

APPENDIX 8.1

LAND AT SANTON, HIGH SANTON, SCUNTHORPE HERITAGE BASELINE (PEGASUS GROUP, NOVEMBER 2018).



Little Crow

Solar Park

National significant infrastructure project in the Energy Sector

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe

CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE STUDY

LITTLE CROW SOLAR PARK, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE STUDY

PREPARED BY PEGASUS GROUP | INRG SOLAR | NOVEMBER 2018 | P17-0718



Little Crow Solar Park, North Lincolnshire

Cultural Heritage Baseline Study

Pegasus Group Project Number: P17-0718

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1. Non-Technical Summary

1.1 Pegasus Group have been commissioned by INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd to carry out a Cultural Heritage Baseline Study of the proposed renewable led energy scheme on land to the east of British Steelworks site, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire. The results of this baseline will be used to inform the heritage chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and the Environmental Statement.

1.2 Due to time constraints, this draft report does not contain Historic Environment Record (HER) data for a revised 1km study area, which resulted from the recent alterations to the Site boundary (Rev C), which includes the addition of a proposed construction compound location. A fully revised baseline report will be produced upon receipt of updated HER data.

Archaeological Resource

1.3 One area of specific prehistoric archaeological potential has been identified within the Site (c. 0.16ha), a cropmark of a possible round barrow (**MLS22718**). However, this feature has not been positively identified by archaeological fieldwork. Poorly-recorded flints and deposits of Sutton Sand Formation within the Site and a broad prehistoric transport corridor in the area are not considered to represent any specific heritage assets within the Site.

1.4 A former Cistercian nunnery known as Gokewell Priory, was

located in the northern part of the Site. Gokewell Priory was established in the 12th century, and dissolved in the 16th century. Gokewell Priory Farm was built on the site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory between the late 17th and early 19th century. Material from the former medieval Priory may have been used during the construction of the farm. Gokewell Priory Farm was itself abandoned and demolished in the late 20th century. It is probable but unproven that the below-ground remains of the former medieval Gokewell Priory and post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm are located within the northern part of the Site (**MLS1805**). However, the core of the former medieval Gokewell Priory, where the later post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm buildings were constructed, is not proposed for the location of solar panels. However, there is potential for below-ground remains of ancillary structures and features associated with the medieval Gokewell Priory to be present within the areas proposed for development. The potential extent of this area is demonstrated by the earthworks survey (**ELS4211**) shown on Figures 2 and 3.

1.5 Beyond the site of the former Gokewell Priory, there is no proven evidence for medieval activity within the Site. No above-ground remains of ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the Site.

1.6 The Site also contains a slight ovoid possible earthwork (**MLS22780**) enclosure preserved partly within the woodland of

Little Crow Covert which may extend west, into the adjacent field, however it is not visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs within the field to the west.

- 1.7 Within the southern portion of the Site are the records of two cropmarks of possible enclosures, one square (**MLS21943**) and one ovoid (**MLS21941**). These assets are located to the north of the Manby deserted medieval village (outside of the Site boundary). Due to their size and location, they are most likely to be medieval stock enclosures, of low archaeological value, although they may also be of geological origin. Analysis of aerial imagery has also indicated the presence of two partial circular cropmarks of unknown origin within the same field (**A1** and **A2**).
- 1.8 An undated limestone wall (**MLS21242**) was recorded adjacent to the B1027 in the north-eastern part of the Site. However, this area adjacent to a public road is unlikely to see groundworks which would impact upon this asset.
- 1.9 Potential below-ground remains relating to a former WWII Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery in the eastern portion of the Site (**MLS21408**) could potentially survive.

- 1.10 While a number of areas containing archaeological remains or with archaeological potential have been identified by this assessment, significant archaeological constraints do not appear to be present in many areas of the Site.

Setting Assessment

- 1.11 It is not considered that the Site forms part of the setting of any of the identified designated heritage assets within the vicinity the Site which contributes to their heritage significance, nor has any intervisibility been identified.
- 1.12 The Site forms part of the setting of the non-designated site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory which makes a moderate contribution to its overall significance.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 Pegasus Group have been commissioned by INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd to carry out a Cultural Heritage Baseline Study for a proposed renewable led energy scheme on land to the east of British Steel site, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, shown on Plate 1. The results of this will be used to inform the heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.
- 2.2 The application site (henceforth referred to as 'the Site') is approximately 218ha in area and is located to the northwest of the settlement of Broughton and immediately to the east of the Scunthorpe Steel Works.
- 2.3 The application seeks permission for the construction and operation of up to 160MW capacity of ground-mounted solar photovoltaic panels, the installation of up to 90MW batteries and associated infrastructure. The proposed development is a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' (NSIP).
- 2.4 This Cultural Heritage Baseline Study provides information with regards to the significance of the historic environment, to inform the heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement and to fulfil the requirement given in paragraph 5.8.8 of National Policy Statement EN-1 (see 5.12 of this report for full reference) which requires:

"...the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset."

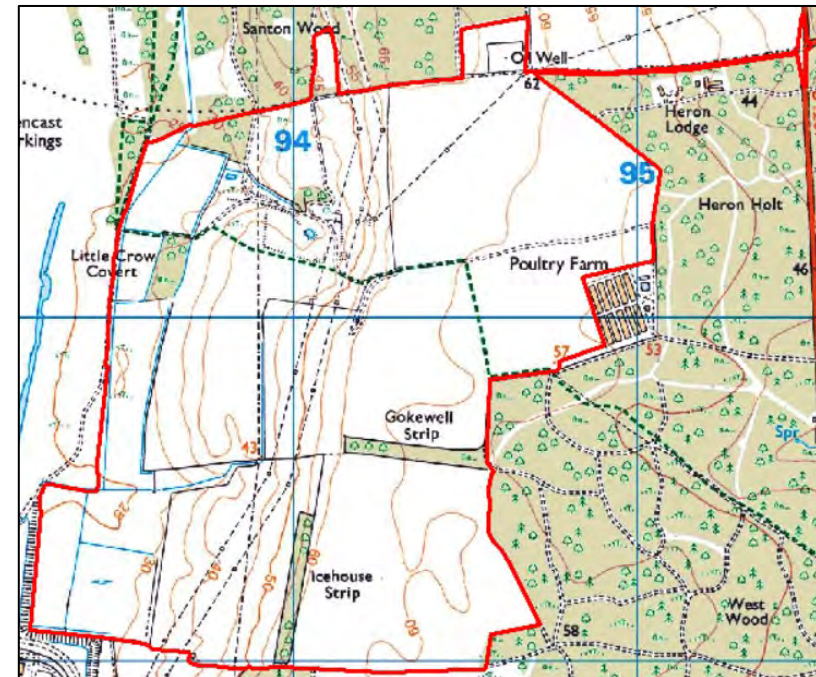


Plate 1: Site Location Plan

3. Site Description and Location

- 3.1 The Site, approximately 228ha in area, includes a series of post-war agricultural fields and an existing 775m-long access track, plantations and the site of a former oil well. The Site outline is irregular, but roughly rectangular in shape. The boundaries are largely formed by extant field boundaries. The southeastern boundary is formed by dense woodland and the entire Site is well enclosed by the existing vegetation. Any long-distance views available looking west are dominated by the Scunthorpe Steel Works which runs along the entire length of the Site and beyond, and includes a number of tall, industrial structures, chimneys and moving elements. The activity within the steel works is audible from within the Site boundary.
- 3.2 The fields within the Site are arable with the crop being harvested during the site visit. The areas of the Site under arable cultivation are subject to deep ploughing to a depth of 0.6m every year (*pers. comm*: information obtained from the landowner). The Site also contains two rows of pylons and overhead powerlines which run down the length of the Site.
- 3.3 The Site is surrounded by post-war agricultural fields and woodland plantations on the northern and eastern sides, with a large, modern poultry farm located directly adjacent to the eastern boundary. The eastern boundary abuts a dense block of woodland which blocks views into or out of the Site to the east. Dense woodland is also present to the south. Beyond this

woodland is a recently constructed solar farm at Raventhorpe. To the west of the Site boundary is a small strip of low-lying land beside Bottesford Beck which physically separates the Site from the steel works.

- 3.4 The eastern part of the Site is situated on a broad plateau at approximately 60m aOD. The crest of the plateau runs through the centre of the Site on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment. From this crest, the land within the western part of the Site slopes down fairly steeply towards the valley bottom of the Bottesford Beck which runs c.350m to the west of the western boundary, to around 25m AOD.
- 3.5 From within the Site, there are long-distance views available to the west, particularly from the highest points within the Site. However, the presence of the pylons and steel works in views to the west from the Site means that these views are characterised completely by modern, industrial elements. The scale of the Scunthorpe Steel Works is such that it dominates the entirety of the western panorama from the Site. Views east are more limited due to the dense vegetation and topography. The presence of the large poultry farm adds a modern, industrial element to views in this direction. The location and direction of the photographic plates below are depicted on Figure 11, using the references provided within the plate captions.



Plate 2 View west across the southern part of the former Gokewell Priory (Figure 11, A)



Plate 3 View into small woodland area, site of the former Gokewell Priory and the later Gokewell Priory Farm – possible remnants of the farm building visible (Figure 11, B)



Plate 4 View northeast (Figure 11, C)



Plate 5 View west from rising ground looking towards the steel works (Figure 11, D)



Plate 6 View of the northeastern field within the Site boundary, looking at the highest point within the Site (Figure 11, E)



Plate 7 View towards the Poultry Farm, looking southeast (Figure 11, F)



Plate 8 View north towards hay bales screening the Oil Well across northeastern portion of the Site (Figure 11, G)



Plate 9 View east towards Poultry Farm (Figure 11, H)



Plate 10 View of rooftop of Poultry Farm, looking east (Figure 11, I)



Plate 11 Looking west from footpath near the Poultry Farm, steel works visible above crest of hill (Figure 11, J)



Plate 12 View southwest across southern portion of the Site (Figure 11, K)



Plate 13 View southwest across the Site looking at the steel works (Figure 11, L)



Plate 14 View south looking at steel works (Figure 11, M)



Plate 15 View southeast across the southeastern field of the Site (Figure 11, N)



Plate 16 View south across southern field within Site, adjacent to Icehouse Strip (Figure 11, O)



Plate 17 View southwest into area adjacent to Little Crow Covert (Figure 11, P)

- 3.6 From within the Site, there are no views towards any designated heritage assets. Although the Site is large in scale, the topography, the Scunthorpe Steel Works and the dense woodland vegetation combine to largely enclose the Site from views outwards, and views looking towards the Site.
- 3.7 The nearest settlement to the Site is the village of Broughton located 860m to the southeast of the proposed Site boundary, with dense woodland between. There is no visibility of this settlement from within the Site, nor any visibility of the Site from within the settlement of Broughton.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 The aim of this Cultural Heritage Baseline Study is to provide a baseline of information to support the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement. This baseline sets out the significance of elements of the historic environment (heritage assets) and the contribution made by their setting. The assessment considers both the archaeological resource and built heritage resource.

Site Visit

- 4.2 A site visit was undertaken by Pegasus Group on 14th August 2017, during which the Site and its surrounds were assessed.

