with the East Riding Yorkshire, the Humberhead Levels in North Lincolnshire were encompassed by the Glacial Lake Humber during the Last Glacial Maximum. As the glaciers to the east receded, the lake drained into the sea, leaving behind a patchwork of swamps and mires by 13,000 BP (Bateman, 1995). Glacial movements and the presence of a glacial lake have greatly limited survival of archaeology from the Palaeolithic in this area, although some evidence has been reported at Crowle, directly west of the Order Limits, and at Risby Warren and Scunthorpe, to the east of the Order Limits on the opposite bank of the River Trent (White, 2008).

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme and Humberhead Levels)

3.6.9 The Glacial Lake Humber covered the whole of the Humberhead Levels, including the Special Historic Landscape Character Area, the Isle of Axholme. The lake had, however, drained into the sea by 13,000 BP, leaving behind a broad plain crossed by a series of rivers and low areas of glacial sand and gravel (Bateman, 1995). A series of these sand and gravel islands marked the southern limit of the last icesheet, whilst the Upper Palaeolithic period saw large amounts of blown sand redeposited throughout the area, especially on the west-facing slopes of the Isle of Axholme. Whilst Palaeolithic material is extremely scarce in the area, evidence has been reported from Epworth (Howard, 2019).

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.10 The Glacial Lake Humber extended along the Lower Trent and its tributary valleys, encompassing the most northern part of the county of Nottinghamshire (Howard, 2019). The southernmost section of the lake would have been the first to drain when the glaciers receded, with meltwater entering the sea through the Lincoln Gap which formed as the Trent was unable to drain north (Fairburn & Bateman, 2015). Once the water drained, a resource-rich wetland environment would have been left behind, interspersed with river terraces along the old banks of the lake. No Palaeolithic archaeology has been identified within these sections of the Order Limits, with Lower and Middle Palaeolithic material likely destroyed or displaced due to glacial movements and the presence of the glacial lake. However, Upper Palaeolithic material may exist given the resource-rich environment left behind by the draining of the lake.

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.11 To the south of Glacial Lake Humber, an ice sheet would have extended during the Last Glacial Maximum. The margins of the Glacial Lake Humber after the lake burst were comprised of a 25-foot drift of resource-rich sand and gravels which represent beach deposits on the shores of the lake (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). These river terraces created an undulating topography which included higher areas of dry land and lower valleys. This varied topography and recourse-rich area likely attracted Palaeolithic people returning to Britain and may be a fruitful location to look for activity from this period. Namely, areas consisting of Holme Pierrepont sand and gravels have been identified to have a high potential for Upper Palaeolithic deposits of a national significance. A singular findspot has been identified within the wider study area, namely, a stone axehead found at Marnham, approximately 360 m west of the Order Limits which may be of Palaeolithic origin (NHER L4651).

Mesolithic (10,000 BC to 4,000 BC)

3.6.12 The Mesolithic period began at the end of the Last Glacial Maximum when a rapidly warming climate saw the previously arctic environment to transform to one of widespread forests of birch and pine, interspersed by rivers with narrow incised river channels (Myers A. M., 2012). This resource-rich environment attracted an array of animals, including deer, boar and elk, as well as humans who returned to Britian by crossing Doggerland, which connected Britain to northwestern Europe. Throughout the Mesolithic period, melting ice caused sea levels to rise, eventually submerging Doggerland and cutting Britain off from Europe. This rise in sea level also saw wetlands develop across the low-lying land in Britain from.

3.6.13 The period is typified by the change in technology to smaller more refined stone artefacts called microliths, and the change from early Holocene hunter-gatherer societies which hunted large game, to a society that exploited a wider range of resources.

3.6.14 Evidence of activity in the study area has been found on higher ground and in proximity to watercourses, and is largely represented by collections of worked flints, evidence of tool making from hunting activities and palaeoenvironmental data. There is limited evidence in the archaeological record for how people lived due, in part, to the practice of seasonal migration and temporary settlement. The mobile and temporary nature of this kind of settlement would leave little or very ephemeral trace and is therefore difficult to identify through traditional evaluation methods.

3.6.15 Towards the end of the period, groups became more settled, leading into the transition to the Neolithic period.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.16 The dry conditions which followed the Last Glacial Maximum caused fine silts (loess) to be blown onto the Yorkshire Wolds (The Research Frameworks Network, 2026). These created a rich, fertile soil which allowed woodland to develop across much of the Wolds, although in some areas grassland persisted. Pollen samples suggest that some of the grassland was created and managed by people in the Mesolithic through deforestation of certain parts of the Wolds (ibid). The topography today was sculpted by the mantling ice as meltwater flowed across frozen land, creating dry valleys. Springs and small streams were present on the northern and western escarpments,

although within the Wolds, the Gypsey Race was the only stream to flow across, with dolines and meres present on higher ground.

3.6.17 The mobile and resource-driven lives of Mesolithic people meant that much activity was centred around the North York Moors and the east-central Pennines (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). Watercourses are where Mesolithic material is usually located and were more readily available to the afore mentioned locations than the Yorkshire Wolds. Thus far, little evidence of Mesolithic activity has been identified within the Wolds except for on the chalklands, however this may be due to a lack of focussed investigation as opposed to a lack of material. Within the Order Limits, directly north of Weighton Road, two arrowheads were retrieved (HHER 13051), whilst a flake and blade were collected 50 m east of the Order Limits, to the north of Brantingham (HHER 20176).

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.18 Evidence of activity during the Mesolithic from the East Riding of Yorkshire is greatly concentrated in the North York Moors, 55 km north of the Order Limits, and the east-central Pennines, 70 km west of the Order Limits (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). The extent to which the lowland environments, that consisted of poorly drained marshland soils which formed peat deposits, interspersed by islands formed by sand and gravel, were exploited is more ambiguous (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). Some research suggests that the lower land between the mountain ranges was transitory, with Mesolithic people following river corridors through the marshland to reach the upland. However, it is also possible that Mesolithic people utilised an expansive territory with a number of residential bases, dispersed throughout the uplands and lowlands, both used within an annual cycle of seasonal exploitation (Myers A. M., 2012). More investigation is required to determine the full extent of activity undertaken in the lowlands as much previous research has been heavily focussed on higher ground and cave sites.

3.6.19 No evidence dated to the Mesolithic has been identified across these sections of the Order Limits, but three prehistoric findspots have been noted which consist of worked flint and could potentially originate from the Mesolithic. A flint scraper was found within the Order Limits, to the east of Brough Road (HHER 20175), whilst a lithic assemblage has been noted inside of the Order Limits, close to The Outgang (HHER 20173). A flint knife was also retrieved from 425 m south, of the Order Limits to the east of Brough Road (HHER 20174). All were found along the southwestern edge of the Wolds and may be associated with the prehistoric, worked flint (HHER 20176) to the north of Brantingham

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.20 There is limited evidence of Mesolithic activity across much of the lowland area in the East Midlands (Myers A. M., 2012). The land during this period would have consisted of poorly drained marshland soils which formed peat deposits, interspersed by islands formed by sand and gravel (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). The marshy, open land has not been the focus of many investigations, with research typically centre around the southern Pennines, approximately 73 km to the east. The extent to which the lowland environments were exploited is therefore more ambiguous. It is possible that the lower land was used as routes of movement and seasonal hunting

grounds, with Mesolithic people following river corridors through the marshland to reach the upland. However, it is also possible that Mesolithic people utilised an expansive territory, establishing seasonal temporary settlements in both the upland and lowland areas (Myers A. M., 2012).

3.6.21 No Mesolithic finds have been identified in this part of the Order Limits. A site of note is, however, located approximately 4.2 km to the east of the Order Limits, at Scunthorpe where a considerable amount of Mesolithic evidence has been identified and interpreted as a population centre during the Mesolithic.

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.22 During the Mesolithic, the Isle of Axholme area consisted of a series of meandering rivers, in fairly narrow incised channels and floodplains, bounded by areas of relatively dry land (Miller, 1997). A mix of forests were present, with ones consisting of birch and pine situated on lighter soils formed by blown sand and others made up of oak and elm located on heavier clay. The extent to which the lowland environments across North Lincolnshire were exploited is ambiguous, with the Isle of Axholme area providing some of the best evidence. Finds from watercourses suggest that they were followed during migration, heading towards the uplands, however lithic assemblages and flint working sites further the argument that the lowlands were exploited as part of an expansive territory with a number of residential bases, dispersed throughout the uplands and lowlands, both used within an annual cycle of seasonal exploitation (Myers A. M., 2012).

3.6.23 Evidence of Mesolithic activity has been noted across the areas of higher ground found in the Isle of Axholme. A cluster of worked flint has been found to the west of the Order Limits around Crowle, predominantly collected during fieldwalking exercises. Sutton sand deposits dated to the Mesolithic have also been identified to the east of the Order Limits, around Keadby Substation (NLHER 27196). Clusters of worked flint are located between Belton and Beltoft and to the north of Owston Ferry, with Mesolithic flint working sites identified at both locations. The site close to Beltoft is found 890 m east of the Order Limits (NLHER 20496), and the one at Owston Ferry is approximately 865 m to the east (NLHER 20504). All of the areas where clusters have been identified also contain prehistoric flint assemblages which could pertain to the Mesolithic, as well as palaeochannels to the north and west of Keadby. One of these find spots lies within the Order Limits and consists of flint flakes found alongside later material (NLHER 942).

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.24 There is limited evidence of Mesolithic activity across much of the lowland area in the East Midlands, with much investigation focussed on cave and upland sites, such as the southern Pennines, approximately 73 km to the east (Myers A. M., 2012). The extent to which the lowland environments were exploited is therefore more ambiguous. It is possible that the lower land was simply used in a transitory fashion, with Mesolithic people following river corridors through the marshland to reach the upland. However, it is also possible that Mesolithic people utilised an expansive territory, establishing residential bases to use in both the upland and lowland area depending on the season.

3.6.25 The gap in lowland research has been noted, and more recent research has prioritised these areas which during the Mesolithic period would have consisted of

poorly drained marshland soils which formed peat deposits, interspersed by islands formed by sand and gravel (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). These deposits are highly conducive for the preservation of archaeological material and are present to the west of Misterton and at parts within the Order Limits. In this peatland area, a Mesolithic flint working site was identified at Misterton Carr, approximately 1.75 km west of the Order Limits. At this site, over 6,000 pieces of worked flint were recovered from Cover Sands and peat deposits (Buckland, 1976). Worked flints dated to the Mesolithic period have been identified at the edge of the peat in which Misterton Carr was identified, approximately 540 m west of the Order Limits (NHER L5105, NHER L5771). In both instances, the flints were found on sand bars emerging from the peaty soil.

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.26 The floodplain of the River Trent just east of the Order Limits was characterised by marshland on heavy clay soils which would have required extensive drainage, interspersed with higher, dry land formed from sand and gravel terraces during the Mesolithic (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). The land to the west of this consists of a rolling landscape and undulating topography which was formed by meltwater at the end of the Last Glacial Maximum. As with other parts of the East Midlands, most evidence from Nottinghamshire has typically been uncovered at upland cave sites found to the east, along the border with Derbyshire (Myers A. M., 2012). Whether the marshy, lowland areas were seasonally settled or simply used as a thoroughfare during migration is uncertain (ibid).

3.6.27 This part of the Order Limits is characterised by lightly undulating rural farmland forming small valleys of the Trent and Belvoir Vales, with the Order Limits situated between a small north-south ridge of high ground to the west and the flat River Trent floodplain to the east. During the Mesolithic, the area would have consisted of marshland on heavy clay soils which would have required extensive drainage, interspersed with higher, dry land formed from sand and gravel terraces (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). These river terraces would have been conducive for habitation during the Mesolithic; however, they all lie outside of the study area to the east. At present, only one assemblage of Mesolithic flint flakes has been identified in the Order Limits, at the edge of a quarry near Gringley on the Hill (NHER L5136). Lithics and bone, dated broadly to the prehistoric period, have been recorded at the western edge of the study area near South Wheatley, alongside finds from later periods (NHER MNT28413).

Neolithic (4,000 BC to 2,200 BC)

3.6.28 The Neolithic period is defined by advances in agricultural technologies and the emergence of a range of substantial material culture including monumental architecture, such as henges, cursus monuments and stone circles, ceramics including grooved ware, and evidence for complex mortuary rituals. The period is also typified by the presence of settled communities and the emergence of farming which resulted in changes to the landscape and landscape management.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.29 Evidence from the Neolithic across the Yorkshire Wolds is largely characterised by the existence of large funerary and ceremonial monuments, many of which were located in proximity to the Gypsey Race (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Most notable is the Duggleby How Great Barrow and the Rudston and Burton Fleming ceremonial landscape complex, both of which are located close to the source of the Gyspey Race, to the north of the Yorkshire Wolds. The site of a possible henge has been noted 240 m east of the Order Limits, close to Dogger Bank Wind Farm Substation, suggesting ceremonial activity may have occurred in this area (HHER 6625). Two possible barrows of a Neolithic or Bronze age date have also been identified 1.9 km southwest of the Order Limits and 1.35 km southwest of the possible henge (HHER 18737). Between these two monuments, a flint sickle has been found from 450 m east of the Order Limits (HHER 19937) and an axe head was retrieved 180 m southeast from the start of the Order Limits (HHER 20109). This area was developed into a well-defined funerary landscape by the Bronze Age. Evidence of mortuary practice have also been identified to the west of the Wolds, in the form of two crouched burials to the east of Brantingham, 535 m east of the Order Limits (HHER 2948), and a sub-rectangular enclosure which may be a long barrow, 260 m north of the Order Limits, close to Mount Airey airfield (HHER 21757). It is however worth noting that a beaker vessel was discovered alongside the crouched burials, potentially suggesting that at least one inhumation is of a Bronze Age date.

3.6.30 Whilst funerary and ceremonial monuments are well represented across the Wolds, evidence of settlement and agriculture is scarce. The loess soils that were blown across the Wolds at the end of the Last Glacial Maximum provided fertile and well-drained soils for agriculture but the limited water sources across this area meant animal husbandry and cultivation of crops was only possible along the Gypsey Race and the edge of the Wolds (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Furthermore, it has been suggested that the chalk landscape of the Wolds was seen as special during the Neolithic, reserved for funerary and ceremonial monuments, similar to Cranborne Chase in Dorset, with settlements activity limited to the edges of the Wolds (ibid). Possible evidence indicative of activity along the wold-edge can be found in the form of two prehistoric arrowheads which were retrieved from within the Order Limits, directly north of Weighton Road (HHER 13051), whilst a flake and blade collected 50 m east of the Order Limits, to the north of Brantingham (HHER 20176) may be of a Neolithic date. Similar findspots have been recorded beyond the study area, providing further evidence of Neolithic activity along the edge of the Wolds.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.31 The extensive wetland conditions which made up the Humberhead Levels during the Neolithic greatly impeded settlement of the area (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). Activity stayed close to the Yorkshire Wolds which was made up of higher ground and fertile soils so much more conducive to support the increasingly sedentary lifestyle of people in this period. The land on the banks of the Humber Estuary was heavily wooded prior to this period but this was largely cleared during the Neolithic to create agricultural land which led to the development of the wetland conditions and raised mires (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humber Estuary, 2020). The resource-rich nature of the wetlands led to their exploitation for activities such as fishing and gathering (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). River confluences, such as the Ouse and Trent

Confluence, are also known to have been used for ritual activity; however, these activities would have remained at the edge of the wetland area (Clay, 2012).

3.6.32 A single Neolithic stone axe head is recorded approximately 430 m south of the Order Limits, close to Brantingham Park (HHER 15145). A flint scraper was found within the Order Limits, to the east of Brough Road (HHER 20175) and a lithic assemblage was noted inside the Order Limits, close to The Outgang (HHER 20173), whilst a flint knife was retrieved from 425 m south of the Order Limits, also east of Brough Road (HHER 20174). All were found along the southwestern edge of the Wolds and are indicative of Neolithic activity in this area. There are no finds reported from the north bank of the River Ouse. This will be influenced by the lack of development in the area, which creates a bias in the archaeological record but also the area comprised low-lying marshland during this period and so was not suitable for settlement.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.33 During the Neolithic, the Humberhead Levels were made up of largely marshy conditions, not conducive for the increasingly sedentary lifestyle of Neolithic communities (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). Neolithic people tended to continue the occupation of areas which had been used in the Mesolithic, staying close to water sources and utilising the loess soils found on higher ground (Clay, 2012). Whilst the area inhabited did expand from the core Neolithic sites, settlements did not extend into the wetlands, other than along the edges where resources could be easily exploited (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). The closest identified Neolithic settlement site lies beyond the study area on the east bank of the River Trent at Dragonby, approximately 6 km to the southeast (Willis, 2022). This part of the Order Limits is predominantly lowland and floodplain, with the nearest elevated land found at Epworth. This area would have been the centre of wetland, and therefore unsuitable to settlement (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020).

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.34 With much of the Humberhead Levels consisting of marshland during the Neolithic, the comparatively dry Isle of Axholme became a focussed area of activity (Miller, 1997). The raised mires became areas of settlement which allowed for exploitation of the resource-rich wetlands and agricultural activity on the fertile soils. Deforestation occurred to develop pasture, with the remains of the woodland eventually drowned by peat, preserving it in situ. Evidence of Neolithic exploitation of the wetland environment has come to light through ploughing which has revealed buried land surfaces containing Neolithic material (ibid). Trackways were also established to allow people to cross the marshland when water levels were low, one of which is the Lindholme Trackway at Hatfield Moors, approximately 10 km west of the Order Limits (Isle of Axholme and Hatfield Chase 2018).

3.6.35 The closest identified Neolithic settlement site lies beyond the study area on the east bank of the River Trent at Dragonby, approximately 8 km northeast of the Order Limits (Willis, 2022). Despite no settlement sites having been recorded inside the study area, a focus of activity on raised land is shown. A cluster of Neolithic find spots consisting of individual tools and flint assemblages have been reported to the east of Crowle on an area of higher, dry land which would have allowed for habitation

during the Neolithic. The closest find to the Order Limits in this area is a polished stone axe located 20 m north of the Order Limits (NLHER 2514). A second stone axe has been reported 5 m west of the Order Limits at Belwood Farm (NLHER 924) and peat deposits which have been dated to the Neolithic have been identified around Keadby Grange, starting 75 m south of the Order Limits (NLHER 27193, NLHER 22702).

3.6.36 Between Bracon and Beltoft, a cluster of flint assemblages dated to the Neolithic have been identified. The find spots are located to the east and west of the Order Limits, with the nearest found 20 m to the west (NLHER 19888). Approximately 600 m east of the Order Limits, a possible henge and pits have been identified through cropmarks which show a circular ring ditch with four gaps and possible pits to the southeast (NLHER 904). Evidence of ceremonial monuments are rare in the lowland regions of North Lincolnshire, making this a unique feature. There is a further cluster of find spots of worked flint located between Epworth, Owston Ferry, and East Lound on what is some of the highest elevated ground in the Isle of Axholme. Within the Order Limits, southeast of Epworth, is the possible site of long barrows known as 'Giants Graves' (NLHER 2480). Two find spots of worked flint are reported within the Order Limits, around Ferry Drain and Warping Drain (NLHER 19333, NLHER 19334). Other finds in the area are less clustered, appearing to centre around watercourses as opposed to being found on higher land, including the two Neolithic find spots of flint, 10 m west of the Order Limits (NLHER 1931) and 535 m west of the Order Limits (NLHER 19330).

3.6.37 A further 11 findspots of prehistoric flint have been recorded within the Isle of Axholme and southern extent of the Humberhead Levels which may be Neolithic in date, as well as palaeochannels to the north and west of Keadby. One of these find spots lies within the Order Limits and consists of flint flakes found alongside later material (NLHER 942). Recognising that these finds are not definitely dated to the Neolithic, this Route Section of the Order Limits does contain the highest concentration of Neolithic material. This is a reflection of the level of archaeological work in the area, as parts of Route Sections C and D have been extensively investigated through fieldwalking which will create a bias in the archaeological record, but is also likely to be indicative of a preference for the fertile mires and wetland environment during this period.

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.38 The most northern part of Nottinghamshire would have consisted of a resource-rich wetland environment during the Neolithic which was certainly exploited. The lack of mires and higher ground means the marshes remained poor for habitation, with many Mesolithic settlement sites close to headwaters continuing to be used in the Neolithic (Clay, 2012). This expansion allowed for easier exploitation of the wetland area and was enhanced by some forest clearance to make the environment more accessible for agricultural purposes. Neolithic ritual activity has been noted to centre around streams, floodplain areas close to rivers, and confluences, with particularly burnt mounds thought to indicate streamside ritualistic practice (ibid). The floodplain of the River Trent to the east of the Order Limits was likely an area of Neolithic ritual activity, evidenced by the identification of a henge monument at Gunthorpe (ibid).

3.6.39 A Neolithic stone axe was retrieved from the peat deposits near Misterton Carr, approximately 420 m west of the Order Limits in Route Section E (NHER L5148). Also, around Misterton, cropmarks of enclosures have been posited to represent ploughed-out long barrows (Clay, 2012). Neolithic funerary monuments were typically

continued into the Bronze Age, so the presence of two potential Bronze Age barrows inside the study area may indicate Neolithic barrows are also present in the area.

3.6.40 Approximately 125 m northeast of pylon 4AF190 is a possible cropmark identified from modern aerial imagery and consultation feedback which resembled a circular-shaped feature, possibly a ditched enclosure. Trial trenching carried out for the Project confirmed that the possible cropmark was geological, deriving from variations in the mudstone bedrock, and was not an archaeological feature. The results of the trial trenching, including photographs of the geological variations, are submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Report**.

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.41 During the Neolithic, settlement tended to continue to be centred on higher ground, close to the headwater of rivers and streams, but began to expand downstream to the edge of the wetlands (Clay, 2012). This resource-rich area became more heavily exploited, with some deforestation occurring to better manage the environment and allow for agricultural uses. The Order Limits lie at the base of higher ground which extends west and would likely have been suitable for habitation during the Neolithic, as would the river gravel terraces which rise above the floodplain to the east, just beyond the study area. The Order Limits runs between these topographic features and would likely have consisted of fertile land, slightly elevated beyond the wetland which comprised the River Trent floodplain (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). Any settlement activity would likely have been restricted to the higher ground of the ridge to the west or the gravel terraces to the east, with the area which the Order Limits cross used principally for farming.

3.6.42 Later prehistoric settlements tended to be focussed on areas of earlier activity which may be the case at Gringley on the Hill where an Iron Age hillfort is known, particularly as Neolithic axes have been found nearby (NHER L5137, NHER MNT26982). Three stone tools have also been identified from Route Section F to the east of what would have been the edge of wetland. At South Leverton, two Neolithic stone axes have been reported, both located beyond 470 m east of the Order Limits (NHER L4984, NHER L4983). Close to East Drayton, 550 m east of the Order Limits, a Neolithic sickle was found (NHER L4728). Lithics and bone of a prehistoric date have been noted at the western edge of the study area near South Wheatley, alongside finds from later periods (NHER MNT28413).

Bronze Age (2,200 BC to 801 BC)

3.6.43 The Bronze Age in the archaeological record is mostly represented in the region by funerary monuments, with settlement sites being comparatively rare.

3.6.44 From about 2,200 BC bronze smelting and the production of bronze tools replaced some earlier technology stone tools, but some practices endured. Barrows continued to be constructed as funerary monuments, frequently in the vicinity of Neolithic barrows to create ceremonial landscapes and, by the Late Bronze Age, cremation became the primary burial practice.

3.6.45 Lowland areas became more suitable for habitation and deforestation progressed further into the wetland areas to allow for large livestock holdings, field systems, enclosures, and farmsteads to be developed. Settlements also grew and consisted of

a variety of building types, including round houses which were first introduced c.1,500 BC and continued to be constructed into the Iron Age. The enclosed nature of some settlement, i.e., their definition by an enclosure ditch, and the associated field systems which supported settlers, means that this type of activity, whilst still relatively rare in the archaeological record, is more visible than earlier, unenclosed settlement.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.46 The funerary landscape of the Yorkshire Wolds continued to grow throughout the Early Bronze Age. Both isolated round barrows and barrow cemeteries continued to be constructed, usually centred around a particular view, and continuing many Neolithic traditions including crouched burials and cremations interred alongside pottery vessels, arrowheads and stone wrist guards (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Metal weapons and jewellery, as well as the Beaker style pottery, which had been introduced at the start of the Bronze Age from the continent were also incorporated as grave goods.

3.6.47 A funerary landscape is present to the southeast of the start of the Order Limits where a number of isolated barrows are located within the vicinity of Neolithic monuments, including the Bowl Barrow 400 m north of Highfield House which is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1007731). The closest barrow is situated 100 m south of the Order Limits, although the rest lie a much larger distance beyond (HHER 1381). A barrow cemetery is present 920 m southeast of the start of the Order Limits (HHER 6618, HHER MHU833, HHER 18737) and an undated ring ditch has also been noted 330 m east of the Order Limits in the funerary landscape and may pertain to a ploughed-out barrow (HHER 1495). Antiquarian sources suggest there were more barrows which made up this complex at the eastern edge of the Wolds which have since been ploughed-out. Another barrow funerary landscape, many of which are scheduled monuments is located on Westwood Common to the east of Beverley and is similarly situated at the edge of the Wolds, suggesting this was an important location for burials. A single possible round barrow has been identified 65 m north of the Order Limits (HHER 3532) and four isolated barrows are present at varying elevations of the Wolds. One lies approximately 760 m north of the Order Limits and Brantingham Dale (HHER 6645), whilst two lie 780 m and 360 m south of the Order Limits respectively within a series of later dated trackways and enclosures (HHER 1382, HHER 1377). Multiple ring ditches which likely represent ploughed-out round barrows are situated to the southwest of Little Weighton (HHER 6593).

3.6.48 By the Middle Bronze Age, funerary customs in the Yorkshire Wolds adapted from barrow construction to flat cremation cemeteries, or the insertion of a cremation urn into an old barrow (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021) and grave goods were no longer commonly incorporated into burial practices. The cemeteries are also known to contain some crouched burials which date to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age and were occasionally accompanied by a pottery vessel (ibid). East of Brantingham, approximately 535 m east of the Order Limits, two crouched inhumations were discovered alongside a Beaker vessel, which could potentially be an example of this style of later burials (HHER 2948). Whilst it is thought that the transition to flat cemeteries aimed to establish a connection to the landscape and ancestors, much less research has been undertaken on this burial practice making it challenging to predict where they are likely to be located.

3.6.49 As with the Neolithic period, there is limited evidence of settlement of the Wolds during the Early to Mid-Bronze Age. The additions to the funerary landscape suggest

the chalk land continued to be treated as a special area, reserved for ritualistic activity, with settlement instead found at the wold-edge in an open settlement style which lacked clear boundaries (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021).

3.6.50 Settlement patterns changed in the Late Bronze Age when they began to be formed on the higher ground of the Wolds and linear earthwork boundaries were developed to better exploit the landscape and mark field boundaries (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). It has also been suggested that these earthworks were closely linked to water supplies, either designed to control the supply or as a way of enhancing their cultural significance. One instance of this has been identified with a triple dyke noted 210 m north of the Order Limits, just south of Birkhill Wood (HHER 7521). Where the elevation is highest, a number of linear earthworks have been identified, although only two have been confidently dated to the Bronze Age which lie 570 m to the north of the Order Limits (HHER 6645, HHER 3178). A possible settlement site has been identified north of Brantingham, located 605 m northwest of the Order Limits (HHER 6641). To the southwest of the settlement site, cropmarks suggest the presence of a ring ditch, possibly a ploughed-out round barrow (A25). Also, to the north of Brantingham, 540 m northwest of the Order Limits, the only Iron Age hillfort within the study area is noted (HHER 21884).

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.51 Many aspects of life in the Neolithic were continued in the Bronze Age, with settlement areas focussed on the higher ground.

3.6.52 Settlement on the lowlands was greatly impeded by the marshy conditions, although some further woodland clearance to the north of the River Humber did continue to create more agricultural land (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). This expansion may have been possible due to the high increase in alluvial deposition during the Late Bronze Age on the north bank of the River Humber which elevated the floodplains. Many structures associated with farming in the lowland regions would likely have been made from timber, and are typically identified through cropmarks of postholes, and shallow ditches or gullies (Willis, 2022). Two possible examples of this are noted approximately 960 m north of the Order Limits (HHER 6627) and 50 m south of the Order Limits possibly extending into the Order Limits (HHER 2917), adjacent to Flaxfleet Main Drain. The former shows signs of Iron Age trackways and enclosures so may have been established in the later period, whilst the latter is comprised of a triple-ditched enclosure, a ditch system, and small circular features which may represent hut circles. This site was dated to the prehistoric but shows signs of being a Bronze Age settlement. It is also worth noting that the deposition of alluvial sediment during this period may have redeposited finds from earlier in prehistory along the floodplain.

3.6.53 Also along the north bank on the newly formed higher ground is evidence of ring ditches which may have been funerary barrows. The closest lie 200 m northeast of the Order Limits (HHER 6622). During the Bronze Age, river confluences and riverside locations remained significant locations, with offerings or metalwork deposited within, as did the skyline which could be seen form the site of a round barrow (Clay, 2012). Therefore, it is possible that the location of these ring ditches on the newly elevated land was chosen to allow them to overlook the River Humber and Ouse and Trent Confluence.

3.6.54 To the south of the River Humber, the wetland environment grew due to rising sea levels and climatic deterioration (Miller, 1997). This meant much of the Humberhead Levels was not conducive for habitation but were potentially used as a thoroughfare, enabling trade with other regions, as evidenced with Yorkshire-type socketed axes found throughout England (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). Whilst no finds from this period have been reported from this area, it is possible that items deposited through casual loss during travel or finds in a secondary context transported by rivers could be present.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.55 As with the Neolithic period, settlement activity remained focussed on higher ground during the Bronze Age. Settlement of the lowlands continued to be greatly impeded by the marshy conditions which had grown worse in the Bronze Age due to sea levels rising and climatic deterioration (Miller, 1997). Whilst the height of sections of the Trent floodplain increased due to alluvial deposition, allowing these areas to remain dry, this did not occur in the areas around Garthorpe south to Crowle and Keadby, which would have caused the area to remain uninhabitable. A possible palaeochannel has been identified on aerial photographs within the Order Limits (NLHER 22751). It is thought to have formed in the prehistoric period and so may contain palaeoenvironmental data to better inform on what the environmental conditions were like during the Bronze Age.

3.6.56 Whilst wetland areas around higher land continued to be used for resource procurement, this area would have been in the centre of the wetland environment and so would have been far less exploited. It is likely that only transitory or ritual activities occurred in these areas during the Bronze Age. The River Trent and the surrounding wetland are known to have been areas of ritualistic activity during the Bronze Age, with offerings placed in the waters, of which around 200 bronze objects have been recovered (Goodwin, 2024). Whilst no metal objects have been reported within the study area, a flake and core or hammerstone were found on a small island of blown sand is dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (NLHER 1343). Whilst areas of centralised activity are unlikely, other isolated findspots may be present within the Order Limits, either from transitory activity or ritual deposition of items in rivers.

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.57 As sea levels rose during the Bronze Age and incised river channels were progressively infilled, the lowlands were inundated causing marshland to develop in previously dry areas (Miller, 1997). Surrounded by rivers and their associated wetlands, the draining of the Isle of Axholme was impeded causing peat to form and raised mires to be created in certain locations such as the Thorne and Hatfield Moors (ibid). The highest areas of the Isle of Axholme therefore remained dry and, whilst pastoral activity did continue, flooding of the lower land would have limited the agricultural potential of the area (Willis, 2022). Towards the end of the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age as sea levels dropped, widespread forest regeneration began which was followed by woodland clearances to allow for agricultural activity (Miller, 1997). Three palaeochannels have been identified in Route Sections B, C and D of the Order Limits which could provide palaeoenvironmental data to better inform on conditions on the Isle of Axholme during this period. They were noted in aerial photographs to the north of Keadby (NLHER 22755), west of Keadby (NLHER 22756) and at Thurnholmes Farm (NLHER 22759), whilst peat deposits from the

southwest of Keadby which have been dated to between the Neolithic and Iron Age may also contain provide information on the conditions at this time (NLHER 22702).

3.6.58 At present, no evidence of ritual or funerary earthwork monuments has been identified within the study area, although this may be due to disturbance by later agricultural activity as opposed to these structures having not existed on the Isle of Axholme (Miller, 1997). Finds from this period have been found both on the raised areas of the Isle and from the lowlands, where they are concentrated on riversides (ibid). Clusters of finds have been identified on the higher land of the Isle which correspond with the areas that would have remained dry, suggesting that these were where settlement activity was focussed. The locations of clusters include in the fields to the east of Crowle where findspots consisting of flint flakes or tools have been identified, as well as two pot boilers (NLHER 21141), as well as between Bracon and Beltoft, where clusters of worked flint from the Bronze Age have been noted. At Belwood Farm, immediately west of the Order Limits, an arrowhead was found alongside a Neolithic stone axe (NLHER 924). Other clusters of worked flint have been noted to the north and west of Owston Ferry, and the southern edges of Route Section D, including flakes and a possible scraper inside the Order Limits (NLHER 19333, NLHER 19334). All findspots correspond with fieldwalking events which have occurred and so were likely collected during this activity. As the findspots are all located around raised areas of land and fieldwalking is reported to have occurred across most of the study area, including within the Order Limits, these findspots are likely indicative of centralised areas of activity as opposed to an investigative bias. Whilst most of these clusters lie a substantial distance from the Order Limits, those found inside the Order Limits could indicate potential for further Bronze Age finds in the area.

3.6.59 In recent years, the Isle of Axholme has been noted as a cluster point for Bronze Age metalwork, particularly to the southeast (Miller, 1997). This may be due to the rivers and wetland conditions that enclosed the Isle which are known to have been centres of ritualistic activity during the Bronze Age. Offerings were often placed in the waters, with around 200 bronze objects recovered from the waters of the River Trent and surrounding wetland (Goodwin, 2024). Whilst no bronze age finds have been reported inside the study area, there is archaeological potential in the floodplains of the original rivers.

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.60 The most southern part of the Humberhead Levels would have been a wetland environment during the Bronze Age as rising sea levels worsened the marshy conditions, greatly impeding habitation of the lowlands (Miller, 1997). This area lacked the drier land and raised mires seen to the north but would have been rich in resources and accessible from the river gravel terraces deposited along the southern edge of this landscape around Gringley on the Hill on what would have been the banks of Glacial Lake Humber (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). Areas of centralised settlement would have been restricted to these terraces, but resource gathering and agricultural activity would likely have extended into the wetlands. Peat deposits extend across the boundary between Route Section D and E which has preserved isolated finds from earlier periods and as such may contain items from the Bronze Age related to marshland activity.

3.6.61 Whilst settlement activity likely did not occur in this area, the floodplains of rivers and stream confluences are increasingly being recognised as possible ritual centres, with

a henge monument found to the east just beyond the study area at Gunthorpe (Clay, 2012). The River Trent itself and the surrounding wetland are known to have been areas of ritualistic activity during the Bronze Age, with offerings placed in the waters. Around 200 bronze objects have been recovered from the waters of the river and surrounding wetland, and although none have been reported from this section of the Order Limits at present, the area does hold potential (Goodwin, 2024).

3.6.62 Further ritualistic activity has been identified in the area in the form of funerary monuments. Two ploughed-out Bronze Age barrows have been identified through cropmarks seen in aerial photographs to the northwest of Misterton. One lies approximately 60 m south of the Order Limits (NHER 6220), whilst the other is situated 340 m to the west (NHER 18167/10256). It is possible that these barrows lie within a greater funerary landscape given that enclosures identified around Misterton have been theorised to represent ploughed-out Neolithic long barrows (Clay, 2012). If a funerary landscape is present, then further Bronze Age burial sites are also possible in the area.

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.63 Whilst early settlement of the Trent and Belvoir Vales by Bronze Age farming communities is typically well-represented by extensive cropmark complexes, there is limited archaeological evidence (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). This is perhaps as many of the known Bronze Age sites are located on sand and gravel river terraces which lie just east of the study area, rising above the floodplain of the River Trent. Areas of higher elevation, such as the small north-south ridge which lies just west of the Order Limits, have been comparatively under-researched when compared to the bottom of valleys, potentially as cropmarks have been found to be less apparent on this higher ground (Willis, 2022). The land which the Order Limits runs through is fertile and would certainly have been conducive for farming during the Bronze Age, with extensive deforestation having occurred by the beginning of the Roman period (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). It is therefore possible that the lack of apparent evidence from the Bronze Age is due to a research bias rather than a lack of activity in the area during that period.

3.6.64 Three isolated findspots and a cluster of multi-period finds have been recorded from this part of the Order Limits. A possible Bronze Age stone axe head was found at Marnham, approximately 360 m west of the Order Limits (NHER 4651), and prehistoric flint and bone have been noted at the western edge of the study area near South Wheatley, alongside finds from later periods (NHER 28413). A bronze socketed axe head was also found from plough soil approximately 900 m east of the Order Limits at Woodbeck (NHER L4653), and a barbed and tanged arrowhead from the Bronze Age was reportedly found 490 m west of the Order Limits at Darlton (NHER 4640).

Iron Age (800 BC to AD 43)

3.6.65 The indigenous society of Iron Age tribes is likely to have been based on kin groups of varying sizes holding lands as agricultural and economic units, and there is evidence in the archaeological record that this social structure continued through to the Roman period. The Parisi tribe inhabited much of the region which is currently the East Riding of Yorkshire, whilst the Corieltauvi controlled much of the East Midlands.

Both tribes traded with mainland Europe prior to the arrival of Roman administration, and both used coins in internal trade from c.50 BC.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.66 Settlement across the Wolds dramatically increased during the Iron Age, with occupation continuing to expand to the higher ground, likely to try to alleviate population pressure (The Research Frameworks Network, 2026). The lack of water sources remained an issue which would have forced those living on higher ground to continue to make use of the wetland area at the edge of the Wolds seasonally (ibid). Open settlements continued to dominate in the Early Iron Age and numerous possible farmsteads have been identified from cropmarks of trackways, ditches and enclosures.

3.6.67 Evidence for Iron Age settlement across the Yorkshire Wolds is substantial with 20 recorded in the Humber HER and 6 potential sites identified through aerial photography (A1, A78, A88, A89, A90, A92). The closest to the Order Limits in this Route Section is a series of pits, post holes and ditches which are located 45 m to the west, running parallel to the Order Limits and then continuing north beyond (HHER 26542). Along the eastern boundary of the study area, an extensive cropmark complex which includes field systems, ditches and round houses has been identified through aerial photographs which is thought to date to the Iron Age or Roman period (A88, A89, A90, A92). To the southwest of Little Weighton, four sets of features have been noted within the Order Limits, namely: an enclosure and boundary ditches between Little Weighton and Skidby (HHER 21701); a trackway and field ditches also found between Little Weighton and Skidby (HHER 6594); a series of rectangular enclosures southeast of Rowley (HHER 3531); and trackways, enclosures and linear ditches to the southwest of Riplingham (HHER 7515, HHER 6646). A D-shaped enclosure and ditches also lie directly south of the Order Limits to the southeast of Rowley which may be a continuation of HHER 3531 (HHER 6710), whilst a ditch system, trackway and enclosure is noted 10 m west of the Order Limits at Westfield Farm and is also likely to extend into the Order Limits (HHER 6595). Two possible settlement sites have also been identified north of Brantingham, located 520 m northwest of the Order Limits and 540 m northwest of the Order Limits (HHER 6641, HHER 21884).

3.6.68 The construction of linear earthworks continued in the Iron Age and remained focussed on water sources. Whether they aimed to control the water supply or had a ritualistic purpose linked to watercourses having a ceremonial importance, the earthworks would have been visible from a great distance given the flat, open landscape of the Wolds during the Iron Age (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). One example has been identified comprising a double ditch noted 345 m north of the Order Limits, west of Birkhill Wood, in line with a Bronze Age triple dyke (HHER MHU7519).

3.6.69 From the Middle Iron Age the area north of the River Humber was inhabited by a group of people who became known as the Parisi Celtic Tribe. This group is thought to have been an off shoot of the Parisii of Gaul, who lived around and likely gave their name to Paris (Roman Britain). Alongside a similarity in name, the two tribes also shared a similarity to the La Tene culture, referred to in the Yorkshire Wolds as the Arras Culture which is unique to the Yorkshire Wolds. The culture gets its name from Arras Farm near Market Weighton, where a large cemetery and the first chariot burial were uncovered (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Typically, burials from this culture are discovered in the vicinity of earlier funerary landscapes, as seen

420 m east of the start of the Order Limits where a square barrow cemetery with at least 16 ditched squares has been excavated (HHER 1497). Three square barrows were recorded during in aerial photographs approximately 790 m west of the Order Limits, to the north of Rowley (HHER 22307). Animal burials have also been revealed 40 m north of the Order Limits at Riplingham which could be indicative of a human burial nearby (HHER 7516). Crouched burials, the most common across the Yorkshire Wolds, are often found with the remains of animals, thought to have been slaughtered and feasted upon as part of a funerary custom (The Research Frameworks Network, 2026). Alternatively, a farmstead may be located nearby with these bones being those of an animal raised and slaughtered to feed the local community.

3.6.70 Extensive Iron Age activity is known to have occurred at the western edge of the Wolds, with Cordoned-ware, Dragonby type vessels from Brantingham, and a Roman inspired weapons hoard and olive oil amphora found at South Cave providing some of the only evidence of trade and exchange with neighbouring tribes and Rome (The Research Frameworks Network, 2026) Whilst the tribal capital is uncertain, its most likely location is within the city of Brough. Brough lies south of Brantingham and South Cave, along the wold-edge and the bank of the river Humber. It therefore likely served as a trading port and point of contact beyond Britain, the influence of which did not extend into the Wolds but remained along the edge (The Research Frameworks Network, 2026).

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.71 During the 1st millennium BC, it appears that there was a marked increase in the population, leading to settlements expanding into previously less desirable locations, such as the top of the Wolds and the lowlands (Willis, 2022). This expansion into the lowlands was made possible by a high increase in alluvial deposition during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age on the north bank of the River Humber which elevated the floodplains. The subsoil composed of sand, silt and gravels even grew into the preferred area to settle and farm towards the end of prehistory due to the variety of conditions presented for mixed agriculture (Willis, 2022). It is also worth noting that the deposition of alluvial sediment during this period may have redeposited finds from earlier in prehistory along the floodplain.

3.6.72 By the Late Iron Age, farming dominated the landscape. The Corieltauvi who inhabited the area south of the River Humber were a largely agricultural people who were not a unified tribe, but instead a collection of like-minded smaller groups who formed a federation of sorts. They appear to have had a presence to the north of the river, with coinage from this group found 420 m north of the Order Limits (HHER 8093, HHER 8771), suggesting some overlap between the Corieltauvi and the Parisi. Whether the Corieltauvi, Parisi or both, farming practices began to develop north of the River Humber as field systems began to appear and continued to be developed in the Roman period, with large rectangular fields forming (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). The farmsteads which managed these field systems are often identified through cropmarks of trackways, enclosures and ditches. One of these lies directly within the Order Limits (HHER 6628), directly south of another instance of cropmarks which may be related and thus also extend into the Order Limits (HHER 21657). The cropmark of a trackway 475 m northwest of the Order Limits appears on alignment with a possible trackway recorded under HHER 21657 and so may suggest a much

larger scope of settlement activity existed in this area than is currently noted (HHER 21542).

3.6.73 Many structures associated with farming in the lowland regions would likely have been made from timber, and are typically identified through cropmarks of postholes, and shallow ditches or gullies (Willis, 2022). Two possible examples of this are HHER 6627, 960 m north of the Order Limits, and HHER 2917 55 m south of the Order Limits. The former contains cropmarks of trackways and enclosures indicative of a farmstead, whilst the latter is comprised of a triple-ditched enclosure, a ditch system, and small circular features which may represent hut circles. This site was dated to the prehistoric but shows signs of being an Iron Age settlement. Another settlement complex is recorded approximately 30 m to the north of the Order Limits in Tongue Field and may extend into it (HHER 2930). This complex consists of a trackway with enclosures extending to the north, which are potentially indicative of at least two phases of occupation. More cropmarks are found to the north of this site, also within Tongue Field, which are indicative of settlement and may extend into the Order Limits (HHER 21542), whilst a trackway runs past both complexes, also through the Order Limits (HHER MHU22613). Within the Order Limits, an extensive settlement site is known which has been at least partially dated to the Iron Age during excavations at Brantingham Roman villa (HHER 6627). A triple-ditched polygonal enclosure is present, as are numerous trackways and circular features which could be hut circles (A20), and a number of Iron Age metal finds have been reported from the same fields (HHER 16376, HHER 20032). This includes a Corieltauvi coin fragment (HHER 8771). It is also possible that some of the features revealed by cropmarks relate to an earlier Bronze Age settlement or, more likely, the later Roman villa.

3.6.74 Whilst Iron Age funerary evidence is mostly restricted to the Wolds, two instances of square barrows have been noted, one of which lies in Tongue Field adjacent to an Iron Age settlement site (HHER 2915). The other is noted 430 m east of the Order Limits towards the River Humber, in an area where no other Iron Age activity has been reported (HHER 2934).

3.6.75 To the south of the River Humber, the Humberhead Levels remained marshland. They were not conducive for habitation but were potentially still used as a thoroughfare (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). The major rivers were likely navigated, allowing internation trade to spread from the Humber estuary, and so whilst no finds from this period have been reported, it is possible that items were lost in transit during trade journeys or finds in a secondary context that were transported by rivers could be present.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.76 Settlements during the Iron Age continued to occupy the high ground created by raised Mires across the Humberhead Levels, whilst the edges of wetland were utilised for agricultural purposes (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). Route Section B and the northern part of Route Section C would have been wetland area at this time, and whilst population growth during the last millennium BC transformed the landscape and forced groups to settle in less conducive areas, including further into the wetlands, no evidence of this has been found in this area of the Order Limits (Willis, 2022). The flat landscape and lack of raised mires likely inhibited expansion into this area of the wetlands, with areas such as the top of the Yorkshire Wolds far more suitable areas for settlement.

3.6.77 By the Late Iron Age, the Corieltauvi tribe inhabited North Lincolnshire. They were a largely agricultural people who do not appear to have been a unified tribe, but instead a collection of like-minded smaller groups who formed a federation of sorts. As farming was integral to their lifestyle and culture, the persisting wetland conditions would not have been ideal for settlement so were instead likely only used as a thoroughfare between the better environments found at the Isle of Axholme and banks of the River Humber. However, the closest identified Iron Age settlement site, which lies beyond the study area on the east bank of the River Trent at Dragonby, approximately 6 km southeast of the Order Limits, indicates that Belgic people inhabited this area as well as the Corieltauvi (May, 1964).

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.78 The Iron Age was a period of expanding settlement and developing social organisation, namely through the establishment of Celtic tribes. By the Late Iron Age, the Corieltauvi tribe are known to have settled in the East Midlands, including North Lincolnshire. They were a largely agricultural people who do not appear to have been a unified tribe, but instead a collection of like-minded smaller groups who formed a federation of sorts. It is worth noting that the large Iron Age settlement which lies beyond the study area on the east bank of the River Trent at Dragonby, approximately 8km northeast of the Order Limits, indicates that Belgic were present in this area and may also have inhabited the Isle of Axholme (May, 1964). No matter the Celtic group who settled in the Isle of Axholme, only certain areas were suitable for habitation and farming, with a wetter landscape of bogs enduring in the lowlands through the first millennium BC (Willis, 2022). Three paleochannel's have been identified through aerial photographs inside of the study area could provide palaeoenvironmental data to better inform on conditions on the Isle of Axholme during this period (NLHER 22755, NLHER 22756, NLHER 22759), as well as peat deposits from the southwest of Keadby which have been dated to between the Neolithic and Iron Age (NLHER 22702).

3.6.79 However, as sea levels began to drop, widespread forest regeneration occurred which was followed by woodland clearances to allow for more widespread agricultural activity (Miller, 1997). With this, further settlement of the area likely occurred. In neighbouring areas, a pattern of farmsteads with regular fields and, later, nucleated settlements is shown which likely also occurred on the Isle of Axholme, albeit limited in its extent due to the constraints of drainage. As with earlier periods, evidence of settlement remains to be focussed on the higher ground, as seen to the east of Crowle where a possible ditched enclosure and two probable enclosures and ditches have been noted in adjacent fields on aerial photographs (NLHER 20929, NLHER 22719). South of these sites, approximately 160 m north of the Order Limits, another enclosure and associated ditches were seen on aerial photographs (NLHER 22720). The enclosures are located on a small, elevated section of land, close to the lowland in order to make use of the fertile soils. This is similarly seen around Belton and Beltoft where an Iron Age pit was observed during a watching brief in Church Town (NLHER 21987), close to where a spread of pottery dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age (NLHER 21513). To the southwest of Beltoft, a cropmark enclosure has been noted, approximately 30 m east and 35 m north of the Order Limits (NLHER 21027). Between Owston Ferry and Epworth, two further enclosures have been identified. One lies just north of Owston Ferry, 150 m north of the Order Limits, and consists of two fragmented rectangular enclosures with a faint curvilinear mark between them (NLHER 20218), whilst the other is a possible enclosure situated inside of the Order

Limits, just north of High Melwood (NLHER 20177). Also within the Order Limits was a fragment of Iron Age pottery collected during fieldwalking, found alongside Romano-British greyware (NLHER 21699).

3.6.80 All the afore mentioned cropmarks enclosures have been dated to the Iron Age and Roman period, and with limited artefactual evidence across the Isle of Axholme, it is challenging to determine more precisely when these farmsteads were established. They have also all been identified through aerial photography. This method of investigation has been undertaken across the majority of the Isle of Axholme and signs of settlement have been predominantly noted on the higher land, suggesting that settlement was focussed on these areas. The exception to this can be found to the south of Beltoft where an extensive cropmark complex of ditches and enclosures has been identified in the lowland area (NLHER 20220). The site lies 160 m east of the Order Limits and consists of ditches which form a network of sub-rectangular fields, within which are several ovoid enclosures with broader widths of ditch. It is likely that this settlement was established towards the end of the Iron Age or beginning of the Roman period when the wetland had slightly drained, allowing this area to be inhabited for the first time.

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.81 The Corieltauvi tribe was a collection of small agricultural groups who inhabited the East Midlands, including Nottinghamshire, and formed a federation of sorts during the Iron Age. However, by comparison to other counties in the East Midlands, Nottinghamshire has so far yielded modest quantities of metalwork from this period, potentially suggesting that the political authority of the Corieltauvi did not extend far into this area (Willis, 2022). The persisting wetland conditions caused by fluctuating sea levels across much of the Humberhead Levels would not have been ideal for settlement, particularly for this agricultural community, with activity instead focussed on higher ground. However, the edges of marshland were often exploited for gathering and agricultural purposes so where the flat, marshy Humberhead Levels meets the dry valleys of the Trent and Belvoir Vale was ideal for habitation (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020).

3.6.82 Evidence of settlement in this area is known from Beacon Hill Camp (NHLE 1003241), an Iron Age hillfort located east of Gringley on the Hill, approximately 550 m southwest of the Order Limits, which may have been associated with an Iron Age to Romano-British settlement (NHER 5109) to the north, approximately 160 m west of the Order Limits. Iron Age pottery and a brooch were found at the same location, as well as a clay loom weight (NHER L8778). As this site lies at the very edge of the wetlands, similar evidence is possible in the vicinity but unlikely further north, where settlement was not possible but isolated findspots could exist. Additionally, the evidence is likely to be of a Late Iron Age date as is the case with the afore mentioned heritage assets; the defensive earthworks found on Beacon Hill were reportedly used for a short period of time, with ‘a Roman camp noted at the same location early cartographic evidence suggesting use in this period, and the settlement site produced a brooch of Late Iron Age date alongside signs of Roman settlement. Therefore, these areas of settlement likely occurred towards the end of the period, possibly as a result of population growth during the last millennium BC which forced groups to expand to previously unsettled areas, including further into the wetlands (Willis, 2022).

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.83 As with the Bronze Age, many Iron Age settlements have been identified as cropmarks in the Trent and Belvoir Vales (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). The Corieltauvi tribe were a largely agricultural group who inhabited the East Midlands during this period. They would have required dry and fertile land to live, such as the river gravel terraces in the Trent Valley where a large amount of Iron Age sites have been identified (Willis, 2022). However, when compared to the rest of the East Midlands, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire have produced only modest amounts of metalwork, suggesting the Corieltauvi did not have such a strong influence in this region (ibid). Whether it was this Celtic tribe or another who inhabited the county, the small north-south ridge to the west of the study area and gently rolling landscape that the Order Limits crosses had been largely cleared of woodland by the end of the Iron Age to create new agricultural and pastureland.

3.6.84 Whilst the higher ground has been less researched than the floodplain and less cropmarks have been identified when compared to the valley bottom, an Iron Age hillfort has been recorded at Gringley on the Hill called Beacon Hill (NHLE 1003241). The hill was thought to have been a defensive structure, with scarping and a slight ditch created on the northern side, although these features are of poor quality and suggest the site was not occupied for long. Sites such as this have been under-researched in Nottinghamshire, but they appear to lack a uniform date of construction or function and are often not situated in the best defensive locations (Willis, 2022).

3.6.85 A second site of Iron Age activity has been identified 600 m to the west of the Order Limits where a small assemblage of shell and grog tempered wares were recovered (NHER 28254). The material was associated with the jaw of a horse which had been deliberately placed in a ditch terminus, and further domestic animal bones were also found.

Roman (AD 43 to 410)

3.6.86 Roman activity has been recorded across the entire Order Limits, principally comprising small settlements that have continued form the Late Iron Age, enclosed farmsteads with associated enclosures and fields, and trackways and minor roads. The enclosed nature of a lot of Roman settlement-archaeology means that this feature type is more visible in aerial photograph, LiDAR and cropmark data and, as such, it is more represented in the archaeological record than earlier archaeological activity.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.87 The Parisi tribe appear to have had limited contact with Rome prior to them crossing the Humber in 71 AD, with the only evidence of international trade having been found in settlements along the wold-edge (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Roman activity appears to have also remained along the wold-edge, as settlements and roads have been noted both to the east and west, with a gap in activity along the highest parts of the Wolds. Most activity occurred along the western edge, where the Roman settlement of Petuaria (NHLE 1005219), a scheduled monument, developed on the site of the Parisi capital and modern-day Brough to the south of the Order Limits. This settlement served as a port, connected to eight major rivers and the North Sea and was also located along Ermine Street, a major Roman road (HHER

63) connecting York to London which ran north to south through the Order Limits and is broadly on the alignment of modern-day Brough Road.

3.6.88 This was a well-connected location with numerous farmsteads and small settlements located on the banks of the Humber during the Roman period (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humber Estuary, 2020). One site comprises a Romano-British villa at Cockle Pits, near Brantingham (NHLE 1014736), which is a scheduled monument located to the south of the Order Limits on the west side of Brough Road.

