

CHAPTER 6: CULTURAL HERITAGE

INTRODUCTION

Assessors

- 6.1 This cultural heritage assessment was written by S.N. Collcutt MA(Hons) DEA DPhil FSA, A.P. Johnson BA(Hons) PhD MIfA, and M.R. Petchey MA DipArchaeol MIfA. OAA were incorporated as a cultural heritage consultancy Company in 1987; since 2004, we have conducted a significant number of impact assessments of wind energy proposals across England, including, where required, the provision of expert evidence at public inquiry.

Background Parameters

- 6.2 The application site is centred at NGR TF 205 457 and lies within the District of North Kesteven. The land is in arable use. There has been design iteration during the assessment project (see below) but the final assessed layout involves 22 turbines (125m maximum height to blade-tip) and their supporting site infrastructure (as described in detail in **Chapter 4 Project Description**).
- 6.3 This assessment addresses the full range of cultural heritage matters, that is, archaeology and associated palaeoenvironmental material, built cultural heritage features and Historic Landscape. This Environmental Statement chapter is supported by **Appendix 8.1: Technical Statement, 8.2: Cultural Heritage Scoping, 8.3: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer, 6.4: Archaeological Documentary and Cartographic Data, 6.5: Geophysical Survey**, containing the full details of all procedures and data used and judgements made.
- 6.4 In respect of potential direct (fabric) effects, a study area within a radius of 2 km (sometimes wider as comparisons have been required) of the centre of the proposal site has been used.
- 6.5 In respect of potential indirect (setting) effects, a study area comprising a number of 'concentric bands' has been used. Within 2 km of the centre of the proposal site, all cultural heritage assets (whether or not formally designated) have been considered. All more important standing assets (including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings of Grades I and II*) have been considered out to a radius of 10 km. Thereafter, after due examination of the standard cultural heritage databases (including the National Heritage List and the County Historic Environment Record), any intrinsically more prominent or sensitive asset has been assessed, effectively out to a range of approximately 15 km.

METHODOLOGY

Standards

- 6.6 The present document has been compiled as part of an Environmental Statement under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended). In accordance with appropriate English Heritage guidelines (*Planning for the Past: Volume 1 - A review of archaeological assessment procedures in England 1982-91* English Heritage 1995, page 16), this statement has been undertaken by qualified archaeologists/historians

with suitable skills. The statement has been structured in accordance with the guidelines set out in the document: *Guidance on the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000*, (now within the ambit of the Department of Energy & Climate Change). Further relevant guidelines have also been consulted: *Preparation of Environmental Statements for Planning Projects that Require Environmental Assessment: A Good Practice Guide* (Department of the Environment 1995, TSO: London) and *Environmental Impact Assessment: guide to procedures* (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2004, TSO: London). The relevant studies have been carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists.

Consultation

- 6.7 Initial contact was made by Ecotricity with the County and District in respect of the cultural heritage during 2009-10. Following appointment as assessors, OAA circulated a draft cultural heritage scoping in November 2010 to the following parties:
- North Kesteven - Angela Haywood (Conservation Officer); Alan Oliver (Planning); Jenny Young (Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, Archaeology).
 - Boston - Paul Edwards (Planning); Jenny Young (Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, Archaeology).
 - Lincolnshire County Council - Dr. Beryl Lott (Cultural Heritage Manager).
 - English Heritage - Tim Allen, Dr. Ben Robinson.
- 6.8 A final scoping, including provision for assessment of all specific assets mentioned by consultees, was circulated at the end of December, 2010.
- 6.9 During the project, interim and final geophysical survey (field evaluation) reports were provided to the District's archaeological consultee (Jenny Young, Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire), as was the final draft text of the desk-based assessment of the site (including cartographic and aerial photograph analysis). The resulting mitigatory layout modifications (see below) were also notified to Ms. Young.

Assessment Criteria – Archaeological Fabric

- 6.10 The likelihood of intersection of the proposed development works with buried archaeological features has been assessed, taking into account existing documentary and historical records, cartographic evidence, aerial photographs and satellite imagery (cropmarks caused by underlying features), and field evaluation (geophysical survey, using magnetic susceptibility and gradiometry to 'image' underlying features). The heritage 'importance', or 'sensitivity', of the most probable categories of remains has been assessed against the criteria laid down in the County and Regional Archaeological Resource Framework & Agenda. The magnitude of impact from direct (fabric) effects (normally irreversible) is a function of the degree of destruction of information that would result from development in the absence of mitigation.

Assessment Criteria – Setting

6.11 The concept of the setting of cultural heritage features has long been evolving, according to professional usage and case precedents as well as to past guidance. This evolution has recently been curtailed and it is uncertain as to whether, or to what extent, past experience and usage is still valid. The current situation is represented in PPS5 ¹, which imposes the following definition:

SETTING

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

6.12 The present assessors take the term “experienced” to mean that the significance of an asset in its setting should be visible or otherwise capable of direct perception by the public.

6.13 In keeping with relevant statute and case law, PPS5 defines heritage-significance in terms of ‘special interest’, and extends the criteria involved from initial designation to all aspects of subsequent assessment, stating that:

[Introduction] 5. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets. [...].

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require the applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. [...]

6.14 The relevant policy and statutory basis requires that indirect (setting) impacts on the cultural heritage be assessed according to the following general schema:

- Assessment of the heritage-significance of an asset (in terms of special interest).
- Assessment of the contribution from setting to heritage-significance (1).
- Identification of the setting elements potentially at risk from proposed development.
- Assessment of the contribution from setting elements (3) to heritage-significance contribution (2).
- Assessment of the likely magnitude of proposal effects upon contribution (4).
- Assessment of the Planning-significance of assessed effects (5).

6.15 In practice, these steps (or some of them) may commonly be implied and/or merged, and there is usually rapid iteration in steps (1-3) to reduce the need for reporting of all aspects of any given asset, although a true gap or *non sequitur* in this logical chain would not be justified. It is especially important to note that PPS5 Policy HE6.1 does not require the analysis and exposition of the full heritage-significance of every asset, only that level of detail which is “proportionate” and “no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset”.

6.16 The fact of formal designation, together with any ‘grading’ of importance, has served here as a starting point, at the scoping stage, but the assessment of heritage-significance has not been rigidly pre-judged. Whilst a vocabulary of ‘Low-Medium-High’ is used to reflect scalar degrees in judgement, given the stepwise schema set out above, a simple ‘sensitivity *versus* magnitude of impact’ matrix would not reflect the proper assessment process. The necessary professional judgement is therefore set out as an explicit verbal argument for each asset in the accompanying Technical Statement. The final assessment of ‘significance of effect’ is given according to the following tabulation ², with actual planning weight (needing to be carried forward to the overall planning balance) arising from effects (if adverse, equating with “harm”) of Major, or greater, ‘significance’.

EXAMPLE BOX: GENERIC SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Significance	Criteria
Extreme	These effects represent key factors in the decision-making process. They are generally, but not exclusively associated with sites and features of national importance and resources/features which are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.
Major	These effects are likely to be important considerations at a regional or district scale but, if adverse, are potential concerns to the project, depending upon the relative importance attached to the issue during the decision making process.
Moderate	These effects, if adverse, while important at a local scale, are not likely to be key decision making issues. Nevertheless, the cumulative effect of such issues may lead to an increase in the overall effects on a particular area or on a particular resource.
Minor	These effects may be raised as local issues but are unlikely to be of importance in the decision making process. Nevertheless, they are of relevance in the detailed design of the project.
Negligible	Effects which are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

¹ DCMS 2010. Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment Department of Culture, Media & Sport, 23 March 2010 (Annex 2: Terminology).

² DCLG June 2006. Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures – a consultation paper Box on p.40.

- 6.17 Finally, in respect of setting, it is important to note that the Cultural Heritage and the Landscape & Visual Planning topics may not be 'merged' or in any way confused, in either policy or proper assessment parameters.

BASELINE

Policy Matrix

- 6.18 The North Kesteven District Local Plan (adopted 2007) has the following policies (saved in September 2010) relevant to the main cultural heritage topics here at issue: Policies HE1-3, 5 and 7.
- 6.19 The Local Development Framework, in terms of North Kesteven and the wider Central Lincolnshire Joint Core Strategy, is still in consultation stage, although the current documentation appears consistent with both the Adopted Local Plan and national policy on the cultural heritage.
- 6.20 The East Midlands Regional Plan (adopted 2009) has the following policies relevant to the cultural heritage: Policies 26 and 27.
- 6.21 In respect of the cultural heritage, the statutory Development Plan appears fully consistent with the detailed expression of national policy set out in PPS5.

Archaeological Fabric

- 6.22 There are no designated cultural heritage assets within the proposal site.
- 6.23 The only HER records relate to Romano-British pottery and some briquetage (a rough ceramic material normally used in vessels employed in salt-making), found along the line of the north-south gas pipeline, on the southwestern side of (and to the north, within) the proposal site. It is unlikely, given the then fenland context, that there will be remains of any significant habitation within the proposal site but features, known as 'salterns', deriving from seasonal salt-making, involving mounds of broken briquetage and burnt material ('red hills'), may be present along the former creek-sides; such archaeological sites do not usually comprise traces of major structures, a few postholes, pits and perhaps a basin or channel section being the most that would normally be expected, although some more varied midden material and even a kiln may be present at locations subject to more prolonged use. Such sites are common in the region, there being over 300 known (probable) examples from the Iron Age and Roman period within the Lincolnshire fenland, as well as a smaller number of late Bronze Age occurrences; most, as would be the case within the proposal site, have been ploughed down, the survival of actual mounds at the surface being rare.
- 6.24 During the geophysical survey (field evaluation), three locations towards the northeastern corner of the proposal site produced magnetic signals suggesting the buried presence of burnt/fired material and possibly pit-forms; one of these anomalies (close to Holland Dike) showed a rather more substantial magnetic 'signature' which would be consistent with the presence of a moderately sized saltern (salt-making site, see above). No briquetage or significant discoloration was noted in the topsoils during the survey in any part of the proposal site.
- 6.25 Representing the history of the area since reclamation, there will be a number of disused field boundaries (mostly at locations known from maps) to be crossed by project trackways. It is unlikely

that the locations of any of the known pumping windmills along the northern and northeastern boundaries of the site will be intersected by development groundworks, although not all such features are necessarily known from the available maps. The buried remains of a pentagonal duck decoy, some 240 m in overall diameter, have been identified as a cropmark (without surface expression), some 500 m NNE of Six Hundreds Farm. Such features were relatively common in Lincolnshire (the county was said to be 'the home of decoys'), although most, as at the proposal site, do not survive with surface expression in the modern agricultural landscape. The pond, pipes ('arms') and enclosure ditch of the Six Hundred Decoy will probably preserve some evidence for construction and use during the suspected currency in the C18; if waterlogged or particularly well sealed, the deposits may preserve more varied organic remains, such as seeds, pollen, or timber, providing information on the use of the decoy and the local environment. There is only minor documentary evidence for this particular example. The Six Hundred Decoy is considered to be an archaeological site of regional significance, whilst other traces of the post-reclamation history of the proposal site would be of local significance.

- 6.26 The probable grid connection route (although subject to a separate application in due course) has been considered and the known cultural heritage material in a 'corridor' along this route has been reviewed as a desk-based exercise. There are no significant buildings within this corridor, the nearest traditional agricultural structures being at Parks (Hall) Farm, some 300 m east of the proposed line. There are no designated entries of any kind on the National Heritage List within a kilometre of the proposed line. The County HER (PRN 13900) notes rectilinear cropmarks within the field centred at TF 187 396 (immediately west of Bicker Wind Farm), although the Google Earth © image referenced is not particularly convincing. However, further north on the GE satellite images, there are clear archaeological cropmarks in the fields just east of the Old Sixteen Foot Drain centred at TF 192 415 (Getmapping 311207 & Digital Globe 260404) and TF 194 418 (Digital Globe 260404), plausibly representing a Romano-British farmstead, droveway and field system; the proposed connection line would run in the fields immediately to the west of the drain but might cross the periphery of the area of archaeological interest (unresponsive crops in all available images). At the northern end, just before the A 17, the line runs outside (west of) the former formal grounds of Park House (a C19 mansion, since demolished), although still within the area known as "Abbey Parks" (unexplained placename).

Setting

- 6.27 **Appendix 6.1: Technical Statement** accompanying this ES chapter contains detailed descriptions and discussion of significance for all the cultural heritage assets listed below.
- 6.28 The following Scheduled Monument lies within c.2.5-5 km of the centre of the proposed development.
- Settlement site 650 yards (600 m) east of Holme House, Heckington (SM LI317 - TF 17912 45474)
- 6.29 The following Scheduled Monuments lie beyond 5 km from the centre of the proposed development and were included in the assessment at the specific request of consultees.
- Remains of Medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-Medieval garden, South Kyme (SM 22622 - TF 16896 49753)
 - Village Cross, North Kyme (SM 22632 - TF 15164 52667)

- Butter Cross, Tattershall (SM 22633 - TF 17912 45474)
- Churchyard Cross, St Oswald's Churchyard, Howell (SM 22635 - TF 13507 46242)
- Butter Cross, Swineshead (SM 22666 - TF 23788 40250)
- Stump Cross, Swineshead (SM 22667 - TF 23934 39716)
- Churchyard Cross, St Andrew, Heckington (SM 22670 - TF 14292 44106)
- Tattershall Castle & College, Tattershall (SM 22720 - TF 21162 57515)
- Remains of a motte and bailey castle in Manwar Ings, Swineshead (SM 22744 - TF 24326 40978)
- Swineshead Abbey, Swineshead (SM 22747 - TF 24888 40684)

6.30 The following Listed Buildings lie within c.2 km of the centre of the proposed development.

- Church of St John The Baptist, Claydike Bank (west side), Amber Hill (LB II No.192067 – TF 21896 47348)
- Kyme Tower, Church Lane, South Kyme (LB I No.192771 – TF 16858 49622) (cf. SM)
- St Mary & All Saints Church, Church Lane, South Kyme (LB II* No.192770 – TF 16854 49788)
- Church of All Saints, Holland Fen with Brothertoft (LB II No.191922 – TF 23218 50176)

6.31 The following Listed Buildings lie well beyond 5 km from the centre of the proposed development and were included in the assessment at the specific request of consultees.

- Church of St Edith, Church Lane (east side), Anwick (LB I No.192548 – TF 11451 50642)
- Church of St Andrew, Asgarby & Howell (LB I No.192554 – TF 11627 45389)
- Church of St Oswald, Asgarby & Howell (LB II* No.192556 – TF 13507 46256)
- Church of St Andrew, Church Lane (north side), Ewerby & Evedon (LB I No.192565 – TF 12166 47277)
- Church of St John The Baptist, Church Street (south side), Great Hale (LB I No.192585 – TF 14841 42926)
- Church of St Andrew, Church Street (east side), Heckington (LB I No.192598 – TF 14293 44120)
- Heckington Mill, Hale Road (west side), Heckington (LB I No.192603 – TF 14564 43537)
- Manor Farmhouse, The Green (east side), Helpringham (LB II* No.192615 – TF 14007 40730)
- Church of St Andrew, High Street (south side), Helpringham (LB I No.192618 – TF 13875 40749)
- The Old College (behind No.3 Market Place), Tattershall (LB II* No.400468 – TF 21297 57847)
- Tattershall Castle, Sleaford Road (south side), Tattershall (LB I No.400478 – TF 21056 57544) (cf. SM)
- Ticket Office & Shop, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400479 – TF 21140 57592) (cf. SM)

- Kitchen Ruins, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400480 – TF 21065 57522) (cf. SM)
- Round Towers, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400481 – TF 21062 57558) (cf. SM)
- Tattershall Castle moat walls, Tattershall (LB I No.400482 – TF 21104 57512) (cf. SM)
- Tattershall Castle Stable Ruins, Tattershall (LB I No.400483 – TF 21019 57562) (cf. SM)
- Church of Holy Trinity, Tattershall (LB I No.400485 – TF 21210 57584)
- Church of St Mary, South Street (west side), Swineshead (LB I No.408242 – TF 23753 40194)
- Church of St Botolph, Church Close (south side), Boston (LB I No.486305 – TF 32692 44181)

6.32 The following non-designated assets (with potential standing elements), included in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, lie within c.2 km of the centre of the proposed development.

- Former Primitive Methodist Chapel & Sunday School, Heckington Fen (HER No.62989 – TF 18376 45886)
- Former Church of St John, East Heckington (HER No.63654 – TF 20406 43848)
- Former smithy, East Heckington (HER No.63819 – TF 19306 44353)

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Archaeological Fabric

- 6.33 Any examples of salterns found at Six Hundreds would be considered to be archaeological sites of local significance, possibly of regional significance were one to survive in an unusually complex form and/or with good survival of organic remains.
- 6.34 The Six Hundred Decoy is considered to be an archaeological site of regional significance, whilst other traces of the post-reclamation history of the proposal site would be of local significance.
- 6.35 The proposed development will not harm or obscure the Historic Landscape in this area. There will be no highways works likely to cause significant direct (fabric) effects. With respect to the probable grid connection, the line is to be carried overhead, on field poles, such that any potential direct (archaeological) effects would be minimal.

Setting

- 6.36 Falling within 10 km of the centre (NGR TF 204 457) of the proposed wind park development at Heckington Fen, totals of 15 Scheduled Monuments (2 of them more distant still) and 206 Listed Buildings (and an additional 11 more distant still) have been considered (through the standard documentation for designated assets, as well as by means of additional mapped and satellite archives) in the present setting assessment. All the Scheduled Monuments, the higher Grade (I and II*) Listed Buildings and all assets within 2 km have been field-assessed (all of them on at least two separate occasions).

- 6.37 During this work, the likely intervisibility between historic assets and proposed turbines has been sought out but such intervisibility is not automatically to be equated with undesirable impact. Thus, the setting of all relevant cultural heritage assets has been considered and the potential development effect upon the significance of the assets has been assessed. The Technical Statement accompanying this ES chapter contains a full description of this process for each asset.
- 6.38 The large majority of cultural heritage assets in the area will receive no (or 'negligible') effects from the proposed wind park development; this holds for the assets for which an explicit assessment text had been included in the Technical Statement (as a precautionary step) and for those assets eliminated as even less vulnerable on reasonable documentary grounds. **Table 8.1** at the end of this chapter contains entries for all those assets judged to be likely to receive at least a 'low' magnitude effect; the relevant view is noted in each case.
- 6.39 Lincolnshire has one of the finest collections of Medieval churches in England; there are some 600 known foundations, of which 457 are extant (at least in part) as Listed Buildings. Most of them (as they survive) were built in the Perpendicular style on the wealth of the wool trade. However, the wider agricultural value of the fenlands was also a factor, becoming particularly important in the C18 and C19 and allowing high quality restoration of those churches around the fenland edge, not to mention establishment of new parish churches outwards as the reclamation progressed. Churches are a particularly sensitive category in connection with wind farm proposals and the present case is no exception. This is not a strongly 'religious' matter *per se* - it is simply that churches have functioned historically as 'social nodes' in the landscape. They are often constructed to be seen from afar (towers/spires and, where available, prominent locations) but there is an expectation that churchyards should be relatively 'quiet' places (often, indeed nearly always, secured by perimeter treatment). Churches have an attraction for the community as a whole. Furthermore, they have a special attraction for those who worship there (even occasionally) or who have relatives or friends buried in the graveyard. Thus, undue impact upon a church is usually more likely to attract local, regional and possibly even national comment than an impact upon any other category of cultural heritage feature. It is for this reason that the setting of churches in this vicinity have been analysed very carefully, so as to avoid such impact.
- 6.40 In as much as church towers and spires are visible over long distances in this fenland-edge landscape, many of the local examples would be visible from points 'within' the proposed turbine group. However, there are no public footpaths across the proposal site.
- 6.41 Similarly, looking 'through' the proposed development at a church on the 'far' side, each spire or tower will remain recognisable. Since no prominent church stands close to the proposal site, distant spires would stand well 'below' foreground turbine blades.
- 6.42 Taking the viewpoint to the 'far' side of a church, it is important that the visual dominance of the latter be maintained. Again, because of the significant remove between prominent churches and the proposal site, turbines would never challenge the church spires in this configuration.
- 6.43 Moving to the environs of a church, and eventually into the churchyard itself, it is noteworthy how closely most of the examples in the present survey area are flanked by built form and tree-planting. The architectural detail and proximal setting of Kesteven churches are normally very well embedded within their respective villages. St Botolph's (Boston Stump), with its balcony around the tower, is a special case, with a designed outward panoramic view; the considerable distance to the proposed development would reduce it to a relatively minor detail in the complex landscape visible from this high viewpoint, itself originally dedicated to the spotting of mercantile movements on land and sea.
- 6.44 There are no cases resulting from the Heckington Fen proposal which would result in high magnitudes of effect (such as major conflict with historic views of a skylined tower/spire, or the overbearing presence of turbines in close and open views of a church and its immediate environs). The present assessment contains many instances in which significant impacts have been ruled out by fieldwork, the task often being informed by visualisations. There is one instance only, the former church (now in residential use) of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill, in which a higher Moderate effect upon the still active graveyard (part of the Grade II Listed grouping) might arise (the visualisation used to help assess this effect can be found in **Figure 6.4** (viewpoint 4))
- 6.45 There are two fortified towers within the survey area, at South Kyme and Tattershall. The original function of such features was certainly defensive, the height allowing a constant lookout. However, towards the end of the Medieval period and into the post-Medieval, the function shifted increasingly towards the display of wealth/status in 'tower houses' and 'prodigy houses'. As with Boston Stump, the considerable distance to the proposed development would reduce it to a relatively minor detail in the complex landscape visible from these high viewpoints.
- 6.46 As a final point in this section, attention is drawn to the density of standing or former windmills in the vicinity. Lincolnshire County Council notes that, at the peak, the county is estimated to have had 500 windmills in operation; the HER carries 309 entries and there are 136 sites with significant standing remains (mostly the towers of C18 and C19 tower mills). Other former windmills in the Heckington Fen area include: the 1821 tower mill, Station Road, Swineshead (LBII No.408244, TF 22924 41490); and the c.1800 drainage tower mill, Claydike Bank, Amber Hill, (LBII, No.192066, TF 22933 46049). An additional 14 tower mills (mostly earlier C19 but a few late C18) or their known sites are noted in the HER within 10 km of the centre of the proposal site (cf. Sibsey Windmill); some of these mills were for drainage but many were cornmills. There were also a much larger number of (mostly) smaller pumping mills, all along the local dike systems, over a dozen of them in very close proximity to (or even just within) the proposal site. The conspicuous use of wind-power is therefore a historically authentic element in this landscape.
- 6.47 No other development projects are known to the present assessors which might combine with the Heckington Fen proposal to give cumulative impact. The existing Bicker Fen Wind Farm has already been included in the baseline.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 6.48 It is a basic tenet in physical conservation of cultural heritage fabric (whether standing or sub-surface) that micro-environmental change is more likely than not to be damaging (since, in near-equilibrium situations, decay and erosion must have slowed for survival to have occurred at all) and should thus be avoided wherever possible. Any initiative to limit, retard or decelerate climate change, even by very small increments, will be beneficial (other things being equal) to the historic environment, locally, nationally and internationally. It should also be remembered that the construction of wind turbines has a symbolic value beyond the direct contribution of green energy, a value consistent with a trajectory of change in public and governmental attitudes towards management of the historic environment, incorporating sustainable objectives, that is generally recognised as having cultural worth. This critical background must be borne in mind throughout the planning process (cf. Policies HE1.2 and HE1.3 in PPS5).

MITIGATION

Archaeological Fabric

- 6.49 During June 2011, a full design review for the project took place, integrating all emerging data from the various EIA topics, including archaeology. Although no turbine bases had been planned to fall directly on top of any of the identified archaeological targets (magnetic anomalies and decoy cropmark), trackways would have passed close to or over these features. The new proposed turbine layout will avoid direct impacts upon the archaeological site of Six Hundred Decoy (the whole occupied area having been taken out of the development groundworks footprint) and will avoid or at least minimise effects upon certain magnetic anomalies, discovered during field evaluation and potentially representing archaeological sites.
- 6.50 In respect of potential direct impacts, a suitable archaeological mitigation programme (integrated with the normal cross-topic micro-siting provision) will be designed. The programme can be secured either through a standard negative condition or through an s106 undertaking, whichever is considered most appropriate in the event, either case resulting in an approved scheme of archaeological works prior to commencement of the development and of any necessary enabling groundworks.

Setting

- 6.51 In respect of likely indirect impacts, it is judged that the expected effects on setting at the graveyard of the former Church of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill, could be reduced were additional tree planting to be provided along the yard boundaries; it is the normal characteristic of the churchyards in this region to be well enclosed. It should be noted that there is no Planning necessity to reduce impacts to the Negligible level; if the opportunity is not taken here, it will obviously be because the relatively low level of impact involved (assessed as higher Moderate) has not been found to be unacceptable. The suggestion is offered in the context of the professional duty of the present assessors to identify any reasonable option which might minimise cultural heritage impact, even when individually already below the Planning significance 'threshold'.

STATEMENT OF RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.52 After avoidance (through micro-siting) or appropriate preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during construction or other groundworks, it is expected that there will be no Planning-significant residual direct or indirect impacts. The proposed development would cause no "harm" to the cultural heritage.

REFERENCES









- 6.53 DCMS 2010. Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment Department of Culture, Media & Sport, 23 March 2010.
- 6.54 DCLG June 2006. Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures – a consultation paper.