Sources of information and study area

- 4.3 The assessment has been informed by appropriate sources of information, including:
- **Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on designated heritage assets;**
 - **Historic England Archive AMIE data for information on non-designated heritage assets;**
 - **North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) for information on non-designated heritage assets, previous archaeological works, HER files and aerial photographs, consulted digitally and in-person;**
 - **Historic maps and documentary sources held at**

the Lincolnshire Archives and Scunthorpe Library;

- **LiDAR data: and**
- **Historic aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archives.**

- 4.4 For digital data sets (e.g. the NLHER) information was obtained for a 1km study area from the Site boundary (excluding the access road). Tables summarising this data are included in [Appendix 1](#) and records are discussed in the text, where relevant. Figures depicting the data are included at [Appendix 2](#).
- 4.5 Designated heritage assets were reviewed in the wider area, as professional judgement deemed appropriate.
- 4.6 Historic cartographic sources were reviewed for the Site, and beyond this where professional judgement deemed necessary. Such sources are reproduced in [Section 6](#) where appropriate.
- 4.7 A list of sources consulted by this report is provided at [Appendix 5](#).

Assessment of significance

4.8 In the NPPF, heritage significance is defined as:

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

4.9 Historic England’s *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment*¹ (henceforth referred to as ‘GPA 2: Managing Significance’) gives advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. It advises understanding the nature, extent, and level of significance of a heritage asset. In order to do this, *GPA 2: Managing Significance* also advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Historic England’s *Conservation Principles*²; **evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal**. These essentially cover the heritage ‘interests’ given in the glossary of the NPPF, which comprise archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest.

4.10 *Conservation Principles* provides further information on the

heritage values it identifies:

- **Evidential value:** the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. This value is derived from physical remains, such as archaeological remains, and genetic lines.
- **Historical value:** the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present - it tends to be illustrative or associative. Illustrative value is the perception of a place as a link between past and present people and depends on visibility. It has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with and providing insights into past communities and their activities through shared experience of a place. By contrast, associative value need not necessarily be legible at an asset, but gives a particular resonance through association with a notable family, person, event or movement.
- **Aesthetic value:** the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of conscious design or fortuitous outcome or a combination of the two aspects. The latter can result from the enhancement of the appearance of a place through the passage of time.

¹ Historic England, 2015, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment*

² English Heritage 2008 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*

- **Communal value:** the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. This can be through widely acknowledged commemorative or symbolic value that reflects the meaning of the place, or through more informal social value as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence. Spiritual value may also be part of communal value.

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

Setting and significance

4.12 As defined in the NPPF:

"Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."³

4.13 Setting is defined as:

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."⁴

³ NPPF Annex 2

⁴ Ibid.

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

Assessing change through alteration to setting

4.15 How setting might contribute to these values has been assessed within this report with reference to *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets*⁵ (henceforth referred to as *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*), particularly the checklist given on page 11. This advocates the clear articulation of 'what matters and why'.

4.16 In *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*, a stepped approach is recommended, of which Step 1 is to identify which heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) and their settings are affected. Step 2 is to assess "*whether, how and to what degree settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated*". The guidance includes a (non-exhaustive) check-list of elements of the physical surroundings of an asset that might be considered when undertaking the assessment including, among other things: topography, other heritage assets, green space, functional relationships and degree of change over time. It also lists points associated with the experience of the asset which might be considered, including: views, intentional intervisibility,

⁵ Historic England, 2017, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets*

tranquillity, sense of enclosure, accessibility, rarity and land use.

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

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

Levels of significance

4.19 In accordance with the levels of significance articulated in the NPPF, three levels of significance are identified:

- **Designated heritage assets of the highest significance, as identified in paragraph 194 of the NPPF comprising Grade I and II* Listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites and Registered Battlefields (and also including some Conservation Areas) and heritage assets of archaeological interest demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, as identified in footnote 63 of the NPPF;**
- **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance, as identified in paragraph**

194 of the NPPF, comprising Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens (and also some Conservation Areas); and

- **Non-designated heritage assets. Non-designated heritage assets are defined within the Government's Planning Practice Guidance as "buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets"⁶.**

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

Assessment of harm

4.21 Assessment of any harm will be articulated in terms of the policy and law that the proposed development will be assessed against. For this proposed development, this will be done in accordance with the policies contained within the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy Policy EN-1 and the policies of National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy EN-3.

4.22 In order to relate to key policy, the following levels of harm may potentially be identified:

- **Substantial harm or total loss. It has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013⁷ that this would be harm that would 'have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset**

⁶ DCLG, Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 039 (ID: 18a-039-20140306, Revision date: 06 03 2014)

⁷ EWHC 2847, R DCLG and Nuon UK Ltd v. Bedford Borough Council

that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced’; and

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

- 4.23 It is also possible that development proposals will cause **no harm or preserve** the significance of heritage assets. A High Court Judgement of 2014 is relevant to this⁸. This concluded that with regard to preserving the setting of a Listed building or preserving the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, ‘preserving’ means doing ‘no harm’.
- 4.24 Preservation does not mean no change; it specifically means no harm. *GPA 2: Managing Significance* states that “*Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged*”. Thus, change is accepted in Historic England’s guidance as part of the evolution of the landscape and environment. It is whether such change is neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of an asset that matters.
- 4.25 As part of this, setting may be a key consideration. For an evaluation of any harm to significance through changes to setting, this assessment follows the methodology given in *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*, described above. Again, fundamental to the methodology set out in this document is

stating ‘*what matters and why*’. Of particular relevance is the checklist given on page 13 of *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

- 4.26 It should be noted that this key document states that:

- **“setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation”⁹**

- 4.27 Hence any impacts are described in terms of how they affect the significance of a heritage asset, and heritage values that contribute to this significance, through changes to setting.
- 4.28 With regards to changes in setting, *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* states that “*conserving or enhancing heritage assets by taking their settings into account need not prevent change*”.
- 4.29 Additionally, it is also important to note that, as clarified in the Court of Appeal¹⁰, whilst the statutory duty requires that special regard should be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a Listed Building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused.

⁸ EWHC 1895, R (Forge Field Society, Barraud and Rees) v. Sevenoaks DC, West Kent Housing Association and Viscount De L’Isle

⁹ Historic England, 2017, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets

¹⁰ Palmer v Herefordshire Council & Anor [2016] EWCA Civ 1061 (4th November 2016)

Benefits

- 4.30 Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage values and hence the significance of the assets concerned.

5. Planning Policy Framework

Planning Policy Framework

- 5.1 This section of the Baseline Study sets out the legislation and planning policy considerations and guidance contained within both national and local planning guidance which specifically relate to the application site, with a focus on those policies relating to the protection of the historic environment.

Legislation

- 5.2 Legislation relating to the Built Historic Environment is primarily set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
- 5.3 Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

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

- 5.4 In the 2014 Court of Appeal judgement in relation to the

Barnwell Manor case¹¹, Sullivan LJ held that:

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

- 5.5 Recent judgement in the Court of Appeal¹² (‘Mordue’) has clarified that, with regards to the setting of Listed Buildings, where the principles of the NPPF are applied (in particular paragraph 196, see below), this is in keeping with the requirements of the 1990 Act.
- 5.6 Scheduled Monuments are protected by the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 which relates to nationally important archaeological sites. Whilst works to Scheduled Monuments are subject to a high level of protection, it is important to note that there is no duty within the 1979 Act to have regard to the desirability of preservation of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

¹¹ East Northamptonshire District Council v SSCLG (2015) EWCA Civ 137

¹² Jones v Mordue Anor (2015) EWCA Civ 1243

National Policy Guidelines

- 5.7 This project is being submitted to the Planning Inspectorate as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project in order to gain a Development Consent Order. Therefore, the proposed scheme will be assessed against, and recommendations made in accordance with the National Policy Statements for Energy which set out Government policy on national infrastructure energy developments.
- 5.8 The Energy NPSs are divided into six. The first is an overarching NPS setting out the overarching policies on all forms of energy development. The remaining five target specific energy technologies and developments including Renewable Energy in EN-3. All of the Energy NPSs were designated and adopted in 2011.
- 5.9 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) sets out the Government policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure and should be considered in conjunction with the technology-specific NPS.
- 5.10 Section 5.8 of EN-1 is concerned with the historic environment, recognising that:

"The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has

the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment."¹³

- 5.11 EN-1 states that the impacts should be considered not only on designated assets, but also on non-designated assets identified either through the development plan making process (such as local listing) or through the Planning Inspectorate's decision-making process on the basis of clear evidence that these assets have a heritage significance that merits consideration in its decisions, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets¹⁴.
- 5.12 As part of the applicant's assessment, the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development should be set out, at a level of detail proportionate to importance of the heritage assets, as set out in Section 5.8.8:

"As part of the ES (see Section 4.2) the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record...and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise

¹³ Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011. *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*. P90

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p91

where necessary according to the proposed development's impact."

5.13 Section 5.8.9 expands further on 5.8.8:

"Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact."

5.14 Section 5.8.10 states:

"The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents."

5.15 Section 5.8.14 sets out the considerations that the Planning Inspectorate should take into in the decision-making process. This states:

"There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be."¹⁵

5.16 This section recognises that significance can be harmed or lost

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p92

through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting and that **"loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification."**

5.17 Section 5.8.15 sets out the requirement for a balance to be struck between an identified harmful impact and the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification for development will be required to be.

5.18 Section 5.8.18 of EN-1 deals specifically with developments affecting the setting of designated heritage assets. It states:

"the (Planning Inspectorate) should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal, the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the (Planning Inspectorate) should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application."¹⁶

5.19 EN-1 provides a mechanism whereby if heritage assets are impacted by a development, then the developer should facilitate the creation of a record of such assets. This is set out at Sections 5.8.20 to 5.8.22 of EN-1.

5.20 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) 2011 provides specific guidance on how to assess

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p93

impacts arising from renewable energy technology, in this case, ground-mounted solar photovoltaic panels. At the time of writing, EN-3, the technology to develop 50MW+ schemes from solar PV arrays, was not commonplace and therefore EN-3 does not specifically consider solar energy within this guidance.

- 5.21 Some guidance can be taken from the section concerned with Onshore Wind Farm impacts which states that visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed development and that micro-siting of infrastructure should be considered to minimise the risk of damaging archaeological assets during construction.¹⁷

The National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)

- 5.22 Whilst regard has been made to the NPPF policies set out below, Paragraph 5 of the NPPF is clear that it does not contain specific policies for NSIPs and these are to be determined in accordance with the decision making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant:

- **“The Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the National**

Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and may be a material consideration in preparing plans and making decisions on planning applications.”¹⁸

- 5.23 The NPPF sets out the Government’s economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government’s vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.
- 5.24 The presumption in favour of sustainable development (the ‘presumption’) sets out the tone of the Government’s overall stance and operates with and through the other policies of the NPPF. Conserving historic assets in a manner appropriate to their significance forms part of this drive towards sustainable development.
- 5.25 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the NPPF sets out three overarching objectives to sustainable development: an economic objective, a social objective, and an environmental objective. The presumption is key to delivering these ambitions, by creating a positive pro-development framework which is underpinned by the wider economic, environmental and social provisions of the NPPF. The presumption is set out in full at paragraphs 10 and 11 of the NPPF and reads as follows:

¹⁷ Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011. *National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)*. P67

¹⁸ NPPF, paragraph 5

“So that sustainable development is pursued in a positive way, at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11).”¹⁹

“For decision-taking this means:

- c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or**
- d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting planning permission unless:**
 - i) the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or**
 - ii) any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.”²⁰**

5.26 However, it is important to note that footnote 6 of the NPPF applies in relation to the bullet d, part i of paragraph 11. This

¹⁹ NPPF, paragraph 10

²⁰ NPPF, paragraph 11

provides a context for paragraph 11 and reads as follows:

“The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to: habitats sites (and those sites listed in paragraph 176) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in footnote 63); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change” (our emphasis)

5.27 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

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

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

“World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under relevant legislation”²¹

²¹ NPPF, Annex 2

5.29 As set out above, significance is also defined as:

“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance”²²

5.30 Section 16 of the NPPF relates to ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ and states at paragraph 190 that:

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

5.31 Paragraph 192 goes on to state that:

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

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage**

assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

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

5.32 With regard to the impact of proposals on the significance of a heritage asset, paragraphs 193 and 194 are relevant and read as follows:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;**

²² Ibid.