3.6.89 Along the western edge of the Wolds, a series of roads or trackways and enclosures have been identified through cropmarks (A20). Roman wall footings were revealed at Brantingham, approximately 540 m southeast of the Order Limits (HHER 2948), whilst further evidence of occupation was found outside of the Order Limits, to the north of Birkshill Plantation, when a mortar floor was excavated, alongside an inscribed lead pig, during drain-laying (HHER 6652).

3.6.90 Further activity has been identified along the eastern wold-edge in the form of numerous settlements and a possible Roman road at Park Lane (HHER 8940). Just east of this road, approximately 675 m north of the Order Limits, two fragmentary ditches enclosures have been identified and are likely of an Iron Age to Roman date (HHER 21700). Further into the lowlands, two Roman occupation sites have been identified along the A164. The first is a series of pits or post holes and ditches which are located 45 m to the west, running parallel to the Order Limits and then continuing north beyond (HHER 26542). Approximately 490 m south of the Order Limits, the possible site of a Roman villa has been recorded at Norwood Farm (HHER 6598). Towards the start of the Order Limits, two settlement sites identified due to cropmarks and the presence of pottery have been noted, 315 m and 915 m south of the Order Limits (HHER 6599, A1, HHER 7587). Along the eastern boundary of the study area, an extensive cropmark complex which includes field systems, ditches and round houses has been identified through aerial photographs which is thought to date to the Iron Age or Roman period.

3.6.91 Whilst Roman occupation tended to be centred around the roads built at the edges of the Wolds, occupation of the higher areas continued, with the arrival of the Romans initially having little influence on the Iron Age landscape. Small settlements and farmsteads continued to be used until around the 2nd century BC when fields became larger, and corn-driers began to appear suggesting large-scale grain production was occurring throughout the Wolds (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Small farmsteads were subsequently nucleated around large fields to accommodate this. A series of enclosures and ditches have been identified high on the dip slope intersecting the Order Limits which are of an Iron Age or Roman date and so may be an example of a farmstead developing as previously mentioned (HHER 6707, HHER 6710, HHER 3531, HHER 6714).

3.6.92 There are four further locations of possible farmsteads on the slope, the closest being recorded 15 m west of the Order Limits at Westfield Farm although it is possible that it extends into the Order Limits (HHER 6595). A number of findspots have been noted to the east and south of this possible farmstead including pottery, metal objects and coins, suggesting further Roman activity in the area. A Roman road may have passed nearby, particularly as this area is on the alignment of Park Road to the north, which is thought to be a Roman road and may have extended further south crossing the Order Limits. Further activity in the area is supported by cropmarks at the southern boundary of the study area, east of Westfield Farm, which have

interpreted as rectilinear enclosures and field boundaries, potentially another farmstead (HHER 22308).

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.93 The Corieltauvi had contact with Rome quite early into their conquest, although it appears to have been peaceful and co-operative. The River Humber formed the northern limit of the Empire during the early Roman period, and as such several towns and villas were established along the banks although none are noted along the south bank of the Humber as much of this area was still wetland (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). When the Romans crossed the river in 71 AD, expanding into Parisi territory, further settlements and villas were established which were typically clustered around Roman roads. The most major of these was a continuation of Ermine Street along the western wold-edge (HHER 63). The importance of the area's rivers was appreciated at the scheduled Romano-British villa at Cockle Pits, near Brantingham, where the Tyche Mosaic was discovered (NHLE 1014736). This mosaic depicted eight river goddesses, possibly in relation to the eight important rivers nearby. This villa was built on the site of a previous Iron Age settlement, as is quite common in the area, and was in use from the 2nd to the 4th century AD. An extensive cropmark complex has been noted in the surrounding area which could pertain to the villa, including a linear road which may have connected the villa to Ermine Street (HHER MHU712). Two human skulls have been found around the villa, approximately 760 m southwest of the Order Limits (HHER 3521) and 125 m south of the Order Limits where a mortar floor was also revealed (HHER 2964).

3.6.94 A significant number of Roman pottery sherds, coins and metalwork have been reported from the Brantingham area, as well further evidence of villas and buildings along the road. Evidence of Roman settlement has also been reported 210 m north of the Order Limits around Carrdales Nursery. Evidence includes cropmarks of enclosures (HHER 22473), large amounts of Romano-British pottery (HHER 3165), and foundation stones (HHER 6648).

3.6.95 An additional Roman road has been noted around Blacktoft, to the east and southeast of the Order Limits, at least 250 m away (HHER MHU25534, HHER MHU25535, HHER MHU25536, HHER MHU22613). Numerous trackways have also been identified, usually in association with ditches and enclosures that are indicative of farmsteads. Whilst many possible examples exist within this area, rural settlements of the Roman period in Britain are not as well understood as larger cities and forts. The relationship between settlement development and the production of agriculture is also undefined, although it was almost certainly tight knit (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). One possible farmstead lies within the Order Limits (HHER 6628), directly south of another instance of cropmarks which may be related and thus also extend into the Order Limits (HHER 21657). The cropmark of a trackway 475 m northwest of the Order Limits appears on alignment with a possible trackway recorded under HHER 21657 and so may suggest a much larger scope of settlement activity existed in this area than is currently noted (HHER 21542). A trackway and enclosures have also been identified in the Order Limits leading to the nearby Roman canal (HHER 2913).

3.6.96 A Romano-British quern fragment was found on the bank of the River Humber, 470 m east of the Order Limits (HHER 2539), but few other finds have been reported from this area. The wetland conditions continued in this area continued to be exploited and

some settlements were established on the higher ground, although this was limited in Humberhead Levels of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.97 Roman expansion into North Lincolnshire appears to have been a relatively peaceful event, with the Corieltauvi tribe allying themselves to the Romans. This allowed the native culture of farming to continue whilst the Romans developed infrastructure and cities. Ermine Street was constructed to the east of the River Trent, connecting London to York, and major cities were located along its route including Lincoln and Brough (Nacu, 2012). The wetland conditions persisted in the northern part of the Order Limits and no sites from the Roman period have been identified, despite systematic fieldwalking surveys of the Humber wetlands having taken place. This suggests that the area remained uninhabitable due to the marshy conditions.

3.6.98 Whilst Roman activity tended to be centred around the roads, none of which are known to have passed through this area, this wetland area is located between the more suitable land in the Isle of Axholme to the south and banks of the River Humber to the north and so may have continued to be used as a thoroughfare or for resource procurement. A Roman presence has been identified towards the edge of the study area at Garthorpe where a Roman coin was discovered (NLHER 1641) and at Luddington where the handle and rim of an amphora were found (NLHER 1639). A sizeable linear settlement has also been identified just beyond the North Lincolnshire border at Adlingfleet where anomalies were identified by geophysical survey. The ground is slightly elevated and lies close to the River Trent which would have provided connection to the wider area and it is possible that other Roman settlements existed along the riverbanks, such as at places like Garthorpe. The isolated finds are not substantial enough to indicate settlement archaeology and can most likely be attributed to casual loss or, in the case of the amphora, waste disposal.

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.99 As with the rest of North Lincolnshire, the Isle of Axholme appears to have been peacefully annexed by the Romans. Areas within the wider landscape shows characteristic development of military sites, towns and roads, predominately around Doncaster and Rossington to the west and along Ermine Street to the east (Miller, 1997). In rural areas, like the Isle, villa estates, smaller agricultural settlements, and farmsteads with regular field systems dominated (ibid). There is evidence for continued use of Iron Age sites, with many of the farmsteads on higher land appearing to have been expanded as the population and agricultural production intensified across the Isle. Evidence suggests that this land was a mixed-farming economy in a wholly cleared landscape, something which may have contributed to the flooding which occurred in the late Roman period (ibid).

3.6.100 The intensification of farming led to sizeable linear riverside settlements along the Old Don near Crowle (Miller, 1997). Evidence of this can be found inside the study area where a cluster of Roman finds have been discovered in and to the east of Crowle, alongside features (NLHER 21634), geophysical anomalies (NLHER 21142) and cropmark complexes (NLHER 22706, NLHER 20929, NLHER 22720, NLHER 20925, NLHER 22719). Unlike previous periods, this occupation expanded both to the northeast (NLHER 20919) and southwest (NHER 21460) of Crowle into lower lying land, likely as a result of the increased agricultural demand and possible due to the reduction in wetland conditions. Despite this, no signs of Roman settlement or

activity have yet been identified in the lower lying land to the east where the Order Limits is located. Another likely example of a riverside settlement can be found at Keadby along the banks of the River Trent. A scatter of over 100 sherds of Romano-British pottery was collected during fieldwalking (NLHER 17311), close to the location that three coins were retrieved (NLHER 17335). A female bog body was also found in the 19th century, the shoe of which is distinctively Roman (NLHER 71). Despite these finds, geophysical surveys have failed to identify anomalies.

3.6.101 Between Belton and Beltoft, an elevated area of land, a number of scatters of pottery are located, suggesting occupation of this area of higher ground continued in the Roman period. Two scatters lie at the edge of the Order Limits (NLHER 19889, NLHER 19975), close to a rectangular enclosure situated approximately 30 m east and 35 m north of the Order Limits (NLHER 21027). To the north and east of Owston Ferry, further elevated land was utilised during the Roman period, with activity known from fieldwalking events which have collected dozens of pottery scatters as well as metalwork. Notably, three scatters of pottery are located inside of the Order Limits (NLHER 17430, NLHER 21699, NLHER 21331). To the east, no features or cropmarks have been identified but the abundance of material from this period suggests a settlement was located in the vicinity (NLHER 19899, NLHER 19982). To the west, further pottery and metalwork scatters have been identified, as well as a couple of cropmarks enclosures to the northwest of Owston Ferry (NLHER 20194, NLHER 20218).

3.6.102 Extensive fieldwalking and aerial photography projects have occurred across the Isle of Axholme, through which the scatters of pottery and cropmark complexes have been identified. These archaeological investigations suggest have revealed a pattern where activity remained focussed on the higher ground, as in previous periods, but became intensified and more widespread. However, both fieldwalking and aerial photography has been more focused on the higher areas of land and, as occupation is known to have spread from the core higher ground sites during this period, perhaps there are more settlements which were established in the lowlands which have not yet been identified. To the south of Beltoft, an extensive cropmark complex of ditches and enclosures has been identified in the lowland area (NLHER 20220). The site lies 160 m east of the Order Limits and consists of ditches which form a network of sub-rectangular fields, within which are several ovoid enclosures with broader widths of ditch. Similarly, use of the lowland region is seen to the southeast of Owston Ferry where small scatters of pottery have been found, including inside the Order Limits (NLHER 20498). With the settlement at Beltoft dated to between the Iron Age and Roman period and the material near Owston Ferry from later, it appears that low lying regions were drier and accessible throughout much of the Roman period. Therefore, it is probable that as yet unidentified settlement sites exist in the study area, in areas of lower elevation which have been less investigated.

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.103 The Roman's invaded Britain in 43 AD and over the following years, continued to expand their territory, reaching the East Midlands by 44 AD. The Corieltauvi and Romans appear to have had peaceful and co-operative relations, with the agricultural way of life continuing alongside the development of infrastructure such as the development of Ermine Street to the east of the River Trent (Nacu, 2012). Many Iron Age Oppida continued to be inhabited and even expanded during this period, one such example being the Iron Age to Romano-British settlement to the north of Gringley on the Hill where Roman pottery and coins dated between c.80 – 400 AD

have been recovered, found over an area of two acres which likely includes a section of the Order Limits, amongst a quantity of wells and timber buildings, as well as a possible road (NHER M5109/L5109).

3.6.104 During the Roman period, the first attempts at draining the Humberhead Levels were made, which allowed for expansion further north into the previously uninhabitable wetland. In Nottinghamshire, extensive and detailed cropmarks of rural Roman settlements and field systems are visible, particularly on areas of sandstone which is present throughout this area. Two such examples are situated 180 m west of the Order Limits. One settlement site (NHER 18168/10254/10255/10257) consists of enclosures, a ditch and a hut circle, whilst a Roman coin of the Emperor Trajan was recovered to the southwest of the cropmark complex (NHER 5149). The second settlement site (NHER M18172/L10274) lies within the Order Limits and is comprised of enclosures and a field system. Directly south of this site, also inside of the Order Limits, is a series of undated cropmarks which represent two parallel trackways, an enclosure, and other linear features (NHER 5131). This cropmark complex is similar in form to a typical Roman ladder settlement and its proximity to the other Roman complex suggests the two are related.

3.6.105 In the north and west of Nottinghamshire, a wide network of early forts, marching camps and vexillation fortresses is well known through cropmarks. A strong military presence is thought to have existed in the county during the early Roman Conquest, the area is thought to have straddled a social, economic and political divide, with the southern area well-settled and the northern much poorer and less secure (Bishop, 2000). As such, the presence of a marching camp has been identified through cropmarks directly west of the Order Limits, with the limits of the site likely extending into it (NHER M18165/M18166). The cropmark complex has been interpreted as two adjacent temporary military camps, which consisted of trackways and enclosures. Whilst the presence of these camps is well-documented, research into the chronology and nature of their construction, use and abandonment, however, has been limited, making this a potentially research-worthy asset.

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.106 The Roman invasion of Britain had pushed north to the East Midlands by 44 AD when the Corieltauvi are thought to have allied themselves with the invaders (Nacu, 2012). This co-operative partnership saw many Iron Age agricultural settlements continue to be inhabited in the Roman period, with Romano-British farmsteads overlying the earlier farming landscape (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). Examples of this can be found within the study area at Gringley on the Hill where Beacon Hill is thought to have also been used by the Romans, as an outpost along the Roman road from Lincoln, via Littleborough, to Doncaster which is thought to have passed the Beacon Hill approximately 2.4 km to the southwest. A possible Roman road running from the hillfort to this major road has been identified, the course of which would have continued west away from the Order Limits (NHER MNT27319). To the east of Beacon Hill, sherds of Roman greyware pottery have been collected from agricultural fields, as close as 155 m west of the Order Limits (NHER L8784, NHER L5135) and evidence of continued occupation into the Roman period was found at an Iron Age occupation site.

3.6.107 Whilst many settlements continued to be used, the establishment of new ones in the vicinity of well-settled areas and into underpopulated areas occurred during the Roman period (Bishop, 2000). Potentially new areas of settlement have been

identified in this part of the Order Limits, predominantly through surface scatters of pottery. Just south of Misterton, at the edge of the study area, a large scatter of pottery was recovered, as well as some building material and tile, suggesting occupation activity may have occurred in the area (NHER 5111, NHER 5773). At Beckingham, also at the edge of the study area, a ditch and a sub-circular pit were excavated near Station Road and contained pottery, fragments of tile and bricks all dated to the Roman period which indicate at least one building once stood in this area (NHER 27968, NHER 28157). Pottery sherds were also found in a field just west of Beckingham, approximately 330 m northeast of the Order Limits (NHER 4993), and in fields to the southwest of Beckingham a large scatter was noted approximately 405 m east of the Order Limits (NHER L4992). To the south of Wheatley Wood, a scatter consisting of fragments of tile and sherds of pottery were recovered approximately 600 m southwest of the Order Limits (NHER 4988, NHER 4990), whilst east of the wood and 100 m southeast of the Order Limits, a possible post hole was found alongside a series of small scatters of pottery and a lump of slag (NHER L4991).

3.6.108 Further new occupation sites appear to have developed at Sturton le Steeple and North Wheatley which is likely owing to their position along the Roman road from Lincoln, via Littleborough, to Doncaster. This road branched off from Ermine Street just north of Lincoln and would have crossed the Order Limits between the two afore mentioned settlements. Although no finds have been reported from the village of Sturton le Steeple which lies adjacent to the Order Limits, its name which was first mentioned in the Domesday Book as ‘Estretone’, is believed to have been derived from the Latin term for street, ‘strata’, paired with a suffix common in the early medieval period, meaning it likely had a Roman origin. Finds and features have however been noted just outside of North Wheatley at the western edge of the study area, where a ditch was excavated which revealed pottery, animal bones and daub (NHER 28253), close to a scatter of unstratified Roman finds which included ceramic building material, suggesting a building may have been located in the vicinity (NHER 28255). Alongside possible buildings, a cemetery may have been present under the modern church as part of a Roman tombstone was found beneath the church and incorporated into the building, as was other potentially Roman stone (NHER 8765). Directly south, in South Wheatley, eight Roman sherds were excavated suggesting a wider spread of activity (NHER 8764). It is therefore possible that further Roman archaeology related to the road or villages may be present in the area.

3.6.109 As well as the establishment of settlements and new roads, military installations were also constructed in Nottinghamshire, more in this county than others in the early Roman period as this was an area of social, economic and political divide (Bishop, 2000). Whilst the area south was securely settled, the north was less so, leading to a high number of forts, marching camps and vexillation fortresses being established which have subsequently been identified through cropmarks. One such example lies to the east of the River Trent, approximately 1.12 km from the Order Limits at Newton on Trent (NHLE 1003608). The site consists of a vexillation fortress situated on the highest part of the ridge and two marching camps at a lower elevation to the south which were likely used whilst the fortress was still in use but not at the same time as one intersects the other. It is thought the fortress was built on the edge of Corieltauvi territory as one of many which lay along the River Trent to try and intimidate the Brigantes whose territory was not absorbed by the Romans until 70 AD. Whilst the presence of these camps is well-documented, research into the chronology and nature of their construction, use and abandonment has been limited, with this

scheduled monument no exception, having only been studied through aerial photographs.

Early Medieval (410 to 1066)

3.6.110 Early medieval activity is poorly represented in the archaeological record, with some settlement evidence in the archaeological record, but the majority of settlement-related evidence being linked to place name evidence only.

3.6.111 The Rivers Humber, Trent and Ouse became important routeways for Scandinavian armies and traders, as well as boundaries between kingdoms. The River Humber served as an important boundary between the Kingdom of Northumbria and the Kingdoms of Mercia and Lindsey. The River Trent separated Mercia and Lindsey, although by the 9th century the latter was absorbed by the Kingdom of Merica (Lewis C. , 2012).

3.6.112 Increased flooding in the late-Roman period led to settlement moving to higher land, which was later followed by a recovery of agricultural activity. Evidence of early medieval activity within the study area indicates that settlement in the period was characterised by individual farmsteads which became steadily more densely populated and more recognisable as villages in later centuries.

3.6.113 Many of the areas in which farmsteads and settlements were located have retained names which indicate their Old English or Scandinavian origins, with villages across the East Riding of Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire containing the word endings ‘-ton’, ‘-thorpe’, ‘-ley’ and ‘ham’.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.114 Scandinavian migrants arrived at the north Humber area following the withdrawal of Roman administration. The River Humber formed the boundary of the Kingdom of Northumbria which stretched north into Scotland. Evidence of settlement is sparse across the Wolds, with no sites reported, however recent research has suggested that early medieval settlements dated between the 4th and 8th centuries AD were developed adjacent to Roman ‘ladder’ settlements and farmsteads. Therefore, it is possible that some of the potential settlement sites within the study area which are dated to the Iron Age and Roman period may also pertain to the early medieval. Certain villages, particularly along the edge of the Wolds, retain old English suffixes such as ‘-ton’ (Little Weighton) and ‘-ingham (Brantingham), indicating they may have been established prior to the arrival of the Scandinavians.

3.6.115 Evidence of the earliest post-Roman settlers comes mainly in the form of funerary practices. From the late 4th century to the late 5th century AD, cremations were the most popular form of practice, with urns buried close to Iron Age cemeteries, such as that found at Arras (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). From the late 5th century through the 6th century AD, inhumations replaced cremations, with small cemeteries developed in new locations and the dead interred with native and international grave goods often indicative of status (ibid). In the 7th and 8th centuries, prior to the conversion to Christianity, the location of inhumations returned to the funerary landscapes used throughout the prehistoric, such as barrows (ibid). Whilst only one possible instance of early medieval burials has been identified within the northern part of Route Section A, it is highly possible that they exist around some of the numerous barrows which have been identified. The funerary landscape to the southeast of the start of the Order Limits is perhaps the most likely location as it has

the highest concentration of monuments and is situated at the edge of the dip slope where early medieval activity was more likely to occur.

3.6.116 The Scandinavian's arrived towards the end of the 8th century and greatly changed the structure of society with the introduction of Danelaw (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Yorkshire was divided into three ridings, originating from the Old Norse word for 'third', and wapentakes were formed within these ridings for administrative purposes. They remained in use until the end of the 19th century. This period also saw more settlements established on the higher ground of the Wolds and Christianity became prominent, with churches constructed in the vicinity of villages. A probable example of this is the Church of All Saints (NHLE 1103351), located 480 m southeast of the Order Limits where Anglo-Saxon burials were uncovered during restoration works near the altar (Bagchi 2014). Five remains of humans and horses were also identified in Little Weighton, 640 m west of the Order Limits at what is the possible site of the Battle of Brunanburh (HHER 3538). This 10th century battle was fought between the Anglo Saxon's and Kingdom of England, with the former claiming victory, but even its general location is unknown with some sources suggesting Scotland and others Yorkshire.

3.6.117 Whilst little archaeological evidence has been uncovered from this period, the influence of these settlers is easily recognisable in the names of villages within the Wolds, with many retaining the suffixes '-by' (Skidby) and '-ley' (Rowley), and in their layout with many developed in the Danish linear style. The suffix '-thorpe' was often used when a settlement was expanded, with a nearby hamlet developed in relation to an existing one, as seen at Brantingham Thorpe. Further evidence for many present-day settlements in the Wolds having an early medieval origin comes from the Domesday Book of 1086 where almost all were recorded (Powell-Smith, 2024). Skidby was noted to consist of a small manor which would have been the home of a high-status individual who oversaw a village and cultivation of the surrounding fields, suggesting it was well-established by the writing of the Domesday Book.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.118 The Saxon migration to Britain via the North Sea meant that the Humber Estuary and Ouse and Trent Confluence became integral during the early medieval period. As the Humberhead Levels continued to consist of marshland, the earliest settlements were small villages established on high ground, such as along the wold-edge or raised mires close to the rivers. The Kingdom of Northumbria stretched north from the River Humber, whilst the Kingdom of Mercia extended south. This landscape was changed when the Scandinavian's arrived towards the end of the 8th century and greatly altered the structure of society with the introduction of Danelaw which divided Yorkshire into three ridings for easy administration (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). This system remained in use until the end of the 19th century.

3.6.119 No archaeological evidence of settlement from this period has been found, although etymology suggests some villages in the area were established during the early medieval period. Certain villages retain old English suffixes like '-ton' (Elloughton), whilst many along the riverbanks end with '-fleet' (Yokefleet, Ousefleet, Broomfleet, Adlingfleet). However, the suffix '-fleet' may come from the Anglo-Saxon word for river courses or the Norman French word for shallow water, making it challenging to attribute a period of establishment to those villages without documentary and archaeological evidence. This is best provided for Adlingfleet which was mentioned in a Saxon chronicle from 763 AD as the place an individual was consecrated. This

suggests the area had already been established as a minster by the Saxons and this religious purpose continued into the medieval period. The Domesday Book of 1086 notes the presence of a church and priest which may have been of Anglo-Saxon origin. The church was replaced by the Grade I listed Church of All Saints which was constructed throughout the 12th and 13th centuries (NHLE 1083144). A later early medieval zoomorphic brooch terminal (HHER 22205) which was found during metal detecting in the southern part of Route Section A is the only find recorded.

3.6.120 All the settlements in the area lie on mires, areas of higher ground, typically close to one of the rivers. On the high ground around the villages, the land was highly fertile, but the limited availability led to the main historic land use revolving around the exploitation of wetland habitats, including fishing and wildfowling (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). Of the villages which potentially originated in the early medieval period, only Broomfleet is located close to the Order Limits, although it is not referenced in the Domesday Book of 1086 and so perhaps it is of later origins (Powell-Smith, 2024). Therefore, whilst evidence of settlement is unlikely to be found within the Order Limits, evidence of wetland exploitation and finds from casual loss may be present.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.121 Upon the Roman withdrawal from Britain, Scandinavian settlers migrated across the North Sea, using the Humber Estuary and the eight rivers it connects to as a means to spread across the country (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). The River Humber formed the border between the Kingdoms of Northumbria to the north and Mercia to the south, whilst the River Trent separated the Kingdoms of Merica to the west and Lindsey to the east. The River Trent was also a major focus point of settlement, being an important routeway for both armies and traders (Miller, 1997). The Scandinavian invasion towards the end of the 8th century greatly changed the structure of society with the introduction of Danelaw which the shire counties into smaller territorial units known as Wapentakes, with the River Trent also serving as a boundary to these (ibid). This system remained in use until the end of the 19th century.

3.6.122 Along the banks of the River Trent, numerous settlements of early medieval origin are known from documentary, etymological and archaeological evidence, all situated on small areas of higher land which would have been surrounded by fertile soils. Just beyond the northern border of North Lincolnshire is the village of Adlingfleet which was first mentioned in a Saxon chronicle from 763 AD as the place an individual was consecrated, suggesting a minster had been established here. Many place names still retain a Scandinavian suffix, including '-by' (Fockerby), '-thorpe' (Garthorpe) and '-ton' (Luddington) and were recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Powell-Smith, 2024). The most notable example of an early medieval village in this area was found at Flixborough on the east bank of the river, where excavations uncovered around 40 buildings dating from as early as the 7th century and with evidence of habitation through to the 15th century (Loveluck & Evans, 2010). This site provided unprecedented insight into Anglo-Saxon settlement of the area, providing evidence of nearly all aspects of daily life and interactions between commonfolk and the contemporary elite.

3.6.123 To the south of Fockerby and Garthorpe, around the post-medieval site of Wateron Hall, was the location of the early medieval village of Wateron (NLHER 1640). This

village was located at the eastern edge of the study area and deserted towards the end of the medieval period but was established in the early medieval period, having been recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as a carucate of land with a hall owned by Fulcric, prior to becoming 'waste' (Powell-Smith, 2024). This suggests that there was no continuous occupation between the early medieval and medieval period, instead a time of no habitation occurred before the village was re-established before 1377 when it was documented in Subsidy Rolls. The deserted medieval village is now represented by earthworks.

3.6.124 All the settlements in the area were situated on the banks of the river which provided higher ground and connections to the wider area, however exploitation of wetland habitats to the west almost certainly occurred through activities such as fishing and wildfowling (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humber Estuary, 2020). Therefore, not only is it possible that evidence of early medieval occupation exists within the Order Limits along the riverbanks and around modern settlements, but some evidence of wetland exploitation may be present further from the river, as well as finds from casual loss.

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.125 Throughout the early medieval period, the eight rivers connected to the Humber Estuary were essential routeways for both armies and (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). As the Isle of Axholme was surrounded by four rivers, it would have been well placed to access the wider landscape. Not only did the rivers connect the country, but they also served as boundaries between the kingdoms, with the River Trent forming the border between the Kingdom of Lindsey to the east and the Kingdom of Mercia to the west, with the Isle of Axholme potentially a Saxon territory distinct from both (Miller, 1997). The Scandinavian invasion towards the end of the 8th century greatly changed the structure of society, but once again used the rivers to define the counties and Wapentakes introduced by Danelaw. The Isle initially constituted a separate Wapentake which was later combined with Manlake Wapentake, to the east of the Trent. The Old Don which formed the northwestern boundary of the Isle, marked the boundary between the counties and diocese of Lincoln and York. Despite the changes to organisation which occurred throughout the early medieval period, the Isle remained a unique territory, consistently situated at the border between territories and routeways, meaning it is likely there was extensive activity in the area.

3.6.126 The increased flooding seen from late Roman times led to a retreat of settlement from the more marginal areas at the start of the early medieval period, forcing settlement back to the highest areas of land at Crowle, between Belton and Beltoft and around Owston Ferry (Miller, 1997). A recovery of agricultural activity soon occurred as Anglo-Saxon settlements were established which allowed them to spread once again, predominantly along the banks of the rivers (Macintosh and Partington 2020c). Many place names still retain an Anglo-Scandinavian suffix, including '-by' (Keadby), '-thorpe' (Althorpe) and '-ton' (Owston Ferry) and were recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Powell-Smith, 2024). The most notable example of an early medieval village in this area was found at Flixborough on the east bank of the river, where excavations uncovered around 40 buildings dating from as early as the 7th century and with evidence of habitation through to the 15th century (Loveluck & Evans, 2010). As the Order Limits is situated west of the river, it

is the areas of higher land which lie inside of the study area and are where evidence of activity has been identified.

3.6.127 At Crowle, two pits from the later early medieval period were recorded during a watching brief at Crowle marketplace and dated to between the 9th and 11th centuries based off pottery found in the fill (NLHER 21635). To the east of the modern village, some early medieval sherds were recovered during a fieldwalking event (NLHER 2506). Unlike earlier periods, early medieval evidence at Crowle does not extend so far east, likely as activity was instead focussed on the Old River Don during this period. Between Belton and Beltoft, four scatters of pottery have been noted, all notably beyond the limits of the Order Limits. These may have been associated with a settlement to the south of Church Town, just beyond the study area, where two sunken-featured buildings and a group of pits and ditches were excavated, as well as a moderate assemblage of vertebrate remains (Jacques & Dobney, 2000). To the east and north of Owston Ferry, a number of clusters of pottery have been collected during fieldwalking events, one of which dated to the late early medieval period was 15 m north of the Order Limits (NLHER 21331). A cluster of early medieval metalwork was reported in a field adjacent to the Order Limits (NLHER 17429), whilst a Viking glass bead was also retrieved, approximately 210 m to the west (NLHER 20527).

3.6.128 These sections contain by far the highest quantity of known archaeological assets across the Order Limits. This could be attributed to the optimal location of the Isle of Axholme, given its proximity to different territories, rivers and the arable land, however this may also be due to the extensive archaeological investigations which have occurred. Almost all of the evidence consists of early medieval pottery which has been collected during fieldwalking events across the higher land of the Isle of Axholme, which have been far more extensive here than in other sections of the Order Limits. Additionally, as they have been focused on the higher ground, it is possible that as yet undiscovered evidence of settlement from the more marginal areas or along the banks of the rivers exists.

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.129 Upon the Roman withdrawal from Britain, Germanic and Scandinavian settlers came to Britain, eventually forming kingdoms. The River Trent served as a boundary between two of these kingdoms, Mercia to the west and Lindsey to the east (although the latter did eventually become part of Merica), as well as an important thoroughfare for both armies and traders (Miller, 1997). The shire of Nottingham was first documented in 1016 after the Danish Conquest let to the harrying which saw the Five Boroughs become an earldom under the King of England. Archaeological research throughout Nottinghamshire has identified that almost all settlement and burial sites from this period come from the Trent Valley, with almost none recorded from the sandstone area further west, a geology which the Order Limits is located on. Why this was the case is unknown, but as targeted studies have been undertaken to attempt to identify sites in areas of sandstone and fails, it does appear to be a true lack of archaeology as opposed to a lack of investigation.

3.6.130 The earliest mention of the village of Misterton is in the Domesday Book of 1086, where it is listed as consisting of 36 settlements which was within the largest 20 percent of settlements at the time (Powell-Smith, 2024). However, the suffix ‘-ton’ is of Scandinavian origin and, alongside its proximity to the River Trent, suggests this village may have been established in the early medieval period. It has been theorised that a pre-Conquest church was present here, likely on the site of the medieval

Church of All Saints which is situated 340 m east of the Order Limits (NHLE 1302717), which would have been an early dependent of York Minster (The Archbishops Council, 2024). Whilst a church was reported by the Domesday Book, no evidence has yet been found to corroborate that Misterton was an early medieval settlement.

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.131 During the 5th century, an Anglian tribe, the Teutons, settled within Nottinghamshire, pushing north into the Trent valley from the Fosse Way. They were shortly followed by more Anglian settlers, including the Snotingas who gave their name to the settlement of Nottingham during the 6th century. By the end of this century, organised administration throughout the county had been established, and the area was a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. The River Trent served as a boundary between this kingdom and the Kingdom of Lindsey to the east (although this was eventually conquered and became part of Merica), as well as an important thoroughfare for both armies and traders (Miller, 1997). The pattern of rural settlement in the county is also thought to have been largely continuous since the 10th century, with strong nucleation and a low degree of dispersed settlement (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). As such, many place names retain a Scandinavian or Anglo suffix, indicating these settlements may have first been established during the early medieval period, namely '-ton' (West Burton), '-ingham' (Beckingham), '-by' (Saundby), and '-ley' (South Wheatley). The suffix '-thorpe' was also often used when a settlement was expanded, with a nearby hamlet developed in relation to an existing one, as seen at North Leverton at Habblesthorpe. The name of the county also appears to have been inspired by the early settlers, although it was not documented until 1016 after the Danish conquest led to the harrying of the shire of Nottingham and the Five Boroughs becoming an earldom of the King of England.

3.6.132 Archaeological investigations in Nottinghamshire have identified that almost all settlement and burial sites from the early medieval period come from the Trent Valley, whilst very few have been identified from the sandstone area further west, a geology which the Order Limits is located on. Targeted studies have been undertaken to attempt to identify sites in areas of sandstone but have been unsuccessful, suggesting there is a true lack of evidence. This finding is reflected in the study area when finds from the early medieval period have only been identified at Beckingham, an area at the eastern extent of the study area towards the River Trent. An extensive excavation took place in this village centred around Station Road which revealed features dated from the early medieval to post-medieval consisting of a large number of pits and gullies, the fills of which contained pre-Conquest pottery (NHER MNT28258, NHER MNT28159, NHER MNT28160, NHER MNT28168). Two cobbled surfaces were also revealed in the same context as early medieval sherds, but whether these reflected the date of the surfaces' use was not certain (NHER MNT28163). A Danish spearhead was also recovered during works (NHER L5763). Beckingham, as with most of the other settlements in the area, was named in the Domesday Book of 1086 as part of Roger de Busli's domain (Powell-Smith, 2024).

Medieval

3.6.133 The Domesday survey of 1086 reflects the changes in land ownership and rights following the Norman Conquest of 1066.

3.6.134 William the Conqueror declared that all land now belonged to the crown, and Anglo-Saxon nobility and free peasants lost their claim to any land they had. William granted lands to his Norman supporters instead and entitled them as lords of the manor. The manorial centres were the economic, political, judicial and social heart of medieval life, and each lord of the manor could influence the character of their land bringing new structure and physical changes to the medieval landscape.

3.6.135 Manors houses were built by the wealthiest families, in land granted to them by the king. Many had moats which were a symbol of prestige rather than practical, defensive features, and nearly all had a deer park to accommodate the Norman taste for hunting. The land within a manorial estate was systematically divided into fields, pasture and forest to sustain crop growing and animal husbandry. Villagers, who were once free to work the land and move to different areas to work, became 'villeins' and tenants of the manor. They were instead provided with a portion of land to farm; a piece of land that they were tied to and could not leave without the lord's permission.

3.6.136 Motte and Bailey castles and monasteries were established to further strengthen Norman control. Churches, along with manorial centres, would have been centres of influence.

3.6.137 The parish system was developed, with land grants given to noble families in the 12th century to better manage their newly acquired territory.

3.6.138 The Domesday survey records a predominantly farming landscape within the study area, with dispersed farmsteads and manorial centres located beyond the established settlement areas.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.139 Upon the Norman Invasion of 1066, the north of England initially rejected the new rulers and aimed to reinstate Viking rule. In response to this insubordination, much of the East Riding of Yorkshire was obliterated during the Harrying of the North from 1069-70, in which the Normans applied scorched earth tactics of destroying villages and food supplies to starve and depopulate the area. Approximately 60 percent of all land holdings were reported as waste in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the population was said to have decreased in Yorkshire by 75 percent, with at least 100,000 people believed to have starved to death, and others murdered or having escaped the area (Lewis C. P., 2023)

3.6.140 After victory was claimed, William the Conqueror distributed the newly acquired land amongst powerful barons, including the Wolds to the Percy family (Lewis C. P., 2023). The parish system was developed, linked to manorial estates which contained parish churches to serve the villages within. The Church of Saint Michael in Skidby, 110 m west of the Order Limits, is one such example, with features remaining from the 12th century (NHLE 1103341), with others including the Church of Saint Peter (NHLE 1347015) and Church of All Saints (NHLE 1103351) located 310 m and 480 m from the Order Limits respectively. Rowley Manor (NHLE 1161824), Brantingham Hall (NHLE 1103347) Bentley (HHER 9750), Skidby (HHER 1570) and Risby Hall (NHLE 1018600) are all manor houses located within Route Section A, the last of which lies the closest to the Order Limits just beyond Dunflat Road which is adjacent to the Order Limits. Associated with this manor house were an extensive garden (NHLE 1001419), fishponds (HHER 12379), a deer park, and a moated site thought to be a hunting lodge to host guests at the deer park (NHLE 1015312).

3.6.141 Medieval parks and hunting grounds are recorded in this Route Section. At the northeastern edge of the study area, the Archbishop's Park is noted (HHER 8446) and likely bordered the deer park northwest of Bentley, 400 m north of the Order Limits, which would have been associated with the manor house (HHER 8799). Being in a rural area, many of the manor houses would have been associated with a deer park to allow nobles to participate in hunting and host (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Another deer park has been reported 810 m south of the Order Limits, likely linked to Cottingham further south (HHER 8801), and a potential park is known from cropmarks of a medieval boundary bank to the south of Skidby at the edge of the study area (HHER 22309). However, it is possible that this boundary reflects the edge of a woodland area and is not associated with a deer park.

3.6.142 Settlements within the Yorkshire Wolds would have been agricultural hamlets, supported by medieval strip farming. The nearest market towns were located at Howden, Beverley and Kingston Upon Hull, where farmers could have travelled to sell their produce. The wool trade was particularly dominant in the area, and people in the Wolds likely used the common land on the tops of the Wolds as pasture to rear sheep and harvest wool, whilst strip fields around a settlement were farmed for subsistence (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). The Domesday Survey of 1086 lists almost all the settlements present today, and many retain names of a Scandinavian origin, suggesting that some villages laid waste to during the Harrying of the North were quickly reestablished (Powell-Smith, 2024). Medieval villages are noted at Brantingham (HHER 9551), Brantingham Thorpe (HHER 4512), Little Weighton (HHER 9667) and Bentley (HHER MHU10058). The latter two retain evidence of ridge and furrow in fields surrounding the present settlements, as well as signs of shrinkage. Many settlements during the 14th century shrunk or were deserted due to the over-exploitation of land and the Black Death. No signs of the deserted medieval village of Rowley, which lies 340 m north of the Order Limits, remains (HHER 7569), whilst Riplingham is far better preserved as earthworks just north of Beverley Road which runs adjacent to the Order Limits (HHER 3522), and some earthworks from Risby survive which are protected as a scheduled monument (NHLE 1018600). Within the Order Limits at Bilkshill Plantation, possible lynchets are noted on the sharply angled hill, suggesting cultivation and management of the wold-edge was taking place (HHER 6653).

3.6.143 A large quantity of medieval metalwork has been found by metal detecting in fields southeast of Westfield Farm, from 450 m southeast of the Order Limits (HHER 20238, HHER 20239, HHER 20240). These were found in close vicinity to a number of Roman finds are thought to have indicated a Roman road passed through this area. Many roads during the medieval period followed Roman roads, suggesting that these metal items can be attributed to casual loss as people travelled, furthering the argument a Roman road was located here (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021).

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A to Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead))

3.6.144 When the Normans conquered England in 1066, Northumbria initially refused to accept their rule which led the land north of the River Humber to be devastated during the Harrying of the North from 1069-70. Approximately 60 percent of all land holdings were reported as waste in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the population was said to have decreased in Yorkshire by 75 percent. Whilst the land south of the River Humber did not suffer the same devastation, it was almost certainly impacted

by this event as the Norman army passed through and survivors fled south (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). Upon the north's subjugation, William the Conqueror distributed the newly acquired land amongst powerful barons, creating the parish system. Parish churches were established to serve the hamlets within the parish, including Church of All Saints at South Cave, 1.11 km from the Order Limits (NHLE 1103317), Church of St Mary Magdalene at Whitgift, 1.33 km from the Order Limits (NHLE 1083151), and Church of All Saints at Adlingfleet, 1.11 km from the Order Limits (NHLE 1083144).

3.6.145 During the medieval period, moated sites were incredibly popular, often constructed by estate owners to display prestige, provide some protection to the buildings within, and to create dry land suitable for construction (Le Patourel, 1973). The location of many moated sites was also chosen for easy access to a water supply over any significance of the location or proximity to a village (ibid). The most notable of which within the Order Limits is Hall Garth moated site with associated fishponds (NHLE 1013190). This monument lies just south of the River Ouse and consists of two well-preserved islands subdivided by a moat, with a causeway connecting them making it of A2(a) type. Many moated sites which now appear to be A2(a) type were converted to this long after development, often to reduce the size of the site, which may mean older phases of construction are preserved below the surface (Le Patourel, 1973). Both enclosures are still visibly raised and enclosed by a main moat. The land south of the River Ouse was populated in the second half of the 12th century as land was reclaimed so if the construction of this site was completed close to the time of when it was populated, then it would be an extremely rare example of an early moated site, given that most are dated from the 13th century onwards (ibid). The only other potential moated site south of the River Ouse can be found 250 m east of the Order Limits near Adlingfleet (HHER 4). To the north of the River Ouse, eight moated sites have been noted around Yokefleet (HHER 2924, HHER 2935, HHER 2812), Gilberdyke (HHER 2927), Faxfleet (NHLE 1007737), Metham Farm (NHLE 1007972), North Hall (HHER 2923), and within the Order Limits, close to Staddlethorpe House (HHER 21637). This moated site has been identified through aerial photographs on which only three sides remain, and a pond can be seen to the northwest of the moat.

3.6.146 Within the parishes, commonfolk would reside in villages or hamlets which were numerous across the Humberhead Levels, centred on small areas of higher land which were surrounded by fertile soils, and many continue to be inhabited today. Broomfleet is one such example, having been first documented in 1150 (HHER 73). It was likely centred around Pigeon Cote Farm where a manor house is thought to have been situated (HHER 74). A chapel was present at Broomfleet from 1421 (HHER 156) and a windmill has also been recorded on documentary evidence from 1287 and 19th century maps at 'Mill Hill' (HHER 91, HHER MHU25615, HHER MHU25616). To the northeast, directly adjacent to the Order Limits, a hamlet is also known to have existed at Provence Farm, although it was likely very small with only one household listed in 1693 (HHER 154). An enclosure to the south of Ings Lane, directly adjacent to the south of the Order Limits, is thought to have been related to this hamlet and suggests settlements activity would have occurred between the two sites within the Order Limits.

3.6.147 The earliest settlement to be established where the River Ouse meets the River Humber is Yokefleet (HHER 10042) which is mentioned in the Domesday Book 1086. This settlement was located within the Yokefleet Estate which was reported to span 2,500 acres along the River Humber during the medieval period. The exact area which this estate encompassed is unknown, however Yokefleet Lodge is depicted on the Howden 1821 map, at the location of a present-day farm, which may mark the most northern extent. The estate is unlikely to have extended further east than the

edge of the settlement as Metham deer park would have bordered it. To the east of Yokefleet village, towards the edge of the study area, was Blacktoft village (HHER 4546) at which a watermill was documented in 1162 (HHER 2919). On the south bank of the River Ouse, Ousefleet (HHER 9659) and Whitgift (HHER 9722) were established from the 12th century onwards. A medieval chapel which served the village of Whitgift lies to the south, approximately 740 m west of the Order Limits (HHER 17531).

3.6.148 The village of Adlingfleet lies at the eastern limit of the study area in Route Section B. Whilst it is known to have been founded in the early medieval period and remains inhabited today, there are earthworks indicative of a shrunken medieval village to the southwest of the vicarage which suggests that at some point during the medieval or post-medieval period, the size of the village was reduced (HHER 10896). The Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083144) was constructed throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, possibly on the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon minster, as were the Grade II* listed Stone Building 25 m to the south (NHLE 1346748) and the medieval rectory, a scheduled monument, located an additional 35 m to the south (NHLE 1016933). The Bracken Hill Cross, an elaborate stone cross, also once stood to the southwest of the village demonstrating the importance of religion in this area (HHER 5). As Adlingfleet was a former civil parish, these buildings would have served the wider community. The civil parish's influence on the local area appears substantial as in 1100, the rector of Adlingfleet claimed tithes from six nearby habitations, both north and south of the River Humber, much to the displeasure of Selby Abbey.

3.6.149 Each hamlet was surrounded by two or three large open fields of which each villager owned a few strips that they would tend. Whilst some villagers did consolidate their strips and eventually buy small sections of the land, much of the open field system remained until the agricultural revolution. There are many strip fields throughout the area but the continued wetland conditions and restriction of higher land being essential for village establishment means that the being are widely dispersed throughout the area (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020) There are 11 instances of ridge and furrow recorded in the Humber HER, six of which extend into the Order Limits (HHER MHU22605, HHER MHU22608, HHER MHU22607, HHER MHU25614, HHER MHU25613, HHER MHU 25612). Three field boundaries which could pertain to the medieval or post-medieval period have also been noted, one of which lies within the Order Limits to the west of Broomfleet (HHER MHU25633). To improve the quality of the land, people during the medieval period attempted some management of the water and land reclamation through the development of drainage channels and flood banks. Drainage channels from this period have been identified through cropmarks at seven locations, the closest being the Temple Dam drainage channel located 60 m west of the Order Limits (HHER 2912). Flood defences were also constructed along the north bank of the River Humber to protect the arable land, all of which lie towards the edge of the study area.

3.6.150 Many settlements shrunk or were deserted during the 14th century because of the over-exploitation of land and the Black Death. To the east of Broomfleet, approximately 185 m south of the Order Limits, building foundations, a trackway and pottery have been found at Pig Hills which indicate a medieval settlement once stood there (HHER 157, HHER MHU25627). Deserted medieval villages have also been reported at Gowthorpe Farm (HHER 17823) and Scalby, to the east of Gilberdyke (HHER 10055). The deserted medieval village of Oxmardyke lies within the Order Limits, although no information on its state of survival is provided (HHER 18089), as does Staddlethorpe, directly adjacent to the moated site and the Order Limits

(HHER 2937). This village was first documented in 1550 so was probably formed in the late medieval period and deserted in the post-medieval. Only six tofts remain visible, as well as the cropmarks of an earlier iteration of Broad Lane (HHER 2933). At the site of the Brantingham Roman Villa, a medieval quarry was located (HHER 19910), to the southeast of a possible deserted medieval village (HHER 2955) where medieval coins, metalwork and pottery have been found. This possible occupation site is situated 120 m south and east of the Order Limits, close to Elloughton where a large quantity of medieval coins, pottery and metal objects have been recorded. To the south of Cardale's Nursery, Bow Bridge was located (HHER 12609). This bridge was first documented in 1370 crossing the Mill Beck oriented towards Ellerker and although it no longer exists, the location at which it stood is inside of the Order Limits.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.151 The medieval period from 1066 saw the development of increasingly sophisticated and powerful military, social and religious institutions as the Normans aimed to fortify the newly conquered land (Miller, 1997). The land was divided amongst the new king's followers which is represented in the wider landscape by moated sites, manor houses and parish churches, although the only parish church of medieval origins is the Church of St Andrew (NLHER 1103747) which is located 2.69 km east of the Order Limits in Burton Upon Stather on the east bank of the River Trent. Moated sites were incredibly popular amongst estate owners in the medieval period, seen as a structure which displayed prestige, provided some protection to the buildings within, and ensured the building was on dry land (Le Patourel, 1973). The location of many moated sites was also chosen for easy access to a water supply over any significance of the location or proximity to a village (ibid). Two moated sites have been identified adjacent to the Order Limits to the northwest of Fockerby. A circular moated site was shown on the OS map of 1852 (NLHER 1349), and was likely associated to 'Fockerby Mount', the other moated site located just to the east which was first documented in 1194 (NLHER 1348). Both have been levelled and are now represented by cropmarks. A possible moated site has been noted due to earthworks in the garden of the post-medieval manor of Waterton Hall at the edge of the study area (NLHER 20419). In the vicinity of this moat is the deserted medieval village of Waterton (NLHER 1640), also represented by earthworks, which was first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as an early medieval settlement which was now 'waste' (Powell-Smith, 2024). The village was next documented in Subsidy Rolls of 1377 so must have been re-established by this date. Around the village, a medieval font (NHLE 1083178), medieval pits (NLHER 20414), a boundary ditch (NLHER 22640), and a deposit of medieval pottery and animal bones (NLHER 22641) have been found.

3.6.152 As with Waterton, most known villages in the area were recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, and others by the 13th century, but were almost certainly in existence by the early Norman period (Miller, 1997). These hamlets were located on raised mires which rose above the marshland and were surrounded by fertile soils conducive for agriculture. However, many settlements shrunk or were deserted from the 14th century onwards because of the over-exploitation of land and the Black Death drastically reducing the population (Lewis C. , 2012). The medieval village of Marae was likely one of the earliest villages in the area to be deserted although the exact date is uncertain, and no trace of the hamlet can be seen as earthworks or in aerial photographs (NLHER 70). The settlement was located directly west of the River Trent, 500 m to the east of the Order Limits. Approximately 420 m west of the Order Limits was the village of Luddington which was mentioned in the Domesday

Book of 1086 and deserted in the late post-medieval period (NLHER 7150). A church and buildings are depicted along the main road in the OS map of 1824 but fieldwalking across the site has only produced a few sherds of medieval pottery. A better-preserved example is the deserted medieval village of Haldenby, located 490 m northwest of the Order Limits (NLHER 1636). Eleven buildings were shown at this location on the OS map of 1824 and fieldwalking across the site has produced a notable quantity of medieval pottery sherds (NLHER 17313, NLHER 10902). The medieval Haldenby Hall and Chapel of St Mary are also known to have been located nearby but no structural evidence of either has yet been identified (NLHER 10903). To the east of the Order Limits, spanning from 250 m to outside the study area, are the medieval villages of Fockerby (NLHER 9590) and Garthorpe (NLHER 9596), both of which remains inhabited today although the latter is also an example of the shrunken medieval village which is represented by earthworks. Also, within Garthorpe in the gardens of the 17th century Garthorpe Hall, a medieval iteration of the manor house has been identified during excavations (NLHER 17506).

3.6.153 Most villages during the medieval period were "townships", with their own blocks of land farmed by the inhabitants, each of whom owned a few strips of the field and were able to an area of common land (Lewis C. , 2012). As well as providing grazing for stock, the commons supplied peat, wood, fish and wildfowl to the villagers. Examples of these medieval field systems have been noted close to Haldenby deserted medieval village (NLHER 2191), around Fockerby and Garthorpe a section of which lies within the Order Limits at Carr Lodge (NLHER 11044, NLHER 11039), along the banks of the River Trent at the edge of the study area (NLHER 27059, NLHER 20876), and approximately 100m north of the Order Limits, to the west of Carr Lane (NLHER 15423). To improve the agricultural potential of the area and reduce flooding, some drainage work was undertaken, including one or two large-scale drainage/navigation Order Limits (Miller, 1997). One such example is present which crosses the Order Limits, namely the Maredyke Drainage Channel which now follows the route of Meredyke Road (NLHER 19585). In 1413, the former Abbot Gaddesby constructed a wooden sluice on the channel at Luddington which was later replaced by a stone sluice to reduce flooding. It is possible that a palaeochannel which is represented as a cropmark in the area may be a continuation of the Maredyke (NLHER 22751).

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.154 After conquering England, the Normans oversaw the development of increasingly sophisticated military, social and religious institutions in order to consolidate power (Miller, 1997). The military development is represented inside of the study area by the construction of the Kinnaird motte and bailey castle on the outskirts of Owston Ferry, of which buried remains and earthworks survive (NHLE 1017556). The castle is thought to have been constructed during the 1080s with the purpose of controlling traffic between Lindsey and the Isle of Axholme. It was surrounded by a moat, likely to reinforce the prestige and importance of the site, to provide some protection and possibly to create an area of dry land for the castle’s construction (Le Patourel, 1973). Moats were not only a popular design feature for motte and bailey castles during the medieval period, but for both landowners and monastic sites. One such site has been noted 150 m west of the Order Limits at High Melwood (NLHER 21560) and a possible other at Hirst Priory where a moat was depicted on the OS map of 1824 in the Lincolnshire Golf Course (NLHER 918). This Augustinian Priory was a small cell founded in the 12th century and is one example of the developing religious

landscape of this area. One of the most important monasteries situated within the area was Axholme Carthusian Priory (NHLE 1017487) which lies immediately east of the Order Limits near Owston Ferry. This is one of England's few Carthusian "Charterhouses" and was founded at the end of the 14th century on the site of a 12th century chapel. The surviving features include the buried remains of the priory and the chapel which predates it, as well as houses and gardens built on the site after the Dissolution. A Premonstratensian Cell of Sulby Abbey is documented to have pre-dated Axholme Priory and been located in the vicinity however its exact location is unknown (NLHER 2474). One possible location is Melwood Grange which would place the site within the Order Limits. Two additional sites are known from documentary evidence at Belwood Farm, directly west of the Order Limits, a Templar's Preceptory at Temple Belwood was located (NLHER 906) and at Thornholmes Farm where a monastic grange is said to have been situated (NLHER 10809) although no remains or finds for either have been recorded.

3.6.155 Social reorganisation at the beginning of the medieval period occurred when land was divided by the king to land was divided amongst his followers and the parish system was established (Lewis C. , 2012). Each of the estates would have contained a manor for the lord of the estate, although none are present within the study area with the possible exception of High Melwood Hall where the location of the associated park is known and may have had a medieval date (NLHER 21561). A central church would also have been erected to serve those who lived within the parish. Examples of parish churches can be found in Belton (NHLE 1083293), Epworth (NHLE 1068692) and Crowle (NHLE 1346672), as well as at Owston Ferry where the Church of St Martin (NHLE 1083261) was constructed in the 13th century in the bailey to the north of the motte at Kinaird motte and bailey. There is also evidence of town and village planning in 12th and 13th centuries, including the deliberate development of market centres by the major landowners, notably at Crowle by the Abbot of Selby and at Epworth by Lord Mowbray (Miller, 1997). Evidence of this was unearthed at Crowle Market Place during trial trenching and a watching brief which revealed a series of pits and postholes containing pottery from the 13th to 15th century (NLHER 21636).

3.6.156 Most known villages in the area were recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, whilst others weren't documented until the 12th and 13th centuries but were almost certainly in existence by end of the early medieval period and are still inhabited today (Miller 1997). This is the case for Ealand (NLHER 16762), Crowle (NLHER 9570), Keadby (NLHER 9632), Melwood (NLHER 10053), East Lound (NLHER 7156), Belton (NLHER 7163), Woodhouse (NLHER 7165), Church Town (NLHER 7228), Bracon (NLHER 7335), Grey Gren (NLHER 7442), Beltoft (NLHER 913), and Owston Ferry (NLHER 9660). Medieval population on the Isle of Axholme was notably high, with 500 or more inhabitants in the three main parishes of South Axholme - Belton, Epworth and Haxey (Miller, 1997) However, many settlements across England began to shrink or were deserted from the 14th century onwards because of the over-exploitation of land and the Black Death (ibid). Deserted medieval villages have been identified at Tetley to the south of Crowle (NLHER 2489) and High Burnham to the north of High Burnham Farm (NLHER 2432). With only two instances of desertion inside the study area and the vast majority of settlements continuing to be inhabited, the Isle of Axholme appears to have been less significantly impacted than the wider area, perhaps due to the abundance of arable land.