Table 8.1: Cultural Heritage Non-Negligible Indirect Effects (Summary)

ASSET	IMPORTANCE OF ASSET	SETTING ELEMENT AFFECTED	SENSITIVITY OF SETTING ELEMENT AFFECTED	MAGNITUDE OF SETTING EFFECT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
South Kyme earthwork complex and Tower (SM 22622 & LB I No.192771)	National	View across southern fishponds Outward view from top of tower Long view to tower from southeast on Brown's Drove	Low Medium Medium	no more than Low no more than Low no more than Low	Negligible-Minor Minor Minor
Tattershall Castle (SM 22720 & LB I No.400478)	National	Outward view from top of tower	High	no more than Low	Minor
Manwar Ings Motte & Bailey earthworks (SM 22744)	National	Longer views from southwest of earthworks (taking association with Swineshead Abbey into account)	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Former Church of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill (LB II No.192067)	Regional	Views from active graveyard (church itself now in residential use)	Low to Medium	Medium	higher Moderate
St Mary & All Saints Church, South Kyme (LB II* No.192770)	National	View from near southeastern gate to churchyard	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Church of St Andrew, Asgarby (LB I No.192554)	National	Long views from west of church (cf. A 17)	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Church of St Andrew, Heckington (LB I No.192598)	National	Long views from southwest and west of church Long views of the spire from north and northwest (cf. graveyard of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill)	Medium Medium	Low Low	Minor Minor
Heckington Mill (LB I No.192603)	National	Long view from Claydike Bank	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Church of St Mary, Swineshead (LB I No.408242)	National	Long view from south of church	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Church of St Botolph, Boston (LB I No.486305)	National	Outward view from tower balcony Long view eastwards from Crab Lane	High Medium	no more than Low no more than Low	Minor Minor
Former Primitive Methodist Chapel & Sunday School, Heckington Fen (HER No.62989)	Local (non-designated)	Outward views (private) eastwards	Low	no more than Low	Negligible-Minor
Former Church of St John, East Heckington (HER No.63654)	Local (non-designated)	Outward views (private) northwards (taking into account architectural association with former school)	Low	no more than Low	Minor

6.55

Legend

-  Turbine Location
-  Site Boundary
-  2km Distance Band (from Site Centre)
-  5km Distance Band (from Site Centre)
-  Grade I
-  Grade II*
-  Grade II
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

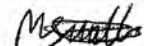
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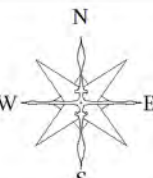
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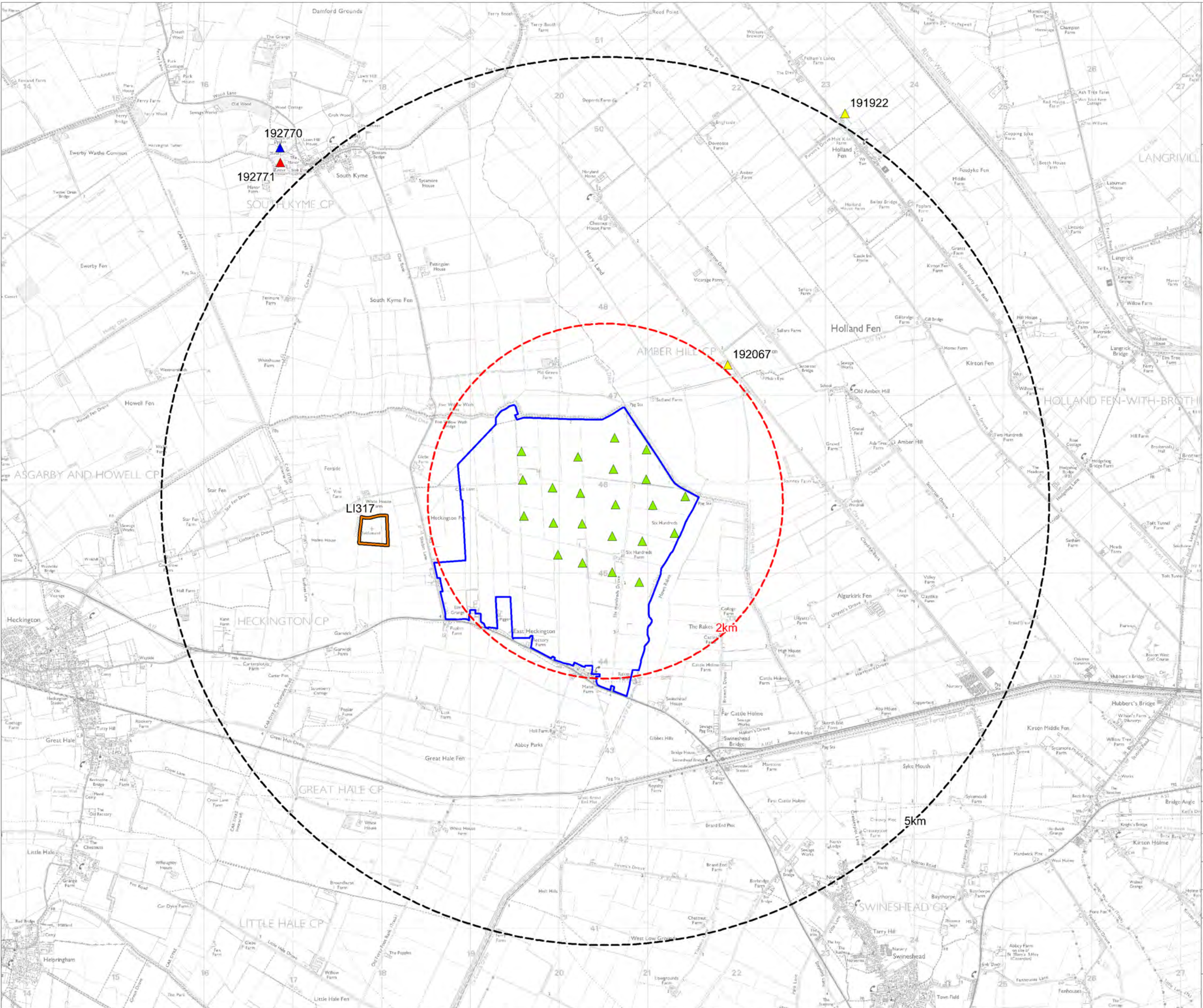
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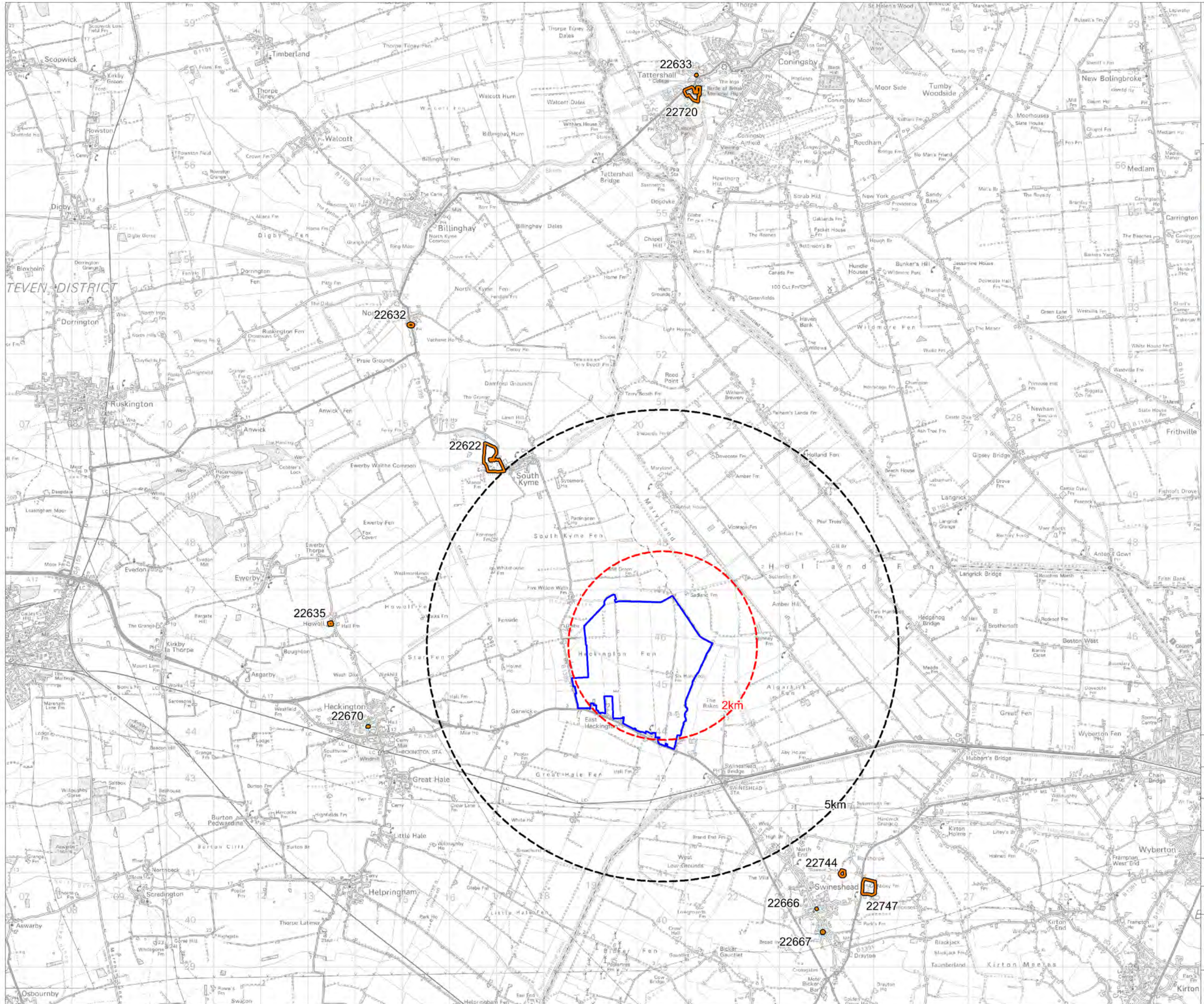
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


Figure: 6.1
Title: Listed Buildings and Scheduled
Monuments within 2 to 5 km of Site Centre

Heckington Fen Wind Park
Environmental Statement





Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  2km Distance Band (from Site Centre)
-  5km Distance Band (from Site Centre)
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

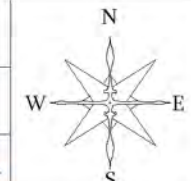
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Checked by *R. Stead*
Approved by *R. Hill*



Document Number: 4038_T0345_01

Date: June 2011

Scale: 1: 75,000 @ A3

Figure: 6.2

Title: Scheduled Monuments outside 5km

Heckington Fen Wind Park
Environmental Statement

Legend

- Site Boundary
- 2km Distance Band (from Site Centre)
- 5km Distance Band (from Site Centre)
- Grade I
- Grade II*

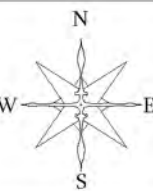
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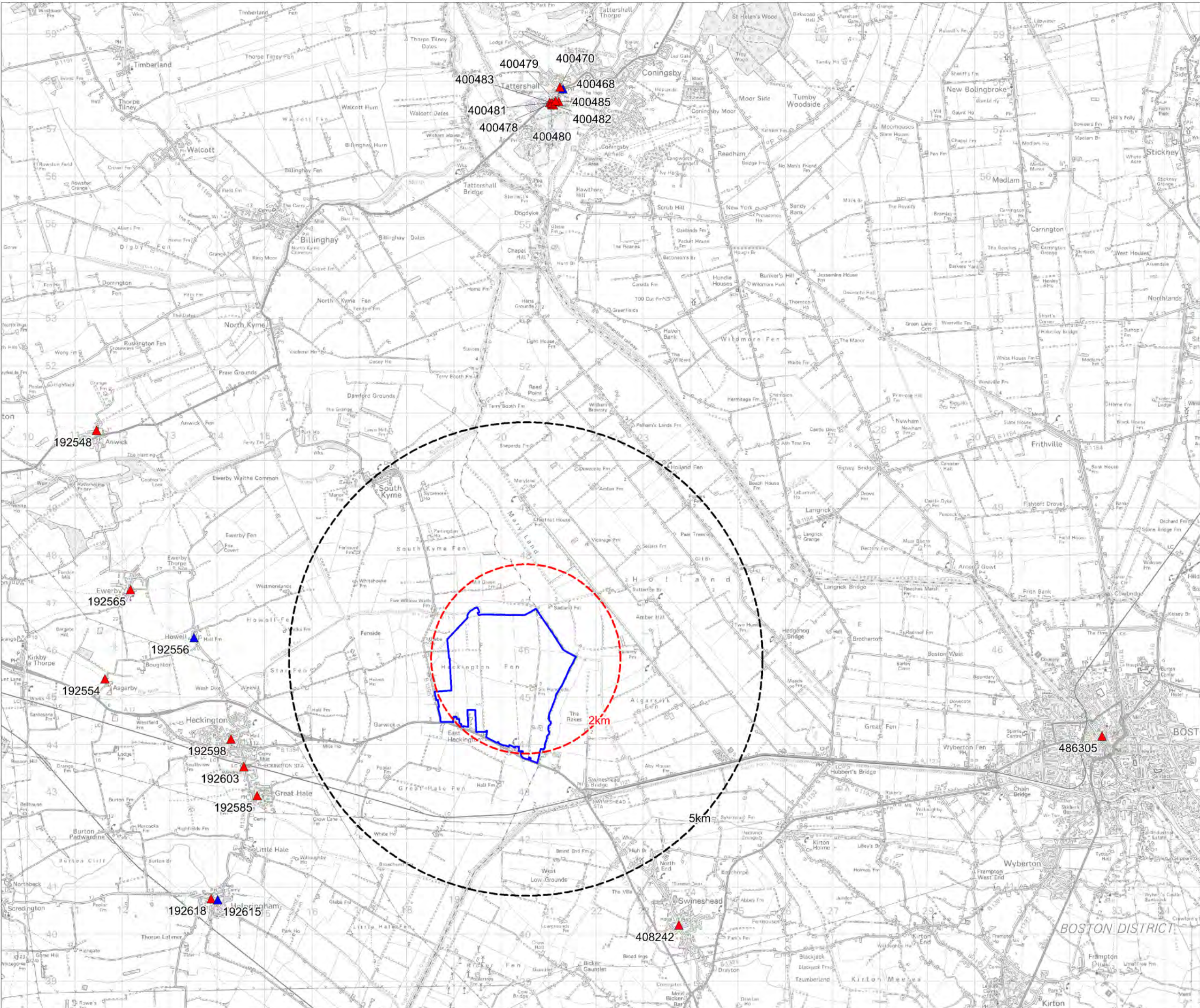
Date: June 2011

Scale: 1: 75,000 @ A3

Figure: 6.3

Title: Listed Buildings outside 5km

Heckington Fen Wind Park
Environmental Statement





Photowireline View 1



Photowireline View 2



Photowireline View 3



Photowireline View 4

APPENDIX 6.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL STATEMENT



Heckington Fen, Lincolnshire – Cultural Heritage



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Appendix 6.2 Cultural Heritage Scoping

Appendix 6.3 Cultural Heritage (Setting) Gazetteer

Appendix 6.4 Site Assessment (archaeological, documentary & cartographic data)

Appendix 6.5 Geophysical Survey

**S. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY****INTRODUCTION****Assessors**

S.1 This cultural heritage assessment was written by S.N. Collcutt *MA(Hons) DEA DPhil FSA, A.P. Johnson BA(Hons) PhD MifA*, and M.R. Petchey *MA DipArchaeol MifA*. OAA were incorporated as a cultural heritage consultancy Company in 1987; since 2004, we have conducted a significant number of impact assessments of wind energy proposals across England, including, where required, the provision of expert evidence at public inquiry.

Background Parameters

- S.2 The Application Site is centred at NGR TF 205 457 and lies within the District of North Kesteven. The land is in arable use. There has been design iteration during the assessment project (see below) but the final assessed layout involves 22 turbines (120 m maximum height to blade-tip) and their supporting site infrastructure (as described in detail in the relevant chapter of the ES).
- S.3 This assessment addresses the full range of cultural heritage matters, that is, archaeology and associated palaeoenvironmental material, built cultural heritage features and Historic Landscape. The Cultural Heritage Technical Statement (with attachments as Appendices 6.2-6.5) contains the full details of all procedures and data used and judgements made; the present non-technical summary is carried over to provide the Cultural Heritage chapter (Chapter 6) in the main ES text.
- S.4 In respect of potential direct (fabric) effects, a study area within a radius of 2 km (sometimes wider as comparisons have been required) has been used.
- S.5 In respect of potential indirect (setting) effects, a study area comprising a number of 'concentric bands' has been used. Within 2 km of the centre of the proposal site, all cultural heritage assets (whether or not formally designated) have been considered. All more important standing assets (including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings of Grades I and II*) have been considered out to a radius of 10 km. Thereafter, after due examination of the standard cultural heritage databases (including the National Heritage List and the County Historic Environment Record), any intrinsically more prominent or sensitive asset has been assessed, effectively out to a range of approximately 15 km.

METHODOLOGY**Standards**

S.6 The present document has been compiled as part of an Environmental Statement under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended). In accordance with appropriate English Heritage guidelines (*Planning for the Past: Volume 1 - A review of archaeological assessment procedures in England 1982-91* English Heritage 1995, page 16), this statement has been undertaken by qualified archaeologists/historians with suitable skills. The statement has been structured in accordance with the guidelines set out in the document: *Guidance on the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations (2000, now within the ambit of the Department of Energy & Climate Change)*. Further relevant guidelines have also been consulted:



Preparation of Environmental Statements for Planning Projects that Require Environmental Assessment: A Good Practice Guide (Department of the Environment 1995, TSO: London) and *Environmental Impact Assessment: guide to procedures* (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2004, TSO: London). The relevant studies have been carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists.

Consultation

- S.7 Initial contact was made by the developers with the County and District in respect of the cultural heritage during 2009-10. Following appointment as assessors, OAA circulated a draft cultural heritage scoping in November 2010 to the following parties:
- North Kesteven - Angela Haywood (Conservation Officer); Alan Oliver (Planning); Jenny Young (Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, Archaeology).
 - Boston - Paul Edwards (Planning); Jenny Young (Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, Archaeology).
 - Lincolnshire County Council - Dr. Beryl Lott (Cultural Heritage Manager).
 - English Heritage - Tim Allen, Dr. Ben Robinson.
- S.8 A final scoping, including provision for assessment of all specific assets mentioned by consultees, was circulated at the end of December, 2010.
- S.9 During the project, interim and final geophysical survey (field evaluation) reports were provided to the District's archaeological consultee (Jenny Young, Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire), as was the final draft text of the desk-based assessment of the site (including cartographic and aerial photograph analysis). The resulting mitigatory layout modifications (see below) were also notified to Ms. Young.

Assessment Criteria – Archaeological Fabric

- S.10 The likelihood of intersection of the proposed development works with buried archaeological features has been assessed, taking into account existing documentary and historical records, cartographic evidence, aerial photographs and satellite imagery (cropmarks caused by underlying features), and field evaluation (geophysical survey, using magnetic susceptibility and gradiometry to 'image' underlying features). The heritage 'importance', or 'sensitivity', of the most probable categories of remains has been assessed against the criteria laid down in the County and Regional Archaeological Resource Framework & Agenda. The magnitude of impact from direct (fabric) effects (normally irreversible) is a function of the degree of destruction of information that would result from development in the absence of mitigation.

Assessment Criteria – Setting

- S.11 The concept of the setting of cultural heritage features has long been evolving, according to professional usage and case precedents as well as to past guidance. This evolution has recently been curtailed and it is uncertain as to whether, or to what extent, past experience and usage is still valid. The current situation is represented in PPS5¹, which imposes the following definition:

¹ DCMS 2010. Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment *Department of Culture, Media & Sport, 23 March 2010 (Annex 2: Terminology)*.



SETTING

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

- S.12 The present assessors take the term "experienced" to mean that the significance of an asset in its setting should be visible or otherwise capable of direct perception by the public.
- S.13 In keeping with relevant statute and case law, PPS5 defines heritage-significance in terms of 'special interest', and extends the criteria involved from initial designation to all aspects of subsequent assessment, stating that:
- [Introduction] 5. *Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets. [...]*
- HE6.1 *Local planning authorities should require the applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. [...]*
- S.14 The relevant policy and statutory basis requires that indirect (setting) impacts on the cultural heritage be assessed according to the following general schema:
- 1) Assessment of the heritage-significance of an asset (in terms of special interest).
 - 2) Assessment of the contribution from setting to heritage-significance (1).
 - 3) Identification of the setting elements potentially at risk from proposed development.
 - 4) Assessment of the contribution from setting elements (3) to heritage-significance contribution (2).
 - 5) Assessment of the likely magnitude of proposal effects upon contribution (4).
 - 6) Assessment of the Planning-significance of assessed effects (5).
- S.15 In practice, these steps (or some of them) may commonly be implied and/or merged, and there is usually rapid iteration in steps (1-3) to reduce the need for reporting of all aspects of any given asset, although a true gap or *non sequitur* in this logical chain would not be justified. It is especially important to note that PPS5 Policy HE6.1 does not require the analysis and exposition of the full heritage-significance of every asset, only that level of detail which is "proportionate" and "no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset".
- S.16 The fact of formal designation, together with any 'grading' of importance, has served here as a starting point, at the scoping stage, but the assessment of heritage-significance has not been rigidly pre-judged. Whilst a vocabulary of 'Low-Medium-High' is used to reflect scalar degrees in judgement, given the stepwise schema set out above, a simple 'sensitivity versus magnitude of impact' matrix would not reflect the proper assessment process. The necessary professional judgement is therefore set out as an explicit verbal argument for each asset in the full Technical Statement. The final assessment of 'significance of effect' is given according to the following



tabulation ², with actual Planning weight (needing to be carried forward to the overall Planning balance) arising from effects (if adverse, equating with "harm") of Major, or greater, 'significance'.

EXAMPLE BOX: GENERIC SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Significance	Criteria
Extreme	These effects represent key factors in the decision-making process. They are generally, but not exclusively associated with sites and features of national importance and resources/features which are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.
Major	These effects are likely to be important considerations at a regional or district scale but, if adverse, are potential concerns to the project, depending upon the relative importance attached to the issue during the decision making process.
Moderate	These effects, if adverse, while important at a local scale, are not likely to be key decision making issues. Nevertheless, the cumulative effect of such issues may lead to an increase in the overall effects on a particular area or on a particular resource.
Minor	These effects may be raised as local issues but are unlikely to be of importance in the decision making process. Nevertheless, they are of relevance in the detailed design of the project.
Negligible	Effects which are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

- S.17 Finally, in respect of setting, it is important to note that the Cultural Heritage and the Landscape & Visual Planning topics may not be 'merged' or in any way confused, in either policy or proper assessment parameters.

BASELINE

Policy Matrix

- S.18 The North Kesteven District Local Plan (adopted 2007) has the following policies (saved in September 2010) relevant to the main cultural heritage topics here at issue: Policies HE1-3, 5 and 7.
- S.19 The Local Development Framework, in terms of North Kesteven and the wider Central Lincolnshire Joint Core Strategy, is still in consultation stage, although the current documentation appears consistent with both the Adopted Local Plan and national policy on the cultural heritage.
- S.20 The East Midlands Regional Plan (adopted 2009) has the following policies relevant to the cultural heritage: Policies 26 and 27.
- S.21 In respect of the cultural heritage, the statutory Development Plan appears fully consistent with the detailed expression of national policy set out in PPS5.

² DCLG June 2006. Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures – a consultation paper Box on p.40.



Archaeological Fabric

- S.22 There are no designated cultural heritage assets within the proposal site.
- S.23 The only HER records relate to Romano-British pottery and some briquetage (a rough ceramic material normally used in vessels employed in salt-making), found along the line of the north-south gas pipeline, on the southwestern side of (and to the north, within) the proposal site. It is unlikely, given the then fenland context, that there will be remains of any significant habitation within the proposal site but features, known as 'salterns', deriving from seasonal salt-making, involving mounds of broken briquetage and burnt material ('red hills'), may be present along the former creek-sides; such archaeological sites do not usually comprise traces of major structures, a few postholes, pits and perhaps a basin or channel section being the most that would normally be expected, although some more varied midden material and even a kiln may be present at locations subject to more prolonged use. Such sites are common in the region, there being over 300 known (probable) examples from the Iron Age and Roman period within the Lincolnshire fenland, as well as a smaller number of late Bronze Age occurrences; most, as would be the case within the proposal site, have been ploughed down, the survival of actual mounds at the surface being rare.
- S.24 During the geophysical survey (field evaluation), three locations towards the northeastern corner of the proposal site produced magnetic signals suggesting the buried presence of burnt/fired material and possibly pit-forms; one of these anomalies (close to Holland Dike) showed a rather more substantial magnetic 'signature' which would be consistent with the presence of a moderately sized saltern (salt-making site, see above). No briquetage or significant discoloration was noted in the topsoils during the survey in any part of the proposal site.
- S.25 Representing the history of the area since reclamation, there will be a number of disused field boundaries (mostly at locations known from maps) to be crossed by project trackways. It is unlikely that the locations of any of the known pumping windmills along the northern and northeastern boundaries of the site will be intersected by development groundworks, although not all such features are necessarily known from the available maps. The buried remains of a pentagonal duck decoy, some 240 m in overall diameter, have been identified as a cropmark (without surface expression), some 500 m NNE of Six Hundreds Farm. Such features were relatively common in Lincolnshire (the county was said to be 'the home of decoys'), although most, as at the proposal site, do not survive with surface expression in the modern agricultural landscape. The pond, pipes ('arms') and enclosure ditch of the Six Hundred Decoy will probably preserve some evidence for construction and use during the suspected currency in the C18; if waterlogged or particularly well sealed, the deposits may preserve more varied organic remains, such as seeds, pollen, or timber, providing information on the use of the decoy and the local environment. There is only minor documentary evidence for this particular example. The Six Hundred Decoy is considered to be an archaeological site of regional significance, whilst other traces of the post-reclamation history of the proposal site would be of local significance.
- S.26 The probable grid connection route (although subject to a separate application in due course) has been considered and the known cultural heritage material in a 'corridor' along this route has been reviewed as a desk-based exercise. There are no significant buildings within this corridor, the nearest traditional agricultural structures being at Parks (Hall) Farm, some 300 m east of the proposed line. There are no designated entries of any kind on the National Heritage List within a kilometre of the proposed line. The County HER (PRN 13900) notes rectilinear cropmarks within the field centred at TF 187 396 (immediately west of Bicker Wind Farm), although the Google Earth © image referenced is not particularly convincing. However, further north on the GE satellite images, there are clear archaeological cropmarks in the fields just east of the Old Sixteen Foot



Drain centred at TF 192 415 (Getmapping 311207 & Digital Globe 260404) and TF 194 418 (Digital Globe 260404), plausibly representing a Romano-British farmstead, droveway and field system; the proposed connection line would run in the fields immediately to the west of the drain but might cross the periphery of the area of archaeological interest (unresponsive crops in all available images). At the northern end, just before the A 17, the line runs outside (west of) the former formal grounds of Park House (a C19 mansion, since demolished), although still within the area known as “Abbey Parks” (unexplained placename).

Setting

- S.27 The full Technical Statement contains detailed descriptions and discussion of significance for all the cultural heritage assets listed below.
- S.28 The following Scheduled Monument lies within c.2.5-5 km of the centre of the proposed development.
- Settlement site 650 yards (600 m) east of Holme House, Heckington (SM LI317 - TF 17912 45474)
- S.29 The following Scheduled Monuments lie beyond 5 km from the centre of the proposed development and were included in the assessment at the specific request of consultees.
- Remains of Medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-Medieval garden, South Kyme (SM 22622 - TF 16896 49753)
 - Village Cross, North Kyme (SM 22632 - TF 15164 52667)
 - Butter Cross, Tattershall (SM 22633 - TF 17912 45474)
 - Churchyard Cross, St Oswald's Churchyard, Howell (SM 22635 - TF 13507 46242)
 - Butter Cross, Swineshead (SM 22666 - TF 23788 40250)
 - Stump Cross, Swineshead (SM 22667 - TF 23934 39716)
 - Churchyard Cross, St Andrew, Heckington (SM 22670 - TF 14292 44106)
 - Tattershall Castle & College, Tattershall (SM 22720 - TF 21162 57515)
 - Remains of a motte and bailey castle in Manwar Ings, Swineshead (SM 22744 - TF 24326 40978)
 - Swineshead Abbey, Swineshead (SM 22747 - TF 24888 40684)
- S.30 The following Listed Building lies within c.2 km of the centre of the proposed development.
- Church of St John The Baptist, Claydike Bank (west side), Amber Hill (LB II No.192067 – TF 21896 47348)
 - Kyme Tower, Church Lane, South Kyme (LB I No.192771 – TF 16858 49622) (cf. SM)
 - St Mary & All Saints Church, Church Lane, South Kyme (LB II* No.192770 – TF 16854 49788)
 - Church of All Saints, Holland Fen with Brothertoft (LB II No.191922 – TF 23218 50176)
- S.31 The following Listed Buildings lie well beyond 5 km from the centre of the proposed development and were included in the assessment at the specific request of consultees.



- Church of St Edith, Church Lane (east side), Anwick (LB I No.192548 – TF 11451 50642)
 - Church of St Andrew, Asgarby & Howell (LB I No.192554 – TF 11627 45389)
 - Church of St Oswald, Asgarby & Howell (LB II* No.192556 – TF 13507 46256)
 - Church of St Andrew, Church Lane (north side), Ewerby & Evedon (LB I No.192565 – TF 12166 47277)
 - Church of St John The Baptist, Church Street (south side), Great Hale (LB I No.192585 – TF 14841 42926)
 - Church of St Andrew, Church Street (east side), Heckington (LB I No.192598 – TF 14293 44120)
 - Heckington Mill, Hale Road (west side), Heckington (LB I No.192603 – TF 14564 43537)
 - Manor Farmhouse, The Green (east side), Helpringham (LB II* No.192615 – TF 14007 40730)
 - Church of St Andrew, High Street (south side), Helpringham (LB I No.192618 – TF 13875 40749)
 - The Old College (behind No.3 Market Place), Tattershall (LB II* No.400468 – TF 21297 57847)
 - Tattershall Castle, Sleaford Road (south side), Tattershall (LB I No.400478 – TF 21056 57544) (cf. SM)
 - Ticket Office & Shop, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400479 – TF 21140 57592) (cf. SM)
 - Kitchen Ruins, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400480 – TF 21065 57522) (cf. SM)
 - Round Towers, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400481 – TF 21062 57558) (cf. SM)
 - Tattershall Castle moat walls, Tattershall (LB I No.400482 – TF 21104 57512) (cf. SM)
 - Tattershall Castle Stable Ruins, Tattershall (LB I No.400483 – TF 21019 57562) (cf. SM)
 - Church of Holy Trinity, Tattershall (LB I No.400485 – TF 21210 57584)
 - Church of St Mary, South Street (west side), Swineshead (LB I No.408242 – TF 23753 40194)
 - Church of St Botolph, Church Close (south side), Boston (LB I No.486305 – TF 32692 44181)
- S.32 The following non-designated assets (with potential standing elements), included in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, lie within c.2 km of the centre of the proposed development.
- Former Primitive Methodist Chapel & Sunday School, Heckington Fen (HER No.62989 – TF 18376 45886)
 - Former Church of St John, East Heckington (HER No.63654 – TF 20406 43848)
 - Former smithy, East Heckington (HER No.63819 – TF 19306 44353)



ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

Archaeological Fabric

- S.33 Any examples of salterns found at Six Hundreds would be considered to be archaeological sites of local significance, possibly of regional significance were one to survive in an unusually complex form and/or with good survival of organic remains.
- S.34 The Six Hundred Decoy is considered to be an archaeological site of regional significance, whilst other traces of the post-reclamation history of the proposal site would be of local significance.
- S.35 The proposed development will not harm or obscure the Historic Landscape in this area. There will be no highways works likely to cause significant direct (fabric) effects. With respect to the probable grid connection, the line is to be carried overhead, on field poles, such that any potential direct (archaeological) effects would be minimal.