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

5.33 Section b) of the above describing assets of the highest significance also includes footnote 63 of the NPPF, which states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

5.34 In the context of the above, it should be noted that paragraph 195 reads as follows:

"Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use"

5.35 Paragraph 196 goes on to state:

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

5.36 With regards to non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 197 of NPPF states that:

"The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset."

National Planning Guidance

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

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

5.39 The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' which confirms that the consideration of 'significance' in decision taking is important and states:

"Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals" ²³

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

"In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's

²³ PPG, paragraph 009 (ID: 18a-009/20140306 revision date 06.03.2014)

significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. ²⁴

While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later inappropriate additions to historic buildings which harm their significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm" (our emphasis)

The Local Development Framework

5.41 Planning applications within North Lincolnshire are currently subject to policy set out within the Core Strategy and saved policies of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

Core Strategy

5.42 The Core Strategy, adopted in June 2011, sets out the long-term vision for North Lincolnshire and provides a blueprint for managing growth and development in the area up to 2026.

²⁴ PPG, paragraph 017 (ID: 18a-017-20140306 revision date 06.03.2014)

5.43 **Policy CS6** relates to the Historic Environment, stating:

"The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's historic assets through:

- Safeguarding the nationally significant medieval landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the open strip fields and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource.**

- Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire.**

- Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesleys or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage.**

- Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire's Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth. The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire's historic environment, as well as the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including historic buildings, conservation areas, listed buildings (both statutory and locally listed), registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological remains. All new development must respect and enhance the local character and distinctiveness of the area in which it would be situated, particularly in areas with high heritage value. Development**

proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate."

North Lincolnshire Local Plan

5.44 The North Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted in May 2003. It is gradually being replaced by new documents which make up the Local Development Framework; however, a number of policies are currently 'saved' and remain relevant in the decision making process.

5.45 The following saved policies pertain to the historic environment:

HE5 - Development affecting Listed Buildings

"The Council will seek to secure the preservation, restoration and continued use of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

When applications for planning permission relating to a listed building or listed building consent are being assessed, the primary consideration will be the need to preserve or enhance the fabric and character of the building.

Permission or consent will not be granted unless it has been demonstrated that the proposed works would secure this objective.

The Council will encourage the retention and restoration of the historic setting of listed buildings. Proposals which damage the setting of a listed building will be resisted.

Whenever appropriate, proposals which would entail the loss of historic fabric from a listed

building will be conditional upon a programme of recording being agreed and implemented.”

HE8 - Ancient Monuments

“Development proposals which would result in an adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important monuments, or their settings, will not be permitted.”

HE9 - Archaeological Evaluation

“Where development proposals affect sites of known or suspected archaeological importance, an archaeological assessment to be submitted prior to the determination of a planning application will be required.

Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the degree to which the proposed development is likely to affect them. Sites of

known archaeological importance will be protected.

When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage must be ensured and the preservation of the remains in situ is a preferred solution.

When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before and during development.”

6. The Historic Environment

6.1 This section provides a review of the recorded heritage resource within the Site and its vicinity in order to identify any extant heritage assets within the Site and to assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains. The designated assets are identified in the text with their National Heritage List for England reference (NHLE). The non-designated assets are identified with their North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record reference (NLHER). Historic England's AMIE data has also been consulted. The AMIE records within the Site and study area are duplicates of NLHER records. The AMIE reference numbers for these records are provided within Appendix 1.

Designated Heritage Assets

Within the Site

6.2 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.

Beyond the Site

6.3 Designated assets are shown on Figure 1.

6.4 The Scheduled Raventhorpe Medieval Settlement Earthworks immediately south-west of Raventhorpe Farm (**1016426**) are located c.940m to the south of the Site, with the later 17th-century Grade II Listed Raventhorpe Farmhouse c.900m to the south (**1346807**).

6.5 A group of designated heritage assets are located at Springfield

Cottage c.390m northeast of the Site, comprising the Grade II Listed Springwood Cottage (**1083734**) and Stables approximately 20 metres northeast of Springwood Cottage (**1310038**).

6.6 The Grade II Listed Stone Cottage and adjoining outbuildings are located (**1310013**) c.900m southeast of the Site.

6.7 The Grade II Listed Broughton Grange Farmhouse (**1083736**) and Grade II Listed Coach House/Stables approximately 10 metres east of Broughton Grange Farmhouse (**1346496**) are located c.1.9km east of the site.

6.8 A number of Listed Buildings are located within the settlement of Broughton c.1-1.5km east of the Site, including the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (**1161801**).

6.9 The Site is not located close to a Conservation Area, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or World Heritage Site.

6.10 Potential impacts resulting from the proposed development on the heritage significance of designated heritage assets within the surrounds of the Site via a change in setting are discussed in detail in [Section 7](#).

Previous Archaeological Works

6.11 The locations of the archaeological events recorded by the NLHER are shown on Figure 3. With the exception of the

earthworks survey of the site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory, no systematic archaeological works have taken place within the Site.

6.12 A number of previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the study area, with a small number within the Site itself related to the former location of Gokewell Priory. These comprise:

- **ELS4211 – A sketch earthwork survey was carried out in the 1970s on the possible medieval earthworks to the south and west of the post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm (Appendix 3). This must have occurred prior to the reduction of the earthworks through agriculture c. the 1980s. This was undertaken by Keith Miller, and further information on the survey is provided below.**
- **ELS2566 – Photographs of the former Gokewell Priory Farm area taken in 1976.**
- **ELS3145 – Watching brief on groundworks for the Sawcliffe Area Water Mains Replacement Scheme. This recorded an east to west-orientated drystone wall near the junction of the B1027 and B1028, within or in close proximity to the Site. Three regular courses of stone above a foundation of rough stone boulders were recorded (MLS21242). The wall was undated, but thought to be later than the Roman period.**

6.13 A number of aerial photograph sorties have been flown across the Site and study area and have been identified as fieldwork events by the NLHER, which were either carried out for/by the council or by the University of Cambridge. Some of these photos

show the former post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm within the Site; however, these cannot be reproduced due to copyright restrictions. The aerial photographs of the Site and the study area recorded by the NLHER are listed below:

- **ELS800 – Aerial photographic sortie – 1956;**
- **ELS808 – Aerial photographic sortie – 1984;**
- **ELS922 – Aerial photographic survey – 1989;**
- **ELS3677 – Aerial photographic assessment and transcription – 2011;**
- **ELS3871 – Aerial photographic survey – 2012;**
- **ELS3479 – Aerial photographic survey – 2011;**
- **ELS4112 – Aerial photographic survey – 1976;**
- **ELS4125 – Aerial photographic survey – 1971.**

6.14 Other fieldwork events located outside of the Site boundary are:

- **ELS2965 – Walkover survey at Forest Pines Golf and Country Club, 2006 – Carried out by Humber Field Archaeology to investigate cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. The earthworks related to trackways which defined the boundary of the fields.**
- **ELS3685 – Yarborough Quarry desk-based assessment, 2003. Carried out by Wardell Armstrong in advance of continued use for Yarborough Quarry. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.**
- **ELS3933 – Flint collection, 1930s. The flint**

collection and fieldwalking of D. N. Riley in the Raventhorpe area.

- **ELS3980 – Site visit to RAF Camp in Manby Woods, 2013.** Carried out by Sue Oliver who took digital photographs of the former RAF camp in Manby Woods.
- **ELS4190 – Building recording RAF Accommodation site, 2015.** A photographic and measured survey was carried out in the site of a former RAF accommodation camp in Manby Wood, known as RAF Broughton. This was undertaken in advance of construction of a forestry building which would remove one of the former buildings.
- **ELS4130 – Desk-based assessment of Solar Park on Land at Raventhorpe Farm, 2014.** Carried out by AOC Archaeology in advance of the development of a solar farm.
- **ELS4120 – Geophysical Survey, Raventhorpe, 2014.** Carried out by AOC Archaeology in advance of development of a solar farm. This identified a number of archaeological anomalies including possible enclosures and structures.
- **ELS 4274 – Archaeological Evaluation at Raventhorpe Solar park, 2014.** Excavation of 47 trial trenches by AOC Archaeology in advance of the construction of the Raventhorpe Solar park. Identified a small number of Roman enclosures and post-medieval material.
- **ELS4275 – Archaeological Evaluation, Raventhorpe Solar Park, 2014.** Further element of evaluation by AOC Archaeology identified a

substantial Roman enclosure ditch on the west-facing slope of the hill above Raventhorpe Farm. Possibly the site of a building.

- **ELS4273 – Archaeological Monitoring, Raventhorpe Solar Park, 2015.** Watching brief carried out by AOC Archaeology during the construction of the solar park at Raventhorpe. Two archaeological linear features were identified, tentatively interpreted as Romano-British in origin.

6.15 Other desk-based assessments undertaken within the study area include **ELS2962**, **ELS3077**, **ELS3357** and **ELS4160** (while the outer edge of the study area for **ELS2962** overlaps the south-eastern edge of the Site, this can be regarded as an event which took place beyond the Site).

6.16 The Environment Agency LiDAR survey flights are also identified as events (**ELS2568**, **ELS2577**, **ELS2582**), undertaken from 2000 – 2006.

Geology and Topography

6.17 The Site features a complex geology, with the following bedrock geology recorded within the Site boundary²⁵:

- **Charmouth Mudstone Formation – Mudstone;**
- **Marlstone Rock Formation - Ferruginous Limestone And Ferruginous Sandstone;**
- **Whitby Mudstone Formation – Mudstone;**

²⁵ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

- **Grantham Formation - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone;**
- **Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member – Limestone; and**
- **Kirton Cementstone Beds – Limestone.**

6.18 Superficial deposits of sand of the Sutton Sand Formation are recorded across the Site. ²⁶

6.19 The topography of the Site slopes downward to the west from the centre of Site, with the western part of the Site lying in the west-facing valley overlooking Bottesford Beck, which lies outside the western Site boundary. The highest point is at around 60m AOD in the flatter eastern part of the Site which covers a long plateau, with a break of slope just beginning to fall away to the east at the eastern boundary.

Historic Background

6.20 The locations of the records identified from the NLHER are shown on Figure 2. This historic background section has been subdivided between those assets located within the Site boundary and those located beyond, within the wider study area.

Prehistoric (10,000BC – 43AD)

Within the Site

6.21 The superficial geological deposits of Sutton Sand Formation within the western part of the Site were formed by post-glacial

wind-blown processes. While there is generalised potential for such deposits to contain archaeological remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, there is no specific evidence that such remains are located within the Site.

6.22 Three potentially prehistoric records from the NLHER have been identified from within the Site boundary. The first is the possible site of a round barrow (**MLS22718, ELS3479**) located on aerial photographs (Plate 18). The date, function and archaeological provenance of this cropmark have not been proven through fieldwork. The NLHER also records the findspot of a number of flints (**MLS6695**). These flints were recorded in a gazetteer of 1976, however the location, the methodology of collection and the collector is not known.

²⁶ Ibid.



Plate 18 Cropmark of possible round barrow within Site

- 6.23 The third potentially prehistoric feature within the Site is the posited route of a prehistoric track (**MLS20003**) called the Jurassic Way, which runs from Winteringham to Lincoln. This is the record of a broad trade route corridor which ran across Britain during the prehistoric period, rather than a tightly-defined trackway and therefore its geographical scope is widespread. The line of the trade route is supposed to have been in the vicinity of Santon and the site of the former Gokewell Priory Farm, but given the potential geographical spread of this

feature, this is more of an estimation of a broad transport corridor rather than a precise location of a trackway.