3.6.157 Much of the arable land available across the Isle of Axholme would have been large open fields owned by the villages. These communally organised field systems included meadows, common pastures and open arable fields used for strip farming,

with each inhabitant owning a few strips which they would tend to (Miller, 1997). This system was used until the agricultural revolution of the post-medieval period when many were consolidated, however the Isle of Axholme is the largest single area in the country where evidence of this system has survived (Campion 2012). Across the landscape, evidence of ridge and furrow and the open field system can still be seen in each of the parishes, including in areas the Order Limits crosses (NLHER 10735, NLHER 27151). Also contributing to the landscape were the high number of fisheries recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, with Axholme having the highest concentration in Lincolnshire (Miller, 1997).

3.6.158 Retting pits[2] have been identified in the study area, including 50 m west of the Order Limits near Epworth (NLHER 10561). Those excavated have produced plant remains which revealed the mixed farming that occurred in the area, with a focus on arable farming including cereals and hemp (Miller, 1997). Palaeobotanical evidence has also indicated a resurgence of woodland, coupled with scrub clearance and agricultural intensification during this period. Some drainage work was certainly undertaken, namely one or two large projects funded by Selby Abbey, although there is limited evidence of this in the study area (ibid). At present, the only potential evidence of drainage had been identified approximately 600 m northwest of the Order Limits near Crowle (NLHER 15420).

3.6.159 Across the Isle of Axholme, numerous fieldwalking events have occurred, predominantly focussed on the higher areas of land. These events have identified clusters of pottery and metalwork from the medieval period. From within or directly adjacent to the Order Limits, a medieval ampula[3] (NLHER 17427) and two medieval coins (NLHER 19657, NLHER 17426) have been collected, as have two pottery scatters (NLHER 933, NLHER 17430).

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.160 As a result of the Norman Invasion of 1066, the eight wapentakes[4] were established in Nottinghamshire, as mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. These boundaries have remained practically unaltered, although the wapentakes were reduced to six in 1719 as they remain today within the Bassetlaw District. As well as wapentakes, the parish system was firmly established when land grants were given to noble families who supported the Norman king to consolidate power. When a nobleman was granted land, he would build a church and name it the centre of his holding, often also constructing a manor in the vicinity. The only settlement inside the study area is Misterton, where there is no evidence of a medieval manor remains, but the medieval Church of All Saints (NHLE 1302717) is a parish church which potentially has even earlier origins. The church is situated 340 m east of the Order Limits in the centre of the village and still retains 13th century elements, including an arch, aisle, chancel and nave (NHER L5147), as well as 15th century elements, namely a nave, clerestory and south windows (NHER L10282).

3.6.161 During the medieval period, many villages were nucleated and by c.1250, most had been redesigned using a regular plan, with vacant space left for future expansion. Each village tended to own two or three large open fields, of which each villager would be allocated strips scattered across the land. Villagers would also graze

[2] Retting pits or tanks were used for processing flax and hemp to create linen cloth or rope.

[3] An ampula is a small flask carried by religious pilgrims.

[4] A Danelaw administrative area.

livestock on the common land which was less fit for cultivation. Whilst some villagers did consolidate their strips and eventually buy small sections of the land, much of the open field system remained until the agricultural revolution. Survival of these field systems has been relatively good around Misterton, with a national mapping project identifying cropmarks of ridge and furrow in all directions around the settlement. One of these examples lies directly north of the Order Limits (A45). Due to a rapid population expansion and over-exploitation of land, coupled with the occurrence of the Black Death, the 14th century saw a great change to the landscape. Many smaller villages were deserted as families moved to larger settlements in hopes of obtaining a better fortune. Misterton appears to have been one of these larger settlements and has remained inhabited to the present.

3.6.162 Within manorial estates, many small farms also existed, so the demand for field systems led to a new wave of woodland clearance. No medieval farmsteads have been identified in this Route Section although a number from the early post-medieval period may have had an earlier origin than is presently known. This is possible for Langholme Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1067741) which has been dated to the 16th century and lies approximately 230 m from the Order Limits.

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.163 The post-Norman Invasion restructuring of the boundaries of Nottinghamshire and eight wapentakes established, have remained practically unaltered, although it was not until 1568 that the administration of the county was separated from Derbyshire, having previously been managed by a single sheriff, and the wapentakes were reduced to six in 1719. To consolidate Norman control after the invasion, William the Conqueror distributed the newly acquired land amongst powerful barons, creating the parish system. Parish churches were established to serve the hamlets within the parish, with a large number present in the landscape in which the Order Limits is situated at Beckingham (NHLE 1045129, NHER L10280), Treswell (NHLE 1234072, NHER L10032, NHER L10033), North Leverton (NHLE 1234265), South Leverton (NHLE 1275880, NHER L10233, NHER L10234), and North Wheatley (NHLE 1234572). Those closest to the Order Limits are the Church of St Martin in Saundby, located 170m to the east of the Order Limits (NHLE 1045083, NHER L11630), the Church of St Giles in Darlton, approximately 100 m to the west (NHLE 1212465, NHER L10041), and the Church of St Peter and St Paul at Sturton Le Steeple, situated 120 m to the east (NHLE 1275773, NHER L10270). St Helen's Church (NHLE 1006391, NHLE 1216694), a scheduled monument, is also a parish church which served South Wheatley and has been in a ruinous state since 1883. The surviving parts of the church include the Norman chancel and west tower, and they lie 280 m west of the Order Limits.

3.6.164 Manor houses were also established within the land owned by the barons, with great country house parks and gardens known as a feature of the Trent Valley (Macintosh and Partington 2020b). Some of these were moated sites, popular amongst estate owners to display prestige, provide some protection to the buildings within, and to create dry land suitable for construction (Le Patourel, 1973). Two examples are known at Whimpton Moor (NHLE 1017567) and Sturton le Steeple (NHER MNT28258), both of which lie at the edge of the study area. A relatively low number of moated sites have been identified in the county when compared to the number of documented manor houses, suggesting that the majority of medieval manor houses were not moated in this area (Lewis C. , 2012). No other manor houses appear to have survived in the study area, with many likely replaced by post-medieval manors,

however approximately 500 m to the west of the Order Limits is a ringwork at Kingsnaugh Farm which documentary evidence suggests was a fortified hunting lodge owned by King John, constructed around 1211 (NHLE 1018619). The scheduled monument covers the earthworks and buried remains of the site, both of which are well-preserved, making this a rare site of high importance. Whilst the site lies well beyond the Order Limits, the limits of the associated park are unknown and may have extended east towards the Order Limits.

3.6.165 Throughout the Norman period, Nottinghamshire developed thriving malting and woollen industries which contributed to growing wealth and population in the region. However, much of this industrialisation remained close to Nottingham, with the wider rural region continuing to focus on agricultural production (Macintosh and Partington 2020b). Numerous agricultural villages were located in the parishes, with each owning two or three large fields which the commonfolk would use for strip farming. This open field system is still visible in curved boundaries within piecemeal enclosure patterns and remnant ridge and furrow which has been recorded by an aerial mapping project (NHER L10309, NHER L10313, NHER L6967, NHER L10249, NHER L6966, NHER L6964, NHER L6070, NHER L10244, NHER L10648, A46, A48, A51, A57, A59). One instance of potential medieval ridge and furrow lies inside the Order Limits (A69). The villages or hamlets in the area are all associated with ridge and furrow and many prospered throughout this period leading to them being continuously inhabited since the 10th century, with strong nucleation and a low degree of dispersed settlement (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). By c.1250, many nucleated villages had been redesigned using a regular plan and expanded, with vacant space left for future expansion given the prosperity experienced at the time. Despite this, only a few medieval finds have been reported, including pottery from Sturton le Steeple (NHER L10262) and a pit of 14th century date at North Leverton (NHER MNT28294). The exception to this is Beckingham, where a large excavation was conducted around Station Road and Church Street which revealed a number of ditches (including NHER 27970 and NHER 28164), pits (including NHER 28185 and NHER 28184, NHER MNT28183, NHER MNT28182, NHER MNT28181, NHER MNT28179, gullies, postholes, and wells (NHER 28190 and NHER MNT28191). Many contained medieval to post-medieval pottery, as well as animal bones and material from buildings. An occupation layer consisting of pottery was also reported (NHER 28203). The extensive remains found at Beckingham suggest that other villages would be equally rich in material if excavated, therefore the lack of recorded finds appears to be due to a lack of investigation as opposed to a true lack of archaeology. However, only Sturton le Steeple lies adjacent to the route of the proposed overhead line, with all other villages located on the higher ground to the west or at the edge of the floodplain to the east, rather than the edge of the valley which the Order Limits runs through. Therefore, the potential for evidence of occupation is only likely to be notable at Sturton le Steeple.

3.6.166 Despite the prosperity experienced by agricultural villages in the early to mid-medieval period, the late medieval saw some settlements shrink or be deserted. This occurred during the 14th century as a result of the over-exploitation of land and the Black Death, resulting in a reduction in the population and many people eventually moving to cities seeking greater fortunes. Two deserted medieval villages lie at the edge of the study area, namely a settlement at Low Farm, adjacent to West Burton Power Station (NHLE 1017741), and Whimpton Moor, which is associated with the previously mentioned moated site (NHLE 1017567).Close to Whimpton Moor, two skeletons, one in a stone coffin, were found which were theorised to have been from

a cemetery used by the village (NHER 5761). To the south of North and South Wheatley, a deserted medieval village associated with the also previously mentioned St Helen's Church has been noted as earthworks, approximately 660 m west of the Order Limits (NHER 5167). Two further deserted medieval settlements are known at Woodcotes, identified by cropmarks and earthworks and known from documentary evidence, is located 600 m southwest of the Order Limits (NHER M4652/L4562), whilst the shrunken village and earthwork complex of Skegby is located at the southwest extent of the study area (NHER L10009, NHER M18130). As with the presently inhabited towns, the deserted villages appear to be located either on higher ground to the west of the Order Limits, or at the edge of the floodplain further east, rather than the edge of the valley which the Order Limits runs through.

Post-medieval

3.6.167 Historical maps and documentary sources provide information about land uses, land changes and changes in settlement during this period.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.168 During the post-medieval period, the landscape of the Yorkshire Wolds underwent great changes. This began with the Dissolution of the monasteries during the 16th century which made a lot of land available for purchase by private owners, allowing the wealthy to accumulate vast holdings and create expansive estates (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). One of the largest examples of this is the Ellerker family who resided at Risby Hall, located 100 m north of the Order Limits (NHLE 1018600). One of the gates to enter the estate, Dunflat Gate, was labelled on the Second Edition OS map of 1890 and lies inside the Order Limits (HHER 12805), whilst a road which connected the manor to both Skidby and Bentley was depicted on the First Edition OS map of 1855 (HHER 12530). A large deer park was subsequently established to the north of the hall in c.1550 and was enlarged several times up until the late 17th century. At its largest extent, the estate spanned c.30ha, the boundaries of which can still be seen through tracks, fencing and park pales. Whilst only the entrances to this estate lie within the Order Limits, the grounds of smaller estates associated with the manor houses at Riplingham (HHER 12422) and Rowley (HHER 12443, HHER 12432, A21) may have extended into the Order Limits.

3.6.169 Whilst the common land initially did continue to be cultivated by villagers as it had in the medieval period, many freeholders also took advantage of this opportunity to acquire piece-meal enclosures (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy 2021). New field boundaries were established to separate the privately owned land leading to thousands of hectares of countryside being re-designed. These changes continued in the second half of the 18th century when Parliamentary Enclosure began, with approximately 70 percent of the Wolds enclosed by 1819 (ibid). Enclosure allowed landowners to further grow and consolidate their land, forming the large rectangular fields and broad straight roads still seen in the landscape today, alongside Georgian farmhouses constructed for tenant farmers to live and work in (ibid). Examples of these can be found adjacent to the Order Limits at Walk Farm (HHER 12532), Woodale Farm (HHER 14064) and Warren House (HHER 13863). Contemporary to these changes in landscape was the Agricultural Revolution where innovations in farming techniques and machinery were taking place which required larger plots of land, further encouraging wealthy landowners to acquire enclosed land. Without the common land, smallholders slowly became unable to make a living which led to a mass migration of people from rural to urban areas (Yorkshire Wolds Research

Strategy 2021). Populations in rural villages continued to decrease through the 19th century as farming became increasingly mechanized and the Agricultural Depression of the 1870s hit. Many post-medieval villages shrunk as a consequence, as seen at Little Weighton (HHER 9667) and Bentley (HHER MHU10058). Despite this, numerous buildings from the post-medieval period remain in these villages and Brantingham and Skidby, some of which are designated, and form the historic core of these settlements. Whilst changes did occur to the farming economy, agriculture remained the main source of industry across the Yorkshire Wolds and was integral to the prosperity of the surrounding area.

3.6.170 In towns and cities, the Industrial Revolution was underway. As the urban areas grew, demand for agricultural produce increased, as did opportunities for commercial farmers to do business abroad through the major port at Kingston upon Hull (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humber Estuary, 2020). To accommodate this, improvements to and turnpiking of roads were made beginning in the mid-17th century (ibid). This is represented inside the Order Limits by a turnpike where Dunflat Road meets the A164 (HHER 9237), with post-medieval milestones immediately adjacent to the Order Limits along the A164 (HHER 12377) and Riplingham Road (HHER 12773). New transportation networks were also developed, beginning with the canals which connected Beverley and Market Weighton to the Humber Estuary and followed by the construction of railways. The Hull to Scarborough Railway (HHER 8811) is still in use and situated at the eastern edge of the study area, whilst the Hull to Barnsley Railway (HHER 8805) once crossed the Order Limits with a railway station and signal box at Little Weighton (HHER 12783, HHER 12787).

3.6.171 The industries developed in urban areas were concentrated on the processing of local agricultural produce and materials. The quarrying of chalk became a major industry, with quarries becoming a pockmark of the Wolds landscape (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). These features often provided valuable windows into the geology and archaeology of the region, most notably where Brantingham Roman Villa was discovered in Cockles Pit stone quarry (NHLE 1014736). Five chalk pits are shown within the Order Limits on the first edition OS map of 1855 and may contain valuable geological or archaeological data, whilst also providing information on mineral extraction during this period (A8, A9, A12, A14, A80). Also depicted across the Wolds on the first edition OS map of 1855 are a great number of circular features of an unknown origin or purpose. Three of these earthworks are located within the Order Limits (A10, A11, A13) and have been theorised to represent ponds.

3.6.172 The only find spot from the post-medieval period noted inside of the Order Limits is a silver dress pin of bodkin type which was discovered by metal detector (HHER 22229). A small number of coins have been found by metal detector across the region, all substantially far from the Order Limits. No fieldwalking events have been reported throughout the Yorkshire Wolds sections of the study area, so the lack of find spots is likely due to a lack of archaeological investigation as opposed to the absence of evidence.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.173 The Dissolution of the monasteries during the 16th century included the confiscation of monastic land by the Crown which was subsequently available for purchase by private landowners (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). As the wealthy expanded their estates and assets, the landscape began to change and become dominated by large land holdings, as seen directly west of the Order Limits at

Yokefleet. The eastern lodge of the estate is located within the Order Limits (HHER 14481), with the grounds extending west and bordering another estate at Metham. The Yokefleet Estate was reported to span 2,500 acres along the River Humber at its peak, with the hall located 190 m west of the Order Limits (HHER 2886) in a landscaped garden (A22). Not only did estate owners take advantage of the newly available land, but so did freeholders who would acquire peace-meal enclosures. By the next century, agricultural production became almost entirely privatised by Parliamentary Enclosure which saw the common land previously owned by villages sold to individuals, leading to thousands of hectares of countryside being re-designed. Enclosure allowed landowners to further grow and consolidate their land, forming the large rectangular fields and broad straight roads still seen in the landscape today (ibid). Contemporary to enclosure was the Agricultural Revolution where new farming techniques and machinery were introduced which required larger plots of land, leading to further changes to field systems. Evidence of earlier field boundaries can still be found in the wider landscape and the Order Limits itself at Blacktoft (HHER 25633) and Broomfleet (HHER 25614). Also within the Order Limits is a possible historic hedgerow which represents the former field boundary of the Bagletts (HHER 23118).

3.6.174 During the post-medieval period, extensive draining and land reclamation projects were undertaken in the former marshland to optimise the productivity of newly privatised arable land. Land used for grazing was enhanced by practices such as warping, where the land was subjected to controlled inundation by silt-bearing river water, which can still be identified in the landscape today (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humber Estuary, 2020). Planned mixed farming regimes using the rotations of crops was also adopted in the 19th century to increase the efficiency of farmland. Land reclamation is well recorded along the north bank of the River Humber where post-medieval flood banks were constructed, bordering the Order Limits (HHER 173, HHER 175) and are now represented by earthworks and ditches (HHER 25631, A74). Drainage efforts allowed isolated Georgian farmsteads to be developed in the former marshland. These farmsteads typically occur at frequent intervals between the villages and the river, with most constructed for tenant farmers in a location central to the landowner's fields. Many of these farmsteads are designated listed buildings, including Garth Farmhouse (NHLE 1103354) which lies approximately 80 m from a proposed maintenance access and Broomfleet Grange which is located 280 m from the Order Limits (NHLE 1083335). Evidence of the agricultural landscape can be found close to and inside the Order Limits in the form of stack stands (HHER 25612, HHER 25613), granges (HHER 14439, HHER 15416), and a dovecote (HHER 12619).

3.6.175 With enclosure came the loss of the common land, leading to many smallholders becoming unable to make a living through farming and so migrating to larger towns and cities (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Populations in rural villages continued to decrease through the 19th century as farming became increasingly mechanized and the Agricultural Depression of the 1870s hit, leading to some post-medieval villages such as Adlingfleet shrinking (HHER 10896). It is possible that other shrunken medieval settlements exist in the study area and are represented by farmsteads located close to other villages, as seen at Provence near Broomfleet which was once a hamlet but now consists of a single farm (HHER 154). Despite this, all the villages contain a historic core comprised of post-medieval, some of which are designated. The villages of Ellerker, Broomfleet, Yokefeet and Ousefleet all lie adjacent to the Order Limits, with a number of post-medieval buildings in close proximity (HHER 13930, HHER 20358, HHER 12903, HHER 7418, HHER 14490,

HHER 14489, HHER 14487). Outside of these villages, two poorhouses are situated which are just beyond the Order Limits (HHER 12245, HHER MHU12925), as are the Brantinghamthorpe Stocks (HHER 19555). Despite a decrease to the rural population, agriculture appears to have intensified during this period, with farming being the most important economy in the area.

3.6.176 The Industrial Revolution led to a growth in urban areas, which in turn placed more demand on agriculture. To connect the farming communities to the towns and cities, a number of new transportation networks were developed, beginning with the canals. The Market Weighton Canal was constructed to connect the village to the Humber Estuary which provided access to the wider area. This canal crosses the Order Limits to the west of Broomfleet and was also the centre of a large brick and tile industry, located directly north of the Order Limits (HHER 14502, HHER 14051, HHER 14503). The brickworks was developed in the 19th century and a partially extant wind pump remains at the site (HHER 4943). Construction of the canals was swiftly followed by the construction of railways, with the Hull to Selby Railway opened in 1840 (HHER 8829). The railway is still used and crosses both the Order Limits and Market Weighton Canal, also designed to connect to the aforementioned brick and tile works.

3.6.177 Alongside the development of brick and tile works came the quarrying of raw resources. These quarries have often provided valuable windows into the geology and archaeology of the region, most notably the limestone quarry to the west of Brantingham (HHER 19910) where Brantingham Roman Villa was discovered and lies just west of the Order Limits (NHLE 1014736). To the north of this, partially inside the Order Limits, is a limestone quarry, gravel pit and limekiln depicted on the first edition OS Map of 1855 (HHER 12236), and a limestone quarry just south of Ellerker also partially inside the Order Limits (A15). In the area southeast of the quarry on the site of the Roman villa, a small number of post-medieval metalwork has been recovered, one of which lies inside the Order Limits (HHER 2788).

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.178 Both the Reformation and the Dissolution of the monasteries revolutionised the English landscape, particularly in rural area. When monastic land was confiscated by the Crown, it was available for purchase by private landowners, many of whom used this opportunity to build vast estates (ibid). As the wealthy expanded their estates and assets, the landscape began to change and become dominated by large land holdings, represented by a number of manors and halls across these sections of the Order Limits. Approximately 200 m northwest of the Order Limits is Haldenby Hall (NLHER 1637, NLHER 25191), a partially extant stately home which was associated with the deserted medieval village of Haldenby, located further west (NLHER 10902, NLHER 1636). A similar example can be found 75 m southeast of the Order Limits at the site of Cotley Hall which has now been demolished (NLHER 25314, NLHER 22728). At the eastern edge of the study area, Waterton Hall is located (NLHER 21490). This hall has an associated landscaped garden to the east (NLHER 21491). Many stately homes were set within an expansive landscaped garden which, in the cases at Haldenby Hall and Cotley Hall, may extend into the Order Limits.

3.6.179 The acquisition of piece-meal enclosures also occurred across the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially in the wood pasture regions, which only increased as Parliamentary Enclosure privatised the common land leading to thousands of hectares of countryside being redesigned. Many landowners consolidated their land during this period, forming the large rectangular fields and broad straight roads still seen in the landscape today. Contemporary to enclosure was the Agricultural

Revolution, where new farming techniques and machinery were introduced which required larger plots of land, leading to further changes to field systems. One open field system from before enclosure has been identified within the Order Limits, to the south of Carr Lodge (NLHER 11044), whilst a number of subsequent post-medieval field boundaries are noted, particularly around Luddington (NLHER 21041, NLHER 21043, NLHER 21049).

3.6.180 Agricultural productivity was enhanced during the post-medieval period by the first widespread successful programme of land reclamation and drainage which was undertaken in the 17th century by Dutch engineers led by Cornelius Vermuyden (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). A wide area of the Humberhead levels was successfully drained, including the marshland around the Isle of Axholme, Land reclamation efforts continued to intensify in the 18th century with the introduction of 'warping', whereby low-lying farmland was deliberately flooded with tidal waters carrying fertile silts both to enhance the soil and to raise its height, bringing the former wetland and marshes into cultivation (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). A large number of drainage channels and warping drains have been identified through earthworks and cropmarks across the study area during aerial photograph and LiDAR surveys, with two drains (NLHER 15778, NLHER 21042) and a large complex of warping drains (NLHER 15417) identified partially within the Order Limits. One of the largest was Adlingfleet Drain which also crosses the Order Limits (NLHER 15778) and was built in the 18th century, with new sluices added in the late 20th century. Also crossing the Order Limits is the Old River Don (NLHER 9488), which was stopped during the large-scale drainage Order Limits undertaken for the Crown in the 17th century. In the reclaimed marshland, there are a number of 19th century isolated farmsteads around the Isle of Axholme which may be on the sites of the 'Adventurers' Farms' which were constructed immediately after drainage in the 17th century (ibid). These include Carr Lodge located directly west of the Order Limits (NLHER 25187) and Ox Pasture House which is situated approximately 260 m to the north of the Order Limits (NLHER 25203). Whilst they may lie on the site of an earlier farmstead, they now sit within their contemporary 19th century farming landscapes of rectilinear, planned fields enclosed by drains that are accompanied by high-banked warping ditches and working buildings (ibid). Many of the surviving farmsteads from this century are now only partially extant or have been entirely demolished and are known through the first edition OS map. Those which have been demolished have mostly been replaced by modern structures, many of which are located around Garthorpe and Fockerby.

3.6.181 The population of England nearly doubled between in the first century of the post-medieval period, and once again accelerated in the late 18th century, both of which corresponded with an increase in the landless or near-landless poor. With the mechanisation of farming and Agricultural Depression of the 19th century, prospects in rural villages were low, leading many to migrate to urban areas. Some villages were deserted as a result, as seen at Haldenby (NLHER 1636), and others show signs of shrinkage, as seen at Garthorpe (NLHER 9596). Despite this, many of the villages in this area survived and eventually expanded again in the 20th century, with their centre becoming a historic core of post-medieval buildings, many of which are listed buildings, as seen at Garthorpe (NLHER 9596), Fockerby (NLHER 9590) and Luddington.

3.6.182 As the Industrial Revolution led to growth of urban areas, the demand for agricultural produce grew. In order to accommodate this, new methods of transport were

developed to connect the farming communities to the towns and cities. The Fockerby Branch Railway (NLHER 22552) Fockerby and Luddington stations (NLHER 22553, NLHER 22555) are depicted on the First Edition OS map, however the railway line was not reported to have opened until 1903. At both stations, a former station master's house is also located (NLHER 33554, NLHER 22556). It is likely that this transportation network was under development during the late 19th century, even if it was not in use until the 20th century.

3.6.183 Whilst no find spots have been reported close to the Order Limits, this may be due to a notably low number of archaeological fieldwalking events having been conducted in this area, particularly when compared to the Isle of Axholme. They have only taken place around deserted medieval villages and fields containing ridge and furrow towards the edges of the study area so it challenging to gage the probability of find spots dated to the post-medieval period being located within the Order Limits.

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.184 After the Dissolution of the monasteries, former monastic lands became property of the Crown and available for purchase by private landowners. The sites of monasteries at Low Melwood, Hirst Priory and Temple Belwood were taken over for country houses (Miller, 1997). These houses were the centre of vast estates which included lodges at the boundaries (NLHER 21473, NLHER 21477, NLHER 25928) and landscaped gardens (NLHER 21476, NLHER 21561, NLHER 21475), one of which at Temple Belwood lies inside the Order Limits and may also have served as an animal cemetery (NLHER 21474). A later 19th century landscape park also lies within the limits of the Order Limits at Crowle (NLHER 21525). The acquisition of piece-meal enclosures also occurred throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which only increased as Parliamentary Enclosure privatised much of the common land across England leading to thousands of hectares of countryside being redesigned. However, the parishes in South Axholme and on the Riversides maintained strip-cultivated open-fields which supported a large number of small holders, proportionately far more than was found in other areas of the country after enclosure and still defines the landscape today (Miller, 1997).

3.6.185 Whilst earlier inhabitants had certainly undertaken local drainage projects, the post-medieval period saw the first large-scale drainage of the Isle of Axholme, heavily supported by both the Crown and major landowners who desired to make the most of their newly acquired land. This began with a drainage project for Hatfield Chase in the 1620s which involved the creation of artificial rivers and dikes and the stopping or rerouting of the Rivers Idle, Torne and Don. The new route of the River Torne now crosses the Order Limits (NLHER 19587). This programme of land reclamation was led by Dutch engineers, headed by Cornelius Vermuyden (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). A wide area of the Humberhead levels was successfully drained as a result, including the marshland around the Isle of Axholme, Land reclamation efforts continued into the 18th century with the introduction of 'warping', whereby low-lying farmland was deliberately flooded with tidal waters carrying fertile silts both to enhance the soil and to raise its height, bringing the former wetland and marshes into cultivation. A large number of drainage channels and warping drains have been identified through earthworks and cropmarks across the study area during aerial photograph and LiDAR surveys, with a significant amount crossing the Order Limits (NLHER 15422, NLHER 15424, NLHER 17470, NLHER 21020, NLHER 27195,

21639, NLHER 19588, NLHER 19591, NLHER 20222, NLHER 20886, NLHER 10730, NLHER 19589).

3.6.186 Despite many rural villages suffering during the post-medieval period, the continued use of common land on the Isle of Axholme meant that populations in these communities actually rose, with Haxey, Belton, Crowle and Epworth consistently among the five largest places in North Lincolnshire (Miller, 1997). There was much new building on the villages of the Isle, with these post-medieval buildings now forming the historic core of the villages, many of which are conservation areas which include a number of designated heritage assets. On the outskirts of these villages, farmsteads are located which are closely associated with the open-field farming system that survives to this day (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). In the reclaimed marshland, there are a number of 19th century isolated farmsteads which may be on the sites of the 'Adventurers' Farms', farms constructed immediately after drainage in the 17th century (ibid). Within the Order Limits, an unnamed outfarm (NLHER 25204) and Cowsitt Hill Farm (NLHER 25631) are located which may be examples of this type of farm.

3.6.187 Whilst the Isle of Axholme saw changes to its landscape in a different way to much of the country, it did still undergo a programme of improved transportation networks, beginning with the construction of canals. These canals connected rural villages to the wider network of rivers and from there to cities where demand for agricultural products was high. One such example crosses the Order Limits, the Stainforth and Keadby canal which connected villages to the west to the River Trent in the east (NLHER 9485). During the late 19th century, the railways also expanded into the area and slowly replaced the canal network. Whilst the Isle of Axholme Light Railway was not built until the turn of the 20th century, the now disused Barnsley to Barnetby railway did cross the Order Limits, and thus remains of it may exist in the form of the railway track or small structures related to it (NLHER 8828).

3.6.188 An extensive amount of archaeological fieldwalking has been undertaken across the Isle of Axholme, during which large scatters of pottery and metalwork dated to the post-medieval period has been collected. Many of these exercises have taken place on the higher ground of the Isle, but only one findspot has been reported inside the Order Limits (NLHER 942). As scatters of finds are typically widespread across numerous fields, it is probable that other findspots reported just beyond the Order Limits also pertain to items retrieved from within it, meaning the potential for other pottery and metalwork is relatively high.

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.189 The Reformation and Dissolution of the 16th century under Henry VIII saw great change to the structure and landscape of Nottinghamshire. Monastic land became available for purchase for the wealthier population, although until the late 18th century, settlement remained largely based in villages with new farms beyond the village not generally appearing until this time when Parliamentary Enclosure occurred (Bishop, 2000). Many landowners consolidated their land during this period, forming the large rectangular fields and broad straight roads still seen in the landscape today in order to accommodate the new technology arising from the Agricultural Revolution which required large open fields, (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humberhead Levels, 2020). During this period, the engrossment of farms and land exchanges was common, with larger farms made up of consolidated blocks of land in the open fields surrounding a central

farmstead became more common (Bishop, 2000). Examples of this include Cornley Carr Farm (NHER M17764) and Red House Barn (NHER M18511) which both lie adjacent to the Order Limits. It was possible for these farmsteads which are situated on the lower lying ground to be established due to the first widespread successful programme of land reclamation and drainage which was undertaken in the 17th century by Dutch engineers led by Cornelius Vermuyden. Land reclamation efforts continued to intensify in the 18th century with the introduction of 'warping', and in the 19th century when the Carr Ings Drain, which crosses the Order Limits (NHER 6251), was constructed to divert the Misterton Ings to join the Mother Drain to the east of Haxey Bridge, which is depicted on the first edition OS map directly north of the Order Limits (NHER L12546, NHER L12548). A barrier drain and dyke, both of which cross the Order Limits, are also depicted on this map to the south and north respectively of the River Idle which were likely formed during land reclamation works.

3.6.190 Alongside the Agricultural Revolution, the Industrial Revolution also contributed to a change in the landscape. Typically associated with the development of industry and international trade within cities, Nottinghamshire saw a lucrative mining industry develop from the 16th century, prior to the revolution, which continued to thrive throughout it, with coal output increasing from 1,500,000 tons per annum in 1867 to 6,000,000 tons per annum in 1897. Nottinghamshire's history of exploiting coal and iron ore can be dated as far back as 1316 through a surviving lease concerning a mine in Cossall owned by the Willoughby family, but it was not until the post-medieval period that the industry became truly established. To accommodate this new industry, some of the first experimental wagonways in the world were constructed, such as the Wollaton wagonway of 1603-16 which transported minerals to Strelley and Bilborough. These were replaced by canals in the 18th century, one of the most major being the Chesterfield Canal which crosses the Order Limits, flowing south of Misterton and marked by a canal milepost near Gringley on the Hill, approximately 60 m southwest of the Order Limits (NHER M11740). Along the canal route, a number of brick and tile works were established, one being north of Gringley on the Hill and immediately west of the Order Limits (NHER L10264, NHER M18169) on an Iron Age to Roman occupation site. Construction of the canals was swiftly followed by the construction of railways, which gradually replaced them, although the Chesterfield Canal was one of the last to fall out of use.

3.6.191 The village of Misterton's location along the Chesterfield Canal, close to where it meets the River Trent, seemingly had a positive impact on its economy. A small industrial centre appears to have been established along the canal given the presence of a warehouse (NHER M5124/L5124) and the named of Wharf Bridge (NHER L5125/M5125). It is also likely that the village was used as a place to stop and gather supplies before reaching the River Trent which was located only 3.2 km to the east. Whether due to construction of the canal or an unrelated population expansion, the village certainly grew in the 18th century, expanding south of the canal, with many designated and non-designated buildings from the post-medieval continuing to be used.

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.192 During the 16th century, the structure landscape of Nottinghamshire, alongside the rest of England, underwent great change as a result of the Reformation. The Dissolution of the monasteries made monastic land available for purchase by the wealthier population, including estate owners. One such example is the manor house established within the village of Gringley on the Hill, known as Gringley Hall (Church

of England, 2026). The present building is dated to c.1800 (NHLE 1370397) and changed ownership many times since the mid-14th century until it reverted to the Crown and was used as a tuberculosis hospital for children in the 1950s. The grounds of the wider estate are unclear, however buildings and structures to the east, west and north of the manor and surrounding village bear its name. This includes Gringley Gorse, otherwise named as Fox Covert, which is reported to have been a wooded area used for hunting by the estate owners approximately 290 m west of the Order Limits. An additional example is located 750 m southeast of the Order Limits at High Marnham where the grounds of Marnham Hall have been identified (NHER MNT26613).

3.6.193 Further changes to the landscape occurred due to Parliamentary Enclosure Acts of the 18th century which privatised the common land. Enclosure allowed landowners to grow and consolidate their land, with most of the isolated farmsteads in the area constructed subsequent to enclosure (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). The engrossment of farms and land exchanges was common, with larger farms made up of consolidated blocks of land in the open fields surrounding a central farmstead (Bishop, 2000). Examples of these adjacent to the Order Limits include Gibraltar Farm (NHER M17629), Top Farmhouse (NHER M18483, NHER M15560), and Gringley Grange (NHER M11729). Inside the Order Limits, a number of now demolished post-medieval buildings were depicted on the First Edition OS Map of 1855 which were also likely structures related to isolated farmsteads. Contemporary to enclosure was the Agricultural Revolution where new farming techniques and machinery were introduced which required larger plots of land, further encouraging consolidation. This revolution was driven by the Industrial Revolution which occurred predominantly in towns and cities and increased the demand on agricultural production and saw the development of dairying and the expansion of market towns, such as Gringley on the Hill (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Trent and Belvoir Vales, 2020). Many of these market towns were connected to urban areas through newly developed canals and railways, represented across the Order Limits by the Chesterfield Canal, which runs just north of Gringley on the Hill, and a railway which ran through Marnham (NHER M6807/L6807). These new modes of transportation not only allowed for the transportation of agricultural goods, but the connection of Nottinghamshire's lucrative mining industry to cities. This industry began to develop from the 16th century, prior to the revolution, but grew notably throughout it, with coal output increasing from 1,500,000 tons per annum in 1867 to 6,000,000 tons per annum in 1897. Nottinghamshire's history of exploiting coal and iron ore can be dated as far back as 1316 through a surviving lease concerning a mine in Cossall owned by the Willoughby family, but it was not until the post-medieval period that the industry became truly established.

3.6.194 Whilst the well-connected villages flourished, other suffered as people moved to more urban areas in pursuit of a better life. This led to many villages shrinking or being abandoned, as seen at West Burton (NHLE 1017741). The village was still represented on cartographic evidence until the 1750s, but over the next 40 years, the residential buildings which composed the village had been reduced by half and by the beginning of the 19th century, it had all but disappeared. Only the church is still shown in a map from 1895, but this was soon also demolished. The reasons for the desertion of West Burton are unclear; however, the timing corelates with the final period of enclosure which would have caused land rent to increase greatly. Another potential factor is the River Trent changing course and causing the old channels to

silt up which would have greatly impacted the village. Oval-shaped depressions within the site have been linked to ponds used for eel farming, as reported in the Domesday Book 1086, and the loss of this business may have reduced the prosperity of the village.

3.6.195 Unlike West Burton, many villages continued to be inhabited throughout the post-medieval into the modern period and as such contain a historic core of post-medieval buildings some of which are designated, including those directly adjacent to the Order Limits, namely Sturton le Steeple, Drayton and Treswell. As well as the extant buildings, excavations at Beckingham provided further insight into post-medieval life within rural villages, with post-medieval pottery sherds, cobbled surfaces, wells, gullies and pits recorded (NHER 28163, NHER 28187, NHER 28188, NHER 28190, NHER 28191, and NHER 28193 to NHER 28196).

3.6.196 Despite the changes to the landscape arising from increased industrialisation, the prevailing character of the area remained rural.

Modern

3.6.197 The turn of the 20th century saw a continued increase in industry until the World Wars. To recover from the Agricultural Depression, the mechanisation of farming and the increasing dominance of arable land relative to grassland continued to increase throughout this century. This has brought widespread amalgamation of fields into larger units, along with the removal of hedgerows, trees and dikeside vegetation. The amalgamation of farms has made many small village farmsteads redundant and led to the abandonment of some farmsteads outside of villages.

3.6.198 The turn of the century saw the great estates deteriorate with numerous lost and many more changing hands. The north of England and East Midlands also became a popular location for key military bases during both World Wars and the Cold War, with many buildings and features related to the defence of the country still visible in the landscape.

3.6.199 The introduction of large-scale mechanised peat-cutting in the 1970s on raised mires, together with increased drainage, has brought serious threat and change to wildlife and palaeoenvironmental remains, prompting the establishment of nature reserves and the designation of SSSIs.

3.6.200 The opening of the M18, M180 and multiple A-roads throughout the north of England and East Midlands has brought dramatic changes in the form of increased residential and light industrial development and the growth of the commuter and retired population.

3.6.201 Mid-20th century landscape change occurred because of state-sponsored infrastructure and the construction of coal-fired power stations, which are visually prominent structures. Some of these structures derive from a purposeful design collaboration by the Central Electricity Generating Board which resulted in amenity lands, such as nature reserves, wetlands, community halls, and golf courses, being created directly alongside infrastructure development. Many of these structures have experienced change during the late-20th and early-21st centuries, with some being demolished and others modified.

3.6.202 The next generation of power-related infrastructure, comprising wind and solar developments, have also resulted in notable change to the landscape of the study

area. However, despite the increased industrialisation, the prevailing character of the study area remains rural.

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Yorkshire Wolds)

3.6.203 The beginning of the 20th century saw the agricultural economy begin to recover across the Wolds. However, availability of jobs has continued to fluctuate since the onset of the modern period with machinery increasingly replacing human labour and large farms dominating the landscape, whilst spikes in the demand for farmers were noted during both world wars (Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, 2021). Alongside farming, an increased interest in rural tourism has seen connections developed between urban and rural areas to improve access and increase rights of public access. Whilst arable farming continues to dominate, public accessibility has improved to allow visitors to appreciate the scenery of the Yorkshire Wolds.

3.6.204 As farming across the Wolds was essential during World War One and Two to meet resource demands, the landscape remained mostly unchanged, with only a few defensive structures added. Only two such structures are noted within the study area, namely a World War Two battery just west of Westoby Road, 580 m north of the Order Limits (HHER 195), and a heavy anti-aircraft gun site situated 1.36 km from the Order Limits close to Butt Farm (NHLE 1019186). A searchlight battery site has also been identified to the east of the A164, directly north of the Order Limits which appears to have been the target of bombs during the Second World War due to the presence of three bomb craters in the vicinity, one of which lies inside the Order Limits. An additional modern asset is noted in the form of Brantingham Village Hall which was built in 1933 but designed in a post-medieval style (HHER 20481).

East Riding of Yorkshire Route Section A (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.205 The modern landscape of the Humber Estuary and Ouse and Trent Confluence strongly retains its historic land use as an area of arable farming and heavy industry. Meanwhile, the landscape of the Humberhead Levels reflects its place as one of the most productive areas of arable farming in the country. Settlements in the area are a mix of nucleated villages and towns located on higher ground within the former marshland, and dispersed lines of settlements set a couple of miles inland of the riverbank (Macintosh & Partington, Historic England 2020 Farmstead and Landscape Statement: Humber Estuary, 2020). Larger settlements show significant 20th century expansion, necessary to accommodate the growing centres such as Hull and Scunthorpe, as well as industrial facilities along the River Humber, whilst isolated farmsteads in the former marshland tend to occur at frequent intervals along straight roads that lead from the villages towards the river (ibid).

3.6.206 A single non-designated heritage asset has been identified in the study area. The site of a Fairey Battle trainer R7411 from the Polish Air Force (HHER 20696) crashed on 30th October 1940 near Yokefleet, approximately 450 m east of the Order Limits. Both crew escaped the aircraft prior to it crashing.

North Lincolnshire Route Section B (Ouse and Trent Confluence, Humberhead)

3.6.207 Large-scale agricultural activity and the processing of produce continues to dominate the landscape in the modern period. Model farms on large estates developed away from nucleated villages during the 19th century and continued to develop in the 20th century, employing the most innovative machinery which resulted in an abundance of

produce (Campion, 2012). To transport the produce efficiently, many new railways were developed which were also equipped to carry passengers. The efficiency of the railway led to a negative impact on roads and canals as both industry and passengers preferred the more effective mode of transport (ibid). The Fockerby Branch Railway (NLHER 22552) was opened in 1903 and closed in 1965 and crossed the Order Limits between Fockerby and Luddington where stations were both located (NLHER 22553, NLHER 22555). At both stations, a former station master's house is located (NLHER 33554, NLHER 22556).

3.6.208 During World War Two, the county of Lincolnshire became populated with RAF bases, the closest to the Order Limits being located at Sandtoft which was a bomber airfield (Campion, 2012). In total, 45 bases were developed in Lincolnshire and as such, a number of defensive structures were also constructed to secure the bases and protect the wider area from air raids (ibid). Two such examples include a searchlight battery 1/5 (NLHER 21392) and a heavy anti-aircraft battery, designated Scunthorpe H12 (NLHER 21391), both of which are located in Haldenby Ness approximately 300 m and 400 m north of the Order Limits respectively.

3.6.209 Located at the edge of the study area in Garthorpe. The Church of St Mary the Virgin is a modern church also noted in the North Lincolnshire HER (NLHER 25985). It was built of stone at some time after 1908, based off OS maps.

North Lincolnshire Route Sections C and D (Isle of Axholme to Humberhead Levels)

3.6.210 During the 19th to 20th century, the railways expanded into the area, with the Axholme Joint Railway (Miller, 1997). A station was opened in Belton in 1904 (NLHER 22560), but it closed in 1933. The opening of the M18 and M180 motorways in the second half of the 20th century once again improved connections with the wider area, linking the Isle to Yorkshire and the East Coast (Miller, 1997).

3.6.211 The improvement in transport and connections not only helped connect passengers to the wider regions but aided in the transportation of agricultural produce from rural to urban areas (Campion, 2012). Despite the agricultural depression of the late 19th century, the Isle of Axholme suffered less than other parts of the East Midlands due to the large number of smallholders who were able to grow their own produce (Miller, 1997). With the further mechanisation of farming in the later 20th century came the increasing amalgamation of fields into larger units, including some of the surviving strip fields form the medieval and post-medieval periods (ibid). Although these fields are no longer cultivated as common land, the Isle still retains elements of a collective agricultural system making it the largest single area in the country where evidence of this system has survived (ibid). Alongside this, the introduction in the 1970s of large-scale mechanised peat-cutting on the raised mires, together with increased drainage, has brought serious threats to palaeoenvironmental remains. Some evidence of modern drainage can be found at the site of Bewcarrs Pumping Station near Keadby which was due for demolition in 2013-14 (NLHER 22803) and at Newlands Farm where cropmarks show modern drainage channels (NLHER 20910). In response to this threat, many nature reserves and SSSIs have been designated in the area.

3.6.212 During World War Two, the East Midlands became inundated with RAF bases, the closest to the Order Limits being located at Sandtoft which was a bomber airfield (Campion, 2012). Whilst this lies west of the study area, a number of defensive structures can be found inside to protect both the base and the wider area. These

include a possible gun or searchlight battery at Owston Ferry known from aerial photographs but with no surviving evidence in the field (NLHER 21388), a World War Two decoy bombing site 420m east of the Order Limits (NLHER 18437), and a pillbox which was possibly part of the wider perimeter of Sandtoft RAF (NLHER 26595). War memorials can also be found at Owston Ferry (NLHER 21682), Grey Green (NLHER 21664), and Crowle (NLHER 21666, NLHER 21667).

3.6.213 An extensive number of modern sherds of pottery have been collected from the higher ground of the Isle of Axholme during fieldwalking investigations. All have been reported alongside sherds from the Roman period onwards, with the modern ones deemed not to be archaeologically significant.

Nottinghamshire Route Section E (Humberhead Levels)

3.6.214 A major change to occur in the 20th century was when the county saw a slight change to its overall boundary approximately 10 km northwest of the Order Limits. In 1974, the villages of Blaxton, Finningley and Auckley were merged into the City of Doncaster in South Yorkshire, thus slightly reducing the overall size of Nottinghamshire.

3.6.215 Industrial growth continued in Nottinghamshire in the early 20th century, with the county producing half of the UK total output of gypsum and providing substantial amounts of coal (Campion, 2012). To accommodate this, railways were developed, such as the Spalding and Doncaster line which crosses the Order Limits. Initially these railways were developed to connect mining towns to canals, including the Chesterfield Canal, but later grew to become the most popular form of transport for produce and passengers alike. Whilst industry prospered, the great estates declined, with 14 country houses in Nottinghamshire lost since 1900 and many more changing hands (ibid).

3.6.216 A change to the landscape occurred during both World Wars and the Cold War, with many buildings and features related to the defence of the country still visible in the landscape. Misterton War Memorial (NHLE 1421790) which was erected in 1922 across the road from the east gate of the churchyard and is in the shape of a Celtic cross. A municipal cemetery also lies at Misterton, with the earliest burial dating to 1912 (NHER MNT26964).

Nottinghamshire Route Sections E to F (Trent and Belvoir Vales)

3.6.217 Industry in Nottinghamshire prospered at the beginning of the 20th century, with the county's rich mining history leading it to produce a substantial amount of coal and half of the UK total output of gypsum (Campion, 2012). Much of this industrial expansion occurred outside of major cities and so transport had to be developed to connect the goods to consumers. Thus, railways were developed, such as that at Marnham (NHER M6807/L6807), and slowly replaced the canal system. The major canals, including the Chesterfield Canal, continued to be used further into the modern period and even had associated industry as at Walkeringham where kilns and drying sheds from a brickworks remain (NHER L3411). Along the River Trent, electricity power stations became a notable feature, represented in the study area by West Burton Power Station (NHER M17772). The structure consisted of eight towers and two chimneys grouped effectively which were built adjacent to the deserted medieval settlement of West Burton (NHLE 1017741).

3.6.218 Whilst industry prospered, wealthy landowners appear to have suffered with 14 country houses in Nottinghamshire lost since 1900 and many more changing hands (Campion 2012). Whilst the wealthiest struggled, the rural villages appear to have grown based off the new developments shown on early 20th century OS maps, including a hospital (NHER 17626), a signal box (NHER 8853), churches (NHER 6781, NHER 10271), and communal buildings (NHER 27913, NHER 6771, NHER 8854). New river crossings are also shown at Darlton (NHER M18032, NHER L12424, NHER L12420) and at Treswell (NHER L10106). All modern heritage assets are located in the settlements beyond the Order Limits.

3.6.219 Many buildings and features related to the defence of the country are still visible in the landscape and a war memorial is located at Beckingham, approximately 870 m east of the Order Limits (NHLE 1421789). Less tangible assets include World War Two air crash sites, which may not be documented in local authority HERs but can be an important part of a place's history. The crash site of a World War II Lancaster bomber is not recorded on the Nottinghamshire HER but is recorded in archives (National Archives, 2026) as being in a field near Woodbeck, approximately 800 m east of the Order Limits and north of Rampton Hospital. The aircraft, Lancaster PD-437, is reported to have taken off from RAF Blyton for night navigational detail before colliding with a tree. The crash resulted in the loss of all crew.

4. Assessment of archaeological potential

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The known cultural heritage resource has been identified following systematic archaeological survey and investigation carried out for the Project. The following section sets out the probability to encounter further, previously unknown, archaeological remains within the Order Limits.

4.2 Potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeology

Palaeoenvironmental remains

4.2.1 Broadly, the geoarchaeological potential within the Order Limits is assessed in **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment** to be low, with areas of higher potential around the Foulness and Trent valleys, and medium potential across the Humberhead Levels and Isle of Axholme.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

4.2.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic evidence is extremely rare within the Order Limits and study area. Based on national trends and the geological character of the Order Limits, there is a negligible potential for Palaeolithic finds to be present in the study area, and a low to negligible potential for finds or sites from the Mesolithic period to exist, particularly at the margins of former wetland environments.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

4.2.3 Bronze Age funerary features have been noted in proximity to dry valleys and later settlement activity in Route Section A, but a number of purported Neolithic barrows in Route Section D may in fact be geological in origin. Early prehistoric activity is sparse throughout Route Section E and F, with no recorded activity within the Order Limits.

4.2.4 There is a low potential for previously unrecorded early prehistoric features to be present in the Order Limits.

Iron Age and Roman

4.2.5 The fieldwork surveys carried out for the Project show a general trend of late prehistoric and Roman activity across the Order Limits. The activity generally comprises small farmstead groups or small settlement areas, defined by enclosure and boundary ditches and connected to the surrounding landscape by ditched trackways. Ditch-type features tend to show up well in aerial photographs, LiDAR and geophysical survey, and the enclosed nature of Iron Age and Roman settlement means they are relatively easy to identify via non-invasive survey methods.

4.2.6 The surveys carried out for the Project have identified several sites of Iron Age and Roman activity within the Order Limits and, given the extensive nature of the aerial

photograph and LiDAR survey in particular, the potential to encounter further, previously unrecorded, sites from this period is assessed to be low.

Early Medieval

4.2.7 Early medieval evidence in the study area is most likely to be found on higher ground and in the vicinity of established settlements. The likelihood of encountering previously unknown early medieval settlement archaeology within the Order Limits is negligible.

Medieval

4.2.8 Many of the small settlements in the study area had origins in the medieval period, or earlier, and settlement remains, if surviving, would be located within or in proximity to existing settlements. Beyond existing settlements, dispersed farmsteads and settlement may be found in proximity to manorial centres, but these are well documented sites and have been targeted by surveys carried out for the Project.

4.2.9 The likelihood of encountering previously unknown medieval settlement archaeology within the Order limits is negligible.

Post-medieval to Modern

4.2.10 Post-medieval and later activity is characterised predominantly by features relating to the area's agricultural heritage and water management and include farmhouses and functional farm buildings such as barns and sheds, ridge and furrow, field boundaries and field and warp drains. Many of these features are recorded on historical maps but the majority are no longer present with no surviving surface expression. Warp drains represent a common buried feature within the Order Limits, as identified from geophysical survey and trial trenching, and are a common landscape feature in Route Sections C and D.

4.2.11 Because of the extensive boundary loss resulting from enclosure and the intensification of farming practices, there is a low potential for sub-surface remains of former field boundaries to be present within the Order limits, and a medium to high potential for water management features, such as warp drains, to be present in the lower lying areas of Route Sections C and D.

5. Description of value (heritage significance) and setting

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 This section sets out a description of the heritage value of assets relevant to this assessment. In line with the requirements of section 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025) and Policy HE5 of the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026), the heritage interests of assets are described, along with any contribution to value made by the asset's setting.

5.1.2 Heritage assets are referenced with a unique identified number allocated by either Historic England, for designated heritage assets, or by the local authority Historic Environment Record for non-designated heritage assets.

5.2 Designated heritage assets

Scheduled monuments

Beverley sanctuary limit stone, Bentley cross (NHLE 1012590), Route Section A

5.2.1 The Bentley cross is one of the four original stones which marked the outer limit of the Liberty and Sanctuary of Beverley Minster. The stone is 0.7 m high and has a 0.35 m square stone shaft with a deep (0.12 m) chamfer set on a rectilinear modern stone base and is situated on the east side of the A164, having been moved from the west side during a road improvement Project. Despite sustaining damage during the post-medieval period, including the loss of the cross head, the Bentley cross survives reasonably well and appears to retain architectural medieval markings pertaining to its 13th century date.

5.2.2 The idea of churches being a place of sanctuary dates back to the early medieval, but it was not until the medieval period that the sanctuary limit stones were erected. Each of the four main roads leading to Beverley had a stone marker and, once past this marker, criminals could invoke the protection of the church and seek pardon for their misdemeanours (Beverley Minster, 2024). If caught within the limits of sanctuary, the pursuer would be forced to pay a sum for the capture of the criminal which increased the closer to the church they were. Beverley was one of several great churches in the north known as sanctuary refuges, others being Ripon, Hexham, York and Durham. At the latter two, sanctuary began only at the church door.

5.2.3 The Bentley cross is closely tied to the city of Beverley, which is approximately 1 km to the north, and the southern road which leads towards it that the limit stone sits adjacent to. The location of the limit stone is highly historically significant as during the medieval period, those seeking sanctuary would have followed the road and looked towards Beverley, seeking out the stone to identify where sanctuary began. Therefore, its position along the roadside to Beverley is an integral part of the experience of the asset and its setting. The historical significance of the limit stone is

also increased by the group value provided by the survival of two of the other three sanctuary limit stones and the Sanctuary Chair which remains at Beverley Minster. These assets help form the setting of the Bentley Cross limit stone which is remarkably well-preserved given that the boundary is almost entirely still visible in the landscape, increasing the significance of the scheduled monument.

Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite, 350 m west of Butt Farm (NHLE 1019186), Route Section A

5.2.4 The monument includes standing, earthwork and buried remains of a World War II heavy anti-aircraft gunsite, known as both Station H31 and Walkington gunsite in official records. It includes the functional core of the gunsite of four emplacements and the command post, located 350m west of Butt Farm.

5.2.5 The gunsite is a rare surviving feature of Word War II. Its historical interest derives from its part in a defining episode in the history of warfare, which saw the emergence of strategic bombing raids. This particular gunsite was constructed to help protect the port and industries of Hull and is a well preserved example of its kind, retaining the functional core of the station, the command post and gun emplacements.

5.2.6 The setting of the asset is defined by its associative relationship with the City of Hull and its surviving ports and industries. The asset is experienced within a relatively rural environment. Transport infrastructure and existing overhead lines are a noticeable part of the experience but do not detract from the ability to appreciate the asset's function and value.

'Cellar Heads' moated site and related ridge and furrow earthworks at Risby Park, 700m northwest of Risby Park Farm (NHLE 1015312), Route Section A

5.2.7 This asset is discussed in section 5.2.306 as part of the Risby Hall Registered Park and Garden.

Bowl barrow 400 m north of Highfield House (NHLE 1007731), Route Section A

5.2.8 Located in the Holderness Plains, on the river gravel terraces of the River Hull, this barrow lies at the edge of the study area. It is 27 m in diameter and approximately 1 m high, having been partially altered by agricultural activity, but will retain significant information on its original form and duration of use. A ditch, which would have been excavated during construction of the monument, surrounds the mound and whilst it is no longer visible at ground level, it survives as a buried feature 4 m wide.