Setting

- S.36 Falling within 10 km of the centre (NGR TF 204 457) of the proposed wind park development at Heckington Fen, totals of 15 Scheduled Monuments (2 of them more distant still) and 206 Listed Buildings (and an additional 11 more distant still) have been considered (through the standard documentation for designated assets, as well as by means of additional mapped and satellite archives) in the present setting assessment. All the Scheduled Monuments, the higher Grade (I and II*) Listed Buildings and all assets within 2 km have been field-assessed (all of them on at least two separate occasions).
- S.37 During this work, the likely intervisibility between historic assets and proposed turbines has been sought out but such intervisibility is not automatically to be equated with undesirable impact. Thus, the setting of all relevant cultural heritage assets has been considered and the potential development effect upon the significance of the assets has been assessed. The Technical Statement contains a full description of this process for each asset.
- S.38 The large majority of cultural heritage assets in the area will receive no (or 'negligible') effects from the proposed wind park development; this holds for the assets for which an explicit assessment text had been included in the Technical Statement (as a precautionary step) and for those assets eliminated as even less vulnerable on reasonable documentary grounds. Table CH1 (within the full Technical Statement text) contains entries for all those assets judged to be likely to receive at least a 'low' magnitude effect; the relevant view is noted in each case.
- S.39 Lincolnshire has one of the finest collections of Medieval churches in England; there are some 600 known foundations, of which 457 are extant (at least in part) as Listed Buildings. Most of them (as they survive) were built in the Perpendicular style on the wealth of the wool trade. However, the wider agricultural value of the fenlands was also a factor, becoming particularly important in the C18 and C19 and allowing high quality restoration of those churches around the fenland edge, not to mention establishment of new parish churches outwards as the reclamation progressed. Churches are a particularly sensitive category in connection with wind farm proposals and the present case is no exception. This is not a strongly 'religious' matter *per se* - it is simply that churches have functioned historically as 'social nodes' in the landscape. They are often constructed to be seen from afar (towers/spires and, where available, prominent locations) but there is an expectation that churchyards should be relatively 'quiet' places (often, indeed nearly always, secured by perimeter treatment). Churches have an attraction for the community as a whole. Furthermore, they have a special attraction for those who worship there (even occasionally) or who have relatives or friends buried in the graveyard. Thus, undue impact upon a



church is usually more likely to attract local, regional and possibly even national comment than an impact upon any other category of cultural heritage feature. It is for this reason that the setting of churches in this vicinity have been analysed very carefully, so as to avoid such impact.

- S.40 In as much as church towers and spires are visible over long distances in this fenland-edge landscape, many of the local examples would be visible from points 'within' the proposed turbine group. However, there are no public footpaths across the proposal site.
- S.41 Similarly, looking 'through' the proposed development at a church on the 'far' side, each spire or tower will remain recognisable. Since no prominent church stands close to the proposal site, distant spires would stand well 'below' foreground turbine blades.
- S.42 Taking the viewpoint to the 'far' side of a church, it is important that the visual dominance of the latter be maintained. Again, because of the significant remove between prominent churches and the proposal site, turbines would never challenge the church spires in this configuration.
- S.43 Moving to the environs of a church, and eventually into the churchyard itself, it is noteworthy how closely most of the examples in the present survey area are flanked by built form and tree-planting. The architectural detail and proximal setting of Kesteven churches are normally very well embedded within their respective villages. St Botolph's (Boston Stump), with its balcony around the tower, is a special case, with a designed outward panoramic view; the considerable distance to the proposed development would reduce it to a relatively minor detail in the complex landscape visible from this high viewpoint, itself originally dedicated to the spotting of mercantile movements on land and sea.
- S.44 There are no cases resulting from the Heckington Fen proposal which would result in high magnitudes of effect (such as major conflict with historic views of a sky-lined tower/spire, or the overbearing presence of turbines in close and open views of a church and its immediate environs). The present assessment contains many instances in which significant impacts have been ruled out by fieldwork, the task often being informed by visualisations. There is one instance only, the former church (now in residential use) of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill, in which a higher Moderate effect upon the still active graveyard (part of the Grade II Listed grouping) might arise (the visualisation used to help assess this effect will be found in the appendices as CH Viewpoint 4 in Fig. 6.4).
- S.45 There are two fortified towers within the survey area, at South Kyme and Tattershall. The original function of such features was certainly defensive, the height allowing a constant lookout. However, towards the end of the Medieval period and into the post-Medieval, the function shifted increasingly towards the display of wealth/status in 'tower houses' and 'prodigy houses'. As with Boston Stump, the considerable distance to the proposed development would reduce it to a relatively minor detail in the complex landscape visible from these high viewpoints.
- S.46 As a final point in this section, attention is drawn to the density of standing or former windmills in the vicinity. Lincolnshire County Council notes that, at the peak, the county is estimated to have had 500 windmills in operation; the HER carries 309 entries and there are 136 sites with significant standing remains (mostly the towers of C18 and C19 tower mills). Other former windmills in the Heckington Fen area include: the 1821 tower mill, Station Road, Swineshead (LBII No.408244, TF 22924 41490); and the c.1800 drainage tower mill, Claydike Bank, Amber Hill, (LBII, No.192066, TF 22933 46049). An additional 14 tower mills (mostly earlier C19 but a few late C18) or their known sites are noted in the HER within 10 km of the centre of the proposal site (cf. Sibsey Windmill); some of these mills were for drainage but many were cornmills. There were also a much larger number of (mostly) smaller pumping mills, all along the local dike systems, over a



dozen of them in very close proximity to (or even just within) the proposal site. The conspicuous use of wind-power is therefore a historically authentic element in this landscape.

- S.47 No other development projects are known to the present assessors which might combine with the Heckington Fen proposal to give cumulative impact. The existing Bicker Fen Wind Farm has already been included in the baseline.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- S.48 It is a basic tenet in physical conservation of cultural heritage fabric (whether standing or sub-surface) that micro-environmental change is more likely than not to be damaging (since, in near-equilibrium situations, decay and erosion must have slowed for survival to have occurred at all) and should thus be avoided wherever possible. Any initiative to limit, retard or decelerate climate change, even by very small increments, will be beneficial (other things being equal) to the historic environment, locally, nationally and internationally. It should also be remembered that the construction of wind turbines has a symbolic value beyond the direct contribution of green energy, a value consistent with a trajectory of change in public and governmental attitudes towards management of the historic environment, incorporating sustainable objectives, that is generally recognised as having cultural worth. This critical background must be borne in mind throughout the planning process (cf. Policies HE1.2 and HE1.3 in PPS5).

MITIGATION

Archaeological Fabric

- S.49 During June 2011, a full design review for the project took place, integrating all emerging data from the various EIA topics, including archaeology. Although no turbine bases had been planned to fall directly on top of any of the identified archaeological targets (magnetic anomalies and decoy cropmark), trackways would have passed close to or over these features. The new proposed turbine layout will avoid direct impacts upon the archaeological site of Six Hundred Decoy (the whole occupied area having been taken out of the development groundworks footprint) and will avoid or at least minimise effects upon certain magnetic anomalies, discovered during field evaluation and potentially representing archaeological sites.
- S.50 In respect of potential direct impacts, a suitable archaeological mitigation programme (integrated with the normal cross-topic micro-siting provision) will be designed. The programme can be secured either through a standard negative condition or through an s106 undertaking, whichever is considered most appropriate in the event, either case resulting in an approved scheme of archaeological works prior to commencement of the development and of any necessary enabling groundworks.

Setting

- S.51 In respect of likely indirect impacts, it is judged that the expected effects on setting at the graveyard of the former Church of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill, could be reduced were additional tree planting to be provided along the yard boundaries; it is the normal characteristic of the churchyards in this region to be well enclosed. It should be noted that there is no Planning necessity to reduce impacts to the Negligible level; if the opportunity is not taken here, it will obviously be because the relatively low level of impact involved (assessed as higher Moderate) has not been found to be unacceptable. The suggestion is offered in the context of the professional duty of the present assessors to identify any reasonable option which might minimise cultural heritage impact, even when individually already below the Planning significance 'threshold'.



STATEMENT OF RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE

- S.52 After avoidance (through micro-siting) or appropriate preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during construction or other groundworks, it is expected that there will be no Planning-significant residual direct or indirect impacts. The proposed development would cause no "harm" to the cultural heritage.

REFERENCES

DCMS 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* Department of Culture, Media & Sport, 23 March 2010.

DCLG June 2006. *Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures – a consultation paper*.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 In September 2010, Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited (OAA) were commissioned by the Ecotricity Group Limited to begin to prepare a cultural heritage ³ assessment as part of an Environmental Statement to accompany an Application under s.36 of the Electricity Act for a wind park at Heckington Fen, Lincolnshire.

1.1.2 The Application Site is centred at NGR TF 205 457 and lies within the District of North Kesteven.

1.1.3 This assessment addresses the full range of cultural heritage matters, that is, archaeology and associated palaeoenvironmental material, built cultural heritage features and Historic Landscape.

1.1.4 The present document has been compiled as part of an Environmental Statement under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended). In accordance with appropriate English Heritage guidelines (*Planning for the Past: Volume 1 - A review of archaeological assessment procedures in England 1982-91* English Heritage 1995, page 16), this statement has been undertaken by qualified archaeologists/historians with suitable skills. The statement has been structured in accordance with the guidelines set out in the document: *Guidance on the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations* (2000, now within the ambit of the Department of Energy & Climate Change). Further relevant guidelines have also been consulted: *Preparation of Environmental Statements for Planning Projects that Require Environmental Assessment: A Good Practice Guide* (Department of the Environment 1995, TSO: London) and *Environmental Impact Assessment: guide to procedures* (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2004, TSO: London). The relevant studies have been carried out in accordance with

³ English Heritage appear to make a differentiation between 'historic environment' (asset-oriented term) and 'cultural heritage' (observer-oriented term); cf. definitions in: English Heritage (May 2011). *Seeing the History in the View: a method for assessing heritage significance within views*. However, such a distinction is not made consistently, either in guidance or in professional usage; in the present text, the two terms are employed interchangeably, the 'orientation' being made clear by the context.



the Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists.

1.1.5 This Technical Statement was written by S.N. Collicutt MA(Hons) DEA DPhil FSA, A.P. Johnson BA(Hons) PhD MifA, and M.R. Petchey MA DipArchaeol MifA. OAA were incorporated as a cultural heritage consultancy Company in 1987; since 2004, we have conducted a significant number of impact assessments of wind energy proposals across England, including, where required, the provision of expert evidence at public inquiry.

1.1.6 The data sources consulted by OAA are summarised in the following subsection. However, it is appropriate to acknowledge again here the kind assistance and advice provided to the project by Jenny Young (Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire).

1.2 Data Sources

1.2.1 The main data sources consulted by OAA during this project are tabulated below:

Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)	Primary and secondary records
North Kesteven District Council	Conservation Area maps and appraisals
Lincolnshire Record Office	Cartographic material, historical records
The National Monuments Record (Swindon)	NMR records, aerial photographs
Sackler & Bodleian Libraries (Oxford)	Historic Landscape, cartographic material, geological and archaeological policy matters

1.2.2 Specific documentary references (published and unpublished texts, and maps) appear in footnotes and in the reference lists in attachments (Appendices 6.2-6.5).

1.3 Development Type

1.3.1 The elements of the present Application which are of most significance to the cultural heritage may be summarised as follows:

- 22 turbines (120 m maximum height to blade-tip, including internal transformers) and their bases, together with rotor assembly pads and crane hardstandings necessary for their construction, servicing and decommissioning;



- welfare facilities, communications mast and construction compound;
 - access tracks serving the development, with laydown area and turning heads;
 - permanent meteorological mast and crane pad;
 - sub-surface cabling, control building with sub-station compound and grid connection.
- 1.3.2 No highway-widening works required along the materials delivery routes will involve landtake beyond the existing highways margins.
- 1.3.3 The grid connection off-site will be the subject of a separate application, in due course, accompanied by any necessary cultural heritage assessment. However, the likely line would run overhead on field poles from the sub-station (just north of the A 17 near the site access), just under 5 km SSW to a point close to the intersection of the South Forty Foot Drain with the Mill Drain / Bicker Drove, before turning southeastwards to connect with the National Grid at the existing Bicker Fen installation. This line has been used as a specification for desk-based appraisal of potential cultural heritage effects (as discussed below)
- 1.3.4 Full details and dimensions of the development are given in the Design chapter of the ES.

1.4 Previous Cultural Heritage Consultations

- 1.4.1 In a pre-Application consultation, North Kesteven District Council noted (7th. September 2009) the requirements of Local Plan Policy C17 (see Section 2 below) and added the following point relevant here:

Archaeology - Archaeological remains have been recorded within the boundaries of the site and include finds of briquetage (salt making) and Roman artefacts. An archaeological evaluation of the site would therefore need to be undertaken and submitted as part of the EIA. I would recommend that you speak to the Planning Archaeologist Jenny Young, of Heritage Lincolnshire on 01529 461499 regarding this.

- 1.4.2 Lincolnshire County Council provided (1st. June 2010) a response to the Application, containing the following matters relevant to the cultural heritage topic:

[...]
5.0 COUNTY COUNCIL'S POSITION STATEMENT ON WIND TURBINES
 5.1 The County Council's Position Statement, whilst not being a development plan policy, is based upon well founded principles used by other authorities in the assessment and in support of more general policies. [...]
6.0 COMMENT



6.1 The proposed wind farm is situated on low lying fenland clearly visible from the A17, 5km from Heckington and Swineshead, and 6km from the Bicker Fen wind farm. Using the Position Statement as a guide the following conclusions can be made:-

- [...]
 • the site is not near a historic park, garden, battlefield or conservation area;
 • the proposal would not disrupt distant views of Lincoln Cathedral;
 • the site is over 5km from Heckington church and windmill, and a similar distance from Swineshead church. South Kyme Tower is within 5km of the application site but the impact could be mitigated by the belt of trees to the south of the Tower;
 • the proposed site has no special historic landscape designation or importance;
 [...]

- 1.4.3 Following appointment as cultural heritage consultants, OAA (SNC) contacted all relevant consultees by phone, signalling the intent to circulate a discussion draft of Additional Scoping for the cultural heritage topic ⁴. It was our impression that all consultees recognised this as a useful approach.

- 1.4.4 On the 11th. October, 2010, OAA circulated the first draft version of Additional Scoping for the cultural heritage topic (a copy of which is included in Appendix 6.2), with the following request:

Please find attached a draft Cultural Heritage Scoping (and its associated plan) for your consideration and comments, as promised. I would be grateful for your input as soon as you are able to respond.

- 1.4.5 The consultees included were:

North Kesteven - Angela Haywood (Conservation Officer); Alan Oliver (Planning); Jenny Young (Archaeology).
 Boston - Paul Edwards (Planning); Jenny Young (Archaeology).
 Lincs CC - Dr. Beryl Lott (Cultural Heritage Manager).
 English Heritage - Tim Allen, Dr. Ben Robinson.

- 1.4.6 On the 25th. October, North Kesteven District responded as follows:

*From: Alan Oliver [mailto:...]
 Sent: 25 October 2010 09:37
 To: Simon Collcutt
 Cc: Angela Haywood
 Subject: RE: HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK*

Dear Mr Collcutt,

Given the flat nature of the landscape, allowing long distance views, it may be appropriate to take into account some additional heritage assets which lie beyond the distances laid out within the Scoping letter. In addition to the surrounding churches, I would suggest that the following Grade I listed buildings also be taken into consideration:

⁴ Cf. DCLG June 2006. *Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures – a consultation paper*. "The principal objective for scoping is to tailor/streamline the ES to the individual project, including 'scoping out' issues where significant environmental effects are not expected – this is something that all parties need to bear in mind." (p.38).



- Heckington Windmill
- South Kyme Tower
- Boston Stump

The cumulative impact with the Bicker windfarm to the south should also be taken into consideration.

kind regards

Alan Oliver

Alan Oliver
Area Planning Officer
Planning Services
North Kesteven District Council

1.4.7 OAA replied:

From: Simon Colcutt [mailto:...]
Sent: 25 October 2010 10:33
To: 'Alan Oliver'
Cc: 'Angela Haywood'
Subject: Re: HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK

Dear Mr. Oliver,

Thank you for your reply. I am happy to include the three assets you identify specifically in paragraph 12 of the Scoping. As my 'comment' suggested, I was assuming that you would wish us to put the Bicker Wind Farm into paragraph 10. However, I am not sure that I understand you fully in respect of the "surrounding churches"; which churches (that is, which in excess of 5 km from the centroid of the proposal site) do you require to be assessed?

Regards,

Simon Colcutt

1.4.8 On the 26th. October, Lincolnshire County Council responded as follows:

From: Beryl Lott [mailto:...]
Sent: 26 October 2010 15:58
To: 'Simon Colcutt'
Cc: 'Jenny Young'; Ben Robinson; angela_haywood@...
Subject: RE: HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK

Dear Simon,
Having read the 'Additional Scoping' document you sent there are some comments I would make.

Whilst you had previously phoned and said you would be sending something, this is the first I had seen anything pertaining to this site. I do not consider a document which is a first contact regarding a particular location which states 'details have been agreed with the relevant curators' as a pre-application consultation. This is a document which assumes I will be agreeing with what you have put forward - it is not asking for an opinion or response to a proposal which is what I would normally expect. [cf. SNC response below]



Having said that, I am NOT a curator for this site - as explained on the phone. The archaeological curator for this site is Jenny Young of Heritage Lincolnshire who is contracted by NKDC to provide professional archaeological planning advice. In the first instance any pre-application discussions should be held with her, I am happy to attend any discussions with her. LCC are not consultees in the actual planning process but NKDC do consult LCC on whether contents of submitted EIAs are appropriate and sufficient. All archaeological planning advice is supplied to NKDC by their archaeological advisor and I would always defer to this professional advice. NKDC have in-house conservation expertise regarding the impact on heritage assets which comprise historic buildings.

I could not agree to (1) without seeing the preliminary results of first stage historic environment enquiries.

I would agree with (2) and would welcome (3), I would also point out that I would expect any archaeological field evaluation to be undertaken as part of the EIA investigation and presented in the EIA.

As regards (4) & (5) I do not consider that there are set limits to 'setting' of heritage assets, particularly regarding historic landscape and visibility, this is site specific and depends on the topographical context of the asset and the size and aspect of the proposed development. In this regard a large development on a wide flat plain may have wider intervisibility requirements than one in which the intervisibility distances are less.

As regards (6) & (7) I would refer you to the draft English Heritage document currently under consultation 'The Setting of Heritage Assets'. My understanding from English Heritage is that buried archaeological sites can be included in a setting analysis. If in doubt I would take advice from English Heritage.

I welcome (8),(9) and (11) - as regards (10), as there is not an inclusive list of sources for the non-intrusive assessments I cannot agree with this, each site requires different resources and the desk-based assessment should take note of as many as possible, it should also recognise all sources of material in the HER, including information contained within the Portable Antiquities returns for the county, but recognising that material in the HER is a minimum and other additional sources may be required as appropriate for some sites (PPS5 HE6.1).

Until preliminary non-intrusive evaluation has been undertaken I am not in a position to comment on (12) and would recommend liaison with the appropriate curator during the EIA evaluation process to take this into account. I would advise that a meeting with all appropriate historic environment consultees should be held during the EIA evaluation period prior to the EIA document being submitted.

Regards
Beryl

Beryl Lott
Historic Environment Manager
Lincolnshire County Council

1.4.9 OAA responded immediately to Dr. Lott's misunderstanding of the purpose of circulating a draft as follows:

From: Simon Colcutt [mailto:...]
Sent: 26 October 2010 16:08
To: 'Beryl Lott'



Subject: Re. HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK
Importance: High

Dear Beryl,

I have only read the first substantive comment of your email and am therefore hurrying to reassure you that this was definitely not my intention. Have you got the COMMENTS showing on your draft? I noted that this was merely a DEFAULT position – I am certainly aiming to try to achieve a wording with which you can agree and I am definitely not assuming that it is this wording! Please forgive me if this was not clear (note that there are other such DEFAULT points in the text).

I will send you this now and get back to looking at the rest of your email.

Best wishes,

Simon

- 1.4.10 On the 27th. October, Dr. Robinson (Team Leader, East Midlands Region, English Heritage), providing a copy of his consultation response to the DECC (a full copy of which is included in Appendix 6.2), replied as follows:

From: ROBINSON, Ben [mailto:...]
Sent: 27 October 2010 17:57
To: oaa...
Cc: ALLEN, Tim; 'jenny.young@...'; Beryl Lott
Subject: FAO Simon Colcutt, Heckington Fen Wind Farm

Dear Simon,

Thank you for your email (with attached draft letter) of 11th October regarding this scheme. We have been consulted by DECC on an informal scoping opinion. Please find attached a copy of our response.

We cannot endorse your point 1) since appropriate assessments and evaluations have not yet been carried out.

We are happy to engage in pre-application discussions in order to offer advice and opinion, but do not generally enter into agreements or position statements of this kind. We ask you to either remove the opening statement that "The following Scoping details have been agreed with the relevant curators..." etc. or to specifically exclude English Heritage from this statement. You can of course report that we have been consulted.

We do not wish to comment further on the assessment and evaluation of non-designated heritage assets (buried archaeological remains) within the proposed development site. Jenny Young at Heritage Lincolnshire provides archaeological curatorial advice to North Kesteven District Council and her recommendations should be followed in this respect.

With regard to your points 4) to 9), we suggest you consult the guidance on setting contained in PPS5 and its accompanying practice guide and the recent English Heritage consultation draft The Setting of Heritage Assets. This guidance should be used along with tools such as the ZTV results in order to determine at what distance and level of analysis the setting of each heritage asset should be considered. It is clear that adopting blanket 2km and 5km buffers does not conform with the guidance, or necessarily with the particular context of this site.

Regards,



Ben

Dr Ben Robinson
 Inspector (Ancient Monuments)/Team Leader
 English Heritage
 East Midlands

- 1.4.11 On the 2nd. November, North Kesteven District added further details, as previously requested:

From: Alan Oliver [mailto:...]
Sent: 02 November 2010 08:35
To: Simon Colcutt
Subject: RE: HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK

Dear Mr Colcutt,

Please see below clarification from our Conservation Officer:

There is potential for the development to have visual impact on the following listed buildings, although a number of them are set among mature trees and shrubbery, so in some cases the impact of the wind-turbines may be less than expected, given the proximity of the site.

Kyme Tower, Church Lane, South Kyme; Grade I.

Church of St Andrew, Church Lane, Ewerby; Grade I.

Church of St Andrew, Asgarby; Grade I.

Church of St Oswald, Howell; Grade II.*

Heckington Mill; Grade I.

St Andrews Church, Heckington; Grade I.

Church of St John the Baptist, Church Street, Great Hale; Grade I.

kind regards

Alan Oliver

Alan Oliver
 Area Planning Officer
 Planning Services
 North Kesteven District Council

- 1.4.12 OAA replied as follows:

From: Simon Colcutt [mailto:...]
Sent: 02 November 2010 08:59
To: 'Alan Oliver'
Subject: Re. HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK

Dear Mr. Oliver,



Many thanks – this is of considerable assistance to me. I shall be circulating an up-dated version of our Scoping shortly, although, disappointingly, neither County nor EH wish to participate in any practical agreement.

Best wishes,

Simon Colcutt

- 1.4.13 On the 3rd. November, the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire (for North Kesteven and Boston Districts) replied as follows:

From: Jenny Young [mailto:...]
Sent: 03 November 2010 11:00
To: oaa...
Cc: alan_oliver@...; beryl Lott; Rebecca.Casa-Hatton@peterborough...;
paul.edwards@...
Subject: (Fwd) Re: Heckington Fen - potential wind farm

Dear Simon

NKDC were asked last year for a scoping opinion on the windfarm. My response to them is below for your records.

I understand that Beryl Lott (LCC) and Ben Robinson (EH) have already responded to your letter and for the purposes keeping my response short, will not re-iterate their comments here but will merely state that I fully agree and support the content of their responses. I have copied both into this email for their records and also the planning officer Alan Oliver, who dealt with the scoping opinion last year. I have also copied in Paul Edwards at Boston Borough Council, who we also provide advice to.

With regards to setting, it is paramount that the EIA should take into account the cumulative affect of the proposed windfarm within the landscape. As you are aware, Bicker wind farm is quite near. Depending on weather conditions, the visibility of that windfarm varies according to the light, whether they are in use and in which direction the hubs face. The EIA should allow for this. It should also allow for views to and from historical structures and designated monuments, buildings or areas. In particular, views from the top of Boston Stump should be included within the assessment. Bicker windfarm is visible from here even on a grey, cloudy day. On the same note, views from the higher ground to the west should also be sought. For example, Bicker windfarm is highly visible from the A52 in the Dembleby area.

Best wishes
Jenny

----- Forwarded message follows -----

From: Jenny Young <jenny.young@...>
To: "Alan Oliver" <Alan_Oliver@...>
Subject: Re: Heckington Fen - potential wind farm
Copies to: Imordue
Date sent: Wed, 26 Aug 2009 15:01:32 +0100

Alan

Archaeological remains are recorded within the boundaries of the site and include finds of briquetage (saltmaking) and Roman artefacts. For applications of this scale, we would request as a matter of course, archaeological evaluation prior to the determination of a planning application. In this instance, it is likely that a



combination of geophysical survey and trial trenching will be required. In addition, the applicant should take into account the affect of the development on the setting of any scheduled monuments (one within 1km of the site) or listed buildings.

I am assuming that at some stage, they may well be preparing an EIA. If this is the case, then the EIA should contain the results of the survey and outline any mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the development on the historic environment. If the applicant is able to provide further details at this stage regarding the number of turbines, likely locations and associated works, I can provide a detailed brief for the work or further advice.

In addition, the applicant should be seeking advice from English Heritage regarding the impact of the development on the setting of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. The contact is [...]. As and when an application is submitted, NKDC should also be seeking an opinion from the East Midlands EH office on the proposals.

Best wishes

Jenny

Jenny Young BA(Hons), MA
Senior Historic Environment Officer
Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

- 1.4.14 Following careful consideration of the consultee responses, collation of the appropriate assessment matrix (statute, case law, policy and guidelines) and desk-based appraisal to identify cultural heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposals, a final Scoping document (a copy of which is included in Appendix 6.2), incorporating all the assets specifically identified by consultees, was circulated with the following note:

From: Simon Colcutt [mailto:...]
Sent: 21 December 2010 10:47
To: Ben Robinson (ben.robinson@...); Jenny Young (jenny.young@...); Beryl Lott; Alan Oliver (alan_oliver@...); Paul Edwards (paul.edwards@...); Angela Haywood (angela_haywood@...); Tim Allen (tim.allen@...)
Subject: Re: HECKINGTON FEN

Dear Colleagues,

Please find attached the Cultural Heritage Scoping to which we will be working on the Heckington Fen project.

Regards,

Simon Colcutt

- 1.4.15 No comment on this Scoping document has been received from any consultees.



1.5 Design Iteration

- 1.5.1 The cultural heritage assessment began using a 23-turbine draft layout (dated July 2010, revised with slight modifications in January 2011).
- 1.5.2 A brief for field evaluation by (archaeo)geophysical survey within the proposal site was prepared by OAA on the 18th. November, 2010. A design for the survey, involving hectare blocks around proposed turbine locations and 30 m wide bands flanking proposed track routes, was prepared by Pre-Construct Geophysics (PCG) and presented to the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire (HTL). Poor weather thereafter prevented a commencement until later January 2011; Ms. Young (HTL) was kept informed.
- 1.5.3 On the 3rd. February, the 'raw' magnetic susceptibility data were sent to HTL, with an interim commentary and details of the intended fluxgate magnetometry follow-up. On the 30th. March (although, due to unexpected transmission problems, Ms. Young did not receive the re-sent material until the 10th. May), the final draft of the geophysical survey report (equivalent to Appendix 6.5, see Section 3 below for a summary of results) was sent to HTL, again with an accompanying OAA commentary, the conclusion to which being as follows:

It is still my [SNC's] opinion that the absolute values for susceptibility are low for substantial salterns (and I note the complete lack of briquetage in the topsoils) but, in the ES, we will still present David's [PCG] findings as potential archaeological material, in need of appropriate treatment. Since none of the 3 main 'target' areas underlies the precise location proposed for a turbine, I would recommend that a contingent scheme (involving controlled groundwork 'watching', followed by any necessary recording fieldwork and the resulting full range of post-excavation analysis, publication & archiving) would be the best way to cope with this potential, especially given the micro-siting provision that will be included for both turbine locations and trackway routes. If you feel strongly about the matter, we could include an initial 'test trenching' phase for the 3 main 'targets', to take place before any development groundworks and before the finalisation of layout details; this would allow you to oversee more closely subsequent stages, in both their design and application. In any case, we will set out a general spec (with rubric titles) for the Scheme in the ES.

