

# GLEBE FARM SOLAR, ROPSLEY, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE

(Centred on NGR SK 98932 39467)

## Historic Environment Assessment

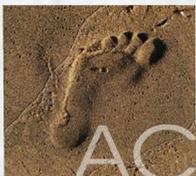
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On behalf of:  
Glebe Farm Solar Ltd

Report No: ACA0249/1/2

Date: May 2025



archaeology

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Client	Glebe Farm Solar Ltd via Lighthouse Consulting
Report Number	ACA0249/1/2
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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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## CONTENTS

## Page no.

	<i>Summary</i>	
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Legislation and policy	2
3.	Aims and methodology	3
4.	Historic environment data	6
5.	Historic mapping, aerial imagery and LiDAR	10
6.	Site inspection	12
7.	Archaeological potential and impact assessment	13
8.	Conclusions	16
9.	Sources consulted	17

### List of tables

Table 1: Ranking of significance

Table 2: Assessment of effects on significance

### List of figures

Fig. 1: Location of application site and designated heritage assets within a 1km study area

Fig. 2: Lincolnshire HER monuments and archaeological fieldwork events data within a 1km study area

Fig. 3: Extract from the 1804 map of the Parish of Haydor

Fig. 4: Extract from the First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, 1889

Fig. 5: Extract from the Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, 1905

Fig. 6: LiDAR DTM 1m resolution displayed with hillshade analysis

Fig. 7: Approximate locations of plate viewpoints

### List of plates

Plate 1: View looking north along the access track from Welby Road towards the proposed solar site

Plate 2: View looking northwest across Field F from the southeast corner

Plate 3: View looking southeast across Field F towards Oasby Mill and Glebe Farm

Plate 4: View looking southwest from Field F towards Welby

Plate 5: View looking northeast across Field C from the southwest corner

Plate 6: View looking southeast across Field C from the northwest corner

Plate 7: Area of possible prehistoric enclosures (Site 1), looking northwest

Plate 8: View looking west along truncated curved hedgerow boundary between Fields C and F

Plate 9: View looking east along hedgerow and ditch between Fields A and C

Plate 10: View looking northeast across Field A from the southwest corner

Plate 11: View looking southwest across Field A from the northeast corner

Plate 12: View looking southeast across Field B from the northwest corner

Plate 13: Area of the King Street Roman road (Site 1) in the centre of Field B, looking northwest

Plate 14: View looking southeast across Field D from the northeast corner

Plate 15: Pond in Field D, looking east

Plate 16: Curved hedgerow between Fields E and G, looking west

Plate 17: Curved hedgerow and ridge between Fields E and G, looking west

Plate 18: View looking southwest across Field E from the northeast corner

Plate 19: View looking north from the centre of Field G

Plate 20: View looking southeast from the centre of Field G towards Oasby Mill

Plate 21: View looking south from the centre of Field G towards Glebe Farm

Plate 22: View looking northeast along the cable route from Welby Road towards the proposed solar site

Plate 23: View looking west along Welby Road

Plate 24: View looking east along the cable route from the point of connection on Newgate Lane

### Appendix 1:

Table 1: Summary of designated heritage assets within the study area

Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the study area

Table 3: Summary of previous archaeological fieldwork within the study area

### Appendix 2: Scheme layout

## Summary

*A Historic Environment Assessment has been completed by AC archaeology in May 2025 to provide accompanying information for a forthcoming planning application relating to a proposed solar development with a lifespan of 50 years, situated within seven agricultural fields to the north of Glebe Farm, Ropsley, Grantham, with access provided from Welby Road, and a c. 5km cable route to a point of connection at an existing substation on Newgate Lane.*

*The proposed layout of the scheme will avoid impact to King Street Roman road which travels through three fields in the eastern part of the main solar site, including a 5m buffer to either side, resulting in no adverse impact to the road from solar panel footings as well as removing the area from cultivation and therefore preventing future plough damage. A length of swale may be required through the route of the Roman road, and any direct impact from this can be mitigated via a programme of archaeological works.*

*The proposed cable route runs alongside the B6403 which is the former route of the Ermine Street Roman road and there is some potential for associated deposits to be present below ground, although the construction of later roads may have removed any remains associated with the Roman road. Further known possible archaeology within the application site include possible prehistoric settlement visible as cropmarks and possibly geophysical survey anomalies associated with a water pipeline within the proposed solar site, as well as a possible prehistoric boundary cropmark within the cable route between the main solar site and Welby Road. The topography and position of the site along with extensive evidence for prehistoric and Roman archaeology in the wider area indicate a wider archaeological potential for prehistoric or Romano-British remains.*

*The proposed development is anticipated to result in a minor adverse temporary change to the significance of Glebe Farm, a partial 19th-century farmstead recorded in the Lincolnshire HER, and a negligible adverse temporary change to the significance of the Grade II Listed Oasby Mill, both via change to their wider agricultural setting. No other designated heritage assets are expected to be impacted by the scheme.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 A Historic Environment Assessment has been prepared to provide accompanying information for a forthcoming planning application relating to a solar development and associated cable route on land at Glebe Farm, Ropsley, Grantham (NGR SK 98932 39467). The assessment has been commissioned by Lighthouse Consulting on behalf of Glebe Farm Solar Ltd and completed by AC archaeology in May 2025.

### **Location** (Fig. 1)

1.2 The application site is shown on Fig. 1 and comprises a solar farm development across seven agricultural field plots, centred on SK 98932 39467, and a c. 5km cable route running from approximately SK 98745 38803 to SK 94973 37321. The proposed solar site covers a total area of approximately 66 hectares and is situated on land that gradually slopes from southwest to northeast between c. 97m and 86m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The various plots within the site have been labelled A-G for the purposes of this assessment, shown in Fig. 1.

### **Geology**

1.3 The underlying solid geology across the majority of the application site consists of mudstone of the Rutland Formation, formed during the Jurassic Period. At the west of the solar site, the bedrock consists of the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member, while at the south, an area of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone member is situated. Both bedrock types were formed during the Jurassic period. Situated at the south of the solar site is a superficial deposit of Head, typically

comprising clay, sand, silt and other deposits, formed during the Quaternary period. This deposit is also situated under much of the proposed cable route.

## **2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY**

**2.1** Legislation, government policy and local plan policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets relevant to the data within the study area may be summarised as follows:

### **Statutory**

**2.2** Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Section 66 of the Act requires 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'. Section 72 of the Act requires that 'In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area...special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'. Planning policies pertaining to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are set out within District Council Local Plans and County Council Plans.

**2.3** Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. These criteria comprise period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, and potential. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. There is also a presumption against developments which have a significant impact on the integrity of the setting of Scheduled Monuments. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Ancient Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport.

### **The National Planning Policy Framework**

**2.4** General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are contained in Chapter 16 (Paragraphs 202 - 221 and associated footnotes) of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024). This document provides the definition of a heritage asset 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)' (ibid., 73). Designated heritage assets are defined as 'a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation' (ibid., 72). Relevant policies in Chapter 16 can be viewed online: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

### **Local Authority Plan**

**2.5** The current South Kesteven Local Plan was adopted in January 2020. The plan contains the following relevant policy relating to the historic environment:

*EN6: The Historic Environment*

*The Council will seek to protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings in keeping with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework.*

*Development that is likely to cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset or its setting will only be granted permission where the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the potential harm. Proposals which would conserve or enhance the significance of the asset shall be considered favourably. Substantial harm or total loss will be resisted.*

*Proposals will be expected to take Conservation Area Appraisals into account, where these have been adopted by the Council.*

*Where development affecting archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, the Council will seek to ensure mitigation of impact through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not practical, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.*

### **Neighbourhood Development Plans**

**2.6** No formal neighbourhood plans have been adopted in the civil parishes of Heydour, Welby and Lonthorpe and Harrowby Without.

## **3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

**3.1** The study has consisted of a desk-based assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (updated October 2020) and the NPPF.

**3.2** The scope of the study has included designated heritage assets and other historic environment data. The study area comprises a 1km radius from the site boundaries with separate plots within the proposed solar site identified as Fields A-G.

**3.3** The information derived from the study has been used:

- To identify any heritage assets recorded within the boundaries of the site;
- To assess the potential for the discovery of additional heritage assets within the boundaries of the site;
- To assess the significance of any heritage assets potentially affected by the scheme; and,
- To consider possible effects, whether adverse or positive, of the scheme on identified heritage assets and on the significance of these assets, in particular the impact on buried archaeological remains within the site and on the settings of designated assets nearby.

**3.4** The following data sources have been examined:

- Archaeological records, historic building information and other relevant cultural heritage data held by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) website;
- Archaeology Data Service online library;
- Historic mapping available from the National Library of Scotland and The Genealogist online;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme online database;
- British Geological Survey online database;
- DEFRA LiDAR data;
- Maps available from the Lincolnshire Archives
- Other relevant published or unpublished information and online material, and
- The results of a site inspection undertaken on 19th February 2025.

**3.5** This assessment has provided a summary of all recorded historic environment data within the study area as a result of a search of a range of archaeological databases. Each source has its own limitations. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent biases, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they only provide a record of known archaeological data.

#### **Assessment of significance**

**3.6** Advice on the criteria to be used in assessing the significance of heritage assets is included in Historic England's *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (2015) and *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), as well as the earlier English Heritage guidance *Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. The NPPF also includes the criteria of archaeological, architectural and artistic value, and states that setting can also contribute to an asset's significance.

#### **Assessment of setting**

**3.7** Guidance on the potential impacts of any development upon the setting of heritage assets, including an outline methodology for assessment, is contained within Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Historic England 2017), in particular Sections 10-13 which identify views which may add to the significance of heritage assets, and assets which were intended to be intervisible. The NPPF *Planning Practice Guidance* (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019) has also been used to assess the contribution of setting to significance.

**3.8** Any potential impacts of the proposed scheme on the settings of heritage assets have been assessed in accordance with the methodologies outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)*. Where relevant, the assessment within Section 8 uses the first four of the five steps of the guidance, which are as set out below:

*Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected*

*Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated*

*Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it*

*Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm*

*Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.*

**3.9** Taken together these documents identify the need (a) to understand the importance of heritage values; (b) to understand the significance of an asset and the contribution that its setting makes to its significance; and (c) for an assessment of the impact on significance; the latter two being requirements of the NPPF. However, none of these documents provide a methodology for the ranking of relative significance of heritage assets. This heritage statement therefore expresses the ranking using a long-established scale of significance. An understanding of the relative significance of heritage assets is important because of the issue of proportionality expressed in the NPPF. The ranking is presented in Table 1 below.

SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE)	FACTORS FOR RANKING THE SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE) OF HERITAGE ASSETS
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Assets with exceptional heritage values
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated heritage assets of schedulable or exceptional quality and importance Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Assets with high heritage values Hedgerows of national interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that have exceptional qualities or contribute to regional research objectives Grade II Listed Buildings Conservation Areas containing important buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets with moderate heritage values Hedgerows of regional interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Low	Designated and undesignated heritage assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Assets with low heritage values Hedgerows of local interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological, architectural or historical interest Assets with minimal heritage values
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained

Table 1: Ranking of significance

### Assessment of impact

**3.10** In the absence of a standard terminology for the scale of effects on heritage assets the magnitude of change is expressed using a five-point scale of impacts, whether negative or beneficial, based on the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* and guidance from ICOMOS (Table 2).

DEGREE OF CHANGE	FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGE
Major	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is totally altered
Moderate	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is substantially modified
Minor	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is slightly altered
Negligible	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the change in significance of the resource is barely perceptible
No Change	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is not altered.

Table 2: Assessment of effects on significance

#### 4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA (Figs 1-2; Appendix 1)

##### **Designated heritage assets (Fig. 1)**

4.1 There are 22 designated heritage assets within the study area, none of which fall within the application site. They comprise one Registered Park and Garden, two Conservation Areas and 19 Listed Buildings. All are summarised in Appendix 1 and those considered of potential relevance to the scheme are discussed below.

##### ***Belton House Registered Park and Garden (NHLE List Entry no. 1000460)***

4.2 This Grade I Registered Park and Garden dates to the 17th century and is associated with the Grade I Belton House which is situated within its grounds but outside the study area. The Registered Park and Garden contains 36 further Listed Buildings, including the Grade II\* listed Bellmount Tower, built in the late-18th century. The gardens originate from the mid-17th century and underwent a number of expansions and alterations, including construction of pathways connecting the various parts of the park and garden. Restoration of the park was also undertaken in the late-19th to early 20th-century under Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust. The Belton House Registered Park and Garden extends to approximately 3.2km to the west of the application site and approximately 900m from the proposed cable route.

##### ***Church of St Bartholemew (LB1)***

4.3 The Grade I Listed Church of St Bartholemew, located in Welby c. 1.35km southwest of the main solar site, originated in the 13th century before receiving a series of additions and alterations across the succeeding four centuries, culminating with restoration work in 1873. The tower, dating to the 13th century, comprises ashlar and coursed limestone rubble while the windows are largely of 15th-century date, including one that was reused for the vestry which itself was built in 1873. Sculpted stones predating the church are located within the interior.