5.2.9 This barrow is part of a loosely arranged funerary landscape found to the southeast of the Project, where a number of non-designated barrows have been noted in small groups of two or three spaced out in large intervals (HHER 6618, HHER 6614, HHER 1495, HHER 1497, HHER 14122, HHER MHU833, HHER 18737, HHER 1381). A possible henge has also been identified to the north of this landscape, suggesting it may also have comprised a ritual landscape (HHER 6625). These monuments are all located within a roughly 900m radius spanning from the southeast extent of the Project. Given the size of this barrow cemetery and the identification of a possible henge, it is possible that the land between the scheduled monument and other barrows may contain further features which once comprised the funerary landscape including more barrows, avenues, burials, pyres and feasting areas (Historic England, 2018). The archaeological and historical significance of the asset is greatly

contributed to by the other known and potential unknown features which comprise the funerary landscape as they comprise its setting and our understanding of the asset. The scheduled monument would have been part of a barrow cemetery, where those of importance were interred with potentially generations of the same lineage buried across the cemetery, whilst the presence of the henge suggests that it was a sacred site where rituals were regularly performed.

5.2.10 The location of the scheduled monument and related monuments on the river gravel terraces would have been specifically chosen so that the funerary landscape rises above the floodplain, making the monuments easily visible from both the river and the valley. This setting is integral to our understanding of the assets and increases the significance of the scheduled monument. The view to the west of the monuments, however, would have been limited by the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds which consists of a rolling landscape, meaning this view line contributes less to the setting of the asset.

Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains (NHLE 1018600), Route Section A

5.2.11 This asset is discussed in section 5.2.306 as part of the Risby Hall Registered Park and Garden.

Baynard Castle (NHLE 1019823), Route Section A

5.2.12 Bayard Castle is located in the town of Cottingham and comprises a medieval magnate's residence. The heritage value of the asset derives from the archaeological interest of its buried and upstanding remains, including a bank and moat which may contain well-preserved structures and palaeoenvironmental data. Its historical interest derives from its association with a seismic change in British history, when land ownership and power hierarchy were fundamentally changed following the Norman Conquest.

5.2.13 The surroundings in which the asset is experienced is semi-urban, with houses and gardens to each side of the castle. This creates an enclosed setting experience where the land beyond the asset's immediate environs is not appreciable and does not contribute to the experience.

Romano-British villa at Cockle Pits, near Brantingham (NHLE 1014736), Route Section A

5.2.14 The Romano-British villa at Cockles Pit has been excavated on three separate occasions, when it was discovered in the 1940s and again in the 1960s and 1980s. These excavations revealed a large villa comprised of a number of rooms constructed throughout a long phase of occupation from the 2nd to the 4th century AD, as well as a number of mosaics and tessellated floors. The adjoining field systems were also investigated during the most recent excavation which revealed evidence of Iron Age habitation had occurred on the site prior to the establishment of the villa, as is common with many rural Roman estates.

5.2.15 The location of the Roman villa was certainly selected due to its proximity to Ermine Street (HHER 63) and the town of Petuaria, located at the modern town of Brough. Access to Ermine Street would have allowed for easy travel throughout the Roman territory, with connections to York, Lincoln and London provided by this road. The setting of the villa is certainly contributed to by Ermine Street, with a number of

trackways identified through aerial photography which connect the villa to the Roman road to the east and northeast of the scheduled monument. Meanwhile, the Roman settlement of Petuaria (NHLE 1005219) also contributes to the scheduled monument's setting as it would have further provided the villa with access to the wider landscape. The town is situated on the northern bank of the River Humber also along Ermine Street and was likely used as a supply depot and ferry point (Hunter-Mann, 2020). The town would have given the inhabitants of the villa not only access to numerous rivers and the sea by the Humber Estuary, but to the goods and amenities available in this trading hub. The setting of the villa reveals a well-preserved Roman landscape, providing the opportunity to improve our understanding of both urban and rural life along a major Roman road, increasing the historical significance of the scheduled monument.

5.2.16 Whilst some evidence of Iron Age occupation was noted during the most recent excavations, aerial photographs indicate that an extensive number of features remain buried to the east and northeast of the villa, many of which lie within the Project. These identified features include ring ditches, curvilinear lines, trackways and enclosures, and interpretations of some of the cropmarks indicate that the settlement may have originated as early as the Bronze Age. If this is the case, it would increase the archaeological significance of the site as it could improve understanding regarding the phases of development and the transition of settlement from prehistoric to Romano-British. Other cropmarks appear to be aligned with the villa, such as the aforementioned trackway and the previously excavated field system and may therefore indicate features directly related to the villa. These features contribute to the setting of the villa, revealing both how it functioned in the rural landscape as a farmstead and its connection to the wider Romano-British landscape. Finally, it is also possible that certain features remained in use until the medieval period given their alignment to ridge and furrow, as seen at the northern trackway (HHER 6651). This would be both historically and archaeologically significant as it shows the sustained importance of parts of the scheduled monument and associated features into later periods and how even after the villa site was no longer occupied, it influenced the evolution of the landscape and settlement in the area.

Brough Petuaria Roman settlement (NHLE 1005219), Route Section A

5.2.17 The Roman town of Petuaria is located in the town of Brough. The town originated as the site of a fort and civilian settlement around AD 70 and is thought to have been abandoned by the late-4th century. The fort and settlement were built in the territory of the Parisi tribe and are mentioned in 2nd century writings by Ptolemy.

5.2.18 The value of the town lies in its historical and archaeological interests and archaeological excavations at the site have confirmed the presence of well-preserved buildings and a theatre. The town's setting is defined by the spatial extent of its buried and earthwork remains, which is the core of its heritage value, but is also defined by its associative relationships with contemporary towns, settlements and farmsteads in the region and the network of roads that connected them. Camera and moated site at Faxfleet Hall (NHLE 1007737), Route Section A

5.2.19 The monument comprises a camera, which is a subsidiary farm of a religious house of the Knights Templar, or Knights Hospitaller, and a later moated site. The = monument sits within a low-lying estuarine landscape, approximately 700 m from the north bank of the Humber estuary.

5.2.20 The value of the asset derives from its archaeological and historic interests. The low-lying nature of the asset lends to the potential for well-preserved waterlogged remains to be present which may provide important palaeoenvironmental data, as well as providing artefactual evidence about the inhabitants and functions of the site. Historic interest derives from the site's association with the military orders of Knights Templar or Knights Hospitaller, and the historical role the site may have played in supporting monastic communities.

5.2.21 The experience of the asset's setting takes in the landscape context and the associative relationship with other heritage assets, which make an important contribution to its value. Aerial photography data show that ridge and furrow (HHER 22606; HHER 25546; HHER 27067) once occupied the fields surrounding the asset and, while not all of the ridge and furrow is necessarily contemporary with the asset's use, crops grown in the surrounding fields would have generated revenue and supported the local community. Other historic landscape features which contribute to the asset's setting include the site of a medieval pond (HHER 25545) to the east of the moat.

5.2.22 Long-range views across surrounding modern fields are not an important part of the experience of the asset's setting and do not make an important contribution to its value. Although, while not contemporary with the site, the fields do provide a visual backdrop that is generally sympathetic to the asset's rural heritage and character.

Moated site at Metham Hall Farm (NHLE 1007972), Route Section A

5.2.23 The moated site at Metham Hall Farm was the site of a manor house which was the centre of the medieval Metham Estate. The site survives as buried archaeological remains, with the sub-rectangular island well-defined by a moat which measures 80 m by 40 m. The eastern arm of the moat was altered and broadened to form a decoy pond for game. Limited disturbance to the scheduled monument has occurred due to cleaning of the moat and archaeological work carried out in the 1950s by a previous owner, but the asset is still thought to retain archaeologically and historically significant evidence of the buildings originally located on the island.

5.2.24 The setting of the moated site predominantly consists of the deer park which surrounded it during the medieval period, the boundaries of which can still somewhat be made out in aerial photographs. The wider landscape and setting is also contributed to be the Yokefleet Estate which met the Metham Estate at its eastern border. Similarly to with the Metham Estate, the general boundary of the Yokefleet Estate can also still be seen in aerial photographs, as can some of the lodges which controlled entry. Together, these estates form a relatively well-preserved medieval estate landscape, increasing their archaeological and historical significance.

Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond (NHLE 1013190), Route Section B

5.2.25 The land south of the River Ouse was populated in the second half of the 12th century and their locations were often chosen for easy access to a water supply, rather than for their proximity to a village. Moated sites, the majority of which were constructed between 1250 and 1350 AD, could be centres of social, economic and political influence during the medieval period and the majority served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences, with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. Many moated sites, as with

Hall Garth, are associated with ponds, constructed for the purpose of breeding and storing fish to provide a constant and sustainable food source.

5.2.26 The heritage value of the moated site derives from its historic interest as a centre of social, economic and political influence, and from the archaeological interest of its buried and earthwork remains. The monument comprises well-preserved earthworks, of two enclosed, linked islands, that are raised approximately 1 m above the surrounding landscape of the Humberhead Levels, and which would have likely made the hall visible from the River Ouse. Stone foundations have been recorded at the site, and it is possible that the hall's foundations and buildings survive below ground. Further archaeological and historic interest derives from deep drainage channels and a fishpond in the immediate vicinity of the monument. The drainage channels and pond are likely to contain well-preserved, waterlogged organic remains which would be of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest.

5.2.27 The setting of the monument is experienced through the predominantly rural, estuarine landscape in which it sits. The monument does not have a specific sound environment which contributes to its value, but the rural aspect is generally quiet and enhances the overall experience. The spatial and visual relationship with the Humber estuary contributes to its setting as, as suggested from its earthwork remains, the hall would likely have had a level of intervisibility with passing boats along the estuary. The monument's associative relationship with contemporary landscape and water-management features, including a former pond and drainage channels, is still appreciable. These features are part of the functional setting of the asset and make an integral contribution to the understanding of the moated site and its heritage value.

5.2.28 Historical records and aerial photographs show that medieval ridge and furrow was once in the fields around Hall Garth. These agricultural features, some of which may have been contemporary with the asset, have been eroded by later ploughing and, with no perceptible surface expression, do not form part of the experience of the site. However, historically, these lands would have been within the political and economic influence of the asset, and they provide a sympathetic backdrop to its rural character which does not detract from its experience.

5.2.29 Archaeological evaluation surveys carried out for the Project have confirmed the presence of an early medieval and medieval settlement in the field west of Hall Garth. The presence and proximity of the settlement, which would have been clearly appreciable from the monument, reinforces the importance of Hall Garth as a focal point of medieval life. The lifespan of the settlement is likely to have overlapped with the occupation of Hall Garth, with pottery evidence from the archaeological evaluation dating between the early-12th and early-15th centuries (refer to **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**). The archaeological evidence of a contemporary associative relationship elevates the heritage interest of the settlement remains, and is an important part of the asset's setting that makes an important contribution to its appreciation and heritage value.

Adlingfleet medieval rectory, 60 m south of All Saints Church (NHLE 1016933), Route Section B

5.2.30 This asset is discussed in section 5.2.77 as part of the Adlingfleet Conservation Area.

Axholme Carthusian Priory and post-dissolution garden earthworks, Melwood Park (NHLE 1017487), Route Section D

5.2.31 Axholme Carthusian Priory is one of only nine charterhouses established in medieval England, making it an archaeological site of national significance. Unlike other monastic orders, the Carthusians preferred individual accommodation to communal buildings which included individual cells and gardens built for each monk around a great cloister. Each monastery also had a main church, workshops, guesthouses, kitchens and other buildings, these being enclosed within some form of boundary. The core of the site is a roughly square moated island 148 m across, surrounded on at least three sides by a 10 m wide moat ditch, with two thirds of the southern and eastern moat arms flooded and the remaining lengths, together with the western moat arm, surviving as linear depressions. The moated island contains well preserved earthworks of the priory's cloister, including the cells with their individual small courtyard gardens, and geophysical survey has indicated that the degree of archaeological survival of wall lines and floor levels is very good.

5.2.32 Archaeological evidence also survives from before the Priory's construction and after its dissolution. The buried remains of a Premonstratensian chapel dated to the 12th century survive beneath the Priory, as well as the post-Dissolution manor and surrounding gardens which were converted from the Priory. The early manor house was in a ruinous state by 1688, but possible buried remains have been identified through geophysical survey which also suggested good survivability of the supporting buildings of the Priory. A smaller house was subsequently developed in the 17th century which is a Grade II Listed Building and is thought to incorporate certain parts of the original manor house.

5.2.33 Like other monasteries, charterhouses contributed to medieval society as centres of worship, however the Carthusian's focus on privacy and isolation perhaps means that it did not have such a close relationship to the nearby medieval villages than other religious sects. Despite this, it was likely still connected to the nearby village of Owston Ferry, perhaps through Epworth Road directly to the west. Geophysical survey results have suggested that the buried remains of the priory are aligned with the eastern edge of the road. If Epworth Road is the original medieval route which led to the Priory, then it contributes to the setting of the scheduled monument and shows a direct link to Owston Ferry, which contributed to the setting of the site. The setting of the Priory was likely most contributed to by its land holdings, with Carthusian charterhouses known to have been notably wealthy and politically influential due to their vast land holdings. Since the confiscation of monastic land during the Dissolution, the agricultural landscape has changed drastically with field boundaries moving and land consolidation, greatly degrading the setting in terms of the wider landscape.

5.2.34 Whilst the setting has been degraded, the high degree of preservation in the buried remains and rarity of this asset makes Axholme Priory of high archaeological significance. Historical documentation of the site also provides the opportunity to improve understanding of the transition of religious land and buildings to estates after the Dissolution, making it historically significant, which holds the potential to add to the understanding of the development of medieval settlement in this area.

Kinaird motte and bailey castle (NHLE 1017556), Route Section D

5.2.35 Kinaird motte and bailey castle is thought to have been established at Owston Ferry shortly after the Domesday Book was compiled to regulate crossing of the River

Trent between Lindsey and the Isle of Axholme. The monument survives as buried archaeological and earthwork remains of a Norman earthwork castle. In the 13th century the church of St Martin's was constructed within the bailey to the north of the motte. The motte is thought to have been originally surrounded by a moat ditch, with two baileys to the north, and the entire site was surrounded by a bank and second external moat ditch. The motte is 60-70 m in diameter at the base, standing over 5 m high from the bottom of the encircling moat ditch, and the top is a circular, level platform about 10 m in diameter which would have been the site of a timber tower. The surrounding inner moat ditch is on average 15 m wide and infilled on the northwest side where it lies beneath part of St Martin's Church and the original churchyard. To the north of the motte there is a pair of baileys divided by a marked break of slope that runs due north of the motte from the north side of the original churchyard.

5.2.36 Few early post-Conquest monuments have survived, making motte and bailey castles particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Kinaird motte and bailey castle has survived well and the potential for buried archaeological remains related to the monument is high. The interiors of the baileys especially will contain archaeological remains, including evidence of buildings and industrial and agricultural activity. The mainly infilled moat ditches will preserve environmental information as well as evidence of the refortification and slighting of the castle in 1173-74. The eastern bailey contains St Martin's Church and the churchyard, as well as three houses with outbuildings and gardens which have likely truncated the buried archaeological remains in this part of the scheduled monument. However, archaeological investigation in the northeast of this bailey in 1995 showed that the remains of a sequence of two timber palisades on the external bank survive buried under up to 1 m of later deposits.

5.2.37 Motte and bailey castles were constructed in towns, villages and open countryside, but all were strategically located in positions which dominated their immediate locality and ensured they were visually impressive. Given its purpose of monitoring the crossing of the River Trent, the river itself greatly contributes to the setting of the monument as its function cannot be understood without the boundary between the Isle of Axholme and Lindsey that the castle was built to monitor. The settlement of Owston Ferry also contributes to the setting of the monument. Despite few remnants of the medieval village surviving, the location of Kinaird motte and bailey castle, also known as Owston Ferry Castle, at the southwestern extent of the village shows clear association (Clarke, 2021). The castle and settlement would have functioned co-operatively during the medieval period, with archaeological remains providing an opportunity to investigate the relationship between the feudal system and rural life, increasing the archaeological and historical significance of the monument.

5.2.38 Without the castle standing atop the earthworks, the scheduled monument's prominence in the landscape has certainly been reduced. However, the earthworks survive remarkably well and contain well-preserved deposits, increasing the archaeological significance of the site. Meanwhile, the construction of the medieval St Martin's Church on one of the baileys also increases the historical significance of the scheduled monument and shows that even after the removal of the castle, it remained the site of an important institution, in this case religious, in the medieval landscape.

Beacon Hill camp (NHLE 1003241), Route Section E

5.2.39 The date of Beacon Hill Camp hillfort has not been confirmed by archaeological investigation but is likely to date to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. Evidence of scarping and ditches suggest the hillfort was a defensive structure; however, the nature of the earthworks are recorded as 'slight and inept' in the Historic Environment Record for Nottinghamshire which suggests the site was occupied for only a short period, as no meaningful effort was made towards the fort's construction. Regardless of the 'slight' nature of the earthworks, archaeological interest derives from the archaeological information that the buried and earthwork remains may provide relating to the fort's construction methods and of the lives of its inhabitants.

5.2.40 Historic interest derives from the hill's historical associations and its contribution to a sense of place and local identity. The remains of the hillfort occupy a natural mound at the northern edge of a broadly north to south aligned ridgeline which extends to the south as far as Tuxford. Historically this vantage point would have allowed extensive views over the lower lying areas to the north, and to the east beyond Beckingham, parts of which would have been under water prior to the land being enclosed and drained in the late-18th and early-19th centuries. The hill was occupied by Prince Rupert in 1644 when his army routed the Parliamentarians and liberated Newark Castle and writing in 1796, the English topographer John Throsby wrote that the hill, "a*ppears a large mound of earth, like a mount or beacon, whence you have very extensive views*" (Church of England, 2026).

5.2.41 The hill is also a landmark for the village. It is a prominent feature when viewed from beyond the village, particularly from the north and northeast, and it makes an important contribution to the village's identity and history. The hill has been and still is a focal point for local traditions and customs. In the early-20th century a new vicar to the village, Reverend Charles Bailey, established a Rogation Procession[5] from the Church of St Peter and St Paul through the High Street and up to Beacon Hill, and in more recent years, the hill has been the meeting point for local history and walking groups.

Market Cross 70 m west of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1016790) also a Grade II listed building as Gringley Village Cross (NHLE 1156627), Route Section E

5.2.42 The village cross in Gringley on the Hill is located at the junction between High Street and Cross Hill. The description of the asset from the National Heritage List for England list entry suggests the cross dates to the 14th century, and a plaque at the base of the cross documents that the cross commemorates the granting of a market charter to the village on 2 November 1252.

Remains of the Church of St Helen (NHLE 1006391)

5.2.43 The Church of St Helen is a scheduled monument and Grade I listed building (NHLE 1216694) and is discussed in section 5.2.293.

[5] Historically consists of a walk by parishioners to mark parish boundaries and to pray for blessings for the land, crops, and community.

Medieval settlement and open field system immediately southeast of Low Farm (NHLE 1017741), Route Section E

5.2.44 The remains comprise the former village of West Burton, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The settlement is often mistaken as a village that was deserted in the medieval period, but people continued to live there until the mid-18th century. The layout of the former houses and churchyard associated with the former Church of St Helen are still appreciable as earthwork remains. The asset's value derives from the archaeological interest of its earthwork and buried remains, which could provide information showing how the medieval village evolved into a modern settlement, as well as providing potential case study evidence of a fossilised 18th century village. Historic interest derives from the village's history, which include the reasons behind its eventual abandonment. The curved edges of the field to the east of the asset represent a former meander of the River Trent. However, the course of the river was changed in 1797 and this along with significant rent increases, may have led to people leaving the village until it was abandoned entirely by the 1860s.

5.2.45 The setting of the asset is defined by the extent of its buried and earthwork remains, and by its former position on the western banks of a meander of the River Trent which is still a legible feature of the historic landscape. The site of the Church of St Helen on the eastern edge of the asset, is appreciable from its enclosed churchyard which remains as a highly legible feature. Views from the asset to the southwest, across the fields that supported the former community and towards the contemporary settlement of Sturton le Steeple, contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the site as a former settlement and are an important part of the asset's experience and setting.

Whimpton Moor medieval village and moated site (NHLE 1017567), Route Section F

5.2.46 Whimpton Moor was a medieval village first referenced in the Domesday Book of 1086 and deserted by the 1547, when documentary evidence lists the site as no more than a field. The settlement survives as earthworks and buried archaeological remains which are particularly well-preserved and contain significant archaeological deposits. These include a well-defined trackway running east to west through the centre of the scheduled monument, with two sunken roads joining it to the north. The main road terminates at the southwest corner of a large rectangular enclosure surrounded by a wide ditch which has been interpreted as a moated homestead. In the southeast corner of the scheduled monument are a series of rectangular enclosures or tofts which each contain a small raised rectangular platform which mark the foundations of medieval houses. The low banks defining the platforms are created by the buried remains of walls. Similar features are visible in the northwest corner of the settlement with the house platforms fronting on to the A57 road. Further sunken remains, enclosures and earthworks are visible throughout the protected area but are less well-defined and their layout is more challenging to determine.

5.2.47 A number of irregular shaped hollows are also visible around the scheduled monument and are marked as ponds on early cartographic evidence. Some ponds along the southern boundary appears to be attached to a water channel, although these are overlain by ridge and furrow, indicating that more than one phase of occupation or at least cultivation is represented on the site. Well-preserved remains of the village's open field system have been noted in aerial photographs, with five medieval furlongs marked by headlands.

5.2.48 Given the high degree of preservation in the buried remains of the village, Whimpton Moor is an asset of high archaeological significance which holds the potential to add to our understanding of the development of medieval settlement in this area. Extensive historical documentation that informs on the village's status, administration and desertion is also available, increasing the historical value of the asset. From historical records, namely the Domesday Book, we know that the settlement was one of four 'berewicks' of the King's Manor of Dunham which lies to the east close to the River Trent. However, Dunham is not visible from the scheduled monument and as such views do not contribute to the asset's setting. The direct road from Whimpton Moor to Dunham is the main representation in the landscape of this connection. Whilst another scheduled monument originating from the medieval period, Ringwork at Kingshaugh Farm (NHLE 1018619), is located just over 1 km to the west, there is no known connection between these assets.

5.2.49 As with all medieval villages, Whimpton Moor was surrounded by open-field systems that were formerly cultivated by the villagers. This field system contributes to the setting of the asset, with evidence of this system noted within the boundaries of the scheduled monument, increasing its significance. Evidence of more widespread cultivation by the village has not been identified and is unlikely given the relatively small size and influence of the village. Nevertheless, the surrounding agricultural landscape has changed dramatically since the medieval period, degrading the wider setting of the scheduled monument.

Ringwork at Kingshaugh Farm (NHLE 1018619), Route Section F

5.2.50 This medieval fortification was first documented in 1194, with evidence from the next century identifying it as the location of the King's house and surrounded by a park. The site survives as earthworks and buried archaeological remains which are thought to be well-preserved, making this an archaeologically significant site. This significance is increased by the recording of large quantities of Iron Age and Roman artefacts from the site which suggest it has been occupied throughout numerous periods. The ringwork is now also the location of a 17th century farmhouse which contributes to its historic significance.

5.2.51 The immediate setting of the asset is comprised of agricultural land which likely comprised the park documented around the site and, at other periods, land used for cultivation. However, no evidence of this is known to survive, with the landscape having drastically changed as a result of Enclosure and the ringwork currently being enclosed by the farm boundary, separating it from the agricultural land.

5.2.52 Within the wider landscape, there are a number of medieval archaeological assets which are remnants of the ancient landscape, including Whimpton Moor which is another scheduled monument situated just over 1 km to the east. However, there is no known connection between the ringwork and any other assets, and the greatly altered landscape prevents any contribution to the setting of the scheduled monument.

Conservation areas

1 km study area

5.2.53 There are six conservation areas in the 1 km study area from the LoD of the proposed overhead line.

Skidby Conservation Area, Route Section A

5.2.54 Skidby Conservation Area is located 885 m from the LoD of the proposed overhead line. It contains and provides the setting for one listed building, namely the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael (NHLE: 1103341) and a further three non-designated built heritage assets, namely the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HHER: 12404); 84 Main Street (HHER: 12537) and Methodist Chapel, Main Street (HHER: 9718). The heritage value of the conservation area is drawn from its architectural and historic interests as a rural village with medieval, or potentially early-medieval, origins based on placename evidence. The conservation area boundary is tightly drawn around the historic core of the village centred on the Church of St Michael which dates from the 12th century and contains fabric of the 13th, 14th and 19th centuries. Whilst the majority of the conservation area's building are non-designated, the historic core contains several historic buildings of vernacular style and materials that provide the architectural interest and character of the conservation area. The Skidby Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2007) identifies and describes seven positively contributing buildings including the mid-19th century former Vicarage (84 Main Street) (HHER: 12537), an early-20th century methodist chapel (HHER: 9718) and a number of 18th and 19th century farms. It describes the special interest of the conservation area as follows:

- The presence of agricultural buildings helps to tie the village to its agricultural history.
- The prominence of traditional vernacular building materials and details, which add variety and interest to the village.
- Grass verges play an important part in determining the rural character of the village, contributing towards a feeling of spaciousness. The verges frame the main historic routes and constitute an important archaeological feature.
- Ridges surround Skidby. They are positive features and it would be desirable to keep them free of development.
- Open spaces help to create a variety in the Skidby streetscape, contributing to the village's relaxed, quiet atmosphere.

5.2.55 The appraisal also notes that the post-war development in and around the historic core of the conservation area has eroded the linear plan form of the village and introduced repetitive building styles and out of character materials into the surroundings. Indeed, the conservation area now accounts for around one fifth of the extent of the settlement and it is surrounded by out-of-character built form which on Main Street is interspersed with individual historic buildings that reflect the character and make a positive contribution to the approach and setting of the conservation area. One such building is the Grade II listed 44 Main Street (NHLE: 1103340), a mid- to late-18th century storey story brick house fronting onto the road and located within a cluster of other, non-designated, historic buildings. These are a key aspect of the approach to the conservation area from the east. The western approaches to the conservation area follow Riplingham Road and Little Weighton Road, both of which are characterised by modern repetitive buildings forms.

5.2.56 Outside the built-up area of the settlement the surrounding area has a rolling green farmland character that contributes to understanding of the conservation area as a rural settlement, and to understanding of its non-designated farms. Long views into and out of the conservation area are not a feature of the area and the squat brick tower of the Grade I listed Church of St Micheal (NHLE 1103341) is not a prominent

feature of the surrounding landscape. The ridge to the north of the settlement, is highlighted as a positive aspect of the setting of the conservation area in the Skidby Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2007). This rising ground to the north features the existing 4ZQ overhead line, approximately 315 m from the conservation area and a smaller 33 kV overhead line approximately 730 m from the conservation area. The power lines are visible in views from both the western and eastern approaches to the conservation area, but more so from the western approaches where views of the settlement are seen within the context of intervening and overlapping power lines. They do not, however, feature in views from within the conservation area, which are instead focused along the curves and bends of Main Street with its wide grass verges.

5.2.57 The Order Limits are located on the ridge to the north of the conservation area which is noted in the Skidby Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2007) as a positive aspect of the asset's setting. There is therefore potential for impacts to the conservation area through change to its setting and it is scoped into the detailed assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.58 The settings of the individual buildings of the Grade I listed Church of St Michael (NHLE 1103341), 44 Main Street (NHLE 1103340) and the three non-designated built heritage assets are focused on their place within the settlement. There are no views to or from these assets and the Order Limits and any views possible of the assets in combination with the Project would be distant and also feature the existing overhead power lines north of the settlement, and closer to the assets. No potential for impacts to these assets has been identified and they are therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Brantingham Conservation Area, Route Section A

5.2.59 Brantingham Conservation Area is located 320 m from the LoD for the proposed overhead line at its closest point. It was designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 2005 for its special architectural and historic interest as an estate village that has evolved into a commuter village whilst retaining its rural character. It contains and provides the setting for four Grade II listed buildings, detailed in Table 5.1. The conservation area also contains and provides the setting for a further eight known non-designated built heritage assets. The significance of the listed buildings and non-designated built heritage assets within the conservation area is drawn from their individual and collective historic and architectural interest. Their setting is the conservation area and they contribute to the understanding of the conservation area's development.

Table 5.1 – Listed buildings in Brantingham Conservation Area

NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1347035	Rose Cottage	II
1103347	Brantingham Hall	II
1103348	Hall Farmhouse	II
1103349	War Memorial and Screen Wall	II

5.2.60 There are a further nine known non-designated built heritage assets within the Brantingham Conservation Area:

- The Triton Public House (HHER: 12235);
- The Old Vicarage (HHER: 13922);
- Holly Lodge (HHER: 14063);
- Village Hall, Brantingham (HHER: 20481);
- Dale Farm, Brantingham (HHER: 20482);
- Corner House, Brantingham (HHER: 20483);
- Terrace of Estate Cottages, Brantingham (HHER: 20484);
- Cottage with Datestone of 1713 (HHER: 20485); and
- Barn (HHER: 21772).

5.2.61 The conservation area boundary is drawn tightly around the majority of the built form within the settlement, centred around Brantingham Hall (NHLE 1103347), which is a mid-late 18th century house, and extending south towards the First World War Memorial (NHLE 1103349) erected by Sir John and Lady Sherburn for fourteen men of the village that lost their lives in that conflict. The majority of the development within the settlement is from the 18th and 19th century although Brantingham has prehistoric origins and originated as two settlements that joined together: an estate village to the Grade II listed Brantinghamthorpe Hall (NHLE 1347036) (outside the conservation area) and an isolated agricultural community which grew in the 18th and 19th centuries until they become one settlement whilst retaining the character of an independent historic village.

5.2.62 The Brantingham Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2021) identifies the positive elements of Brantingham as the history, architecture, surrounding countryside and the character of the space within the conservation area. It goes on to state that the adoption of the Gothic Revival, which can be seen on grander buildings and several smaller cottages in the village is less usual when compared with other East Riding villages. The village has recently since seen a shift to become a more affluent commuter village with a high concentration of holiday cottages with small cottages and farm buildings being renovated, demolished or extended, losing part of their positive contribution to the character of the conservation area.

5.2.63 Brantingham village was once connected to the Grade II* listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1103351(outside the conservation area) by a row of poor houses and this approach to the village from the north along Dale Road as it descends Brantingham Dale is lined by trees, providing glimpses of the wider countryside which positively contributes to the character and appreciation of the conservation area. Other key views of the conservation area are noted in the Brantingham Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2021) as the approaches to the village along Crook Hill and Spout Hill. Within the conservation area itself, many views provide a sense of enclosure with strong boundary treatments and mature trees. By contrast, there are long distance views out into the surrounding rural countryside which can be glimpsed between buildings or from the green spaces within the conservation area. This relationship with the surrounding rural countryside

contributes to the setting of the conservation area, providing context to its rural origins.

5.2.64 The Order Limits are located in the rural countryside surrounding the settlement with the potential for it to be visible in views from within the conservation area looking outward, as well as on approach to the conservation on Sprout Lane, although these views, looking towards the Order Limits do feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line. Due to the proximity and potential for change to views, the conservation area is scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.65 The individual listed buildings and known non-designated built heritage assets within the conservation area reflect the development of the settlement and generally have inward looking settings, focused on their place within the settlement with significant levels of planting to their boundaries and to the boundaries of the settlement more widely. None of the assets are considered to have a setting that extends beyond the boundary of the conservation area and it is considered that there is no capacity for the Project to impact these individual assets. The listed buildings and known non-designated assets within the conservation area are therefore scoped out of individual assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Ellerker Conservation Area, Route Section A

5.2.66 Ellerker Conservation Area is located 100 m from the LoD for the proposed overhead line at its closest point. It was designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 1999 and its heritage value is drawn from its architectural and historic interests as a pre-industrialised settlement with origins thought to date back to the early medieval period. It contains and provides the setting for the five Grade II listed buildings included within it. These listed buildings are detailed in Table 5.2. There are a further six known non-designated built heritage assets located within the conservation area. The listed buildings and non-designated built heritage assets within the conservation area have individual historic and architectural interest as well as holding group value with each other. Their settings are contained within the conservation area itself, and they contribute to the conservation area's interest.

Table 5.2 – Listed buildings in Ellerker Conservation Area

NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1347000	Elmsall House	II
1347001	Mill Cottage	II
1103353	The Hall	II
1103352	Church of St Anne	II
1103354	Garth Farmhouse (NB: location of NHLE point appears to be incorrect the building described in the listed description is further south at Grid Reference SE 92022 29194 comprising two ranges, one aligned north-south and constructed in stone with brick detailing and one square-plan structure adjoining its east side of buff brick with a canted bay window and entrance on its south side.)	II

5.2.67 There are a further six known non-designated built heritage assets included within Ellerker Conservation Area:

- National School, Ringbeck Lane (HHER: 13930);
- Sebastepol Cottage & Inscribed Stone (HHER: 20333);
- 60 Main Street, Skidby (HHER: 20341);
- South Lodge, Ellerker (HHER: 20357);
- White House Farm, Ellerker (HHER: 20358); and
- Property Adjoining Elmsall House (HHER: 20359).

5.2.68 The conservation area boundary encompasses the built form of Ellerker with some fields and green spaces included to the edges of the settlement. The village is thought to have evolved from a medieval plan of linear plots focused around Main Street and the village green before dispersing further south towards Garth Farmhouse (NHLE 1103354) a mid-18th century farmhouse and associated farm which provide evidence of the settlement's agricultural past. The (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2022)) states that the main areas of designation are:

- The core of the conservation area, focused around Main Street and Sands Lane, with inclusion of Howden Hill Croft and land to the rear of Ings House forming the limit of what was likely the extent of any medieval planned layout;
- The site of the manor, including its fishponds and landscape surrounds;
- The inclusion of the historic mill sites off Main Street, Mill Hill Lane as well as the modern housing around Mill Hill;
- The impressive historic farm complex at Garth Farm and continuing to the limits of the village around Sand's Lane; and
- Inclusion of land opposite Ellerker School in order to preserve the rural setting of the village when approached from the northeast.

5.2.69 Including and in addition to the non-designated historic buildings noted above, there are a number of non-listed buildings that are noted within the Ellerker Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2022) as positively contributing to its character through their local historical associations, their vernacular architecture which is of merit, or their group value and the contribution this makes to the character of the village. This includes the Property Adjoining Elmsall House (HHER: 20359) which contrasts with the Elmshall House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1347000) because of its whitewashed limestone set against the house's brick façade, providing architectural interest within the conservation area. Both this and White House Farm (HHER: 20358) are 18th century properties whilst the rest of the non-designated built heritage assets demonstrate the development of the settlement through the 19th century, encompassing houses (HHER: 20333; HHER: 20357), a school (HHER: 13930) and a farmhouse (HHER: 20341).

5.2.70 Within the conservation area there is a strong relationship between the built form and open spaces. Open space is prominent across the conservation area forming both public open space and private gardens. The Ellerker Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2022) suggests that these open spaces are the remnants of burgage plots that were later amalgamated into larger farms and are evidence of historic land use that adds to the historic interest of the conservation

area and understanding of its development. Glimpses of the paddocks and open fields within the conservation area reinforce the rural character of the settlement.

5.2.71 The conservation area is approached from the northeast by Ring Beck Lane where there are views over the adjacent fields and rural landscape before arriving in the historic core of the village, providing a sense of arrival and helping to define the boundary of the conservation area. The approach to the conservation area from the west along Sands Lane provides views over the rural landscape along the hedge and tree lined road, with the flat landscape hiding much of the conservation area from view until arriving within it.

5.2.72 Key views from the conservation area are generally limited by the flat landscape to internal views along the roads within the conservation area with buildings forming focal points within the townscape and glimpses of the landscape beyond. The notable exception to this is views south from Howden Croft Hill and east from Mill Hill where more prominent views of the surrounding landscape are possible. It is noted however that these roads do not contain any of listed buildings within the conservation area and only a small number of the positively contributing non-designated buildings. The views from Howden Croft Hill feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line approximately 330 m from the boundary of the conservation area. There is a key glimpsed view identified in the appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2022) from a narrow lane southeast of the Grade II listed Church of St Anne (NHLE 1103352) looking south. This view features the existing 4ZQ overhead line. The existing overhead line is visible both within the conservation area and on the approaches to it, with the existing overhead line crossing Sands Lane some 160 m from the boundary of the conservation area. The rural landscape provides the setting for the conservation area, providing context to its development as a rural setting.

5.2.73 The Order Limits are located in the rural landscape to the south of the conservation area and the Project would be visible in views from within the conservation area looking outward, as well as on approach to the conservation on Sands Lane, although these views, looking towards the Order Limits do feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line. Due to the proximity and potential for change to views, the conservation area is scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.74 The listed buildings and non-designated built heritage assets located within Ellerker Conservation Area have settings focused on their place within the settlement. Of these buildings, the following assets are considered to have settings that extend beyond the boundary of the conservation area and towards the Order Limits:

- Garth Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE 1103354) – a south facing farmhouse with its farmstead to the north containing surviving historic east to west aligned linear farmstead ranges;
- White House Farm non-designated building (HHER 20358) – a south facing, single storey with attic, modest farmhouse with a north to south aligned surviving farmstead range to the north; and

5.2.75 The above-named assets are therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**. These are discussed in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** under the heading of the conservation area, with impacts assessed separately.

5.2.76 All other designated and non-designated buildings within Ellerker Conservation Area are scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** due to the lack of capacity for impact resulting from the Project.

Adlingfleet Conservation Area, Route Section B

5.2.77 Adlingfleet Conservation Area is located approximately 915 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line at its closest point. It was designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 2009 for its special architectural and historic interest. It contains and provides the setting for one scheduled monument, namely Adlingfleet medieval rectory, 60 m south of All Saints Church (NHLE 1016933). It also contains and provides the setting for the seven listed buildings included within it, comprising one Grade I, one Grade II* and five Grade II listed buildings, detailed in Table 5.3

Table 5.3 – Listed buildings in Adlingfleet Conservation Area

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1083144	1083144	Church of All Saints	I
1346748	1346748	Stone Building Approximately 25 Metres South of Church House	II*
Outside study area	1162290	Barn Approximately 30 Metres Northwest of East View Farmhouse	II
Outside study area	1346753	East View Farmhouse	II
Outside study area	1083152	The Old Vicarage	II
Outside study area	1083145	Elm Tree Farmhouse	II
Outside study area	1346749	Grange House (on Corner with Cow or Pinfold Lane)	II

5.2.78 There is one known non-designated built heritage asset located within Adlingfleet Conservation Area, comprising Coach House/Cottage, Grange House, Adlingfleet (HHER: 9797).

5.2.79 The conservation area boundary is drawn around the southern part of the settlement, following Garthorpe Road to the east and encompassing the open space within Manor Road and to the north of Manor Road with the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083144) acting as the focal point towards the northeasterly point of the conservation area. The church is largely a mid-13th century construction with 15th century additions and a 19th century restoration. The conservation area takes in a number of open spaces which contribute to its character as a small rural settlement as well as the majority of the built form, excluding some modern farm buildings and houses to the west and north of the settlement. The rural character of the conservation area is enhanced by the inclusion of farmhouses such as East View Farmhouse (NHLE: 1346753), its associated barn (NHLE: 1162290), Elm Tree

Farmhouse (NHLE: 1083145) and Grange House (NHLE: 1346749), with its associated non-designated Coach House/Cottage (HHER: 9797). All of the Grade II listed buildings and non-designated buildings lie outside the 1 km study area but provide the core character of the conservation area. These are all 18th century constructions which show the growth of the settlement at this time and contribute to its historic interest.

5.2.80 The conservation area has a built form which predominantly follows the main road north to south and the buildings within the conservation area are generally brick of various local types with some ashlar used in the church at its east end. The conservation area has grown little since the 19th century and contains approximately 30 houses which contribute to the architectural interest of the village although do not hold a strong sense of group character with a number of different materials and styles being utilised.

5.2.81 The Adlingfleet medieval rectory (NHLE 1016933) is located just to the south of the Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083144). The rectory is a designated scheduled and includes the standing remains of a medieval stone building identified as the chamber built by John le Franceys, rector of Adlingfleet in the mid-13th century and the buried remains of further buildings and features associated with the rectory. The value of the asset derives from the archaeological and architectural interest of its buried and built remains, and from its historical interest as a medieval religious centre which contributes to the understanding of the organisation of the church during this period. Further historic interest derives from the association with John Le Franceys who was an important political figure in the 13th century. The rectory is experienced within its wider setting of Adlingfleet Conservation Area. To the east of the church, The Old Vicarage is a successor to the medieval rectory. It is a Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083152) constructed in the late-18th century, with 19th century modifications. This cluster of assets comprising the church, the remains of the rectory and the old vicarage are an important aspect of the historic integrity of the core conservation area.

5.2.82 The Adlingfleet Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2009) states the importance of views within and outside the conservation area as part of its significance, providing the historic context of this rural village. It identifies the views between properties, particularly looking east to the Lincolnshire Wolds on the far side of the River Trent as important in articulating the village. There are far reaching views into the surrounding countryside in all directions from the conservation area and these form part of its setting. The listed buildings and scheduled monument within the conservation area are also predominantly outward looking from the conservation area due to the openness of the settlement. Their setting within the conservation area and its relationship with the surrounding rural countryside contribute to their interest.

5.2.83 Adlingfleet is approached from the south by Garthorpe Road and the north by Hoggard Lane both of which provide views over open countryside in all directions and have views west towards the existing overhead lines approximately 900 m to the west. This does result in views on the approach to the conservation area, particularly from Hoggard Lane, showing the conservation area within the context of the overhead lines in the distance. The relationship between the open countryside and the conservation area contributes to its setting and the understanding of its development as a rural settlement.

5.2.84 Due to the open views available from within the conservation area towards the Order Limits and on the approaches to the conservation area, the conservation area, the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083144) and the medieval rectory

(NHLE 1016933) scheduled monument are scoped into the assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**. The church and rectory are discussed in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** under the heading of the conservation area, with impacts assessed separately.

5.2.85 The remaining listed buildings and non-designated building discussed above are scoped out of individual assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** due to the lack of potential for impacts as their settings and principal orientations are focused on their place within the village, despite them being largely former farmhouses and steadings.

Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area, Route Section E

5.2.86 Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area is located 735 m west of the Order Limits. It was designated by Bassetlaw District Council for its special architectural and historic interest in 1972 and extended in 2010. It contains and provides the setting for two scheduled monuments, namely Beacon Hill camp (NHLE: 1003241) and Market cross 70m west of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1016790). The cross is also a Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1156627). It also contains and provides the setting for the 17 listed buildings included within it. These comprise one Grade II* listed building and 16 Grade II listed buildings which are detailed in Table 5.4. It also contains and provides the setting for a further 18 non-designated built heritage assets.

Table 5.4 – Listed buildings in Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1370395	1370395	Church of St Peter and St Paul	II*
1045106	1045106	The Homestead	II
1370396	1370396	The Green, Conservatory and Boundary Wall	II
1302764	1302764	North Beeches and South Beeches	II
1156671	1156671	Prospect House and Boundary Wall	II
1045103	1045103	Ravenhill and Boundary Wall	II
1045105	1045105	Bleak House	II
Outside study area	1370397	Gringley Hall and Boundary Wall	II
Outside study area	1370394	Gringley Vicarage and Boundary Wall	II
Outside study area	1156629	Pigeoncote, Stables and Granary at Church Farm	II
Outside study area	1302736	Sunday School	II
Outside study area	1370393	Cross Hill Cottage	II

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
Outside study area	1156627	Gringley Village Cross (also a scheduled monument (NHLE: 1016790)	II
Outside study area	1302781	1 High Street	II
Outside study area	1045104	Pigeoncote at Gringley Vicarage	II
Outside study area	1302784	The Rood House	II
Outside study area	1156632	Coach House at Gringley Vicarage	II

5.2.87 There are a further 18 known non-designated built heritage assets located within the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area, the majority of which are outside the 1 km study area for non-designated assets:

- Barn Southwest of Jasmine Cottage (NHER: M15578);
- Beacon View Farm (NHER: M17760);
- Lodge and Outhouses at Ravenhill (NHER: M16020);
- Manor Cottage (NHER: M15576);
- Appleton House Farmhouse and Farm Buildings (NHER: M15575);
- First House Northeast of Little Garth (NHER: M15573);
- Manor House (NHER: M15572);
- House Opposite Cottage Next East of Bluebell Inn (NHER: M15567);
- House Adjacent to Backend to West (NHER: M15544);
- Grace Lodge (NHER: M15543);
- Valley Farmhouse and Adjoining Barn (NHER: M15542);
- Barn at Little Garth (NHER: M15541);
- Barn at Manor House (NHER: M15540);
- Cottage Next East of Prospect House (NHER: M13993);
- The Bluebell Inn (NHER: M10803);
- Cottage Next East of the Bluebell Inn (NHER: M10804);
- The White Hart Inn (NHER: M10799); and
- Beacon House (NHER: M10798).

5.2.88 Gringley on the Hill is mentioned in the Domesday Book and grew gradually until 1777 when the Chesterfield Canal opened and provided a boost to the economy of the village which saw the local brickworks flourish. Gringley initially developed as

a linear village running east to west along High Street where the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and Paul (NHLE: 1370395) is also located. The church dates back as early as the 13th century with later additions between the 14th and 19th centuries. The village cross (NHLE: 1016790; 1156627) also dates back to the medieval period, located approximately 70m west of the church. It is a good example of a medieval cross with square steps and an octagonal shaft. The lack of development in its immediate vicinity suggests that it is likely that archaeological deposits below and around it survive intact. Its interest is enhanced by its continued use as a public monument and it holds group value with the church.

5.2.89 The designated and non-designated buildings located within the conservation area comprise a number of Georgian brick houses and several farms with associated outbuildings that contribute positively to the conservation area such as Beacon House (NHER: M10798), Beacon View Farm (NHER: M17760) with its barn, dovecote and stables and Ravenhill (NHLE: 1045103). The boundary for the conservation area encompasses much of the settlement including the historic settlement pattern on High Street, Cross Hill, Little Lane and Horsewells Street. It also includes areas of open space in the centre of the settlement and towards its boundaries. It excludes areas of more modern development in the northeast and west of the settlement. These areas of modern housing are repetitive and do not contribute to the architectural or historic interest of the conservation area. Gringley on the Hill has retained its character as a loosely knit village with clusters of buildings separated by areas of open space with mature trees that contribute to the character of the village.

5.2.90 Within the historic core of the conservation area, there is a sense of openness provided by the high concentration of open spaces and buildings that are predominantly set back from the road or opposite open space, particularly to the north of the conservation area. Along High Street there is more of a sense of enclosure with buildings on both sides of the road and boundary walls reducing views of open spaces to glimpses between buildings. The A631 provides a physical and audible barrier to the south of the conservation area and separates the historic buildings associated with The Green, Conservatory and Boundary Walls (NHLE: 1370396) from the rest of the settlement. The A631 is heavily screened by mature trees, this limits views of the conservation area from the south, approaching along the A631 or Clayworth Road. Approaching from the north, some roofs of the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area are visible between the trees, and this allows for the conservation area to be appreciated within its rural setting with the rolling countryside surrounding the roads. The views from the conservation area look out in all directions over rolling countryside which contributes to the understanding of the rural character of this settlement and provides its setting.

5.2.91 Due to the open views available from within the conservation area towards the Order Limits and on the approaches to the conservation area from the north and east, the conservation area and Beacon Hill camp (NHLE: 1003241) scheduled monument are scoped into assessment in Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage. These assets are assessed separately in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage.**

5.2.92 The remaining listed buildings and non-designated building discussed above are scoped out of individual assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** due to the lack of potential for impacts as their settings and principal orientations are focused on their place within the village. There settings do not extend beyond the limits of the conservation area.

East Drayton Conservation Area, Route Section E

5.2.93 East Drayton Conservation Area is located 250 m northeast of the Order Limits. It contains and provides the setting for the six listed buildings located within it. These are detailed in Table 5.5 and comprise one Grade I and five Grade II listed buildings. It also contains and provides the setting for a further 13 known non-designated built heritage assets.

Table 5.5 – Listed buildings in East Drayton Conservation Area

NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1212946	Church of St Peter	I
1370122	Old Vicarage and Attached Outbuildings	II
1045688	Pair of Headstones in Churchyard of Church of St Peter, 12 Metres South of the South Aisle	II
1045687	The Cottage	II
1212969	The Old Harrow Inn	II
1370123	Yew Tree Farmhouse	II

5.2.94 There are a further 13 known non-designated built heritage assets located within East Drayton Conservation Area, two of which are outside the 1 km study area for non-designated assets:

- Joiners Cottage (NHER: M15641);
- Farm Buildings at Manor House Farm (NHER: M15674);
- Lowe Farm Barn (NHER: M18446);
- Manor House Farm Barn (NHER: M18447);
- Harvest Grange Barn (NHER: M18450);
- Second House East of Poplar View (NHER: M16351);
- Ashlands (NHER: M15673);
- Southview Farmhouse and Farm Buildings (NHER: M15639);
- Drayton Farmhouse and Farm Buildings (NHER: M15577);
- Yew Tree House (NHER: M11962);
- House West of St Peters Church (NHER: M11963);
- Blue Bell Inn and Post Office (NHER: M11466); and
- Cottage Opposite Methodist Chapel (NHER: M11465).

5.2.95 East Drayton has origins in the medieval period with a reference in the Domesday Book. It was designated by Bassetlaw District Council in 1975 for its special architectural and historic interest and also has additional historic and social interest as the birthplace and home of Nicholas Hawksmoor, a renowned 18th century

architect who worked on projects like St. Paul's Cathedral, Hampton Court Palace and Greenwich Hospital with Christoper Wren.

5.2.96 The earliest building within the village is the Grade I listed Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1212946) which has origins in the late 12th century and later additions from the 13th and 15th centuries before it was restored in the 19th and 20th centuries. The church consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel. The west tower has four-stages, surmounted with an embattled parapet and crocketed pinnacles. The church derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest derived from the Gothic religious architecture and survival of medieval features on the exterior and interior. The church is set within a surrounding churchyard, bordered by a low stone wall. The setting of the church is its prominent position in the centre of the rural village with views of the tower throughout the village and from the roads to the southeast.

5.2.97 Most of the other buildings in the conservation area appear to have been constructed between the 17th and 19th centuries and the use of vernacular styles contributes to the architectural interest of the conservation area. There are a number of designated and non-designated farms located within the conservation area including the late 17th century Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE: 1370123) and the farm buildings (NHER: M15674) and barn (NHER: M18447) at Manor Farm.

5.2.98 The conservation area boundary encompasses the historic core of the settlement as seen in early OS maps of Nottinghamshire. It excludes the modern development comprising of housing, modern agricultural buildings and modern industrial buildings around the edges of the settlement which do not contribute to the architectural interest of the conservation area. The conservation area focusses on the development running north to south along Top Street and North Green Road and east to west along Low Street. Many of these buildings are farmhouses and have associated barns that contribute to the rural character of the conservation area.

5.2.99 Within the conservation area, many buildings are set back from the roads behind front gardens which provides a sense of openness. The tower of the Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1212946) is a landmark within the settlement and visible from many points throughout the conservation area. The roads within the conservation area are relatively straight, allowing for views that take in longer ranging views and the gaps between development allow for views out into the surrounding rural countryside that contributes to the character of the conservation area and provides its setting.

5.2.100 East Drayton can be approached in each direction along small country roads that have extensive views over the surrounding countryside, allowing for an appreciation of East Drayton Conservation Area within its rural context. These approaches allow for glimpses of the conservation area between the mature trees that feature throughout the conservation area.

5.2.101 Due to the views available from within the conservation area towards the Order Limits and on the approaches to the conservation area from the south on Darlton Road and west on Reford Road, East Drayton Conservation Area is scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.102 The listed buildings and non-designated built heritage assets within East Drayton Conservation Area have settings that are focused on their place within the settlement. Of these, however, the following assets are considered to have settings that extent beyond the boundary of the conservation area towards the Order Limits:

- Grade I listed Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1212946);

- Grade II listed Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE: 1370123); and
- Farm Buildings at Manor House Farm non-designated asset (NHER: M15674).

5.2.103 The above-named assets are therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**. These are discussed in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** under the heading of the conservation area, with impacts assessed separately.

5.2.104 All other designated and non-designated buildings within East Drayton Conservation Area are scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** due to the lack of capacity for impact resulting from the Project.

3 km study area for conservation areas of the highest value

5.2.105 Conservation areas of the highest value are those that contain and provide the setting for a notable concentration of assets of highest value (e.g. World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Grade II* and I listed buildings and Grade II* and I Registered Parks and Gardens). In making this determination all conservation areas within 3 km of the LoD for the proposed overhead line have been reviewed and only those deemed to be of the highest value are discussed in detail in this desk-based assessment.

5.2.106 The following conservation areas are located within 3 km of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, but are not considered to be of the highest value and are therefore not discussed further in this desk-based assessment:

- Walkington Conservation Area located 2.36 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade II* listed building and seven Grade II listed buildings.
- South Cave Conservation Area located 1.35 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade II* listed building and 17 Grade II listed buildings.
- Elloughton Dale Road Conservation Area located 1.6 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one grade II listed building.
- Elloughton Conservation Area located 1.44 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade II* listed building and six Grade II listed buildings.
- Brough Conservation Area located 2.37 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one scheduled monument and one Grade II listed building.
- Burton upon Stather Conservation Area located 2.67 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade I listed building and seven Grade II listed buildings.
- Crowle Conservation Area located 1.62 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade I listed building and twelve Grade II listed buildings.
- Epworth Conservation Area located 1.83 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade I listed building and 22 Grade II listed buildings.

- West Stockwith Conservation Area located 2.5 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade II* listed building and two Grade II listed buildings.
- East Stockwith Conservation Area located 2.9 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade II* listed building and two Grade II listed buildings.
- Wiseton and Drakeholes Conservation Area located 2.85 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing thirteen Grade II listed buildings.
- Clayworth Conservation Area located 2.87 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade I listed building and thirteen Grade II listed buildings.
- Saundby Conservation Area located 1.14 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing one Grade I listed building and two Grade II listed buildings.
- South Clifton Conservation located 1.77 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line and containing eight Grade II listed buildings.

5.2.107 The following sections provide information on the heritage value and setting of conservation areas within the 3 km study area that are considered to be of high value.