- 1.5.4 Ms. Young replied (11th. May):

[...] I've read your email and the report and confirm that a strip under archaeological supervision to archaeological levels, and subsequent excavation, reporting and archiving could be undertaken by condition in the target areas, where the final locations of the bases are going. It may also be prudent to undertake and intermittent watching brief on other bases/tracks when more construction detail is available.



- 1.5.5 Subsequently, the buried remains of a large duck decoy (not mentioned in the National or County Historic Environment Records) were located as cropmarks showing on 1950s aerial photographs (the feature had not given a sufficient magnetic signal to show up on the geophysical survey). This finding was signalled to HTL on the 1st. June, when the draft desk-based assessment (equivalent to Appendix 6.4, see Section 3 below for a summary) was submitted.
- 1.5.6 During June, a full design review for the project took place, integrating all emerging data from the various EIA topics. Although no turbine bases had been planned to fall directly on top of any of the identified archaeological targets (magnetic anomalies and decoy cropmark), trackways would have passed close to or over these features. The design iteration (22-turbines, June 2011) therefore sought (*inter alia*) to reduce the potential archaeological effects to a minimum; on the 17th. June, OAA informed Ms. Young of the revised layout.



2. PRINCIPAL CULTURAL HERITAGE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 Local Policies

- 2.1.1 The North Kesteven District Local Plan (adopted 2007) has the following policies (saved in September 2010) relevant to the main cultural heritage topics here at issue:

POLICY HE1 - Sites containing nationally important archaeological remains
Planning permission will be granted for proposals that will not adversely affect the archaeological value or interest, or the setting, of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (as shown on the proposals map) or other site containing nationally important archaeological remains.

POLICY HE2 - Archaeological assessment and evaluation
Planning applications affecting a site where evidence suggests that archaeological remains are likely to be present must be accompanied by an assessment identifying the extent and importance of any remains, together with any proposals for their protection or to mitigate adverse effects.

POLICY HE3 - Sites containing archaeological remains
Planning permission will be granted for proposals that will affect locally or regionally important archaeological remains or their setting, provided that

1. The remains will be preserved in situ, and will not be damaged; or
2. Where preservation in situ is not justified, the recording and/or excavation of the remains prior to and during development is assured (by means of an agreement between the developer and the Council or by means of a condition upon the permission)

POLICY HE5 - Development affecting the setting of a listed building
Planning permission will be granted for proposals that will not adversely affect the setting of a listed building

POLICY HE7 - Development in a conservation area
Planning permission will be granted for development (including new buildings, changes of use, alterations and extensions) within or adjoining conservation areas provided that it would preserve or enhance the area's character, setting and appearance.

- 2.1.2 No undesignated features identified by the Council as "sensitive buildings" (cf. paragraph 11.51 of the Local Plan) have been requested for inclusion in the present assessment.
- 2.1.3 Paragraph 11.4 of the Local Plan notes how these historic environment policies will contribute towards the Council's objectives in respect of "a good quality of life for all residents", "a thriving and prosperous economy" and "a clean, green and safe environment".
- 2.1.4 The Local Plan (paragraph 11.9) gives the following general characterisation of the historic environment:

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The modern landscape, and the distinct character of the District's settlements is largely the product of the post-medieval age. In the countryside, dry stone walls, hawthorn hedges, fox coverts, straight roads with wide grass verges, red brick farms and windmills are the result of enclosure and subsequent land 'improvement' in the 18th and 19th centuries. Country estates, grand houses, formal gardens and former deer parks attest to the wealth generated by enclosure improvements. In the towns, many of our fine commercial and public buildings were built at this time. More recently, innovations in agriculture, industry and defence have resulted in a rich legacy of buildings and landscape, such as breweries, engineering works, pumping stations and airfields.

- 2.1.5 The Local Plan also contains the following relevant policy:

POLICY C17 - Renewable energy
Planning permission will be granted for development providing for, or associated with, the generation and distribution of energy from renewable sources provided that:

1. the environmental, economic and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily;
2. [...];
3. where the proposal would have an adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature and heritage conservation, there is no alternative solution and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest;
4. where the proposal is in a nationally designated area, the objectives of the designation of the area will not be compromised, and any adverse effects on the qualities of the area are outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits.

- 2.1.6 The Local Development Framework, in terms of North Kesteven and the wider Central Lincolnshire Joint Core Strategy, is still in consultation stage, although the current documentation appears consistent with both the Adopted Local Plan and national policy on the cultural heritage.

2.2 Regional Policies

- 2.2.1 The East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS) (adopted 2009) has the following policies relevant to the cultural heritage:

Policy 26
Protecting and Enhancing the Region's Natural and Cultural Heritage
Sustainable development should ensure the protection, appropriate management and enhancement of the Region's natural and cultural heritage. As a result the following principles should be applied:

- the Region's internationally and nationally designated natural and historic assets should receive the highest level of protection;
- [...]
- damage to natural and historic assets or their settings should be avoided wherever and as far as possible, recognising that such assets are usually irreplaceable;
- unavoidable damage must be minimised and clearly justified by a need for development in that location which outweighs the damage that would result;

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- unavoidable damage which cannot be mitigated should be compensated for, preferably in a relevant local context, and where possible in ways which also contribute to social and economic objectives;
- there should be a net increase in the quality and active management of natural and historic assets across the Region in ways that promote adaptation to climate change, and an increase in the quantity of environmental assets generally; [...].

Policy 27

Regional Priorities for the Historic Environment

The historic environment should be understood, conserved and enhanced, in recognition of its own intrinsic value, and its contribution to the Region's quality of life. Across the Region and particularly in areas where growth or regeneration is a priority, development should promote sensitive change of the historic environment. To achieve this, Local Planning Authorities should:

- identify and assess the significance of specific historic assets and their settings;
- use characterisation to understand their contribution to the landscape or townscape in areas of change;
- encourage the refurbishment and re-use of disused or under-used buildings of some historic or architectural merit and incorporating them sensitively into regeneration schemes;
- promote the use of local building materials; and
- recognise the opportunities for enhancing existing tourism attractions and for developing the potential of other areas and sites of historic interest as part of Green Infrastructure, having regard to potential impacts on biodiversity.

- 2.2.2 The environmental considerations arising from energy generation proposals are set out in RSS Policy 40.

2.3 National Policies

- 2.3.1 Current national guidance on the cultural heritage is set out in PPS5 ⁵.

- 2.3.2 Before continuing to the details of the historic environment in the present case, it is necessary to note the most discriminating assessment tool presently available. The Government's intentions on the matter of national designation have been set out in the recent Heritage White Paper ⁶. The principles are given as follows:

1.1.18 The concept of 'special interest' used in the listing system has been tested out over many years. It has shown itself to be broad enough to accommodate changing perceptions of the historic environment, and sufficiently neutral to avoid subjective value judgements. In future, all national designation decisions will be made on the basis of 'special architectural, historic or archaeological interest'.

1.1.19 While the statutory criteria will remain broad and flexible, we will make the designation system easier to understand by introducing detailed, non-statutory

⁵ Some precedents (whether in case law or in appeal decisions) cited in the present text necessarily pre-date PPS5 but, after due scrutiny, the principles involved are not judged to have been overridden by the new guidance.

⁶ DCMS & WAG 2007. *Heritage Protection for the 21st Century* White Paper, Department for Culture, Media & Sport and Welsh Assembly Government, March 2007.



selection criteria. These will be based on the new Principles of Selection that have been issued for listing buildings under the current system. [...]

- 2.3.3 PPS5 has now replaced (formally cancelled) both PPG15 and PPG16. The PPS ⁷ extends the special interest categories to four, and extends the criteria involved from initial designation to all aspects of subsequent assessment, stating that:

[Introduction] 5. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets. [...]

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require the applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. [...]

- 2.3.4 PPS5 contains explicit definitions of the four categories of 'special interest' in its Annex 2: Terminology (pp.13-14).

- 2.3.5 The 'significance' approach (entailing both 'scalar significance' – the question of 'degree' – and 'substantive significance' – the questions of 'what' and 'how') is endorsed in draft Energy Policy ⁸:

4.23.7 The applicant should provide as part of the ES a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. [...]

* Its value to people now and in the future because of its heritage interest [original footnote 63]

- 2.3.6 The "qualities" of an asset had already been recognised as material in adopted national policy ⁹:

11. In sites with nationally recognised designations ([...], Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens) planning permission for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development, and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits.

⁷ DCMS 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* Department of Culture, Media & Sport, 23 March 2010.

⁸ DECC, 2009. *Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)* December 2009; wording retained at paragraph 5.8.8 of DECC, 2010. *Revised Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)* October 2010. That it appears likely that the Coalition Government will modify the IPC/MIPU project does not invalidate the fundamental CH policy statement involved here.

⁹ ODP, 2004. *Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy*.



2.3.7 Similarly, the concept of ‘special interest’ is a determinative consideration for the Courts¹⁰.

22. [...] it is important to bear in mind that SSSIs are only one among many areas or features that may be designated because of their special environmental qualities. By way of example, the Secretary of State lists buildings that are of special architectural or historic interest, schedules ancient monuments that are of national importance, and designates areas of archaeological importance that appear to him to merit treatment as such. Local planning authorities designate as Conservation Areas those parts of their area that are of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Natural England has power to designate Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State, National Parks.

23. The common thread running through all of these provisions is that they “flag up” the special interest of the feature, and impose, or enable the imposition, of more stringent controls than would otherwise be imposed by the “normal” planning process over any activities which might harm it, thereby ensuring that before any plan or project that is likely to have an adverse impact upon it is authorised, full account will have been taken of that which is of special interest. [...]

2.3.8 This *special interest* is the unified reason why the designation of any important historic environment feature (be it a World Heritage Site, a Scheduled Monument, a Listed Building, a Conservation Area¹¹, a Registered Park or Garden or a Registered Battlefield) in a future common List could be justified. This *special interest* is the legitimate basis for the recognition of what is proper to the character and appearance of cultural heritage features. For less important sites as well as nationally and internationally important ones, *special interest* must be the reason why weight in the Planning system can be justified. In order to judge potential effects, it is necessary to identify the *special interest* of cultural heritage features and it will no longer be sufficient to point to the mere presence of these features in the vicinity. Taking the point one step further to underline the relevance to indirect as well as direct effects, it is necessary to identify the contribution made by setting to the *special interest* of the assets.

¹⁰ Sullivan LJ in *R (on the application of Boggis) and Another v Natural England* [2009] EWCA Civ 1061; [2009] WLR (D) 304.

¹¹ Whilst Conservation Areas are currently locally designated, it is clear from the Heritage Bill (DCMS 2008. *Draft Heritage Protection Bill*. Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport, April 2008. The Stationery Office; DCMS 2008. *Draft Heritage Protection Bill: Draft Conservation Area Clauses, Explanatory Notes*. June 2008. The Stationery Office) and its commentaries, as well as from PPS5 (cf. paragraph 4 of the Introduction), that it is intended that CAs be assessed on the same basis as all other cultural heritage assets. The Bill has not re-appeared in the more recent Queen’s Speeches; however, there is certainly no indication that the outgoing Government had turned away from either the ‘philosophy’ set out in the Bill (indeed, many other recent documents are integrated with this ‘philosophy’) or that it was not the longer-term intent to introduce similar legislation (cf. Draft PPS15, p.33, paragraph 8). Furthermore, there is no indication that the incoming Coalition Government intends to take a different stance on this matter (during parliamentary debate, the Bill had gained explicit support from both the Conservative and Liberal-Democrat Parties). In any case, one must not lose sight of the fact that the P(LBCA)A 1990 s.69(1) sets a duty upon LPAs, who “(a) shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance; and (b) shall designate those areas as conservation areas”.



2.3.9 It is worth noting at this point the specific general duty set out in the EIA Regulations¹², to the effect that an ES should contain a “description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development [...]”.

2.3.10 In view of the wording of Local and Regional Policies on cultural heritage matters quoted in sections 2.1 and 2.2 above, the recent national policy set out in PPS5 is material in respect of the need to strike an appropriate Planning balance:

HE1.3 Where conflict between climate change objectives and the conservation of heritage assets is unavoidable, the public benefit of mitigating the effects of climate change should be weighed against any harm to the significance of heritage assets in accordance with the development management principles in this PPS and national planning policy on climate change.

HE9.2 Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance local planning authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that:
(i) the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; or [...]

¹² *The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999* SI No. 293 Schedule 4 (Information for Inclusion in Environmental Statements), Part 1, paragraph 3.



3. **FABRIC ISSUES**

3.1 **Existing Assessment**

Survival of Archaeologically Relevant Materials

- 3.1.2 The physical context within the proposal site comprises heavy gley soils (but agriculturally improved in the topsoil) over deep alluvial/marsh deposits, usually clayey but with silty zones and minor roddons in places; a typical fenland structure, with fossil creek-forms, shows in overhead images over much of the proposal site. Such a context is expected to yield relatively durable materials (e.g. stone, pottery, some bone, most metals) and may be locally conducive to the preservation of soft organic materials (e.g. wood and other plant remains) and even, in more calcareous and/or clayey patches, of alkaline materials (e.g. more bone and shell). Localised and deeper sealed contexts (e.g. clayey pit fills) might also contain significant organic assemblages.

Desk-Based Asset Assessment

- 3.1.1 A full archaeological assessment is set out in Appendix 6.4, supported by the data in Appendix 6.3 and the survey results in Appendix 6.5.
- 3.1.2 There are no designated cultural heritage assets within the proposal site.
- 3.1.3 The only HER records relate to Romano-British pottery and some briquetage (a rough ceramic material normally used in vessels employed in salt-making), found along the line of the north-south gas pipeline, on the southwestern side of (and to the north, within) the proposal site. It is unlikely, given the then fenland context, that there will be remains of any significant habitation within the proposal site but features, known as 'salterns', deriving from seasonal salt-making, involving mounds of broken briquetage and burnt material ('red hills'), may be present along the former creek-sides; such archaeological sites do not usually comprise traces of major structures, a few postholes, pits and perhaps a basin or channel section being the most that would normally be expected, although some more varied midden material and even a kiln may be present at locations subject to more prolonged use. Such sites are common in the region, there being over



300 known (probable) examples from the Iron Age and Roman period within the Lincolnshire fenland, as well as a smaller number of late Bronze Age occurrences; most, as would be the case within the proposal site, have been ploughed down, the survival of actual mounds at the surface being rare. Any examples of salterns found at Six Hundreds would be considered to be archaeological sites of local significance, possibly of regional significance were one to survive in an unusually complex form and/or with good survival of organic remains.

- 3.1.4 Representing the history of the area since reclamation, there will be a number of disused field boundaries (mostly at locations known from maps) to be crossed by project trackways. It is unlikely that the locations of any of the known pumping windmills along the northern and northeastern boundaries of the site will be intersected by development groundworks, although not all such features are necessarily known from the available maps. The buried remains of a pentagonal duck decoy, some 240 m in overall diameter, have been identified as a cropmark (without surface expression), some 500 m NNE of Six Hundreds Farm. Such features were relatively common in Lincolnshire (the county was said to be 'the home of decoys'), although most, as at the proposal site, do not survive with surface expression in the modern agricultural landscape. The pond, pipes ('arms') and enclosure ditch of the Six Hundred Decoy will probably preserve some evidence for construction and use during the suspected currency in the C18; if waterlogged or particularly well sealed, the deposits may preserve more varied organic remains, such as seeds, pollen, or timber, providing information on the use of the decoy and the local environment. There is only minor documentary evidence for this particular example. The Six Hundred Decoy is considered to be an archaeological site of regional significance, whilst other traces of the post-reclamation history of the proposal site would be of local significance.

Field Evaluation

- 3.1.5 The proposed development 'footprint' (hectare zones around turbine locations and 30 m trackway corridors) has been the subject of a geophysical survey (magnetic susceptibility and magnetometry), reported in full in Appendix 6.5 and summarised in Appendix 6.4.
- 3.1.6 Three locations towards the northeastern corner of the proposal site produced magnetic signals suggesting the buried presence of burnt/fired material and possibly pit-forms; one of these (close to Holland Dike) showed a rather more substantial magnetic 'signature'



which would be consistent with the presence of a moderately sized saltern (salt-making site, see above). No briquetage or significant discoloration was noted in the topsoils during the survey in any part of the proposal site.

3.2 Historic Landscape

3.2.1 There is not yet a Historic Landscape Characterisation¹³ for this part of Lincolnshire. The area within the proposal site comprises former fenland, reclaimed and enclosed for agriculture by the early C18; since that time, there has been some loss of field boundaries and drainage has been systematised but no other particularly noticeable changes. Such HL character is commonplace, monotonous and relatively insensitive; the HL of the proposal site is of low significance. The full historical background is set out in Appendix 6.4 to this report.

3.2.2 The proposed development will not harm or obscure the Historic Landscape in this area.

3.3 Off-Site Infrastructure

3.3.1 As was noted above, there will be no highways works likely to cause significant direct (fabric) effects.

3.3.2 The probable grid connection route has been considered and the known cultural heritage material in a 'corridor' along this route has been reviewed as a desk-based exercise. The line is to be carried overhead, on field poles, such that any potential direct (archaeological) effects would be minimal, as would any setting effects (there already being pylons on high voltage routes in the immediate area). There are no significant buildings within this corridor, the nearest traditional agricultural structures being at Parks (Hall) Farm, some 300 m east of the proposed line. There are no designated entries of any kind on the National Heritage List within a kilometre of the proposed line. The County HER (PRN 13900) notes rectilinear cropmarks within the field centred at TF 187 396 (immediately west of Bicker Wind Farm), although the Google Earth © image

¹³ Cf. FAIRCLOUGH, G. 1999. Historic landscape characterisation: theory, objectives, and connections. In: *Historic Landscape Characterisation* G. Fairclough (ed), pp.3-14. Papers presented at an English Heritage seminar, 11 December 1998. English Heritage: London; CLARK, J., DARLINGTON, J. & FAIRCLOUGH, G. 2004. *Using Historic Landscape Characterisation* English Heritage & Lancashire County Council: London & Preston.



referenced is not particularly convincing. However, further north on the GE satellite images, there are clear archaeological cropmarks in the fields just east of the Old Sixteen Foot Drain centred at TF 192 415 (Getmapping 311207 & Digital Globe 260404) and TF 194 418 (Digital Globe 260404), plausibly representing a Romano-British farmstead, driveway and field system; the proposed connection line would run in the fields immediately to the west of the drain but might cross the periphery of the area of archaeological interest (unresponsive crops in all available images). At the northern end, just before the A 17, the line runs outside (west of) the former formal grounds of Park House (a C19 mansion, since demolished¹⁴), although still within the area known as "Abbey Parks" (unexplained placename).

3.4 Discussion (Fabric)

3.4.1 The only significant archaeological potential dating from the period when the proposal site was still fenland comprises one or more salterns, probably most common in the Roman period but known in the region from as early as the Late Bronze Age.

3.4.2 In respect of early examples Willis originally commented¹⁵:

Studies of the salt industry in Fens are at a comparatively advanced stage, but general and specific questions still remain to be addressed or fully characterized: for example with regard to chronology, the organization of the industry (at both 'site' and macro-levels) and its articulation with other economic processes, the long term process and sequence of exploitation/use of the Fens through the millennium. Study and publication of the salterns and use of the Fens during the first millennium has been sustained and is widely acknowledged as exemplary. (p.62)

3.4.3 However, probably in recognition of the continuing loss of organic remains to dewatering, Willis modified his advice as follows¹⁶:

Extensive excavations are needed to examine the full range of activities and salterns and settlements within this [fenland] setting. [...] (p.136)

3.4.4 In respect of Roman examples, Bennet noted in the context of Lincolnshire¹⁷:

¹⁴ An earlier mansion was mapped in this vicinity by DUGDALE, W. 1725. Plan of Lindsey Level.

¹⁵ WILLIS, S. (n.d.) An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (The First Millennium BC) in the East Midlands (Draft). University of Leicester web publication, <http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/publications/eastmidsw.html>.

¹⁶ WILLIS, S. (2008) The Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Chapter 5). In: *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* N.J. Cooper (ed), pp.89-136. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13.

¹⁷ BENNET, M. (n.d.) An Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Roman Period in Lincolnshire. In: *A Draft Archaeological Resource Assessment for the East Midlands* University of Leicester web publication, <http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/publications/eastmidsw.html>.



Salt. Salterns exist in an arc around the edge of the fenland in Lincolnshire, at Ingoldmells and at Wrangle. The salterns lay on the salt marsh at the edge of the marshy land often with settlement further towards the sea on the more stable marshland beyond them. No Roman saltern has been fully excavated and the techniques used in salt production are not certain nor are the dates of production known. (p.5)

3.4.5 Taylor echoed this last comment for the region as a whole ¹⁸:

Many of the saltern sites so far identified from survey have not, however, been tested by excavation. The modest scale of earlier interventions means that we still have little or no idea of the organization of salt production or its scale, at the level of either an individual settlement or smaller part of the landscape, [...]. [...] sustained research on this industry is still very much needed. (p.153)

3.4.6 In the post-reclamation period, a probably C18 duck decoy is present as a buried archaeological site, without surface expression; there is no mention of decoys in either the Lincolnshire or East Midlands Archaeological Resource Assessment & Agenda. Traces of the bases of early pumping windmills will probably survive around the periphery (along the main drains to north and northeast) but these should be beyond the likely development groundworks.

3.4.7 The surviving pattern of fields and tracks (and their associated drains and hedgerows) in the area is of minor cultural heritage significance.

¹⁸ TAYLOR, J. (2006) The Roman Period (Chapter 6). In: *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* N.J. Cooper (ed), pp.137-158. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13.



4. SETTING ISSUES

4.1 Assessing the Setting of Cultural Heritage Features

4.1.1 The concept of the setting of cultural heritage features has long been evolving, according to professional usage and case precedents as well as to past guidance. This evolution has recently been curtailed and it is uncertain as to whether, or to what extent, past experience and usage is still valid. The current situation is represented in PPS5, which imposes the following definition (Annex 2: Terminology):

SETTING

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

4.1.2 It is unclear how this definition stands against the continuing statutory duty to have "special regard to the desirability of preserving the [Listed] building or its setting" at s.66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

4.1.3 English Heritage have issued draft guidance ¹⁹, for which the public consultation closed towards the end of November 2010. Whilst there is indeed a considerable core of pre-existing professional consensus, this document is variously incompatible with Government guidance, statute and case law; the non-standard points in the draft can be afforded little weight. PPS5 is the principal Government guidance on how to recognise, assess and weigh the contribution of setting to cultural heritage significance.

4.1.4 To provide an example (on a topic mentioned by consultees during the Heckington Fen Scoping), one of the most difficult suggestions made by English Heritage, already in the Practice Guide to PPS5 (which is not a national policy document but EH guidance, endorsed by certain Government Departments) let alone in their draft Setting guidance, concerns non-visual matters, in the forms both of 'association' and of the concept of the 'setting' of invisible, totally buried archaeological material.

¹⁹ English Heritage, 2010. *The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance* Consultation Draft (August 2010).



4.1.5 The question arises as to whether, and how far, it is appropriate to take an association into account in the definition of the setting of a core historic asset, or to attempt to make an assessment of the nature of, and potential development effect upon, the setting of a 'hidden' archaeological site. Put in more concrete terms, one may ask: 'If I cannot experience an asset (cf. the PPS5 definition), can I be within the asset's setting?'.

4.1.6 The answer to this question would seem to be strongly implied in the very definition of 'setting' in PPS5. Association may legitimately colour how one may experience the surroundings of an asset but it cannot extend that experience geographically. Similarly, buried remains may have a bearing upon the heritage-significance of associated visible remains but a completely 'hidden' site (however deserving of direct protection in respect of its buried fabric) cannot itself be experienced. This is essentially the point made in a recent case, *R. (on the application of K. Miller) v. North Yorkshire County Council* [2009] EWHC 2172 (Admin). The claimant asserted that widespread archaeological material was associated with certain standing Scheduled Monuments (a proposition not itself in dispute) and that, accordingly, the likely indirect effects of proposed development on points within the geographical area of the archaeological association (but points not intervisible with the Monuments) should be taken to be effects upon the setting of the Scheduled Monuments themselves. Hinkinbottom J disqualified this assertion, ruling (at paragraph 96):

Of course, lay persons can have an opinion on setting. The [... supporters of the claimant²⁰] contended that the impact of the [... proposed development] on the setting for the [... Monuments] was significant, on essentially "non-visual" grounds (see their representations of [... date and exact text reference]). However, that was an assertion that was misdirected (in that setting is a visual concept) and, perhaps for that reason, unsupported by any professional evidence. [...]

4.1.7 Recent Appeal cases show no sign of supporting a modified concept of setting to allow non-visual association in its own right²¹. Returning to the Heckington case, paragraphs

²⁰ Who, incidentally, included a number of professional archaeologists identified in the papers before the court.

²¹ Cf. The Planning Inspectorate (BROWN, R.P.) 2010. Appeal Report APP/F2415/V/09/2105763 & APP/F2415/V/09/2105763 *Scraptoft Hall, Church Hill, Scraptoft, Leicester LE7 9ST* (recommendation to allow, Retirement Village, Harborough District), DCLG: The Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government, 2010 (24 March). Appeal Decisions APP/F2415/V/09/2105763 & APP/F2415/V/09/2105763 *Scraptoft Hall, Church Hill, Scraptoft, Leicester LE7 9ST* (allowed, Retirement Village, Harborough District), DCLG. EH argued (IR156) that: "[...] as] to the concept of the setting of the Hall; it was accepted in cross-examination that this included the Church and churchyard. PPG15 advises that the setting of a listed building very often owes its character to the harmony produced by a particular group of buildings (not necessarily all of great individual merit) and to the quality of the spaces created between them. In other cases, setting can only be defined by a historical assessment of a building's surroundings. Consultation draft PPS15 defines setting as 'the area surrounding a heritage asset within which activity or development may affect the significance of that asset'. Applying these tests it is apparent that the setting of Scraptoft Hall includes the southern lawn, and that part of the conservation area in front of the clarevoie and the churchyard." However, the Inspector (IR278), noting that the church and CA, to one side, were physically and visually separated by



6 and 7 of the Scoping therefore follow from current case law, Ministerial judgement and national policy.

4.1.8 The relevant policy and statutory basis requires that indirect (setting) impacts on the cultural heritage be assessed according to the following general schema:

- (1) Assessment of the heritage-significance²² of an asset (in terms of special interest).
- (2) Assessment of the contribution from setting to heritage-significance (1).
- (3) Identification of the setting elements potentially at risk from proposed development.
- (4) Assessment of the contribution from setting elements (3) to heritage-significance contribution (2)²³.
- (5) Assessment of the likely magnitude of proposal effects upon contribution (4).
- (6) Assessment of the Planning-significance of assessed effects (5).

4.1.9 In practice, these steps (or some of them) may commonly be implied and/or merged, and there is usually rapid iteration in steps (1-3) to reduce the need for reporting of all aspects of any given asset, although a true gap or *non sequitur* in this logical chain would not be justified. It is especially important to note that PPS5 Policy HE6.1 does not require the analysis and exposition of the full heritage-significance of every asset, only that level of detail which is "proportionate" and "no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset"²⁴.

long-standing trees and vegetation from the Hall, rejected the EH submission on the non-visual extent of setting. The SoS, having explicitly noted the appearance of PPS5 in the interim (after the IR), allowed the Appeal with no further comment on this matter.

²² The secondment of common words to a specialist meaning, or meanings, can create difficulties in communication. The words "significant/significance" are a case in point. Except where the meaning is clear from the context, the terms 'heritage-significance' (the 'special interest') and 'Planning-significance' (the assessed weight of an effect to be carried forward to the Planning balance) will be used in the present text.