##### ***Oasby Conservation Area***

4.4 Central to the Oasby Conservation Area is the Grade II\* Listed Oasby Manor House, a 17th-century house, extended and altered in the 19th century, incorporating reused 15th-century work. A further four Grade II Listed Buildings are located within the Conservation Area, with two; Oasby House (LB6) and Folly Cottage (LB7), situated within the study area. The Conservation Area extends to approximately 895m east of the solar site.

##### ***Londonthorpe Conservation Area***

4.5 The Londonthorpe Conservation Area, located c. 3.2km southwest of the solar site, comprises eight Listed Buildings of which two; the Church of St John the Baptist and Hall Farm House, are Grade II\* listed while the remaining six are Grade II. The Conservation Area is centred around the church which was built in the 13th century, with the addition of the south aisle in the 15th century and the addition of the vestry and chancel in the 19th century. The tower dates to the 13th century, although the spire was replaced with a tile roof in the 19th century. Most of the remaining Listed Buildings were constructed from the late-17th to late-18th centuries and are situated along the present-day 'High Road' (LB14-19).

##### ***Oasby Mill (LB5)***

4.6 Comprising black bitumen painted ashlar, Oasby Mill, located c. 445m to the southeast of the solar site, dates to 1810. The windmill is a two-storey circular tower with much of its functional aspects, including the machinery and sails, removed from the building.

##### ***Honington Camp Scheduled Monument (NHLE List Entry no. 1005019)***

4.7 Honington Camp is one of four potential hillforts in the county of Lincolnshire. The hillfort, located approximately 4km northwest of the application site, comprises two banks with external ditches and is sub-rectangular in form. The entrance is believed to be from the southeastern corner. It has been considered due to its potential association with prehistoric settlement

activity within the vicinity of the site, referred to in comments made by Historic England in response to a nearby solar planning application (South Kesteven District Council planning ref. S24/1040).

#### **Historic Environment Record data (Fig. 2)**

- 4.8** A further 75 HER records are located within the wider study area, relating to buildings, sites and findspots. HER entries that refer to a designated heritage asset have been removed where considered unnecessary in order to avoid duplication. These records are summarised in Appendix 1, Table 2 and shown in Fig. 2, with those potentially relevant to the application site discussed further below by chronological period. Four records are situated on the site of the solar development and cable route.

#### ***Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC - AD 43)***

- 4.9** The presence of prehistoric activity is widespread across the study area and is largely recorded in the form of cropmarks, indicative of settlement activity, as recorded by the National Mapping Programme (NMP). Cropmarks visible in Field C of the application site are interpreted as enclosures and hut circles (Site 1), while a prehistoric boundary ditch is indicated through the recording of cropmarks across the proposed cable route southwest of Field F (Site 2). A hut circle is also recorded as cropmarks by the NMP on land approximately 195m southeast of Field G (Site 4). Further cropmarks are recorded across the study area and suggest the presence of various prehistoric features including trackways, enclosures, boundary ditches and settlement (Sites 3-16). The majority of the prehistoric HER data recorded within the study area is however of a broad prehistoric date.

- 4.10** Prehistoric artefacts have also been recovered across the wider study area, with the majority concentrated to the southwest (Sites 17-19). The closest findspot to the application site comprises the discovery of a stone axe hammer during the laying of cable on land opposite the rectory in Welby, located approximately 185m southwest of the proposed cable route (Site 20). Further prehistoric artefacts not present in the HER data but recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) are located within the study area. The discovery of a flint borer, of broad Mesolithic to Iron Age date (ref: SWYOR-978FF6), approximately 240m to the west of field A, is the closest of the PAS prehistoric finds to the solar site.

- 4.11** Of the prehistoric HER entries recorded within the study area, one is dated to the Iron Age. This comprises a trackway and enclosures recorded through the presence of cropmarks on land approximately 710m to the northeast of Field B. Two Bronze Age barrows were also identified on land to the north of Welby, approximately 325m and 320m north of the proposed cable route respectively (Sites 21 & 22).

#### ***Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)***

- 4.12** Extensive Romano-British activity is recorded across the wider study area. Of the HER data dated to this period, one record, the site of the 'King Street' Roman road, is recorded running approximately south-south-east to north-north-west across fields E, D and B (Site 24). This formed a route from *Durobrivae* (near present-day Peterborough) to Lincoln, much of which is traceable as a cropmark or earthwork. The proposed cable route is in part situated along the route of the important 'Ermine Street' Roman road that connected London with the military sites of Lincoln and York (Site 25), of which much of the Romano-British and prehistoric activity is believed to be centred along. King Street joins Ermine Street approximately 2.5km to the north of the proposed solar site and 1km to the south of the small Roman town at Ancaster. Approximately 415m north of the cable route and situated adjacent to Ermine Street is the site of a Romano-British cemetery, with four Roman urns found at the site in 1740 (Site 27).

- 4.13** A number of Romano-British finds have also been uncovered across the wider study area (Sites 28-30, 32, 35). Numerous records of findspot and artefact scatters are recorded, predominantly towards the southwest of the study area. This includes the discovery of a hoard

of Romano-British coins approximately 385m west of the proposed cable route south of Londonthorpe (Site 32). In addition, the PAS records a number of findspots of Romano-British date, located principally on land to the west of Fields A and C.

#### ***Medieval to post-medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1900)***

- 4.14** Of the HER data within the study area, no records are dated to the early medieval period. However Welby, Oasby and Londonthorpe are all recorded as established settlements in the Domesday book of 1086 with Welby among the top 20% of largest settlements at the time of the survey (Open Domesday 2025). The medieval data largely comprise the documentation of later medieval agricultural activity. The site of a possible manor house at Welby, c. 60m south of the cable route and predating the 18th-century manor house, is recorded through documentary evidence referring to property in Welby in 1208 and 1307 (Site 37). However, no known physical evidence of an earlier building survives.
- 4.15** The post-medieval HER data recorded within the study area highlights the expansion of agricultural activity, and accompanying growth of Oasby, Welby and Londonthorpe as agricultural and proto-industrial settlements. Glebe Farm, situated c. 50m south of Field G, and three additional farmsteads broadly north of the proposed solar site are all recorded as originating in the post-medieval period (Sites 44, 45, 47, 49).
- 4.16** Industrial activity dating to the post-medieval period is also recorded predominantly to the north of the study area. A limekiln is recorded approximately 240m north of Field A while the site of a quarry at Ancaster is located c. 610m north of Field B (Sites 46 & 48). Of the aforementioned farmsteads, one site is named 'Quarry Farm' as recorded by the Greater Lincolnshire Farmsteads Project (Site 47).

#### ***Modern (AD1901 - present)***

- 4.17** The three modern HER data records across the study area relate to the First and Second World Wars (Sites 70-72). The remains of Second World War buildings are recorded c. 990m north of the cable route adjacent to Ermine Street while Belton Park was used as a British Army camp during the Great War until September 1915 (Sites 71 & 72).

#### **Undated**

- 4.18** Three HER records within the study area are of unknown date. They include a possible driveway visible in aerial photography and located c. 315m southeast of the proposed cable route (Site 73).

#### **Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)**

- 4.19** The Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation project categorises the land within the application site as 'The Southern Cliff Heath' (Lord and MacIntosh 2011). This area is characterised as a continuation of the limestone scarp which runs north to south down the length of the county. Settlements typically display a well-preserved historic core, which mostly utilise the local limestone in their construction along with red pantile roofs. Small, isolated farmsteads tend to be brick-built and dating from the 18th and 19th century. The rural landscape is rectilinear in character, with east to west aligned field boundaries tending to be long and straight, with slightly shorter north to south boundaries. Boundaries are typically formed by hedges rather than ditches (ibid, 70-71).

#### **Previous archaeological investigations within the study area (Fig. 2)**

- 4.20** The HER records eight archaeological events within the study area, comprising six watching briefs, one excavation and a broad group of archaeological works in relation to a gas pipeline. An additional five events not recorded by the HER, comprising two evaluations and three geophysical surveys, have been incorporated into these data (E2 & E4). All events are summarised in Appendix 1, Table 3 and shown on Fig. 2, with those relevant to the application site discussed in further detail below.

- 4.21** A geophysical survey (E1; Adams and Langston 2021) was undertaken in 2021 in support of an application for a proposed water pipeline between Grantham and Bexwell (South Kesteven District Council planning ref. S22/0230). The route of the pipeline, now complete, runs south-westwards across Fields B, D, E, C and F respectively and was slightly altered after the geophysical survey. The survey identified anomalies of archaeological origin at the southeastern corner of Field C in close proximity to the prehistoric activity identified by the NMP (Site 1). Anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also noted on the boundary between Field B and D in the vicinity of the King Street Roman road (Site 24). Following the geophysical survey, comments by Heritage Lincolnshire in 2022 indicated that archaeological evaluation across the scheme was in progress, although no report for these works is available, and it is unknown if any trenching occurred within the application site and if so what the results of this were. The planning application was subsequently approved with a condition for a Written Scheme of Investigation for two areas of archaeological excavation to be undertaken (South Kesteven District Council planning ref. S22/2222), both of which are outside the study area.
- 4.22** An archaeological evaluation in support of a planning application for a solar farm development (South Kesteven District Council planning ref. S24/1040) comprised the excavation of 115 trenches across eight fields in 2024 (E2). Both Iron Age and Romano-British activity was observed during the evaluation, confirming the presence of features indicated as evidence of field systems, enclosures and multi-period settlement activity during a prior geophysical survey (E3). The evaluation report interpreted the findings as evidence of dispersed farmsteads, with Romano-British pottery, animal bone and an undated human burial indicative of settlement activity across six different areas. Of the field plots evaluated, Field 8, adjacent to Field A of the proposed solar site, produced no archaeological features or finds in any of the 14 trenches (Jackson-Slater 2024).
- 4.23** The Lincolnshire HER outlines the possible route of the Petrofina Gas Pipeline (E4) which was constructed in 1989-1990 and is indicated by the HER running adjacent to the southeastern corner of Field G. No known archaeological fieldwork events are recorded within this specific area by the HER and no events were found during research for this assessment.
- 4.24** A geophysical survey and evaluation, also in support of an application for a proposed solar development (South Kesteven District Council planning ref. S24/0360) were undertaken on land c. 265m southeast of the proposed cable route along the B6403. The geophysical survey identified anomalies indicative of rectilinear field enclosures and a trackway, as well as a possible pit alignment (E6). The evaluation, comprising the excavation of 95 trenches, uncovered a number of ditch features with the small quantity of dating evidence across these features suggesting the presence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity (E5; Koumplis 2024).
- 4.25** The remaining fieldwork events within the wider study area largely comprise watching briefs associated with pipeline works (E9, E11-13). Of these events, three uncovered Romano-British pottery with the 2007 watching brief also revealing a Romano-British stone building possibly representing an Antonine villa at the junction between Church Lane and Green Lane, just outside the study area c. 1.5km south of Welby and c. 1.3km to the east of the route of Ermine Street (E12; Lincolnshire HER ref. MLI97513; Mellor 2007).
- 4.26** Following discovery of a Romano-British coin hoard in 2018, an archaeological excavation on land to the west of Newgate Lane, Londonthorpe, uncovered further features and finds dating to this period (E10). These events demonstrate how Romano-British archaeology is widespread across the study area, likely in part due to its position near the major Roman road of Ermine Street and the lesser but still important route of King Street.

## 5. HISTORIC MAPPING, AERIAL IMAGERY AND LIDAR (Figs 3-6)

### Historic mapping

5.1 Historic maps reviewed as part of this report are based on a regression exercise relating to the proposed development site. Research has been conducted using maps both available online and held by the Lincolnshire Record Office. Extracts of relevant maps are included here as Figs 3-5. Three maps were consulted via the Lincolnshire Record Office, two of which were relevant to the application site and are subsequently discussed in further detail below.

#### ***A map of the Parish of Haydor, 1804*** (Fig. 3)

5.2 The first detailed depiction of the application site is the 1804 map of the Parish of 'Haydor'. The application site is depicted within three large plots of land with the two southern plots annotated as part of 'West Field'. Both the northern and southwestern plots are annotated 'Vicar' implying that they were under the ownership of the Parish Church and indicating why no tithe map is available for this area. In addition, the southwestern plot, likely comprising part of Field F, is annotated as 'Glebe Lands and Right of Common' suggesting that part of the site was in use as common land. The present-day Glebe Farm located to the south of the site is not depicted on this map.

5.3 The road layout is similar to that of the present day, with the present-day Ropsley road, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site, running from north to south and connecting with 'Welby Road' to form a crossroad.

#### ***Ordnance Survey Two-Inch to One-Mile Surveyor's Drawing of Grantham, 1814***

5.4 This depiction of the application site shows the present-day Welby Road extending to meet Ermine Street (present-day B6403; Site 25). The proposed solar site appears to be situated on enclosed agricultural land with Glebe Farm located immediately to the south. The boundaries of each plot within the site are likely to be inaccurate due to the small scale used for the map. Nevertheless, this map suggests that the area of the solar site was divided between approximately nine plots of land.

5.5 Within the wider study area, two mills appear to be depicted at 'Oseby', which include the present-day Oasby Mill site (LB5) and another mill situated south of Welby Road. The annotation 'Oasby Mills' further suggests that there was at least one more mill in use than the Listed mill. 'Haydor Quarry' is also documented on land to the north of the proposed solar site.