Beyond the Site

- 6.24 There are a number of records of prehistoric and possible prehistoric activity within the wider study area. There are a small number of other findspots of flints within the study area which originate from the 1976 gazetteer (**MLS7556**, **MLS7563**). Again, as the exact locations of the finds cannot be ascertained, they cannot be assigned any heritage value.
- 6.25 Two putative sites of potential long barrows are identified c. 620m and c.860m northeast of the Site (**MLS93**) (100m and 745m north of the existing access track). These are identified by the NLHER as 'site A' and 'site B', with 'site B' being that closer to the Site. The evidence for these possible features is derived from aerial photography, however, the NLHER record states that "*nothing is visible at site 'B'*". Site B is located on the east-facing slope, off the crest of the plateau which runs southward through the Site. This feature has not been proven through fieldwork to be present or to be archaeological in origin.
- 6.26 To the southeast of the Site boundary, a single flint arrowhead was found within Manby Wood c.65m south-east of the Site (**MLS1822**) in the 1950s. To the south of this and around Raventhorpe and the Stonewall Reservoir, a number of flint artefacts have been recovered. These include a single Mesolithic microlith (**MLS22657**) and over 700 pieces of worked flint which were recovered during fieldwalking undertaken to the west and

north of Stonewall Reservoir prior to the construction of the solar farm at Raventhorpe, c.200m – c.950m south of the Site (**MLS26068, MLS26069**).

- 6.27 A findspot of prehistoric pottery is recorded c.950m to the southeast of the Site boundary, on the outskirts of Broughton. This is the findspot of prehistoric pottery sherds and a Roman brooch (**MLS1818**).

Prehistoric summary

- 6.28 Potential prehistoric archaeological remains within the Site comprise the site of a possible prehistoric round barrow, although this is currently unproven. The full extent of the feature is unclear, but even if an area of 40m by 40m was considered to have potential, this would equate to 0.16ha.
- 6.29 The ambiguously-located flint finds and deposits of Sutton Sand Formation within the Site do not necessarily suggest the presence of further archaeological remains within the Site. The broad transport corridor of the Jurassic Way is indicative of a general prehistoric travel route across the area, and not a specific road or trackway. Overall, this evidence in itself is not considered to represent high potential for further prehistoric archaeological remains to be present within the Site.

Roman (43AD – 410)

Within the Site

- 6.30 The line of the former Ermine Street Roman road (**MLS100**) follows the line of the B1027, a small portion of which is included

in the Site boundary at the eastern-most extent. The former Roman road runs to the west of Broughton on a north-south alignment, and this particular portion runs north to meet Winteringham where there is a known Roman crossing of the Humber.

Beyond the Site

- 6.31 There are a number of other records of Roman activity from within the study area, most of which are associated with the fieldwalking which was undertaken at Raventhorpe prior to the construction of Raventhorpe solar farm. Fieldwalking to the north and west of Stonewall Reservoir, c.200m – 1.14km south of the Site, recovered 298 sherds of Roman pottery (**MLS26070**). Fieldwalking to the south and east of the reservoir c. 800m – 1.4km south of the Site found 276 sherds (**MLS26071**). Further archaeological work was undertaken around the solar farm site and to the southwest of the reservoir; a substantial Roman-period rectilinear ditch and bank enclosure was identified during evaluation c.980m south of the Site (**MLS26072**). The evaluation recorded indirect evidence of potentially high-status occupation, such as potentially Roman CBM (ceramic building material) fragments, possible roof tile fragments and pieces of tile which had been scored to hold plaster.
- 6.32 Roman pottery and glass recorded at Raventhorpe c.580m south of the Site (**MLS1819**) were found within the ploughsoil, and were not associated with the fieldwalking which took place in

advance of the solar farm construction.

Roman Summary

- 6.33 Recorded Roman archaeological remains are located beyond the Site. It is possible that the Site comprised part of an agricultural landscape during the Roman period. The Roman road known as Ermine Street is located to the east of the Site, and the Roman remains found at Ravensthorpe indicate the presence of Roman settlement activity in the wider landscape away from the road. There is therefore some potential for Roman-period remains within the Site, although there is no current evidence to suggest that this potential is high.

Early Medieval and Medieval (410 – 1540)

Within the Site

- 6.34 The medieval period sees the first documented activity within the Site.
- 6.35 Within the northern part of the Site is the location of the former Gokewell Priory, a small Cistercian nunnery founded by William De Alta Ripa in the 12th century (**MLS1805, ELS800, ELS2566, ELS4211**). The former Priory was a minor establishment with a small community of nuns, dissolved in 1536. The former Priory was not a grand or large establishment. The revenue of the Priory *“was probably never more than sufficient for ten or twelve nuns.”*²⁷ In 1440 there were eight sisters recorded as

²⁷ Page, W. (Ed.) 1906. *Victoria County History, A History of the County of Lincoln, Volume 2*. 156-157

living within the Priory and at the time of Dissolution, only seven nuns remained, including the Prioress.²⁸ The yearly revenue at Gokewell never exceeded £10 and the lifestyle would have been spartan, with food supplied from the surrounding land, including fish from the ponds, at least one of which is an extant water feature, located to the south of the core of the former Priory buildings. Following the dissolution of Gokewell Priory in 1536, Gokewell Priory Farm was built on the site of the Priory at some point between the late 17th and early 19th century (see post-medieval section, below).

- 6.36 The NLHER detailed record references a 19th-century documentary source named as “Trollope 1868, 178, n.31” which mentions burials at the site. However, the original source could not be identified and was not located at the North Lincolnshire Local Studies Library in Scunthorpe or Lincolnshire Archives. This source allegedly states: *“A few years ago several stone coffins buried in the cemetery were brought to light.”* This is presumably a reference to a former medieval burial ground within the Gokewell Priory precinct, although it has not been possible to verify this.
- 6.37 The extent of the former Priory precinct is unknown, however Abraham de la Pryme, an antiquarian writing in the 17th century, visited the former Priory following the Dissolution, and seemingly prior to the construction of Gokewell Priory Farm. He

²⁸ Ibid

noted that the wall of the precinct encompassed an area of between 20 and 30 acres²⁹ (the areas of cropmarks and earthworks recorded by the NLHER comprise c. 18-20 acres). This would extend it beyond the area of woodland but it is likely that the main core of the buildings is located in the wooded area, with the surrounding precinct made up of the potential burial ground, ancillary buildings and areas for subsistence, i.e. vegetable gardens, fishponds etc. De la Pryme states that a holy well called Nun's Well was located within the Priory. He also mentions that the floor of a former church was located at about 4 feet (c.1.2m) below-ground during excavation for agricultural reasons, and that "*a little town*" was also located at the Priory, the latter of which may refer to a small number of ancillary buildings/lay residences which may have been associated with it. Given the relative poverty of the priory, it is not likely to have been associated with a settlement of any substantial size.

- 6.38 In the 1970s earthworks of ponds and ditches associated with Gokewell Priory still survived to the south, east and west of the later Gokewell Priory Farm. The earthworks were recorded during an earthwork survey in the 1970s which forms part of the NLHER file for Gokewell and is reproduced below (Plate 19) and in more detail in Appendix 3.

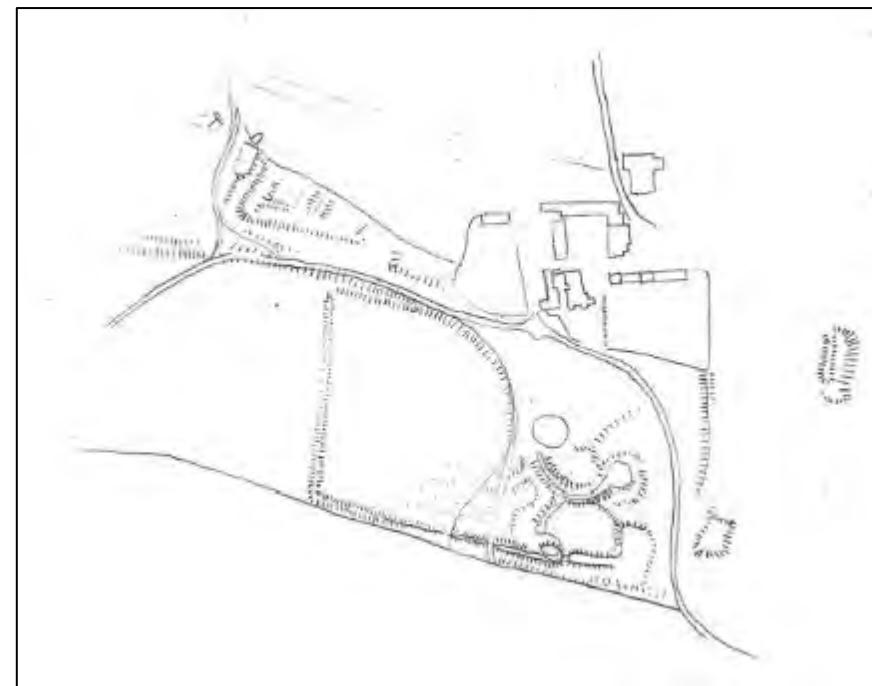


Plate 19 1970s Gokewell earthworks survey

- 6.39 Cropmarks of some of the former earthworks have also been mapped by the NLHER (Plate 20 and Figure 2). These earthworks extend beyond the approximate area of the Gokewell Priory indicated by the NLHER data (Figure 2 **MLS1805**).

²⁹ <https://thejournalofantiquities.com/2014/01/20/gokewell-priory-scunthorpe-north-lincolnshire/>

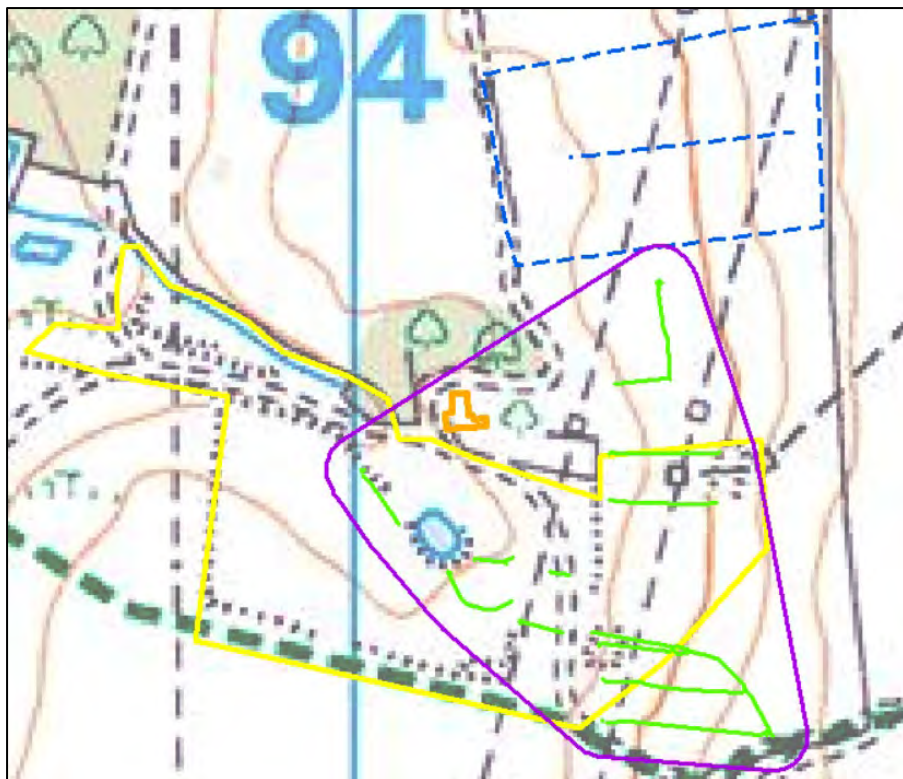


Plate 20 Cropmark features (green), area of former ridge and furrow earthworks (blue), approximate Gokewell Priory extent recorded by NLHER (purple), extent of earthworks recorded by survey (yellow) and a former farm building (orange)

6.40 While it has not been possible to copy or reproduce the aerial photographs held by the NLHER for copyright reasons, the earthworks can also be seen on aerial photographs held at the

Historic England Archives (Plate 21).