²³ Steps 2-4 are equivalent to identifying and analysing those views (and any additional relevant 'experience', perhaps from hearing or olfaction) which carry heritage-significance (and which appear likely to be affected by the development proposal). This is reflected in recent professional guidance (particularly useful because not only 'theory' but also the details of 'practice' are discussed), English Heritage (May 2011). *Seeing the History in the View: a method for assessing heritage significance within views*: "Selection of heritage assets for inclusion depends on: • their designation or importance in a local context; • the degree to which their heritage significance can be appreciated from the Viewing Place; • whether this may be the best (or only) place to view the historic significance of the heritage asset; • whether their significance is enhanced or diminished as a result of being seen in combination with other heritage assets in the view." (p.12); the 'combinatorial' parameter may include group, cumulative and conflicting values.

²⁴ This is in keeping with the general wording in the current guidance, ODPM 2000. *Environmental Impact Assessment: guide to procedures*: "32. The comprehensive nature of the checklist at Appendix 5 should not be taken to imply that all environmental statements should cover every conceivable aspect of a project's potential environmental effects at the same level of detail. They should be tailored to the nature of the project and its likely effects. Whilst every environmental statement should provide a full factual description of the project, the emphasis of Schedule 4 is on the main or significant effects to which a project is likely to give rise. In some cases, only a few of the aspects set out in the checklist will be significant in this sense and will need to be discussed in the statement in any great depth. Other issues may be of little or no significance for the particular project in question, and will need only very brief



4.1.10 It follows that it is impossible to reduce the proper assessment process to the simple two-dimensional form of a "heritage-significance versus magnitude of impact" matrix²⁵. Every effort will be made here to present a clear and consistent analysis, using accepted professional criteria, but a well-defined vocabulary for the eventual judgement of Planning-significance of effects (see below) is what the Planning process needs most.

4.1.11 Whilst the task of assessment of heritage-significance is always a matter of professional judgment, the parameter of 'de facto designation importance' is germane. The only statutory benchmark available for 'national importance' is provided by the unequivocal case of Scheduled Monuments.

4.1.12 The 2007 DCMS White Paper²⁶ stated:

Grading

20. Grading helps us to understand the significance of an asset, and informs decisions about management and change. Some current designation systems, notably listing, involve grading, while others, such as scheduling and designation for wrecks, do not.

21. [...] Our conclusion is that, while their meaning should be clarified, current grades are reasonably well understood by users and should remain.

22. Most nationally designated assets are buildings and are already graded. Under the new, unified system, we will extend the existing grades of GI, GII* and GIII to all nationally designated assets. For the time being, all currently scheduled monuments will be classified as GI, but these grades will be reviewed by English Heritage.

4.1.13 The PPS5 Impact Assessment is not of much more help:

4. National policy guidance on the conservation of the historic environment within the Town and Country Planning System is, for the most part currently set out in two planning policy guidance (PPG) notes: PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment and PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning, published in 1994 and 1990, respectively. It recognises that not all heritage assets of international, national, regional or local significance are currently known or recognised, and of those that are, not all are formally protected (or capable of being so under current legislation). [...]

treatment, to indicate that their possible relevance has been considered." A similar wording is present at paragraph 94 of Scottish Circular 3 of 2011 and it is assumed that the revised English guidance, expected shortly, will follow suit.

²⁵ Cf. Rookery South Energy from Waste Generating Station Application, IPC Reference Number EN010011; consultation response (18th. November 2010) from J. Ette, English Heritage: "Methodology and the use of matrices

• Some regard matrices as providing a quasi-scientific process to assessing impact, the outcome of which is beyond dispute. In fact the assessment of impact on setting is a value/professional judgement and matrices are only a tool that provides a degree of consistency to this process.

• Many commentators do not find the use of matrices helpful in assessing harm and English Heritage's draft setting guidance does not endorse their use. In our experience such an approach can result in the true impact of a structure not being correctly evaluated. [...]"

²⁶ DCMS 2007. *White Paper: Heritage Protection for the 21st Century*.



4.1.14 PPS5 itself endorses the two-tier approach²⁷ but still does not give any clear benchmark (unless one is supposed to deduce, from the position of Scheduled Monuments, that the lower tier is not so 'nationally important' as the upper tier):

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

4.1.15 The fact of formal designation, together with any 'grading' of importance, has served here as a starting point, at the Scoping stage, but the assessment of heritage-significance has not been rigidly pre-judged.

4.1.16 Adverse effects must be weighed and then put into the overall Planning balance^{28 29}. Similarly, the whole visual envelope of the asset cannot be transformed into an automatic buffer zone; intervisibility cannot be equated with overriding harm^{30 31 32}.

²⁷ As does the recent document, English Heritage (May 2011). *Seeing the History in the View: a method for assessing heritage significance within views*. In Table 1 (p.19), Conservation Areas are also included in the 'lower' tier, not capable of being of "High Value/Importance" within a given view (although EH would no doubt argue, quite reasonably, that professional judgement might identify exceptional cases).

²⁸ The Planning Inspectorate (LAVENDER, D.) 2006 Appeal Decision APP/K2610/A/05/1180685 *Farmland adjacent to Skitfield Road, Guestwick, Norwich* (refused Wind Farm, Broadland District), for the First Secretary of State; "17. Nonetheless, it is apparent from PPS7 and paragraph 66(1) of the Act that protection or enhancement of the countryside and preservation of the settings of Listed Buildings are not, in themselves, intended to be determinative. Rather, as my framing of the main issues indicates, they are factors to which regard, or special regard, must be paid in the overall planning balance. [...]"

²⁹ Cf. The Planning Inspectorate (MELLOR, R.) 2009. Appeal Decision APP/R2928/A/08/2075105 *Land to the South East of Kiln Pit Hill, Northumberland DH8 9SL* (allowed, Kiln Pit Wind Farm, Tynedale District), DCLG, paragraph 16: "[...] In these regards, [the RSS policy] includes as a criterion for assessing development the: 'effect on ... national ... designated heritage sites ... including the impact of proposals close to their boundaries'. [The LDF policy] requires that there be no significant adverse effect on (amongst other things) areas and sites of historic interest. Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1969 requires that: 'special regard shall be had to the desirability of preserving the [listed] building or its setting'. However none of these policies or statutory provisions mandate that there must be no adverse effect on the setting of a listed building. [...]" paragraph 24: "[...] Whilst there is residual harm to the setting of the [listed] buildings it is incorrect to describe this as intrinsically unacceptable harm which must inevitably override all other considerations. The harm must instead be weighed with the benefits of the development including the benefits of addressing climate change (which also include benefits to the wider cultural heritage)."

³⁰ Cf. The Planning Inspectorate (SMITH, K.) 2006 Appeal Decision APP/Q1153/A/05/1187563 *Land west of A386 on Bowerland Road, south of Oakhampton, Devon* (refused Yelland Wind Farm, Borough of West Devon), DCLG; "42. I do not consider that mere visibility of the turbines from the [historic] features represents a substantial objection from the standpoint of [... standard Planning policies]. [...]" Again: The Planning Inspectorate (HISCOX, R.D.) 2007 Appeal Decision APP/Q0830/A/05/1189328 *Penpell Farm, Par, St. Austell, Cornwall* (refused Wind Farm, Borough of Restormel), DCLG; "33. I fully appreciate the argument for the Appellants that the fact that there may be intervisibility between a listed building, or its curtilage, and proposed wind turbines, does not necessarily amount to harm to the



4.1.17 Although defining the parameter of heritage-significance, PPS5 does not refer, in the context of a proposed development, to the likely 'magnitude of impact', the other parameter commonly used in the EIA process to underpin a two-dimensional 'matrix', coded to show Planning-significance. Logically, the impact parameter must form part of the overall professional judgement but it is nevertheless impossible to codify in a simple manner³³. In particular, heritage-significance and potential development impact are certainly not 'independent variables' and only a clear explanation of reasoning in any given case can communicate the judgement process. Furthermore, in addition to (or subsumed within) 'magnitude', other impact characteristics must be considered, including probability of occurrence, extent, complexity, seasonality, duration and reversibility. Therefore, relying upon professional judgement of impact, it is the parameter of 'harm' (the resultant assessed from weighing heritage-significance against likely development impact) which appears in the government guidance concerning the historic environment.

4.1.18 In Policy HE9.1 (quoted in full above), PPS5 itself states that "substantial harm" to any heritage asset should be "exceptional". To gain a 'feel' for what is meant by "substantial harm", it should be noted that it is associated with (and therefore cannot be so very far from or less than) "loss of", that is, "loss of a historic asset or of its setting", obviously a severe state of affairs.

4.1.19 PPS5 Policy HE9.4 states that there are such things as harmful impacts which would cause "less than substantial harm". In any case, all parts of Policy HE9 tell us that the level of harm must be assessed and balanced against any beneficial effects. Policy HE10 confirms that impacts upon setting should be part of the balancing exercise³⁴.

setting of that building, and judgement is needed as to whether the impact of being seen would be harmful. I am also mindful that any harm I may find in respect of the setting of this listed building, or any other buildings or features of importance in the historic landscape, must be weighed in the balance of considerations that will be necessary when I have considered the main issues."

³¹ Cf. OWEN-JOHN, H. 2008. Going with the wind. *Conservation Bulletin* 57 (Spring 2008 "Adapting to a Changing Climate"):30-31. English Heritage. "[...] There should not, however, be a presumption that, because wind turbines are visible from an historic asset or intrude on views of it, there should be an objection to the proposal." (p.31).

³² The Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government, 2009. Appeal Decision APP/W0530/A/07/2059471 Wadlow Farm, Six Mile Bottom, Road, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire, CB1 5NE (allowed, Wadlow Wind Farm, South Cambridgeshire District). DCLG: "15. The Secretary of State agrees with the Inspector's conclusion [...] that the visibility of turbines from houses, villages and cultural heritage assets is not, itself, sufficient reason to reject wind turbine development unless there is evidence that such visibility will lead to actual harm".

³³ Cf. English Heritage (May 2011). *Seeing the History in the View: a method for assessing heritage significance within views*. In Table 3 (p.22), under adverse effects, EH simply recognise three levels of impact as development which "erodes to a minor extent" ("low"), "erodes to a clearly discernible extent" ("medium") or "severely erodes" ("high") the heritage-significance; no attempt is made to provide any sort of yardstick or calibration, although it is noted in the accompanying text that "magnitude of impact should as far as possible be objective, reasoned and quantifiable" (nothing further is said concerning this last criterion, which presumably refers merely to the 3-rank classification in the Table).

³⁴ Although such final balancing is a formal Planning task, not within the competence of the cultural heritage specialist.



4.1.20 PPS5 Policy HE11 (first bullet-point) notes that a proposal may "materially harm" an asset. This must surely refer to materiality in Planning, including "substantial" and "less than substantial" harm. Here, one may reasonably ask whether there is a lower threshold to 'harm'? Accepted professional practice in Environmental Impact Assessment has long recognised that it is in the public interest that assessors should recognise and report adverse effects of 'negligible' and 'minor' Planning-significance.

4.1.21 The needed 'well-defined vocabulary' has appeared in the only Government recommendation (itself only in draft) to cover the issue of Planning-significance³⁵.

EXAMPLE BOX: GENERIC SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Significance	Criteria
Extreme	These effects represent key factors in the decision-making process. They are generally, but not exclusively associated with sites and features of national importance and resources/features which are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.
Major	These effects are likely to be important considerations at a regional or district scale but, if adverse, are potential concerns to the project, depending upon the relative importance attached to the issue during the decision making process.
Moderate	These effects, if adverse, while important at a local scale, are not likely to be key decision making issues. Nevertheless, the cumulative effect of such issues may lead to an increase in the overall effects on a particular area or on a particular resource.
Minor	These effects may be raised as local issues but are unlikely to be of importance in the decision making process. Nevertheless, they are of relevance in the detailed design of the project.
Negligible	Effects which are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

4.1.22 The "substantial harm" of PPS5 would certainly arise from "extreme adverse effects" in the above tabulation; note that this includes "loss" of features of "national importance". Moving down the scale, "major adverse effects" are clearly "material harm" but note how the table uses the phrase "at a regional or district scale". It is not likely that the DCLG intended that we understand this to refer only to effects on features intrinsically of 'only' regional or district importance; there can surely be an effect that is a 'local issue' upon an

³⁵ DCLG June 2008. *Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures – a consultation paper* Box on p.40.



aspect of an asset that is itself (overall) of 'national importance'. Indeed, because it is reasonable to translate the concept of risk into the actual assessment of significance, there can surely be aspects of nationally important assets which are only of local heritage-significance.

4.1.23 The tabulation then notes that "moderate" adverse effects "are not likely to be key decision making issues". Here we are clearly getting close to the lower threshold of Planning-significant 'harm'. However, we are warned to check on the possibility of added Planning-significance due to cumulative effects (both in the sense of inter-project effects and the aggregate of effects from one project on a number of assets).

4.1.24 Finally, "minor" effects "are unlikely to be of importance in the decision making process", that is, Planning-significant 'harm' is unlikely ³⁶.

4.1.25 Using this approach, the requirements of the P(LB&CA)A 1990 and of PPS5 Policy 10.1 in respect of 'preserving [or enhancing/better revealing]' are satisfied in the terms of 'keeping from harm [or positively improving]' set out in *South Lakeland* ³⁷.

4.1.26 Just like heritage-significance, harm stands to be assessed and clearly explained.

4.1.27 Finally, in respect of setting, it is important to note that the Cultural Heritage and the Landscape & Visual Planning topics may not be 'merged' or in any way confused, in either policy or proper assessment parameters ³⁸.

³⁶ Cf. The Planning Inspectorate (KINGABY, J.C.) 2010. Inspector's Report APP/E2001/A/09/2101421 *Land north of Sober Hill Farm, Stoneknowle Hill, North Newbald, East Riding of Yorkshire* YO43 4TG (recommendation for approval on SoS recovered decision, wind farm, East Riding of Yorkshire), DCLG; in which it was found that the proposed six turbines, at a remove of 1.1 km, would have "only a modest impact" (paragraph 171) and would "not have a materially harmful effect" (paragraph 172) upon a CA with an LBI church; these effects were not therefore included in the balancing exercise by either the reporting Inspector or the Secretary of State (appeal allowed).

³⁷ *South Lakeland DC v Secretary of State for the Environment* [1991] 2 P.L.R. 97; *South Lakeland District Council v Secretary of State for the Environment and Carlisle Diocesan Parsonages Board* [1992] 2 A.C. 141; [1992] 2 WLR 204; [1992] 1 P.L.R. 143, HL.

³⁸ Cf. *R (on the application of Enertrag (UK) Limited) v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government & Others* (Queen's Bench Division, Administrative Court, March 9 2009) [2009] EWHC 679 (Admin); in finding that the Inspector in the Guestwick case did not confuse CH and L&V, Patterson DJ unequivocally upheld the proposition that it was indeed necessary to draw that substantive and policy distinction in the first place.



4.2 Cultural Heritage Features Potentially Affected

4.2.1 In the first instance, a search was made of the relevant records for all designated cultural heritage features (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefields ³⁹) with standing elements within approximately 2 km of proposed turbine locations (see Fig. 6.1); some non-designated assets were also added (see the map appended to Appendix 6.4). Wider zones (eventually out to beyond a 10 km radius, cf. Figs. 6.1-6.3) were then added in steps, in order to consider any cultural heritage features of greater intrinsic significance and/or visual prominence. A more detailed specification of the process involved is set out in the Scoping (Appendix 6.2). A descriptive database of relevant features appears in the Gazetteer (Appendix 6.3) to the present text.

4.3 Scheduled Monuments

4.3.1 The following Scheduled Monument lies within c.2.5-5 km of the centroid of the proposed development.

Settlement site 650 yards (600 m) east of Holme House, Heckington (SM LI317 - TF 17912 45474)

4.3.2 There is no available National Heritage List entry for this archaeological site (west of the centroid of proposed development at 2.6 km). The HER entry indicates a cropmark palimpsest (hut circles, enclosures and a droveway) within a 300 m by 260 m area; the remains are said to be "prehistoric", although, judging from form alone, it would appear that Romano-British features could be included. Such cropmarks are common across the fenland margins of Lincolnshire and beyond. The site (visible looking west from the B 1395 Sidebar Lane or, from closer quarters, looking south from Littleworth Drove) comprises arable fields, with no surface indication whatsoever. The significance of the site lies in its archaeological special interest, which will not be affected by the proposed development.

³⁹ There are no Registered Parks & Gardens or Registered Battlefields in the present catchment. There are no Conservation Areas within 2 km; a small number of more distant CAs (out to 5-6 km) will be mentioned in conjunction with their principal Listed Buildings.



- 4.3.3 The following Scheduled Monuments lie beyond 5 km from the centroid of the proposed development and were included in the assessment at the specific request of consultees.

Remains of Medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-Medieval garden, South Kyme (SM 22622 - TF 16896 49753)

- 4.3.4 The South Kyme group (northwest of the centroid of proposed development at 5.0 to 5.8 km) is dominantly a Medieval association; St Mary & All Saints Church is also part of this asset group and is discussed below in the Listed Building section of this text. The full statement of significance given by English Heritage in the Schedule text is as follows:

The adjacent sites of the Augustinian priory and moated manor house at South Kyme represent contemporary and interrelated features of the medieval landscape. The remains of the priory include both earthworks surviving in good condition, and valuable, related buried deposits indicated by substantial cropmarks visible from the air. The site preserves evidence of a long tradition of ecclesiastical activity from the early Anglo-Saxon period to the present and will provide rare insights into the interrelated development of the monastic site and its adjoining secular centre from the Anglo-Saxon to the post-medieval periods. The moated site itself is rare in including impressive contemporary architectural remains [Kyme Tower] surviving in good condition. The monument also preserves evidence of the relationship between the medieval manor house and its post-medieval successor, with formal gardens and other earthworks.

- 4.3.5 Those monastic earthworks (including the site of the Anglo-Saxon and monastic churches) north and northwest of the current church can be viewed by looking out from the northwestern corner of the churchyard (from which points the church itself screens all views back southeastwards towards the proposed development) or, at greater distance, by looking northeastwards from the footpath along the River Sleas. However, from no angle are the earthworks any longer readily interpretable at the surface. The earthworks immediately west of the church are better preserved (including the building platforms of the priory) but are still quite difficult to interpret; these are best viewed from the modern causewayed lane immediately to their south. On the southern side of the lane, the northern limb of the triangular moat is clearly visible to the public, with the tower in the centre of the space (otherwise delineated by trees beyond).
- 4.3.6 The current 'manor house' (itself Listed at Grade II for group value, No.192772), a C18 building with later (C19 and C20) modifications, is reasonably well screened in summer by trees, including some evergreens, although there will be a little more outward visibility in winter.



- 4.3.7 Garden earthworks are immediately northeastwards of the current 'manor house' and may be glimpsed, but not clearly appreciated, looking southwestwards (from the lane) or westwards (from the footpath).
- 4.3.8 The earthworks of the fishponds can just be seen from the footpaths to their northeast (where the trees in the southwestern part of the village largely screen the view towards the proposed development, even if one manages to ignore the attentions of any bullocks pastured in this field; cf. L&V VP6 for an open view of the turbines from further southeast still) and south (on the far side of the River Sleas). CH Viewpoint 1 (in Fig. 6.4) (from the path just inside the churchyard) shows the expected scale of the distant turbines in views across the southeastern field in the Monument group.
- 4.3.9 The fortified tower, within the moated area, is the principal surviving architectural feature of the Monument. It was built for Gilbert de Umfraville in the mid-C14; there were other 'manor house' structures attached but these had been removed by c.1725. The square tower is of coursed limestone ashlar, 4-storeys (totaling 23.5 m) high, with a square projecting newel-stair turret at the southeast corner, rising slightly higher than the main battlements. The first floor (the floor itself) is intact but none of the ceilings, floors or roofs above survives. This example is the earliest of a series of fortified towers built in this part of Lincolnshire; it is the only one constructed of stone, the later ones (like Tattershall Castle, The Tower on the Moor at Woodhall Spa, the Hussey Tower at Boston and Rochford Tower at Skirbeck) all having been built of brick. The tower is thought to be in private leasehold; heritage granting has been to the Crown Estate, assumed to be the landholder.
- 4.3.10 The turret seems to have a corbelled cap, suggesting that outward visibility would be through the narrow lancets only. The proposed turbines would be seen in the distance through the upper lancets; at this distance, there is no need for a special visualisation, the effect being entirely predictable from the ground-level visualisations from CH Viewpoints 1 & 2 (in Fig. 6.4). According to the English Heritage website, there is no longer (from April 2011) public access; the Heritage Lincolnshire website (Dave Start) confirms that the tower is not normally accessible. However, the basement and first floor (only) were opened to the public for the May Day Festival 2011.
- 4.3.11 Close views of the tower are available from the modern causewayed lane to its north. Much screening to the southeast is provided by the trees outside the moated area and on



the far side of the River Slea, and by the current 'manor house', stables and the trees (evergreens) beyond. The scale of the proposed turbines at this distance is such that, even in winter, there will be no effect upon the tower (see CH Viewpoint 2 in Fig. 6.4). There is a good view of the tower from the west end of the church. Moving eastwards along the footpath on the south side of the River Slea until the proposed turbines would come into view left of Manor Farm, the tower stands more than 50° anticlockwise (i.e. not in the same view); passing further east on the footpath, there are trees across the river but there is one good view of the tower, northwards from an irrigation sluice. From further away to the northwest, on Wood Lane (B 1395), the view back towards the tower if fully screened (in all seasons) by the dense deciduous trees of Old Wood, which stand on a slight rise; the tower is still blocked by Old Wood in the view from the churchyard of St Luke's, North Kyme. The best long view northwards of the tower from the A 17 is to be had from the vicinity of Garwick (on a line well west of the proposed turbines). A very distant glimpse of the tower is possible from just south of Cattle Holme Farm (on Brown's Drove, east of the proposal site), at an angle that it will lie within the width of the proposed turbine group.

- 4.3.12 The South Kyme group is a nationally important Scheduled Monument. The principal views of the details of nearly all the constituent parts will be fully screened from the effects of the proposed development; only the fishponds in the southeast (themselves not well exposed from points of public access) could be viewed with some of the proposed turbines 5 km in the background. The tower is completely protected in closer ground-level views and the best medium-range views are from the footpath from the west. The fact that the distant turbines will be visible above intervening trees through the upper lancets of the turret (not accessible to the public) will have little effect upon the setting of the Monument. The tower can be located against the horizon in long distance inward views from most directions; even in the relatively small arc from 'behind' the proposed development (e.g. from Brown's Drove), the ability to recognise the tower (through the permeable turbine group) will not be diminished. It is considered that the special interest of the South Kyme Scheduled Monument, including the visual dominance of the tower over a considerable area, will be affected at no more than low magnitude.

Village Cross, North Kyme (SM 22632 - TF 15164 52667)

- 4.3.14 The C14 market cross (northwest of the centroid of proposed development at 9.5 km) is located at a road junction in the village centre. In respect of significance, English



Heritage note that this cross is believed to stand in or near its original position, and that it has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from the Medieval period to the present. The cross is also a Grade II Listed Building (No.192768). All long views to the southeast are fully screened by the built form within the village; the Monument will not be affected by the proposed development.

Butter Cross, Tattershall (SM 22633 - TF 17912 45474)

- 4.3.15 The C15 cross (north of the centroid of proposed development at 13.4 km) stands in the former market-place in the village centre (the itself name suggests a meeting place for butter-sellers, thus implying a market cross); group value is noted, presumably in respect of the quality buildings around the market-place. In respect of significance, English Heritage note that this cross, with carved shaft and knob, is believed to stand in or near its original position, and that, despite the partially restored fabric, it has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from the Medieval period to the present. The cross is also a Grade I Listed Building (No.400470). All long views to the southeast are fully screened by the built form within the village; the Monument will not be affected by the proposed development.

Churchyard Cross, St Oswald's Churchyard, Howell (SM 22635 - TF 13507 46242)

- 4.3.16 The C15 cross (west of the centroid of proposed development at 7.0 km) stands some 4 m from the southwest porch of the church, with which it has group value. In respect of significance, English Heritage note that this cross, with carved shaft, is believed to stand in or near its original position, and that it has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from the Medieval period to the present. This is also a Grade II* Listed Building (No.192557). All long views to the east are fully screened at all seasons by a considerable depth of trees within the eastern side of the village; the Monument will not be affected by the proposed development.

Butter Cross, Swineshead (SM 22666 - TF 23788 40250)

- 4.3.17 This C14 cross base (southeast of the centroid of proposed development at 6.3 km, within Swineshead Conservation Area) stands c.5 m eastnortheast of the modern war memorial. The name suggests a meeting place for butter-sellers (thus, implying a market cross), in the village square. In respect of significance, although the remaining stonework



is not prominent and can only be appreciated at very close range (a few metres), English Heritage state that the feature has remained in use as a public monument and amenity from the Medieval period to the present. This (and the C18 stocks adjacent, which are not within the SM) is also a Grade II Listed Building (No.408240). The cross base is fully screened in the direction of the proposed development by a considerable depth of built form within the northern part of the village; it will not be affected.

Stump Cross, Swineshead (SM 22667 - TF 23934 39716)

- 4.3.18 The socketed shaft of this C14 cross (southeast of the centroid of proposed development at 6.4 km) stands within a modern concrete surround at a road junction, thought to be the site of a market. In respect of significance, English Heritage note that the cross has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from the Medieval period to the present. This is also a Grade II Listed Building (No.408245). There is a fence on the northern and northwestern sides of the Monument, with a full screen of modern housing immediately behind, in the direction of the proposed development; the Monument will not be affected.

Churchyard Cross, St Andrew, Heckington (SM 22670 - TF 14292 44106)

- 4.3.19 The C14 cross stump (westsouthwest of the centroid of proposed development at 6.4 km) stands on the south side of the church, with which it has group value. In respect of significance, English Heritage note that it has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from the Medieval period to the present. This is also a Grade II Listed Building (No.192599). The Monument is fully screened in the direction of the proposed development and will not be affected.

Tattershall Castle & College, Tattershall (SM 22720 - TF 21162 57515)

- 4.3.20 The Tattershall complex (north of the centroid of proposed development at 13 km) comprise a large group of Medieval structures most of which are also Listed Buildings.
- 4.3.21 The various elements of the Monument are screened from views from the north and northeast by trees; they are also on slightly raised ground, so that features on the distant horizon are lost from view. The college is wholly represented by buried remains and even the nearby ruins of the Medieval grammar school are wholly screened. It is



therefore the castle, with its tower, which is relevant to the consideration of effects at such a distance. The full statement of significance given by English Heritage in the Schedule text is as follows:

Tattershall Castle is a rare example of a medieval fortified house which partly incorporates the remains of an earlier enclosure castle. It is associated with an individual of high status at court and therefore bears some similarities in form and architectural style to contemporary royal residences, anticipating the development of the courtly 'prodigy' houses of the late Elizabethan and early Jacobean periods. The Great Tower and other standing buildings survive in good condition, and their integrity as part of an important historical site has been enhanced by careful restoration in the early part of this century. As a result of part archaeological excavation, the remains of both the castle and the college are quite well understood and demonstrate a high level of survival for below ground remains while the majority of deposits have been left intact.

*[...]
The high level of survival of the remains of both the castle and college at Tattershall, together with associated features such as fishponds, will preserve valuable evidence for the way in which these unique institutions functioned in a particular social, cultural and economic setting. In addition, as a result of the presentation of the castle as a monument open to the public, and its position adjacent to an important medieval church, the site serves as an important recreational and educational resource.*

- 4.3.22 Within the Castle grounds (a National Trust property, fully open to the public) all the earthworks and lower structures will be fully screen by repeated bands of trees to the south in all seasons. From the Great Tower (tower house) itself, there will be no views to the proposed turbines from the undercroft, ground or first or floors; the audience chamber on the second floor is blind to the south. There will be a view from a single southern window (leaded, grimy) in the private chambers on the third floor. From the main battlements at just under 30 m above ground level (and from the underlying gallery), given conditions of good visibility, it is possible to make out the distant Boston Stump, Swineshead Church, Heckington Church and South Kyme Tower, although differentiation from electricity pylons becomes very difficult with even a low level of haze. The existing turbines at Bicker appear on the far horizon within approximately the same sector as would the proposed Heckington Fen turbines, as shown in L&V VP20. The slightly higher view from the battlements at the top of the corner turrets (not open to the public) would not be materially different at this distance.
- 4.3.23 The view from the Great Tower is wholly panoramic. Even in good visibility, the considerable distance involved will mean that the proposed turbines would occupy a very narrow angle and would appear at very small scale. It is considered that the special



interest of the nationally important Tattershall group, including the visual dominance of the tower over a considerable area, will be affected at no more than low magnitude.