#### ***Bryant's Map of Lincolnshire, 1828 and Greenwood's Map of Lincolnshire, 1830***

5.6 No significant changes are noted between these two maps and the earlier Ordnance Survey Drawing of the application site. The site is depicted within an undetailed but likely agricultural area of land, although no changes to field boundaries are able to be noted as both maps did not depict many detailed features. Bryant's map includes a depiction of a pit at the junction of the present-day Welby Road and B6403, seen to the north of Welby Road. Two windmills are depicted at Oasby while the quarry pits at 'Haydor Quarry' also do not appear to extend within the general vicinity of the proposed solar site.

#### ***The First Edition and Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps, 1889 & 1905*** (Figs 4-5)

5.7 The First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map, surveyed in 1888, shows that the proposed solar site was used as agricultural land and divided into similar plots to that of the present day, with the exception of Field B which is divided into two plots by an approximate east-to-west boundary. The curvilinear and irregular northern boundary of Field G, uncharacteristic of the typical straight post-medieval boundaries within the rest of the site, indicates a potentially earlier date. This boundary continues somewhat to the east as an irregular field boundary. Within the proposed solar site, the curved form between Fields C and F, and E and G, may indicate an early land division and/or may respect topographic contour

trends along a ridge line. A possible pit of unknown purpose is recorded at the northeast of Field G, although it may represent a limestone pit due to the presence of limestone quarrying activity to the north of the study area. The parish boundary between Welby and Heydour is also visible at the western boundary of the site.

- 5.8 Along the cable route, the OS First Edition map shows that the cable route crosses a plot containing a trackway running approximately east-to-west across its centre. Further west, additional pits are depicted at the junction between the B6403 and Welby Road, and are indicative of the expansion of quarrying activity in this area. The field between the present-day B6403 and Newgate Lane was divided into three separate plots of agricultural land.
- 5.9 On the Second Edition 25-inch OS map of 1905, the plot containing the trackway is additionally annotated as 'allotment gardens'. No other changes are observed between this edition and the earlier edition of the 25-inch OS maps.

***Plan of the Remaining Portions of the Culverthorpe Estate, South Lincolnshire by Escritt & Barrell, 1918***

- 5.10 This map, produced for a sales document, depicts the solar site within near-identical plots to those seen in the OS 25-inch First and Second Edition maps of the site, and includes the parish boundary between Welby and Heydour. No additional details are present in this map when compared with earlier mapping, although it does suggest that in 1918 the site was not a part of the Culverthorpe Estate in South Lincolnshire, which owned much of the surrounding land to the east.

**Aerial photographs**

- 5.11 A USAAF photograph dated 18 April 1944 was accessed via the Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer ([https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/us\\_7ph\\_gp\\_loc283\\_v\\_5014](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/us_7ph_gp_loc283_v_5014)). It shows the site in agricultural use with no changes to field boundaries when compared with the OS maps. The Roman road is visible as a faint linear cropmark running approximately northwest through Fields E, D and B (Site 24). The possible limestone quarry pit in Field G is also visible. Modern field divisions are apparent forming three separate parcels within Field C, with a further possible east-west division within Field G.

**Satellite imagery**

- 5.12 Modern satellite imagery dating from 1999 to 2024 was accessed via Google Earth. By 1999, Field B was a single plot with the former boundary clearly visible as a cropmark. A dark north-to-south linear feature in Field F is also likely related to a former field boundary of probable post-medieval date. In an image from 2010, a series of cropmarks indicating enclosures and a possible trackway is visible in Field C and continues into the adjacent field at the west (Site 1). The King Street Roman road is visible as a linear cropmark through Fields B, D and E in imagery from 2018 and 2020, and can be seen continuing to the northeast and southwest (Site 24).

**LiDAR data (Fig. 6)**

- 5.13 LiDAR data (Composite 1m DTM, 2022), available from DEFRA (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>), was consulted as part of this assessment, and was analysed using a hillshade analysis. A linear east-to-west feature observed at the north of Field G may represent a recent former field boundary or drainage feature, while the boundary across the centre of Field B is visible as a subtle earthwork. Two subtle depressions in Field E and one larger sub-oval depression in Field G may represent former quarrying activity. A possible former field boundary is shown as a reverse L-shaped earthwork within Field C. A curvilinear feature running broadly east-west through Fields F and G is likely to represent a palaeochannel, forming a tributary to a larger palaeochannel immediately south of the southern boundary of the proposed solar site. A possible former land

division continues eastwards from this area across Fields F and G. Possible subtle former field boundaries are noted in the route of the cable between the B6403 and the substation.

## **6. SITE INSPECTION (Fig. 7; Plates 1-24)**

**6.1** The purpose of the field visit was to provide a familiarisation of the land use and topography of the application site and to visually check any recorded heritage assets within it and within the wider study area. It also provided an opportunity to identify evidence for any previously unrecorded potential heritage assets in the form of earthworks, soil exposures, artefacts or standing remains. The field visit was undertaken on 19 February 2025 when the weather was partially overcast but with adequate visibility for distant views. Approximate plate viewpoint locations are shown in Fig. 7.

**6.2** The site was approached along a compact gravel track off Welby Road. The proposed solar site is partially visible from the road but hedges and the topography of the area block most of the views towards it (Plate 1). The walkover survey was carried out in a clockwise direction through the solar site, starting with Field F and finishing at Field G. All of the fields were in arable use with the remains of a harvested crop visible at the time of the site visit, and were bounded by hedges.

### **Field F**

**6.3** The gravel trackway from Welby Road leads into a grass trackway continuing along the eastern boundary of Fields F and C. Field F is predominantly flat but with a gently slope down from north to south at its southern edge. The roughly square field is bordered by hedgerows that are patchy in places, allowing access to the neighbouring fields (Plate 2). Views to the southeast from this field include buildings at Glebe Farm and Oasby Mill (Plate 3). Views towards Welby include the church spire but are otherwise screened by vegetation (Plate 4)

### **Field C**

**6.4** This rectangular field sloped gently down from south to north and is bounded by slightly denser hedgerows, with views to the distant landscape in the north and east (Plate 5). Views to the south are restricted by the topography (Plate 6). No earthworks, cropmarks or surface artefacts were observed in the location of the possible prehistoric enclosures (Site 1; Plate 7). The curved field boundary is visible bounding the southern edge of the field, but is patchy in places and has been truncated by the recently laid water pipeline (Plate 8; E1).

### **Field A**

**6.5** A hedgerow and shallow ditch separate Fields C and A (Plate 9). Field A is relatively flat and square in shape, with dense hedgerows surrounding it including immature trees on the western boundary (Plates 10-11). Views out of the site are limited, particularly to the north.

### **Field B**

**6.6** This field is relatively flat and square, similar to Field A, and is also bounded by hedgerows and has limited views (Plate 12). No surface artefacts, cropmarks or earthworks were visible along the line of King Street Roman road (Plate 13; Site 24). A gap in the hedge bounding Ropsley Road on the eastern side of the field was noted where the recent water pipeline had cut through it (E1).

### **Field D**

**6.7** Fields B and D are separated by a hedgerow and ditch, but the field can be accessed from Fields A and C. The roughly rectangular field slopes slightly downwards from west to east (Plate 14). A small pond is located in the southeast area of the field (Plate 15). Views towards Oasby are obscured by topography and vegetation. No signs of the King Street Roman road were apparent (Site 24).

### **Field E**

- 6.8 Sloping gently down from south to north, this field is broadly rectangular but with a continuation of the curved boundary hedge along its southern edge continuing from Field C, and from here Field E is at a notably lower level than Field G to the south of the curved boundary which runs broadly along a central ridge within the site (Plates 16-17). The two possible pits noted in LiDAR imagery were not discernible on the ground, and nor was the King Street Roman road (Site 24). Views towards heritage assets to the south are limited due to the topography of the site (Plate 18).

### **Field G**

- 6.9 This predominantly flat field has a moderate slope at its southern end, sloping downwards from north to south, and is bounded by hedgerows including the curved boundary to the north (Plate 19). Views are possible to the south towards Oasby Mill and Glebe Farm (Plates 20-21).

### **Cable route**

- 6.10 The proposed cable route travels through an arable field to the southwest of the proposed solar site, where no evidence of the possible prehistoric boundary was noted (Site 2) and joins Welby Road where the recent water pipeline has breached the hedge bounding the road (Plate 22). The route will then follow Welby Road (Plate 23), before continuing along the B6403 and then through two fields alongside a hedgerow to the point of connection on Newgate Lane (Plate 24).

### **Settings**

- 6.11 The only visible assets identified from the proposed solar site, where visual impact might be anticipated, were the spire of the Church of St Bartholomew (Site 1), Oasby Mill (LB5), and Glebe Farm (Site 44). No views were identified towards any other designated assets including Belton House Registered Park and Garden, the Oasby and Londonthorpe Conservation Areas and Honington Camp Scheduled Monument, and likewise no return views towards the built elements of the scheme are anticipated from any of these assets.

## **7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Appendix 2; Plates 3-4 & 20-21)**

- 7.1 Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change to their setting, both of which could affect their significance. The change can be negative, neutral or positive depending on the nature of the change and the level of contribution, if any, the affected area or setting makes to the asset's significance.

### **The scheme**

- 7.2 The proposed scheme comprises the installation of a solar farm with a 38.78MW AC output for a temporary period of 50 years, associated infrastructure and environmental enhancement. PV modules will be up to a height of 3.2m. The proposed solar site is situated across seven agricultural fields with a c. 5km cable route providing a connection to an existing substation on Newgate Lane. A scheme layout is provided as Appendix 2.

### **Direct impacts to below-ground archaeology**

- 7.3 Any surviving below-ground archaeological deposits within the site have the potential to be physically impacted upon by groundworks associated with the proposed development, such as pile foundations, drainage and the provision of access and cable routes. The impact of foundations is likely to be limited due to the small and widely dispersed nature of solar footings. This may affect archaeological deposits to a limited extent depending on the scale and nature of the deposit. For example, large field systems would remain largely intact and without any

appreciable impact to their significance, whereas features such as burials or floor surfaces may be affected to a greater extent by this type of ground impact.

#### ***Known archaeological assets within the application site***

- 7.4** Within Field C of the proposed solar site, cropmarks visible in aerial photography and satellite imagery may represent prehistoric enclosures, hut circles and a possible trackway (Site 1), with potential for further associated remains to be present. A geophysical survey associated with a water pipeline identified a group of anomalies further south within Field C that may be of archaeological origin and could be associated with prehistoric settlement (Adams and Langston 2021). It is unclear whether these anomalies were further investigated prior to or during the construction of the pipeline (South Kesteven District Council planning ref. S22/0230). A possible prehistoric boundary observed in aerial imagery is present within the cable route between the proposed solar site and Welby Road (Site 2). These potential assets are of uncertain origin and unknown significance.
- 7.5** The route of King Street Roman road runs through Fields B, D and E of the proposed solar site and is clearly visible in aerial photographs and satellite imagery and therefore there is evidently some level of preservation of the road below ground within the application site (Site 24). The scheme will avoid direct impacts to below-ground remains of the road by omitting any solar panels from this area allowing for a width of 15m, along with a buffer of 5m either side to allow for the preservation of any roadside banks or ditches. This will also allow this part of the route of the road to remain appreciable within the landscape. Furthermore, the removal of this land from cultivation will prevent any impact to remains of the road via ploughing, resulting in greater protection of the remains as a result of the scheme, which could be viewed as a heritage benefit. A length of swale may be required through the route of the Roman road, and any direct impact from this can be mitigated via a programme of archaeological works.
- 7.6** The route of Ermine Street, a major Roman routeway from the south to Lincoln and York (Site 25), follows the route of the present-day B6043, and there is some potential for below-ground remains of material associated with the Roman road to be present in the vicinity of the modern road. It is likely that some if not all archaeological deposits associated with the Roman road have been removed during the construction of the present-day road.
- 7.7** The remains of former field boundaries or land divisions visible in historic mapping and in LiDAR within the application site may be present below ground and potentially be impacted by groundworks associated with the proposed development. However, these are likely to be considered of ***negligible significance*** and the limited below-ground impact of the solar piling foundations is not likely to have any appreciable impact on their significance.

#### ***Wider archaeological potential***

- 7.8** There is some wider potential within the application site, predominantly within the main solar site, for further archaeological remains to be present. The majority of the cable route will be along existing roads and therefore is less likely to impact archaeological deposits as these are likely to have been disturbed by the construction of the modern road surfaces.
- 7.9** The topography of the proposed solar site would make a favourable location for early settlement, with a ridge of higher ground and a gentle slope which in the southern part of the site is south-facing and lies above a palaeochannel visible in LiDAR imagery. There is also relatively extensive evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider study area, as discussed in Section 4. This potential is in part supported by the presence of known cropmarks of possible prehistoric origin in Field C (Site 1), as well as geophysical survey anomalies that may have an early archaeological origin in the southern part of Field C (Adams and Langston 2021). However, there is also some further potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to be present within the wider proposed solar site. The curved field boundary separating Fields C and E from Fields F and G may have early origins based on its form.

7.10 Archaeological sites such as roadside settlements and burial sites can be associated with Roman roads. There is some potential for further archaeological remains to be present in the vicinity of the King Street and Ermine Street Roman roads.

7.11 Later archaeological remains if present are likely to relate to agricultural practices during the medieval and/or post-medieval periods.