Cottingham Conservation Area Route Section A

5.2.108 Cottingham Conservation Area is located 2.17 km southwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line at its closest point. It was designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 1974 with reviews in 1983 and 2010. It contains and provides the setting for one scheduled monument, namely Baynard Castle (NHLE 1019823) and one Registered Park and Garden, namely the Grade II Thwaite Hall (NHLE 1000137). It also contains and provides the setting for the listed buildings included within it, which comprise one Grade I, one Grade II* and 23 Grade II listed buildings which are detailed in Table 5.6

Table 5.6 – Listed buildings in Cottingham Conservation Area

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1103394	1103394	Church of Saint Mary	I
1103393	1103393	Zion United Reform Church	II*
Outside study area	1103395	Springfield	II
Outside study area	1346983	100 and 102, Thwaite Street	II
Outside study area	1310025	Green Wickets and Gates and Railings	II

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
Outside study area	1103399	Goods Shed at Cottingham Station	II
Outside study area	1310022	Station-Master's House	II
Outside study area	1103398	Railway Station	II
Outside study area	1103388	28, Beck Bank	II
Outside study area	1103389	24 and 26, Beck Bank	II
Outside study area	1310054	Stable and Coach House at Eastgate House	II
Outside study area	1103396	Eastgate House	II
Outside study area	1161541	Newgate House and Gate Piers	II
Outside study area	1310046	Mark Kriby's Free School	II
Outside study area	1347017	Church House	II
Outside study area	1161528	Arlington Hall	II
Outside study area	1161536	118, King Street	II
Outside study area	1347018	7, 8 and 9, Market Green	II
Outside study area	1346981	Beech House	II
Outside study area	1310058	Elmtree House	II
Outside study area	1346982	22, South Street	II
Outside study area	1161521	The Manse	II
Outside study area	1347016	Old Manor House	II

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
Outside study area	1103392	Coach House and Stable at Number 270	II
Outside study area	1103391	The White House	II

5.2.109 Cottingham has origins in the medieval period with inclusion in the Domesday Book of 1086 and comprised of three manors until the 17th century. Agriculture has been the predominant economy for the settlement and this continued into the 19th century where the village began to diversify with other trades such as rope-makers, brick-makers and brewers settling in Cottingham. The introduction of the railway in 1846 encouraged growth within the settlement and supported the development of industry. From the early 20th century an industrial estate has developed to the north of the settlement and there was significant growth of the settlement both in the inter-war period and post-World War II, particularly on the north, south and west sides of the village.

5.2.110 The boundary of Cottingham Conservation Area is drawn around the historic core of the settlement and predominantly follows the settlement pattern seen in early OS Maps from 1898. It excludes the areas of later development and predominantly includes built up areas but also includes two notable open areas: Banyard Castle scheduled monument (NHLE 1019823) and Thwaite Hall Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000137). The only publicly accessible open space of significance within Cottingham Conservation Area is the Market Place, as identified within the Cottingham Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2010).

5.2.111 The Grade I listed Church of St Mary dates from the 14th and 15th centuries with later-19th century, stained glass to the windows by notable glass artist Jean-Baptiste Capronnier (NHLE 1103394). The larger houses within Cottingham predominantly date from the 18th and 19th centuries and are surrounded by large grounds. These houses are generally located towards the south side of the settlement with many of their grounds being sold for infill housing in the 20th century. There are also examples of smaller houses constructed in the 19th century possibly aimed at the commuters from Hull after the introduction of the railway. There are several 20th century houses that contribute to the architectural interest of the conservation area which are noted in the Cottingham Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2010) including an art-deco property of 1936 on Thwaite Street. Whilst there is some variety in materials and detailing, a high number of the properties within the village were constructed using brickwork. There are a number of properties that are also colour-washed brick or pebble-dash and mock Tudor half-timbered effect can be seen in several parts of the conservation area.

5.2.112 Cottingham Conservation Area is approached in all directions from within the wider settlement, which is generally repetitive modern development that does not contribute to the architectural or historic interest of the conservation area. This also limits views of the conservation area on the approach to it with glimpses of the rooflines of the conservation possible within the context of the wider settlement. The conservation area is focused on the historic core of the settlement with buildings generally facing onto the roads and creating a sense of enclosure. Towards the east of the conservation area this opens up with more distance between buildings and larger

gardens providing a sense of space with several established trees lining the boundaries of properties. Within the conservation area there are glimpses out to the wider settlement of Cottingham but very few glimpses to the surrounding rural countryside. The surrounding countryside no longer makes a contribution to its heritage value.

5.2.113 There is no capacity for the Project to result in impacts to the conservation area through change to its setting. This is due to the surrounding settlement expansion on all approaches into the conservation area together with the distance between the conservation area and the Order Limits. There are intervening features present in the landscape such as built form, Cottingham Golf Club, and the existing 4ZQ overhead line between the conservation and the Order Limits. The existing 4ZQ overhead line does not detract from the conservation area and the proposed overhead line would be located beyond it. The Cottingham Conservation Area is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.114 This is also true for the listed buildings and other designated assets within the conservation area where their settings are focused on their place within the settlement and their group value and functional associations with each other. None of the designated assets within the conservation area are considered to have settings that extend beyond the conservation area to the Order Limits. The listed buildings within the conservation area are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Welton Conservation Area, Route Section A

5.2.115 Welton Conservation Area is located 2.9 km southeast of the Order Limits. It was designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 1974 with reviews in 1986 and 2007. It contains and provides the setting for the listed buildings included within it, which comprise two Grade II* listed buildings and 25 Grade II listed buildings. These are detailed in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 – Listed buildings in Welton Conservation Area

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1347030	1347030	Welton Grange	II*
1347029	1347029	Church of St Helen	II*
Outside study area	1203880	Welton Mill	II
Outside study area	1103335	Mill House	II
Outside study area	1103296	Gates and Gate Piers to Welton Hill	II
Outside study area	1347053	Welton Hill	II
Outside study area	1103337	Welton Hall	II

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
Outside study area	1347028	Welton Lodge	II
Outside study area	1281480	Gates and Gate Piers to Welton Hall	II
Outside study area	1203841	Welton Manor	II
Outside study area	1203860	Memorial Hall	II
Outside study area	1203944	The Cottage	II
Outside study area	1103297	3, Ladywellgate	II
Outside study area	1103334	Barn House	II
Outside study area	1347032	The Fountain and Basin	II
Outside study area	1103298	9, The Green	II
Outside study area	1103331	Shaws House	II
Outside study area	1281665	14 and 16, Church Street	II
Outside study area	1203891	Green Dragon Public House	II
Outside study area	1103336	Pair of Cottages About 15 Metres East of Green Dragon Public House	II
Outside study area	1203922	4, The Green	II
Outside study area	1281664	2, Church Street	II
Outside study area	1103333	30 and 32, Cowgate	II
Outside study area	1149368	Hawthorne House	II
Outside study area	1347031	Creyke Lodge	II

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
Outside study area	1103332	Welton Garth	II
Outside study area	1203805	Stable at Welton Garth	II

5.2.116 Welton Conservation Area is mentioned in the Domesday Book and belonged to the Bishop of Durham at this time. The Grade II* listed Church of St Helen (NHLE 1347029) is thought to have been founded just after this as it is thought to have been founded between 1087 and 1100. There are 15th century additions to the church which was restored between 1862 and 1863 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Welton was a popular choice for the merchants of Hull to establish their country seats in the 18th and 19th centuries. By the early OS Maps the village had expanded considerably and much of the historic core of the settlement was established by this date. Later expansion to the settlement can be seen to the east of the historic core on later OS Maps from 1969 onwards.

5.2.117 The boundary to the conservation area encompasses the historic core of the settlement and the green spaces to the west of the settlement. These spaces are predominantly generous curtilages to the larger properties in Welton and whilst they are private, they add to the open character of the conservation area. Welton is now bounded to the south by the A63 which provides a physical barrier between the conservation area and later development to the south of the settlement. Welton, Brough and Elloughton have grown and lost green gaps between the settlements, however the A63 does provide a physical barrier between the historic core of Welton and the rest of the settlements.

5.2.118 There are two dominant architectural styles within Welton Conservation Area which complement each other, the Georgian and Victorian architecture highlights the two main periods of growth within the conservation area. The majority of buildings within the conservation area are two storeys with the notable exception of the four storey Grade II listed Welton Mill (NHLE 1203880). The materials used are predominantly red or brown bricks however there are also a number of grey-yellow bricks which may have been from further afield and more accessible to Welton than other villages in East Riding due to its proximity to the Humber. As with other conservation areas in the county, there are a number of colour-washed properties either directly painting onto the brick or painted render. These differences in style and material add to the architectural interest of the conservation area.

5.2.119 Welton is approached from the south by the A63 which is heavily screened by established trees which limit views of the conservation area on approach from the south to glimpses between gaps in the established trees, particularly next to the Grade II listed Stable at Welton Garth (NHLE 1203805) which is visible from the A63. The conservation area is approached from the north Wauldby Road and from the west along High Road. Both of these approaches follow a gentle gradient down towards the conservation area, allowing for glimpses of the roofs through the hedgerows and trees within the context of the rural countryside that surrounds the road and provides context to the historic development of Welton. From the east, Welton Conservation Area is approached along Welton Old Road which includes modern development within the settlement. These repetitive modern building styles

limit views of the conservation area from this approach and do not contribute to the architectural interest of the conservation area.

5.2.120 There are a number of key buildings identified within the Welton Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2007) that are key focal buildings and unlisted buildings of interest within the conservation area. These buildings identified within the Welton Conservation Area Appraisal contribute to the interest and character of the conservation area. There is a sense of openness within the conservation area with most buildings set back from the road and limited boundary treatments such as low brick walls enabling views of front gardens and open spaces within the conservation area. Views within the conservation area are generally limited to the conservation area and its open spaces, with the exception being towards the east where there is less built form and views to the surrounding countryside are possible. These views contribute to the character of the conservation area.

5.2.121 There is no capacity for the Project to result in impacts to the conservation area through change to its setting. This is due primarily to the distance between the conservation area and the Order Limits. To the north on approach to the conservation area via Wauldby Road the views would be unaffected by the Project owing to the distance to the Order Limits and the undulating topography limiting views. The existing 4ZQ overhead line is present in wider landscape views here but does not detract from the conservation area and the proposed overhead line would be located beyond it. To the east, where views of the conservation area are more of a feature, these views feature the green space immediately to the east of the settlement but then are closed by A63 and the settlements of Elloughton and Brough beyond. Welton Conservation Area is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.122 This is also true for the listed buildings within the conservation area where their settings are focused on their place within the settlement and their group value with each other. None of the listed buildings within the conservation area are considered to have settings that extend beyond the conservation area to the Order Limits. The listed buildings within the conservation area are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Wheatley Conservation Area Route Section E

5.2.123 Wheatley Conservation Area is located 1.3 km west of the Order Limits at its closest point. It was designated by Bassetlaw District Council in 2010 for its special architectural and historic interest. It contains and provides the setting for two Grade II* and 15 Grade II listed buildings which are detailed in Table 5.8. It also contains and provides the setting for a further ten non-designated built heritage assets.

Table 5.8 – Listed buildings in Wheatley Conservation Area

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1234572	1234572	Church of St Peter and St Paul	II*
1275959	1275959	The Old Hall and Adjoining Old Hall Farm House	II*
1276041	1276041	Bar Gate Farm House and Outbuildings	II

Report reference	NHLE number	Name/Description	Grade
1275948	1275948	Cartshed at Old Mill Farm	II
1234571	1234571	Pigeoncote, Barn and Stable at Old Mill Farm	II
1234570	1234570	Old Mill Farm House	II
1421766	1421766	North and South Wheatley War Memorial	II
1234907	1234907	Boundary Wall at Church of St Paul and St Peter	II
1275817	1275817	Corner Farm House	II
1216693	1216693	Pigeoncote and Outbuilding at Corner Farm	II
1275772	1275772	Barns and Pigeoncote at the Manor	II
Outside study area	1276064	Plum Tree Farm House	II
Outside study area	1276066	Outbuilding, Pigeoncote, Barn and Stables at Plum Tree Farm	II
Outside study area	1234819	Pigeoncote with Stable and Barn at West Moor Farm	II
Outside study area	1276042	Barn to East of Post Office	II
Outside study area	1276113	Jasmine Cottage	II
Outside study area	1234865	The Plough Inn	II

5.2.124 There are ten non-designated built heritage assets located within the Wheatley Conservation Area:

- Barn Near Junction of Sturton Road and Muspitt Lane (NHER: M16879);
- Orpington House (NHER: M16012);
- Farm Buildings at the Old Mill (NHER: M15986);
- Farm Buildings at the Old Mill Farm (NHER: M15762);
- Dovecote and Farm Buildings at Bargate Farm (NHER: M15413);
- The Old Cottage (NHER: M15411);
- House at Corner of Low Street and Church Hill (NHER: M15410);
- House at Corner of Church Hill and Church Street (NHER: M15391);
- Manor Farmhouse (NHER: M12777); and
- Farmhouse South of the Manor (NHER: M12827).

5.2.125 Wheatley Conservation Area comprises large rural village that dates to the medieval period with reference to the settlement recorded in the Domesday Book. Wheatley conservation area has a high concentration of historic farmsteads and farmhouses. There are a number of barns and cottages interspersed between these farmsteads which also contribute to the rural character and architectural interest of the conservation area. The oldest building within the conservation area is the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1234572) which has origins in the 13th century with later additions and alterations in the 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th centuries.

5.2.126 The conservation area boundary focuses on the historic core of the village and excludes the more modern development to the east of the settlement. It includes a number of open spaces that contribute to the character of the settlement, particularly to the north and south of the historic core. The conservation area combines both North Wheatley and South Wheatley into one conservation area with an attractive open area connecting the two which contributes to the rural character of the conservation area and is identified as having strong archaeological and historic interest in the Wheatley Conservation Area Designation Statement (Bassetlaw District Council, 2010). To the north the conservation area boundary follows Gainsborough Road as it bypasses the settlement and creates a physical barrier between the conservation area and its northern setting.

5.2.127 Within the conservation area, there is a steep incline to the north of the settlement, allowing for many views of the tower of the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1234572) from different vantage points within the conservation area. In the historic cores of North and South Wheatley, the built-up areas result in a more enclosed feeling with houses set against the road or set behind boundary treatments of hedges and walls that limit views of the wider settlement and countryside beyond. In the open areas of the conservation area and towards the edges, views of the surrounding rural countryside are possible and contribute to the character and setting of the conservation area.

5.2.128 The conservation area is approached from the west and north by Gainsborough Road which is mostly screened by mature trees and hedges, limiting views of the conservation area on these approaches to glimpses between the trees. A clearer view of the settlement is achieved on Gainsborough Road from the northeast, but these views do not feature the conservation area's buildings, rather they feature newer housing on its eastern fringes. From the southeast, Wheatley Conservation Area is approached along Wheatley Road and Burton Lane which are surrounded by rural countryside

5.2.129 Whilst these approaches provide some glimpses of the conservation area on approach there are intervening buildings of the fringe of the settlement that do not continue to the character of the conservation area and obstruct views on the approach. Likewise, the minor approach from the east via Top Pasture Lane features intervening modern buildings between the rural hinterland and the conservation area, meaning that the first experience of the conservation area is arrival at the Church of St Peter and St Paul which is experienced entirely within the built up settlement with no connection to the wider countryside. To the south and west the settlement is surrounded by open fields and woodland and is well known for its fruit trees. This setting contributes to the understanding and character of the rural village that contributes to its historic interest.

5.2.130 There is no capacity for the Project to result in impacts to the conservation area through change to its setting. This is due primarily to the character of the setting of

the conservation area to the east towards the Order Limits. The setting assessment presented above notes the presence intervening buildings on this side of the conservation area that interrupt the connection that would otherwise exist between the conservation area and the wider rural hinterland. Areas where this connection still exists, such as the south and west of the conservation area would not be affected by the Project, and remain as positively contributing aspects of its setting. Wheatley Conservation Area is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.131 This is also true for the listed buildings within the conservation area where their settings are focused on their place within the settlement and their group value with each other. None of the listed buildings within the conservation area are considered to have settings that extend beyond the conservation area to the Order Limits. The listed buildings within the conservation area are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Listed buildings

5.2.132 There are no listed buildings located within the Order Limits.

1 km study area

2 Skidby Road Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1309909)

5.2.133 The Grade II listed house (NHLE:1309909) is located in Route Section A and approximately 0.99 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line within the settlement of Little Weighton. It has early 18th century origins, with the addition of a 19th century bay. The building is two storeys with a three-window front. The house is constructed of chalk block and rubble, with brick to the later bay and a pantile roof. 2 Skidby Road provides architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval building which highlights elements of the local vernacular style. The First Edition OS map of 1855 details 2 Skidby Road adjacent to the ‘Town’s Dike’ which was likely regulating the town’s waterflow. The map depicts the ‘Town’s Dike’ to be located within the boundary and garden associated with 2 Skidby Road perhaps indicating a level of functional association between the two. The asset at 2 Skidby Road is set within a small garden to the east and directly south of Skidby Road. The wider setting of 2 Skidby Road includes village houses, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a school and other small dike structures. Whilst there are additional residential buildings surrounding the southern portion of the ‘Town’s Dike’, the listed building and associated garden’s setting remains largely intact. The small, designed garden and ‘Towns Dike’ provide both a sense of importance and functional setting for 2 Skidby Road and their survival contributes to the building’s original design. The lack of screening from Skidby Road gives the house an open, village-like setting, giving importance to the status and age of the house. The listed building and associated garden sit within the village setting, which provide its wider functional context contributing to its historic interest.

5.2.134 The Project would be located outside the bounds of the settlement of Little Weighton with the proposed overhead line passing over Little Weighton Road on approach to the settlement from the east. The presence of the Project in this location does not have the capacity to result in impacts on the setting and significance of 2 Skidby Road due to its setting being focused on its place within the settlement and its

associated features. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Group of assets at Rowley Manor including Grade II* listed Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1347015) and Grade II listed Rowley Manor (NHLE: 1161824) and it associated Grade II listed Ha-Ha (NHLE: 1103382).

5.2.135 These assets are located to the south of the settlement of Little Weighton and are in Route Section A, approximately 500 m north of LoD for the proposed overhead line. The Grade II* listed Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1347015) is the earliest building and has medieval origins in the 12th century with later alterations and additions during the 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th and 19th centuries. It is constructed of coursed squared rubble with brick patching and slate roofs. The church comprises a three staged west tower, nave with south porch, chancel, south chapel and north vestry. It sits within a grassed churchyard with upstanding grave memorials and mature trees which are particularly to the west and provide a sense of separation from the manor. The Grade II listed Rowley Manor (NHLE: 1161824) is a rectory to the Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1347015). The principal block of the manor dates to 1710 and was initially for Rev William Hildyard. Later, the rectory increased by a storey and expanded with an eastern and western wing. In 1924, the rectory became a private residence. Rowley Manor is constructed of red brick with stone dressings, slate roofs and timber eaves. The principal block consists of three storeys and five bays and includes rusticated quoins. The late 18th century right wing consists of two storeys in a single-bay width. The wing has a hipped roof. The manor is set within the remnants of a designed 18th century parkland which includes the Grade II listed 18th century Ha-Ha (NHLE: 1103382), which surrounds the southern portion of the designed garden. Its function was to enclose the garden, but crucially to not obscure the view southward. Each asset has individual architectural and historic interest as part of this designed 18th century estate associated with a medieval church as well as group value with each other.

5.2.136 The OS map of 1855 details landscaped gardens and parkland surrounding numerous outbuildings associated with the former rectory. These comprise yard enclosed by buildings to the north of Rowley Manor and a walled garden to its east side. The Church of St Peter (NHLE: 134701) to the west adds significant value to Rowley Manor's landscape. Large open fields and tree plantations were depicted on the OS map of 1855 and are largely retained, except for those to the immediate south of the manor and former walled garden. Whilst there has been the addition of modern buildings within the area of the former walled garden, Rowley manor's setting remains largely intact. The large, landscaped parkland, associated manor and church (NHLE:1347015) provide a polite, aesthetic setting for the manor house and their survival contributes to understanding of the asset's 18th century design concept. The Ash, Backabies and Warnutts Plantations surrounding the estate enclose the immediate open field and parkland setting, although views southward from the Rowley Manor are not constrained by the boundary planting and therefore feature the agricultural land beyond. Leaving this view free of boundary planting was a deliberate design concept to provide for more long-range views from the hall. These views southward feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line.

5.2.137 The Order Limits would be present in views southward form this group of assets which have been identified as forming part of the assets' settings. The group of assets at Rowley Manor are therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage.**

Weedley Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1103327)

5.2.138 Weedley Farmhouse (NHLE: 1103327) is a Grade II listed building located in Route Section A, approximately 585 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The mid-late 18th century farmhouse is of two storeys and five bays. It is constructed of red brick with stone dressing and a plain tile roof. The building also has a late 18th century extension consisting of two storeys with two bays and four pane sashes. It has architectural and historic interest as an example of a surviving 18th century farmhouse. The South Cave and Broomfleet Tithe Map of 1839 and accompanying apportionment record the farmhouse as comprising the south-facing farmhouse to the east of a pond and a U-shaped courtyard of farm buildings. The associated functional farmland is recorded as extending to the west and north of the farm. The First Edition OS map dating to 1855 shows this same layout, but with an extension to the west of the farmyard to create an E-shaped farmstead with a second foldyard. This map also details the detached farmhouse as being accessed from a tree-lined drive to the west. It also depicts a path within a garden to the south of the farmhouse which was not depicted in the Second Edition OS map of 1910 although aerial photography suggests that some of the path may have been retained. In the wider landscape, the map shows 'Weedley Plantation' as boundary planting or a shelter belt to the north of the farmstead. This is also largely retained. Currently, there are large, commercial-scale, modern farm buildings in place of the historic E-plan outbuilding and extending north of it. A new house has also been constructed to the southeast of the farmhouse. Despite these changes, the farmstead and its immediate designed garden setting remain relatively intact. The setting of the farmhouse is defined by its garden, which is bounded by dense mature tree screening to the south, and the surrounding agricultural landscape which provides the aesthetic and functional setting of the farmhouse and contributes to an understanding of its historic and current function. Beyond the farmhouse's immediate farmland setting, views on approach to the farm along Beverley Road feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line to the south of the road and a cluster of tall masts of Cave Wold Radio Station located around 420 m to the northwest of the farm.

5.2.139 Despite the proximity of the Order Limits, there is no capacity for the Project to result in impact to the heritage value of Weedley Farmhouse. This is due to the Order Limits being outside the farmhouse's historically associated functional farmland and its being screened from the farmhouse by existing planting and intervening buildings to the south of the farm and by the large-scale commercial farm buildings now present to its west and north sides. Whilst the Project would be visible on approach to the farm on Beverley Road, the existing 4ZQ overhead line is also visible and it does not detract from the asset's setting and heritage value. The farmhouse cannot readily be seen from Beverley Road. The proposed overhead line would be running parallel to the existing 4ZQ overhead line, concentrating this infrastructure in one place where it will not impact upon the asset's heritage value. Weedley Farmhouse is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Riplingham House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1103381)

5.2.140 Riplingham House (NHLE: 1103381) is located in Route Section A approximately 265 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The mid to late 18th century house is of three storeys with a large three-bay symmetrical frontage containing canted bay windows to the ground floor level, either side of a central pedimented entrance. The house is constructed of dark red brick with a slate roof over a timber eaves cornice. To the west side the house was extended historically in a two-storey

range of red brick with a ramped gable. It has architectural and historic interest as a polite Georgian farmhouse which has seen little alteration to its original external appearance.

5.2.141 The First Edition OS map dating to 1855 depicts Riplingham with a small wooded garden adjoining Beverley Road to the south and further wooded area or orchard to its east side. The house is shown to the east of an irregular L-shaped farmstead range; the house forming one side of the resultant foldyard. The map also details two 'Old Chalk Pits' and a Dike to the west of the house and farm. By the Second Edition OS map dating to 1910 the farmstead range had been redeveloped into an E-shaped farmstead adjoining the house at its northwest extent. The house and farm complex is shown within a roughly square walled plot.

5.2.142 The setting of the house has been altered by the addition of modern large agricultural buildings to its west and north sides which appear to have involved part-demolition of the E-shaped farmstead range and part demolition of the walled boundary to the complex to extend one large modern farm building northward beyond the former boundary line. This latter farm building has, however, recently been demolished. The farmstead and the house are now accessed separately off Beverley Road. The house has an attracted approach through mature trees and with a large oval drive. The former wooded garden to its east side is now principally lawned and forms the main garden to the house.

5.2.143 Whilst there have been changes to the layout of immediate setting, the house retains historic features including part of its original farmstead complex and its associated gardens. The small, designed garden and landscape provides a polite and functional setting for the house and their survival contributes to understanding of the asset's original design intention as a polite farmhouse and farm complex. The garden is screened by mature trees along Beverley Road which gives Riplingham House an enclosed setting, although the hedged boundary to the south of the house has recently been replanted and is therefore does not provided as dense screening to the road as was once available.

5.2.144 The house's principal public elevation faces south towards the Order Limits, with another principal elevation facing west overlooking its enclosed private garden. The proposed overhead line would be located to the south of the asset, south of Beverley Road where the existing 4ZQ overhead is already a feature of the asset's setting on approach. The Project has the capacity to impact the asset through change to its setting, therefore Riplingham House is scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Church of All Saints Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1103351)

5.2.145 The Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1103351) is a Grade II* listed building located in Route Section A, approximately 480 m southeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The church has 12th century origins and features, however, the building was mostly rebuilt by George Edmund Street in 1872 using older materials. The church is constructed of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and a pantile roof. The two staged west tower includes a string course with gargoyles beneath a crenelated parapet. The south porch of the nave also includes a crenelated parapet. Other features include a two-bay chancel and a north vestry. The interior includes a late 12th century double-chamfered arch and an early 13th century goblet shaped font. The church has architectural and historic interest as an example of a predominantly late-19th century church, but with the added archaeological and

historic interest of surviving medieval features internally and in the reused building fabric.

5.2.146 The First Edition OS map dating to 1855 shows All Saints Church (NHLE: 1103351) and its churchyard located to the north of a 'sheep wash' and 'Poor's Houses'. By the Second Edition OS map dating to 1910 the 'sheep wash' is no longer labelled as such, however, features of it survive to the west of the church as a non-designated asset (MHU13864) and heritage interpretation panels are now present. A building to the south of the is labelled as Church Cottage on this map. This building still survives and is entirely enclosed by mature trees. The Poor's Houses were still present in 1910 but have since been demolished. The Church is located within its churchyard, featuring updating grave memorials and enclosed by a low stone wall. A hipped roof lychgate is present to its south side. To the north of the church there are large parcels of woodland which also extend to the east and west of the church. This contrasts slightly with the area to the south where the tree-lined Dale Road leads to the village of Brantingham, which is a conservation area. Due to the lack development around the Church of All Saints, its setting remains largely intact, although the extent of woodland around it is greater than that shown on historic OS maps. Combined with the rolling local topography, this fortuitous sylvan setting for the church enhances is architectural interest. The open churchyard provides a functional setting for the church and contributes to the understanding of its original design intention. The height of the church tower denotes its significance but is partially diminished by the topography and height of the surrounding woodland which screens the church on all approaches.

5.2.147 There is no capacity for the Project to result in impacts to the church through change to its setting. This is due primarily to the local topography and the degree of woodland screening between the asset and the Order Limits. The existing 4ZQ overhead line is present in wider landscape here but it is not visible from the church or within its setting and it does not detract from the church's heritage value.
The proposed overhead line swap over would result in a new overhead line being constructed adjacent to the existing 4ZQ route in this location, approximately 100 m closer to the asset, but still within a substantial area of woodland and topographic screening. The Church of All Saints is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Pair of Grade II listed buildings in Broomfleet comprising Broomfleet Grange (NHLE: 1083335) and Church of St Mary (NHLE: 1346687)

5.2.148 A group of two Grade II listed buildings in Broomfleet listed as Broomfleet Grange (NHLE: 1083335) and the Church of St Mary (NHLE: 1346687) are located in Route Section A, approximately 375 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The Church of St Mary was constructed by renowned Gothic Revival architect John Loughborough Pearson between 1857-61. The church is constructed of limestone rubble and ashlar dressing with a Welsh Slate roof. It consists of a four-bay nave with a northern tower alongside a two-bay chancel. The church has both architectural and historical interest as a prime example of a late 19th century rural parish church designed by a notable architect. The setting of the asset includes the village of Broomfleet, which contributes to its significance and understanding. The associated and contemporary Broomfleet Grange (NHLE: 1083335) is located approximately 20 m from the Church of St Mary (NHLE: 1346687). Broomfleet Grange was also constructed by John Loughborough Pearson in 1860 but does not conform to his signature Gothic Revival style, instead being Jacobethan style. The Grange has

an L-shaped plan with two storeys in yellow brick with grey brick diapering and a Welsh slate roof. The Second Edition OS map dating to 1910 depicts the Grange as the Vicarage to the Church of St Mary (NHLE: 1346687). The Grange has both historic and architectural interest derived from its style and materials as well as historic interest derived from the associations with the Church of St Mary (NHLE: 1346687) and its architect. The setting of the Grange includes the relationship and proximity to the church and with Broomfleet both of which contribute to its significance. The relationship between the church and the Grange has been retained and contributes to their group value. The settlement around the assets has expanded predominantly through infill housing along its main streets. Modern houses are interspersed with historic buildings along Main Street. The modern styles do not reflect the character of historic buildings.

5.2.149 The buildings opposing the church and grange on Main Street limit views out of the settlement north-westward from these assets and restrict views towards them. Their southeastern aspects are however more open and feature views over the flat agricultural landscape towards the Humber. The existing 4ZQ overhead line is present to the northwest of the settlement of Broomfleet and whilst it can be glimpsed from within the settlement and its approaches it is not considered to be a detracting element that affects understanding of the church and grange within the settlement. The Project would be located beyond the existing 4ZQ line in these views and is not considered to have the capacity to result in impact to the heritage value of these assets. Broomfleet Grange and the Church of St Mary are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Home Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1376659)

5.2.150 The Grade II listed Home Farmhouse (NHLE: 1376659) is located in Route Section B, approximately 650 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The farmhouse is early-mid 18th century and is constructed of brick in Flemish bond with a Welsh slate roof. It is of two storeys with three bays and a 20th century half glazed door. Its principal elevation faces north onto a small garden leading to Greenoak Lane, the main route through Yokefleet. It has architectural and historic interest as an example of an early to mid-18th century modest farmhouse. The First Edition OS map dating to 1855 depicts the farmhouse to the east of a U-shaped farmstead. By the Second Edition OS map, dating to 1907, this U-shaped farmstead had been developed enclosed to form a full Square-plan courtyard of farm buildings with additional outbuildings to its west side and to the south of the farmhouse. A pond is also should to the south of the farmhouse and outbuildings. Of the associated farmstead, only a truncated L-shape of buildings remains, built over with large-scale modern agricultural buildings between it and the farmhouse. The outbuilding to the west of the farmstead also remains. These historic farmstead ranges present a monolithic frontage onto Greenoak Lane and contribute to understanding of the farmhouse's original use and the scale of its farmstead, which somewhat dwarfs the house. The setting of the farmhouse is defined by its garden and remaining farmstead, and by the surrounding agricultural landscape leading south to the River Ouse which provides the aesthetic and functional setting of the farmhouse contributing to an understanding of its historic and current function.

5.2.151 The farmhouse and surviving farmstead ranges are experienced from within the settlement of Yokefleet, traveling along Greenoak Lane. Views along this lane do feature the exiting 4ZQ overhead line to the east of the settlement, however this existing line does not detract from the setting of Home Farm or interfere with

the ability to understand its heritage value. The proposed overhead line would be located adjacent to the exiting 4ZQ line, intensifying the view of this kind of infrastructure from within the settlement and the asset's environs, however it is not anticipated that this would have any perceptible impact on the asset's setting and heritage value. Home Farmhouse is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Pair of Grade II listed buildings at Yokefleet Hall comprising Yokefleet Hall (NHLE: 1352658) and its associated West Lodge, gates, gate piers, walls and railings (NHLE: 1083334) as well as the associated non-designated East Lodge (HER: MHU14481) and non-designated parkland garden (A22)

5.2.152 Yokefleet Hall (NHLE: 1352658) is located in Route Section B, approximately 170 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is associated with a Grade II listed west lodge, gates, gate piers, walls and railings (NHLE: 1083334), a non-designated East Lodge (HER: MHU14481) and a non-designated parkland garden (A22). The Gothic Revival style hall dates to between 1868-74 and was likely constructed by Frederick Stead Bodrick of Kingston upon Hull. It is an imposing three-bay red brick house with ashlar detailing and polychromatic brickwork. Windows comprise arched headed styles with stone transoms as well as a canted bay windows. The three-storey elevation to the south features three-gabled bays, that to the west having a square-sided single storey bay window to the ground floor and that to the east having canted bay windows rising through two storeys. The house retains many original design features internally. The hall also includes a two-storey, three-bay servants wing and service yard. The hall is of historic interest as it was the birthplace of poet and literary critic, William Empson, in 1906. In addition to this, the hall also has architectural interest as a large dominating Victorian High Gothic style mansion. The hall is set within a modestly sized non-designated designed garden (A22), this features lawned terraces and steps to the south of the hall and specimen tree planting. Elements of this parkland predate the present hall. The First Edition OS map of 1855 depicts the garden before construction of the present hall began and it shows the site of the former manor and moat of Yokefleet (to the north of the present hall), as well as the former square-plan farmstead towards the northeastern extent of the garden. Garden features depicted include tree planting and accesses and drives.

5.2.153 The Second Edition OS map of 1890 depicts the hall for the first time, sitting to the south of the former moat and farm complex and to the south of the extent of former tree planting. New symmetrical, tree-lined, curved avenues are shown to the east and west of the new building, each leading to a lodge at the northern boundary of the garden. The West Lodge, gates, gate piers, walls and railings are a Grade II listed building (NHLE: 108334), whilst the corresponding East Lodge is not designated (HER: MHU14481) owing to the greater degree of alteration that has taken place to that building and its immediate setting. To the south of the hall boundary tree planting is present to all sides, such that the hall's designed setting was always intended to have closely planted trees to all sides, as it still does today. To the east towards the Order Limits the mapping shows that the extent of garden planting was expanded at this time with further designed tree stands marking the boundary of the garden just beyond the East Lodge.

5.2.154 The L-shaped West Lodge is single storey with stone dressing, polychrome brick and a Welsh slate roof, signifying to onlookers the architectural detailing that can be expected at the main hall. The lodge also has a tower. The associated wrought iron gates include ashlar piers and a brick wall. The associated lodge, gates, gate piers,

walls and railings all have architectural and historic interest in its relationship with Yokefleet Hall as a designed set piece. The parkland and its mature trees have been largely retained and contribute to the setting of these designated and non-designated heritage assets. The former farmstead within the park has been redeveloped with large-scale modern units that detract from the design intention of the park and the setting of the east lodge and approach to the hall on that side.

5.2.155 The setting of this asset group is further defined by their location within the settlement of Yokefleet. Limited wider landscape views are available or and from the hall owing to its enclosed setting, which was an intentional part of its garden design. However, the hall's relationship with the river is shown on historic mapping through the presence of a private boat hose at Hall Staith on the 1890 OS map. This demonstrates that the riverside location was an aspect of the hall's former use and part of its landscape setting, even if this connection has been largely lost today.

5.2.156 The Order Limits oversail the very southeastern extent of the non-designated garden (A22) that forms the hall's setting. Owing to this proximity the asset grouping at Yokefleet Hall, comprising the Grade II listed hall, Grade II listed West lodge and associated features, non-designated East lodge and non-designated designed garden are scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage.**

Lighthouse on bank of the River Ouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1346751)

5.2.157 A Grade II listed Lighthouse (NHLE: 1346751) on the bank of the River Ouse is located, in Route Section B, approximately 270 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The late 19th century is constructed on a concrete base with an ashlar cornice and comprises a small tapering tower of metal frame and timber boarded construction. It rises to a ribbed dome beneath which there is a set of iron railing providing external access. The lighthouse is five storeys in height with three stages. The significance of the lighthouse stems from architectural and aesthetic merit as a late 19thth century lighthouse serving the Aire and Calder Navigation. It is the only lighthouse on the upstream side of the estuary mouth on the Ouse-Trent-Humber river system, the remainder of the system is marked by marker lights as opposed to traditionally styled lighthouses. The setting of the lighthouse is defined by its location on the River Ouse and the surrounding landscape including Whitgift sand and Warping Clough which provide the aesthetic and functional setting of the lighthouse contributing to an understanding of its historic and current function. As a lighthouse height and prominence are an important aspect of the asset's setting and the lighthouse does retain elements of this prominence in views of it from the north, south and east. View of the light house from the west looking east, however, are compromised by the existing 4ZQ overhead line, which includes tall pylons at either side of the river crossing. These pylons dwarf the lighthouse in views of it looking west and detract from understanding of its historic prominence and function.

5.2.158 The Project would introduce a further overhead line and Ouse Crossing into the setting of the asset which would be present in the same views of the asset looking west that are currently comprised by the detracting presence of the existing 4ZQ overhead line. The Project would also be closer to the asset in this view. The lighthouse is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Ross Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083148)

5.2.159 The Grade II listed Ross Farmhouse (NHLE: 1083148) is located in Route Section B, approximately 675 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The brick with a pantile roof farmhouse was likely constructed in 1787, as detailed on a datestone present on the north gable of a threshing barn located to the rear of the farmhouse. There are also alterations dating to the early to mid-19th century. It is of two storeys, with three bays and has a symmetrical principal frontage aligned onto the road to the north. The farmhouse has architectural and historic interest as an example of a late 18th century modestly-sized, polite, farmhouse in a rural village location. The First Edition OS map dating to 1855 shows the farmhouse as a T-plan with agricultural outbuildings extending to its rear, south side, into a narrow plot which appears to fossilise a medieval strip field. By the Second Edition OS map of 1891, the farmstead ranges to the south had been expanded and were densely packed into the narrow plot. Beyond them, to the south, there is a small pond depicted and a wooded garden or orchard. The farmstead ranges have now been partially redeveloped with larger modern agricultural buildings, but the plot retains its original form and size. A historic threshing barn survives to the rear of the farmhouse making a positive contribution to its setting. The setting of the farmhouse is defined by the surrounding agricultural landscape, including the historic and modern agricultural sheds to the south of the farmhouse, which provide the aesthetic and functional setting of the farmhouse contributing to an understanding of it historic and current function. The setting is also informed by the farmhouse's location in the linear village of Ousefleet where it has views over the River Ouse to the north.

5.2.160 Views from the farmhouse and in its environs feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line to its northwest and west sides. This line, although a prominent feature in these views, does not detract from understanding the farmhouse's historical and architectural values, nor its relationship with Ousefleet village and the surrounding agricultural land. The Project would be located beyond the existing 4ZQ overhead line that these views. Whilst this would intensify the view of this kind of infrastructure from the asset and its surroundings, however it is not anticipated that this would have any perceptible impact on the asset's heritage value. Ross Farmhouse is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Inglenook Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1309777)

5.2.161 Inglenook, main street (NHLE: 1309777) is located in Route Section B, approximately 320 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The Grade II listed house was built in the mid-18th century. It is of two storeys comprising a two-room lobby-entry plan. The house is constructed in red-brown brick which is whitewashed to the front elevation, facing north, under a pantile roof. The building is of architectural and illustrative historical value as an example of a mid to late 18th century small rurally house. A brick-built two-storey outbuilding adjoins its west side and was depicted on the 1845 Tithe map of Whitgift and subsequent OS maps. The Tithe Apportionment for Whitgift shows Inglenook (NHLE: 1309777) to be associated with a strip of land directly across the road to the north, of the same width as the building plot, leading to the River Ouse. The building plots is recorded as a 'cottage, building and garth', and the land to the north is recorded as 'groves'. This suggested it was used as a smallholding. Neighbouring buildings have the same type of landholding arrangement. The setting of the building comprises of Whitgift and its rural location and the associated land alongside the River Ouse. This provides the historic setting of the house and provides context to its historic use, perhaps as a smallholding.

5.2.162 The Project would be located to the east of the asset, and whilst it would be a prominent feature in the surrounding landscape its presence would interfere with the ability to understand the heritage value of the house, nor would it interfere with the relationship between the house and its historically associated land to the north. The setting of the asset would be retained. Inglenook is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Group of assets at Whitgift Hall

5.2.163 There is a group of assets at Whitgift Hall comprising Whitgift Hall and attached walls and outbuildings Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1083149), Forecourt Piers Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1162208), Coach-House/Stable/Granary Range and adjoining screen wall Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083150), Stable Range and adjoining stableyard gateway Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1162178) and Sundial Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1346752).

5.2.164 Whitgift Hall is located in Route Section B, approximately 635 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The Whitgift Hall group has architectural, artistic and historic interest as an example of a small country house complex from the early 18th century with later alterations. Originally constructed in the early 18th century for the Stephenson family, Whitgift Hall (NHLE: 1083149) is constructed of a variety of materials including red brick, stucco incised in imitation of ashlar and limestone and sandstone ashlar dressings under a Welsh slate four-sided hipped roof. The main range is two storeys with a basement and attic. There is an early 19th century flat-roofed range to the east side of the main range, which formed part of a 19th century remodelling of the Hall and grounds, including the addition of new stable yard ranges (NHLE: 1083150 and NHLE: 1162178). The forecourt piers (NHLE: 1162208) are also contemporary with this period of remodelling although they are of early 18th century style, constructed of red brick with limestone ashlar dressings and finials. The sundial (NHLE: 1346752) comprises an 18th century brass dial and gnomon sundial sat on a newer 19th or 20th century base of limestone. These structures hold group value as interconnected parts of a small country house, model farm, and designed garden.

5.2.165 Whitgift Hall is shown on early OS maps of 1854 to be located to the east of the settlement of Whitgift, between it and the settlement of Ousefleet. It is shown sitting within an area of formal designed gardens to its east side, with an orchard to the south, and the former Whitgift Wood on the north side of the main road. The orchard and Whitgift Wood have now been lost. Some infill development has taken place to the north side of the road between the hall complex and Whitgift that has eroded its former isolated setting to the edge of Whitgift. Nevertheless, its predominantly rural setting is retained and provides context to the interest of this small country house.

5.2.166 The stable ranges (NHLE: 1083150 and NHLE: 1162178) and forecourt piers (NHLE: 1162208) are all in a poor state of repair detracting from the architectural interest of those buildings as well as diminishing their contribution to the setting of the hall and its architectural and artistic interest. Mature trees line the inner boundary of the garden wall providing screening around the house, however, there are bow fronted bay windows on its west side rising to two-storeys which would have views east, and its upper floor windows on the principal north elevation would have views across the River Ouse.

5.2.167 Views east from the asset feature buildings within Ousefleet and, in the distance, the existing 4ZQ overhead line. Due to the bow windows to that side of the hall,

which would allow for views over the buildings former garden and into the surrounding countryside, there is capacity for the Project, which would be closer in the view that the existing 4ZQ overhead line, to result in impacts to this cluster of associated assets through change to their setting. The asset grouping at Whitgift Hall is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Built heritage assets in Garthorpe and Fockerby

5.2.168 The settlement of Garthorpe and Fockerby, in Route Section B, is located approximately 700 – 900 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It contains five Grade II listed buildings within the 1 km study area, namely:

- Treshing Barn at Duddings (NHLE: 1083177);
- Mulberry Garth (NHLE: 1346728);
- Fockerby Hall (NHLE: 1161800);
- Garthorpe Hall (NHLE: 1309954); and
- Barn south of Garthorpe Hall (NHLE: 1083176).

5.2.169 There are a further nine non-designated built heritage assets located within the settlement of Garthorpe and Fockerby, comprising:

- Garthorpe Methodist Church (NLHER: 21716);
- The Old School House, Adlingfleet Road, Fockerby (NLHER: 22327);
- The Old School, Shore Road, Garthorpe (NLHER: 22330);
- Former Station Master's House (NLHER: 22554);
- White House Farm, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25125);
- Fockerby Hall Farm, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25184);
- College Farm, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25185);
- Garthorpe Hall Farm, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25190); and
- Church of St Mary the Virgin, Shore Road (NLHER: 25985).

5.2.170 The group of listed buildings are located within the settlement of Garthorpe comprising three houses (NHLE: 1346728; 1161800; 1309954), and two threshing barns (NHLE: 1083177; 1083176). The majority of listed buildings within Garthorpe are 18th century constructions with the exception of the 17th century Garthorpe Hall (NHLE: 1309954) which was constructed in approximately 1680 with 19th century alterations and renovations. The two-storey building with an attic is constructed of red brick with a partial render to the gable end. The Hall has seven bays with four first floor windows. The historic interest of Garthorpe Hall stems from evidence of an earlier hall previously uncovered through archaeological investigations. It also holds architectural and historic interest as a 17th century house within a rural settlement with an associated Threshing Barn (NHLE: 1083176) thought to have been constructed in 1791. The non-designated built heritage assets within the settlement are predominantly from the 19th century and provide evidence of the growth of the settlement at this time. They are visible on early OS maps and include a number of non-designated historic farmsteads (NLHER: 25125; 25184; 25185; 25190). The

Church of St Mary the Virgin (NLHER: 25985) is the exception to this and was constructed during the 20th century.

5.2.171 Garthorpe was an established settlement by the Domesday Survey of 1086 and maintained its roots as a rural settlement through to the modern day with much of the historic core of the settlement visible on First Edition OS maps remaining extant despite some modern infill and expansion to the settlement. The remaining listed buildings within the settlement reflect its development as a rural settlement in the 18th century with 19th century extensions and alterations which provide archaeological and evidential interest through multiple phases of development to multiple historic buildings within the settlement. The listed buildings within Garthorpe hold architectural and historic interest in demonstrating different types of housing and outbuildings in rural contexts in the 18th century as well as holding group interest with each other.

5.2.172 The setting of these assets is defined by their place within the rural settlement of Garthorpe and the majority have roadside locations with views focused along the village's streets. Approaches into the settlement on Luddington Road, Adlingfleet Road and Shore Road all feature views of the surrounding predominantly flat rural hinterland contributing to understanding of the assets within Garthorpe and Fockerby as a rural settlement. These views also feature with the existing 4ZQ overhead line to the west of the settlement and the paralleled 2KN and 4KG overhead lines to the east of the settlement, as well as longer range views of the area's windfarms and Keadby Power Station to the south. The character of the hinterland has been changed by these infrastructure developments, but it is still possible to appreciate and understand Garthorpe and Fockerby as a rural settlement. Form within the settlement and its heritage assets views of these developments are very limited and there are no key views towards the Order Limits.

5.2.173 The proposed overhead line would be located to the west of the settlement beyond and paralleling the existing 4ZQ overhead line. Due to the existing altered character of the rural hinterland surrounding the settlement and the existing presence of overhead line infrastructure in the area, the addition of a further overhead, closely paralleling the existing EZQ overhead line is not considered likely to lead to impact upon heritage assets within Garthorpe and Fockerby through change to their settings. Such change has already occurred to the approaches into the settlement and the understanding of the settlement as a rural village containing historic buildings interspersed with modern housing remains. This understanding would be unchanged by the Project, despite the addition of further overhead line infrastructure. Assets within Garthorpe and Fockerby are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Pair of Grade II listed buildings at Haldenby Hall, comprising Haldenby Hall (NHLE: 1309899) and its associated Barn (NHLE: 1346729)

5.2.174 Haldenby Hall (NHLE: 1309899) and its associated Barn (NHLE: 1346729) are located in Route Section B, approximately 935 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The two-storey Hall has origins in the 17th century with mid-19th century alterations. It is constructed of whitewashed brick with a pantile roof and has a t-shaped plan with the principal elevation facing west. The associated Barn (NHLE: 1346729) was constructed in the mid to late 18th century to the rear of the hall in red brick. It is threshing barn comprising six internal bays. The Hall and its associated barn hold architectural and historic interest as a 17th century country hall and its associated outbuilding Further historic interest is provided by the association

between this hall and the site of the former medieval Haldenby Hall which was the seat of the Haldenby family. The former medieval settlement of Haldenby is believed to be located between the present Haldenby Hall and the Grade II listed Haldenby Grange (NHLE: 1083142) to the southwest (outside study area for assessment). These relationships demonstrate the continued use and occupation of the site and contribute to the heritage value of the present Haldenby Hall.

5.2.175 The Tithe Apportionments of Haldenby in 1840 show the historic land parcels associated with Haldenby Hall to extend to the north and northeast of the hall, including a small portion of a field that fall within the Order Limits. Haldenby Grange was recorded as in the same ownership as Haldenby Hall at this time, but it was tenanted separately. The map also shows further buildings lining the old course of the River Don in the vicinity of the hall which are now no longer present. The setting of the hall and barn has therefore altered from its historic setting where it formed part of a wider hamlet of associated buildings. It is now more isolated in the landscape. The hall and barn are surrounded by mature trees and flat farmland. There are breaks in the trees allowing for views, particularly of the barn, from Garthorpe Road to the south. Such views also feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line to the west. The Order Limits include a small part of the historic landholding associated with the hall and barn. This land remains in agricultural use and contributes to the functional setting of the hall. The proposed overhead line would be visible within the wider farmland setting of this pair of buildings paralleling the existing 4ZQ line. The hall and barn are therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Church of St Oswald Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083179)

5.2.176 The Church of St Oswald (NHLE: 1083179) is located in Route Section B, approximately 620 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The parish church was constructed in 1855 in a Gothic Revival style. The church consists of a tooled sandstone ashlar with limestone dressing. The plan of the church includes a four bay aisled nave, two-bay chancel, three bay tower and an octagonal stair turret. It has architectural and historic interest as an example of a mid-19th century parish church built in traditional anachronistic style. The church is accessed along Church Lane, a raised causeway, which separates it from the settlement of Luddington.

5.2.177 The church sits within a raised churchyard and occupies the site of a previous, medieval church. There are memorials within the church dating from the mid-18th century onwards, and therefore pre-dating the present building. The Lincolnshire HER also records the site of a deserted medieval village (MLS7150) in association with the church. These relationships contribute to the historic interest of the present church and the archaeological interest in its churchyard site.

5.2.178 The setting of the Church of St Oswald includes the immediate churchyard, with upstanding grave memorials. It is surrounded by mature trees; however, some breaks allow for views over the surrounding flat farming landscape and wider parish of Luddington and Haldenby from within the churchyard. The church's position, at a distance from the existing settlement, and its access arrangement and tall spire, provide it with additional architectural interest and a landmark quality. The church spire is visible from many locations throughout the surrounding predominantly flat landscape. Such views also feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line to the west of the church.

5.2.179 Due to the isolated position of the church its church spire has a landmark quality in the surrounding landscape. The proposed overhead line would fall within the setting of the asset, paralleling the existing 4ZQ line. The Church of St Oswald is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

61 Ealand Outgate Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083263)

5.2.180 61 Ealand Outgate (NHLE: 1083263) is an early to mid-18th century house with later alterations. It is located in Route Section C, approximately 385 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a single-storey and an attic, constructed of colour-washed brick under a pantile roof. The house stands gable end to the street. The entrance is a 20th century glazed door flanked by 20th century casements in original openings beneath segmental arches. The right gable has an attic window with 20th century glazing and wrought-iron letters “M D”. The adjoining extension to the left is not of special interest. The building is of architectural and illustrative historical interest as an example of an early to mid-18th century house located in a rural village.

5.2.181 The asset’s setting is informed by its position on Outgate a historic route through Ealand, which expanded as a ribbon development along the road. The route features several historic buildings of differing scales, orientations functions and materials. The building’s orientation, end on to the road, reflects this haphazard collection of historic buildings. A bend in the road to the building’s west side, coupled with its orientation, means that a full view of its front west elevation is achieved from the road and this contributes to appreciation of its architectural interest in combination with the other historic buildings lining the road.

5.2.182 There is no capacity for the Project to result in impacts to 61 Ealand Outgate through change to its setting. The land within the Order Limits does not form part of the asset’s setting. The setting of the asset is the settlement of Outgate and the historic buildings along its route. 61 Ealand Outgate is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Curlews Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083299) and Curlews Farmstead non-designated building (MLS25287)

5.2.183 Curlews Farmhouse (NHLE: 1083299), in Route Section C, is located 1.1 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. Whilst this asset lies just outside the 1 km study area for Grade II listed buildings, it has been included here due to the presence of a proposed maintenance access track approximately 60 m to its north side, making use of the farm’s access track. The farmhouse has origins in the 19th century with alterations and additions in the 1970s. It has two frontages; one to south and one to the west with additions to the north and east. It holds architectural and historic interest as an early-19th century polite farmhouse that demonstrates the wealth and importance of agriculture in the area’s growth after the 17th century land improvements. The farmhouse is constructed of yellow brick with ashlar dressings and a Welsh slate roof. The original farmhouse was roughly square in plan with later additions to the north and east, all of two storeys. It is labelled on historic Ordnance Survey maps as simply Curlews House and whilst a small non-designated farmstead is present to its immediate east side (MLS25287), the main farmstead was located a little further east, away from the building, but linked by a track. This farmstead is also a non-designated asset (MLS25288) shown on the first edition OS map of 1885 as a large E-shaped farmstead. It was probably tenanted separately to the main house.

The first edition Ordnance Survey maps show the house to be located within a garden to its north side with areas of surrounding agricultural land to the south, east and west and thin tree plantations to the southeast that are still present. To the north, Curlew House is set within the context of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and Trent Ancholme and Grimsby Train Line. This remains the case with much of the immediate functional setting of the farmhouse also remaining. To the east the A161 provides a physical and audible barrier with the A18 continuing to the south of the farmhouse and its immediate agricultural fields. The agricultural fields surrounding the farmhouse provide the context to its function and contribute positively to its setting.

5.2.184 Due to the proximity of the proposed maintenance access, making use of the existing farm track to the north of the house, Curlews Farmhouse is scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Syphon carrying Hatfield Waste Drain below North Level Engine Drain approximately 580 m east of A18-A161 road junction Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1084319)

5.2.185 This syphon, in Route Section C, is located approximately 700 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. Its significance lies in its architectural and illustrative historic interest linked to providing innovative engineering solutions to this important regional issue of water management and land improvement in the late 18th to early 19th century. Hatfield Waste Drain (the southern of the Double Rivers) passes under North Level Engine Drain because it is obstructed by the River Torne. The syphon also has associative historic interest with important engineers of the early 19th century including Thackray and Samuel Foster, following John Rennie's proposals. There does not appear to be any extant features linked to Cornelius Vermuyden's drainage scheme of the mid-17th century at this location, however. The setting of the syphon is the North Level Engine Drain, the Double Rivers Drain, more widely and the River Thorne watercourse. The wider agricultural land that it assists in draining also forms part of its settings demonstrating its function in land improvement. Assets linked in function along the water course also have group value with each other as part of a functional network.

5.2.186 The land within the Order Limits does not form part of the asset's setting. As a historic landscape management feature the setting of this asset is assessed as its relationship with the drain and group value with other contemporary land improvement features in the area. The Project will have no impact upon the asset or its setting and it is therefore scoped out of the further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Farmhouse approximately 100 metres east of Mosswood Grange Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083286) and Mosswood Manor (Mosswood Grange), Belton non-designated built heritage asset (NLHER: 25561)

5.2.187 This pair of assets are located in Route Section C, approximately 925 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The farmhouse (NHLE: 1083286) was constructed in 1795 for Cornelius Stovin of brown brick with a pantile roof. It comprises a double depth three bay plan of two storeys with an attic with its principal elevation facing southeast. At the time of the Tithe Apportionments of Belton in Axholme in 1842, Cornelius Stovin Esquire remained the landowner here with John Sampson as occupier or tenant. The accompanying Tithe map shows the historic landholding associated with the farmhouse to extend predominantly to the south and east of the farmhouse. This provides the functional setting for the farmhouse and has

predominantly remained undeveloped with the exception of some large modern agricultural buildings to the east of the farmhouse. The farmhouse holds architectural and historic interest as an example of rural farming practices in the 18th century. The non-designated built heritage asset of Mosswood Manor (Mosswood Grange), Belton (NLHER: 25561) is located approximately 20 m west of the Farmhouse (NHLE: 1083286). The building complex appears to have been largely redeveloped but continues to contribute to the context and function of the Farmhouse (NHLE: 1083286).