Remains of a motte and bailey castle in Manwar Ings, Swineshead (SM 22744 - TF 24326 40978)

- 4.3.24 The Medieval earthworks (southeast of the centroid of proposed development at 6 km) stand in fields to the northeast of Swineshead. The full statement of significance given by English Heritage in the Schedule text is as follows:

The remains of the motte and bailey castle at The Manwar Ings survive well as a series of substantial earthworks. They are rare in representing one of very few medieval monuments to have survived in an area of intensive modern cultivation. Upstanding earthworks and underlying archaeological deposits, including earlier ground surfaces, will preserve valuable evidence for domestic and economic activity on the site both during the castle's occupation and before. As a result of documentary research the importance of the castle in the medieval period is quite well understood. The association between this site and that of Swineshead Abbey, nearby, provides valuable information about the way in which the two high-status establishments interrelated as contemporary components of the wider medieval landscape.

- 4.3.25 The outline of the Monument is largely masked by the trees and bushes which cover much of the earthworks, so that the latter are not prominent in longer views (cf. L&V Viewpoint 10) or even in the closer approach along the footpath on the southsoutheast side. The built form in the village (North End) stands along the immediate horizon; this includes Swineshead Mill (LBII, No.408244, TF 22924 41490), an 1821 tower mill, which the HER notes is being fully restored by a windmill enthusiast. The earthworks of the bailey survive well (although the motte itself is now rather low) and are best appreciated looking east or southeast from the close footpath. It may be noted that the existing turbines at Bicker are visible to the southwest (across the nursery greenhouses) in the approach along the footpath from the north. The traces of the causeway leading to the Abbey (see below) are not visible at the surface.

- 4.3.26 The Monument no longer receives any particular contribution from its greatly changed, modern surroundings. Longer views from the southeast will include the distant turbines (over housing) but in closer views, the turbines will not dominate or detract from appreciation of the earthworks. It is considered that the special interest of the nationally important Manwar Ings earthworks (taking into account the historical association with the nearby abbey) will be affected at no more than low magnitude.



Swineshead Abbey, Swineshead (SM 22747 - TF 24888 40684)

- 4.3.27 The remains of the abbey (southeast of the centroid of proposed development at 6.6 km) stand within the grounds of the current Abbey Farm. The full statement of significance given by English Heritage in the Schedule text is as follows:

The remains of Swineshead Abbey survive well as a series of buried remains and earthwork features. The depth of accumulated archaeological deposits in the northern part of the monument, and the substantial earthworks in the southern part of the monument, indicate that buried structural and artefactual remains will survive largely intact. Waterlogging in parts of the site will also preserve organic materials such as wood and cloth, which will provide valuable information about the construction of timber buildings on the site and about economic, domestic and religious activity. Associated with the only surviving fragment of a once-extensive system of medieval dyings, the monument also preserves evidence for the way in which the abbey functioned as an economic unit in the wider medieval landscape.

- 4.3.28 Dyings (or darlands) are long strips of land, delimited by wide drainage ditches, giving cultivation units roughly equivalent to the 'broad rig' ridge & furrow normally found on better drained land; however, the wider pattern was different, the individual units often being grouped in oblique sets, giving onto master drains. In the case of Swineshead Abbey, relatively short lengths of 2-3 strips survive in the southeastern corner of (uncultivated) grounds around the Farm, although it is clear from overhead imagery of the surrounding arable fields that the system would have extended very much further in the Medieval period.

- 4.3.29 A very strong hedge (with trees) delimits the southern boundary of the present enclosure around the grounds of Abbey Farm, and there are further hedges along the arable field boundaries eastwards, such that there are no views across the Monument from Fenhouses Lane. There are mature trees all along the western and northwestern boundaries of the enclosure, such that there are no views outwards towards the proposed development (or inward from the A 17). There are also individual trees and hedges inside the enclosure (for example, around the ponds), such that, even within the interior, the earthworks can only be appreciated from close quarters. There is no public access to the Monument. The archaeological extensions of the dyings and causeway into the arable fields around the Monument cannot be appreciated at the surface.

- 4.3.30 The Monument no longer receives any particular contribution from its greatly changed, modern surroundings. It is considered that the special interest of the nationally important



remains of Swineshead Abbey (taking into account the historical association with the nearby motte & bailey castle) will be unaffected by the proposed development.

4.4 Listed Buildings

4.4.1 The following Listed Building lies within c.2 km of the centroid of the proposed development.

Church of St John The Baptist, Claydike Bank (west side), Amber Hill (LB II No.192067 – TF 21896 47348)

4.4.2 The Church of St John the Baptist (northeast of the centroid of proposed development at 2.1 km, 1.27 km from the nearest turbine) was built 1867 by Edward Browning ⁴⁰, in Neo-Norman style ⁴¹. There is a belfry but no tower, so that the building is not prominent (the only significant medium-range unobstructed views being from the west, e.g. from Mill Green Farm, since there is relatively strong hedging, with some trees, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the churchyard). Conversion has been sympathetic to the exterior of the building (now known as “The Old Church”), only the second, false, ‘belfry’ (capping the chimney) signalling the residential use.

4.4.3 Amber Hill became an increasingly prosperous agricultural area in the C19, attracting such a population that, in 1880, it was separated from surrounding areas of Holland Fen as a new civil parish. However, the parish has seen a population drop, from 607 in 1881, to 529 in 1911, to 269 in recent years. The post office, shop and six public houses (one, the Windmill Inn) have closed and, in 2010, the primary school. The Methodist chapel has also been converted to residential use. This history, tightly bound to the rise and fall of the need for agricultural labour, explains both the church’s establishment and its subsequent redundancy.

4.4.4 The church was made redundant as a place of worship in 1995 and an s.50 scheme ⁴² authorised residential use in 1999. At that time, the Church Commissioners retained the majority of the graveyard, although the exact boundary may since have changed through

⁴⁰ Browning (1816-1882) was a Stamford architect (RIBA Associate), responsible for several churches and chapels in the region, e.g. All Saints, Fosdyke, as well as restoration and refurnishing of many more; he also designed houses and bridges.

⁴¹ That is, broadly reminiscent of the Romanesque rather than the Gothic.

⁴² Pastoral Measure 1983 (as amended).



covenant with the new private owner(s) of the building itself; there does not appear to be a Churchyard Management Plan in place. Interments have taken place since the redundancy and there are still both reserved and vacant burial plots within the graveyard ⁴³. There is therefore normal permissive public access to much of the area around the former church building, although there is no signage to that effect. Physical conversion of the building to domestic use had started by 2001.

4.4.5 There is currently a largely open prospect towards the proposal site from many points within the churchyard (and from the southwest porch, still used as the main residential access), although the bushes and trees near the southwestern corner of the graveyard will divide the proposed turbine group in two from many angles. A line of evergreens (an ornamental cypress) has been planted recently along the western boundary but the likely growth height is not yet clear. The existing turbines at Bicker are distant but clear. A typical view is illustrated in CH Viewpoint 4 (in Fig. 6.4); this shows the south side of the former church and one set of graves (there are others north of the church building). The spire of Heckington Church is just visible (on a line marginally within the northwestern corner of the proposed turbine group) but it appears lower than the electricity pylons (passing northeast of Heckington) and is difficult to distinguish from several tall intervening poplars of similar apparent scale.

4.4.6 The situation at this site is rather unusual. When a Listed Building loses its historical function, it would normally be considered that its setting is reduced to the immediate vicinity from which its architecture can still be appreciated ⁴⁴. However, in the present case, the graveyard remains consecrated and active. Whilst, in the understanding of the present assessors, land within the curtilage of a Listed Building is not itself Listed, structures pre-dating 1948 ‘affixed to the land’ within that curtilage are Listed. The older grave structures (“ancillary” to the former church and still standing within an area which retains its historical function) would thus appear to remain protected, granted only that the currently separate ownership between graveyard and former church does not intervene. The latter proviso is a matter of law but the present assessors (in their lay understanding) believe that the separated ownership would not likely be found to outweigh the historical association. Thus it would seem appropriate to consider the setting of the functional graveyard as part of a Grade II Listed group.

⁴³ Keith Halliday (pers.comm. 23rd. May 2011), Secretary to the Lincoln Diocesan Advisory Committee.

⁴⁴ This is the argument usually put by English Heritage in the case, for example, of domestic conversions of agricultural buildings.



- 4.4.7 The graveyard itself is judged to be of local significance, principally for its historical (rather than architectural) interest, as the included markers and fixtures are of appropriate but entirely normal design. The proposed turbines will not interfere with the understanding or appreciation of the graveyard *per se* but they could not be taken to be sympathetic to that function. On the other hand, this has always been a working landscape and, in the last century, there would still have been pumping windmills in this very same view. On balance ⁴⁵, it is considered that the special interest of the graveyard of the former St John's Church (subsuming any wider setting interest the converted church building itself might retain) will be affected at medium magnitude.
- 4.4.8 The 2-5 km band around the centroid of the proposed development has been considered but contains no assets. However, the following Listed Buildings lie just beyond this radius and will therefore be at c.5 km from the nearest turbine.

Kyme Tower, Church Lane, South Kyme (LB I No.192771 – TF 16858 49622)

- 4.4.9 The Tower is also part of a Scheduled Monument (SM 22622 Remains of a Medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-Medieval garden) and is discussed in the relevant section above.

St Mary & All Saints Church, Church Lane, South Kyme (LB II* No.192770 – TF 16854 49788)

- 4.4.10 South Kyme Church (northwest of the centroid of proposed development at 5.5 km) incorporates traces of the former Augustinian Priory founded before 1196 but was mostly rebuilt in the C14, with early C19 restoration, before it was largely rebuilt in 1890 by Charles Hodgson Fowler (1840-1910, a nationally renowned architect, FSA and subsequently FRIBA, more respected for his sympathetic restorations of churches than for his new buildings). This parish church has a bellcote but no tower, so that it is not prominent in the wider landscape. The church is usually locked, although the keys are available from the Old Rectory on Church Lane. The churchyard is reasonably tidy, with

⁴⁵ And taking into account the reasoning in: The Planning Inspectorate (LAVENDER, D.) 2009. Appeal Decision APP/L2630/A/08/2084443 *Land around Busseys Lake, Hempsall, Norwich, Norfolk* (dismissed, Hempsall Wind Farm, South Norfolk District). DCLG: "18. [...] The presence of all seven turbines in the main outward view from the second graveyard extension [of a Grade I Listed Church] (the one in most current use) may be found by some, especially those seeking solace in quiet contemplation after bereavement, to be unduly disturbing. I have some sympathy with that view, but with the nearest turbine at 0.9 km distance and the others progressively further away, I do not consider their impact to be so unavoidably pervasive as to warrant finding that the proposal would be unacceptable for that reason alone."



some modern and tended graves. The significance of the Listed Building is compounded by its close association with the surrounding Medieval Scheduled Monument (including Kyme Tower, see above).

- 4.4.10 There are open views to the west and north from the churchyard. There is a good screen of mature deciduous trees to the south and southeast, both bordering the churchyard and on the far side of the lane; these will provide full protection in summer and at least strongly filter any views of turbines in winter. However, there will be views to the southeast under the tree canopy from the point on the path just as one leaves the churchyard (see CH Viewpoint 1 in Fig. 6.4); distant turbines will be visible at an apparent scale not exceeding the telegraph poles close to South Kyme and will not be intrusive. It is considered that the special interest of St Mary & All Saints Church will be affected at no more than low magnitude.

Church of All Saints, Holland Fen with Brothertoft (LB II No.191922 – TF 23218 50176)

- 4.4.11 This building (northeast of the centroid of proposed development at 5.2 km) has been included in the assessment as a precautionary measure. The former chapel of ease was built in 1812 to serve the inhabitants of the new settlements formed by the drainage Act of 1767. A chancel was added in 1880 but the building does not seem to have become a parish church (separate from Algakirk) until 1924. The handsome brick building, set well back east of the road (North Forty Foot Bank), has no tower, although there is a cupola. The churchyard is currently rather overgrown but the mature yews provide good close screening. Further towards the proposed development site, the Parish Hall, housing along the east side of the road and the pines at the junction with Parson's Drove block all long views. The church will not be affected by the proposed development.

- 4.4.12 The following Listed Buildings lie well beyond 5 km from the centroid of the proposed development and were included in the assessment at the specific request of consultees.

Church of St Edith, Church Lane (east side), Anwick (LB I No.192548 – TF 11451 50642)

- 4.4.13 Anwick Church (westnorthwest of the centroid of proposed development at 10.7 km) has a tower and spire. It was constructed in the late C13 to C14, with a number of C19 and C20 restoration phases (generally restored in 1859, chancel restored in 1900, spire repaired after a lightning strike in 1906, south aisle restored in 1915, nave re-roofed in



1916). The church is accessed through the southwest porch, which has an adjacent cross base. The churchyard is active and tidy, with well tended graves and a garden of remembrance. The yard is fully screened in the southeasterly and eastsoutheasterly directions by built form and trees (including evergreens) (cf. L&V VP14 for an open view towards the proposed turbines from the southeastern side of the village). From the north (including from within the northern graveyard extension across the road), views in the direction of the proposed development are screened by the church itself. The church will not be affected by the proposed development.

Church of St Andrew, Asgarby & Howell (LB I No.192554 – TF 11627 45389)

- 4.4.14 Asgarby Church (west of the centroid of proposed development at 9.4 km), although relatively small, has a substantial tower and tall spire. It was constructed in the C13 and early C14, with C15 additions, and was restored in 1870. The locked church appears disused from the outside; through windows, it can be seen that there are covers over the pews and considerable accumulations of bird/bat droppings. However, the benefice of the Heckington Group is still advertising occasional services. A relatively steep 10 m rise immediately to the east of the church protects the close setting. It is possible that, from c.1.5 km further west on the A 17, distant turbines may appear briefly in the same view as the church spire. From the bridge over the A 17 near Kirkby La Thorpe, the church will be visible just right of the very distant proposal site (cf. L&V VP 19) but the spire will easily maintain its visual dominance. In the other direction, the spire can just be spotted on the horizon from Brown's Drove but on a line well south of the proposed turbines. A longer glimpse of the spire (still on a line south of the proposed turbines) can be had from Claydike Bank at the corner with Ulliyatts Drove. Any effects upon the church from the proposed development will be at low magnitude at most.

Church of St Oswald, Asgarby & Howell (LB II* No.192556 – TF 13507 46256)

- 4.4.15 This building (west of the centroid of proposed development at 7 km) is a small parish church in the village of Howell. It incorporates C12, C13, C14, C15 and C16 fabric, restored in 1870. There is a double belfry but no tower, so that the building is not prominent. This is an attractive church, one of the few permanently open to the public in this area. The churchyard is tidy overall and has some well-tended recent graves. Yews on the east produce a close screen to the approach path to the southwestern porch. There are farm buildings immediately adjacent to the church to the north. Further east,



there are many 'layers' of trees (some evergreen), including those east of the main road; indeed, the village in general is very well screened by trees and hedgerows on its eastern side. The church will not be affected by the proposed development.

Church of St Andrew, Church Lane (north side), Ewerby & Evedon (LB I No.192565 – TF 12166 47277)

- 4.4.16 Ewerby Church (westnorthwest of the centroid of proposed development at 9 km) has construction phases from the C12, C14, C15, and 1702; the spire of the tower was repaired in 1810 and 1908, and the whole church was restored and a vestry added in 1890-5. The building is normally locked. The churchyard has not been well maintained at the times of survey (a tower spotlight was illuminated in the middle of the day). There are mature yews all around the east end of the churchyard, with farm buildings beyond and additional trees yet further east (cf. L&V VP 12 for an open view towards the proposed turbines from the southern end of the village). There is a lychgate, flanked by yews, at the west entrance to the churchyard, and a small green with a cross stump further west still. There are a variety of quality buildings close to the church and in the southern part of the village; northwards, there is mostly recent housing. There are no long views of the church eastwards from the village. The church will not be affected by the proposed development.

Church of St John The Baptist, Church Street (south side), Great Hale (LB I No.192585 – TF 14841 42926)

- 4.4.17 Great Hale Church (southwest of the centroid of proposed development at 6.3 km) has construction phases from the C11, C13, C14 and C17; it was restored in 1896-7 by Charles Hodgson Fowler (cf. St Mary & All Saints, South Kyme, above). There is a west tower, which is less prominent than the spired towers of many neighbouring churches. The building is normally locked. No modern burials were noted. In the approach from the south, the church is screened by housing along the east side of the B 1394 (Little Hale Road). The built form on the north side of Church Street provides full screening as one passes along the path through the churchyard to the west end or as one exits to the northwestern gate; the southwest porch and southern side are screened by the church itself. There is another house immediately east of the church which screens the southeastern path, assisted by trees beyond. The church will not be affected by the proposed development.



Church of St Andrew, Church Street (east side), Heckington (LB I No.192598 – TF 14293 44120)

- 4.4.18 Heckington Church (westsouthwest of the centroid of proposed development at 6.4 km) was built in c.1307 with addition in the later C14; it was restored in 1867 by Charles Kirk (1826-1902) & Parry of Sleaford and in 1887-8 by James Fowler of Louth (1828-92), both firms well known for work in Lincolnshire and beyond. The west tower has a spire. The church is of very high quality, even by the standards of this region, with much Medieval detail, inside and out. The nave was commissioned by Henry de Beaumont, Earl of Buchan, and the chancel by Richard de Potesgrave, chaplain to both Edward II and Edward III and rector of Heckington in 1309, both persons of royal patronage above and beyond the 'average' wealth of local landowners at the time. The church stand at the heart of Heckington Village Conservation Area, which itself encompasses the historic core of the village as a whole. The characteristics picked out as typical in the Conservation Area summary (with, surprisingly, no explicit mention of the church) are as follows:

Heckington Village – August 1975
Heckington Village Conservation Area has an area of 24.9 hectares, and covers central and eastern parts of the village around High Street, Church Street, Eastgate, Cameron Street and Cowgate. In many parts of the Conservation Area, buildings are located at or near the pavement's edge, giving a strong sense of definition to the street and, even where buildings are set back, walls, railings and hedges often continue this definition and enclosure. Buildings are generally 2 storey in height and are predominantly built in red brick, with slate or pantile roofs. Roof ridge lines generally run parallel to the street, and gable end treatments are typically plain or parapetted. Windows are vertical in their proportions and dormer windows, where used, are small in scale. The Conservation Area contains a number of traditional shop fronts which contribute significantly to its character, and throughout, trees contribute much to the overall character and appearance of the Area.

- 4.4.19 The southern side of the church, including the southwest porch, is self-screening. The churchyard is in good condition and very tidy, including the well tended garden of remembrance at the east end. There is strong screening by trees within the churchyard, including yews at the east end. There are also some evergreens amongst the trees in the garden of the large house immediately to the east. The tight built form of the village stands beyond the churchyard. It is unlikely that there will be medium range views of the church from within the village which will include the proposed turbines. From a point westsouthwest of the village, on the Burton Road as it turns southwards just west of Easting 13, the proposed turbines might show just to the right of (and well below) the



church spire. Further west, on the rise (above 15 m AOD) in the Asgarby Road just north of Northing 43, views eastwards are mostly blocked by high and dense hedging but there are a few gaps (field entrances) through which the proposed turbines might appear in the far distance, to the right of the spire. From the bridge over the A 17 near Kirkby La Thorpe, the spire is visible along the line of the main road, well to the right of the proposal site (cf. L&V VP 19). In the reverse direction, a longer glimpse of the spire (on a line well south of the proposed turbines) can be had from Claydike Bank at the corner with Ulllyatts Drove. Further north, at the corner with Chapel Lane, the spire is again visible, on a line very close to the southern edge of the proposed turbine grouping. Further north still (after a long section of screening hedge), at the bridge eastwards to Mob's Eye, the spire is just visible (on a line within the proposed turbine group) but it appears lower than the electricity pylons (passing northeast of Heckington). The spire will be similarly visible (on a line just within the northwestern corner of the proposed turbine group) from the churchyard of the former John the Baptist Church (see above). The spire will also be visible as a minor feature on the horizon looking southwestwards, on a line west of the turbine group (and thus outside the view, further to the right, in L&V VP1), from the high point in the lane leading to Mill Green Farm. The existing Bicker turbines are visible bracketing the church spire (but still well below it) from the lane just past Boughton, on the way to Howell. Any effects upon the St Andrew's Church from the proposed development will be at low magnitude.

Heckington Mill, Hale Road (west side), Heckington (LB I No.192603 – TF 14564 43537)

- 4.4.20 The large tower mill (westsouthwest of the centroid of proposed development at 6.3 km) was constructed in 1830, repaired in 1890 by John Pocklington and again over the last decade. The Listing text states that the mill was designed by Michael Ingeldew (although other documents credit Edward Ingledew, millwright and ironfounder of Gainsborough and Bourne). This is the only 8-sailed windmill extant in England (although it was originally built with only 5 sails). The Listing text states that the "substantial power generated by the 8 sails enabled the mill to drive 5 pairs of stones as well as ancillary machines such as a corn dressed, sack hoist and feed mixer as well as an adjacent woodworking shop". The mill stands within Heckington Station Conservation Area; the characteristics picked out as typical in the Conservation Area summary are as follows:

Heckington Station – January 1979
Heckington Station Conservation Area has an area of 1.2 hectares, and covers a group of dwellings and commercial buildings grouped around the point at which the railway crosses Station Road/Hale Road. Buildings vary in height



from 1 to 3 storey, the majority have a commercial/railway character, and all are built in red brick, with slate roofs. The area to the south of the level crossing is dominated by a windmill and its yard and single-storey outbuildings, and generally has an enclosed and strongly commercial character, with non-domestic buildings located at the pavement edge. In contrast, buildings to the north are slightly set back from the highway edge, and the greater presence of domestic buildings, trees, hedges and grass verges contributes to a softer and more open character.

- 4.4.20 The mill is being fully restored to working order by Lincolnshire County Council, the Friends of Heckington Windmill and the Heckington Village Trust. It is open to the public on days during the weekend throughout the year and all week in high summer, with the upper floors organised as a museum centred on the milling gear⁴⁶. There are close views from all around the windmill base but no public access to medium distance points to the westsouthwest. In the reverse direction, from Claydike Bank, at the corner with Chapel Lane, the windmill is visible, on a line just south of the proposed turbines. The existing Bicker turbines are visible closely flanking the windmill (the similar apparent scale creating visual confusion) from the lane just past Boughton, on the way to Howell. Any effects upon the mill from the proposed development will be at low magnitude at most.

Manor Farmhouse, The Green (east side), Helpringham (LB II* No.192615 – TF 14007 40730)

- 4.4.21 The building (southwest of the centroid of proposed development at 8.7 km) stands towards the southern corner of the village green (at the east end of High Street), within Helpringham Conservation Area. This is a late C17 house, with some C15 elements at the rear, altered in the C19. It has been unoccupied (boarded-up) for several years and is now bordering on the derelict. Although it is now obviously at risk⁴⁷, the house still contributes significantly to the village core and shows many of the characteristics picked out as typical in the Conservation Area summary:

Helpringham – December 1977

Helpringham Conservation Area has an area of 9.6 hectares, and covers central parts of the village around High Street and George Street. Buildings are predominantly 2 storey and built in orange/red or brown/red brick, and the majority are situated on or near the edge of the street. Buildings around The Green are colour-washed in crisp, warm colours. Roofs are pitched, covered in slate or clay pantiles, and gable ends have plain verges. Chimney stacks are important in giving interest to the roofscape, and windows have a distinct

⁴⁶ www.heckingtonwindmill.org.uk/index.html

⁴⁷ The house was included as a Grade A risk in the 2010 English Heritage Register (East Midlands), even after some grant aid had been provided to deal with severe structural problems in the oldest parts; the "very bad" condition noted in 2010 has not obviously improved.



vertical emphasis. Trees add life and interest to many parts of the Conservation Area.

- 4.4.22 In respect of the proposed development, Manor Farmhouse is largely self-screening, with additional buildings and evergreen trees beyond; it will not be affected. In passing, one may note that in the view, just south of eastwards, over the gate to the north of the house across the farmyard, the existing Bicker turbines are visible to below hub-height.

Church of St Andrew, High Street (south side), Helpringham (LB I No.192618 – TF 13875 40749)

- 4.4.23 Helpringham Church (southwest of the centroid of proposed development at 8.8 km) has construction phases from c.1200, the late C13, C14 and C17; it was restored in 1891. There is a tower with a spire. It stands within Helpringham Conservation Area, although it is not mentioned in the CA summary (see above). The church is normally locked. From southern parts of the churchyard, including the approach to the southwest porch, the church is self-screening. To the north, there are evergreen trees and built form on the far side of High Street (and along Vicarage Lane beyond), in the direction of the proposal site (cf. L&V VP13 for an open view from northeast of the village). The more recent cemetery on the north side of High Street has holly, yews and cypress and there are gardens with additional evergreens beyond. On the B 1394 to the south, the Swaton Road Bridge over the railway provides a potential vantage point but the 2 m built side-screens restrict the view; large evergreens block most of the visibility of the church spire. In the reverse direction, from Claydike Bank, at the corner with Chapel Lane, the spire is visible, on a line south of the proposed turbines. The spire will be visible as a minor feature (amongst electricity pylons) on the horizon looking southwestwards, on a line west of the turbine group, from the high point in the lane leading to Mill Green Farm. The church will not be affected by the proposed development.

The Old College (behind No.3 Market Place), Tattershall (LB II* No.400468 – TF 21297 57847)

- 4.4.23 This building (north of the centroid of proposed development at 13.3 km) was formerly a college (founded by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, c.1440, and attended by Thomas), later converted to a brewery and stores, is now a historic ruin, restored and opened to public visit in the late C20. It is part of the Tattershall Medieval group (discussed above in the context of the Scheduled Monument).



Tattershall Castle, Sleaford Road (south side), Tattershall (LB I No.400478 – TF 21056 57544)

- 4.4.24 The current “Castle” (tower house) (north of the centroid of proposed development at 13 km) was built in c.1440 on the site of the 1231 castle. It is part of the Tattershall Medieval group (discussed above in the context of the Scheduled Monument).

Ticket Office & Shop, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400479 – TF 21140 57592)

- 4.4.25 The former brick guard house, now a ticket office and shop, was built c.1440. It is part of the Tattershall Medieval group (discussed above in the context of the Scheduled Monument).

Kitchen Ruins, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400480 – TF 21065 57522)

- 4.4.26 The footings for a former kitchen were built in c.1440. They are part of the Tattershall Medieval group (discussed above in the context of the Scheduled Monument).

Round Towers, Tattershall Castle (LB I No.400481 – TF 21062 57558)

- 4.4.27 The round tower bases of the original castle were built in c.1230. They are part of the Tattershall Medieval group (discussed above in the context of the Scheduled Monument).

Tattershall Castle moat walls, Tattershall (LB I No.400482 – TF 21104 57512)

- 4.4.28 The moat walls, around the entire circumference of the Castle, date from c.1440. They are part of the Tattershall Medieval group (discussed above in the context of the Scheduled Monument).

Tattershall Castle Stable Ruins, Tattershall (LB I No.400483 – TF 21019 57562)

- 4.4.29 The ruins, reputedly a stable block, were built in c.1440. They are part of the Tattershall Medieval group (discussed above in the context of the Scheduled Monument).



Church of Holy Trinity, Tattershall (LB I No.400485 – TF 21210 57584)

- 4.4.30 Tattershall Church (north of the centroid of proposed development at 13.2 km) was built in 1440-1500 at the instruction of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, following a license in 1439 from King Henry VI to convert a Norman parish church into a Collegiate Church, completed by William of Waynflete. The building is thus closely associated with Tattershall Castle (discussed above in the context of the Scheduled Monument). The college was demolished in 1545. Most of the original glass in the church was removed to Stamford in 1754. The church, including its west tower, was restored in 1893-97. To the south, the churchyard has yews, walling and then more distant trees in the Leisure Park beyond. Even the southern graveyard extension still has a very good and deep tree screen southwards, in all seasons. The principal entrance to the church is through the porch on the northwest (all other entrances being closed), such that, in the normal approaches, the church is largely self-screening with respect to southward views. The building is screened from longer views from the north and northeast by trees and built form; it is also on slightly raised ground, so that even quite close features beyond are lost from view along the approaches. The raised banks and bridging along the River Bain are not high enough to extend the view significantly southwards. The church will not be affected by the proposed development.