**Indirect impacts via change to settings**

7.12 Other potential impacts to heritage assets' significance could be indirect via change to their setting, in particular the visual aspect of setting, where this contributes to their significance. An appraisal has been carried out in accordance with the methodology contained within *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)* (Historic England 2017). Above-ground elements of the scheme will be limited to the proposed solar site and therefore intervisibility has been assessed from here. Relevant designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site have been considered and those which have no visual or other likely connection with the application site have been excluded from further assessment.

**Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected**

7.13 No intervisibility or other appreciable connections have been identified between the proposed solar site and most designated heritage assets in the vicinity, including the following discussed in Section 4, and which have therefore been excluded from further assessment:

- Belton House Registered Park and Garden and associated assets
- Oasby Conservation Area and associated assets
- Londonthorpe Conservation Area and associated assets
- Grade II Listed Buildings in Welby
- Honington Camp Scheduled Monument

7.14 These assets were mostly not visible due to intervening topography and in the case of Welby and Oasby, vegetation. The visit was undertaken during the winter months when screening from vegetation is most limited.

7.15 Visible assets were identified as the following:

- The Church of St Bartholomew (LB1)
- Oasby Mill (LB5)
- Glebe Farm (Site 44)

**Steps 2 and 3: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated, and assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it**

7.16 Step 1 identified three assets that may be affected by the proposed scheme, and they are assessed below using Steps 2 and 3 of Historic England's guidance.

*The Church of St Bartholomew (LB1)*

7.17 This Grade I Listed Building is an asset of **high significance** based primarily on its historical and architectural values. It is located in Welby 1.35km to the southwest of the proposed solar site, and is a church of 13th-century origin, with a 13th-century tower and a series of later alterations. Its architectural details form a large part of its significance along with evidential value held within its fabric. The church would also be considered to have some communal value that contributes to its significance as a working parish church that continues to serve the community. The church's principal setting is its churchyard and beyond that the small village

of Welby which clusters around it to its north. As a rural settlement, Welby is surrounded by agricultural land which provides a wider setting for the church. The majority of this and that visible from the church and village will remain unchanged.

- 7.18 The proposed solar site forms part of the wider setting of the church, and although the top of the tower is visible in distant views from part of the site (Plate 4), this is not a designed view and no return views are anticipated from the vicinity of the church. The site in its current state makes no contribution to the significance of the church, discussed above, and the proposed scheme will result in **no change** to its significance.

*Oasby Mill (LB5)*

- 7.19 The Grade II Listed Oasby Mill is located c. 445m to the southeast of the proposed solar site. Dated to 1810, it is considered to be of **medium significance**, based largely on its historical value as an illustrative example of an early-19th century windmill. It has however lost its machinery and sails which has diminished its significance somewhat. Other better-preserved mills of the period are relatively common in Lincolnshire, including a restored working example at Hoyles Mill in Alford (NHLE List Entry 1146936). Oasby Mill's historical value is largely of a functional nature and is held within its structure. Its location was important only for its accessibility and its topographic position allowing sufficient wind power, which was clearly a factor here as another mill visible in historic mapping was once located on the opposing side of Mill Lane, and the site is referred to as 'Oasby Mills' in 19th-century mapping. Oasby Mill's primary setting within Oasby Mill Farm and its relationship with other historic buildings at the farm make some contribution to its significance. The wider agricultural landscape is likely to have provided grain for processing in the mill and in this sense its wider agricultural setting also makes some contribution to its significance.

- 7.20 The upper remains of Oasby mill are visible from southern part of the proposed solar site (Plates 3 & 20). However, this aspect of the building's agricultural setting is relatively distant and little in the way of return views is anticipated. The agricultural fields immediately surrounding the mill are situated outside the scheme and will remain in agricultural use, preserving the appreciable part of this aspect of the building's setting. The proposed solar site in its present-day state makes only a minor discernible contribution to the building's significance, but via change to the character of part of the wider agricultural setting of the building, the development within the application site is predicted to result in a **negligible adverse temporary change** to the significance of Oasby Mill.

*Glebe Farm (Site 44)*

- 7.21 Glebe Farm is recorded in the HER as a post-medieval partially extant farmstead c. 50m south of Field G. Much of the original L-shaped plan of the 19th-century farmstead is no longer extant, with two detached stone buildings remaining, one of which correlates with a north-south range visible in historic mapping, alongside some modern barns (Plate 21). The remains of the farmstead are considered to be of **negligible significance**. The farmstead's primary setting includes the proposed solar site which includes Fields F and G immediately to the north of the farmstead (Plate 3). As part of the farmstead's functionally connected agricultural land, this aspect of its setting contributes to its significance, which is drawn principally from what is left of its historical value. The proposed scheme will alter the character of the existing agricultural land within this aspect of the farmstead's setting for the lifetime of the scheme, which will likely result in a **minor adverse temporary change** to the significance of Glebe Farm.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The proposed solar site is situated within seven agricultural fields to the north of Glebe Farm with access provided from Welby Road, and a c. 5km cable route to a point of connection at an existing substation on Newgate Lane.

- 8.2** The King Street Roman road travels through the proposed solar site, visible as a cropmark. The proposed scheme will preserve the road through leaving it out from the solar layout and including a 5m buffer on either side. This will result in no adverse impact to the road as a result of the solar panels and will help preserve it by removing it from cultivation. A length of swale may be required through the route of the Roman road, and any direct impact from this can be mitigated via a programme of archaeological works.
- 8.3** The route of Ermine Street is situated within part of the cable route and there is some potential for associated deposits that may have survived the construction of the modern B6403. Further known possible archaeological remains include prehistoric enclosures, hut circles and a trackway visible as cropmarks within the proposed solar site. These may be associated with possible archaeological anomalies identified by a geophysical survey for a water pipeline in Field C, as well as a possible prehistoric boundary within the cable route between the solar site and Welby Road.
- 8.4** There is some wider potential for further below-ground archaeological remains to be preserved within the proposed solar site and the cable route based on relatively extensive nearby prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological activity and the site's topography on gently-sloping land either side of a ridge including a south-facing slope above a palaeochannel. There is some potential for as-yet unknown sites associated with the King Street and/or Ermine Street Roman roads.
- 8.5** The proposed development is anticipated to result in a **minor adverse temporary change** to the significance of Glebe Farm, the remains of a 19th-century farmstead recorded in the Lincolnshire HER 50m to the south of the proposed solar site and of **negligible significance**. All designated assets within a 1km study area have been considered as well as the Honington Camp Scheduled Monument 4km to the north, and the proposed scheme is predicted to result in a **negligible adverse temporary change** to the significance of the Grade II Listed Oasby Mill, a heritage asset of **medium significance**, via change to part of its setting. No other designated heritage assets are anticipated to be impacted by the scheme either directly or indirectly via change to their settings.

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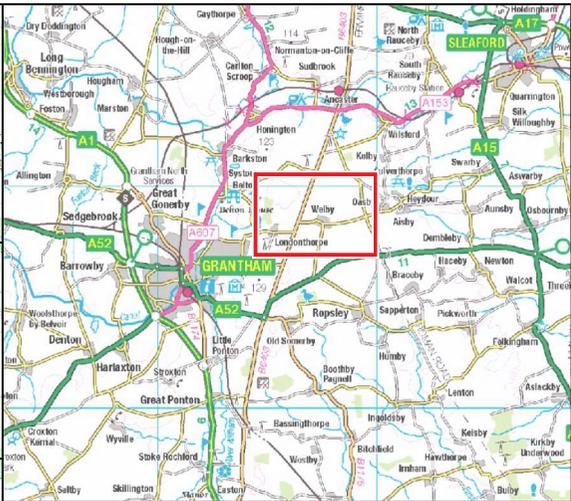
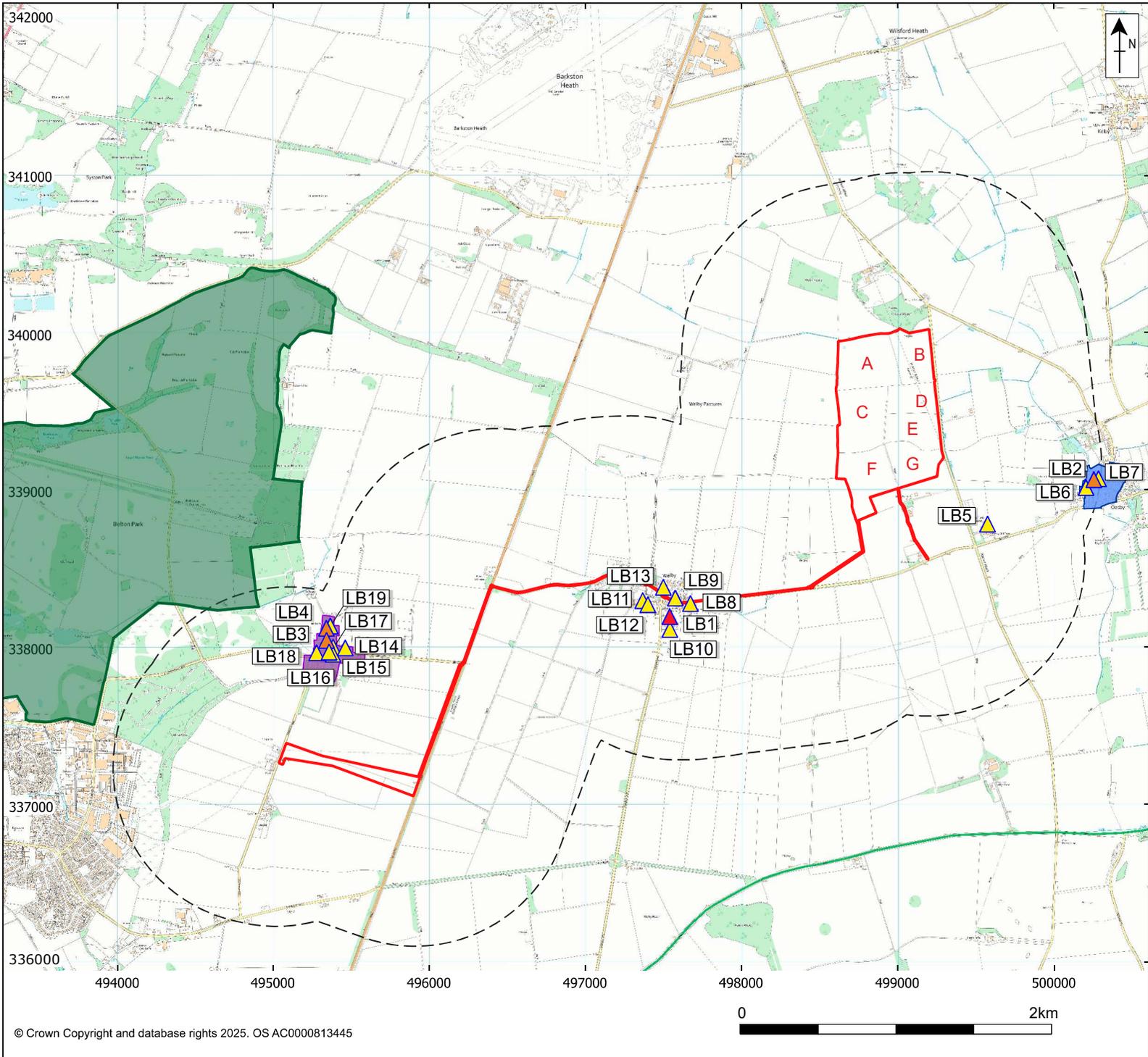
Historic Environment Record Data to 1km

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- British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- DEFRA LiDAR Composite 1m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) SK93NE and SK94SE (2022): <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>
- Google Earth: <https://earth.google.com/web/>
- Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>
- Lincolnshire Heritage Explorer: <https://heritage-explorer.lincolnshire.gov.uk/>
- National Heritage List for England: <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>
- National Library of Scotland: <http://maps.nls.uk/>
- Open Domesday: <https://opendomesday.org/>
- Portable Antiquities Scheme: <https://finds.org.uk/>
- The Genealogist: <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>