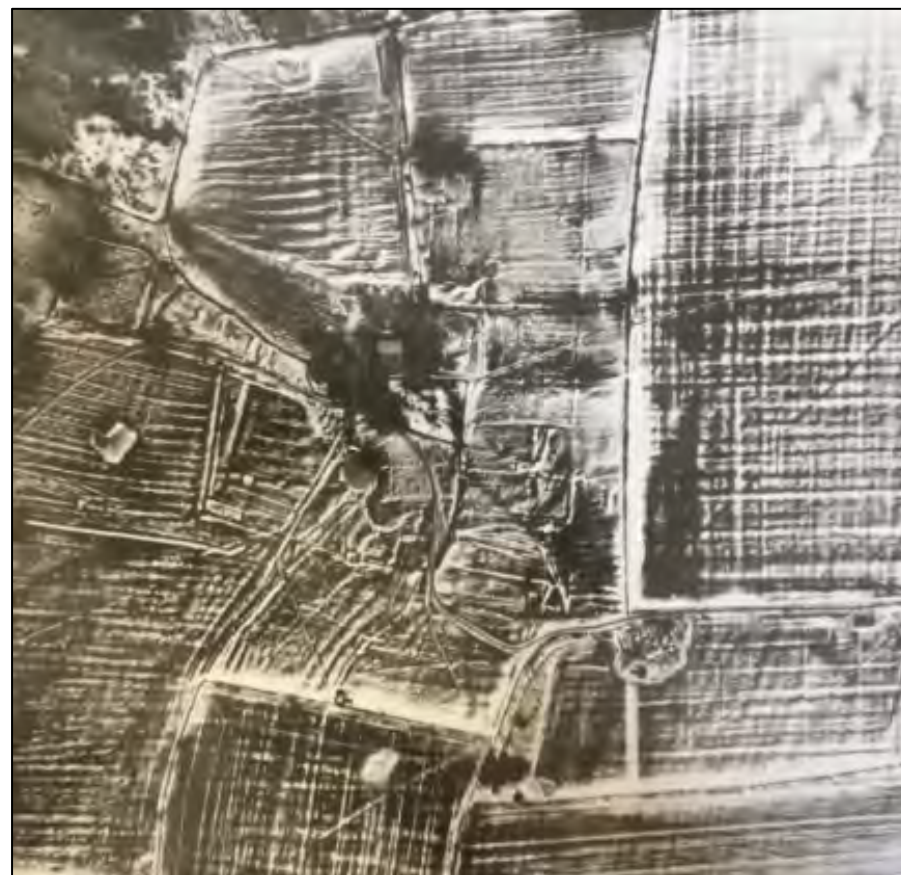


Plate 21 1956 aerial photograph of earthworks at the former Gokewell Priory Farm³⁰

³⁰ Historic England RAF/58/1934 Frame 133

6.41 A current aerial image of the Site is provided at Plate 22, below.



Plate 22 Current aerial image of Site³¹

6.42 There are few traces of the former Gokewell Priory surviving as earthworks today as the arable and other agricultural use of the fields, including recurring ploughing activity, has reduced and

levelled the earthworks. In some cases, the levelling revealed limestone rubble which was present within the banks. One pond is still visible, with a few other possible pond features also remaining visible. Some evidence of ditches and banks can still be seen, but the traces are very faint.

6.43 The construction of the later Gokewell Priory Farm buildings at the location of the main former Priory buildings may have preserved elements of the former medieval Priory beneath the foundations. However, this area is currently within a small pocket of woodland and is not included within the proposed area for solar panels.

6.44 The area surrounding the core of the former Gokewell Priory, where the ancillary buildings of the former Priory may have been located and where the earthworks were once visible, has less potential for survival of archaeological remains due to ploughing and deliberate levelling of the earthworks; this area is included in the area for placement of solar panels.

6.45 The site of the former Gokewell Priory was assessed for Scheduling by Historic England in 1998. The Non-Scheduling Report concluded that *"a case for national importance cannot be made at this time given the lack of evidence for surviving remains."* A copy of this report is reproduced in Appendix 4.

³¹ Bing Maps Aerial - © 2018 Microsoft Corporation © 2018 DigitalGlobe © CNES (2018) Distribution Airbus DS

Beyond the Site

- 6.46 A number of small settlements were established in the vicinity in the early medieval period, some of which are still extant but others which have shrunk or disappeared.
- 6.47 The deserted medieval village of Manby (**MLS1806**) is located c.130m to the south of the Site. It was mentioned in the Domesday book as *Mannebi* held by Edwin which means that it was established and large enough to pay tax by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086. There are no remains of the village today, other than possible remnants of ridge and furrow. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows a track running east-west to a number of buildings which are no longer extant. The HER records a block of former ridge and furrow earthworks associated with Manby (also recorded as **MLS1806**) which was formerly present within the southern part of the Site. However, there is no evidence to suggest that settlement activity associated with Manby extended into the Site, although the 1824 Ordnance Survey map appears to record outlying post-medieval buildings at Manby immediately south of the Site boundary (Plate 23).

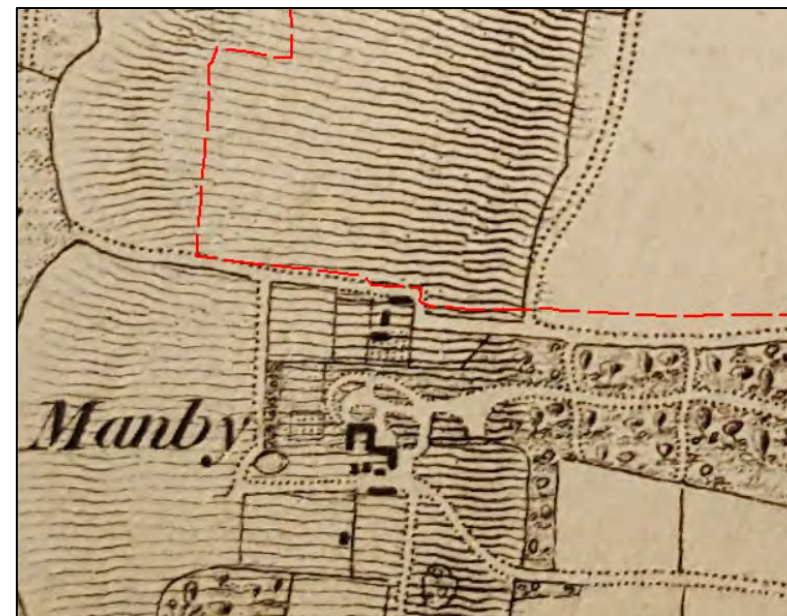


Plate 23 1824 Ordnance Survey map depicting Manby

- 6.48 The Scheduled Monument of Raventhorpe which lies c.920m to the south of the Site is another example of a deserted medieval village. It was first recorded 1067 and then again in the Domesday book where it was recorded as a settlement held by Peterborough Abbey. To the north of the Scheduled monument are various cropmarks of linear and sub-ovoid/irregular features (**MLS1828**), which may represent outlying agricultural features associated with the settlement, and which extend to within c. 500m of the Site.
- 6.49 There are three areas of ridge and furrow and a headland (two areas labelled **MLS21187**, and **MLS21642**) located to the

northwest and northeast of Raventhorpe. Given the location close to Manby and Raventhorpe it is likely that part of the Site was possibly used as common land to provide for both communities, along with the former Gokewell Priory.

Early Medieval and Medieval Summary

- 6.50 There is potential for medieval archaeology to survive below-ground within the Site in the area of the former Gokewell Priory. This could include below-ground remains of the chapel and main Priory structures.

Post-medieval and Early Modern (1540 – 1914)

Within the Site

- 6.51 The Site is recorded on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 24). This depicts Gokewell Priory Farm in the northern part of the Site, along with a number of trackways, mostly concentrated in the vicinity of the farm (NLHER refs. **MLS1027** and **MLS25419**).



Plate 24 1824 Ordnance Survey map

- 6.52 Some time after the dissolution of the former medieval Gokewell Priory in 1536, Gokewell Priory Farm had been constructed at the former location of the core of the Priory. The exact date of construction of Gokewell Priory Farm is unknown, possibly in the late 17th century but more likely in the 18th century. It had certainly been constructed by the early 19th century as is demonstrated by its depiction on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 25).

6.53 The siting of Gokewell Priory Farm at the location of the former core of the medieval Gokewell Priory is logical as it would have facilitated the easy re-use of the ruined building material from the former Gokewell Priory within the buildings of Gokewell Priory Farm which replaced it. However, there are conflicting accounts as to whether the material from Gokewell Priory was incorporated into the later Gokewell Priory Farm. The NLHER record file includes a reference from the 1978 earthwork survey which states that there was *"no sign of re-used dressed masonry"* whereas Pevsner states that there were *"fragments of C13 stones reset in farm buildings."*³² The 1989 Pevsner reference may have been copied from the 1964 edition, and is therefore likely to have been based on observation of the buildings prior to their demolition.



Plate 25 1824 map showing Gokewell Priory Farm

6.54 The layout of Gokewell Priory Farm is depicted clearly on 1956 Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial photography (Plate 26 to Plate 29). This area, following the demolition of the former Gokewell Priory Farm between c. 1991 and 2003, was left to be reclaimed by nature and is now covered in trees.

³² Harris J. and Pevsner N. 1989 ed. *The Buildings of England, Lincolnshire*. p. 194



Plate 26 1956 Ordnance Survey map of Gokewell Priory Farm



Plate 27 1956 aerial photograph of Gokewell Priory Farm



Plate 28 1956 aerial photograph of Gokewell Priory Farm, looking southwest



Plate 29 1956 aerial photograph of Gokewell Priory Farm, looking south

6.55 The Broughton Tithe Map of 1842 (Plate 30) provides the first detailed depiction of the Site. Details as to the ownership and use of each of the individual land parcels is detailed in Table A and illustrated on Figure 7, informed by the Tithe Apportionment which accompanied the map. The Tithe Map and Apportionment details that during the mid-19th century, the Site was under the ownership of The Right Honourable Earl of Yarborough, and tenanted by William Brown.