5.2.188 The farmhouse and farmstead complex is accessed from the west off the A161 where the complex of brick buildings is seen in the context of surrounding farmland. The proposed overhead line would be visible in the backdrop of such views and would have the potential to impact the heritage assets through change to their setting. This pair of assets is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Belwood Obelisk Grade II listed building (NLHE: 1083288) and associated former Walled Garden, Temple Gardens non-designated built heritage asset (NLHER: 21475)

5.2.189 The Grade II listed Belwood Obelisk (NHLE: 1083288) and non-designated Walled Garden (NLHER: 21475) are located in Route Section D, approximately 635 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The obelisk was erected probably in the mid to late 18th century for Alan or William Johnson of Temple Belwood. Temple Belwood was a former estate with a surrounding park and garden. 19th century maps show the main house approximately 750 m north of the obelisk and the Former Walled Garden (NLHER: 21475) approximately 350 m west of the obelisk. The obelisk is of brown brick with ashlar dressings and stands to a height of approximately 10 m. It is said to have been erected in memory of a favoured horse, Sir Solomon, who is reputedly buried, along with two hounds, in the Dog and Horse Planation, shown on 19th century maps to the northeast of the former house. The obelisk was located in a narrow strip of trees on the southern boundary of the former parkland and it appears from historic maps to have always been within trees rather than a free-standing prominent landmark. It would have acted as a feature in the garden and eye-catcher looking south from the former Temple Belwood House, which is no longer present. The structure has illustrative historical interest as an example of a late-18th century garden structure forming part of a former designed landscape. The former walled gardens are shown on 19th century maps as a ‘Garden and Plantation’ within Temple Belwood. A range of buildings are depicted to adjoin the northern wall of the walled garden and appear to remain extant. Much of the plantation to the north of the walled garden has now been lost with the construction of a fishing lake.

5.2.190 As garden features, these assets should draw a substantial proportion of their significance from their setting, however, in the case of the Belwood Obelisk and walled garden they are two of the last vestiges of the former estate and their setting has therefore been comprehensively changed. Temple Belwood House was demolished in the 1970s to make way for the M180 which now runs through the former parkland, dividing the obelisk from the former Dog and Horse Planation, which is now on the north side of the road and partially felled. Without the house and parkland, the designed setting of the assets has been denuded and it is therefore assessed that the assets’ settings do not make a contribution to heritage value, over and above their associative relationship with each other. The purported relationship

between the obelisk and the Dog and Horse planation has the potential to contribute to the asset's significance in the future, if the claims regarding Sir Solomon and the two hounds were substantiated.

5.2.191 The setting assessment concluded that the assets' settings do not make a contribution to their heritage value and noted that the obelisk is not a prominent feature in the surrounding landscape at it sits within trees. The Project Site does not form part of these assets' settings and its presence would have no impact of their heritage value. The obelisk and former walled garden are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Built heritage assets in the settlement of Beltoft

5.2.192 There are two Grade II listed buildings located in the settlement of Beltoft, in Route Section D, approximately 360 m and 555 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, comprising:

- Beltoft House (NHLE: 1083290); and
- Blacksmith's Shop (NHLE: 1083289).

5.2.193 There are a further nine non-designated built heritage assets located within the settlement, comprising:

- Primitive Methodist Chapel, Main Street, Beltoft (NLHER: 11691);
- Holywell Farmhouse, Belton (NLHER: 25598);
- South View Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25599);
- Weathercock Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25600);
- Moorlands Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25601);
- White House Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25602);
- Hallgarth Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25603);
- Highcroft Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25604); and
- Walnut Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25605).

5.2.194 Beltoft House (NHLE: 1083290) was built during the 18th century and was altered during the early 19th century. Beltoft House has a U-shaped plan, with two storeys and a south front 2:1:2 bay. It has architectural and historic interest as an example of an 18th century buildings which highlights elements of the local vernacular style. The First Edition OS map dating to 1885 illustrates Beltoft House and its associated designed landscape. Much of this setting has been used for modern housing and therefore has lost its interest as part of the setting of the house and no longer makes a contribution to its heritage value.

5.2.195 The Blacksmith's Shop (NHLE: 1083289) dates to the mid-18th century and consists of a singular storey and room. The building no longer has a forge nor is used as a smithy. The Blacksmith's Shop (NHLE: 1083289) has both architectural and historic interest as example of a small 18th century farm. The First Edition OS map dating to 1885 depicts the smithy to lie centrally within the village of Beltoft. The presence of the smithy contributes to the understanding of the former function of the workshop.

5.2.196 The non-designated built heritage assets within Beltoft are mostly 19th century farmsteads in varying stages of completeness from the extant farm complex at Walnut Farm (NHLER: 25605) to those which are partially extant (NHLER: 25598; 25599; 25600; 25602; 25603; 25604) and then Moorlands (NHER: 25601) where the farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. These farmsteads contribute to the understanding of Beltoft as a rural settlement and they hold architectural and historic interest individually and group interest as a collection of farmsteads associated with a settlement. The 1842 Tithe Map of Beltoft depicts the surrounding farmed landscape as comprising surviving medieval strip farming practices. Thus, the land within the Order Limits formed part of the functionally linked farmland for several different farms. The Primitive Methodist Chapel (NLHER: 11691) is also located within the settlement and was constructed in 1903. It holds architectural and historic interest as a 20th century place of worship within the settlement.

5.2.197 The settlement of Beltoft provides the setting for these designated and non-designated buildings and contributes to the understanding of their historic interest. The modern expansion of the settlement has reduced views of the surrounding rural countryside from these assets; however, glimpses are still possible and the rural countryside is experienced on approach to the settlement and is of relevance to the setting of the non-designated farms.

5.2.198 The approaches to the settlement from the north and west on Out Mill and Clouds Lane, respectively, feature the existing parallelled 4TM and ZDA overhead lines. The proposed overhead line would be present on approach from the west on Belton Road and the south on Epworth Road. The land within the Order Limits was recorded in the Tithe Apportionment of 1842 as being tenanted variously to several different farms, four of which are recorded as non-designated farms within the settlement, namely: Southview (NLHER: 25599), Weathercock (NLHER: 25600), Moorlands (NLHER: 25601) and Hallgarth (NLHER: 25603). These farmsteads are generally partially extant, and in the case of Moorlands only the farmhouse remains. They are understood within the settlement context of Beltoft. Owing their settings extending outside of the settlement and to the Order Limits, the non-designated farms of Southview (NLHER: 25599), Weathercock (NLHER: 25600) and Hallgarth (NLHER: 25603) are scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage.**

5.2.199 Beltoft House (NHLE: 1083290) and the Blacksmiths Shop (NHLE: 1083289) listed buildings in Belton and the remaining non-designated buildings are scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** due to the Order Limits not forming part of their settings.

High Melwood Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1346693), Associated High Melwood Farm non-designated heritage asset (NLHER: 25697) and Former Threshing Barn and Granary, High Melwood Farm non-designated built heritage asset (NLHER: 25909)

5.2.200 High Melwood Farmhouse (NHLE: 1346693), and its associated non-designated built heritage assets are located in Route Section D, approximately 245 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The house has origins in the early 18th century with later 18th and early 19th century alterations. The building includes a pantile roof and is brick which has been colour washed. The farmhouse has a rectangular plan, with a two-storey southern principal frontage with an extension to the left and a central entrance. It has architectural and historic interest as an example of an early 18th century farmhouse located in an isolated position. The First Edition OS map dating to

1885 shows the farmhouse to be located within large post-enclosure open fields, the land parcels immediately around the farmhouse are shown as containing trees and/or orchards. The associated farmstead is shown occupying a sperate land parcel to the east of the farmhouse and comprises a U-shaped farmstead with further linear ranges partially enclosing its open side to the south. A pond is shown to the northwest of the farmstead.

5.2.201 The non-designated farmstead ranges appear to have been mostly refurbished into residential properties, resulting in some loss, but the complex is largely retained. The buildings are recorded in the North Lincolnshire HER (NLHER: 25909; 25697). The 19th century outbuildings include a threshing barn, granary and stable range. The farmhouse's setting includes the garden with mature trees, that reflects its setting on historic maps, alongside the surrounding agricultural buildings and rural countryside which contributes to the understanding of its former function as a polite farmhouse. The outbuildings' settings are also informed by the surrounding rural countryside and their location within the isolated farmstead which contributes to the understanding of their historic function.

5.2.202 The farmhouse's principal elevation faces southward. These is significant boundary tree planting on that side of the building that screens views of and from the farmhouse. The existing parallelled 4TM and ZDA overhead lines run through the landscape to the southeast of the farmhouse and would be parallelled by the proposed overhead line. Despite the presence of screening planting around the Grade II listed farmhouse, the farmhouse and the non-designated farmstead buildings are scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** due to their proximity to the scheme and the likelihood of changes to their setting.

Outbuilding at Low Melwood Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1373834)

5.2.203 The Outbuilding at Low Melwood Farm is a former farmhouse (NHLE: 1373834) located in Route Section D, approximately 565 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The former farmhouse incorporates the upstanding remains of Axholme Carthusian Priory and originally dates to the 15th/16th century. It was adapted into a house in the later 16th century. Further modifications were made to the house during the 1680s and then further rebuilt in the mid-19th century. During the later 20th century, the farmhouse was converted to a single storey outbuilding and pebbledashed. The resultant outbuilding at Low Melwood Farm has a L-shaped plan with a two room west-wing and a three-room south wing. In addition to this, the brick building is pebble dashed and rendered with limestone ashlar dressings. The outbuilding at Low Melwood Farm has both historic and architectural interest as an example of a post-medieval farmhouse adapted from earlier structures. However understanding of its farmhouse phase has been diminished by the 20th century alterations to reduce it to a single storey outbuilding. Its principal interest is therefore archaeological; in the evidence it provides of the earlier priory and the archaeological phases of its construction. This is enhanced by its contextual and physical relationship with the buried remains of the Axholme Carthusian Priory and post-Dissolution garden earthworks, Melwood park scheduled monument (NHLE: 1017487), discussed under scheduled monuments above. Evidence within the building, of changing floor levels and earlier descriptions of the house making reference to the presence of a stone pillar also suggests that it may contain an infilled medieval undercroft. Such a feature would add to the building's architectural, historic and archaeological interest.

5.2.204 The first edition OS map dating from 1885, shows the building to be depicted as 'Low Melwood', at the north end of a U-shaped water-fill moat (part of the scheduled monument) and with an orchard to its east site. At this time it functioned as the farmhouse and the associated farmstead is depicted to its west side as comprising a principal L-shaped steading with some further isolated structures to its west side leading to the road. The core L-shaped farmstead is still extant with the foldyard covered over with a modern agricultural building. Between it and the former farmhouse, now an outbuilding, new buildings have been added, including presumably a new farmhouse. A further north to south aligned large modern farm range has also been added to the west of the farmstead between it and the road.

5.2.205 The setting of the outbuilding is formed by its place within this moated complex containing buried archaeology and upstanding historic buildings. All of these features add to understanding of the development of the structure over time, contributing to its archaeological and historic interest. Views of and from the asset are not an important aspect of its heritage value, which is more intrinsic to the building and its immediate relationships with other heritage assets.

5.2.206 Due to the proximity of the Order Limits to the asset, falling within the wider setting of the Axholme Carthusian Priory and post-Dissolution garden earthworks, Melwood park scheduled monument (NHLE: 1017487) this asset is scoped into the assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**, however it is discussed under the banner of the impact assessment of the scheduled monument of which it forms a part.

Church of St Martin Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1083261)

5.2.207 The Church of St Martin (NHLE: 1083261) in Owston Ferry is located in Route Section D, approximately 910 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It was built within the northern bailey of Kinaird motte and bailey castle scheduled monument (NHLE: 1017556) after the castle went out of use. The parish church's earliest feature is the southern arcade which dates to the late 13th century. Further additions to the church include a 14th and 15th century arcade, south aisle, tower, chancel, and north aisle windows. This was followed by later alterations during the 18th and 19th century including reroofing the nave, adding a south porch and rebuilding the north aisle and choir vestry. The church holds architectural, historic and archaeological interest as a parish church with medieval origins and later additions and alterations.

5.2.208 The first edition OS map dating to 1885 depicts the church located on the outskirts of Owston. The relationship between the castle site and the settlement of Owston would have been well-established by the time of the church's foundation and the church would have built on this aspect of the impotence of the castle site. Its relationships with the castle site and settlement are an important aspect of understanding its siting, contributing to understanding of its heritage values. As outlined in the assessment of the motte and bailey castle scheduled monument presented earlier in this document, it was the relationships eastward towards the village and river that were more important to the functioning of this site than views over the land to the west, despite the castle and church being situated on the western end of the settlement. This location, however, on higher ground at the west end of the settlement, does mean that the church tower is visible on approach to the settlement of Owston Ferry on East Lound Road, from the east, where it has a landmark quality rising between mature trees and signifying arrival at the village. Its architectural and historic interest is portrayed in this view. Other aspects of the setting of the church include a Grade II

listed archway (NHLE: 1076970) dating to 1859 at the entrance of the churchyard which is constructed of limestone ashlar in the Gothic style. The archway has architectural and historic interest as an example of a 19th century Gothic style structure and has group interest through its association with the church and castle. The archway separates the castle and church complex from the village, signalling its status, and it also encloses the former vicarage to the church which is not designated, but located to its southeast side and a contributing part of its setting.

5.2.209 The proposed overhead line would be present in the landscape to the west of the church. The setting assessment presented above highlighted that its main functional setting relationships are to the east in connection with the settlement of Owston Ferry and that views of the asset are achieved from the west looking east towards the asset on East Lound Road. Views west from the church are therefore not identified as an important aspect of its setting. Such views feature open countryside and the existing parallelled 4TM and ZDA overhead lines. These existing overhead lines do not currently detract from understanding of the church and its heritage value. By the time key views of the church are achieved on East Lound Road the existing overhead lines are approximately 350 m behind the viewer. The proposed overhead line would be located further west, approximately 680 m behind the viewer, and beyond the existing paralleled route, where no views of the church are achievable. Due to the lack of capacity for the Project to impact upon the asset's heritage value, the Grade I listed Church of Martin and its associated Grade II listed gateway are scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Lound Tree Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083250) and the associated Lound Tree Farmstead, Haxey non-designated built heritage asset (NLHER: 24916)

5.2.210 The Grade II listed farmhouse (NHLE: 1083250) and associated non-designated farmstead (NLHER: 24916) are located in Route Section D, approximately 790 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The later 18th century farmhouse is constructed of red brick with a pantile roof. It is dated to 1787 through wrought iron letters and figures on its gable end. It is of two storeys with an attic and three bays with the gable end facing the main street running through the settlement of East Lound. The farmhouse has an associated farmstead that partially survives to its south side in the form of a single-storey brick-built range with a pantile roof. The First Edition OS map of 1885 shows that the farmhouse original formed the northwest corner of a regular courtyard of farmstead buildings, so the north to south aligned range to its south side is the only one surviving part of a larger farmstead which has been subdivided off and redeveloped. The First Edition OS map also depicts an orchard to the south of the farmstead, which is now a rear garden with fields beyond.

5.2.211 The farmhouse and surviving steading building presents both architectural and historic interest as an example of a modestly sized 18th century farm and as one of the least altered late 18th century farmhouses in the Isle of Axholme. The setting of Lound Tree Farmhouse and farmstead is defined by its location within the settlement of East Lound and the immediate surrounding agricultural landscape to the south which most likely provided its function context, contributing to an understanding of it historic function.

5.2.212 There is no capacity for the Project to result in impacts to Lound Tree Farmhouse or its surviving farmstead range through change to their setting. The land within the Order Limits does not form part of their setting. The setting of the asset is the settlement of East Lound and the farmland to the south. The listed farmhouse and

non-designated farmstead range are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Langholme Manor Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1067741) and non-designated Langholme Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24829)

5.2.213 Langholme Manor Farmhouse (NHLE: 1067741) is located in Route Section D, approximately 220 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The late 18th century farmhouse is constructed of red brick with later stuccoing to the front and sides. It has a concrete pantile roof and comprises two storeys with an attic. Its front elevation faces south and comprises three bays with a double depth plan. It holds architectural and historic interest as a late 18th century farmhouse although it is empty and in a poor condition. The building's designation description notes the presence of original sash windows and fielded panelled entrance door. These are currently boarded up. Two windows at first floor level have been lost, along with large sections of the roofing, with the building now being open to the elements. These issues diminish its heritage value.

5.2.214 The farmhouse is shown on the First Edition OS map sitting to the east of a large U-shaped farmstead (NHER: 24829) and forming the eastern side of its foldyard. Boundary planting is shown around the building complex and woodland garden or orchard is shown to its north side. To the south of the farmhouse, across Tindale Bank Road another farmhouse and square-plan courtyard is shown with a woodland garden to its east side. This woodland garden was directly south of Longholme Manor farmhouse and would have restricted long views south from the listed building. The historic mapping also shows a small building to the southeast of Langholme Manor Farmhouse which was a set of two farm workers cottages that survived until at least 2023 but have since been demolished and the site redeveloped with a new large house.

5.2.215 The farmstead associated with Langholme Manor Farmhouse has been redeveloped with modern agricultural buildings and large areas of hardstanding that are out of scale and not in character with the farmhouse. The historic farmstead ranges are demolished or entirely obscured. They are accessed separately to the farmhouse and the boundary of the farm complex is a metal crash barrier. The boundary to the farmhouse is a low brick wall topped by a metal railing. It survives, but in poor condition. The garden to the farmhouse is overgrown with mature tress present directly inside the boundary wall and screening the building's principal elevation to the south. The second farm complex that was located on the south side of the road has also been demolished. The farm now sits relatively isolated in open countryside that provides evidence of its historic function as a farmhouse.

5.2.216 The farmhouse and its setting are therefore much degraded. The setting of the farmhouse makes a very limited contribution to its significance. Whilst this is acknowledged, views from the farmhouse's principal elevation to the south are now unencumbered by intervening buildings and woodland gardens and would therefore feature views towards the Order Limits over open farmland. Langholme Manor Farmhouse is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.217 The associated non-designated Langholme Farm (NLHER: 24829) is either demolished or entirely obscured by later buildings and is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Haxey Gate Bridge Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1302728)

5.2.218 Haxey Gate Bridge (NHLE: 1302728) is located in Route Section D, approximately 640 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a road bridge from the late 18th century constructed of ashlar with ashlar dressings. It is a single segmental arch with a square gate pier at the north end. It has architectural and historic interest as a crossing point of the River Idle from the 18th century. It was the only crossing at this location, where the First Edition OS map of 1885 shows the bridge situated to the south of Haxey Gate Inn on the River Idle to the north of Mother Drain. It remained the only bridge until between 1922 and 1950 when the OS maps show the current road bridge in place to the east of Haxey Gate Bridge. The creation of the current road bridge degraded the status of Haxey Gate Bridge to recreational use only.

5.2.219 The setting of the bridge is informed by its location on the River Idle and the Haxey Gate Inn that still survives to its north side reflecting its historic setting relationships. The installation of the new road bridge to the east of the structure has diminished the rural character of its original setting, but it does provide a point from which to view the bridge in its rural context, enhancing the appreciation of its architectural interest. The proposed overhead line would be located to the west of bridge in this view and Haxey Gate Bridge it is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Fountain Hill Farm House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1156743) and its associated non-designated Fountain Hill Farm Barn (NHER: M18509)

5.2.220 Fountain Hill Farm House (NHLE: 1156743) and its associated non-designated Barn (NHER: M18509) are located in Route Section D, approximately 920 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The 18th and 19th century farmhouse is constructed of brick with a pantiled roof and stone coped gables with kneelers. The barn appears to be contemporary with the farmhouse. The farmhouse and barn hold architectural and historic interest as elements of an isolated farmstead from the 18th and 19th century, providing evidence of farming practices at that time. The farmhouse is shown on the first edition OS map of Nottinghamshire in 1885 as located to the south of a U-shaped farmstead. Its principal elevation is to the south and the OS map shows a oval drive to this frontage with a garden and surrounded by agricultural fields. The Chesterfield Canal is located a short distance to tis west side and the OS maps show an access bridge in proximity to the farm. It farm retains much of this rural setting although new house have been added to its southwest side and immediately surrounding land is now used as an equestrian centre. This use does not detract from the ability to understand the historic function of the farmhouse.

5.2.221 The farm sits on a slightly elevated position in the surrounding landscape and it is therefore likely that the Project would be visible from the farm's surroundings, however the Order Limits are located beyond the Chesterfield Canal to the west of the farm and not in view from the farmhouse's principal south elevation. The affected views are therefore not considered to contribute to the setting and heritage value of the assets and no impacts on heritage value are predicted. The farmhouse and barn are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Manor Farmhouse and Outbuildings Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1156795)

5.2.222 Manor Farmhouse and Outbuildings (NHLE: 1156795) is located in Route Section E, approximately 540 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The early 19th

century farmhouse is brick with concrete tile and a double hipped roof. The form of the farmhouse is two storeys with three bays. The listed outbuildings are located to the rear of the farmhouse and are one storey, three bay brick constructions with slate roofs. The farmhouse and its associated outbuildings are Grade II listed in recognition of their historic and architectural interest as a later post-medieval farmhouse and outbuildings. The First Edition OS map dating to 1885 depicts manor farm to be within vast open fields just off the chesterfield canal, in the wider area of Walkeringham village. The setting of Manor Farmhouse is defined by the surrounding agricultural landscape which provides the aesthetic and functional setting of the farmhouse contributing to an understanding of its historic and current function. This setting is retained despite some modern agricultural buildings located on the site of the farm, to the north and east of the farmhouse.

5.2.223 Due to the open nature of the farmhouse's setting it is likely that the Project would be visible in views of and from the farm within its agricultural setting, particularly views westward. The farmhouse and outbuildings are therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Highfield Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE 1156811)

5.2.224 Highfield Farmhouse (NHLE 1156811) is a Grade II listed building located in Route Section E, approximately 885 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The farmhouse dates to 1820 and consists of gault brick with hipped slate roof and has later 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. The building itself is two storeys and three bays. The farmhouse holds architectural and historical interest as a post-medieval building which highlights elements of the local vernacular style. The first edition OS map of 1885 shows the farmhouse located to the southeast of an E-shaped farmstead. Elements of this farmstead remain, but with some losses and modern replacement agricultural buildings. The primary setting of the Highfield Farmhouse (NHLE: 1156811) consists of surrounding agricultural land, which has largely retained its use and contributes to its historic function. Although there are a number of modern agricultural sheds located to the northwest of the farmhouse, these do not detract from its setting as they contribute to the understanding of its function.

5.2.225 Due to the open nature of the farmhouse's setting, it is likely that the Project would be visible in views from the vicinity of the farmhouse within its agricultural setting, particularly views southwest and southward. The farmhouse is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Chesterfield Canal, Canal Milepost to Southeast of Shaw Lock 62 Grade II listed building (NHLE 1269075)

5.2.226 The Chesterfield Canal, Canal Milepost to southeast of Shaw Lock 62 (NHLE: 1269075) is located in Route Section E, approximately 635 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The late 18th or early 19th century milepost is a stone slab with a rounded head with the inscription of '42'. This indicates the distance from Chesterfield in miles. The significance of the asset lies in its architectural and illustrative historical value as part of the canal network. Mileposts located along Chesterfield Canal (which was constructed between 1771 – 1777) were used by boatmen as a calculation of distance along the waterways. As a result of this, the milepost's setting is defined by the canal system, in this case the canal and the lock in its immediate vicinity. These provide its functional and aesthetic setting, contributing to an understanding of its historic and current function.

5.2.227 The Project in the vicinity of the asset includes a maintenance access over the existing bridge to the northeast of Lock 62, but this use would not introduce perceptible change into the asset's current setting. Beyond that, the land within the Order Limits does not make a contribution to the setting and heritage value of this asset and there is therefore for capacity for the Project to result in impacts to the asset. The milepost is therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Gringley Grange Farm House Grade II listed building (NHLE 1045102)

5.2.228 Gringley Grange Farm House (NHLE 1045102) is located in Route Section E, approximately 160 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a late 18th century farmhouse. It is constructed of brick with a 20th century pantiled roof. It consists of three bays in an L-plan with the main entrance on the south elevation. Both the front and rear wings are two and a half storeys in height. The farmhouse sits to the southeast of the adjoining farmstead which appears contemporary with the farmhouse.

5.2.229 The first edition OS map of 1885 details the farmstead to the north of the house as comprising a rectangular courtyard with a linear north-south aligned range on its southwest end which forms an additional yard to the west of the farmhouse. A woodland parcel is shown to the northeast and agricultural fields surrounding the buildings. The farmland surrounding the farmstead remains largely intact, providing the wider functional context of the farmhouse and contributing to its historic interest. Views to the south from the asset feature the farmland with Cottam and West Burton Power Stations in the background. Views of the farmhouse are also attractive and form part of its setting where the architectural interest of the farmhouse can be appreciated. This is facilitated by the local topography where the farmhouse has prominence in the surrounding landscape through being located on a rise.

5.2.230 in the Project would be visible in views towards the farmhouse and in views south from the farmhouse within its setting. The farmhouse is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Pigeoncote and Fodder Store at Pear Tree Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1370368)

5.2.231 The Pigeoncote and Fodder Store at Pear Tree Farm (NHLE: 1370368) are located in Route Section E, approximately 885 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The brick with pantiled roof pigencote was constructed in 1796. The pigeoncote is two storeys with three bays whilst the fodder store is located to the rear of the pigeoncote and is a single storey lean-to constructed of brick with a pantile roof. The structure has both architectural and historic interest as an 18th century dovecote which provides an example of agricultural practices at the time. The first edition OS map depicts the pigeoncote to be located within Pear Tree Hill Farm which included two additional large structures which are no longer extant and which were likely to have comprised a farmhouse and associated agricultural outbuildings. The loss of the contemporary associated buildings and farmstead at Pear Tree Farm has eroded understanding of the former function and place of the pigeoncote. Whilst it is located within a wider agricultural landscape, this makes only a limited contribution to understanding of the asset. Its value is drawn primarily from its intrinsic interests as an 18th century pigeoncote, rather than from its setting.

5.2.232 As the setting of the asset makes only a limited contribution to its significance, it is considered that the Project is sufficiently distant from the asset so as to not have the capacity to result in impacts through change to its setting. The pigeoncote is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Built heritage assets in Sturton le Steeple

5.2.233 Within the settlement of Sturton le Steeple, which is located in Route Section E, approximately 150 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, there are a number of listed buildings, comprising one Grade II* listed building and 12 Grade II listed buildings within the 1 km study area from the LoD for the proposed overhead line, namely:

- Church of St Peter and St Paul Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1275773);
- Crow Tree Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE 1216936);
- Crown Cottage Grade II listed building (NHLE 1216864);
- Boundary Wall, Railing and Gate at Crown Cottage Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275658);
- Wesleyan Chapel, Wall and Railing Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216933);
- Mayflower House and Outhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275659);
- The Barn Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275774);
- Cross Street Cottage and Outhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216697);
- West End Farmhouse and Wash House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216845);
- Former Pigeoncote and Barn Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216935);
- Sturton le Steeple War Memorial Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1421785);
- Boundary Wall at Church of St Peter and St Paul Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216696);
- Church Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216695);

5.2.234 There are a further 24 non-designated built heritage assets located within the 1 km study area from the LoD for the proposed overhead line:

- Cottage 200 Yds W of Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHER: M11422);
- Primary School, Church Lane (NHER: M12838);
- Farm Buildings at Manor Farm (NHER: M17182);
- Farm Buildings at Crow-Tree Farm (Pond House, Crow Tree Barn, Oak Barn and Millers Barn) (NHER: M17165);
- Church Hill Farmhouse (NHER: M17089);
- Barn at Churchill Hill Farm West of Hawthorn House (NHER: M17138);
- Second House West of Crown Farmhouse (NHER: M17084);
- The Reindeer Inn and Adjoining Outbuildings (NHER: M16889);

- Farm Buildings at Roses Farm (NHER: M16887);
- Barns and Sheds at Church Farm – Partly Demolished (NHER: M16886);
- Farm Buildings first West of Croft House (NHER: M16881);
- First House North of Woodland House (NHER: M15271);
- Willow Tree Farmhouse (NHER: M16703);
- Farm Buildings at Middle Farm (NHER: M16584);
- Middle Farmhouse (NHER: M15285);
- Farm Buildings to House West of Low Holland Cottage (NHER: M16290);
- The Cottage and Adjoining Stables (NHER: M16178);
- The Rectory (NHER: M15336);
- 1 Cross Street (NHER: M15286);
- Barn Adjoining Willow Tree Farmhouse (NHER: M15308);
- House and Outbuildings First West of Crown Farm (NHER: M15284);
- Holmefield (NHER: M15283);
- Pair of Cottages Dated 1800 West of Village Shop (NHER: M12836); and
- Cottage Adjoining Pair of Cottages Dated 1800 (NHER: M12837).

5.2.235 The majority of the listed buildings within the settlement of Sturton le Steeple are Grade II listed with the exception of the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1275773). The church has medieval origins in the 12th century with later additions and alterations in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries before it was restored in 1870. It burnt down in 1901 and was rebuilt by Hodgson Fowler between 1901 and 1902. It is constructed of dressed stone, ashlar, snecked stone, coursed rubble and coursed squared rubble with graduated slate and lead roofs. It comprises a west tower and tower chamber, nave, north aisle, south aisle, chancel, vestry, south chancel chapel and south porch. The church holds archaeological, architectural and historic interest as a parish church with medieval origins and later stages of development. It is set within a churchyard which includes mature trees and upstanding grave memorials as well as the War Memorial (NHLE: 1421785) and the boundary is defined by a 19th century dressed stone wall with a pair of wrought iron gates (NHLE: 1216696) to the north of the church which runs for approximately 100 m before the rest of the boundary is defined by a wooden fence and hedge. The church's setting is defined by its location within the settlement of Sturton le Steeple and the surrounding parish and rural countryside.

5.2.236 The remaining listed buildings in Sturton le Steeple include predominantly 1 h and 19th century structures that demonstrate the development of the rural settlement at this time. They comprise houses (NHLE: 1216864), cottages (NHLE: 1216697) and farmhouses (NHLE: 1216845; 1275659) as well as a Wesleyan Memorial Chapel (NHLE: 1216933) and agricultural outbuildings (NHLE: 1275774). An exception to this is the 17th century Crow Tree Farm (NHLE: 1216936) constructed of brick. This farm is associated with a series of farmstead buildings now converted to residential use, these have been previously identified by the Local Planning Authority as curtilage listed buildings. The non-designated built heritage assets are predominantly

farmstead with their associated farmhouses and outbuildings with the remaining assets comprising houses, a primary school (NHER: M12838), Rectory (NHER: M15336) and the Reindeer Inn (NHER: M16889). These non-designated built heritage assets provide further evidence of the historic development of the settlement and these structures all hold individual architectural and historic interest as examples of development within a rural settlement. They also hold group interest as a collection of historic assets located within a settlement. Their setting is defined by their locations within the settlement and their relationship with the surrounding rural countryside is particularly relevant to the farmhouses and outbuildings.

5.2.237 Assets considered to have settings that extend beyond the settlement and to the Order Limits include the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1275773), West End Farmhouse and Wash House (NHLE: 1216845) and Crow Tree Farm (NHLE: 1216936) and its associated farmstead buildings (Pond House, Crow Tree Barn, Oak Barn and Millers Barn NHER: M17165) which are identified by the Local Planning Authority as curtilage listed buildings. These assets are scoped into the assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.238 The remaining designated and non-designated assets in the settlement of Sturton le Steeple are not considered to have the capacity to be impacted by the Project through change to their settings. This is largely due to the screening effects of surrounding buildings and their settings being focused within the settlement rather than in its hinterland. The remaining designated and non-designated assets outlined above are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

North Leverton Windmill Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1234469) and its associated Windmill Cottage Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1276111)

5.2.239 North Leverton Windmill (NHLE 1234469) and its associated Windmill Cottage (NHLE 1276111) are located in Route Section E, approximately 725 m from the LoD for the proposed overhead line. They hold architectural and historic interest as well as group value with each other. Constructed in 1813 and raised in 1884, the windmill is constructed of a circular tarred brick tower with an ogee domed close boarded cap with ball finial. The patent sails and fantail are constructed of timber, these are an 1884 addition when the mill was raised with the previous cloth sails being replaced. The mill is maintained in working order and continues to grind flour. The windmill was constructed by a group of local farmers in the parishes of Fenton, North Leverton, Habblesthorpe and Sturton le Steeple to process their grain directly. This provides the windmill with architectural and historic interest as a good example of a ‘subscription’ mill. 19th century OS maps show the windmill was provided with a cottage and an outbuilding. The cottage is contemporary with the mill and is also constructed of brick. The brick has been whitewashed and the cottage is a single storey 3-bay L-plan under single gable pantile roofs.

5.2.240 The height of the windmill makes it a prominent landmark within a flat rural landscape. The windmill and cottage are set within a small compound that is surrounded by rural countryside and accessed along Mill Lane. The setting of the windmill is linked to the surrounding farms that formed the co-operative for it to be built and this relationship is readable in the landscape with the windmill being surrounded by farmland aiding understanding of its function and historic interest. The windmill is seen within the context of West Burton Power Station to the northeast and Cottam Power Station to the southeast. Whilst these are at a distance from the

windmill, these are prominent structures within the asset's setting that do not positively contribute to its interest or the understanding of its function.

5.2.241 The Project would introduce pylon infrastructure into the landscape in the vicinity of the windmill which could have the capacity to cause impact to the appreciation of the asset as a landmark feature of architectural interest in the locale. For this reason, the windmill and its associated cottage are scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Built heritage assets in South Leverton

5.2.242 In South Leverton, located in Route Section E, approximately 800 m to the east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, there are eight listed buildings within the 1 km study area from the LoD for the proposed overhead line:

- Church of All Saints Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1275880);
- Diamond House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234973);
- Methodist Chapel Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234972);
- The Old Dovecote Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275842);
- The Priory Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234975);
- Outbuilding 20 Metres North of the Priory Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234976);
- Meeting House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234974); and
- The Barn Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275841).

5.2.243 There are a further seven non-designated built heritage assets included within the 1 km study area from the LoD for the proposed overhead line:

- Barn Adjoining Church Farm Cottage (NHER: M15356);
- Sharow (NHER: M15355);
- Sage Cottage (NHER: M15313);
- Ivy Cottage (NHER: M15311);
- Walnut Mount (NHER: M12774);
- Church Farm Cottage (NHER: M12770); and
- Cottage Next South of Cedar Cottage (NHER: M12773).

5.2.244 The majority of the listed buildings in South Leverton are Grade II listed, however the medieval Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1275880) is a Grade II* listed building with origins in the 12th century. It is located in the centre of the settlement however due to the relatively flat topography of the village, its tower is not visible from many viewpoints. The church is of coursed rubble and ashlar consisting of a west tower, nave, north aisle, vestry, south aisle, south porch and chancel. It was further developed over the course of the 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th centuries. In the 19th century it was restored by Ewan Christian and C. Schofield. The church holds architectural and historic interest as an example of rural early-medieval architecture and religious practice. The church also has archaeological interest in its phases of development and construction styles and techniques.

5.2.245 The Priory (NHLE: 1234975) also has origins in the 12th century with later restorations and additions in the 19th century. It is located to the northwest of the settlement and is heavily screened from the surrounding roads by mature trees. It is constructed of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and brick with pantile and slate roofs. It is an L-plan of six bays and two storeys plus attics. The Priory holds architectural and historic interest as an example of early-medieval architecture that was restored and extended in the 19th century, and it is now used as an assisted living residence for the elderly.

5.2.246 Around the church and priory the remaining listed buildings in South Leverton reflect its development as a rural settlement in the 17th and 18th centuries with the exception of the Methodist Chapel (NHLE: 1234972) and the Outbuilding 20 Metres North of the Priory (NHLE: 1234976) which are 19th century additions to the settlement. These listed buildings include a former school (NHLE: 1234973) and former meeting house (NHLE: 1234974) which provide evidence of the growth of the settlement during the 17th century and hold architectural and historic interest as well as social interest as part of the history of the settlement. Also, within South Leverton are a dovecote and barn (NHLE: 1275842 and NHLE: 1275841) which have historic and architectural interest in demonstrating the village's ties with the rural economy in the 18th century. The non-designated built heritage assets in South Leverton are predominantly from the 18th and 19th centuries and comprise residential properties (NHER: M15355; M15313; M15311; M12774; M12773; M12770). This demonstrates the growth of the rural settlement during the 18th and 19th centuries. All of these designated and non-designated buildings have individual architectural and historic interest and also hold group value with each other, providing evidence of the development of South Leverton.

5.2.247 The setting of these assets is defined by their place within the rural settlement of South Leverton and all have roadside locations with views focused along the village streets. The Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1275880) and its surrounding churchyard are located at the centre of the nucleated settlement with a number of parcels of woodland surrounding the settlement shown on the 1885 OS Map of Nottinghamshire. Its location within the settlement has remained central, demonstrating its importance in medieval and later centuries. This placement is an important part of the asset's setting. Whilst the church does not feature in long views towards the settlement, a key view can be achieved looking east from Diamond House (NHLE: 1234973) where the church and its churchyard setting with the surrounding mature trees can be appreciated. Expansion of the settlement of South Leverton has been the result of infilling within the historic core and expansion to the east along Town Street and to the south along Meeting House Lane and High Street. Approaches from the north maintain the connection to the agricultural landscape surrounding the settlement, contributing to the understanding of the village's rural connections.

5.2.248 The designated and non-designated assets in the settlement of South Leverton are not considered to have settings that extend beyond the settlement and to the Order Limits and therefore they do not have the capacity to be impacted by the Project through change to their settings. This is largely due to the screening effects of surrounding buildings and their settings being focused within the settlement rather than in its hinterland. This includes the church and priory which are within the built-up centre of settlement with no views possible of or from the assets to the surrounding landscape. The designated and non-designated assets outlined above are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Built heritage assets in Treswell

5.2.249 There are three listed buildings in Treswell, which is located in Route Section E, approximately 800 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. These are as follows:

- Church of St John the Baptist Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1234072);
- Church Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234071); and
- The Shambles Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234073);

5.2.250 There are a further seven non-designated built heritage assets within the 1 km study area:

- Lea Beck Farmhouse (NHER: M17035);
- Farm Buildings to West End Farm (NHER: M16971);
- First House West of Beverley (NHER: M16598);
- Radford Cottage (NHER: M16450);
- Farm Buildings to East of Radford Cottage (NHER: M16505);
- West End Farmhouse and Farm Buildings (NHER: M16435); and
- The Old Rectory (NHER: M16225);

5.2.251 Other than the medieval Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE: 1234072) which is listed at Grade I, the remaining listed buildings are Grade II. The church has origins in the 13th century with alterations in the 14th and 15th centuries before it was restored in 1855 and 1900. The church is located to the north of the settlement which is predominantly linear and runs east/west along Town Street and Cottam Lane. It comprises tower, nave, north aisle, south porch and chancel and holds architectural, historic and archaeological interest in its medieval origins and subsequent development. The setting of the church consists of the surrounding churchyard surrounded by trees, in its rural position at the northern end of the village, throughout which the top of the tower can be glimpsed. The tower can be seen over the trees from the road approaching the village from the north.

5.2.252 The remaining designated and non-designated buildings within the settlement provide evidence of its growth from the 18th to the 20th centuries. There are a number of surviving designated and non-designated assets originating in the 18th century (NHLE: 1234071; 1234073) (NHER: M11513; M11514), which predominantly comprise farmhouses and associated outbuildings, demonstrating the prominence of farming within this rural settlement. This continued into the 19th century which is clear from a number of non-designated heritage assets recorded as farms (NHER: M17035;; M16971; M16505; M16435) with a number of further houses and cottages also recorded within the settlement and likely to have origins in the 19th century (M16598; M16450; M16225). These assets all hold individual historic and architectural interest as examples of the growth of this rural settlement, providing evidence of the past within the settlement. The setting of these assets is defined by their place within the settlement and the relationship with the surrounding rural countryside, which is of particular relevance to the designated and non-designated assets related to farms. The setting of the Grade II listed Church Farmhouse (NHLE 1234071) includes the historic agricultural fields to the west and east, which remain in agricultural use.

5.2.253 The Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE: 1234072) is considered to have a setting that extends beyond the settlement and to the Order Limits due to the prominence of the church tower in the surroundings on approach to the settlement. The church is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage.**

5.2.254 The remaining designated and non-designated assets in the settlement of Treswell are not considered to have the capacity to be impacted by the Project through change to their settings. This is largely due to the screening effects of surrounding buildings and their settings being focused within the settlement rather than in its hinterland. The remaining designated and non-designated assets outlined above are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Gate Piers at Entrance to Rampton Hospital Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1473108) and Rampton Mental Hospital non-designated heritage asset (NHER: M17626)

5.2.255 The Gate Piers at Entrance to Rampton Hospital (NHLE 1473108) are located in Route Section E, approximately 760 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line as the entrance to the non-designated Rampton Mental Hospital (NHER: M17626). They hold architectural and historic interest as gate piers built in 1931 to the designs of John Hatton Markham. They also hold group value with the non-designated hospital site. The Gate Piers are constructed of red brick with stone dressings to flank the principal entrance to Rampton Hospital and surmounted by decorative urns in neo-classical style to mark the importance of the site. They hold group value with the non-designated hospital site. The hospital site was assessed as part of development of Woodbeck and Rampton Neighbourhood Plan and buildings considered to meet the threshold of a non-designated heritage asset were identified. These included the original pavilion-style building of 1909 in the centre of the site, the administration entrance building of 1927 to the north of it and a series of further properties on Reford Road, Dendy Drive, Simon Close and Darwin Drive from the interwar period that related to accommodating hospital staff. The hospital site has been greatly expanded with buildings that are not of heritage value.

5.2.256 The listed Gate Piers are located at the entrance to Rampton Hospital on Retford Road and their setting is the road and surrounding hospital buildings that contribute to their interest. The non-designated hospital (NHER: M17626) is set within an isolated location along Retford Road which is common for Victorian and Edwardian mental institutions where they tended to be sited away from the settlement centres. The isolated siting therefore contributes to the understanding of its function and historic interest.

5.2.257 The Project would be located in the open landscape to the west of the hospital site. Whilst it is not considered to have the capacity to impact upon the listed gate piers, as their setting is focused on the road and their relationship to the wider hospital, there may be the capacity for the Project to impact upon the hospital site through change to its setting during the construction phase due to its proximity. For this reason, the listed gate piers (NHLE 1473108) are scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**, whilst the non-designated hospital site (NHER: M17626) is scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Field Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1213011) and its associated Field Farm Barn non-designated built heritage asset (NHER: M18448)

5.2.258 Field Farmhouse (NHLE: 1213011) and its associated Barn (NHER: M18448) are located in Route Section E, approximately 300 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. They hold architectural and historic interest as an early 19th century farmhouse and its associated barn. The farmhouse is constructed of two and a half storeys of red brick under a slate roof. The property has three bays and later extensions to the rear and a four bay outbuilding and garage extension. The non-designated barn (NHER: M18448) appears to be contemporary with the farmhouse and is shown on the Tithe Apportionment for East Drayton in 1844 as part of a U-plan range with attached farmhouse. By the First Edition OS map of 1885, the U-plan had been enclosed by an additional range to the south. The western side of this range of buildings appears to have been lost with modern agricultural buildings constructed within the internal courtyard of these historic ranges and to the north.

5.2.259 The principal elevation of Field Farmhouse (NHLE: 1213011) faces south onto a garden with mature boundary planting leading to Retford Road. It is set within a non-designated working farm containing the historic barn (NHER: M18448) and modern agricultural buildings and it is surrounded by agricultural fields. In the Tithe Apportionments, Drayton Field Farm is shown to be associated with field plots expanding both north and south of the farmhouse, showing the historic landholding associated with the farmhouse. These fields remain in agricultural use today and contribute to the understanding of the farmhouse.

5.2.260 In the vicinity of the asset the Project would comprise a third-party access during the construction phase to the immediate west of the farmstead with the main project being constructed in the landscape to the east. Due to the proximity of the Project to the asset, it is considered that there is the capacity for the Project to result in impacts to the asset. Field Farmhouse listed building (NHLE: 1213011) and its associated non-designated barn (NHER: M18448) are therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage.**

Whimpton House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1276445) and its associated Whimpton House Barn non-designated built heritage asset (NHER: M18491)

5.2.261 Whimpton House (NHLE: 1276445) and its associated non-designated Barn (NHER: M18491) are located in Route Section E, approximately 960 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. They hold architectural and historic interest as an early 19th century farmhouse and its associated barn. The farmhouse is constructed of two and a half storeys of red brick in three bays with a one and a half storey wing to the right, under pantile roofs. There is an outshot extension to the rear which is two storeys of brick and concrete pantile. The non-designated Barn (NHER: M18491) is also constructed of brick with a slate roof and attached to a further range to the west.

5.2.262 Whimpton House (NHLE: 1276445) is located on the A57 and set within a number of modern agricultural buildings. On the County OS map from 1885, Whimpton House (NHLE: 1276445) is shown as Ragnall Field and is an isolated farmstead within the rural countryside, including the non-designated Field Farm Barn (NHER: M18491) located to the north of the farmhouse. The principal frontage of the farmhouse faces south over the A57 and the agricultural land beyond. These views feature the existing ZDA overhead line to the southeast. The surrounding agricultural landscape positively contributes to the setting and understanding of the farmhouse and its barn.

5.2.263 The Project would be visible in views on approach to and from the asset and, due to its proximity, it is considered that there is capacity for the Project to result in impact to the asset through change to its setting. Whimpton House listed building (NHLE: 1276445) and its associated non-designated barn (NHER: M18491) is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**

Heritage assets in Darlton

5.2.264 In the settlement of Darlton, straddles the boundary of Route Sections E and F. It is located approximately 300 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, there are six listed buildings comprising:

- Church of St Giles Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1212465);
- Lychgate and Walls to Churchyard of St Giles Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1045726);
- 3 Chest Tombs in the Churchyard of the Church of St Giles, 3 Metres East of the Chancel Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1045727);
- Pigeoncote and Attached Stable Blocks and Outbuilding at Hall Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1289523);
- Manor Farmhouse Grade II Listed Building (NHLE: 1212508); and
- Barn at Manor Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1370100).

5.2.265 There are a further 15 non-designated built heritage assets located within the 1 km study area from the LoD for the proposed overhead line:

- Grange Farm Barn (NHER: M18566);
- Poultry Houses at Grange Farm (NHER: M14172);
- Low Farm Barn (NHER: M18567);
- Low Farm Barn (NHER: M18568);
- White Farm Barn (NHER: M18569);
- The Elms Farmhouse and Adjoining Outbuildings (NHER: M15732);
- Darlton Hall and Outbuildings (NHER: M15731);
- Coronation House (NHER: M15705);
- The Elms (NHER: M15704);
- Dovecote and Farm Buildings at Church Farm (NHER: M15703);
- First House East of Darlton Hall (NHER: M15702);
- Church Farm (NHER: M11917);
- The Sun Inn (NHER: M11915);
- Farmhouse 150 Yds W of the Sun Inn (NHER: M11916); and
- Rose Cottage (NHER: M11444).

5.2.266 Within Darlton the majority of the listed buildings are listed at Grade II with the exception of the medieval Church of St Giles (NHLE: 1212465) which is a Grade II* listed buildings with origins in the 13th century. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower in 1863. It is constructed of ashlar with tile roofs and coped ridges. The church comprises tower, nave, north aisle, north vestry and chancel. The tower has origins of c.1200 with three stages and a string course at each juncture under a 19th century pyramidal roof. The church holds architectural and historic interest as a place of worship that has developed over the course of centuries with medieval origin. The development of the church is reflected in the building which displays various distinct phases of construction.

5.2.267 The church is located on the A57 towards the eastern end of the linear settlement. The churchyard is a grassed area, containing upstanding grave memorials, including the three chest tombs that are Grade II listed (NHLE: 1045727) and mature trees. It is enclosed by a low stone retaining wall towards the road, which is listed at Grade II with the Lychgate (NHLE: 1045726) which are contemporary with the reconstruction of the church. The church is surrounded by a number of historic farmsteads which appear on early OS Maps from 1885, including the Grade II listed pigeoncote, stable blocks and outbuildings at Hall Farm (NHLE: 1289523) which are directly south of the church. These buildings were constructed in the mid-18th and 19th centuries of red brick with pantile roofs. The pigeoncote is a typical example of later pigeoncotes found on small farms which are not freestanding structures, but a pigeon loft over the stables. These buildings have been listed for the group value they hold with other listed assets in the village as examples of farming practices in the 18th and 19th centuries. The remaining listed buildings included within Darlton are related to Manor farm comprising the farmhouse (NHLE: 1212508) and barn (NHLE: 1370100) which are both Grade II listed. They originate from the mid to late 18th century and are both constructed of red brick with pantile roofs. The farmhouse is two and a half storeys with three bays and to its northeast sits the barn which holds group value with the farmhouse. The farmhouse and its barn sit slightly to the south of the main linear settlement along Woodcoates Road. They also provide historic and architectural interest as good examples of farming practices in the 18th century. The majority of the non-designated built heritage assets within Darlton are also related to farming practices, comprising farmhouses and their associated outbuildings (NHER: M18566; M14172; M18567; M18568; M18569; M15732; M15703; M11917; M11916) or residential properties within the settlement (NHER: MM15731; M15705; M15704; M15702; M11444). The non-designated built heritage assets within the settlement also hold individual architectural and historic interest as part of the historic development of the settlement and group value with each other and the surrounding listed buildings as a concentration of buildings of interest within a settlement.

5.2.268 The setting of these assets is defined by their place within the rural settlement of Darlton with views into the surrounding rural landscape, which are particularly prominent given the linear nature of the settlement. Expansion of the settlement has been limited and follows the pattern of development, allowing the historic settlement to still be readable. The connection with the surrounding landscape is of particular relevance to the designated and non-designated farms and farm buildings, contributing to the understanding of these assets through their functional context. The church is visible within views east within the settlement along the A57 and the relatively flat topography of the surrounding area means that the church tower will be visible, particularly in views looking east towards the church. This contributes to its understanding as a key social function within the settlement. As the oldest surviving part of the medieval church this tower has importance in understanding the

development of Darlton and its place within its rural hinterland which also features the scheduled monument of Whimpton Moor medieval village and moated site (NHLE 1017567) c.600 m to the east. This would have been a contemporary settlement at the time of the church's construction, but only earthwork remains are now present on the site.

5.2.269 Assets considered to have settings that extend beyond the settlement and to the Order Limits include the following:

- Church of St Giles Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1212465);
- Pigeoncote and Attached Stable Blocks and Outbuilding at Hall Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1289523);
- Manor Farmhouse and its associated barn Grade II listed buildings (NHLE: 1212508; 1370100);
- Non-designated Darlton Hall and Outbuildings (NHER: M15731);
- Non-designated Dovecote and Farm Buildings at Church Farm (NHER: M15703);
- Non-designated First House East of Darlton Hall (NHER: M15702); and
- Non-designated Church Farm (NHER: M11917).

5.2.270 These assets are scoped into the assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

5.2.271 The remaining designated and non-designated assets in the settlement of Darlton are not considered to have the capacity to be impacted by the Project through change to their settings. This is largely due to the screening effects of surrounding buildings and their settings being focused within the settlement rather than in its hinterland. The remaining designated and non-designated assets outlined above are therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Manor House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1276572)

5.2.272 The Manor House (NHLE: 1276572) is located in Route Section F, approximately 1.5 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. Although this asset is located outside the 1 km study area for Grade II listed buildings, it was highlighted by Nottinghamshire County Council in their response to preliminary environmental information. Discussion of this asset's heritage value and setting is therefore provided before a conclusion is reached as to whether it should be scoped in or out of full assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage.**

5.2.273 Manor House holds architectural and historic interest as an early 19th century house. It is constructed of red brick that has been rendered with cement and has a hipped tiled roof. It is two storeys and comprises of six bays with the western bay set slightly further back. The Manor House (NHLE: 1276572) is set within a garden with a surrounding farm complex and associated agricultural buildings. The house is accessed of Hollow Gate Lane and the closest building is the Grade I listed Church of St Gregory (NHLE: 1045689). The Tithe Apportionments for Fledborough Cum Woodcoates in 1839 show the Manor House to be owned by the Right Honourable Earl Manvers and occupied by John Charles Pickin who also owned a number of the fields surrounding the Manor House, particularly to the south. These fields were predominantly categorised as pasture or arable and provide the functional setting for

the house, providing context to its location and development. To the east, west and south, the Manor House is surrounded by existing overhead lines some 420 m, 720 m and 400 m from the house respectively, these detract from the rural setting of the Manor House, enclosing it on three sides.

5.2.274 Despite the Project adding further overhead line infrastructure into the landscape, there is no capacity for the Project to result in impact to the heritage value of the Manor House. This is due it being screened from the asset by existing planting and intervening buildings to the west of the building as well as the fact that the Project is being introduced into a landscape already affected by significant overhead line infrastructure. The Project would be at a distance from the house and would sit beyond the existing ZDA overhead line in views from its vicinity. It would appear as a distant extension to this existing baseline environment. The Manor House is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Marnham Hall Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1276556)

5.2.275 Marnham Hall (NHLE 1276556) is located in Route Section F, approximately 900 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an early 18th century house. It was constructed of red brick with a hipped panitle roof. It has a plan of five bays with two storeys plus an attic. To the rear it has a 19th century two storey extension. The hall is set within grassed grounds that include mature trees and located towards the southern end of the settlement of High Marnham. At the Tithe Apportionments of 1844 for Marnham show a number of plots associated with the manor, particularly to the south and west. These plots create the functional setting of Marnham Hall and provide context to its historic development. Much of this land remains in agricultural use, extending between High Marnham and Low Marnham. To the north of the hall the setting of the asset features significant existing overhead line infrastructure as part of the baseline environment, including the ZDA, XE, ZV, and ZDF overhead lines, whilst to the west the existing VK overhead line is also a feature of the asset's setting. Whilst these existing overhead lines are predominantly screened by mature trees and intervening buildings within the immediate setting of the hall, some do sit within the functional context of the hall within plots associated with it at the time of the Tithe Apportionments.

5.2.276 There is no capacity for the Project to result in impact to the heritage value of Marnham Hall. This is due its being screened from the hall by existing planting and intervening buildings to the north of the hall. The Project is also being introduced into a landscape already affected by significant overhead line infrastructure. The Project would sit behind the existing ZDA, XE, ZV, and ZDF overhead lines in views from the vicinity of the hall and would appear as an extension to this existing baseline environment. Marnham Hall is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

3 km study area for Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings

5.2.277 There are 40 Grade I and II* listed buildings within the wider 3 km study area from the LoD for the proposed overhead line for Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings. The heritage value and setting of these assets at distance from the Order Limits has been considered in relation to the potential for impacts resulting from the Project.