Church of St Mary, South Street (west side), Swineshead (LB I No.408242 – TF 23753 40194)

- 4.4.31 Swineshead Church (southeast of the centroid of proposed development at 6.4 km) has construction phases in c.1300, the early C14, the late C14, C15 and 1767; the chancel was rebuilt in 1848 by Stephen Lavin. There is a tower with a spire. The church stands within Swineshead Conservation Area, which is tightly drawn around the village core; the CA Appraisal includes the following relevant details:

3.1 [...] The settlement is of a linear nature, with a clearly defined central area dominated by the medieval parish church. [...]

7.1 The Church dominates all approaches to the village with its unusual small spire placed on the top of a much larger tower. [...]

8.1 Swineshead's most prominent building is St. Mary's Parish church, which can be seen from all entrances to the conservation area.

8.2 All views into the conservation area feature St Mary's Parish Church. Views from Abbey Road highlight both the Church and the extensive greenery found within the conservation area. From South Street the construction site currently features heavily, however once completed will help define the street line. From High Street the view into the conservation area is framed with trees on its eastern side. Ferndale House is prominently viewed from this street.



- 4.4.32 The active churchyard is tidy, with well tended graves. The church is self-screening in the normal approach to the southwest porch. There are individual evergreens (smooth holly, cypress, yew, pine) within the churchyard and a strong hedge of tall, mature cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) along the northwest boundary. With the housing all along the north side of Church Lane beyond, the whole churchyard is very well screened in the direction of the proposed development. South of the village, moving north on South Road, just north of the roundabout on the A 5, the church spire becomes visible in long view, above the trees and built form of the village but below foreground street lighting and electricity pylons. The proposed turbine blades will appear in the far distance, well left of, and below, the spire at a point (CH Viewpoint 3) on the road west of the pond at Crossgates Farm. The spire will also be visible as a minor feature on the horizon looking southsoutheastwards, through the middle of proposed turbine group, from the high point in the lane leading to Mill Green Farm. Any effects upon the church from the proposed development will be at low magnitude at most.

Church of St Botolph, Church Close (south side), Boston (LB I No.486305 – TF 32692 44181)

- 4.4.33 This parish church (east of the centroid of proposed development at 13 km), or at least its tower, is also known as “The Stump”. Work commenced on the chancel in 1309 and the nave and aisles were completed in 1390; the tower was started in c.1450 and completed in 1520. The restoration was by Gilbert Scott (presumably Sir George Gilbert Scott of London, 1811-78) in 1845 and 1857-78, and George Place of Nottingham in 1851-53, with a further phase in 1929 by Sir Charles Nicholson (1867-1949). The nave rises to c.26, as does the first stage of the tower. The next stage is c.18 m high, and is followed by the belfry stage, around the base of which (therefore at c.44 m above the ground) runs a balcony, accessible to the public via a long newel stair. The tower is surmounted by a tall octagonal lantern with flying buttresses (rising to a height of 83 m in all). The church guidebook (2001) notes:

[... St Botolph's] has the same simple plan and design that can be seen in many of the parish churches in the fens, but built on a tremendous scale. It is in fact longer than it is high [...]. When the church was first planned Boston possessed a port that was doing more business than any other in England, except London; there were a few years at the end of the thirteenth century when more business was done in Boston [even than in London itself]. Wool from the backs of three million sheep was exported annually, and it was the finest wool that Europe produced. Merchants from all over Europe came to Boston for the 'great fair' [...] on St. Botolph's day [...].



*[...]
When the tower was started the great days of Boston's commercial prosperity had passed. During the building of the tower the trade of the port dwindled away but Boston became a religious centre. [...]*

- 4.4.34 The guidebook also cites William Stukeley (1707 Bodleian MS):

Across the Washes [...] stands Boston. 'Tis remarkable for its beautiful Church & Steeple which is reckoned the highest tower in Europe: Saluting travellers at a great Distance round, & an excellent Seamark seen about 40 miles [64 km] distant. All the Country thro' there are very fine Churches [...] but this o'er looks them all like a proud Dame sensible of her beauty & scorning the meaner Croud about her.

- 4.4.35 Due to built form in the town, there will be no views to the proposed turbines from ground level. There are fully panoramic views (accessible to the public) from the balcony of the tower, at the belfry stage; given good visibility, the proposed turbines will be seen in the far distance on the horizon (cf. L&V VP18), with the existing Bicker group well separated on the left. In the other direction, the Stump is visible in the distance, looking eastwards from Crab Lane (off Sidebar Lane, cf. L&V VP3) on a line that will pass through the proposed turbine group (although with modern agricultural sheds and a garage already intervening in the current view), and from the lane to Mill Green Farm on a line north of the proposed turbines. Any effects upon the church from the proposed development will be at low magnitude at most.

4.5 Non-Designated Assets

- 4.5.1 The following non-designated assets (with potential standing elements), included in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, lie within c.2 km of the centroid of the proposed development.

Former Primitive Methodist Chapel & Sunday School, Heckington Fen (HER No.62989 – TF 18376 45886)

- 4.5.2 This brick building (west of the centroid of proposed development at 2.1 km), sometimes known as “Fen Chapel”, was rebuilt twice, once in 1855 (when it came into the Donington Primitive Methodist Circuit) and then in 1873; the chapel remained active until at least 1970⁴⁶. There is a cottage behind (immediately adjacent) that is either contemporary or (more probably) slightly older. The burial ground survives as an enclosure (together with

⁴⁶ Trust accounts and Circuit records in Lincolnshire Archives (Meth/C/Heckington).



overgrown blocks north and south) but there are no markers or monuments. The chapel (now “Chapel House”) has been converted to residential use (with a chimney added, concrete tile roof and sliding glass doors in the north end). The proposed turbines will be in clear view from Chapel House and its garden. The cottage and the strong block of trees to the northwest prevent the chapel from being visible looking eastwards from Littleworth Drive; all the public views of the building are from Sidebar Lane (B 1395) looking towards the western half of the compass. For this latter reason, it is considered that the effect of the proposed development on this non-designated building will at low magnitude at most.

Former Church of St John, East Heckington (HER No.63654 – TF 20406 43848)

- 4.5.3 This brick building (south of the centroid of proposed development at 1.9 km, 1.1 km from the nearest turbine) was constructed in c.1870, originally as a chapel of ease (what subsequently became the nave) attached to St Andrew’s, Heckington. Upon consecration as a church in 1890, the chancel was added by A.C. Wood. The church was made redundant in 1977 and an s.50 scheme ⁴⁹ authorising residential use was issued in 1981. The building is now a private house; there appear to be no markers or monuments within the grounds. The conversion is reasonably sympathetic, although there are now roof skylights and a brick chimney. The wooden cupola is in very poor condition. There is an unsightly breeze-block wall on the northern side. There are relatively mature trees on all sides, including impressive yews, but the proposed turbines will be visible (from private land) to the north through gaps. The only public aspect is of the west end, as seen between the surviving iron gateposts from the war memorial (small obelisk).
- 4.5.4 Immediately south of the church (and screened by it and its yew trees) is the Old School, which has echoes of the architectural details of the church (especially in the Neo-Gothic pointed arches over doors and windows); however, this has been converted to residential use rather less successfully (dormers, half-blocked original windows and doors, new windows, garage). The Old Cottage (apparently dating from around 1800) stands across the road but the other buildings near this corner shown on the C19 maps are no longer present.

⁴⁹ Pastoral Measure 1983 (as amended)



- 4.5.5 None of the surrounding church spires or towers, nor any of the existing Bicker turbines, is visible from within the older, eastern end of East Heckington. It is considered that the effect of the proposed development on the non-designated former church will be at low magnitude at most.

Former smithy, East Heckington (HER No.63819 – TF 19306 44353)

- 4.5.6 The smithy (southwest of the centroid of proposed development at 1.8 km) is shown on the 1890-2 and 1905 OS 6-inch maps. The HER notes that “it is not known to what extent the original building survives”. The present Blacksmith’s Cottage (on an abandoned ‘curve’ of the old road, now north of the A 17) does not have exactly the same location as that mapped for the smithy and the footprint is quite different; the extant painted building has features (windows, doors, roof) which would suggest a date in the 1930s.

4.6 Discussion (Setting)

- 4.6.1 Falling within 10 km of the centroid (NGR TF 204 457) of the proposed wind park development at Heckington Fen, totals of 15 Scheduled Monuments (2 of them more distant still) and 206 Listed Buildings (and an additional 11 more distant still) have been considered (through the standard documentation for designated assets, as well as by means of additional mapped and satellite archives) in the present setting assessment. All the Scheduled Monuments, the higher Grade (I and II*) Listed Buildings and all assets within 2 km have been field-assessed (all of them on at least two separate occasions).
- 4.6.2 During this work, the likely intervisibility between historic assets and proposed turbines has been sought out but such intervisibility is not automatically to be equated with undesirable impact, as stressed by the Inspector in the recent Wadlow case ⁵⁰:

12.32 [...] In exercising the statutory and national policy duties, it is not in my estimation sufficient to contend that, simply because it would be possible to see both a cultural heritage asset and all or part of one or more of the proposed turbines from any particular position, that the setting of the asset would be compromised. Rather, the setting or view must be one of some special significance to the asset concerned.

⁵⁰ The Planning Inspectorate (LAVENDER, D.) 2009. Appeal Report APP/W0530/A/07/2050471 Wadlow Farm, Six Mile Bottom, Road, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire, CB1 5NE (recommendation to allow, Wadlow Wind Farm, South Cambridgeshire District), DCLG.



4.6.3 And if yet more weight were needed, one may note that the point has been explicitly confirmed in the Wadlow Decision ⁵¹:

15. The Secretary of State agrees with the Inspector's conclusion [...] that the visibility of turbines from [...] cultural heritage assets is not, itself, sufficient reason to reject wind turbine development unless there is evidence that such visibility will lead to actual harm. [...].

4.6.4 The large majority of cultural heritage assets in the area will receive no (or 'negligible') effects from the proposed wind park development; this holds for the assets for which an explicit assessment text had been included above (as a precautionary step) and for those assets eliminated as even less vulnerable on reasonable documentary grounds. The table on the following page (Table CH1) contains entries for all those assets judged to be likely to receive at least a 'low' magnitude effect; the relevant view is noted in each case.

4.6.5 Lincolnshire has one of the finest collections of Medieval churches in England; there are some 600 known foundations, of which 457 are extant (at least in part) as Listed Buildings. Most of them (as they survive) were built in the Perpendicular style on the wealth of the wool trade. However, the wider agricultural value of the fenlands was also a factor, becoming particularly important in the C18 and C19 and allowing high quality restoration of those churches around the fenland edge, not to mention establishment of new parish churches outwards as the reclamation progressed. Churches are a particularly sensitive category in connection with wind farm proposals and the present case is no exception. This is not a strongly 'religious' matter *per se* - it is simply that churches have functioned historically as 'social nodes' in the landscape. They are often constructed to be seen from afar (towers/spires and, where available, prominent locations) but there is an expectation that churchyards should be relatively 'quiet' places (often, indeed nearly always, secured by perimeter treatment). Churches have an attraction for the community as a whole. Furthermore, they have a special attraction for those who worship there (even occasionally) or who have relatives or friends buried in the graveyard. Thus, undue impact upon a church is usually more likely to attract local, regional and possibly even national comment than an impact upon any other category of cultural heritage feature. It is for this reason that the setting of churches in this vicinity have been analysed very carefully, so as to avoid such impact.

⁵¹ The Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government, 2009. Appeal Decision APP/W0530/A/07/2059471 Wadlow Farm, Six Mile Bottom, Road, West Wrating, Cambridgeshire, CB1 5NE (allowed, Wadlow Wind Farm, South Cambridgeshire District), DCLG.



**TABLE CH1 - HECKINGTON FEN
CULTURAL HERITAGE NON-NEGLECTIBLE INDIRECT EFFECTS (SUMMARY)**

ASSET	IMPORTANCE OF ASSET	SETTING ELEMENT AFFECTED	SENSITIVITY OF SETTING ELEMENT AFFECTED	MAGNITUDE OF SETTING EFFECT	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT
South Kyme earthwork complex and Tower (SM 22622 & LB 1 No.192771)	National	View across southern fishponds Outward view from top of tower Long view to tower from southeast on Brown's Drive	Low Medium Medium High	no more than Low no more than Low no more than Low no more than Low	Negligible-Minor Minor Minor Minor
Tallershall Castle (SM 22720 & LB 1 No.400478)	National	Outward view from top of tower	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Manwar Ings Motte & Bailey earthworks (SM 22744)	National	Longer views from southwest of earthworks (taking association with Swineshead Abbey into account)	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Former Church of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill (LB 11 No.192087)	Regional	Views from active graveyard (church itself now in residential use)	Low to Medium	Medium	higher Moderate
St Mary & All Saints Church, South Kyme (LB 11 No.192770)	National	View from near southeastern gate to churchyard	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Church of St Andrew, Agbarby (LB 1 No.192554)	National	Long views from west of church (cf. A 17)	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Church of St Andrew, Heckington (LB 1 No.192588)	National	Long views from southwest and west of church	Medium	Low	Minor
Heckington Mill (LB 1 No.192603)	National	Long views of the spire from north and northwest (cf. graveyard of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill)	Medium	Low	Minor
Church of St Mary, Swineshead (LB 1 No.408242)	National	Long view from Claydike Bank	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Church of St Botolph, Boston (LB 1 No.486305)	National	Long view from south of church	Medium	no more than Low	Minor
Former Primitive Methodist Chapel & Sunday School, Heckington Fen (HER No.628889)	Local (non-designated)	Outward view from tower balcony Long view eastwards from Crab Lane Outward views (private) eastwards	High Medium Low	no more than Low no more than Low no more than Low	Minor Minor Negligible-Minor
Former Church of St John, East Heckington (HER No.63854)	Local (non-designated)	Outward views (private) northwards (taking into account architectural association with former school)	Low	no more than Low	Minor



- 4.6.6 In as much as church towers and spires are visible over long distances in this fenland-edge landscape, many of the local examples would be visible from points 'within' the proposed turbine group. However, there are no public footpaths across the proposal site.
- 4.6.7 Similarly, looking 'through' the proposed development at a church on the 'far' side, each spire or tower will remain recognisable. Since no prominent church stands close to the proposal site, distant spires would stand well 'below' foreground turbine blades.
- 4.6.8 Taking the viewpoint to the 'far' side of a church, it is important that the visual dominance of the latter be maintained. Again, because of the significant remove between prominent churches and the proposal site, turbines would never challenge the church spires in this configuration.
- 4.6.9 Moving to the environs of a church, and eventually into the churchyard itself, it is noteworthy how closely most of the examples in the present survey area are flanked by built form and tree-planting. The architectural detail and proximal setting of Kesteven churches are normally very well embedded within their respective villages⁵². St Botolph's (Boston Stump), with its balcony around the tower, is a special case, with a designed outward panoramic view; the considerable distance to the proposed development would reduce it to a relatively minor detail in the complex landscape visible from this high viewpoint, itself originally dedicated to the spotting of mercantile movements on land and sea.
- 4.6.10 There are no cases resulting from the Heckington Fen proposal which would result in high magnitudes of effect (such as major conflict with historic views of a skylined tower/spire, or the overbearing presence of turbines in close and open views of a church and its immediate environs). The present assessment contains many instances in which significant impacts have been ruled out by fieldwork, the task often being informed by visualisations. There is one instance only, the former church of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill, in which a higher Moderate effect upon a still active graveyard might arise, a point which will be taken up below.
- 4.6.11 There are two fortified towers within the survey area, at South Kyme and Tattershall. The original function of such features was certainly defensive, the height allowing a constant lookout. However, towards the end of the Medieval period and into the post-Medieval,

⁵² For a discussion of significance criteria, cf. English Heritage 2007. *Places of Worship Selection Guide* (Heritage Protection Department, March 2007).



the function shifted increasingly towards the display of wealth/status in 'tower houses' and 'prodigy houses'. As with Boston Stump, the considerable distance to the proposed development would reduce it to a relatively minor detail in the complex landscape visible from these high viewpoints.

- 4.6.12 As a final point in this section, attention is drawn to the density of standing or former windmills in the vicinity. Lincolnshire County Council notes that, at the peak, the county is estimated to have had 500 windmill in operation; the HER carries 309 entries and there are 136 sites with significant standing remains (mostly the towers of C18 and C19 tower mills). Other former windmills in the Heckington Fen area include: the 1821 tower mill, Station Road, Swineshead (LBII No.408244, TF 22924 41490); and the c.1800 drainage tower mill, Claydike Bank, Amber Hill, (LBII, No.192066, TF 22933 46049). An additional 14 tower mills (mostly earlier C19 but a few late C18) or their known sites are noted in the HER within 10 km of the centroid of the proposal site (cf. Sibsey Windmill, appearing in L&V VP22); some of these mills were for drainage but many were cornmills. There were also a much larger number of (mostly) smaller pumping mills, all along the local dike systems (cf. the map appended to Appendix 6.4). The conspicuous use of wind-power is therefore a historically authentic element in this landscape.

4.8 Inter-Project Cumulative Impact

- 4.8.1 There are no other relevant development proposals which have been signalled to the present assessors which would require cumulative impact assessment in respect of the cultural heritage.
- 4.8.2 The existing Bicker Fen Wind Farm has been considered as part of the background in the present assessment. The Bicker ES considered the interaction between designated assets, in particular church spires, and the proposed turbines and concluded that no 'unacceptable' effect would result, in particular, that the development "would not fail to preserve the setting" of prominent church spires. The most marked effect of the Bicker development within the general 'overlap area' relevant here occurs in the view from the road between Boughton and Howell (towards Heckington Church and Windmill) and, to a lesser extent, in the footpath approach to Manwar lngs from the northeast and the easterly view past Manor Farmhouse, Helpringham, all (as noted above) in directions away from the Heckington Fen proposal site.



- 4.8.3 From Tattershall Tower, the existing turbines at Bicker appear within approximately the same sector as would the proposed Heckington Fen turbines. At this distance, the two developments would not cumulate to give an effect of greater than minor significance. The same is true of the view from the tower balcony at Boston Stump, with the Bicker group separated, well anticlockwise of the Heckington Fen turbines.
- 4.8.4 The Bicker turbines are already visible on the skyline from the graveyard at the former Church of St. John the Baptist, Amber Hill. The slight cumulation (with the Bicker turbines just anticlockwise) that would occur were the much closer Whittington Fen development to go ahead has been reflected in the impact significance level of "higher Moderate" allocated.



5. CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 5.1 The issue of climate change is addressed in detail in the relevant section of the Environmental Statement. The present section concentrates upon the intra-topic considerations⁵³.
- 5.2 That climate change is occurring, and that there is an important element of human input to the trajectory, is now an accepted position in the UK and much of the world⁵⁴. Whilst the actual effects will vary from location to location, the general UK climate is expected to become warmer on average, with an increase in variability, seasonality and, especially, in extreme weather conditions.
- 5.3 By 2003, Character Assessment Guidance already contained comments upon the impacts of climate change on the cultural heritage as an element of the landscape as a whole:

The Impacts of Climate Change on Cultural Heritage

51. Cultural heritage, typified by historic buildings and archaeological sites, is fundamental to landscape character and particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The impacts on ancient landscape features such as field patterns or ridge and furrow, could well be significant but subtle and the result of other changes such as land use. Key impacts could possibly centre on historic landscapes and gardens, weathering, subsidence and flooding.

Historic Landscapes and Heritage Gardens

52. Historic landscapes and heritage gardens could be affected by climate change for example through the threat to the survival of their component attributes and increased visitor pressures. In addition, several adaptation options are closed off because of "heritage" status, for example, it may not be possible to flood-proof an old property without drastically changing it - here external protection has to suffice.

53. Damage to archaeological sites through soil desiccation and changing farming practices could subsequently affect the integrity of historic landscapes. Within historic gardens the maintenance of specimen plants and fine grass swards may not be viable within new climatic conditions [...].

⁵³ The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000, Schedule 4, paragraph 2 requires a "description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development, including, in particular, [...] climatic factors, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, [...] and the inter-relationship between the above factors". Although the main thrust of this requirement falls outside the Cultural Heritage topic, a sufficient position statement on the interrelationship with climate change is clearly part of the requirement.

⁵⁴ Cf. Consultation Draft, Planning Policy Statement: *Planning & Climate Change*, supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, December 2006; Planning Policy Statement 25: *Development and Flood Risk*, December 2006; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group I Contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report: *Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis*, February 2007, <http://www.ipcc.ch>; Planning Policy Statement: *Planning & Climate Change*, Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, 2007; DCLG 2009. Letter to Chief Planning Officers: *UK Climate Projections 2009* June 2009; DECC 2009. *The UK Renewable Energy Strategy* July 2009.



54. The impact of visitors, on historic gardens in particular, may increase as individuals take advantage of 'good' weather conditions or extended opening seasons. Equally, the presence of visitors to such gardens shortly after or during periods of high precipitation may lead to grass damage.

Weathering

55. Weathering may increase gradually over time or dramatically as a result of an extreme climate event. Increased decay of building fabric over time through climate conditions such as driving rain or increased solar radiation may occur. Such factors may compromise the durability of vernacular building materials [...], shortening building life expectancies. Catastrophic damage may occur as a result of increased incidence of extreme events such as flooding.

Subsidence

56. Effects of desiccation of foundations due to changes in soil moisture and drier summers may affect historic buildings which are often built on timber piles or rafts. Consequently building may suffer subsidence which can be difficult and costly to manage.

Flooding

57. Both riverine and coastal flooding could increase as a consequence of climate change. Recently the severe damage caused to buildings within towns located in the Vale of York illustrates how our cultural heritage may be affected by riverine flooding. Sea level rise impacts may lead to the flooding of historic coastal landscapes and sites.⁵⁶

5.4 These concerns were echoed by English Heritage in 2006:

Direct impacts of climate change on the historic environment include:

- The effect of rising sea levels, especially in the south-east, where these will be added to by down-warping of the North Sea basin, which will cause coastal erosion and endanger historic maritime landscapes, structures, buildings and archaeology.
- Ground subsidence, which could pose a threat to some historic buildings.
- More frequent and severe flooding, which may damage some historic buildings (and create difficulties in obtaining insurance, which may make others uneconomic to occupy and maintain).
- Changes in hydrology, which may put buried archaeological remains at risk.
- Fewer frosts and drier summers, and the northward migration of pests and diseases, which may make it difficult to maintain traditional planting schemes in some historic gardens.
- A warming climate, which may mean that some historically authentic tree plantings may not be viable by the time they reach maturity.
- Alteration of agricultural practices, resulting from changes in crop or stock viability, which could pose a risk to some archaeological landscapes and buried archaeological sites.

⁵⁶ DEANWOOD, R., ADAMS, K. & KERSEY, J. 2003. *Topic Paper 9: Climate Change and Natural Forces – the consequences for landscape character* Landscape Character Assessment Guidance by Entec UK Limited on behalf of the Countryside Agency & Scottish Natural Heritage, September 2003, pages 12-13.



- A possible increase in the frequency of extreme weather, or a change in its geographical distribution, which could pose an increased risk of damage to some historic landscapes and buildings.⁵⁶

5.5 English Heritage up-dated their advice in 2008:

Direct impacts of climate change on the historic environment may include:

- rising sea levels and a possible increase in storminess that endangers historic landscapes, structures, buildings and archaeology in the coastal zone.
- increased extremes of wetting and drying that heighten the risk of ground subsidence and accelerated decay of stonework and thus pose a threat to many historic buildings
- more frequent intense rainfall that causes increased erosion of archaeological sites and damaging flooding in historic settlements, the latter making historic buildings difficult to insure
- changes in hydrology that put buried archaeological remains, including well-preserved wetland archaeology, at risk
- changes in vegetation patterns that threaten the visibility and integrity of archaeological remains and historic landscapes
- a warming climate that makes some historically authentic tree plantings difficult to conserve
- changes in the distribution of pests that threatens the integrity of historic buildings, collections and designed landscapes
- possible increases in the frequency or geographical range of extreme weather that could pose an increased risk of damage to some historic landscapes and buildings.⁵⁷

5.6 The likely effects on standing historic buildings are presently the subject of quite detailed research⁵⁸. However, the buried archaeological record is also obviously at risk⁵⁹. Changes in erosion rates, ground water circulation and chemistry, microbiology and plant cover will all have unpredictable, but often significantly detrimental effects on archaeological remains⁶⁰.

5.7 It is a basic tenet in physical conservation of cultural heritage fabric (whether standing or sub-surface) that micro-environmental change is more likely than not to be damaging (since, in near-equilibrium situations, decay and erosion must have slowed for survival to have occurred at all) and should thus be avoided wherever possible. Any initiative to

⁵⁶ English Heritage January 2006, *Climate Change and the Historic Environment*, page 4.

⁵⁷ English Heritage January 2008, *Climate Change and the Historic Environment*, pages 6-7. Cf. also English Heritage 2008. *Heritage Counts 2008 England* (Climate Change spotlight).

⁵⁸ Cf. *The Planning Response to Climate Change: Advice on Better Practice* CAG Consultants (London) & Brookes University (Oxford) for the ODP, September 2004; www.ucl.ac.uk/sustainableheritage/research/publications.

⁵⁹ Cf. English Heritage 2003, *Heritage Counts: State of the Historic Environment Report* [SWF16.9]; WHITE, J. 2004. Climate change scenarios: protecting historic assets. *Conservation Bulletin* 45:16-17.

⁶⁰ Cf. DEANWOOD, R., ADAMS, K. & KERSEY, J. 2003. *Topic Paper 9: Climate Change and Natural Forces – the consequences for landscape character* Landscape Character Assessment Guidance by Entec UK Limited on behalf of the Countryside Agency & Scottish Natural Heritage, September 2003, page 10 on soil resources.



limit, retard or decelerate climate change, even by very small increments, will be beneficial (other things being equal ⁶¹) to the historic environment, locally, nationally and internationally ⁶². It should also be remembered that the construction of wind turbines has a symbolic value beyond the direct contribution of green energy, a value consistent with a trajectory of change in public and governmental attitudes towards management of the historic environment, incorporating sustainable objectives, that is generally recognised as having cultural worth. This critical background must be borne in mind throughout the planning process ⁶³.

⁶¹ The proposition here makes no reference whatsoever to the possibility of coexisting adverse impacts of the very same 'initiative': there is no necessity for a nett benefit.

⁶² This proposition is supported by the ruling of Patterson DJ in *Lee v Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government and Others* [2011] EWHC 807 (Admin); (2011) J.P.L. 985; in which this general principle was upheld, as set out in paragraphs 45 and 110 in: *The Planning Inspectorate (MELLOR, R.P.E.) 2010. Appeal Report APP/X1545/A/08/2023805 Hockley Farm, Hockley Lane, Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex CM0 7PZ (allowed wind farm, Maldon District), DCLG.*

⁶³ Policies HE1.2 and HE1.3 in PPS5 are particularly relevant to the overall Planning balance. The magnitude of any overall climate change benefit from a particular development proposal stands to be weighed (by planners and the decision-makers) in every individual case; it is normally unlikely that the appropriate weight actually within the Cultural Heritage topic will be more than modest, a material consideration (for cultural heritage specialists) only in what would otherwise be 'borderline' cultural heritage judgements, and only then when argued explicitly.



6. **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

6.1 **Data Quality**

- 6.1.1 The data available for the study area as a whole have been of reasonable quality.
- 6.1.2 The collated data are considered adequate for the present purpose. There have been no material problems in preparing this cultural heritage technical assessment.

6.2 **Potential Negative Development Impacts**

- 6.3.1 The proposed turbine layout has already been modified to avoid direct impacts upon the archaeological site of Six Hundred Decoy (the whole occupied area having been taken out of the development groundworks footprint) and to avoid or at least minimise effects upon certain magnetic anomalies, discovered during field evaluation and potentially representing archaeological sites. No known or strongly suspected significant archaeological remains will be affected by the development. There is nevertheless potential for intersection with further archaeological material, the remains of Roman-period saltworking activity being the most likely category, material which would most likely be of regional or lesser significance.
- 6.3.2 The development as currently designed will not have a detrimental effect upon the historic landscape fabric of the area. Nevertheless, the local network of drains and boundaries is sensitive and care should be taken during development activities to avoid unnecessary disturbance.
- 6.3.3 The setting of all relevant cultural heritage assets in the vicinity has been considered and the potential development effect upon the significance of the assets has been assessed (as summarised in Table 1 above).
- 6.3.4 No negative setting impacts of Major significance (or over) have been recognised that would have constituted important individual considerations in the Planning decision. Indeed, nearly all recognised impacts have been assessed as of Negligible or Minor significance.