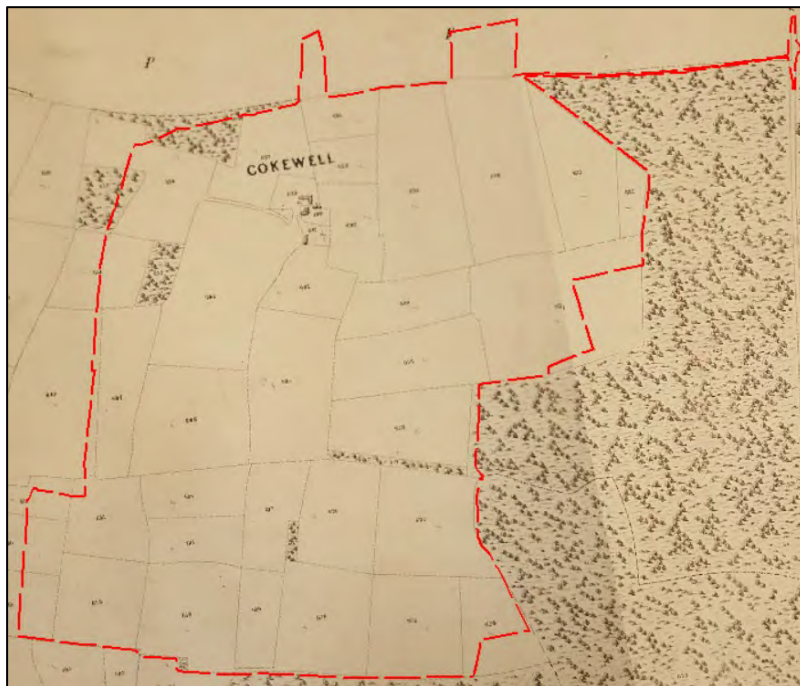


Plate 30 Extract from Broughton Tithe Map, 1842.

Table A: Tithe Apportionment details

Plot	Plot Name	Owner	Tennant	Use
609	Great Dunnow Leys	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Grass
610	Horse Back	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Grass
611	Little Dunnow Leys	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Grass
612	Rough Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
613	Manby Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
614	Feeding Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
615	Goswell Beck	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
616	Goswell Beck	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
617	Eleven Acres	The Rt Hon Earl	William	Pasture

		of Yarborough	Brown	
618	Plantation	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Plantation
619	Eight Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
620	Hill Side Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
621	Hill Side	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
622	Lime Kiln Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
623	Twenty Two Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
624	Wood Eleven Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
627	Plantation	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Wood
628	Far Twenty Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable

629	Twenty Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
630	Fourteen Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
631	Old Wives Garth	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
632	Cana Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Arable
633	Far Knowles	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
634	Stony Dales	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
635	Twenty One Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
636	Little Holt Hill	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Pasture
637	North Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture

638	Paddock	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
639	Paddock, Stacky and Buildings	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	-
640	House, Gardens etc.	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	-
641	Cottages, Yard and Gardens	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	-
642	Ned's Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
643	Horse Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
644	Clamors	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
646	Knowles Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
647	Roughs	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
648	Diamond Leys	The Rt Hon Earl	William	Arable

		of Yarborough	Brown	
649	Wood	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Wood
651	Labourers Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Grass
653	Wood	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Wood
655	Wood	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Wood

6.56 Field number 622 is named 'Lime Kiln Close' in the Tithe Apportionment, which could refer to a former lime kiln which may have been located within or adjacent to the field. This putative feature could have been located within the Site, on the Site boundary, or on the edge of woodland areas immediately adjacent to the field, either inside or outside the Site. It is unknown if below-ground remains of this feature would survive in situ, given the arable use of the field.

6.57 The Tithe Map clearly depicts Gokewell Priory Farm, annotated as 'Cokewell'. All of the Gokewell Priory Farm buildings were, however, demolished between c. 1991 and 2003. The former Gokewell Priory Farm buildings were located within an area which is now a pocket of woodland, which is not proposed for

the placement of solar panels.

- 6.58 The morphology of the Site had already seen a degree of change by the late 19th century, with the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1889-91 (Plate 31 and Figure 8) demonstrating that a number of fields had been consolidated and areas of woodland extended. In particular, the fields in the southeastern portion had been consolidated into one very large field.

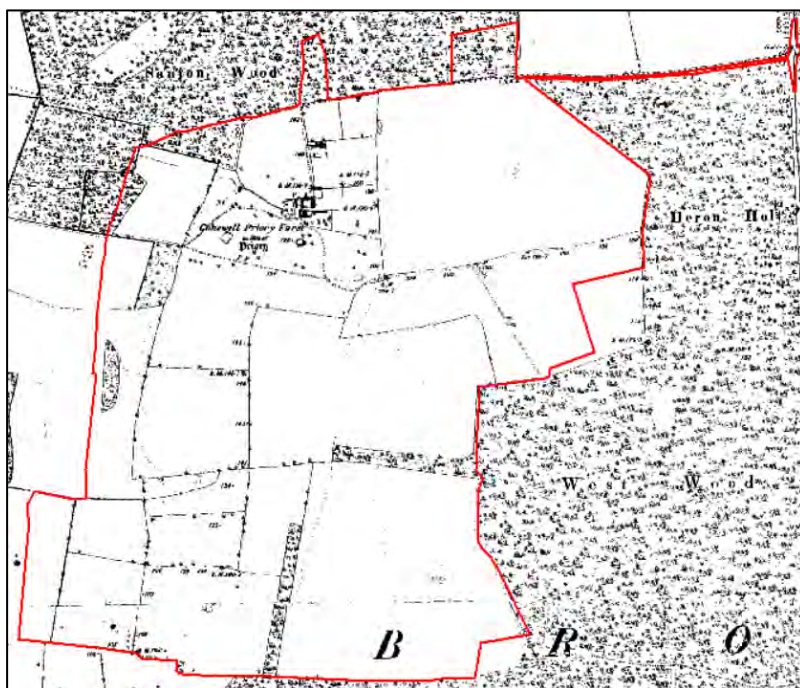


Plate 31 1889 -1891 Ordnance Survey Map

- 6.59 The mapping shows that the only buildings within the Site in the late 19th century were the buildings of Gokewell Priory Farm

(Plate 31), the remaining fields being in arable and pasture use.

The 1889-91 Ordnance Survey map shows Manby Hall to the south of the Site, with the buildings of Raventhorpe located directly south of this.

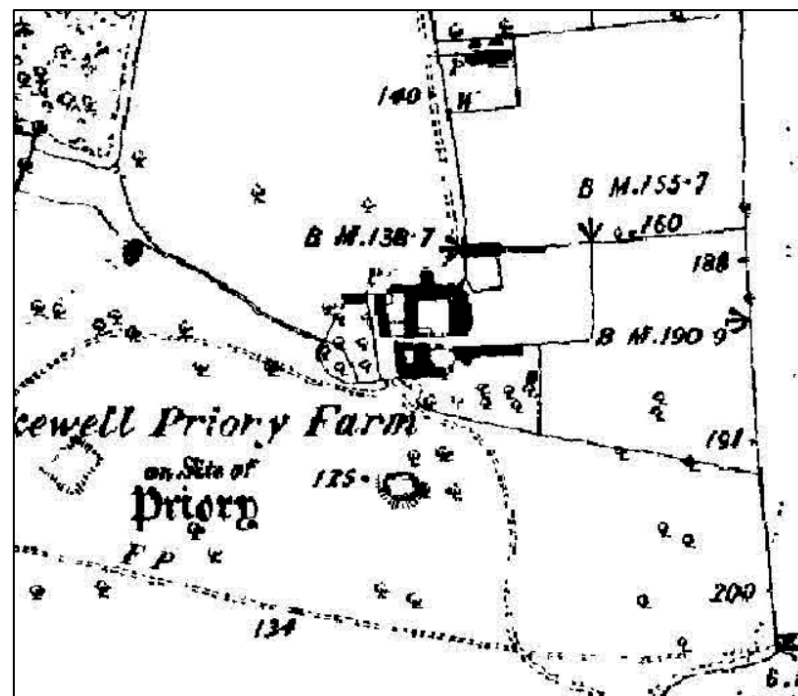


Plate 32 Close-up of Gokewell Priory Farm on 1889-91 Ordnance Survey Map

- 6.60 No substantial changes are recorded within the Site by the 1908 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 33 and Figure 9), apart from the reversion of a field in the southwestern part of the Site to scrubland.

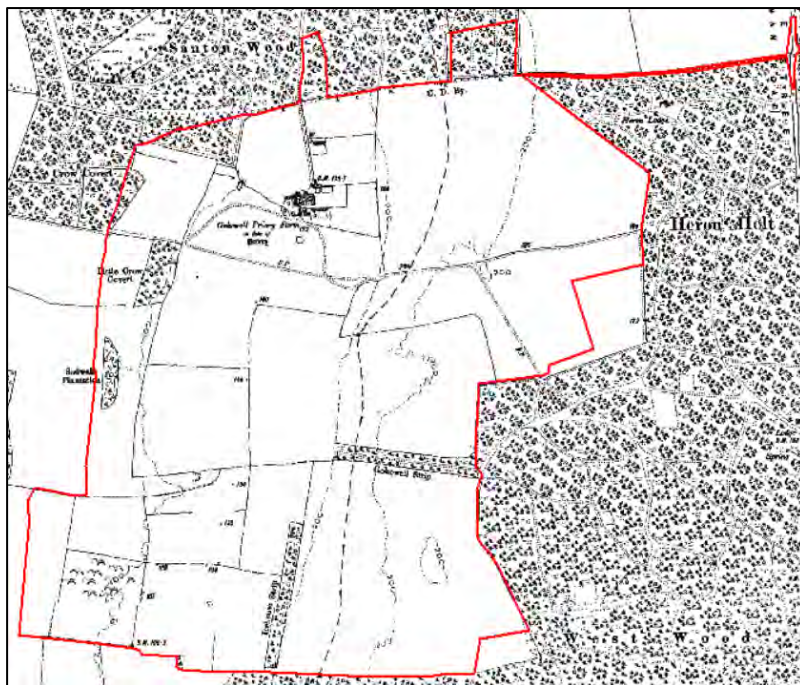


Plate 33 1908 Ordnance Survey Map

Beyond the Site

- 6.61 Within the medieval settlement of Manby around 300m to the south of the proposed development boundary, Manby Hall was constructed c. 245m south of the Site in the post-medieval period (**MLS19488**). A designed landscape of formal gardens and parkland was associated with Manby Hall (**MLS21526**). The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows that there was a formal, possibly walled, garden to the southwest of the hall with a plantation surrounding the garden. The entrance carriage drive is depicted leading from Ermine Street through Manby Wood.

There is also a record of a linear boundary identified from aerial photography (**MLS21643**) within Manby Wood c.80m south-east of the Site which may be related to the wider parkland of Manby Hall. The Hall and the elements of the landscaped garden are no longer extant.

- 6.62 The 19th century saw the establishment of farmsteads within the area as agricultural activity increased. Farmsteads were constructed at High Santon c. 790m north of the Site (**MLS25150**) and at Manby c. 275m south of the Site (**MLS25431**). Both of these farmsteads survive.

Post-medieval and Early Modern Summary

- 6.63 There is potential for post-medieval archaeology within the Site, but this is likely to be associated with agriculture, for example, field boundaries and ridge and furrow (the area of the former Gokewell Priory Farm buildings is not proposed for the construction of solar panels). A lime kiln may have been located within the Site. If below-ground remains of this feature are located within the Site and have survived subsequent ploughing, or were not deliberately removed to facilitate ploughing, they would, at most, be of a level of significance commensurate with a non-designated heritage asset.

Modern (1914 – present)

Within the Site

- 6.64 Within the Site is the record of a World War II Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery (**MLS21408**). It was identified as Scunthorpe

H10, but was recorded as de-armed in 1942. Any surviving below-ground remains of this feature are considered to be of low heritage value.

- 6.65 Throughout the modern period, the consolidation of smaller fields into larger parcels continued, in particular during the post-war period, gradually establishing the Site as seen today. By the latter half of the 20th century, the majority of the field boundaries had been removed, leaving large blocks of arable land. Gokewell Priory Farm (Plate 34) is shown until the late 1980s after which it is no longer depicted; the site of the farm is now covered by a small copse of trees. This establishment of a modern agricultural landscape is also demonstrated by the Historic Landscape Characterisation data (Figure 4). This identifies that the Site contains the Historic Landscape type of Modern Fields, dating from 1945 onwards. This means that this landscape, with its large, open fields has very little time depth and low historic legibility.