5.2.278 For the following 30 listed assets, the Order Limits does not make a contribution to the setting and heritage value of the asset, and these listed assets are therefore

scoped out of further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

- Church of All Hallows Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1161425) in Walkington Conservation Area. Located in Route Section A approximately 2.5 km north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Group of six Grade II* listed buildings at The Lawns halls of residence (NHLE: 1232675; 1276987; 1103343; 1103344; 1103345; and 1103346). Located in Route Section A, approximately 1.7 – 1.9 km south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of All Saints (NHLE 1103317) Grade II* listed building in South Cave Conservation Area. Located in Route Section A, approximately 2.2 km northwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Mary Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1203258) in Elloughton Conservation Area. Located in Route Section A, approximately 1.5 km southeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Andrew Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1103747) in Burton in Strather Conservation Area. Located in Route Section B, approximately 2.8 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Oswald Grade I listed building (NHLE 1346672) in Crowle Conservation Area. Located in Route Section C, approximately 2 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Andrew Grade I listed building (NHLE 1068692) in Epworth Conservation Area. Located in Route Section D
- The Old Rectory in Epworth Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1068805). Located in Route Section D, approximately 1.75 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Nicholas Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1241103) in Haxey. Located in Route Section D, approximately 2.7 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Pair of Grade II* listed buildings comprising North Engine House, Walkway and Cutwaters (NHLE: 1156775) and South Engine House and Boundary Wall (NHLE: 1370383). Located in Route Section E, approximately 2.1 km south and east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Mary the Virgin Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1045087) in West Stockwith Conservation Area. Located in Route Section E, approximately 2.8 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Number 49 Gate and Railings Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1359419) in East Stockwith Conservation Area. Located in Route Section E, approximately 2.95 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Mary Magdalene Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1045085) in Walkeringham. Located in Route Section E, approximately 2.3 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;

- Church of All Saints Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1045129) in Beckingham. Located in Route Section E, approximately .4 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Martin Grade I listed building (NHLE 1045083) in Saundby Conservation Area. Located in Route Section E, approximately 1.75 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Pair of Grade I listed buildings, comprising Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1233879) and Gateway from Manor Farm to Churchyard and Attached Walls 7 Metres West of Manor Farmhouse (NHLE: 1276407) in Rampton. Located in Route Section E, approximately 2.85 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Barn and Attached Range of Farm Buildings at Manor Farm Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1370116) in Askham. Located in Route Section E, approximately 2.85 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St Gregory Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1045689) in Fledborough. Located in Route Section F, approximately 1.6 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line;
- Church of St George Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1046053) in south of North Clifton. Located in Route Section F, approximately 1.65km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line; and
- Church of St Wilfred Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1276534) in Low Marnham. Located in Route Section F, approximately 1.45km south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line; and
- Church of St Matthew Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1233792) in Normanton-on-Trent. Located in Route Section F, approximately 1.9 km south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line.

5.2.279 In the above list, the Church of St Gregory Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1045689) and the Church of St George Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1046053) were raised as assets that would require assessment in response to the submitted preliminary environmental information, however changes to the Project design since submission of the preliminary environmental information to remove the substation site have reduced the potential for the Project to impact these assets. They are also located in areas already subject to existing overhead infrastructure in closer proximity to the assets than the Order Limits. No impact is now predicted to these assets. No further assessment of these assets will be made.

5.2.280 The 10 Grade I and II* listed buildings detailed in the following paragraphs are considered to have the capacity to be impacted by the Project and they are therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**. The following paragraphs provide an assessment of their baseline heritage value and the contribution made by setting to that heritage value.

Skidby Mill and attached mill buildings Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1103339)

5.2.281 Skidby Mill (NHLE: 1103339) is located approximately 1.6 km south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a corn windmill built in 1821 by Robert Garton, Millwright, for William Watson and raised in the late 1870s. The tower is constructed of six storeys of brick that has been tarred and it features restored timber-framed cap sails and a white fantail. The attached mill buildings are constructed of brick with

pantile roofs. Outbuildings associated with the mill are also present to the north of the mill buildings and are Grade II listed (NHLE 1276984). Whilst they are outside the study area for impacts to Grade II listed buildings they contribute to the functional setting and historic integrity of the assets at Skidby Mill, through representing the almost complete mill complex. This designated asset has historic and architectural interest as an example of a 19th century windmill. It is currently part of The Museum of East Riding Rural Life and despite some modern development, remains a prominent landmark within its rural setting.

5.2.282 The setting of the windmill and mill complex is informed by its rural location as it formed part of the agricultural economy. It is also informed by its proximity to the nearby settlement at Skidby from whence it would have derived much of its custom. A tall building, at 6-storeys, the windmill remains a prominent landmark within this rural setting and views in the vicinity feature the settlement of Skidby, beyond which the pylons of the existing 4ZQ overhead line are visible. The vertical and repetitive nature of the existing 4ZQ overhead line is a detracting element of the asset's setting as it slightly distracts from the prominence of the windmill in these longer-range views of the asset in its setting. The proposed overhead line would be visible in these same views behind the existing 4ZQ line. For this reason, this asset is scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Church of St Mary Magdelene Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1083151)

5.2.283 The Church of St Mary Magdelene (NHLE: 1083151) is a Grade I listed building found in a grouping including two Grade II listed buildings in its churchyard, comprising Whitgift War Memorial (NHLE: 1430992) (outside study area for assessment) and tombstones forming a path to the south side of the church (NHLE: 1309715) (outside the study area for assessment). They are located in Route Section B approximately 1.4 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The church has medieval origins in the 12th century although it was largely demolished in the mid-13th century and rebuilt in the early 14th century. The upper section of the tower was built in the 15th and 16th centuries with the aisles also rebuilt in the 16th century. There was further rebuilding, including reroofing the nave in the 18th century and restorations in the 19th century. The church comprises west tower, aisled nave and chancel constructed of limestone ashlar for the nave and lower stage of the tower and brick faced in ashlar for the upper stages of the tower and brick rendered and incised to imitate ashlar for the aisles. The church is set within a grassed church yard surrounded by a low brick wall along Main Street and mature trees. Within the churchyard there are more mature trees and a number of upstanding and horizontal grave memorials, including a group of six tombstones (NHLE: 1309715) which are from the early to mid-18th century and have been reset as a path and the Whitgift War Memorial (NHLE: 1430992).

5.2.284 The church is located on the junction of Main Street and Church Lane between the settlements of Whitgift and Little Reedness and despite some modern infill, its setting has changed little, including the surrounding rural landscape to the south and the River Ouse immediately to the north. The visual relationship between the church and the river is hampered by the flood embankment that has been constructed to the north of the church, nevertheless from the top of the embankment the relationship between the church and the river can be appreciated. Views along the river from the church feature the pylons of the existing ZDA overhead as its crosses the river. The appearance of these elements of industrial character detracts from the rural and riverine aesthetic setting of church.

5.2.285 The Project would introduce further overhead line infrastructure into the asset's setting, marginally closer to the asset than the existing ZDA overhead line. It is considered that there is the capacity for the Project to impact the asset's heritage value. The Church of St Mary Magdelene is therefore scoped into the assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Church of All Saints in Belton Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1083293)

5.2.286 The medieval Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1083293) is located in Route Section D, approximately 2 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a Grade I listed building with origins in the medieval period, but with the present structure dating largely from the 14th and 15th centuries with restorations in the 19th century. The church comprises west tower, aisled nave, south porch, chancel, north chapel and vestry. The church is predominantly of limestone ashlar with the exception of the clerestory of coursed rubble and squared blocks with some areas being rendered. The roofs are a combination of lead, Welsh slate and concrete tile. It has architectural and historic interest as an example of rural medieval architecture and religious practice. The church is located in the historic core of the settlement in an area known as Church Town.

5.2.287 The Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1083293) and its church yard are located on Stocks Hill in the centre of the village which has since expanded further north to an area known as Bracon. Its location demonstrates the how central the church was to life in the medieval period and later centuries and is an important aspect of the church's setting. The church tower is visible across the village's rural hinterland and views of the church on approach to the village contribute to understanding of its historic and architectural interest.

5.2.288 The Order Limits would introduce overhead line infrastructure into the rural hinterland on approach to the settlement of Belton from the east. This has the capacity to impact upon the setting and heritage value of the church through change to views on approach to the asset. The Church of All Saints is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Church of All Saints Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1302717)

5.2.289 The medieval Church of All Saints (NHLE 1302717) is located approximately 1.4 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a Grade I listed building with origins in the 13th century and alterations and additions in the 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th and 20th centuries with the tower and spire re-built in the 19th century. The church is of ashlar with ashlar dressings, coursed squared rubble, rendering and lead roofs. It comprises west tower, nave, chancel, north and south aisles and south porch. It has architectural and historic interest as an example of rural medieval architecture and religious practice. It also has archaeological interest in its phases of development and construction styles and techniques. The church sits within the churchyard which contains a number of mature trees and upstanding grave memorials. To the east of the church, the Grade II listed Misterton War Memorial (NHLE: 1421790) (outside study area for assessment) stands in memorial of the men from Misterton lost in the First World War in France with the names of those who died in the Second World War added after 1945.

5.2.290 Around the church the settlement of Misterton reflects its development as a rural settlement in the 17th to 19th centuries. The exception being the 16th century origins of the Grade II Old Vicarage (NHLE: 1156753) (outside study area for assessment).

5.2.291 The Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1302717) and its surrounding churchyard are located at the centre of the settlement which demonstrates the central location of the church within the medieval period and later centuries. The tower is only visible in the surrounding rural countryside on approach to the village from the west on Cornley Road, this contributes to understanding of the church's architectural and historic interest. Other approaches to the village do not feature views towards the tower due to screening from intervening buildings and road layout.

5.2.292 Due the views achievable towards the assets on Cornley Road, which begin from where the proposed overhead line would be located, this asset is scoped into the assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Remains of Church of St Helen Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1216694)

5.2.293 The remains of church of St Helen (NHLE: 1216694) are located approximately 1.2 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The remains of the parish church include 12th and 15th century features. The ruined church includes a 12th century chancel arch and a two staged west tower. To the west, the church incorporates a 15th century triple lancet with chamfered and rebated reveal. Other early features of St Helen include a 14th century tower arch which is double chamfered and rebated. Later post-medieval adaptations involve a tower chamber. The heritage value of the church stems from its architectural and historical interest as a medieval church with later post-medieval additions and it holds further interest associated with its additional designation as the scheduled monument of St Helen's Church (NHLE: 1006391).

5.2.294 The first edition OS map dating to 1885 depicts St. Helens to be located within open fields. The setting of Remains of Church of St Helen (NHLE: 1216694) includes the extant grassed churchyard with mature trees and upstanding grave memorials. The settlement of South Wheatley has expanded to meet the boundary of the churchyard to the west, however due to the mature trees and fields to the north and east, the setting of the church remains largely intact. The ruined nature of the asset creates a fortuitous experience as part of its setting looking through the ruined chancel arch. This view features open fields with the remaining structure of West Burton Power Station also visible.

5.2.295 Due to the proximity of the Order Limits and the route of the proposed overhead line, the Project will be visible on approach to and from the asset. The remains of the Church of St Helen listed building and scheduled monument is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Church of St Martin Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1234265)

5.2.296 The Church of St Martin (NHLE: 1234265) is located in Route Section approximately 1.7 km from LoD for the proposed overhead line. It has origins in the 12th century and later alterations and additions in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries before it was restored in the 19th century. It is constructed of ashlar with dressed stone, coursed rubble, ashlar dressing and slate roofs. The church comprises west tower, nave, south aisle, chancel and south porch. It is located within the settlement of North Leverton with Habblesthorpe and it holds architectural and historic interest as a rural medieval church with later development. It is set within a grassed churchyard with mature trees and upstanding grave memorials. On the first edition OS map, the church is located predominantly to the north of the settlement which has been lost slightly with modern development to the northeast, however, its setting within the

rural settlement remains important to its historic interest. The church is screened by mature trees surrounding the churchyard and views of the church tower are therefore limited.

5.2.297 The Project would be present within the historic parish associated with the church and for that reason the asset is tentatively scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Church of St Peter Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1224198)

5.2.298 The Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1224198) is located in Route Section E, approximately 1.85 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a medieval church in the rural hamlet of Headon with origins in the 13th century and subsequent alterations and additions in the 15th and 19th centuries. It was restored in 1885 by Geroge Somers Clarke Junior, whose architectural practice, based in London was known for church restoration projects. It is constructed of dressed coursed rubble and ashlar with slate roofs. The church comprises a squat tower, nave, aisles, north vestry, south porch and chancel. It holds architectural and historic interest as a rural medieval church. The church is set within a grassed churchyard on a low rise featuring with mature trees and upstanding grave memorials enclosed within a low stone, ivy-clad wall. It sits directly opposite Far Dene historic brick-built farm which contributes to its rural character and historic setting. Despite some modern development within Headon, it has retained its character as a rural settlement which contributes to the historic interest of the church and understanding of its function.

5.2.299 The Project would be present within the historic parish associated with the church and for that reason the asset is tentatively scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Church of St Peter Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1233882)

5.2.300 The Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1233882) is located in Route Section E, approximately 1.4 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a medieval church with origins in the 13th century and subsequent alterations and additions in the 15th and 18th centuries before it was restored in 1928. It comprises nave and chancel with a bellcote comprising two arches under a triangular ashlar head to the west. The church is constructed of coursed rubble with some render under a slate roof. It is set within a grassed churchyard with upstanding grave memorials, and its boundary is delineated by a wooden fence to the north and hedgerow to the south, east and west. The church holds architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of a small rural medieval church, constructed in the local vernacular with Gothic features and some surviving medieval internal details. The setting of the church is the surrounding churchyard, which includes a Grade II listed 13th century stone coffin (NHLE 1276321) (outside study area for assessment). It also includes its place within the centre of the village of Stokeham. The church is a small, single storey building with a bellcote, which is visible in its immediate surroundings but views in the wider landscape are limited due to the height of the bellcote and lack of a church tower. The Order Limits would be present within the historic parish associated with the church and for that reason the asset is tentatively scoped into assessment in Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage. Church of St Nicholas Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1045707).

5.2.301 The Church of St Nicholas (NHLE: 1045707) is located in Route Section E, approximately 2.9 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a medieval church with origins in the 12th century and later alterations and additions in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries and it was restored and re-roofed in 1863 before being further restored in 1907. It is constructed of coursed rubble, dressed in coursed rubble and ashlar with tile roofs. It comprises west tower, nave, south porch and chancel. The tower is embattled with eight crocketed pinnacles. The church holds architectural and historic interest as a rural medieval church with later stages of development. Located within the settlement of Askham, the church is set within a grassed churchyard with upstanding grave memorials and its boundary is a low stone wall with a wooden lychgate. First edition OS maps show the church to be located within the centre of the settlement, which despite some modern additions, has retained its rural character and contributes to the historic interest of the church and provides the context for its location and development. Views of the church from within the surrounding rural hinterland on approach to the settlement are limited to only those achievable from the north of the village where higher ground affords a clear view down over the village demonstrating its setting within gently undulating farmland. The church tower is a prominent feature in this view.

5.2.302 The Project would be present within the historic parish associated with the church and it may be visible to the rural hinterland to the east of the village in the key view identified on approach to the village from the north. The church therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**. Church of St Leonard Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1233804)

5.2.303 The Church of St Leonard (NHLE: 1233804) is located in Route Section F, approximately 1.8 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a medieval church, with the oldest surviving fabric being 14th and 15th century. It was restored and enlarged between 1864 and 1867 by Ewan Christian, who was a specialist in church restoration and ecclesiastical design projects, as well as being the designer of the National Portrait Gallery. It is constructed of dressed coursed rubble with ashlar for the chancel and south aisle and predominantly slate roofs with the exception of the chancel which has a lead roof. It comprises tower, nave, chancel and south aisle. It holds architectural and historic interest as a medieval church that was extensively restored and extended. It is set within a grassed churchyard surrounded by mature trees and including upstanding grave memorials. It is located within the settlement of Ragnall which has grown little since the first edition OS maps and retains its rural character. The setting of the church comprises the surrounding churchyard which includes a Grade II listed 19th century gateway (NHLE 1233805) (outside study area for assessment). It is bounded by a hedge and mature trees onto the Main Street, to its west side, but has a more open aspect over the rising ground to its east side and to its south side where these is a post and wire boundary fence. The setting of the church also includes its rural village position with glimpsed views of the tower visible from the north and west over the surrounding fields. These views also feature the existing ZDA overhead line which runs to the immediate east side of Ragnall.

5.2.304 The Project would be present within the historic parish associated with the church and it may be visible to the rural hinterland to the east of the village in the key view identified on approach to the village from the north. The church is therefore scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Registered Parks and Gardens

5.2.305 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the Order Limits.

1km study area

Risby Hall Grade II Registered Park and Garden (NHLE: 1001419)

5.2.306 Risby Registered Park and Garden is located approximately 220 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It contains and provides the setting for the scheduled monument of Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains (NHLE: 1018600) and the Grade II listed Folly in Fishpond Wood (NHLE: 1161815). It is also associated with the scheduled monument of 'Cellar Heads' moated site and related ridge and furrow earthworks (NHLE: 1015312), located c.190 m the northwest of the park, which is thought to be the site of the original medieval manor house at Risby. The scheduled monument of Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains scheduled monument (NHLE: 1018600) includes the buried and earthwork remains of the 17th century gardens laid out around the former Risby Hall together with the site of the hall itself. It includes evidence of the former parkland boundaries and deerleap, as well as canal garden features. To the southeast of the hall site, it also includes the earthworks of part of the medieval settlement of Risby. The rest of the settlement has been levelled by ploughing, with parts now lying below the modern farm. The earthworks are well defined with slopes between terraces typically being both straight sided and at about 45 degrees to the vertical.

5.2.307 To the east of the scheduled monument there are a series of ornamental lakes, the Grade II listed brick built, lakeside folly (NHLE: 1161815), woodland plantations, walks and other features which relate to the extension of the gardens by Easton Mainwaring Ellerker between 1769 to and 1771. These are outside the scheduled area, but within the Grade II Registered Park and Garden. The Grade II listed folly is a red brick octagonal structure with stone dressings and buttresses built on a low platform overlooking the largest of the artificial lakes, which is now used as a commercial fishing pond.

5.2.308 An 18th century engraving by John Pine of the former Risby hall and part of its garden survives, as does a description of the garden when visited in 1769 by Arthur Young, who noted that improvements were planned including 'the valley ... is to be floated with water, and will then have the appearance of a very noble irregular lake, winding both to the right and the left into a wood'. This description reflects the pond garden now in place to the east of the former hall site, whilst features shown on the earlier engraving can be readily traced in the earthwork remains on site.

5.2.309 19th century OS maps detail the former extent of the parkland which extended further north, east and west than the extent of the currently designated parkland. Features associated with the parkland therefore extend into these areas including the site of the late-18th century Risby manor house, located to the west of the parkland, which replaced the 17th century Risby Hall. It was demolished in the 1980s. A pond to the south of the site of the manor house may be related to the 18th century pond gardens. To the west of the parkland a further section of Fishpond Wood is still extant. It was labelled 'Stockiner Hole' on the first edition OS map of 1855 and the feed/drain channel for the pond gardens ran through this area. To the north of the parkland the first edition OS map of 1855 shows the shaded area of the former extent of the park. Its main approach and entrance a via straight avenue was from Walkington to the north via Risby Lane to Halfpenny Gate. There is further woodland planation in the area at Cuplola Hill Planation and Celler Wood where the moated site at Celler Woods is located (NHLE: 1015312). A number of cross axial drives are shown within the parkland on this side and running south into the site of the former hall and southeast to the pond gardens. To the east and west of the park the first

edition OS map also records park gates, without lodges, on the Dunflat Road; that to the west is labelled Risby Gate and that to the east is labelled Dunflat Gate. No parkland features are shown on the first edition map in the area to the south of the parkland, except for extensions of the drives, leading southward to Skidby. These run through Risby Head which is shown as farmland.

5.2.310 On the second edition OS map of 1909 the present house at Park Farm is shown for the first time, giving it a construction date of between 1855 and 1909. The style of the building suggests a date later on in this range. The house and the farmstead lie outside the designated area of the parkland, but they can be considered a non-designated heritage asset.

5.2.311 The Historic England designation description for the scheduled monument portion of the park and garden provides the reason for is designation, the following is an excerpt from this:

'Gardens provide a valuable insight into contemporary aesthetics and views about how the landscape could be modified to enhance the surroundings. Their design often mirrors elements of the design of the associated house; particularly following the symmetry of the buildings. In view of their rarity, great variety of form, and importance for understanding high status houses and their occupants, all surviving examples of an early date will be identified to be of national importance. The 17th century garden earthworks at Risby are well preserved and a fine example of Jacobean garden design. Their importance is enhanced by the early 18th century print depicting the gardens and mid-18th century description by Arthur Young. The earthwork survival of the hall's predecessor at Cellar Heads, along with fragments of the deer park boundary and medieval village, also add to the importance of the monument.' (NHLE: 1018600).

5.2.312 The Historic England designation description for the scheduled monument of the moated site in Cellar Heads, north of the Registered Park and Garden also provides the reason for is designation, the following is an excerpt of this:

'Although the moated site at Risby Park has been subject to quarrying activities in the past, resulting in the destruction of the northern side of the enclosure and disturbance to the central area of occupation, the remaining three arms of the moat survive well. Undisturbed deposits relating to the period of the monument's construction and occupation will remain in the undisturbed areas, and in the fills of the moat ditches. The site is unusual and given its size, the reference to `Cellar', and the nearby deer park of 16th century date, it is thought to be the site of a large manor where Henry VIII once stayed. The related area of ridge and furrow earthworks survives well, in clear association with the medieval moated site, another unusual feature which adds to the importance of the site.' (NHLE: 1015312).

5.2.313 The scheduled monuments therefore derive their heritage value from their archaeological and historical interests, as well as, in the case of the hall and garden site, its evidential artistic interest as a designed set piece. This is enhanced by the survival of the 18th century engraving by John Pine. The wider Registered Park and Garden also has these same interests as a later development of the designed landscape associated with both scheduled monuments and the Grade II listed lakeside folly. The wider parkland provides a later designed setting for the assets within the park, with the different phases of development and time-depth contained within the parkland contributing to its degree of archaeological and historical interest in addition to its artistic interest as a designed landscape of the late 18th century.

5.2.314 The loss of all phases of principal houses within the parkland, at each of its developmental phases (i.e. medieval at Celler Heads; 17th century at Risby Hall, and 18th century at Manor House) somewhat diminishes the artistic and architectural interests that would otherwise have been present, although the archaeological interest of the sites of these residences remains. Architectural interest within the park is now principally focused on the Grade II listed folly, which also has artistic interest as a garden structure within a designed setting.

5.2.315 Since the designated area of the parkland is smaller than the historic extent of the Park as shown on the Risby Title Map of 1840 and the first edition OS map of 1855, the setting of the Registered Park and Garden includes all elements of the former parkland that currently lie outside its designated area. These features are principally to the north, east and west of the garden as described above. This includes areas of extant woodland planation, the site of the 18th century manor house, Risby Lane and the lodge at Halfpenny Gate, as well as the approached to the park from the east and west. It is clear that the former Risby Hall was oriented with its principal elevation and designed gardens to the south (Image 5.1).

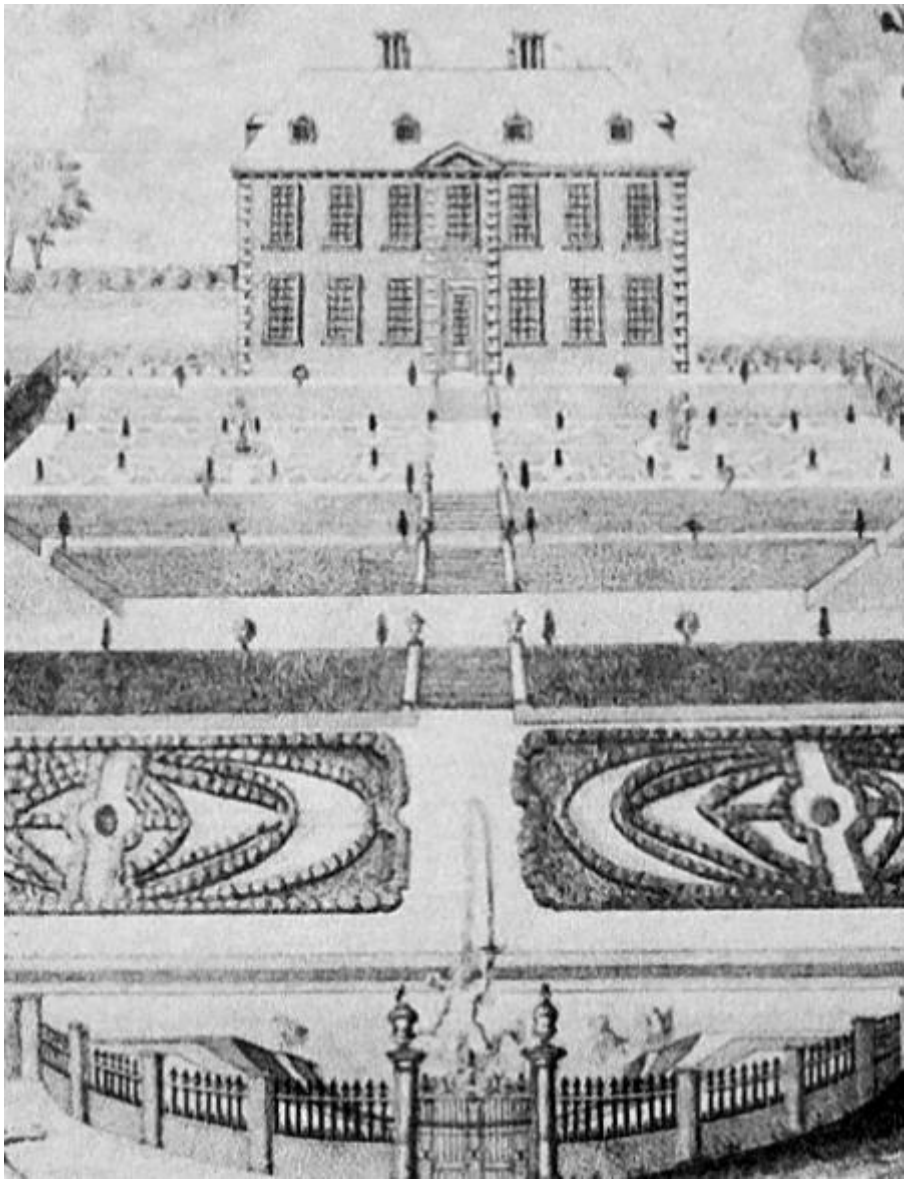


Image 5.1 - Detail from an early 18th century illustration of Risby Hall (Gott Collection, Wakefield Museum) (East Yorkshire Local History Society, 2018)

5.2.316 It was designed to be seen from this side, as well as to take in views to the south, although a projected viewshed from the hall site demonstrates that views to the south were curtailed by the rising topography at Risby Head.

5.2.317 The land to the south of the parkland does not contain any remnant parkland features, and it appears to have been beyond the boundary of the 17th century park, as evidenced by the earthworks of the garden boundary that survive, and this was most-likely also the case for the later 18th century park. The land is recorded as farmland on the Tithe map of 1840, although under the same ownership as the parkland. The fields provide a green rural setting on the south side of the park that contributes to understanding of the limits of the designed area, as well as providing a green outlook from within the parkland. The existing 4ZQ overhead line and 33 kV overhead line north of Skidby are visible. Views to the south are limited by the local topography which rises to the ridge at Risby Head before dropping down southward towards Skidby. The topographical curtailing of the view frames the landscape and provide a closed-off and intimate setting when viewed from the former hall. This appears to be purposeful design which suggests that the topography influenced not just the location of the house, but its layout and garden design intent also.

5.2.318 The Order Limits are located on the ridge to the south of the Registered Park and Garden. There is therefore potential for impacts to the registered park and garden and the designated and non-designated assets within it through change to their setting. These assets are therefore scoped into the detailed further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

3 km study area for Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens

5.2.319 There are no Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens within 3 km of the LoD for the proposed overhead line.

Non-designated assets

5.2.320 The following non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Order Limits and 1km study area from the LoD of the proposed overhead line and are scoped out of further assessment as they include the locations of former assets that no longer survive within the Order Limits, such as demolished buildings and findspots that have been removed from their original locations:

5.2.321 42 comprise former buildings that have been demolished and are no longer extant:

- HHER: 12375;
- HHER: 12784;
- HHER: 12788;
- HHER: 12786;
- HHER: 25204;
- HHER: 19639;
- NLHER: 21931;
- NLHER: 22803;
- NLHER: 26074;

- NLHER: 22421;
- NLHER: 25462;
- NLHER: 25460;
- NLHER: 10683;
- NLHER 9224;
- NLHER 10684;
- NLHER 12783;
- HHER: 10653;
- NLHER: 25329;
- NLHER 25662;
- NLHER: 27201;
- NHER: M12012;
- NHER: M11396;
- NHER: M11674;
- NHER: M11675;
- NHER: M12056;
- NHER: M12057;
- NHER: M12058;
- NHER: M12059;
- NHER: M11956;
- NHER: M12100;
- NHER: M12102;
- NHER: M15277;
- NHER: M15282;
- NHER: M15409;
- NHER: M15438;
- NHER: M15464;
- NHER: M15945;
- NHER: M16010;
- NHER: M16590;
- NHER: M16702;
- NHER: M16888; and
- NHER: M18076.

Within the site

5.2.322 There is one non-designated built heritage asset located within the Order Limits, at Platwoods Farm, Beverley Road (HHER 7845).

Platwoods Farm, Beverley Road (HHER 7845), Route Section A

5.2.323 Platwoods Farm (HHER: 7845) is an 18th century farmstead located partly within the Order Limits. The farm holds architectural and historic interest as an example of an 18th century farm. The Tithe Apportionment for Cottingham in 1838 shows the land parcels historically associated with the farm. These extend to the fields directly surrounding the farmhouse in all directions and this land remains in agricultural use which provides the functional setting for the farmhouse. The Order Limits include land within this functional setting for Platwoods Farm (HHER: 7845). The Project has the potential to result in a change to the setting of Platwoods Farm (HHER: 7845). It is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

1km study area

5.2.324 There are 83 remaining non-designated standing buildings recorded in the North Lincolnshire, Nottingham and Humber HERs which have not been considered alongside designated built heritage assets above, these are considered below.

Settlement of Bentley, Route Section A

5.2.325 There are two non-designated built heritage assets located within the settlement of Bentley, approximately 550 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, comprising:

- Former Chapel, Bentley (HHER: 13315); and
- West End Farm (HHER: 20716).

5.2.326 These non-designated heritage assets hold architectural and historic interest as examples of 19th century development within the settlement. The former chapel (HHER: 13315) was constructed in 1855 and is constructed of red brick with yellow dressings in a Gothic style and was constructed as a school and chapel suggesting that there was a level of growth in the settlement prior to this, causing a demand. West End Farm (HHER: 20716) is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment map of Bentley from 1838 as a loose cluster of outbuildings. By the First Edition OS map the farm has grown to comprise an L-plan range which by the Second Edition OS map is joined by a further agricultural range which encloses the yard. Some elements of the farmstead appear to remain extant, however parts have been lost with large modern agricultural sheds located on the site.

5.2.327 These non-designated heritage assets' settings are defined by their place within the small rural settlement of Bentley and the surrounding agricultural land is of particular relevance to the setting of West End Farm (HHER: 20716) as it provides context to the understanding of its historic and current function. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of these assets and therefore has the capacity to result in a change to the setting and ability to appreciate and understand these assets. They are therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Norwoods, Wood Hill Way (HHER: 20071), Route Section A

5.2.328 Norwoods, Wood Hill Way (HHER: 20071) is located approximately 420 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The farm is partially extant with part of Norwood Lodge demolished during the development of the site as a hotel and restaurant. It is thought that the lodge originates from the late 18th century with the principal elevation of the lodge facing west over the surrounding rural countryside. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of farming practice during the 18th century.

5.2.329 The Tithe Apportionment for Cottingham in 1838 shows the land parcels historically associated with Norwoods (HHER: 20071) to extend to the northeast of the farm. These land parcels provide the historic setting for the farm. The Order Limits do not extend into the historic landholding associated with Norwoods (HHER: 20071). The Project, therefore, does not have the potential to result in a change to the setting of this asset or the ability to appreciate and understand the asset and its function. Norwoods (HHER: 20071) is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

School (HHER: 12785), Route Section A

5.2.330 The School (NHER: 12785) is located approximately 910 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The former schoolhouse which likely dates to the late-19 or early 20th century is constructed in redbrick with a pitched slate roof and comprises a single storey hall-like structure with tall, multi-pane windows and to the main body and large multi-pane dormer widows providing high level lighting to the interior spaces. It has been converted to residential use as use two properties which has involved some alterations to the structure and differences in treatment between the two properties that detract from understanding of its former function as a single building schoolhouse. It adjoins a cottage to its northeast side that appears to be contemporary with the school and may have formed the headmaster's house. Otherwise the setting of the schoolhouse is predominantly post-war housing with a leafy green to its northwest side. There would be no intervisibility between the school and the Project and the land within the Order Limits does not form part of its setting. It is therefore scoped out of assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Site of Smithy & Blacksmiths Arms (HHER: 12421), Route Section A

5.2.331 The Site of Smithy & Blacksmiths Arms (HHER: 12421) is located directly to the north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. These buildings are shown on the First and Second Edition OS maps of 1855 and 1890 respectively and are constructed of brick with pantile roofs and have been converted into residential properties. They comprise of two storey structures with principal fenestrations that face south across the surrounding rural countryside. They hold architectural and historic interest as they are located beside the crossroads in the settlement of Riplingham which contributes to their setting as structures that required access for trade and the roadside location contributes to the understanding of their function. Due to the proximity of the Project, there is a potential for the Project to result in a change to the setting and ability to appreciate and understand this asset, it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Brick-Built Sheep Wash, N of Church (HHER: 19943), Route Section A

5.2.332 The Brick-Built Sheep Wash, N of Church (HHER: 19943) is located in Brantingham next to the Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1103351), approximately 430 m southeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. This 19th century brick lined structure lies adjacent to Dale Road and comprises a ramp from ground level down into the sheep wash. Its holds architectural and historic interest as a good example of a 19th century sheep wash. Its setting is the surrounding plantations and its location on Dale Road which contributes to the understanding of its function. The Project does not form part of the setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Three Wind Pump, Brickworks (HHER: 4943), Route Section A

5.2.333 These three wind pumps (HHER: 4943) are located on the site of a brickworks to the west of Market Weighton Canal (14503) and are located directly to the north and south of an access line and approximately 360 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. They hold architectural and historic interest as 19th century wind pumps. They are partially extant and in a ruinous state however comprise a wooden wind pump with sails. Their setting is their location within the former brickworks which despite being partially lost, contributes to the understanding of their historic function. Due to the proximity of the Project, there is a potential that it will result in a change to the setting and ability to appreciate and understand these wind pumps. They are therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Provence Farm (HHER 154), Route Section A

5.2.334 Provence Farm (HHER: 154) is located within the site of a former hamlet, but is now the only farm remaining. It is located to the northeast of Broomfleet, approximately 40 m from the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The farm comprises a farmhouse aligned with its principal frontages to the northeast and southwest, which sits to the southeast side of a U-shaped courtyard of farmstead buildings. This arrangement reflects the mapped extent of the farm on 19th century OS maps, except for the loss of a linear range to the southwest of the U-shaped courtyard. There have been additional large-scale agricultural buildings added to the west and north sides of the farm. The farmhouse and historic farmstead ranges have historic and architectural interest. The farmhouse overlooks a garden bounded by mature trees. It is accessed from Main Street/Ings Lane and the experience of arriving at the farm includes passing under the existing 4ZQ overhead line that runs approximately 170 m to the southeast of the asset. The farm remains a working farm and its relationship to its surrounding agricultural landscape contributes to its heritage value through providing understanding of its functional context. Due to the proximity of the Order Limits the Project has the capacity to result in impact to the asset through change to its setting. Provence Farm is therefore scoped into the assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Settlement of Broomfleet, Route Section A

5.2.335 There are three non-designated built heritage assets located within the settlement of Broomfleet, approximately 360 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, comprising:

- Former Primitive Methodist Chapel (HHER: 12481);

- Pigeoncote Farm (HHER: 12622);
- Bridge Farm (HHER: 20720).

5.2.336 These non-designated built heritage assets hold architectural and historic interest as part of the development of the settlement of Broomfleet and further group interest with each other as a cluster of non-designated built heritage assets within a settlement. They comprise a Former Primitive Methodist Chapel (HHER: 12481) which has since been converted to an outbuilding, having closed in the 1930s, and is constructed of brick with a slate roof and two farm buildings (HHER: 12622; 20720) which date to the 18th century and are partially extant, providing evidence of historic farming practices in the area. These non-designated assets have settings that are defined by their place within the linear settlement of Broomfleet, which, despite some modern development and expansion, has retained its historic settlement pattern. The surrounding rural countryside is of particular importance to the setting of the farm buildings, providing context to their historic function. these assets are seen within the context of the existing 400kV overhead lines, located approximately 300 m north of the settlement. The Project does not have the capacity to result in changes to the setting or interest of these heritage assets, and they are therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitgift (HHER: 7418), Route Section B

5.2.337 The Primitive Methodist Chapel (HHER: 7418) is located within the settlement of Whitgift, approximately 60 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is constructed of brick with a pantile roof and a porch and rear extension also of brick with Welsh slate roofs. The chapel includes an inscription dating the building to 1860 and it is not shown on the Tithe Apportionment of 1845 and the First Edition OS map. The chapel holds architectural and historic interest as an example of a 19th century primitive methodist chapel. Its setting is informed by its location within the rural settlement of Whitgift and its principal elevation faces south onto the Pennyhill Cottages Road. The Project is located within the wider setting of the Chapel and has the potential to detract from the relationship between the Chapel (HHER: 7418) and the Lighthouse (NHLE: 1346751) and Yokefleet Mill (HHER: 11723) located on the banks of the River Ouse. The Chapel is therefore scoped into further assessment within the **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Carr Lodge, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25187), Route Section B

5.2.338 Carr Lodge (NLHER: 25187) is located approximately 70 m southwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a partially extant 19th century farmstead with a regular F-plan courtyard. The farmhouse appears to be attached to the main range and consists of a two-storey property constructed of brick with a pantile roof. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces north across the surrounding rural countryside. The farmstead holds architectural and historic interest as an example of a 19th century farmstead. There has been partial loss of historic structures which have been replaced with large modern agricultural sheds located within the farmstead. These provide context to the historic use of Carr Lodge (NLHER: 25187). The farmstead is set within a garden surrounded by mature trees and the surrounding agricultural countryside contributes to the setting of the farmstead and the understanding of its historic and current use. The Project will be partly located within the rural setting of this farmstead, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

House Farm, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25198), Route Section B

5.2.339 House Farm to the south of Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25198) is located approximately 965 m northwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a much-altered brick-built farmhouse with the remnants of a steading to its rear southeastern side. The building is of two storey in buff brick with a pitched slate roof. All windows have been enlarged and replaced, diminishing the asset's heritage value. It has limited architectural and historic interest. The former farm is now located in a small block of residential buildings on Eastoft Road, with its principal elevation facing northwest over agricultural farmland. Whilst this provides some understanding of the farmhouse's former function, the buildings now lining the southeast side of Eastoft lane to either side of the farmhouse are of a suburban post-war character. Their character and presence further diminishes understanding of House Farm as a former farmhouse. From the rear of the building there are views over agricultural fields to the southeast, towards the Order Limits. These provide an open character to the asset's surroundings and provide some understanding of its function as a farmhouse, however it should be noted that that understanding is now very limited due to other changes to the building and its immediate setting. There is a potential for the Project to result in a change to the setting of the former farmhouse on this side. Therefore this asset is scoped into assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Ox Pasture House, (Ox Pasture), Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25203), Route Section B

5.2.340 Ox Pasture House (NLHER: 25203) is located approximately 500 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. This non-designated heritage asset holds architectural and historic interest as an example of a 19th century farmstead of which only the farmhouse remains extant. The farmhouse is constructed of two storeys of brick with a slate roof. The principal elevation faces southwest and overlooks the surrounding rural countryside. The farmstead is shown on the First Edition OS map as a single agricultural range with a detached farmhouse and detached outbuilding, by the Second Edition OS map, there were a further three detached outbuildings depicted. These have all since been lost and the farmhouse is set within a small garden and the surrounding rural countryside contributes to the understanding of this non-designated heritage asset. The Project has the potential to result in changes to the wider rural setting of this non-designated heritage asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

High Bridge Farm, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25202), Route Section B

5.2.341 High Bridge Farm (NLHER: 25202) is located approximately 660 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which is constructed of brick. It originally sat in an isolated position however modern development has now encompassed it along Eastoft Road (B1392). The farm holds architectural and historic interest as an example of 19th century farming practices. The Farm consists of a regular courtyard with a U-plan agricultural range and attached farmhouse with a principal elevation facing west across the surrounding agricultural countryside. Despite modern development to the north and south of the farm which limits its setting in these directions, it does retain its outlook west towards agricultural land which contributes to the understanding of its historic function. Due to the modern development and high level of screening from mature trees located

around the boundary of the farm, the Project would not result in a change to the setting of the farm or the ability to appreciate and understand the function of the asset. Therefore, High Bridge Farm (NLHER: 25202) is scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Livthorpe Kennels (Amcotts Lodge), Amcotts (NLHER: 25315), Route Section B

5.2.342 Livthorpe Kennels (NLHER: 25315) is a non-designated 19th century farmstead located approximately 880 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of farming practices during the 19th century in isolated rural locations. There has been some loss of historic structures, but those that remain are constructed of brick with pantile or corrugated metal roofs. The farmhouse is attached to the range of working buildings with the principal elevation facing south. There are some modern agricultural buildings located on the site which provide context to its function as an isolated farmstead. The farm is set within the surrounding rural countryside on the banks of the River Trent which contribute to its interest and the understanding of its historic and current function. Approximately 200 m west of the farm, it is set within the context of existing 400kV overhead lines. Due to the distance between the Project and the asset and the intervening existing development, the Project does not have the capacity to result in a change to the setting of this asset. Livthorpe Kennels (NLHER: 25315) is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Amcotts Pasture, Amcotts (NLHER: 25330), Route Section B

5.2.343 Amcotts Pasture (NLHER: 25330) is located approximately 892 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been largely redeveloped, only a barn at the north side of the complex now remains from its mapped extent on 19th century OS maps. Historically, the site comprised a loose square courtyard of farm buildings with the farmhouse forming the south side of the square. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Carr House, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25205), Route Section B

5.2.344 Carr House (NLHER: 25205) is located approximately 220 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a working range of T-plan with a regular courtyard and an attached farmhouse. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Unnamed Farmstead, Eastoft (NLHER: 25227), Route Section B

5.2.345 This Unnamed Farmstead (NLHER: 25227) is located approximately 700 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The remaining structure appears to be a two-storey barn constructed of brick with a slate roof. The First Edition OS map depicts a regular courtyard with an L-plan range, detached farmhouse and additional detached outbuildings. The farmstead is set within the surrounding rural countryside

which has changed little and contributes to the historic interest and understanding of the function of this non-designated heritage asset. The Project is located within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Wildome House, Eastoft (NLHER: 25228), Route Section B

5.2.346 Wildome House (NLHER: 25228) is located approximately 620 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically the site comprised a loose courtyard with three sides formed by agricultural ranges. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Rose Cottage Farm, Eastoft (NLHER: 25233), Route Section B

5.2.347 Rose Cottage Farm (NLHER: 25233) is located approximately 480 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The remaining structures are constructed of brick with slate or pantile roofs. The First Edition OS map depicts the farmstead as a loose courtyard plan with three sides of the courtyard being formed by the farmhouse and working ranges. The farmhouse is detached from the agricultural buildings and its principal elevation faces southwest. The map also shows an area of tree plantation to the northeast of the farmstead which has been lost. The setting of the farmhouse comprises the surrounding rural countryside which contributes to the understanding of its historic and current function. The Project is located within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Leam House, Eastoft (NLHER: 25232), Route Section B

5.2.348 Leam House (NLHER: 25232) is located approximately 150 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a working range of E-plan with a regular courtyard and a farmhouse attached to the range of working buildings. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Poplar Farm, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25206), Route Section B

5.2.349 Poplar Farm (NLHER: 25206) is located approximately 310 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a working range of L-plan plus detached buildings and a detached farmhouse. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Settlement of Crowle and Ealand (Excluding Crowle Conservation Area), Route Section C

5.2.350 There are eight non-designated built heritage assets located within the settlements of Crowle and Ealand, excluding those located within Crowle Conservation Area. These assets are located approximately 10 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line at their closest point and comprise:

- Crowle Wharf and Ealand War Memorial (NLHER: 21667);
- Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ealand (NLHER: 21917);
- 50, Outgate (Former Smithy) (NLHER: 22367);
- Unnamed Farmstead, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25240);
- Field House Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25271);
- Outgate Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25272);
- Ivy House Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25273);
- Ealand Corner (Wood Lane Cottage), Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25274);

5.2.351 These non-designated built heritage assets hold architectural and historic interest as examples of public and private buildings within a settlement with origins from the 19th and 20th centuries. They hold further group value as a grouping of non-designated built heritage assets within a settlement and also hold group value with the designated and non-designated built heritage assets located within Crowle Conservation Area. The majority of the 19th century structures are farmsteads in varying levels of retention from extant farmsteads (NLHER: 25274) to partially extant (NLHER: 25240; 25273), only the farmhouse surviving (NLHER: 25272) and one that has been entirely redeveloped, retaining only its historic interest as a 19th century farmstead (NLHER: 25271). Of the remaining 19th century structures, there is a Primitive Methodist Chapel (NLHER: 21917) and a former smithy (NLHER: 22367) which are both visible on the First Edition OS maps of 1886. The Crowle Wharf and Ealand War Memorial (NLHER: 21667) is a 20th century non-designated built heritage asset.

5.2.352 These assets have settings that are defined by their place within the settlement and the surrounding rural countryside is of particular importance to the setting of the farmsteads, providing context to their historic function. The majority of the assets included within this grouping can be scoped out of further assessment due to the location within the settlement of Crowle with the exception of Unnamed Farmstead (NLHER: 25240) which is located approximately 10 m north of the Order Limits. The Project has the potential to result in a change to the setting of the Unnamed Farmstead (NLHER: 25240) due to its proximity and this asset is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Crowle Grange, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25239), Route Section C

5.2.353 Crowle Grange (NLHER: 25239) is located approximately 300 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a 19th century farmstead with a good level of survival. It comprises multiple yards within a range of agricultural buildings in a regular courtyard. The farmhouse was detached from the agricultural ranges. The farmhouse and agricultural ranges are constructed

of brick with the two-storey farmhouse having a slate roof and the agricultural ranges having pantile roofs. The farmhouse's principal elevation faces west and overlooks the surrounding rural countryside. The farmstead's setting is defined by its isolated location surrounded on all sides by agricultural land. This provides its functional setting and provides context to its historic and current use. The Project would be located partially within the wider agricultural setting of this asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Ealand Grange, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25268), Route Section C

5.2.354 Ealand Grange (NLHER: 25268) is located approximately 460 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a 19th century farmstead which is partially extant. The First Edition OS map depicts a regular courtyard with regular yards surrounded by agricultural ranges and an attached farmhouse, with the Second Edition OS map showing an additional range extending to the east and the enclosure of one of the yards. The extant structures include the farmhouse and two of the agricultural ranges to the south of the farmstead. There is a modern agricultural shed located to the north of the farmstead and the isolated location of the farmstead contributes to its historic interest. Its setting within the surrounding agricultural landscape contributes to the understanding of its historic and current function. The Project would be located partially within the wider agricultural setting of Ealand Grange (NLHER: 25268) and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

North Pilfrey Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25266), Route Section C

5.2.355 North Pilfrey Farm (NLHER: 25266) is located approximately 35 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The farmhouse is two storeys and constructed of brick with a tile roof. Its principal elevation faces south across the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation, Stainforth and Keadby Canal and looking over the surrounding rural countryside. The agricultural ranges are also constructed of brick with tile roofs. The range comprises an L-plan range. The First and Second Edition OS maps show additional detached ranges that made up the third side of a yard, these have since been lost. Large modern agricultural sheds are located to the east of the farmstead and do not contribute to the architectural interest of the farmstead. The Farmstead is located in an isolated position surrounded by agricultural land which contributes to the understanding of its historic and current function. Directly to the south the property is set within the context of North Soak Drain, the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and South Soak Drain, which add to the historic interest of the farmstead by highlighting water management and drainage engineering in the area. The Project has the potential to result in a change to the wider agricultural setting of North Pilfrey Farm (NLHER: 25266) and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Ealand Warpings, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25267), Route Section C

5.2.356 Ealand Warpings (NLHER: 25267) is located approximately 40 m northeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The First Edition OS map depicts the

farmstead as a loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by agricultural ranges and a detached farmhouse which forms a third side of the courtyard and has a principal elevation facing south into the yard. There has been a significant loss of historic buildings with only the farmhouse, one agricultural range and one detached outbuilding surviving. The farmhouse comprises two storeys of whitewashed brick with a tile roof whilst the agricultural buildings are constructed of brick with tile roofs. The agricultural range appears to have been converted into a residence. There are large modern agricultural sheds located to the north and east of the farmstead which provide context for its historic function. The farmstead's setting comprises the surrounding agricultural land which contributes to the understanding of its historic function. Directly to the south the property is set within the context of North Soak Drain, the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and South Soak Drain, which add to the historic interest of the farmstead by highlighting water management and drainage engineering in the area. Due to the proximity of the asset to the Order Limits, there is a potential for Project to result in a change to the setting of the asset and Ealand Warpings (NLHER: 25267) is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Unnamed Farmstead, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25288), Route Section C

5.2.357 The Unnamed Farmstead (NLHER: 25288) is located approximately 30 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. It comprises a regular courtyard with a covered yard and a detached farmhouse. Some of the historic agricultural ranges have been retained and now create an E-plan range. To the south there is a large modern agricultural shed. The farmstead is located in an isolated position, surrounded by rural countryside which contributes to the understanding of the historic and current function of the farmstead. The Project is located partly within the setting of this asset and has the potential to result in a change to the setting of this asset. It is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

North Moor Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25562), Route Section C

5.2.358 North Moor Farm (NLHER: 25562) is located approximately 75 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a regular courtyard with linked agricultural ranges to all four sides of the yard and a detached farmhouse. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Woods Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25597), Route Section D

5.2.359 Woods Farm (NLHER: 25597) is located approximately 15 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a regular courtyard with a U-plan range of agricultural buildings and an attached farmhouse. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Butterwick Grange, West Butterwick (NLHER: 26096), Route Section D

5.2.360 Butterwick Grange (NLHER: 26096) is located approximately 510 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of a large farmhouse associated with a 19th century farm. The farmhouse is the only surviving structure and is notably large, measuring 23 m x 30 m, constructed of brick with a tile roof, its principal fenestration faces south. The First Edition OS map depicts a large agricultural range with a circular central dot which is thought to indicate an outdoor horse engine. The farmhouse is set within a garden with mature trees to the west and south. The surrounding agricultural land contributes to the understanding of the historic function of the farm. The existing ZDA and 4TM overhead lines are located between this asset and the Project. Due to the intervening overhead lines and distance, the Project would not result in a change to the setting of Butterwick Grange (NLHER: 26096) and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Common Farm, West Butterwick (NLHER: 25661), Route Section D

5.2.361 Common Farm (NLHER: 25661) is located approximately 630 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a regular courtyard with linked agricultural ranges to all four sides of the yard. The location of the farmhouse is unknown. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Newlands Farm, Epworth (NLHER: 25633), Route Section D

5.2.362 Newlands Farm (NLHER: 25633) is located approximately 200 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The First Edition OS map depicts the farmstead to comprise a regular courtyard with linked agricultural ranges to all four sides of the yard with a detached farmhouse and further detached outbuilding. The surviving elements of the farmstead include the farmhouse and parts of the agricultural ranges. The farmhouse has a principal elevation that faces south towards a number of mature trees and the setting of the farm is the surrounding agricultural fields to the east, south and west that contribute to the understanding of its historic function. Directly to the north of the farm is a caravan park and the farm is seen within the context of the existing 400kV overhead lines located approximately 200 m west of the farm. The existing 400kV overhead lines are located between the asset and the Project. Due to the intervening development, there would be no change to the setting of Newlands Farm (NLHER: 25633) as a result of the Project. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Newland Farm, West Butterwick (NLHER: 25647), Route Section D

5.2.363 Newland Farm (NLHER: 25647) is located approximately 820 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The First Edition OS map depicts the farmstead to comprise of a regular courtyard with linked agricultural ranges surrounding the four sides of the yard with an attached farmhouse which is the only surviving historic structure. The farmhouse's principal fenestration faces west across a small garden and line of mature trees towards the surrounding agricultural fields which positively

contribute to the setting of the farmhouse. To the north of the farmhouse is a modern agricultural building which adds further context to the historic function of the farm. The farmhouse is seen within the context of the existing ZDA and 4TM overhead lines located approximately 640 m west of the farm. The existing ZDA and 4TM overhead lines are located between the asset and the Project. Due to the intervening development, there would be no change to the setting of Newlands Farm (NLHER: 25633) as a result of the Project. This asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Melwood Grange, Epworth (NLHER: 25634), Route Section D

5.2.364 Melwood Grange (NLHER: 25634) is located approximately 110 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a regular courtyard with a U-plan range of agricultural buildings and a detached farmhouse. Whilst the farmhouse does survive from the 19th century, it has been comprehensively modernised in the 20th century. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

The Paddocks, Epworth (NLHER: 25632), Route Section D

5.2.365 The Paddocks (NLHER: 25632) is located approximately 20 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead that has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a regular courtyard with a U-plan range of agricultural buildings and a detached farmhouse. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Low Hall Farm, Owston Ferry (NLHER: 25794), Route Section D

5.2.366 Low Hall Farm (NLHER: 25794) is located approximately 70 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The First Edition OS map depicts the farm to consist of a regular courtyard plan with an agricultural range in an L-plan with attached farmhouse. The Second Edition OS map shows an extension to the farm buildings, creating a T-plan range. There has been substantial loss of historic buildings, with only part of the agricultural range surviving. There are a large number of modern agricultural sheds located to the north of the site and the remaining historic farm buildings are set within a garden and within the context of the wider farm. The setting of the farm is the surrounding agricultural fields which contribute to the understanding of the historic and current function of the farm. The farm is seen within the context of the existing 400kV overhead lines approximately 100 m to the east. The Project has the potential to result in a change to the setting of Low Hall Farm (NLHER: 25794) and the asset is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Settlement of East Lound, Route Section D

5.2.367 There are two non-designated built heritage assets located within the settlement of East Lound, approximately 30 m southwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, comprising:

- Dovecote, Rear of Ashdene, Low Hall Road, East Lound (NLHER: 27126); and
- Low Paddock Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24917).