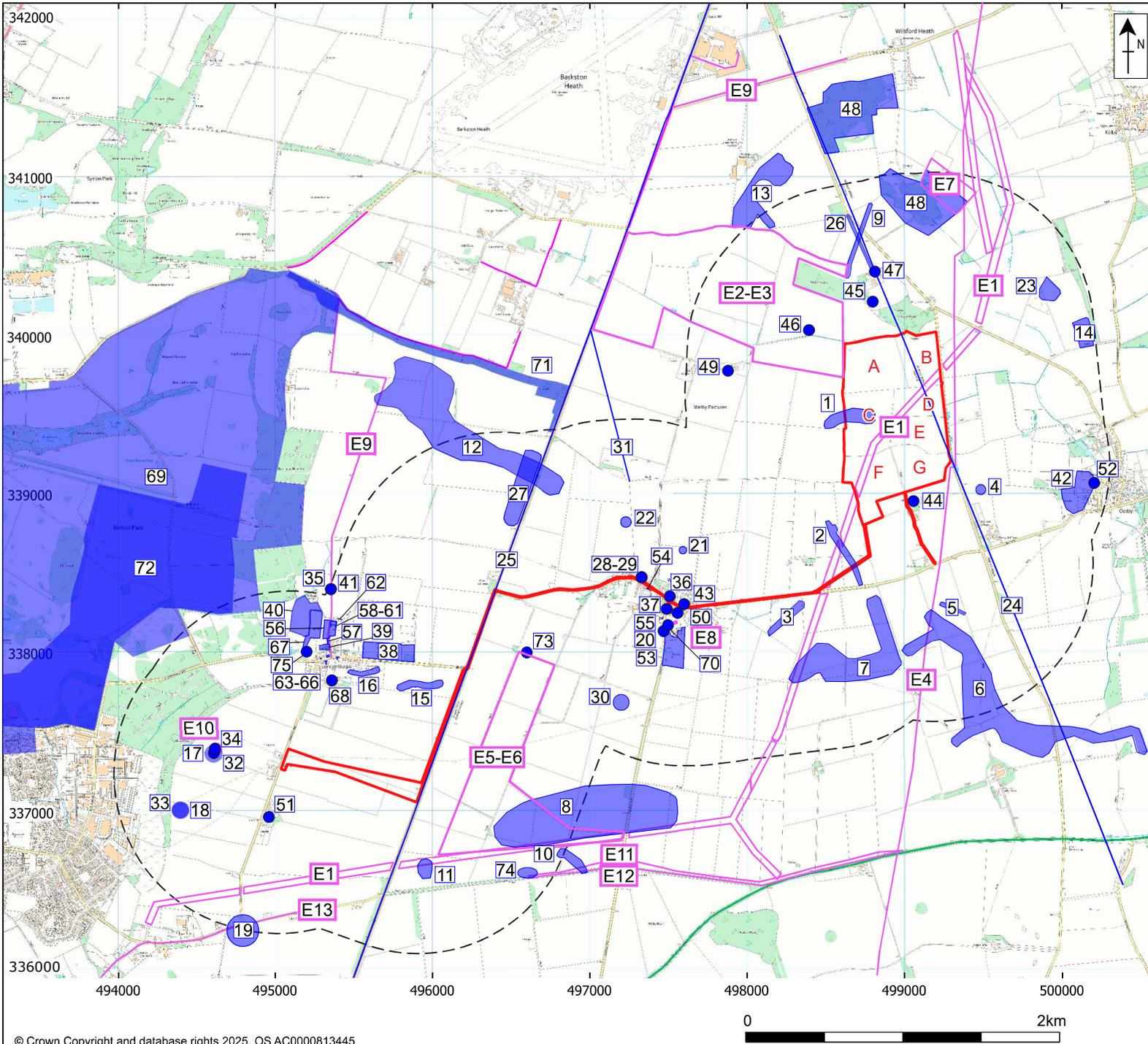
**Key**

- Application Site
- Study Area
- A-G Plots
- Registered Park and Garden
- Oasby Conservation Area
- Lonthorpe Conservation Area
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II\* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building



PROJECT  
**Glebe Farm Solar, Ropsley,  
 Grantham, Lincolnshire**

TITLE  
**Fig. 1: Location of application site and  
 designated heritage assets within a  
 1km study area**



**Key**

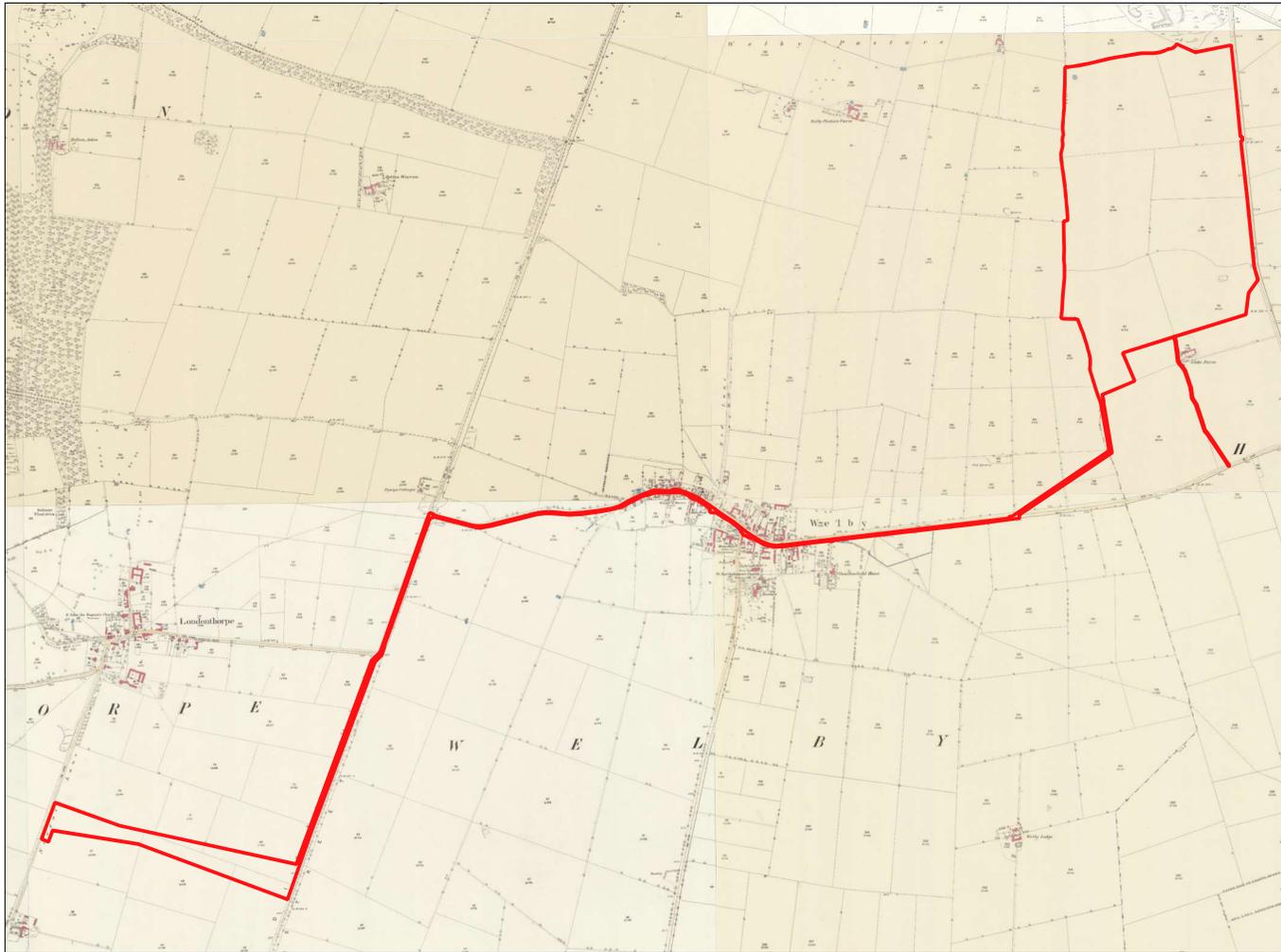
- Application Site
- Study Area
- A-G Plots
- Historic Environment records
- Previous Archaeological Investigations

PROJECT AC archaeology  
**Glebe Farm Solar, Ropsley,  
 Grantham, Lincolnshire**

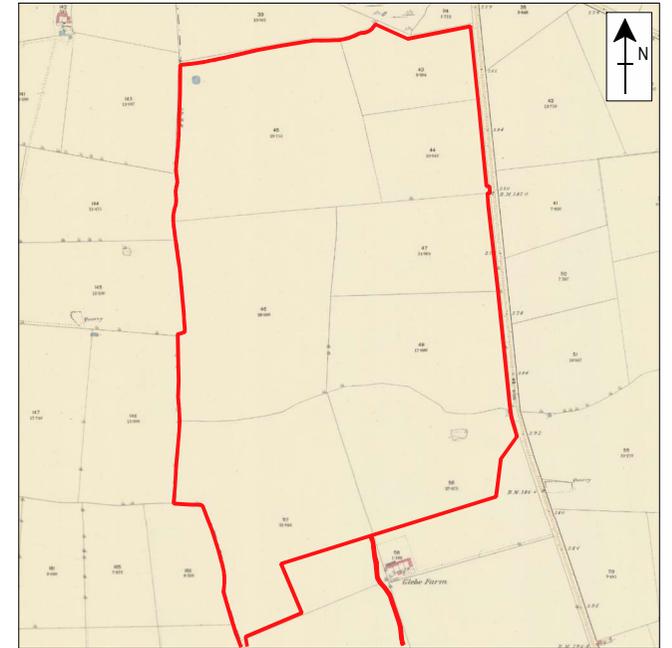
TITLE  
**Fig. 2: Lincolnshire HER monuments  
 and archaeological fieldwork event  
 data within a 1km study area**



 Application Site



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 Application Site



PROJECT  
 Glebe Farm Solar, Ropsley, Grantham,  
 Lincolnshire

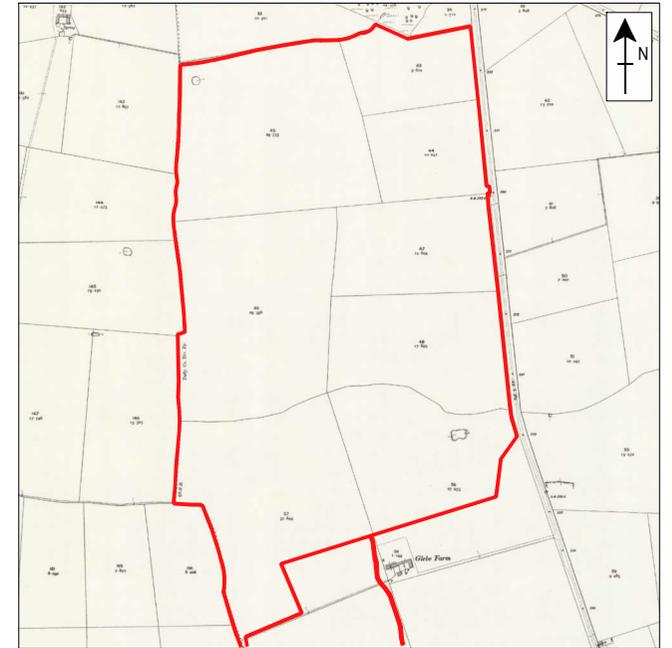
TITLE  
 Fig. 4: Extract from the First Edition 25-inch  
 Ordnance Survey map, 1889