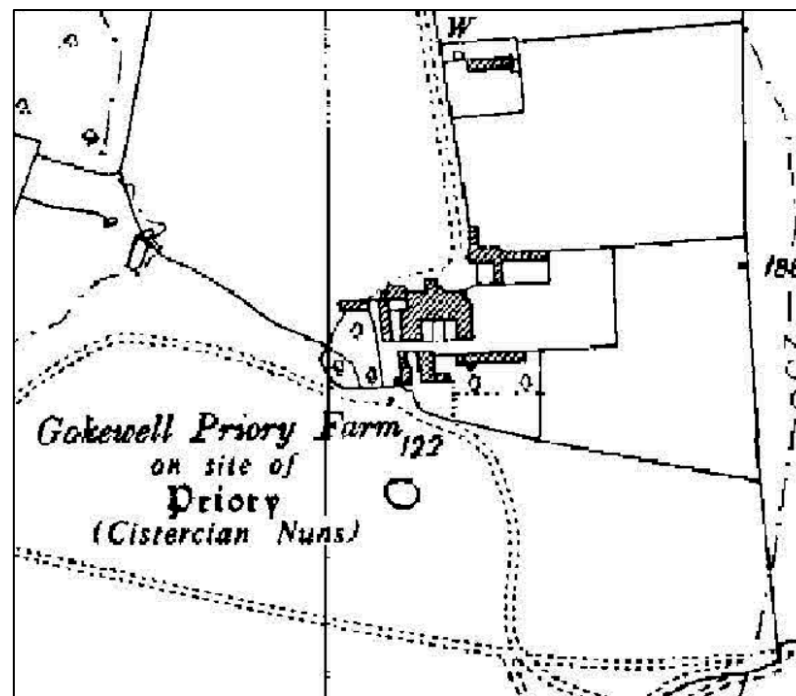


Plate 34 Close up of Gokewell Priory Farm on 1956 Ordnance Survey map

- 6.66 The final modern record identified from the NLHER is a linear cropmark (**MLS24688**, **ELS808**) running across the southeastern portion of the Site. The landowner has confirmed that this relates to a modern water main. It has no heritage value.

Beyond the Site

- 6.67 To the north of the Site, adjacent to the 1km study area boundary, another Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery is recorded at

High Santon (**MLS22523**), located near High Santon Farm. This Anti-Aircraft Battery dates from World War I and was armed with an 18-pound gun.

- 6.68 To the east and southeast of the Site, beyond the Site boundary were two sites associated with the RAF from WWII. The first was the site of a military supply depot (**MLS22696**) 209MU RAF Broughton. It was opened in 1943 within Far Wood and closed in 1946. The depot supplied equipment to the local air bases and was made up of a number of buildings including Nissen Huts, emergency water supply tanks, vehicle workshops, and a number of concrete buildings. The site was occupied by other businesses after the war, including a bus garage. The site was investigated in 2013 by volunteers in advance of a partial development of the site which recorded a number of the buildings through measured survey.
- 6.69 To the southeast of the Site boundary was the site of a former WWII accommodation site associated with the supply depot of 209MU RAF Broughton (**MLS22710**). The site may have been used by WAAFs but was also used as emergency accommodation in the post-war period. The site was investigated in 2015 when part of the site was going to be developed.
- 6.70 The surrounds of the Site also experienced much change during the post-war period, principally the land to the west with the gradual expansion of the Scunthorpe Steel Works from the 1950s onwards. This steel works now occupies a massive swathe of landscape to the west, stretching the entire length of

the Site (Plate 35, Figure 10). The steel works were established in the late 19th century as the Redbourn Hill Works with the Brumby Common East ironstone quarry located to the south. The works then expanded in the first half of the 20th century with the 1956 Ordnance Survey mapping showing they had already expanded to cover a large area with the site of the quarry now covered with buildings and infrastructure.

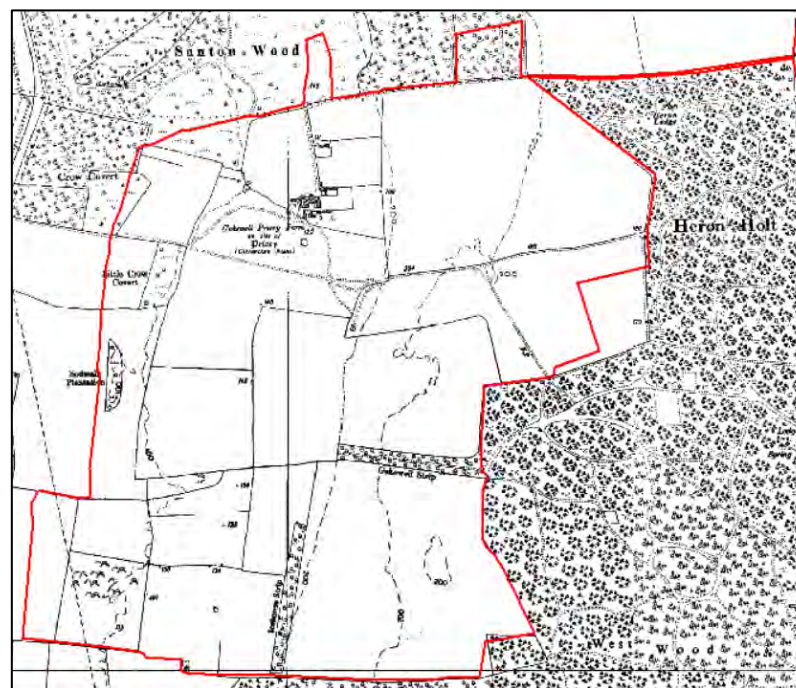


Plate 35 1956 Ordnance Survey Map showing extent of Scunthorpe Steel Works to west

Modern Summary

- 6.71 The Site is not considered to have potential for significant archaeological remains of modern date. Remains relating to the anti-aircraft battery may survive below ground, although are likely to be of low heritage value.

Undated

Within the Site

- 6.72 An undated slight earthwork of a possible enclosure has been identified within the northwestern portion of the Site (Plate 36, Plate 37) mostly located within Little Crow Covert (**MLS22780**). It comprises an ovoid ditch measuring 72m by 55m. The earthwork portion of this feature appears to survive as a slight trace within the woodland, whereas the western part located within the agricultural field appears to have been ploughed out – the basis for the NLHER polygon continuing in this area is unclear. It is unknown whether a part of this feature survives below-ground within the agricultural field. This feature has not been archaeologically tested so its date, function and archaeological value are unknown.

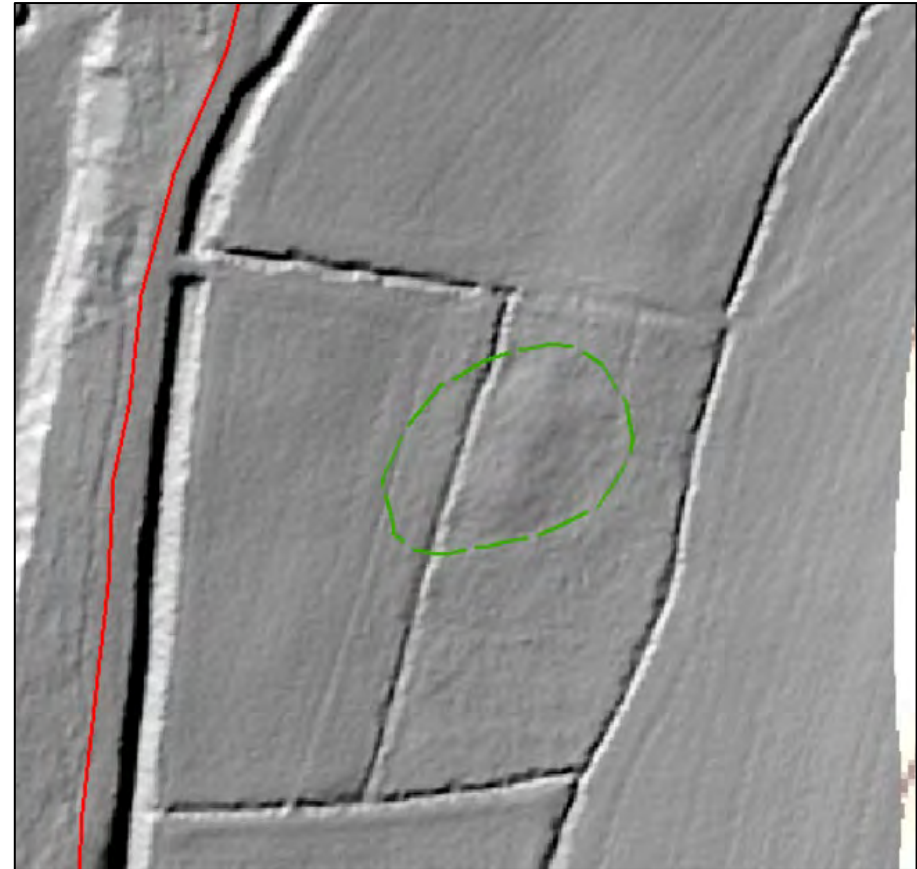


Plate 36 Lidar and NLHER data (green) depicting possible enclosure



Plate 37 Aerial image showing location of possible enclosure³³

- 6.73 Four undated cropmarks lie within the Site. These include a square feature (**MLS21941**) and a small ovoid feature located to the west (**MLS21943**). These assets are located to the north

of the Manby deserted medieval village (located outside of the Site boundary). These cropmarks were transcribed by the NLHER from 2008 Google imagery. These features are considered most likely to be stock enclosures of medieval date, due to their size and location, with a low archaeological value. However, a geological (non-archaeological) origin for these features is also considered to be likely.

- 6.74 Within the same field are two partial circular cropmarks, c.12m in diameter (**A1**, **A2**), visible on a 1973 aerial photograph (Plate 38). These features could represent partially ploughed-out ring ditches, although geological or agricultural origins are equally possible.
- 6.75 Within the Site there is also the record of finds from the vicinity of Gokewell Priory Farm (**MLS2333**) noted from a gazetteer, however there is no further information for this, and therefore this findspot has no heritage value.
- 6.76 A watching brief on a water mains replacement scheme (**ELS3145**) recorded an undated stone wall in a trench within or in close proximity to the northeastern part of the Site (**MLS21242**). It comprised three regular courses of unmortared limestone on a foundation of rough stone. No dating evidence was found, although the wall was speculated by the excavating archaeologists to be medieval to modern.

³³ Bing Maps Aerial - © 2018 Microsoft Corporation © 2018 DigitalGlobe ©CNES (2018) Distribution Airbus DS



Plate 38 1973 aerial photograph³⁴

Beyond the Site

- 6.77 There are a number of unknown-period records on the NLHER beyond the Site area.
- 6.78 Two sites of springs are recorded, one called Manby Springs (**MLS22666**), the other located within Manby Wood near to West Wood Lodge (**MLS22667**). This spring is within a stone

circular basin and possibly associated with Manby Estate.

- 6.79 Immediately north-east of the Site and the B1027 is an amorphous or sub-rectangular possible enclosure feature now obscured within woodland, but previously identified from aerial photographs (**MS24695**). It is labelled as an Old Quarry on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 6.80 There are two records of mounds (**MLS19644**, **MLS1813**) which were once considered as potential archaeological assets but are now considered as natural features; the former definitively identified as a result of archaeological excavation.