5.2.368 Low Paddock Farm (NLHER: 24917) is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead which comprised a regular courtyard lined with working buildings to all four sides of the yard and a detached farmhouse. It is located in the centre of the settlement of East Lound and is depicted on the First and Second Edition OS maps. Due to the extensive redevelopment of the farmstead, it holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead.

5.2.369 The Dovecote (NLHER: 27126) is located at the eastern edge of the settlement of East Lound and holds architectural and historic interest as a 19th century dovecote. It is the only remaining part of a property recorded on the First Edition OS map. The dovecote was converted into a domestic store in c.2005.

5.2.370 These non-designated heritage assets' settings are defined by their location within the settlement of East Lound and the surrounding rural landscape which contributes to the understanding of this rural settlement and its development. The Project does not form part of the setting of Low Paddock Farm (NLHER: 24917) and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment in the ES Chapter. There is potential for the Project to result in a change to the setting of the Dovecote (NLHER:27126) and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Owston Grange Farm, Owston Ferry (NLHER: 25806), Route Section D

5.2.371 Owston Grange Farm (NLHER: 25806) is located approximately 70 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The farm is depicted on the First and Second Edition OS maps as a regular courtyard with working ranges across all four sides of the yard and an attached farmhouse. There has been partial loss and alteration to traditional buildings with an extension to the northeast and large modern agricultural sheds to the southwest. The farmhouse is located within an isolated position, surrounded by agricultural fields which contribute to the understanding of its historic and current function. The farm is seen within the context of the existing 400kV overhead lines located approximately 300 m east of the farm. The Project has the potential to result in a change to the setting of this asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Thornholmes Farm, Owston Ferry (NLHER: 25805), Route Section D

5.2.372 Thornholmes Farm (NLHER: 25805) is located approximately 920 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. It is depicted on the First and Second Edition OS maps as a regular courtyard with a U-plan agricultural range and a detached farmhouse. There has been a partial loss of the agricultural range and there are now modern agricultural sheds located to the north of the site alongside some additional residential properties. The farms is located in an isolated position surrounded by agricultural fields which contribute to the understanding of its function and contribute to its setting. The farm is seen within the context of the existing 400kV overhead lines located to the west of the farm, approximately 500 m away. The Project does not form part of the setting of Thornholmes Farm (NLHER: 25805) and it is therefore

scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

White House Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24922), Route Section D

5.2.373 White House Farm (NLHER: 24922) is located approximately 800 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. It is depicted on the First and Second Edition OS maps as a loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings forming three sides of the courtyard and a farmhouse that is detached from the main working complex. There has been a substantial loss of historic structures with only one barn appearing to remain within the complex. A number of new residential properties have been constructed at the front of the site facing Station Road (A161). These detract from the understanding of the historic function of the farm. The agricultural land to the south of the farm remains relatively intact and provides the setting for the surviving structure. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Poplar Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24942), Route Section D

5.2.374 Poplar Farm (NLHER: 24942) is located approximately 740 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. It comprises a two-storey brick-built farmhouse with linked agricultural ranges. The First Edition OS map depicts the farmstead to comprise a regular courtyard with an L-plan range, attached farmhouse and additional detached building to the third side of the courtyard. By the Second Edition OS map, these had been joined with an additional range added to the fourth side of the courtyard. The northern range appears to have been lost, with the other ranges remaining extant. The setting of the farm is the surrounding agricultural fields which remain largely undeveloped, particularly to the west of the A161. This setting contributes to the understanding of the historic function of the farm. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Bridge Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24952), Route Section D

5.2.375 Bridge Farm (NLHER: 24952) is located approximately 260 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The farm holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The First and Second Edition OS maps depict Bridge Farm as a regular courtyard with linked buildings to all four sides of the yard and an additional detached element. The farmhouse and the agricultural range to the north of the yard remain extant and are constructed of brick with pantile and tile roofs. the farmhouse is two storeys with the principal fenestration facing west and the rear long axis facing east onto the yard. There are a number of modern agricultural buildings located on the site. The farm's setting is the surrounding agricultural fields which have remained relatively undeveloped and contribute to the understanding of the historic and current function of Bridge Farm. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Intake Farm (Intake House), Owston Ferry (NLHER: 24953), Route Section D

5.2.376 Intake Farm (NLHER: 24953) is located approximately 380 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The First and Second Edition OS maps depict the farmstead as a regular courtyard with an L-plan range and additional detached buildings making up the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the agricultural range. The remaining historic agricultural range is constructed of brick and there are a number of modern agricultural structures located on the site. The setting of the Farm is the surrounding agricultural fields which contribute to the understanding of its historic and current function. The farm is seen within the context of the existing 400kV overhead lines located approximately 90 m west of the farm. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

North Carr Farm Barn (NHER: M18510), Route Section D

5.2.377 North Carr Farm Barn (NHER: M18510) is located approximately 250 m southeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an 18th or 19th century barn that remains largely extant. The farm is shown on both the First and Second Edition OS maps to comprise the U-plan range with a detached farmhouse. The barn is constructed of brick with pantile roofs and comprises a U-plan agricultural range in a regular courtyard plan. There are a number of modern agricultural sheds located on the site, both to the north and within the U-plan range. Whilst these do not contribute to the interest of the barn, they provide context to its current and historic function. The barn is located within an isolated farmstead, surrounded by agricultural fields which have changed little and contribute to the understanding of the current and historic function of this asset. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Cornley Farm (NHER: M17764), Route Section E

5.2.378 Cornely Farm (NHER: M17764) is located approximately 380 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The 18th or 19th century barn is located within a farmstead and contains a granary and stables. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of farming practices at that time. The farmstead buildings are constructed of red brick with pantile roofs. The First Edition OS map shows the farm to comprise a number of separate ranges including an L-plan range and a number of regular courtyards. By the Second Edition OS map, the farm had expanded to enclose the courtyard around the original L-plan range. A number of these structures remain extant today including the enclosed courtyard range and additional detached outbuildings. There are a number of modern agricultural ranges located within and to the north of the historic farm, whilst these do not contribute to the interest of the farmstead, they do provide context to its function. Cornley Farm's (NHER: M17764) buildings are set within the surrounding rural countryside which has changed little and contributes to the understanding of the historic and current function of this asset. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Cornely Carr Farm (NHER: M17765), Route Section E

5.2.379 Cornely Carr Farm (NHER: M17765) is located approximately 30 m northwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It shares a name with Cornely Farm (NHER: M17764) located approximately 300 m west of Cornley Carr Farm (NHER: M17764). The farm holds architectural and historic interest as an 18th or 19th century farm. The First Edition OS map shows Cornely Carr Farm (NHER: M17765) to comprise a number of agricultural ranges organised within a regular courtyard and a detached farmhouse. By the Second Edition OS map, there had been a loss of the northern most agricultural range. The farm currently appears to only retain a limited number of historic structures with modern agricultural sheds located to the east of the farm. These do not contribute to the historic or architectural interest of the farm but do provide context to its function. The farm is set within the surrounding agricultural fields which contribute to the understanding of its function and contribute positively to its setting as it has changed little since the First Edition OS map. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Red House Barn (NHER: M18511), Route Section E

5.2.380 Red House Barn (NHER: M18511) is located approximately 10 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The 18th or 19th century barn is constructed of brick with a pantile roof. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of farming practices in the 18th or 19th century. The First Edition OS map shows Red House to include an L-plan range with attached farmhouse and an additional detached barn. By the Second Edition OS map, the barn had been attached to the main range and this remains the layout of the barn. The barn is set within the farmhouse range and surrounded by agricultural fields with the settlement of Misterton to the southwest. This setting has changed little and contributes to the understanding of the asset and its function. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Walkeringham Brickworks (NHER: M17767), Route Section E

5.2.381 Walkeringham Brickworks (NHER: M17767) is located approximately 620 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The 18th or 19th century brickworks were likely built in this location due to the Chesterfield Canal providing a means of transporting bricks. There are remains of kilns and drying sheds located on the site which hold architectural and historic interest as part of the brickworks. Their setting is their location on the Chesterfield canal and the extent of the historic brickworks site which contribute to the understanding of the non-designated heritage asset. The Project is not located within the setting of the Walkeringham Brickworks (NHER: M17767) and does not have the potential to result in a change to the asset. The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

West Burton Power Station (NHER: M17772), Route Section E

5.2.382 West Burton Power Station (NHER: M17772) is located approximately 240 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises eight towers, two chimneys and a number of additional buildings grouped together and designed by the Architects Design Group and landscaped by Derek Lovejoy and Associates. The power station

is constructed of concrete. It holds architectural and historic interest as the first of three 'super-stations' with 2000MW capacity, based around the 500MW turbo-generator set within the lower Trent Valley. The power station is located within a rural landscape however its industrial function means that whilst it dominates the landscape, its functional purpose means that there are no designed views for this non-designated heritage asset. This asset is currently being demolished with demolition set to be complete in 2028. Due to the loss of this non-designated heritage asset, it is not considered that the Project would have an impact on its setting. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Cowsland Hill Farm; Cowsland (NHER: M18077), Route Section E

5.2.383 Cowsland Hill Farm (NHER: M18077) is located on Grove Road and approximately 820 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It is a 19th century or earlier farm which appears to have retained part of its agricultural range. The Farm is shown on the First Edition OS map to include a range of agricultural buildings with an attached farmhouse forming an internal courtyard with two additional detached ranges. Part of the main range remains extant and now forms a U-plan range of agricultural buildings that appear to have been converted into residences. The principal elevations of the farm buildings predominantly face into the range or northeast. The farm retains its agricultural function with a number of modern agricultural buildings located to the northwest. These provide the setting for the non-designated built heritage assets alongside the surrounding rural countryside which contribute to the understanding of this asset's historic function. Due to the intervening distance, it is not considered that the Project would result in a change to the wider setting of this non-designated heritage asset or the ability to appreciate or understand its function and interest. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Beardsall Farm Barn (NHER: M18445), Route Section E

5.2.384 Beardsall Farm Barn (NHER: M18445) is located approximately 490 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as a 19th century or earlier barn. The barn is located within a farmstead on Main Street and contains a number of modern agricultural barns located to the south of the barn. The barn is constructed of brick with a pantile roof, and it has an outshot to the east. The Barn is shown in the Tithe Apportionment for Stokeham in 1840 with a detached farmhouse to the southeast within the same ownership. In the First Edition OS map, these structures had both been extended with the barn becoming a T-plan range and the farmhouse increasing with additional ranges to the north and south. The barn appears to have lost these additional ranges and is now set with modern agricultural buildings to the south and a Dutch barn to the west. Whilst these do not contribute to the historic interest of the barn, they do provide context to its function. The Tithe Apportionment shows the land parcels historically associated with the barn and comprising of parcels extending to the south of the barn and these provide the functional setting of the barn. This does not encompass land within the Order Limits. The Project does not fall within the functional setting of the Barn (NHER: M18445) and therefore does not have the capacity to result in a change to the setting or interest of this heritage asset. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Hardings Farm (NHER: M17623), Route Section E

5.2.385 Hardings Farm (NHER: M17623) is located approximately 250 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century or earlier farmstead that appears to retain its historic structures. The farm holds architectural and historic interest as an isolated farmstead. The Tithe Apportionment for East Drayton in 1844 shows the farm to consist of a U-plan range including a house, outbuildings, fold yard and homestead. By the First Edition OS map, additional detached outbuildings had been added to the farmstead to the south and northwest of the barn. By the Second Edition OS map, the additional range to the south had been added.

5.2.386 The Tithe Apportionment provides information on the land parcels historically associated with the farm. This land has remained undeveloped and has largely retained its historic field pattern, contributing to the setting and understanding of the historic and current function of Harding's Farm. These land parcels generally extend south of the property; however some do extend west, partly into the Order Limit. The setting of the farm is the surrounding agricultural land, which contributes to the understanding of these heritage assets. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Mill Farm Barn (NHER: M18449), Route Section E

5.2.387 Mill Farm Barn (NHER: M18449) is located approximately 430 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of a 19th century or earlier barn that was likely associated with East Drayton Mills (M4669) which was still in use on the site until 1936. The Barn is located to the eastern side of the farm complex and is shown on the First Edition OS map to be part of a range extending to the north. The Tithe Apportionment for East Drayton in 1844 shows the house outbuildings, water mill yards and home close to be associated with land parcels extending predominantly to the north and east. These land parcels provide the functional context for this building and do not encompass land within the Order Limits. The Project does not fall within the functional setting of the Barn (NHER: M18449) and therefore does not have the capacity to result in a change to the setting or interest of this heritage asset. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Far Hill Farm Barn (NHER: M18489), Route Section F

5.2.388 Far Hill Farm Barn (NHER: M18489) is located approximately 260 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of an isolated 19th century farmstead. The First Edition OS map shows Farhill to include a U-plan range of agricultural buildings with regular courtyards and a detached farmhouse. Two sides of the agricultural range appear to remain extant with loss of the third side and farmhouse. There are modern agricultural sheds located to the west and north of the extant barn. The surrounding agricultural countryside contributes to the historic function of the barn and contributes to the understanding of this non-designated heritage asset. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Vicarage Farm Barn (NHER: M18490), Route Section F

5.2.389 Vicarage Farm Barn (NHER: M18490) is located approximately 410 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of an isolated 19th century farmstead. The first edition OS map shows Vicarage Farm to include an L-plan range of agricultural buildings with two small detached outbuildings and a detached farmhouse. The farmhouse and agricultural range appear to remain extant with the loss of the additional detached buildings. A modern building has been constructed to the north of the farm however it does not detract from the rural setting of the barn. The surrounding agricultural countryside contributes to the understanding of the historic and current function of the barn. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Top Farm and North Farm, Route Section F

5.2.390 There are two non-designated built heritage assets associated with Top Farm and North Farm, located directly north and west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line:

- Top Farmhouse and Outbuildings (NHER: M15560); and
- North Farm Barn (NHER: M18483).

5.2.391 They hold architectural and historic interest as examples of 19th century farming practices. Top Farmhouse is recorded as Top House with Outbuildings, Yards, Garden and Orchard in the 1839 Tithe Apportionment for Fledborough Cum Woodcoates. This shows the historic landholding associated with the farmhouse to include the land on which North Farm Barn (NHER: M18483) and the outbuildings associated with Top Farm were later built on. These outbuildings and North Farm Barn (NHER: M18483) are shown by the First Edition OS map as U-shaped agricultural ranges. By the Second Edition OS map, North Farm Barn (NHER: M18483) had expanded to enclose the range with additional agricultural buildings to the north, some of which remain extant. The isolated farmsteads are surrounded by agricultural fields which constitute the setting of these non-designated heritage assets as it contributes to the understanding of their historic and current function. The Project is located partly within the wider agricultural setting of this asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Gibraltar Farm (NHER: M17629), Route Section F

5.2.392 Gibraltar Farm (NHER: M17629) is located approximately 5 m south and 5 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of an isolated 19th century non-designated farmstead. The first edition OS map shows Gibraltar Farm to include two buildings, which appear to depict a detached farmhouse and T-plan agricultural range. The farmhouse and agricultural range appear to remain extant although altered. The Tithe Apportionment for Fledborough Cum Woodcoates of 1839 details the historic land parcels associated with the farm which provide the functional historic setting to the Farm. These extend to the north and the south of the farm, encompassing part of the land within the Order Limits and provide the functional setting for the farm. Modern buildings have been constructed to the north and south of the farm which do not contribute to the interest of the non-designated heritage assets but do provide context to their current and

historic function. The Project is located partly within the functional setting of this asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Wells Farm Barn (NHER: M18481), Route Section F

5.2.393 Wells Farm Barn (NHER: M18481) is located approximately 380 m southwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It comprises a 19th century farmstead which has been redeveloped. Historically, the site comprised a working range of T-plan with a regular courtyard and an attached farmhouse. Due to the redevelopment of the site, it only holds historic interest as the site of a 19th century farmstead. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Woodcoates Barn (NHER: M18480), Route Section F

5.2.394 Woodcoates Barn (NHER: M18480) is located approximately 640 m southwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It holds architectural and historic interest as an example of an isolated 19th century non-designated farmstead. The first edition OS map shows Woodcoates Barn to include a U-plan agricultural range and detached farmhouse and additional outbuildings. There has been some loss of historic structures with a modern agricultural shed located directly to the west of the Barn (NHER: M18480). The Tithe Apportionment for Fledborough Cum Woodcoates of 1839 details the historic land parcels associated with the farm which provide the functional historic setting to the barn. These extend predominantly to the east, incorporating part of the land within the Order Limits. This provides the functional setting for the barn. The Project is located partly within the functional setting of this asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Fledborough House and Outbuildings (NHER: M15531) and associated Fledborough House Farm Barn (NHER: M18484), Route Section F

5.2.395 Fledborough House and Outbuildings (NHER: M15531) and its associated Barn (NHER: M18484) are located approximately 80 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. They hold architectural and historic interest as an example of an isolated 19th century house with outbuildings, yards and formal gardens. The first edition OS map shows Fledborough House with outbuildings to the northeast and formal gardens to the west. The Tithe Apportionment for Fledborough Cum Woodcoates of 1839 details the historic land parcels associated with the house. These largely extend to the east of the house, although some land parcels are located to the west. The principal façade of the house faces west, overlooking the gardens which retain a number of mature trees. The Project is located partly within the wider rural setting of the house, and these assets are therefore scoped into further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Fledborough Viaduct, Fledborough & North Clifton (NHER: M17628), Route Section F

5.2.396 Fledborough Viaduct (NHER: M17628) is located approximately 930 m northeast of the Order Limits. It is outside the formal 1 km study area from LoD for the proposed overhead line, however the asset was raised in response to the preliminary environmental information consultation so it is assessed here in terms of whether it

may experience impacts resulting from the Project. It holds architectural and historic interest as part of the 19th century railway network. The viaduct carries the 1897 Great Central line from Chesterfield to Lincoln across the Trent and its floodplain. Its setting is defined by its function as part of the railway network and its location over the River Trent and its floodplain. The Project does not form part of the setting of this asset and does not have the capacity to result in a change to the ability to understand or appreciate this asset, it is therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets in the Settlement of High Marnham, Route Section F

5.2.397 There are seven non-designated built heritage assets located within the settlement of High Marnham, which is approximately 470 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line at its closest point. These assets comprise:

- Brownlow Arms Barn (NHER: M18486);
- Farm Buildings to Trent View Farmhouse (NHER: M15499);
- Rookery Cottage (NHER: M15496);
- Outbuildings Adjoining Rookery Cottage (NHER: M15525);
- Hall Cottage (NHER: M15526);
- Sparrow Croft (NHER: M15528); and
- The Brownlow Arms (NHER: M11483).

5.2.398 These non-designated built heritage assets comprise residential and agricultural buildings that demonstrate the historic development of High Marnham alongside The Brownlow Arms (M11483). They hold architectural and historic interest as examples of 18th to 20th century buildings within a rural settlement. They hold further group interest due to their proximity to each other and the listed building located within High Marnham comprising Marnham Hall (NHLE: 1276556).

5.2.399 The buildings are depicted on the first and second edition OS maps along the main road within the settlement of High Marnham which runs from west to east. They are also largely depicted on the Tithe Apportionment for Marnham (Low Marnham) of 1844. Hall Cottage (NHER: M15526) is the exception to this and was constructed later. Their settings are defined by their place within the settlement of High Marnham and relationship with the other buildings in the settlement. The surrounding rural countryside is of particular relevance to the agricultural buildings, such as the Farm Buildings to Trent View Farmhouse (NHER: M15499).

5.2.400 There are a number of existing 400kV overhead lines located between the non-designated buildings in High Marnham and the Project which limit the rural setting of the settlement to the north and west. The Project therefore does not have the potential to result in a change to the interest or setting of these heritage assets and they are therefore scoped out of further assessment within **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

6. Assets scoped in/out of the ES

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 A summary of the heritage assets that are scoped in or out of further assessment, and the rationale for their inclusion/exclusion, is provided below. Assets that are scoped into further assessment are included in section 10.9 of **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

6.2 Heritage assets scoped in

Designated assets scoped in

6.2.1 The following designated heritage assets are scoped into the further assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**. None of the assets would be physically affected by the Project, but the baseline and setting assessment has identified a potential for impacts arising from changes to their setting.

6.2.2 The assets are ordered from north (Route Section A) to south (Route Section F).

- Bowl barrow 400 m north of Highfield House (NHLE: 1007731);
- Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlements remains, scheduled monument (NHLE 1018600);
- Cellar Heads moated site and ridge and furrow earthworks at Risby Park, scheduled monument (NHLE 1015312);
- Risby Hall, Grade II Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1001419) and the Grade II listed Folly in Fishpond Wood (NHLE 1161815);
- Skidby Conservation Area (individual assets within the area are scoped out);
- Skidby Mill and Attached Mill Buildings Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1103339);
- Group of assets at Rowley Manor including Grade II* listed Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1347015) and Grade II listed Rowley Manor (NHLE: 1161824) and it associated Grade II listed Ha-Ha (NHLE: 1103382);
- Riplingham House, Grade II listed (NHLE 1103381);
- Brantingham Conservation Area (individual assets within the area are scoped out);
- Ellerker Conservation Area and the Grade II listed Garth Farmhouse (NHLE: 1103354) and non designated White House Farm (HHER: 20358) within its boundary;
- Romano-British villa at Cockle Pits, near Brantingham, scheduled monument (NHLE 1014736);
- Camera and moated site at Faxfleet Hall, scheduled monument (NHLE 1007737);

- Yokefleet Hall, including Grade II listed Yokefleet Hall (NHLE 1352658) and its associated Grade II listed West Lodge, gates, gate piers, walls and railings at Yokefleet Hall (NHLE: 1083334), non-designated East Lodge (HER: MHU14481) and non-designated parkland garden (A22);
- Lighthouse on south bank of the River Ouse, Grade II listed (NHLE 1346751);
- Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond, scheduled monument (NHLE 1013190);
- Group of assets at Whitgift Hall comprising Whitgift Hall and attached walls and outbuildings Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1083149), forecourt piers Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1162208), Coach-House/Stable/Granary Range and adjoining screen wall Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083150), Stable Range and adjoining stable yard gateway Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1162178) and sundial Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1346752);
- Church of St Mary Magdelene, Grade I listed (NHLE 1083151);
- Adlingfleet medieval rectory, scheduled monument (NHLE 1016933);
- Adlingfleet Conservation Area and the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083144) within its boundary;
- Pair of Grade II listed buildings at Haldenby Hall, comprising Haldenby Hall (NHLE: 1309899) and its Associated Barn (NHLE: 1346729);
- Church of St Oswald, Grade II listed (NHLE 1083179);
- Curlews Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083299) and Curlews Farmstead non-designated building (MLS25287);
- Farmhouse approximately 100 metres east of Mosswood Grange Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083286);
- Church of All Saints Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1083293) in Belton;
- High Melwood Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1346693) and associated High Melwood Farm non-designated heritage asset (NLHER: 25697) and Former Threshing Barn and Granary, High Melwood Farm non-designated built heritage asset (NLHER: 25909);
- Axholme Carthusian Priory and post-Dissolution garden earthworks, Melwood Park, scheduled monument (NHLE 1017487) including Grade II listed Outbuilding at Low Melwood Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1373834) within its boundary;
- Kinaird motte and bailey castle, scheduled monument (NHLE 1017556);
- Langholme Manor Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1067741);
- Haxey Gate Bridge Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1302728);
- Church of All Saints Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1302717);
- Manor Farmhouse and Outbuildings Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1156795);
- Highfield Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1156811);
- Beacon Hill Camp, scheduled monument (NHLE 1003241);

- Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area (individual built heritage assets within the area are scoped out);
- Gringley Grange Farm House, Grade II listed building (NHLE 1045102);
- Remains of Church of St Helen Grade I listed building (NHLE 1216694);
- Medieval settlement and open field system, scheduled monument (NHLE 1017741);
- Church of St Peter and St Paul Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1275773);
- Crow Tree Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE 1216936) and its curtilage structures (Pond House, Crow Tree Barn, Oak Barn and Millers Barn NHER: M17165);
- West End Farm House and Wash House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216845);
- Church of St Martin Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1234265);
- North Leverton Windmill Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1234469) and associated North Leverton Windmill Cottage Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1276111);
- Church of St John the Baptist Grade I listed building (NHLE 1234072);
- Church of St Peter Grade I listed building (NHLE 1224198);
- Church of St Peter Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1233882);
- East Drayton Conservation Area and the Grade I listed Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1212946), Grade II listed Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE 1370123); and Farm Buildings at Manor House Farm non-designated asset (NHER M15674) within its boundary;
- Field Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE 1213011);
- Church of St Nicholas Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1045707);
- Whimpton House Grade II listed building (NHLE 1276445);
- Whimpton Moor medieval village and moated site, scheduled monument (NHLE 1017567);
- Ringwork at Kingshaugh Farm, scheduled monument (NHLE 1018619);
- Church of St Giles Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1212465);
- Pigeoncote and Attached Stable Blocks and Outbuilding at Hall Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE 1289523);
- Church of St Leonard Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1233804); and
- Manor Farmhouse Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1212508) and its associated Barn at Manor Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE 1370100

Non-designated assets scoped in

Archaeological assets and areas

6.2.3 The baseline assessment has identified a potential for the assets listed below to experience potential effects from either permanent physical impacts, or from temporary/ permanent changes to their setting. The following assets are therefore scoped into the assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

6.2.4 The assets are ordered from north (Route Section A) to south (Route Section F).

- Enclosure and field boundary (AEC009);
- Triple Dyke, Birkhill Wood (HHER 7521) is located approximately 340 m northeast of 4AF6 and a possible double-ditch (HHER 7519) is located approximately 400 m north of 4AF6. The features are dated tentatively to the Bronze Age and are likely associated with similar features in the wider area, including linear ditches and earthworks 7522, 7915 and 24396, which were recorded following a review in the 1980s of mid-20th century aerial photographs (RCHME, 1981-91). Collectively these features, which have no surface expression, appear to be components of a larger network of parallel prehistoric boundary features, aligned broadly north to south. The assets are located outside of the Order Limits but there is potential for to extend into the Order Limits;
- Site of Oldgate Skidby to Bentley Road (HHER 12530) approximately 40 m northwest of 4AF11. The road is shown on late 18th century historical maps as a trackway running broadly south to north from Skidby, north to the grounds of Risby Park, and then eastwards to Bentley. The track is marked by the route of a bridleway (PRoW code C1-5);
- Cropmark enclosure and boundary ditches (HHER 21701, AEC025 and HHER 7518);
- Site of two round barrows (HHER 6593), comprising ring ditches with central features, immediately east of a maintenance track between 4AF16 and 4AF20;
- Site of ditch and enclosure cropmarks (AEC033, AEC034, AEC035, AEC036);
- Trial trenching Area 09 where Roman settlement archaeology has been identified;
- Trial trenching Areas 10, 11 and 13 where Roman settlement archaeology has been identified;
- Trial trenching Area 12 where Roman settlement archaeology has been identified;
- Site of Brough to York Roman road;
- Trial trenching Area 60 where Roman settlement archaeology has been identified;
- Iron Age or Roman double-ditched trackway (HHER 22613; HHER 2930);
- Flood defences (AEC065);
- Trial trenching Area 19, where a medieval settlement has been identified;
- Adlingfleet drain (HHER 15778);
- Site of a palaeochannel (NLHER 22751);

- Warping drains (NLHER 15422, NLHER 15424, NLHER 17470, AEC071);
- Temple Belwood Park (NLHER 21474);
- Cropmarks east of Mill Hill Wood (NLHER 21302);
- Site of a possible Late Neolithic to Bronze Age henge (NLHER 904);
- Trial trenching Areas 29 and 31;
- Trial trenching Areas 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 where Roman settlement archaeology has been identified;
- Trial trenching Area 44 where Iron Age and Roman settlement archaeology has been identified;
- Trial trenching Areas 46 and 49 where Iron Age and Roman settlement archaeology has been identified;
- Trial trenching Area 54 where Iron Age and Roman settlement archaeology has been identified;
- Palaeoenvironmental remains; and
- Previously unrecorded heritage assets.

Built heritage assets

6.2.5 The following non-designated built heritage assets have been scoped into the detailed assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**:

- Platwoods Farm, Beverley Road (HHER: 7845);
- Former Chapel, Bentley (HHER: 13315);
- West End Farm (HHER: 20716);
- Site of Smithy & Blacksmiths Arms (HHER: 12421);
- Three Wind Pump, Brickworks (HHER: 4943);
- Provence Farm (HHER: 154);
- Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitgift (HHER: 7418);
- Carr Lodge, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25187);
- House Farm, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25198);
- Ox Pasture House, (Ox Pasture), Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25203);
- Unnamed Farmstead, Eastoft (NLHER: 25227);
- Rose Cottage Farm, Eastoft (NLHER: 25233);
- Unnamed Farmstead, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25240);
- Crowle Grange, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25239);
- Ealand Grange, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25268);
- North Pilfrey Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25266);
- Ealand Warpings, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25267);

- Unnamed Farmstead, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25288);
- Mosswood Manor (Mosswood Grange) (NLHER: 25561)
- Low Hall Farm, Owston Ferry (NLHER: 25794);
- Dovecote, Rear of Ashdene, Low Hall Road, East Lound (NLHER: 27126);
- Owston Grange Farm, Owston Ferry (NLHER: 25806);
- White House Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24922);
- Poplar Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24942);
- Bridge Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24952);
- Intake Farm (Intake House), Owston Ferry (NLHER: 24953);
- North Carr Farm Barn (NHER: M18510);
- Cornley Farm (NHER: M17764);
- Cornely Carr Farm (NHER: M17765);
- Red House Barn (NHER: M18511);
- Hardings Farm (NHER: M17623);
- Far Hill Farm Barn (NHER: M18489);
- Vicarage Farm Barn (NHER: M18490);
- Top Farmhouse and Outbuildings (NHER: M15560);
- North Farm Barn (NHER: M18483);
- Gibraltar Farm (NHER: M17629);
- Woodcoates Barn (NHER: M18480);
- Fledborough House and Outbuildings (NHER: M15531);
- Fledborough House Farm Barn (NHER: M18484);
- Rampton Mental Hospital (NHER: M17626);
- Field Farm Barn (NHER: M18448);
- Whimpton House Barn (NHER: M18491);
- Dovecote and Farm Buildings at Church Farm (NHER: M15703);
- Darlton Hall and Outbuildings (NHER: M15731);
- First House East of Darlton Hall (NHER: M15702); and
- Church Farm (NHER: M11917);

Historic landscape

6.2.6 The following non-designated areas and features of the historic landscape are scoped into the detailed assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**:

- Isle of Axholme;

- Canal network;
- Ridge and furrow; and
- Potentially important hedgerows.

6.3 Heritage assets scoped out

6.3.1 The following designated and non-designated heritage assets are scoped out of the detailed assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** as the baseline assessment concludes there would be no level of change from the Project that would affect their heritage value.

Designated assets scoped out

6.3.2 The following designated heritage assets are scoped out of the detailed assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.

- Beverley sanctuary limit stone, Bentley cross (NHLE 1012590) a scheduled monument of high value in Route Section A. The roadside position of the cross and its spatial and visual association with the village of Bentley and the town of Beverley comprise the key components of the asset's setting that contributes to its value. There would be no perceptible change to the monument from the Project.
- Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite, 350 m west of Butt Farm (NHLE 1019186), a scheduled monument of high value in Route Section A. The setting of the asset is defined by its standing, earthwork and buried remains and by its associative relationship with the City of Hull and its surviving ports and industries. The asset is experienced within a relatively rural environment with roads and existing overhead lines forming a noticeable part of its experience. There would be no perceptible change to the monument from the Project.
- Baynard Castle (NHLE 1019823), a scheduled monument of high value in Route Section A. The asset is located in the town of Cottingham and is experienced within a semi-urban environment, with houses and gardens to each side of the castle. This creates an enclosed setting experience where the land beyond the asset's immediate environs is not appreciable and does not contribute to the experience. There would be no perceptible change to the monument from the Project.
- Brough Petuaria Roman settlement (NHLE 1005219), a scheduled monument of high value in Route Section A. The town's setting is defined by the spatial extent of its buried and earthwork remains, which is the core of its heritage value, and also by its associative relationships with contemporary towns, settlements and farmsteads in the region and the network of roads that connected them. There would be no perceptible change to the monument from the Project.
- Moated site at Metham Hall Farm (NHLE 1007972) a scheduled monument of high value located 1.86 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line (nearest pylon is 4AF76 in Route Section A). The monument's immediate setting, comprising the land and gardens associated with Grade II listed Metham Hall (NHLE 1083313) and Metham Hall Farmhouse (NHLE 1281753), and the large-scale farm buildings also associated with Metham Hall would preclude any

perceptible change to the asset's setting during the construction, operation or maintenance of the Project.

- Gringley village market cross (NHLE 1016790) a scheduled monument of high value and Grade II listed building (NHLE 1156627). The asset is located 1.4 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line (nearest pylon 4AF188 in Route Section E). Its position within Gringley-on-the-Hill and its function, which is to designate the market area of the village, is the principal component of its setting and makes an integral contribution to its value. The construction, operation and maintenance of the Project would not change the asset's setting or value.
- Hayton Castle moated site and fishpond (NHLE 1008630) a scheduled monument located 2.88 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line (nearest pylon 4AF201 in Route Section E). The land within the Order Limits does not contribute to the setting of the asset. The construction, operation and maintenance of the Project would not change the asset's setting or value.
- Roman Vexillation Fortress, two Roman Marching Camps, and a Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, Newton on Trent (NHLE 1003608). A scheduled monument of high value located on the eastern banks of the River Trent, approximately 3.84 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line (nearest pylon 4AF248 in Route Section F). The construction, operation and maintenance of the Project would not change the asset's setting or value.
- Cottingham Conservation Area and the designated and non-designated assets it contains;
- Welton Conservation Area and the designated and non-designated assets it contains;
- Church of All Hallows Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1161425) in Walkington Conservation Area;
- 2 Skidby Road Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1309909);
- 44 Main Street Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1103340);
- Church of St Michael Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1103341) in Skidby Conservation Area;
- Group of six Grade II* listed buildings at The Lawns halls of residence (NHLE: 1232675; 1276987; 1103343; 1103344; 1103345; and 1103346);
- Church of All Saints (NHLE 1103317) Grade II* listed building in South Cave Conservation Area;
- Church of All Saints Grade II* listed Building (NHLE: 1103351) north of Brantingham Conservation Area;
- Church of St Mary Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1203258) in Elloughton Conservation Area.
- Pair of Grade II listed buildings in Broomfleet comprising Broomfleet Grange (NHLE: 1083335) and Church of St Mary (NHLE: 1346687);
- Home Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1376659);
- Ross Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083148);

- Inglenook Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1309777);
- Barn Approximately 25 m south of Garthorpe Hall (NHLE: 1083176) Grade II listed building;
- Church of St Andrew Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1103747) in Burton in Strather Conservation Area;
- Church of St Oswald Grade I listed building (NHLE 1346672) in Crowle Conservation Area;
- Church of St Andrew Grade I listed building (NHLE 1068692);
- 61 Ealand Outgate Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083263);
- Syphon carrying Hatfield Waste Drain Below North Level Engine Drain Approximately 580 m East of A18-A161 Road Junction (NHLE: 1084319) Grade II listed building;
- Belwood Obelisk Grade II listed building (NLHE: 1083288) and associated Former Walled Garden, Temple Gardens Non-Designated Built Heritage Asset (NLHER:21475);
- The Old Rectory Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1068805);
- Lound Tree Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1083250) and the associated Lound Tree Farmstead, Haxey Non-Designated Built Heritage Asset (NLHER: 24916);
- Church of St Wilfred Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1276534) in Low Marnham;
- Church of St Matthew Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1233792);
- Pair of Grade II* listed buildings comprising North Engine House, Walkway and Cutwaters (NHLE: 1156775) and South Engine House and Boundary Wall (NHLE: 1370383);
- Church of St Martin Grade I listed building (NHLE 1045083) in Saundby Conservation Area;
- Church of St Nicholas Grade I listed building in Haxey (NHLE 1241103);
- Church of St Mary the Virgin Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1045087) in West Stockwith Conservation Area;
- Number 49 Gate and Railings Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1359419) in East Stockwith Conservation Area;
- Church of St Mary Magdalene Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1045085)
- Chesterfield Canal, Canal Milepost to South East of Shaw Lock 62 Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1269075);
- Church of All Saints Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1045129);
- Pigeoncote and Fodder Store at Pear Tree Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1370368);
- Wheatley Conservation Area and the designated and non-designated assets it contains;
- Crown Cottage Grade II listed building (NHLE 1216864);

- Boundary Wall, Railing and Gate at Crown Cottage Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275658);
- Wesleyan Chapel, Wall and Railing Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216933);
- Mayflower House and Outhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275659);
- The Barn Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275774);
- Cross Street Cottage and Outhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216697);
- Church Farm House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216695);
- Boundary Wall at Church of St Peter and St Paul Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216696);
- Sturton le Steeple War Memorial Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1421785);
- Former Pigeoncote and Barn Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1216935);
- The Old Dovecote Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1275842);
- The Priory Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234975);
- Outbuilding 20 Metres North of the Priory Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234976);
- Church of All Saints Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1275880);
- Diamond House Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234973);
- Methodist Chapel Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234972);
- Church Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234071);
- The Shambles Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1234073);
- Church of All Saints (NHLE: 1233879);
- Gateway from Manor Farm to Churchyard and Attached Walls 7 Metres West of Manor Farmhouse (NHLE: 1276407) Grade I listed building
- Gate Piers at Entrance to Rampton Hospital Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1473108);
- Barn and Attached Range of Farm Buildings at Manor Farm Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1370116);
- Church of St Gregory Grade I listed building (NHLE: 1045689);
- Church of St George Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1046053);
- Lychgate and Walls to Churchyard of St Giles Grade II listed building (NHLE 1045726);
- 3 Chest Tombs in the Churchyard of the Church of St Giles, 3 Metres East of the Chancel Grade II listed building (NHLE 1045727); and
- Marnham Hall Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1276556);

Non-designated heritage assets scoped out

6.3.3 The following non-designated archaeological assets and areas are located within, or on the edge of, the Order Limits and have been scoped out of the detailed assessment in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage** based on the following criteria:

- They are either the records of findspots, removed from their location with no evidence of association to other assets; or
- They relate to the sites of former assets and can be confirmed as no longer present, from results of the walkover survey and/ or aerial photograph, LiDAR, geophysical survey or trial trench evaluation; or
- They comprise areas of trial trenching carried out for the Project which confirmed that important archaeological features were not present and where it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority that further archaeological works are not required (refer to Table 3.1).

Non-designated heritage assets/ archaeological areas within the order limits

- Trial trenching areas 55, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 58, 59, 14, 15, and 16 in Route Section A.
- Trial trenching areas 17, 18, 20 and 21 in Route Section B.
- Trial trenching area 22 in Route Section C.
- Trial trenching areas 24, 72, 73, and 25 in Route Section D.
- Trial trenching areas 30, 38, 40, 43, 45, 47, 48, and 61 in Route Section E.
- Trial trenching areas 50, 51, 52, and 53 in Route Section F.
- Former ridge and furrow and field boundaries located across the Order Limits. Initially identified through the National Mapping Programme, the character of ridge and furrow which comprised narrow and curving ridge marks, dated it to the medieval period. The ridge and furrow which is recorded under different reference numbers in the local authority HER, and has been labelled further following aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment, is present throughout Route Section A. The features are indicative of the farming heritage of the area, but the following records have been ploughed out by later farming practices and no longer survive AEC008; AEC054; AEC055; HHER 25627; HHER 22605; HHER 22607; HHER 22608; HHER 25633.
- Site of Neolithic axe head (HHER 20109). The site of a Neolithic findspot is within the Order Limits, approximately 230 m southeast of 4AF3. The find, which was removed from this location by the recorder, is indicative of Neolithic activity in the area, but is not associated with and there is known early prehistoric activity, including funerary features, to the east of the Order Limits. The axe head was removed from the site at the time of its discovery and as such, will not be impacted by the Project.
- Site of bomb crater (AEC018) between 4AF9 and 4AF10 in Route Section A. Asset has negligible heritage value.
- Site of Searchlight Battery (AEC012) identified from aerial photographs are located within the Order Limits, northeast of 4AF7 in Route Section A, and

comprise the site of a searchlight battery and a series of small pits on its southwest side. The pits may be associated with post-medieval small-scale quarrying, but their proximity to the site of the searchlight battery suggests they may be related and may comprise supplementary defensive pits. The circular features are on the northern edge of the Order Limits but would not be impacted by the construction access track and are outside of the LoD for the proposed overhead line.

- Site of two arrowheads (HHER 13051) broadly dated to the prehistoric period in the HER were found in a field to the north of Little Weighton Road, approximately 184m west of 4AF15. The arrowheads were removed from the field at the time of their discovery and will therefore not be impacted by the Project.
- AEC026 cropmark related to a post-medieval plough headland, located on edge of the Order Limits and of negligible heritage value.
- Site of former ridge and furrow (AEC054, AEC055) identified from historic aerial photographs but no longer surviving.
- Site of a flint scraper (HHER 20175) located approximately 135 m east of pylon 4ZQ73. Discrete find which was removed from site and there is no evidence for remaining contextual associations.
- Site of medieval silver finger ring (HHER 20862) located approximately 135 m east of pylon 4ZQ73. Discrete find which was removed from site and there is no evidence for remaining contextual associations.
- Cropmarks of possible prehistoric ditches (HHER 27178) approximately 135 m northeast of 4AF20. The location recorded by the HER is outside of the Order Limits, but the record notes that the full spatial extent of the ditches is not mapped and therefore there was potential for the ditches to extend to the south, into the Order Limits. The results of geophysical survey carried out for the Project, presented in **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**, confirmed the ditches did not extend into, or no longer survived within, the Order Limits and would not therefore be impacted by the Project.
- Site of enclosures (HHER 3531) comprises the site of rectilinear enclosures which may be indicative of Iron Age and Roman settlement located approximately 97m northeast of 4AF24. Subsequent trial trenching (refer to Area 5 in **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Report**) confirmed the ditches did not extend into the construction areas and would not be impacted.
- Site of building (HHER 12423) in Riplingham, north of 4ZQ85 in Route Section A. Building is no longer present.
- Sites of former field boundaries (AEC040, AEC041) between 4AF32 and 4ZQ78 in Route Section A. Recorded on first edition Ordnance Survey maps but removed in the 20th century as fields were enlarged. Negligible heritage value.
- Site of a plough headland (AEC050) north of 4ZQ75 in Route Section A. Asset, identified from cropmarks and with no surface expression has negligible heritage value.
- Former chalk pits/ quarry pits (AEC042) north of 4AF37 in Route Section A. Indicative of small-scall quarrying. They are common features of the historic landscape and have negligible heritage value.

- Site of a mortar floor and an inscribed lead ingot (HHER 6652) located on the edge of the Order Limits between existing pylons 4AF38 and 4AF39. The recorded locations of the finds which were found during the laying of drains at Woodale Farm during the late-1950s, is approximate. They are shown on the edge of woodland but are likely to be further north or northwest, outside of the Order Limits and within the fields where drainage was installed.
- At Bilkshill Plantation, southeast of 4ZQ77 in Route Section A, site of possible lynchets noted on aerial photographs down a sharply angled, wold-edge, hill (HHER 6653). The features are no longer present.
- Site of stocks (HHER 19555) adjacent to a construction access north of Whin Moor Lane which leads to the construction compound. Asset survives only as a documentary record and is no longer present at this location.
- Site of limestone quarry (HHER 12236) on the southern edge of pylon 4ZQ72. Quarry site is no longer perceptible with no surface expression and is currently under plantation crop.
- Site of Bow Bridge road bridge (HHER 12609) which crosses Mill Beck between Ings Lane and Norfolk Bank Lane. This location would be used for maintenance access only, and there is no potential for impacts to occur.
- Site of Poor House (HHER 2916) located approximately 78 m northeast of pylon 4AF67. The house is marked on the Tithe Survey of 1839 but no longer survives.
- Staddlethorpe Deserted Medieval Village and Medieval Moat and Pond (HHER 2937). Between pylon 4AF69 and 4AF70 is the site of the deserted late-medieval village of Staddlethorpe (HHER 2937) and the site of a medieval moat and pond (HHER 21637). The village comprises the remains of six tofts to the east of Staddlethorpe Broad Lane. The moated site is appreciable by its earthwork remains, as is its associated pond which lies approximately 55 m northwest of the moat. The moated site is possibly earlier than the village, which doesn't appear in documentary sources until 1550, but the proximity of the assets suggests a clear level of historical association. There are no proposed pylons within the field where the village, moated site and pond are located, and the proposed construction access track has been routed to the north of the features to avoid impacts.
- A series of cropmarks are located within the Order Limits, immediately northeast of pylon 4AF85 in Route Section B. The cropmarks (AEC066) were initially identified through the National Mapping Programme and enhanced by Aerial photograph, LiDAR and geophysical survey carried out for the Project. The cropmarks comprise linear and rectilinear field boundaries and enclosures. The field boundaries are post-medieval and appear on historical maps. The rectilinear enclosures are undated but are assumed to be post-medieval due to their associative relationship with the boundary features. The features are indicative of the agricultural character of the area. They have negligible archaeological and historic interest and are of negligible value.
- Site of a former ditch (NLHER 11038) located south of 4AF90 in Route Section B. The former field boundary ditches represent 19th and 20th century boundary loss. Basal remains of the ditches, if any survive below plough depth, would have negligible heritage value.
- Site of ridge and furrow (AEC067) in field west of 4AF91 in Route Section B. The ridge and furrow was identified from aerial photography but is no longer present.

Earthwork remains may survive in the field which contains the existing overhead line and existing pylon 4ZQ24, but this area would not be impacted by the construction of the Project.

- Site of Meredyke (NLHER 19585) a medieval drain between 4AF98 and 4AF99 in Route Section B. The site and course of the drain is marked by Meredyke Road. There would be no impact to the road or drain from the construction of the Project.
- Site of twin warping drains (AEC068) identified from aerial photographs. The drains are within the Order Limits in Route Section B but crossed by maintenance access for 4AF100-4AF101. Maintenance access would comprise use of existing tracks and/ or track mats to drive over field surfaces and would not result in physical impacts to buried heritage assets.
- Site of an undated enclosure (NLHER 20875) between pylon 4AF100 and 4AF101 in Route Section B. The enclosure is within the Order Limits but falls within the route of the proposed maintenance access for 4AF100-4AF101. Maintenance access would comprise use of existing tracks or track mats to drive over field surfaces and would not result in physical impacts to buried heritage assets.
- Temple Belwood Park (NLHER 21474), a post-medieval park and animal cemetery is located on the western edge of the Order Limits, between proposed pylons 4AF130 and 4AF133 in Route Section D. The park is former monastic lands, transferred to private ownership following the Dissolution. No physical impacts to the former park lands and maintenance access track through the former park would use existing track and track mats.
- Site of ridge and furrow (AEC069) located in the field of proposed pylon 4AF132 in Route Section D. The ridge and furrow was identified from historical aerial photographs but is no longer present, having been removed by later ploughing.
- Site of prehistoric flint flakes and medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds (NLHER 942). Likely to be residual material, possibly derived from manuring. Unlikely to be associated with underlying enclosure, cropmarks east of Mill Hill Wood (NLHER 21302), which is assessed in **Application Document 6.10 Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage**.
- Site of ridge and furrow north and northwest of Belton Village (NLHER 10735). Ridge and furrow marks have been removed by later ploughing.

Non-designated heritage assets outside of the order limits and within the 1 km study area

- Assets in Skidby Conservation Area - Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HHER: 12404); 84 Main Street (HHER: 12537) and Methodist Chapel, Main Street (HHER: 9718)
- Norwoods, Wood Hill Way (HHER: 20071);
- School (HHER: 12785);
- Brick-Built Sheep Wash, N of Church (HHER: 19943),
- Former Primitive Methodist Chapel (HHER: 12481);
- Pigeoncote Farm (HHER: 12622);

- Bridge Farm (HHER: 20720).
- Garthorpe Methodist Church (NLHER: 21716);
- The Old School House, Adlingfleet Road, Fockerby (NLHER: 22327);
- The Old School, Shore Road, Garthorpe (NLHER: 22330);
- Former Station Master's House (NLHER: 22554);
- White House Farm, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25125);
- Fockerby Hall Farm, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25184);
- College Farm, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25185);
- Garthorpe Hall Farm, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER: 25190);
- High Bridge Farm, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25202);
- Livthorpe Kennels (Amcotts Lodge), Amcotts (NLHER: 25315);
- Amcotts Pasture, Amcotts (NLHER: 25330);
- Carr House, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25205);
- Wildome House, Eastoft (NLHER: 25228);
- Leam House, Eastoft (NLHER: 25232);
- Poplar Farm, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER: 25206);
- Crowle Wharf and Ealand War Memorial (NLHER: 21667);
- Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ealand (NLHER: 21917);
- 50, Outgate (Former Smithy) (NLHER: 22367);
- Field House Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25271);
- Outgate Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25272);
- Ivy House Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25273);
- Ealand Corner (Wood Lane Cottage), Crowle and Ealand (NLHER: 25274);
- Church of St Mary the Virgin, Shore Road (NLHER: 25985);
- Primitive Methodist Chapel, Main Street, Beltoft (NLHER: 11691);
- Holywell Farmhouse, Belton (NLHER: 25598);
- South View Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25599);
- Weathercock Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25600);
- Moorlands Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25601);
- White House Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25602);
- Hallgarth Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25603);
- Highcroft Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25604);
- Walnut Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25605);

- North Moor Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25562);
- Woods Farm, Belton (NLHER: 25597);
- Butterwick Grange, West Butterwick (NLHER: 26096);
- Common Farm, West Butterwick (NLHER: 25661);
- Newlands Farm, Epworth (NLHER: 25633);
- Newland Farm, West Butterwick (NLHER: 25647);
- Cottage 200 Yds W of Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHER: M11422);
- Primary School, Church Lane (NHER: M12838);
- Farm Buildings at Manor Farm (NHER: M17182);
- Farm Buildings at Crow-Tree Farm (NHER: M17165);
- Church Hill Farmhouse (NHER: M17089);
- Barn at Churchill Hill Farm West of Hawthorn House (NHER: M17138);
- Second House West of Crown Farmhouse (NHER: M17084);
- The Reindeer Inn and Adjoining Outbuildings (NHER: M16889);
- Farm Buildings at Roses Farm (NHER: M16887);
- Barns and Sheds at Church Farm – Partly Demolished (NHER: M16886);
- Farm Buildings first West of Croft House (NHER: M16881);
- First House North of Woodland House (NHER: M15271);
- Willow Tree Farmhouse (NHER: M16703);
- Farm Buildings at Middle Farm (NHER: M16584);
- Middle Farmhouse (NHER: M15285);
- Farm Buildings to House West of Low Holland Cottage (NHER: M16290);
- The Cottage and Adjoining Stables (NHER: M16178);
- The Rectory (NHER: M15336);
- 1 Cross Street (NHER: M15286);
- Barn Adjoining Willow Tree Farmhouse (NHER: M15308);
- House and Outbuildings First West of Crown Farm (NHER: M15284);
- Melwood Grange, Epworth (NLHER: 25634);
- Low Paddock Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24917);
- Thornholmes Farm, Owston Ferry (NLHER: 25805);
- The Paddocks, Epworth (NLHER: 25632);
- Walkeringham Brickworks (NHER: M17767);
- West Burton Power Station (NHER: M17772);

- Cowsland Hill Farm; Cowsland (NHER: M18077);
- Beardsall Farm Barn (NHER: M18445);
- Mill Farm Barn (NHER: M18449);
- Holmefield (NHER: M15283);
- Pair of Cottages Dated 1800 West of Village Shop (NHER: M12836);
- Cottage Adjoining Pair of Cottages Dated 1800 (NHER: M12837);
- Barn Adjoining Church Farm Cottage (NHER: M15356);
- The Plough Public House (NHER: M15354);
- Sharow (NHER: M15355);
- Sage Cottage (NHER: M15313);
- Ivy Cottage (NHER: M15311);
- Walnut Mount (NHER: M12774);
- Church Farm Cottage (NHER: M12770); and
- Cottage Next South of Cedar Cottage (NHER: M12773).
- Lea Beck Farmhouse (NHER: M17035);
- Farm Buildings to West End Farm (NHER: M16971);
- First House West of Beverley (NHER: M16598);
- Radford Cottage (NHER: M16450);
- Farm Buildings to East of Radford Cottage (NHER: M16505);
- West End Farmhouse and Farm Buildings (NHER: M16435);
- The Old Rectory (NHER: M16225);
- Grange Farm Barn (NHER: M18566);
- Poultry Houses at Grange Farm (NHER: M14172);
- Low Farm Barn (NHER: M18567);
- Low Farm Barn (NHER: M18568);
- White Farm Barn (NHER: M18569);
- The Elms Farmhouse and Adjoining Outbuildings (NHER: M15732);
- Coronation House (NHER: M15705);
- The Elms (NHER: M15704);
- The Sun Inn (NHER: M11915);
- Farmhouse 150 Yds W of the Sun Inn (NHER: M11916);
- Rose Cottage (NHER: M11444);
- Wells Farm Barn (NHER: M18481);

- Fledborough Viaduct, Fledborough & North Clifton (NHER: M17628);
- Brownlow Arms Barn (NHER: M18486);
- Farm Buildings to Trent View Farmhouse (NHER: M15499);
- Rookery Cottage (NHER: M15496);
- Outbuildings Adjoining Rookery Cottage (NHER: M15525);
- Hall Cottage (NHER: M15526);
- Sparrow Croft (NHER: M15528);
- The Brownlow Arms (NHER: M11483);
- Site of 17th century House, Wanless (HHER 16584) located approximately 680 m southeast of 4AF1. No physical change to the site of house and no change to its setting.
- Ditch system remnants (HHER 6600) located within Creyke Beck substation, immediately east of 4ZQ113. No physical change to site of asset and no change to its setting.
- Site of two round barrows (HHER 1381) located approximately 174 m southeast of 4AF4. The barrows are discrete features and contemporary archaeological remains associated with the features will not extend into the Order Limits. The presence of the operational Project would represent negligible change to their setting and would not affect the assets' value.
- Milestone on A164 (HHER 12377). The Humber HER's spatial data places the asset approximately 132 m southeast of 4AF8, which is over 210 m east of the A164. The site walkover confirms there is no asset in this location, and the HER location appears to be inaccurate.
- Record of the site of the Beverley-Skidby-Hessle Ferry Turnpike (HHER 9237). Centred approximately 175 m northeast of 4AF9. The toll road is no longer in existence and there is no potential for change from the Project.
- Site of Dunflat Gate (HHER 12805) approximately 240 m northwest of 4AF9. The asset comprises a toll gate which is annotated on the first edition OS map but does not appear on 19th century and later maps. The site walkover confirms the asset no longer survives in this in this location and there is no potential for change from the Project.
- The site of a possible Late Neolithic to Bronze Age henge (NLHER 904) located approximately 760m east of proposed pylon 4AF139. The possible henge, which is known locally as Clouds Lane mound, has also been described as a possible Neolithic long barrow.

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National Grid plc
National Grid House,
Warwick Technology Park,
Gallows Hill, Warwick.
CV34 6DA United Kingdom

Registered in England and Wales
No. 4031152
nationalgrid.com