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0 1km

 Application Site



0 500 m

PROJECT



Glebe Farm Solar, Ropsley, Grantham,  
Lincolnshire

TITLE

Fig. 5: Extract from the Second Edition 25-inch  
Ordnance Survey map, 1905



 Application Site

0 1km

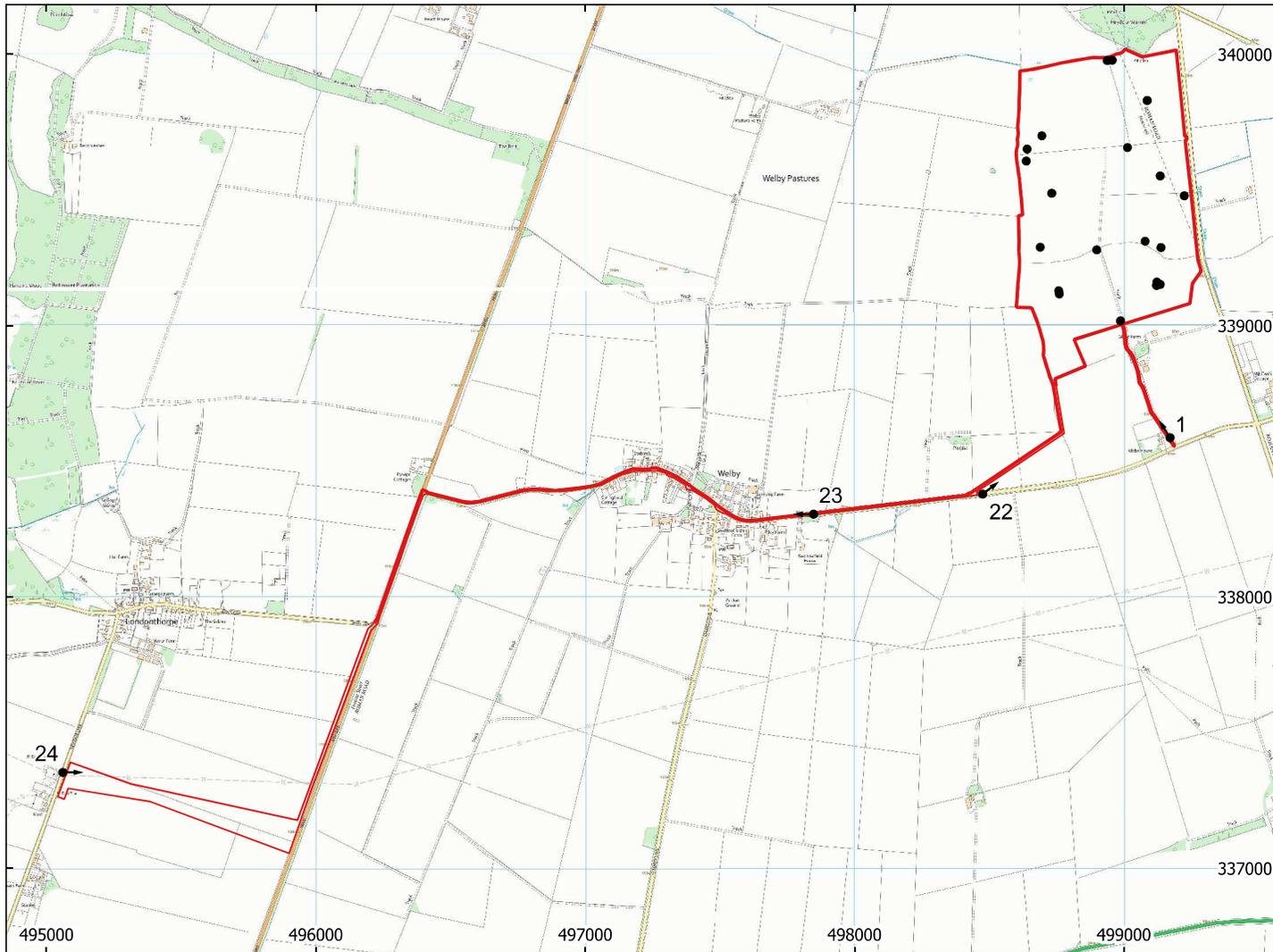


0 500m

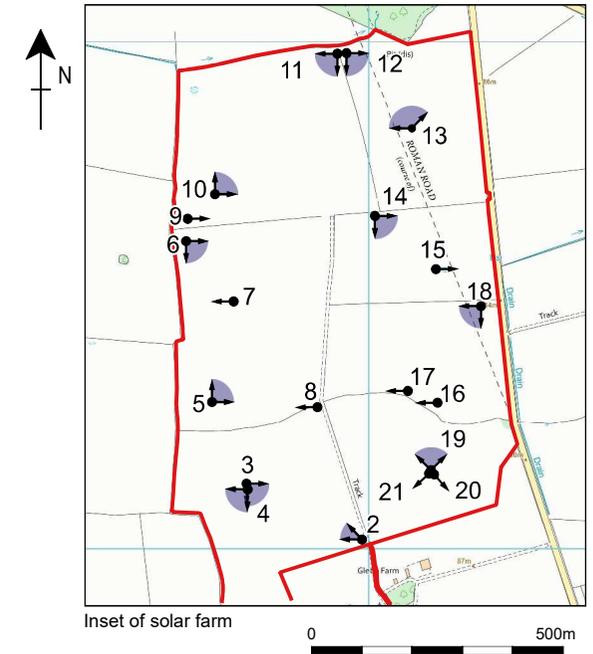


PROJECT  
Glebe Farm Solar, Ropsley, Grantham,  
Lincolnshire

TITLE  
Fig. 6: LiDAR DTM 1m resolution displayed with  
hillshade analysis



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Inset of solar farm

- Key**
- Application Site
  - Photo viewpoints

TITLE  
**Fig. 7: Approximate locations of plate viewpoints**



Plate 1: View looking north along the access track from Welby Road towards the proposed solar site



Plate 2: View looking northwest across Field F from the southeast corner



Plate 3: View looking southeast across Field F towards Oasby Mill and Glebe Farm



Plate 4: View looking southwest from Field F towards Welby



Plate 5: View looking northeast across Field C from the southwest corner



Plate 6: View looking southeast across Field C from the northwest corner



Plate 7: Area of possible prehistoric enclosures (Site 1), looking northwest



Plate 8: View looking west along truncated curved hedgerow boundary between Fields C and F



Plate 9: View looking east along hedgerow and ditch between Fields A and C



Plate 10: View looking northeast across Field A from the southwest corner



Plate 11: View looking southwest across Field A from the northeast corner



Plate 12: View looking southeast across Field B from the northwest corner



Plate 13: Area of the King Street Roman road (Site 1) in the centre of Field B, looking northwest



Plate 14: View looking southeast across Field D from the northeast corner



Plate 15: Pond in Field D, looking east



Plate 16: Curved hedgerow between Fields E and G, looking west



Plate 17: Curved hedgerow and ridge between Fields E and G, looking west



Plate 18: View looking southwest across Field E from the northeast corner



Plate 19: View looking north from the centre of Field G

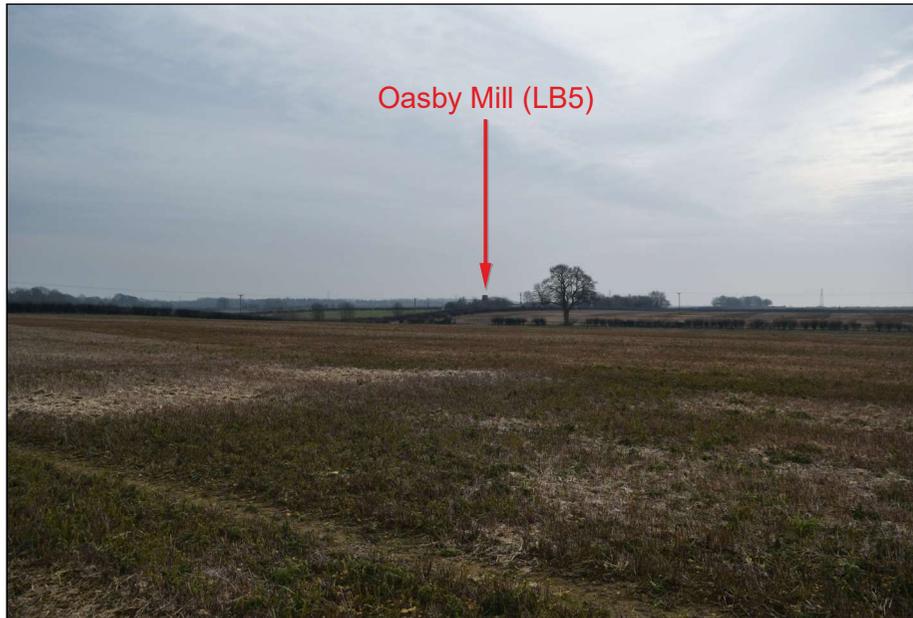


Plate 20: View looking southeast from the centre of Field G towards Oasby Mill



Plate 21: View looking south from the centre of Field G towards Glebe Farm



Plate 22: View looking northeast along the cable route from Welby Road towards the proposed solar site



Plate 23: View looking west along Welby Road



Plate 24: View looking east along the cable route from the point of connection on Newgate Lane

# Appendix 1

## Historic Environment Data



**Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of designated heritage assets within the study area**

Site no.	HER ref.	Designation	NHLE ref.	Period	Summary
-	MLI30441	Grade I Registered Park and Garden	1000460	17th century	<p><b>BELTON HOUSE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN</b></p> <p>The Belton House Registered Park and Gardens (RPG) dates to the 17th century, with formal gardens and the Great Pond first introduced by 'Young Sir John' who was made a baronet by Charles I in 1641. Additional gardens and ponds were created by his successors with Bellmount Tower built in the 18th century. Major alterations to the park occurred under Sir Brownlow Cust in the late-18th century and restoration of the park, as well as the addition of a Dutch Garden, was undertaken by Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust in the late-19th to early-20th century. The House and Park are now under National Trust ownership.</p> <p>The gardens lie to the east, north and northwest of Belton House with pleasure grounds extending eastwards from them. Within the pleasure grounds, two lakes are situated. The RPG also includes an Italian Garden, a kitchen garden, a wooded area known as 'The Wilderness', and a network of pathways connecting the various aspects of the park, with the central avenue running east from the house to Bellmount Tower.</p>
-	-	Conservation Area	-	-	<p><b>OASBY CONSERVATION AREA</b></p> <p>The Oasby Conservation Area was designated in January 1982. It comprises the historic core of the village centred around the Grade II* listed Oasby Manor House of 17th-century date. A further four Grade II Listed Buildings are located in the Conservation Area.</p>
-	-	Conservation Area	-	-	<p><b>LONDONTHORPE CONSERVATION AREA</b></p> <p>Designated in July 1982, the Londonthorpe Conservation Area comprises eight listed buildings of which two are Grade II* listed and the remaining six are Grade II. Central to the conservation area is the Church of St John the Baptist; a Grade II* listed building dating to the 13th century.</p>
<b>LB1</b>	MLI30467	Grade I Listed Building	1253411	13th century	<p><b>CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLEMW</b></p> <p>The Church of St Bartholemew has its origins in the 13th century and includes a number of features dating from the succeeding four centuries, before being restored in 1873. The building comprises ashlar and coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings and both felt and slate roofs. The tower dates to the 13th century and comprises limestone rubble, with all faces possessing 14th century belfry openings. The majority of the windows date to the 15th century including one reused for the vestry which was itself built in 1873. The interior includes 12th century reused sculptured stones, while the interior roof dates to the 17th century and the pulpit and lectern date to the 19th century.</p>
<b>LB2</b>	MLI33993	Grade II* Listed Building	1062391	17th century	<p><b>OASBY MANOR HOUSE</b></p> <p>A house dating to the 17th century but incorporating reused 15th-century work. The building, which itself was substantially altered in the 19th century, comprises coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, and includes a 19th-century extension to the right. The main door, 19th century in date, is positioned off-centre and sits under an arch of the same period. A reused 15th-century canted oriel window is located on the first floor and is believed to have been added to the house in the 19th century. The interior includes a 17th century staircase and a fireplace with an arched moulded stone surround of 16th to 17th century date.</p>

**Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of designated heritage assets within the study area**

Site no.	HER ref.	Designation	NHLE ref.	Period	Summary
LB3	MLI30475	Grade II* Listed Building	1253207	13th century	<b>CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST</b> A parish church of 13th century date and subject to additions and alterations in the 14th, 15th and 19th centuries. The tower dates to the 13th century and consists of coursed rubble in two stages, however the original spire was replaced with a saddle-back plain tile roof in the 19th century. The vestry and the chancel dates to the 19th century while the south aisle is of 15th century date. The interior includes a 14th-century ogee arch with a stone effigy of a knight and a 15th-century octagonal font.
LB4	MLI95684	Grade II* Listed Building	1261914	c. 1730	<b>HALL FARM HOUSE</b> Dating to c. 1730, Hall Farm House comprises dressed rubble with ashlar dressing and a hipped slate roof with lead dressings. It was extended in 1774 with the addition of a wing while the interior includes an 18th-century dog leg staircase and a 20th century fireplace.
LB5	MLI30586	Grade II Listed Building	1146543	1810	<b>OASBY MILL</b> A tower windmill comprising black bitumen with painted ashlar. The tower is circular and two storeys tall, with a plain wooden door and two blocked openings above. All machinery had been removed at the time of the survey.
LB6	MLI96047	Grade II Listed Building	1360326	17th century	<b>OASBY HOUSE</b> The house originates from the 17th century but underwent additions and alterations in the 19th century. The two-storey building comprises coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings, with the structure in an L-plan that was extended into a cross plan, with the additional wing being higher than the rest of the house. One of the windows is a reused mullioned window from the 17th century.
LB7	MLI96175	Grade II Listed Building	1062392	17th century	<b>FOLLY COTTAGE</b> A Cottage that underwent alterations in both the 19th and 20th centuries, comprising coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins. It is two storeys with a pantile roof and an off-centre plain 20th-century door.
LB8	MLI95557	Grade II Listed Building	1253424	Early 18th century	<b>IVY FARM HOUSE</b> Dating to the early 18th century, this two-storey house consists of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, with a pantile roof.
LB9	MLI95555	Grade II Listed Building	1253421	c. 1830	<b>LORDSHIP FARM HOUSE</b> Comprising coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings and a pantile roof, the house has a lower wing to the right and a central 19th-century doorway.
LB10	MLI95550	Grade II Listed Building	1253292	1834	<b>THE OLD RECTORY</b> Built by Cornelius Sherborne of Grantham, the rectory, now a house, comprises ashlar with stone coped gables, a slate roof and a single-storey wing on the north aisle. The house underwent alterations in the 20th century with the removal of the porch and the reduction of the wing from two-storey to a single storey in height. The interior includes a Tudor stone fireplace.
LB11	MLI96289	Grade II Listed Building	1253422	17th century	<b>THE CHESTNUTS FARMHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY</b> A farmhouse that underwent late-17th and 19th century additions. It comprises coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, and has a pantile roof with a moulded ridge stack. Originally an L-plan, the house was extended to a T-plan, and the front was

**Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of designated heritage assets within the study area**

Site no.	HER ref.	Designation	NHLE ref.	Period	Summary
					extended from three to four bays in the late 17th century. At the rear is a chamfer conservatory.
<b>LB12</b>	MLI95556	Grade II Listed Building	1253423	17th century	<b>PIGEONCOTE TO CHESTNUTS FARM</b> A pigeon cote dating to the 17th century comprising coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins. The pantile roof possesses a timber boarded dove-cote on the ridge. The pigeon boxes are located above the first floor level.
<b>LB13</b>	MLI95554	Grade II Listed Building	1253418	c. 1830	<b>THE LAURELS</b> A house comprising coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings and a pantile roof. The centrally positioned door is of 19th century date and all openings have segmented stone heads.
<b>LB14</b>	MLI96319	Grade II Listed Building	1261886	Early 19th century	<b>VIRGINIA HOUSE</b> The house was built with brick at the front and rear, with brick gable stacks and a pantile roof. The door is 20th century in date and positioned centrally. A two-storey late-19th century brick wing is located at the rear.
<b>LB15</b>	MLI95542	Grade II Listed Building	1253211	Late-17th century	<b>MANOR HOUSE</b> The house consists of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings. The roof is pantile with raised stone coped gables and an off-centre ridge stack. A single blocked 16th century opening is located at the first-floor level to the gable end facing the street. A slate plaque, believed to be 19th century in date, was a gauge for a water tank housed in the roof and used to serve a number of other houses in the village.
<b>LB16</b>	MLI81650	Grade II Listed Building	1253256	Late-18th century	<b>BUS SHELTER (OUTSIDE NO 21)</b> A conduit arch incorporated into a bus shelter. It was re-erected in 1974 but is of late 18th century date. It comprises ashlar and has a rusticated base. Over the arch is the Brownlow coat of arms.
<b>LB17</b>	MLI95539	Grade II Listed Building	1253208	c. 1700	<b>THE GRANGE</b> This house consists of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, and has a collyweston slate roof. It is L-shaped in plan and underwent alterations in the 19th century. A wing is located at the rear.
<b>LB18</b>	MLI34072	Grade II Listed Building	1261876	c. 1700	<b>3-6 HIGH ROAD</b> A terrace of four cottages with major alterations in the 19th century. They comprise coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings and stone coped gables. The front is two-storey and comprises six bays with two identical gabled porches added in the 19th century.
<b>LB19</b>	MLI95540	Grade II Listed Building	1253209	17th century	<b>HALL FARM COTTAGES</b> This listed building comprises two cottages built in the 17th century with alterations in the 19th century. They are built with coursed rubble limestone with ashlar dressings and a pantile roof, and are divided by a cross passage. The fenestration is irregular and the gables were constructed from reused 17th century mullions.

**Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the study area**

<b>Site no.</b>	<b>HER ref.</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b><i>Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record data</i></b>				
<b>1</b>	MLI84259	Documentary evidence; enclosure, hut circle;	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC CROPMARK ENCLOSURES AND HUT CIRCLES, HAYDOR</b> Prehistoric cropmark enclosures and hut circles were recorded by the National Mapping Programme (NMP).
<b>2</b>	MLI88490	Documentary evidence; boundary ditch	Prehistoric	<b>POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC CROPMARK BOUNDARY DITCH, WELBY</b> A possible prehistoric cropmark boundary ditch was recorded by the NMP.
<b>3</b>	MLI84269	Documentary evidence; boundary ditch	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC CROPMARK BOUNDARY DITCH, WELBY</b> A prehistoric cropmark boundary ditch was recorded by the NMP.
<b>4</b>	MLI84258	Documentary evidence; Hut circle	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC HUT CIRCLE CROPMARKS, HAYDOR</b> Prehistoric cropmarks indicating the site of a hut circle were recorded by the NMP.
<b>5</b>	MLI88461	Documentary evidence; Pit alignment	Prehistoric	<b>POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC CROPMARK PIT ALIGNMENT, HEYDOUR</b> Possible prehistoric cropmark pit alignment was recorded by the NMP.
<b>6</b>	MLI84257	Documentary evidence; settlement	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT CROPMARKS, HEYDOUR</b> Cropmarks indicative of prehistoric settlement are visible in aerial photography and were identified by the NMP.
<b>7</b>	MLI84268	Documentary evidence; enclosure, boundary	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC CROPMARK ENCLOSURES AND BOUNDARIES, WELBY</b> Cropmarks indicating the presence of prehistoric enclosures and boundaries were identified by the NMP.
<b>8</b>	MLI80809	Documentary evidence; settlement; artefact scatter	Prehistoric	<b>POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT, WELBY</b> Prehistoric settlement near the village of Welby has been indicated through the presence of cropmarks visible in aerial photography. In February 2005, during fieldwalking in the vicinity of this site, several possible worked flints and burnt stones were discovered.

**Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the study area**

<b>Site no.</b>	<b>HER ref.</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Summary</b>
9	MLI84260	Documentary evidence; boundary	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC CROPMARK BOUNDARY, HAYDOR</b> A prehistoric cropmark boundary was identified by the NMP.
10	MLI84264	Documentary evidence; ditch	Prehistoric	<b>CROPMARK BOUNDARY DYKE, WELBY</b> A cropmark boundary dyke of possible prehistoric date was identified by the NMP.
11	MLI84266	Documentary evidence; enclosure	Prehistoric	<b>CROPMARK ENCLOSURE, WELBY</b> A cropmark enclosure of prehistoric date was identified by the NMP.
12	MLI84292	Documentary evidence; boundary ditch, trackway	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC CROPMARK TRACKWAY AND DITCH, BELTON AND MANTHORPE</b> A prehistoric trackway and ditch was identified by the NMP.
13	MLI84403	Documentary evidence; field system, enclosure, boundary, trackway	Prehistoric	<b>POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC CROPMARK FIELD SYSTEM NEAR WILSFORD HEATH FARM</b> A possible prehistoric cropmark field system near Wilsford Heath Farm was recorded by the NMP and is visible in aerial photography. The cropmarks consist of enclosures, a field boundary and a trackway.
14	MLI88404	Documentary evidence; enclosure	Prehistoric	<b>POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC CROPMARK ENCLOSURES, HAYDOR</b> Three possible prehistoric cropmark enclosures were recorded by the NMP.
15	MLI84273	Documentary evidence; trackway	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC CROPMARK TRACKWAY, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> A prehistoric cropmark trackway was recorded by the NMP.
16	MLI84274	Documentary evidence; boundary ditch	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC CROPMARK BOUNDARY DITCH, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> A prehistoric cropmark boundary ditch was recorded by the NMP.
17	MLI30478	Flint scatter	Prehistoric	<b>LATE PREHISTORIC FLINTS, ALMA WOOD, LONDONTHORPE</b> A scatter of late prehistoric flints was found on land to the east of Alma Wood, Londonthorpe.
18	MLI30482	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	<b>PREHISTORIC FLINTS AND POTTERY, EAST OF ALMA WOOD, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> Neolithic to Bronze Age flints and possible Iron Age pottery sherds were found at this site.

**Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the study area**

Site no.	HER ref.	Form	Period	Summary
19	MLI30487	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	<b>FLINT SCATTER, SOUTH OF NEWGATE LANE, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> Worked flints were found at this site in November 1954.
20	MLI30469	Findspot	Bronze Age	<b>AXE HAMMER, CHURCH LANE, WELBY</b> During the laying of cable in 1960, a stone axe hammer was found opposite the rectory in Welby. It was presented to Grantham museum.
21	MLI84271	Documentary evidence; round barrow	Bronze Age	<b>BRONZE AGE CROPMARK BARROW, WELBY</b> Cropmarks indicative of a Bronze Age barrow were identified by the NMP.
22	MLI84270	Documentary evidence; round barrow	Bronze Age	<b>BRONZE AGE CROPMARK BARROW, WELBY</b> Cropmarks indicative of a Bronze Age barrow were identified by the NMP.
23	MLI84261	Trackway, enclosure	Iron Age	<b>IRON AGE CROPMARK TRACKWAY AND ENCLOSURES, HAYDOR</b> Enclosures and a trackway of Iron Age date were identified as cropmarks by the NMP.
24	MLI33097	Road	Romano-British	<b>KING STREET ROMAN ROAD</b> While Ermine Street was the original main thoroughfare from the south to the Roman centre at Lincoln, a second route running from Durobrivae and joining Ermine Street at Ancaster is recorded. It runs for approximately 29.5 miles. Numerous cropmarks and earthworks demonstrate this route, and material from long sections of the road have been shown clearly in ploughland.
25	MLI60638	Road	Romano-British	<b>ERMINE STREET, NORTH AND SOUTH KESTEVEN</b> Considered to be one of the most important thoroughfares in Britain, this road is believed to have been established early into the Roman occupation of Britain to provide a direct course from London to centres of military occupation at Lincoln and York. Most of the prehistoric and Roman occupation in the area is believed to be centred on a narrow belt between Ermine Street and the Lincoln Edge. Many archaeological fieldwork events have revealed evidence of this route.
26	MLI33974	Road, ditch	Romano-British	<b>LONG HOLLOW ROMAN ROAD, SAPPERTON TO ANCASTER</b> A possible Roman road is recorded connecting Ancaster to the Hacey Sapperton sites. Trial trenching at the site recorded the remains of a sunken roadway in a northwest-southeast alignment.
27	MLI30429	Documentary evidence; cemetery	Romano-British	<b>RB CEMETERY, ERMINE STREET</b> A Romano-British cemetery is believed to be at this site, with a 'large brass of Trajan found near four Roman urns on the Roman Way' recorded in 1740.
28	MLI30470	Findspot	Romano-British	<b>RB COIN, MAIN STREET, WELBY</b> A Roman bronze coin probably of Gordian III was uncovered in a garden to the north of the main street in Welby.
29	MLI80821	Findspot	Romano-British	<b>ROMAN COIN FROM MAIN STREET, WELBY</b> A Roman coin of Jupiter I was found on the main street in Welby.
30	MLI91712	Artefact scatter	Romano-British	<b>ROMAN POTTERY SCATTER, WELBY</b> A scatter of Roman pottery including several second-century Samian sherds was discovered. Pieces of box-flue tiles were also noted, indicating the probable presence of an unrecorded Roman building.

**Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the study area**

Site no.	HER ref.	Form	Period	Summary
31	MLI34777	Documentary evidence; trackway; road	Romano-British	<b>SOILMARKS OF PROBABLE ROMAN SIDE ROAD SOUTHWEST OF WELBY PASTURE FARM</b> Soilmarks indicative of a double-ditched trackway or road meeting Ermine street at an acute angle are visible in aerial photography dated to 1994.
32	MLI30477	Findspot	Romano-British	<b>ROMAN COIN HOARD, NEWGATE LANE, LONDONTHORPE</b> A hoard of early-Roman silver denarii associated with a small grey flagon vessel were found in November 1976 to the west of Newgate Lane. The hoard consisted of 420 coins and included coins representing the rulers Mark Anthony and Marcus Aurelius, ranging from 43BC to 180AD.
33	MLI30481	Artefact scatter	Romano-British	<b>ROMANO BRITISH POTTERY AND TILE SCATTER, EAST OF ALMA WOOD, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> Romano-British pottery, including a Samian ware base stamped with 'Martin V', and painted ware and roof tiles were found by J Dable and reported in 1977.
34	MLI126178	Boundary ditch	Romano-British	<b>ROMAN BOUNDARY DITCH, NEWGATE LANE, LONDONTHORPE</b> The remains of a linear Romano-British boundary ditch were recorded in March 2018 during an archaeological excavation to the west of Newgate Lane. This excavation was prompted by a discovery of a Roman coin hoard in 2018, with the hoard believed to have been recovered from the lower fill of this ditch. Romano-British pottery and animal bone fragments were also recovered.
35	MLI92438	Findspot	Romano-British	<b>ROMANO BRITISH POTTERY, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> Sherds of Romano-British pottery were found during an archaeological watching brief.
36	MLI30471	Findspot	Medieval	<b>MEDIEVAL CARVING, MAIN STREET</b> A stone corbel head was found in a garden and donated to the Grantham Museum in 1971.
37	MLI30468	Documentary evidence; manor house	Medieval	<b>MANOR HOUSE, WELBY</b> No visible remains of an earlier manor are present at the site of the present manor house, although there is a mention of suits for the recovery of property in Welby in 1208 and 1307.
38	MLI84275	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	<b>EARTHWORK RIDGE AND FURROW, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was recorded by the NMP.
39	MLI125446	Churchyard	Medieval	<b>CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, LONDONTHORPE</b> The churchyard at the Church of St John the Baptist is depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, and is believed to date to at least the 13th century when the church was built.
40	MLI84276	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	<b>RIDGE AND FURROW, LONDONTHORPE</b> Earthworks indicative of medieval ridge and furrow were identified by the NMP.
41	MLI92439	Findspot	Medieval	<b>MEDIEVAL POTTERY, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> A sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery was found during a watching brief along the replacement of a water main in Londonthorpe.

**Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the study area**

<b>Site no.</b>	<b>HER ref.</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Summary</b>
42	MLI84253	Enclosure, wall, garden feature?	Medieval to post-medieval	<b>MEDIEVAL EARTHWORK ENCLOSURES AND WALLS, HAYDOR</b> Medieval earthwork walls and enclosure are visible in aerial photography and were recorded by the NMP. They may be the remains of medieval or post-medieval garden features related to the manor house or to Oasby House.
43	MLI30473	Arch	Medieval to post-medieval	<b>ROMANESQUE ARCHES</b> Two Romanesque arches were recorded at the west end of the cottages, north of the road, and at the east of the village.
44	MLI121509	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>GLEBE FARM, HEYDOUR</b> Glebe Farm, Heydour, is a partially extant farmstead with a courtyard in L-plan shape and containing detached buildings. Over 50% of the traditional buildings have been lost.
45	MLI30585	Documentary evidence; lime kiln	Post-medieval	<b>LIMEKILN, HAYDOUR WARREN</b> The site of an Old Limekiln is recorded on the OS six-inch map series.
46	MLI121516	Documentary evidence; farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, WELBY</b> The site of a farmstead, now demolished, is recorded near Welby.
47	MLI121505	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>QUARRY FARM, HEYDOUR</b> A partially extant 19th-century farmstead with a U-shape plan is recorded at this site, with over 50% of the traditional buildings no longer present.
48	MLI91198	Limestone quarry, quarry	Post-medieval	<b>ANCASTER QUARRIES</b> Two large stone quarries are depicted on the OS second edition 25-inch map, and produced white limestone known as 'Ancaster Stone'. It may have been first worked as early as 500 years ago.
49	MLI121517	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>WELBY PASTURE FARM, WELBY</b> A partially extant 19th-century farmstead with over 50% of the traditional buildings now lost is recorded at this site.
50	MLI121519	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>SWALLOWFIELD FARM, WELBY</b> A partially extant farmstead, comprising a loose courtyard with an L-plan range, is located within or in association with a village, with only part of the original buildings now lost.
51	MLI121578	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>HEATH FARM, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> A partially extant 19th-century farmstead with a U-plan courtyard is recorded at this site, with most of the original buildings extant.
52	MLI121508	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>PADDOCK COTTAGE, HEYDOUR</b> A partially extant 19th-century farmstead with a T-plan courtyard. There has been partial loss of the traditional buildings and the farmstead is believed to be within or associated with a village.
53	MLI92383	Landscape park, cricket ground	Post-medieval	<b>LANDSCAPE GARDEN OF RECTORY, WELBY</b> A park is recorded on the first and second edition OS 25-inch maps, and it is now occupied by a cricket ground. This area belonged to the rectory and contained an orchard.

**Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the study area**

<b>Site no.</b>	<b>HER ref.</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Summary</b>
54	MLI99307	Extant building; chapel	Post-medieval	<b>FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, WELBY</b> Built in 1866, the Welby Wesleyan Methodist chapel was converted into a house in 1975.
55	MLI126734	School	Post-medieval	<b>FORMER SCHOOL, WELBY</b> A colourwashed brick building under a gabled slate roof. The original school is believed to have been founded in 1780 by William Welby with the new school built in 1869 and the old school converted into a house for the teacher.
56	MLI125444	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>HALL FARM, LONDONTHORPE</b> A partially extant 17th-century farmstead with a detached farmhouse and a main working complex, is recorded at this site, with less than 50% of the traditional buildings lost. The farm complex was converted into residential dwellings.
57	MLI125443	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, LONDONTHORPE</b> An unnamed farmstead at Londonthorpe, with an L-plan courtyard and detached farmhouse, is recorded at the site, with most of the traditional buildings extant.
58	MLI125462	Cattle shelter, animal house, cow house, loose box	Post-medieval	<b>EASTERN AND CENTRAL RANGES, HALL FARM, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> The eastern and central ranges at Hall Farm were believed to have been used to shelter cattle when they were subjected to a historic building recording in 2017.
59	MLI125461	Cattle shelter, stable	Post-medieval	<b>WESTERN RANGE, HALL FARM, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> The historic building recording in 2017 identified the western range as being used mostly for stables and shelter for cattle.
60	MLI125458	Threshing barn, hay barn	Post-medieval	<b>THRESHING BARN AND STRAW HOUSE, HALL FARM, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> A threshing barn and straw house were identified in the northern range of the main farm building complex at Hall farm, during a historic building recording in 2017.
61	MLI125459	Cart shed, granary, dovecote	Post-medieval	<b>CART SHED, GRANARY, AND DOVECOTE, HALL FARM, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> A cart shed, with a granary and dovecote on the first floor, is located in the western portion of the northern range at Hall Farm.
62	MLI125457	Barn, cart shed	Post-medieval	<b>BARN AND CART SHED, HALL FARM, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> A small barn, dating to the mid-19th century, and cart shed are recorded at Hall Farm.
63	MLI97431	School, house, teachers house	Post-medieval	<b>THE OLD SCHOOL, HIGH ROAD, LONDONTHORPE</b> A school and adjoining school house at High Road, Londonthorpe. Both buildings are made of stone and are likely mid-19th century in date. The school is depicted on the first edition six-inch OS map.
64	MLI97428	House	Post-medieval	<b>8-9 HIGH ROAD, LONDONTHORPE</b> Adjoining cottages constructed in the late-19th century and built with limestone.
65	MLI97430	House	Post-medieval	<b>19-20 HIGH ROAD, LONDONTHORPE</b> Semi-detached houses or cottages of probable 19th century date, comprising stone. There are extensions at either end and a large wing to the rear.

**Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of historic environment data within the study area**

Site no.	HER ref.	Form	Period	Summary
66	MLI99293	Wesleyan methodist chapel	Post-medieval	<b>FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, LONDONTHORPE</b> A former Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Londonthorpe, now used as a house.
67	MLI84278	Garden terrace	Post-medieval	<b>GARDEN TERRACES, LONDONTHORPE</b> Earthworks of post-medieval garden terraces are recorded by the NMP.
68	MLI121577	Farmstead	Post-medieval	<b>THE OLD COACH HOUSE, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> The old coach house comprises a 19th century farmstead, partially extant, with less than 50% of traditional buildings lost. It may be associated with a hamlet.
69	MLI30442	Deer park, park	Post-medieval	<b>BELTON DEERPARK, BELTON AND LONDONTHORPE</b> A large park enclosed in 1690 but had fallen out of use by the time of the second edition OS 25-inch map of 1905. It measured approximately 324 hectares.
70	MLI125330	War memorial	Modern	<b>WELBY WAR MEMORIAL</b> Welby War Memorial is located in the churchyard of the church of St Bartholemew and honours the fallen of the First and Second World Wars. It was unveiled in 1920.
71	MLI81127	Extant Structure	Modern	<b>REMAINS OF SECOND WORLD WAR BUILDINGS IN THE BELT ALONG BEGGARS LANE</b> Remains, in the form of concrete hard standings and brick huts, date to the Second World War and were likely associated with the RAF Regiment Depot which opened in December 1941 and was responsible for the defence of airfields.
72	MLI97861	Military camp	Modern	<b>BELTON PARK FIRST WORLD WAR CAMP</b> Belton Park was used as the site of a British Army military camp during the First World War, housing the 30th Division until September 1915. Remains of several camp buildings were revealed during a geophysical survey of the site.
73	MLI80808	Drove road?	Unknown	<b>A POSSIBLE DROVEWAY SOUTH WEST OF WELBY</b> A driveway, of unknown date, visible in 1946-98 aerial photography, is recorded at the south west of Welby.
74	MLI88696	Linear feature, mound	Unknown	<b>LINEAR MOUND, WELBY HEATH</b> A linear mound of unknown date was recorded during the excavation of geotechnical test pits, and was interpreted as a former headland at the edge of the cultivated field.
75	MLI34011	Site, earthwork	Unknown	<b>EARTHWORKS, WEST OF LONDONTHORPE CHURCH, LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT</b> Substantial unidentified earthworks are located in the field immediately to the west of Londonthorpe Church.

**Appendix 1, Table 3: Summary of previous archaeological fieldwork within the study area**

<b>Event no.</b>	<b>HER ref.</b>	<b>Type of Investigation</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>E1</b>	-	Geophysical survey	2021	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GRANTHAM TO BEXWELL PIPELINE</b></p> <p>A geophysical survey along the route of a proposed water pipeline between Grantham and Bexwell, running through the proposed solar site, revealed anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Of particular note is a strong series of anomalies detected to the southeast of Field C in close proximity to the location of cropmarks indicating prehistoric settlement activity (Site 1). Possible archaeological anomalies were also detected in the location of a mapped Roman road in Field B (King Street; Site 24). No evidence of the King Street Roman road was identified but this may be due to the survey crossing a field boundary in this location. It is unclear whether subsequent trenching to inform mitigation strategies included areas within the application site, or if so what the results of this was, but two mitigation areas within this part of the scheme identified for further excavation were located outside the application site.</p>
<b>E2</b>	-	Evaluation	2024	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WELBY SOLAR FARM, GRANTHAM</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation in support of a proposed solar farm development (Planning Ref: S24/1040) was undertaken in 2024 across c. 68 acres of land. The evaluation uncovered evidence of late-Iron Age and Romano-British period across the site with the exception of the southeastern corner. This confirmed the presence of features indicative of six areas of settlement outlined in a previous geophysical survey. They were subsequently interpreted as dispersed farmsteads due to the presence of animal bone remains. A human burial was also discovered, and although undated, was interpreted as contemporary to the other features. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity was also uncovered. The artefact assemblage included Romano-British pottery and animal bone, and the results concluded that further work at the site may contribute to research agenda questions in the East Midlands Research Framework.</p>
<b>E3</b>	-	Geophysical survey	2023	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WELBY, LINCOLNSHIRE</b></p> <p>A geophysical survey of land in support of an application for a proposed solar development identified an extensive range of archaeological features indicative of field systems, enclosures and a ladder settlement ranging across multiple periods of activity. Many of the anomalies were interpreted as of Iron Age and Romano-British origin.</p>
<b>E4</b>	ELI512	Unknown	1989-1990	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PETROFINA PIPELINE</b></p> <p>The HER records the possible location of archaeological works that may have been undertaken as part of a gas pipeline scheme between Humber and Buncefield. However, details of the exact locations of these sites and their subsequent results are largely unknown.</p>
<b>E5</b>	-	Evaluation	2023	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LAND TO THE WEST OF CHURCH LANE, LONDONTHORPE, WELBY</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation on land to the west of Church Lane, Loundthorpe, Welby, recorded the presence of archaeological remains in two phases. An enclosure dated to the Romano-British period was identified at the northwest of the site while Iron Age activity was documented from dating evidence recovered from a ditch terminus and enclosure ditch. Several ditches and gullies were recorded at the southwest corner of the site although the majority contained no dating evidence.</p>

**Appendix 1, Table 3: Summary of previous archaeological fieldwork within the study area**

<b>Event no.</b>	<b>HER ref.</b>	<b>Type of Investigation</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>E6</b>	-	Geophysical survey	2023	<p><b>LAND AT HIGH DIKE, WELBY</b></p> <p>A fluxgate gradiometer survey carried out on land at High Dike, Welby identified numerous anomalies interpreted as being of archaeological origin. This included the presence of rectilinear enclosures and a trackway, with a possible pit alignment. Other anomalies of unknown origin were attributed to agricultural or natural origin, although an archaeological origin for these anomalies was not entirely ruled out (Lane, Owen, Terry, 2024).</p>
<b>E7</b>	ELI5299	Watching brief	2004	<p><b>ANCASTER QUARRY, ANCASTER</b></p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the machine stripping of topsoil as part of a scheme to extend Ancaster Quarry. The watching brief monitored the removal of topsoil over a total area of approximately 0.55 hectares. No material or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.</p>
<b>E8</b>	ELI1787	Watching brief	1999	<p><b>ST. BARTHOLEMW'S CHURCH, WELBY</b></p> <p>A watching brief in advance of the installation of an under-floor heating at the Church of St Bartholemew in 1999 recorded the remains of a lime mortar floor surface predating the current floor, as well as residual finds of probable medieval date that had been redeposited (Booth, Field, 2001).</p>
<b>E9</b>	ELI9033	Watching brief	1999	<p><b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT AT WELBY, LONDONTHORPE, BARKSTON AND SYSTON</b></p> <p>A watching brief was undertaken in May and August 1999 during the replacement of a water main in Welby, Londonthorpe, Barkston and Syston. An undated ditch which may be a former field boundary, Neolithic flint, Bronze Age and Romano British pottery and 19th and 20th century pottery, clay pipe, glass, brick and tile were recovered.</p>
<b>E10</b>	ELI13735	Excavation	2018	<p><b>LAND TO THE WEST OF NEWGATE LANE, LONDONTHORPE</b></p> <p>An archaeological excavation was conducted following the discovery of a Roman coin hoard on land to the west of Newgate Lane, Londonthorpe. The hoard was found on the 16th of March 2018. The excavation discovered the remains of a linear Roman boundary ditch, from which the 2018 hoard was thought to have been recovered. Sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from the ditch, but no additional coins were found.</p>
<b>E11</b>	ELI6582	Watching brief	2005	<p><b>WATCHING BRIEF FOR THE PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE ASWARBY - HARROWBY PIPELINE</b></p> <p>A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of 17 geotechnical trial pits along two sections of the proposed route of the Aswarby - Harrowby water pipeline. An undated mound, identified in the western series of test pits, was the only archaeological feature identified, although a single sherd of Romano-British pottery was also recovered from adjacent to one of the eastern test pits.</p>
<b>E12</b>	ELI9816	Watching brief	2007	<p><b>WATCHING BRIEF ALONG TWO SECTIONS OF THE HARROWBY TO ASWARBY WATER PIPELINE</b></p> <p>A watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping and excavation of a pipe trench along sections of a water main. Several features of archaeological interest were identified, including a Romano-British stone building, and these were partially excavated.</p>

**Appendix 1, Table 3: Summary of previous archaeological fieldwork within the study area**

<b>Event no.</b>	<b>HER ref.</b>	<b>Type of Investigation</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>E13</b>	ELI2606	Watching brief	1999	<b>LAND ALONG HARROWBY LANE AND ERMINE STREET</b> A watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with a water mains replacement only revealed modern pipe trenches. No artefacts were uncovered.