Summary of Archaeological Potential

- 6.81 Five areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the Site; the possible site of a ring ditch; an ovoid enclosure partially surviving as a trace earthwork within woodland; the area surrounding the core of the former medieval Gokewell Priory (also surrounding and beyond the area of the later post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm buildings), which may have contained ancillary structures or a burial ground; and two possible medieval stock enclosures (although these may also be geological in origin) and two nearby small partial circular cropmarks of unknown origin.

³⁴ Historic England OS/73195 11315 Frame 37

7. Setting Assessment

- 7.1 Step 1 of the methodology recommended by the Historic England guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (see *Methodology* above) is to identify which heritage assets might be affected by a proposed development.
- 7.2 Development proposals may adversely impact heritage assets where they remove a feature which contributes to the significance of a heritage asset, or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset's setting which contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.
- 7.3 It is widely accepted (paragraph 201 of the NPPF) that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements of a heritage asset, including important parts of its setting, can accommodate substantial changes whilst preserving the significance of the assets as a whole. It is therefore key to understand the significance of any asset which may potentially be affected by development proposals in order to understand the scope for and acceptability of change. Significance can be derived from many elements, including the historic fabric of a building, the layout of space or the land use associated with a building or an area, i.e. its setting.
- 7.4 Consideration was made as to whether non-designated heritage assets include the Site as part of their setting which contributes

to their significance, having regard to their importance and the provision of a proportionate level of detail, as set out in Section 5.8.8 EN-1. The site of the former Gokewell Priory was considered to potentially include the Site as an element of its setting which contributes to its significance, and it has therefore been assessed below.

- 7.5 There are no designated assets within the Site boundary. Consideration was therefore made as to whether any of the designated heritage assets present within the vicinity include the Site as part of their setting which contributes to their heritage significance, and therefore may potentially be affected by development within the Site.
- 7.6 Primary focus was placed upon designated heritage assets within a 2km study area around the Site boundary (excluding the access road), with assets beyond this distance considered where necessary based upon professional judgement.
- 7.7 Designated heritage assets within the 2km study area are set out below, with their locations depicted on [Figure 1](#), and distances are measured from the main body of the Site excluding the existing access road:
- **Scheduled Earthworks of Raventhorpe Medieval Settlement, located c.920m south of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1016426);**

- **Grade II Raventhorpe House**, located c. 875m south of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1346807);
- **Grade II Listed Springwood Cottage**, located c.390m northeast of the Site (c.315m north of the access track (NHLE Ref: 1083734));
- **Grade II Listed Stable Northeast of Springwood Cottage**, located c.420m northeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1310038);
- **Grade II Listed Low Santon Farmhouse (1346494)**, located c. 1.93km north of the Site;
- **Grade II Listed Barn Approximately 30 Metres North of Low Santon Farmhouse (1310004)**, located c. 1.98km north of the Site;
- **Grade II Listed Stone Cottage and Adjoining Outbuildings, Broughton**, located c.900m southeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1310013);
- **Grade II Listed 66 High Street, Broughton**, located c.1.5km southeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1083740);
- **Grade I Listed Church of St Mary Broughton and the Grade II Listed Church Gates**, located c.1.4km southeast of the Site (NHLE Refs: 1161801 and 1083741);
- **Grade II Listed The Hollies, Broughton**, located c.1.4km southeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1309931);
- **Grade II Listed Broughton War Memorial**, located c.1.5km southeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1391424);
- **Grade II Listed Broughton Grange Farmhouse**,

located 1.9km east of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1083736); and

- **Grade II Listed Coach House/Stable** approximately 10m east of Broughton Grange Farmhouse, located 1.9km east of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1346496).

7.8 During the site visit it was ascertained that as a result of the natural topography, existing built form and mature vegetation that there was no intervisibility between the Site and the assets listed above. As a result, these assets have not been taken forward for full assessment. Further detail on the reasons why the Site does not form part of the setting of these assets is set out below.

Scheduled Raventhorpe Medieval Village (1016426) and Grade II Listed Raventhorpe House (1346807)

7.9 The Scheduled Earthworks of Raventhorpe Medieval Village are located c.920m to the south of the Site. Intervening land is occupied by dense woodland, existing built form and an extant solar farm located to the southeast of the Site. It is considered that the key elements of the surroundings of the asset which now contribute to its heritage significance are confined to its immediate agricultural surrounds, and the experience and appreciation of the asset from immediate area. The immediate surrounds of the Scheduled Monument are however to some degree overtly modern in character, including the presence of overhead powerlines (which in places extend into the monument). There is no designed relationship between the

assets and the Site, and the wider agricultural surrounds, of which the Site forms part, are not considered to contribute to the experience of the assets. As a result, it is not considered that the Site makes an appreciable contribution to such surrounds, or their visual character, and direct historical or functional connections are considered to be unlikely.



Plate 39 View northwest across Raventhorpe DMV, steel works visible in background



Plate 40 View west looking at Grade II Listed Raventhorpe Farmhouse

7.10 The Grade II Listed Raventhorpe House is located to the north of the Scheduled Monument, c.875m to the south of the Site, with the intervening distance occupied by dense woodland, existing built form and a modern agricultural landscape. The asset is located within a clearly-defined boundary plot, amongst a grouping of additional ancillary buildings. It is considered that the key elements of the surroundings of the assets which contribute to their heritage significance via setting are primarily associated with the interrelationship between the House and the Scheduled Monument, position within the defined boundary plot, and experience and appreciation of the assets from their immediate surrounds. There is no designed relationship between the assets and the Site, and the wider agricultural surrounds

which the Site is part of are not considered to contribute to the experience of the asset. As a result, it was not considered that the Site made an appreciable contribution to such surrounds, or their visual setting, and direct historical or functional connections are considered to be unlikely.

Listed Buildings at Springwood Cottage (1083734 and 1310038)

- 7.11 The designated heritage assets at Springwood Cottage (Grade II Listed) area located c.390m northeast of the Site, with the intervening distance occupied by dense woodland and a modern agricultural landscape. The assets are located within a clearly defined boundary plot, amongst a grouping of additional ancillary buildings. It is considered that the key elements of the surroundings of the assets which may contribute to their heritage significance via setting are primarily associated with their interrelationship, position within the defined boundary plot and experience and appreciation of the assets from their immediate surrounds. There is no designed relationship between the assets and the Site, and the wider agricultural surrounds of which the Site comprises part are not considered to contribute to the experience of the assets. As a result, it was not considered that the Site made an appreciable contribution to such surrounds, or their visual setting, and direct historical or functional connections are considered to be unlikely.

Listed Buildings within Broughton



Plate 41 View west within Broughton looking at Grade I Listed St. Mary's Church – no view of the site

- 7.12 The group of designated heritage assets within the settlement of Broughton are located within the urban environment of the settlement, separated from the Site by c.1-1.5km of dense vegetation and existing built form. The key elements of the surrounds of these assets which may contribute to their heritage significance are primarily associated with their immediate environs, and in particular the street scenes within which they are located. As a result, it was not considered that the Site made

an appreciable contribution to such surrounds, or their visual setting, and direct historical or functional connections are considered to be unlikely.

Non-Designated Site of Gokewell Priory

- 7.13 The site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory (NLHER ref. **MLS1805**) is located within the northern area of the Site. This asset and its historical and archaeological background are set out in Section 6 of this Baseline Study. Gokewell Priory survives as above-ground remnant earthworks and potential below-ground archaeological remains, and principally derives its significance from the archaeological interest and evidential value of said remains.
- 7.14 The landscape surrounding the site of the former medieval priory has undergone extensive change since the medieval period. The medieval field systems are no longer extant, and the surrounding area is now made up of very large, modern blocks of agricultural land. The agricultural regimes have also changed noticeably since the medieval period, with more intensive ploughing and use of the land. This has resulted in a general sense of agricultural surroundings remaining, however the character of this agricultural activity and the use of the land bears little relation to the medieval agricultural landscape. The former extent of the landholding of the Priory is unknown, although it is highly likely to have included the surrounding agricultural land. As a result, the agricultural surrounds, although modern in character, are considered to make a

moderate contribution to its illustrative historical value, by enabling its former location within an agricultural landscape to be appreciated.

- 7.15 The Site forms part of the agricultural surrounds of the asset which makes a moderate contribution to its significance through its illustrative historical value.

Assessment Summary

- 7.16 Based upon the above it is not considered that the Site forms part of the setting of the designated heritage assets within the 2km study area which contributes to their heritage significance, and they will not be impacted upon by the proposals. As such, none of the designated heritage assets within the 2km study area have been taken forward for further, detailed assessment.
- 7.17 With regard to designated heritage assets beyond the 2km study area, due to the surrounding topography, existing vegetation and built form it was concluded during the site visit that the Site did not form part of the setting of designated heritage assets beyond the 2km study area, and thus no further assets were taken forward for assessment.
- 7.18 The Site forms part of the setting of the non-designated site of Gokewell Priory which makes a moderate contribution to its significance. The Site is not considered to contribute to the significance of other non-designated heritage assets.

8. Discussion

Archaeological Resource

- 8.1 One area of specific prehistoric archaeological potential has been identified within the Site (c. 0.16ha), a cropmark of a possible round barrow (**MLS22718**). However, this feature has not been positively identified by archaeological fieldwork. Poorly-recorded flints and deposits of Sutton Sand Formation within the Site and a broad prehistoric transport corridor in the area are not considered to represent any specific heritage assets within the Site.
- 8.2 A former Cistercian nunnery, Gokewell Priory, was located in the northern part of the Site. Gokewell Priory was established in the 12th century, and abandoned in the 16th century. Gokewell Priory Farm was built on the site of the former Gokewell Priory between the late 17th and early 19th century. Material from the former medieval Priory may have been used during the construction of the farm. Gokewell Priory Farm was itself abandoned and demolished in the late 20th century. The below-ground remains of the former medieval Gokewell Priory and the later post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm are located within the northern part of the Site (**MLS1805**). However the core of the medieval Gokewell Priory, where the later post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm buildings were constructed, is not proposed for the location of solar panels.
- 8.3 However, there is potential for below-ground remains of ancillary structures and features associated with the former medieval Gokewell Priory to be present within the areas proposed for development. The potential extent of this area is demonstrated by the earthworks survey (**ELS4211**) shown on Figures 2 and 3.
- 8.4 Beyond the former Gokewell Priory there is no proven evidence for medieval activity within the Site. No above-ground remains of ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the Site.
- 8.5 Two possible medieval stock enclosures (**MLS21943**, **MLS21941**) of low archaeological value (or potential geological origin) and two nearby partial circular features of unknown origin (**A1**, **A2**) are suggested within the Site by cropmarks.
- 8.6 The Site also contains a slight ovoid possible earthwork enclosure preserved within the woodland of Little Crow Covert (**MLS22780**). Its origin and nature are currently unknown, and it does not appear to extend above-ground into the open-field area of the Site.
- 8.7 An undated limestone wall (**MLS21242**) was recorded adjacent to the B1027 in the northeastern part of the Site. However, this area adjacent to a public road is unlikely to see groundworks which would impact upon this asset.

- 8.8 Potential below-ground remains relating to a former WWII Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery (**MLS21408**) could potentially survive within the eastern portion of the Site.
- 8.9 There is no current evidence to suggest that significant constraints are present across the majority of the Site.

Setting Assessment

- 8.10 Designated and non-designated assets within the Site and its vicinity have been considered within this baseline. It has been assessed that the proposed Site does not form part of the setting of the designated heritage assets which contributes to their significance. Therefore, at this stage, no harm to these designated assets has been identified. It is considered that the

Site forms part of the setting of the non-designated heritage asset of the site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory which makes a moderate contribution to its significance through its illustrative historical value, by enabling its former location within an agricultural landscape to be appreciated.