6.3.5 It is judged that there will be a **higher Moderate** impact upon the setting of the active graveyard at the former Church of St John the Baptist (now itself is residential use), Amber Hill, a grouping Listed at Grade II. The nearest proposed turbine would be at 1.27 km.

6.3.6 In accordance with best practice (cf. the 'box' after paragraph 4.1.21), it is considered that the compound (intra-project cumulative) effect (from individual setting effects of more than Negligible significance) upon the local historic environment is not such as to constitute a Planning-significant effect or "harm".

6.4 Inter-Project Cumulative Impacts

6.4.1 No other development projects are known to the present assessors which might combine with the Heckington Fen proposal to give cumulative impact. The existing Bicker Fen Wind Farm has already been included in the baseline.

6.5 Mitigation Outline

6.5.1 In respect of potential direct impacts, a suitable archaeological mitigation programme (integrated with the normal cross-topic micro-siting provision) will be designed under the following rubrics:

- Introduction & Definitions;
- Site Location & Description;
- Known Archaeology & Potential;
- Objectives & Methods;
- General Conditions (appointment of archaeological contractor; access; safety; publicity & public presentation; lines of communication);
- Timetables;
- Archaeological Conservation Zones (protection of sensitive peripheral zones within the red line, defined before and/or during development works, as needed);
- Watching Briefs (several sub-specifications to address differing conditions in different zones of the site and during different development activities, including all

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groundworks on previously undisturbed land in preparation for micro-siting and decommissioning);

- Preservation by Record (targeted and contingent phasing);
- Post-Fieldwork (analysis, archiving, reporting and publication);
- Appropriate Provision & Resourcing;
- Monitoring;
- Professional Standards;
- Finds; and
- Duration of Liability.

6.5.2 The programme can be secured either through a standard negative condition ⁶⁴ or through an s106 undertaking, whichever is considered most appropriate in the event, either case resulting in an approved scheme of archaeological works prior to commencement of the development and of any necessary enabling groundworks.

6.5.3 In respect of likely indirect impacts, it is judged that the expected effects on setting at the graveyard of the former Church of St John the Baptist, Amber Hill, could be reduced were additional tree planting to be provided along the yard boundaries; it is the normal characteristic of the churchyards in this region to be well enclosed. It should be noted that there is no Planning necessity to reduce impacts to the Negligible level; if the opportunity is not taken here, it will obviously be because the relatively low level of impact involved (assessed as higher Moderate) has not been found to be unacceptable. The suggestion is offered in the context of the professional duty of the present assessors to identify any reasonable option which might minimise cultural heritage impact, even when individually already below the Planning significance 'threshold'.

6.6 Potential Positive Development Impacts

6.6.1 Positive development impacts in respect of the cultural heritage are not expected, beyond those general points raised in the section above on Climate Change.

⁶⁴ DCLG Circular 11/95: *Use of conditions in planning permission*. Model Condition 55.

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6.7 Residual Impacts

- 6.7.1 After avoidance (through micro-siting) or after appropriate preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during construction or other groundworks, it is expected that there will be no Planning-significant residual direct or indirect impacts. The proposed development would cause no "harm" to the cultural heritage.

6.8 Statement of Significance

- 6.8.1 In respect of direct adverse impact within the core development site, there is a **low risk of short term irreversible impact** on as yet unidentified BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FABRIC of local to regional significance. This risk is to be managed through full mitigation by preservation by record.
- 6.8.2 In respect of indirect adverse impact, there is a likelihood of medium term reversible impact of higher moderate heritage-significance (below the threshold of Planning-significance) upon the SETTING of one visible heritage asset (the still active graveyard of a former church, a Grade II Listed grouping); the asset itself is of regional importance, whilst the setting detriment would be of local importance. This impact could be managed, through mitigation by agreed screening reinforcement, designed to result in a reduced effect, possibly an overall neutral effect.
- 6.8.3 In respect of indirect adverse cumulative impact, there are no other development projects known to the present assessors which might combine with the Heckington Fen proposal.



LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 6.1 Heritage Assets within 5 km
 Fig. 6.2 Scheduled Monuments beyond 5 km
 Fig. 6.3 Listed Buildings beyond 5 km

Heritage Viewpoints (collectively Fig. 6.4)

- 1 South Kyme Churchyard (photowire)
- 2 South Kyme Tower (photowire)
- 3 Swineshead Church (photowire)
- 4 Former Church of St John the Baptist & Graveyard, Amber Hill (photowire)

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APPENDIX 6.2: CULTURAL HERITAGE SCOPING



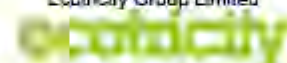
**HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK
NORTH KESTEVEN
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL STATEMENT
APPENDIX 6.2
(Cultural Heritage Scoping)**

Produced by Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited
under the direction of:

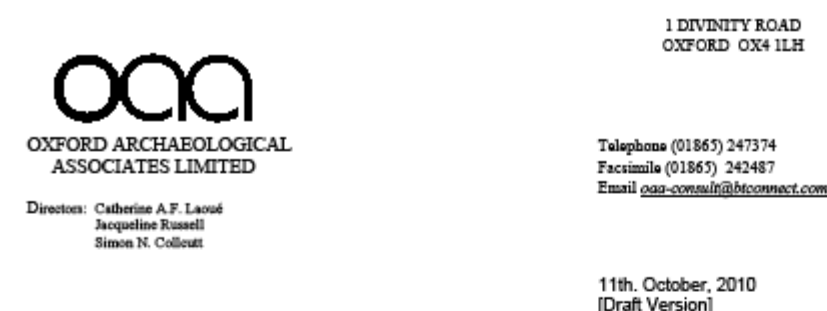
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Commissioned by
Ecotricity Group Limited



June 2011

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**ECOTRICITY s36 APPLICATION
WIND PARK AT HECKINGTON FEN, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - ADDITIONAL SCOPING**

The following Scoping details have been agreed with the relevant curators (as listed at the foot of this document) for the cultural heritage topic (covering all heritage assets) of the EIA.

Comment [SNC1]:
Consent pending agreement.

(1) The turbine location proposal in the attached plan (Consultation Plan 4038-S0005-02 dated 150710 showing a 28-turbine illustrative layout) is judged not to involve a *prima facie* case for an overriding historic environment impediment and thus it is suitable to be taken forward (e.g. public exhibition and additional detailed assessment).

Comment [SNC2]:
Default position.

(2) In accordance with PPS5 and the Draft Overarching NPS for Energy Policy EN-1 (November 2009), and in conformity with existing EIA Regulations & Guidelines, the EIA shall include a proportionate description of the significance (derived from their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest) of the heritage assets affected and (in as much as is relevant in the present context) the contribution of their setting to that significance; the information that has been considered and the expertise that has been consulted will be stated. For the avoidance of doubt, it is noted that those aspects of the character and appearance of a Conservation Area which bear upon its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest shall be included in the assessment of the significance of that heritage asset. The baseline having been established, the degree to which the proposed development may or may not cause actual harm (that is, Planning-significant negative impacts) to the setting of the heritage assets affected will be assessed and any proper opportunities for mitigation, compensation, benefit or enhancement will be identified. Any further relevant matters raised in Development Plan policies will also be addressed.

(3) A fully detailed draft text (containing appropriate aerial photographic analysis and map regression) concerning potential impacts upon the fabric of heritage assets lying within the proposal site (including an outline of any necessary mitigation measures) will be made available to curators for comment ahead of completion of the ES as a whole; the parties shall thereafter consider a further special scoping section to cover the need, if any, for archaeological field evaluation.

(4) The settings (that is, the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced) of all standing heritage assets will be considered within 2 km of a proposed turbine location.

(5) The settings of Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings and standing Scheduled Monuments will be considered within a radius of 5 km of the centroid of the proposed development (which shall be taken as NGR TF 204 457). It is noted that there are no Historic Areas (Register Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefield or

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Conservation Areas) within the study area. In addition, all Grade II Listed Buildings out to a radius of 5 km will be considered as a paper exercise and any assets showing *prima facie* grounds for potential significant negative impact will be fully assessed (including field assessment).

(6) In respect of setting, it is judged that the appropriate manner for the topic of 'context/association' to be taken into account in the present case is in the assessment of the significance of the setting of heritage assets.

(7) Fully buried archaeological sites will not be included (save in as much as they may provide contextual/associative background relating to other assets) in the setting analysis.

(8) All reasonable efforts will be made to gain access to private land containing significant designed elements of the setting of important heritage assets potentially affected by the development proposal. Otherwise, the setting of assets will be assessed from points of public access (including long-established permissive access, such as within churchyards).

(9) Visualisations to the full technical SNH standards (to include photographic panorama, wireframe and/or photomontage) will be produced for cultural heritage purposes, from the viewpoints set out in the list appended below. Further SNH standard visualisations will also appear in the LVIA section of the ES and these may also be cited in support of the cultural heritage discussion. Additional graphic information (including appropriate photographs) may be included in the cultural heritage assessment itself, as judged necessary for the purposes of characterisation and demonstration.

(10) There are currently no other relevant developments which the curators would request be included in cumulative impact assessment in respect of the cultural heritage.

(11) Any Historic Landscape Characterisation data which the Lincolnshire HER may contain will be used within the Application Site, and in an appropriate surrounding area, to place the potential impact of the proposed development in proper context.

(12) Curators have named the following assets as being in specific need of assessment:

Curators (cultural heritage consultees):

Angela Haywood (North Kesteven Conservation Department)
Jenny Young (Heritage Lincolnshire Planning Archaeology Section, for North Kesteven & Boston)
Beryl Lott (Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Section)
Ben Robinson (English Heritage)
Tim Allen (English Heritage)

Interested Planning Officers:

Alan Oliver (North Kesteven)
Paul Edwards (Boston)

Consultant:

Simon Colcutt, OAA (on behalf of Ecotricity Group Limited)

LIST OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VIEWPOINTS REQUIRING FULL VISUALISATIONS:

Comment [SNC3]:
Default position. We assume that
Bicker Fen (outlet) should be
included here.

Comment [SNC4]: This
class may include any assets
which custom feel are in some
way 'special' (preferably with an
indication of the nature of the
'specialness').

Comment [SNC5]:
Pending agreement.

Comment [SNC6]: The
assessors may themselves add to
this list, on the basis of
professional judgement, as the
assessment progresses.

Mr Wilf Long
Department of Energy and Climate Change
Area A, 3rd Floor
3 Whitehall Place
London
SW1A 2HD

Direct Dial: 01604 735400
Direct Fax: 01604 735401

Our ref: PA00013969

Your ref:

27 October 2010

Dear Mr Long

Request for Pre-application Advice

HECKINGTON FEN WINDFARM, LAND AT SIX HUNDRED FARM, SIX HUNDRED DROVE, EAST HECKINGTON, HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

Thank you for your letter of 29 September 2010 inviting English Heritage to provide preliminary views on this proposal.

While English Heritage broadly supports renewable energy we are aware that such developments can be challenging to the historic environment. With this in mind English Heritage has drawn up guidelines for planners and developers, *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment*. Guidance on the conservation of heritage assets and their setting is contained within *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment* and its accompanying *Practice Guide* and *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008). These documents and the consultation draft of English Heritage guidance on the setting of heritage assets can be downloaded from www.helm.org.uk. These guidelines are designed to be used alongside other current standard methodologies associated with the development of such proposals.

In general terms, English Heritage advises that a number of considerations will need to be taken into account when proposals of this nature are being assessed. This includes consideration of the impact of ancillary infrastructure, such as tracks and grid connections, as well as the turbines themselves:

- The potential impact upon the landscape, especially if a site falls within an area of



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English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act. All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to a Freedom of Information request, unless one of the exemptions in the Act applies.
English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate any applications you make for statutory or quasi-statutory consent, or for grant or other funding. Information provided by you and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

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historic landscape;

- Direct impacts on historic/archaeological fabric (buildings, sites or areas), whether statutorily protected or not. All grades of listed buildings should be identified;
- Other impacts, particularly the *setting* of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas etc, including long views and any specific designed views and vistas within historic designed landscapes. In some cases, intervisibility between historic sites may be a significant issue;
- The potential for buried archaeology;
- Effects on landscape amenity from public and private land;
- Cumulative impacts

Such information would usually be expected to be presented as part of any planning application in a document such as an Environmental Assessment or Visual Impact Assessment, including the production of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in line with the appropriate guidance. The ZTV of the proposed development should initially be based on topographical data before the impact of existing trees and buildings etc. on lines of sight is assessed. Finally, the effects of proposed mitigation measures on the ZTV should be demonstrated. We also recommend that photomontages are produced for key viewpoints. English Heritage would wish to be consulted about possible viewpoints where significant historic assets are affected.

The County Historic Environment Record holds information on undesignated archaeology and should also be consulted.

We are pleased to see that the Scoping Opinion report recommends that the Environmental Statement should provide an assessment of the effects of the scheme on the historic environment. However, we note that although cultural heritage resources are listed among the types visual receptors that will be assessed (paragraph 4.6) heritage assets are not listed among the potential candidates for representative viewpoints (paragraph 4.12). Representative viewpoints from significant heritage assets and groups of heritage assets should be submitted as part of the Environmental Statement. This should include views from upper storeys of landmark buildings (such as Tattershall Castle and Kyme Tower), since they permit an appreciation of the surrounding landscape setting and contribute to the significance of the buildings themselves.

From a brief review of our own records, it is apparent that there are a large number of designated heritage assets that are key visual receptors in this area. Any impact upon them would need to be considered in depth and viewpoints should be selected accordingly. The following prominent high grade designated heritage assets are



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among those for which effects on setting (intervisibility, designed views, etc.) should be considered.

Scheduled monuments

Settlement site east of Holme House (LI317);
Manwar Ings: Remains of a motte and bailey castle (22744);
Swineshead Abbey (22747);
Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval garden [at South Kyme] (22622);
North Kyme Village Cross (22632);
Churchyard Cross, St Oswalds Churchyard (22635);
Butter Cross, Swineshead (22666);
Stump Cross (22667);
Churchyard Cross, St Andrew (22670)

Listed buildings

Manor Farmhouse [The Green, Helpringham] (grade II*);
Heckington Mill (grade I);
St Mary and All Saints Church [South Kyme] (grade II*);
Kyme Tower (grade I);
Church of St Oswald [Asgarby and Howell] (grade II*);
Church of St Mary [Swineshead] (grade I);
Church of St Edith [Anwick] (grade I);
Church of St Andrew [Ewerby and Eveden] (grade I);
Church of St Andrew [Asgarby and Howell] (grade I);
Church of St Andrew [Heckington] (grade I);
Church of St John the Baptist [Great Hale] (grade I);
Church of St Andrew [Helpringham] (grade I);

The effects on the setting of prominent landmark buildings further afield, such as Tattershall Castle and St Botolph Church at Boston, also should be thoroughly assessed.

We look forward to receiving more information or a copy of the planning application in due course.



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Yours sincerely

Ben Robinson
Team Leader
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HECKINGTON FEN WINDFARM, LAND AT SIX HUNDRED FARM, SIX HUNDRED
DROVE, EAST HECKINGTON, HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTIVEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
Request for Pre-application Advice

Information Provided
Request for Scoping Opinion, Proposed Heckington Fen Wind Farm (dated September
2010)

Published Guidance
(Including but not limited to)
PPS22 Renewable Energy (and its Companion Guide);
PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment (and its Practice Guide);
Wind Energy and the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2005);
Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008);
The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance (consultation draft)



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24th. November, 2010

ECOTRICITY s36 APPLICATION
WIND PARK AT HECKINGTON FEN, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - ADDITIONAL SCOPING

The following Scoping details will be used for the cultural heritage topic (covering all heritage assets) of the EIA.

(1) The turbine location proposal in the attached plan (4038-S0039-02 dated 051110 showing a 23-turbine illustrative layout) is judged not to involve a *prima facie* case for an overriding historic environment impediment and thus it is suitable to be taken forward (e.g. public exhibition and additional detailed assessment).

(2) In accordance with PPS5 and the Draft Overarching NPS for Energy Policy EN-1 (November 2009), and in conformity with existing EIA Regulations & Guidelines, the EIA shall include a proportionate description of the significance (derived from their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest) of the heritage assets affected and (in as much as is relevant in the present context) the contribution of their setting to that significance; the information that has been considered and the expertise that has been consulted will be stated. For the avoidance of doubt, it is noted that those aspects of the character and appearance of a Conservation Area which bear upon its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest shall be included in the assessment of the significance of that heritage asset. The baseline having been established, the degree to which the proposed development may or may not cause actual harm (that is, Planning-significant negative impacts) to the setting of the heritage assets affected will be assessed and any proper opportunities for mitigation, compensation, benefit or enhancement will be identified. Any further relevant matters raised in Development Plan policies will also be addressed.

(3) A fully detailed draft text (containing appropriate aerial photographic analysis and map regression) concerning potential impacts upon the fabric of heritage assets lying within the proposal site (including an outline of any necessary mitigation measures) will be made available to curators for comment ahead of completion of the ES as a whole; the parties shall thereafter consider a further special scoping section to cover the need, if any, for archaeological field evaluation. It is confirmed that Historic Environment Record data and the Portable Antiquities returns for the Application Site will be requested from the County Council as part of the archaeological baseline.

(4) The settings (that is, the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced) of all standing heritage assets will be considered within 2 km of a proposed turbine location.

(5) The settings of Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings and standing Scheduled Monuments will be considered within a radius of 5 km of the centroid of the proposed development (which shall be taken as NGR

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TF 205 457). It is noted that there are no Historic Areas (Register Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas) within the study area. In addition, all Grade II Listed Buildings out to a radius of 5 km will be considered as a paper exercise and any assets showing *prima facie* grounds for potential significant negative impact will be fully assessed (including field assessment).

(6) In respect of setting, it is judged that the appropriate manner for the topic of 'context/association' to be taken into account in the present case is in the assessment of the significance of the setting of heritage assets.

(7) Fully buried archaeological sites will not be included (save in as much as they may provide contextual/associative background relating to other assets) in the setting analysis.

(8) All reasonable efforts will be made to gain access to private land containing significant designed elements of the setting of important heritage assets potentially affected by the development proposal. Otherwise, the setting of assets will be assessed from points of public access (including long-established permissive access, such as within churchyards).

(9) Visualisations to the full technical standards (to include photographic panorama, wireframe and/or photomontage) may be produced for cultural heritage purposes, as necessary. Further SNH standard visualisations will appear in the LVIA & CLVIA sections of the ES and these may also be cited in support of the cultural heritage discussion. Additional graphic information (including appropriate photographs) may be included in the cultural heritage assessment itself, as judged necessary for the purposes of characterisation and demonstration.

(10) The Bicker Fen Wind Farm will form part of the baseline study and the cumulative cultural heritage effects of adding the Heckington Fen proposal will be assessed. No other projects have been signalled by curators or other interested parties as being in need of inclusion in a cultural heritage cumulative assessment.

(11) Any Historic Landscape Characterisation data which the Lincolnshire HER may contain will be used within the Application Site, and in an appropriate surrounding area, to place the potential impact of the proposed development in proper context. However, it is noted that the proposed site has no special historic landscape designation or importance.

(12) The Heckington Fen proposal would not disrupt distant views of Lincoln Cathedral.

(13) Notwithstanding the search areas defined above, it is here confirmed that the following assets will be included in the assessment, as required by curators:

- Tattershall Castle, Tattershall (SM 22720 and LB I)
- Church of St. Botolph, Boston (LB 1)
- Settlement site east of Holme House, East Heckington (SM LI317)
- Remains of a motte and bailey castle in Manwar Ings, Swineshead (SM 22744)
- Swineshead Abbey, Swineshead (SM 22747)
- Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval garden, South Kyme (SM 22622)
- Village Cross, North Kyme (SM 22632)
- Churchyard Cross, St Oswald's Churchyard, Howell (SM 22635)
- Butter Cross, Swineshead (SM 22666)
- Stump Cross, Swineshead (SM 22667)
- Churchyard Cross, St Andrew, Heckington (SM 22670)
- Manor Farmhouse, The Green, Helpringham (LB II*)
- Heckington Mill, Heckington (LB I)
- St Mary and All Saints Church, South Kyme (LB II*)



- Kyme Tower, South Kyme (LB I)
- Church of St Oswald, Asgarby and Howell (LB II*)
- Church of St Mary, Swineshead (LB I)
- Church of St Edith, Anwick (LB I)
- Church of St Andrew, Ewerby and Eveden (LB I)
- Church of St Andrew, Asgarby and Howell (LB I)
- Church of St Andrew, Heckington (LB I)
- Church of St John the Baptist, Great Hale (LB I)
- Church of St Andrew, Helpingham (LB I)

This Scoping has been copied to the following parties:

Curators (cultural heritage consultees):

Angela Haywood (North Kesteven Conservation Department)

Jenny Young (Heritage Lincolnshire Planning Archaeology Section, for North Kesteven & Boston)

Ben Robinson (English Heritage)

Interested Planning Officers:

Alan Oliver (North Kesteven)

Paul Edwards (Boston)

Interested Party:

Beryl Lott (Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Section)

Consultant:

Simon Colcutt, OAA (on behalf of Ecotricity Group Limited)

APPENDIX 6.3: CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER



**HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK
NORTH KESTEVEN
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL STATEMENT
APPENDIX 6.3
(Cultural Heritage Gazetteer)**

Produced by Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited
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June 2011

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HECKINGTON FEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

(centred on NGR TF 205457)

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN c.2 km: none

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN c.2 – c.5 km:

LI 317 Settlement site 650 yards (600 m) east of Holme House. 517912 345474. (no text available on MAGIC). c.2.5 km W of centroid.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS BEYOND 5 km (as required by curators)

22622 Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval garden, South Kyme. 516896 349753. 5.4 km NW of centroid

22632 Village Cross, North Kyme. 515164 352667. 9.5 km NW of centroid.

22633 Butter Cross, Tattershall. TF 21239 57894. 12 km N of centroid.

22635 Churchyard Cross, St Oswald's Churchyard, Howell. 513507 346242. 7 km W of centroid.

22666 Butter Cross, Swineshead. 523788 340250. c.6.3 km SE of centroid.

22667 Stump Cross, Swineshead. 523934 339716. c.6.4 km SE of centroid.

22670 Churchyard Cross, St Andrew, Heckington. 514292 344106. 6.4 km WSW of centroid.

22720 Tattershall Castle & College, Tattershall. Also LB I (see below). 521162 357515. 13 km N of centroid.

22744 Remains of a motte and bailey castle in Manwar Ings, Swineshead. 524326 340978. 6 km ESE of centroid.

22747 Swineshead Abbey, Swineshead. 524888 340684. 6.6 km SE of centroid.

REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS WITHIN 5 km: none

REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS WITHIN 5 km: none

CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN 2km: none

ALL LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN c.2 km RADIUS:GRADE I noneGRADE II* noneGRADE II

192067 Church of St. John The Baptist, Claydike Bank (west side), Amber Hill. TF 21896 47348. Parish church. 1867 by Edward Browning, in neo-Norman style. Belfry: no tower.

GRADE I AND II* LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN c. 2 - 5 km RADIUSGRADE I

192771 Kyme Tower, Church Lane, South Kyme. TF 16858 49622. Fortified tower. Mid C14 with additions, removed c.1725. Built for Sir Gilbert de Umfraville. This tower is the earliest of a series of fortified towers built in this part of Lincolnshire, it is the only one built of stone, the later ones like Tattershall Castle, The Tower on the Moor at Woodhall Spa, the Hussey Tower at Boston and Rochford Tower at Skirbeck are all built of brick.

GRADE II*

192770 St Mary & All Saints Church, Church Lane, South Kyme. TF 16854 49788. Parish church, former Augustinian Priory founded before 1196. CII, C14, restored and largely rebuilt 1890 by Hodgson Fowler. Bellcote: no tower.

GRADE II (precautionary inclusion)

191922 Church of All Saints, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. TF 23218 50176. Former Chapel of Ease dedicated as Parish Church in 1924. 1812, chancel added 1880. Cupola: no tower.

GRADE I LISTED BUILDINGS BEYOND 5 KM (as required by curators)

192548 Church of St Edith, Church Lane (east side), Anwick. TF 11451 50642. Parish church: Late C13, C14, restored 1859, chancel restored 1900, spire repaired after lightning strike in 1906, south aisle restored 1915, nave re-roofed 1916. Tower with spire.

192554 Church of St Andrew, Asgarby & Howell. TF 11627 45389. Parish church. C13, early C14, C15, restored 1870. Tower with spire.

192565 Church of St Andrew, Church Lane (north side), Ewerby & Evedon. TF 12166 47277. Parish church. C12, C14, C15, 1702, spire repaired 1810 and 1908, restored and vestry added 1890-5. Tower with spire.

192585 Church of St John The Baptist, Church Street (south side), Great Hale. TF 14841 42926. Parish church. CII, C13, C14, C17, restored 1896-7 by Hodgson Fowler. Tower.

192598 Church of St Andrew, Church Street (east side), Heckington. TF 14293 44120. Parish church. c.1307, later C14, restored in 1867 by Kirk and Parry and in 1887-8 by J. Fowler of Louth. Tower with spire.

192603 Heckington Mill, Hale Road (west side), Heckington. TF 14564 43537. Tower mill. 1830, repaired 1890. Designed by Michael Ingeldew. This is the only 8 sailed windmill extant in England.

192618 Church of St Andrew, High Street (south side), Helpringham. TF 13875 40749. Parish church. c.1200, late C13, C14, C17, restored 1891. Tower with spire.

400470 Market Cross, Tattershall. TF 21234 57886. C15.

400478 Tattershall Castle, Sleaford Road (south side), Tattershall. TF 21056 57544. Castle c.1440 built for Ralph Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer, on site of castle built by Robert Tateshale in 1231. Restored in 1911-25 by Lord Curzon. Tall brick tower. Also a Scheduled Monument.

400479 Ticket Office & Shop, Tattershall Castle. TF 21140 57592. Former guard house, now ticket office and shop. c.1440, altered c.1911. Red brick in English bond, with ashlar dressings.

400480 Kitchen Ruins, Tattershall Castle. TF 21065 57522. Footings to former kitchen. c.1440. Also a Scheduled Monument.

400481 Round Towers, Tattershall Castle. TF 21062 57558. Round tower bases of original castle. c.1230, built by Robert de Tatershal. Ashlar, repaired in brick. 2 round tower bases, to either side of the C15 tower, the left hand one a fragment only. Also a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

400482 Tattershall Castle moat walls, Tattershall. TF 21104 57512. c.1440, restored early C20. Red brick. The wall remains around the entire circumference. Also a Scheduled Monument.

400483 Tattershall Castle Stable Ruins, Tattershall. TF 21019 57562. Reputedly stable block, now ruins. c.1440. Also a Scheduled Monument.

400485 Church of Holy Trinity, Tattershall. TF 21210 57584. Collegiate and parish church. 1440-1500, by Ralph Cromwell. Licensed in 1439 by King Henry VI to convert a Norman Parish church into a Collegiate Church. Completed by William of Waynflete. College demolished 1545. Most glass removed to Stamford in 1754. Restored 1893-97. Tower.

408242 Church of St Mary, South Street (west side), Swineshead. TF 23753 40194. Parish church. c.1300, early C14, late C14, C15, 1767, chancel rebuilt 1848 by Stephen Lavin. Tower with spire.

486305 Church of St Botolph, Church Close (south side), Boston. TF 32692 44181. Parish church. 1309 work commenced on chancel, nave and aisles completed 1390, tower started c.1450 and completed 1520. Restoration by Gilbert Scott in 1845 and George Place of Nottingham in 1851-53. Further restoration of 1929 by Sir Charles Nicholson. Tower surmounted by a tall octagonal lantern with flying buttresses.

GRADE II* LISTED BUILDINGS BEYOND 5 KM (as required by curators)

192556 Church of St Oswald, Asgarby & Howell. TF 13507 46256. Parish church. C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, restored 1870. Belfry: no tower.

192615 Manor Farmhouse, The Green (east side), Helpringham. TF 14007 40730. House. Late C17, altered C19.

400468 The Old College (behind No.3 Market Place), Tattershall. TF 21297 57847. Former college, later converted to a brewery and stores, now a ruin, restored C20. Founded by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, c.1440.

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Settlement site 650yds (600m) E of Holme House

List Entry Number: 1004927

Location

Not currently available for this entry.

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire

District: North Kesteven

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Heckington

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

Date first scheduled:

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

UID: LI 317

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description**Summary of Monument**

Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

History

Not currently available for this entry.

Details

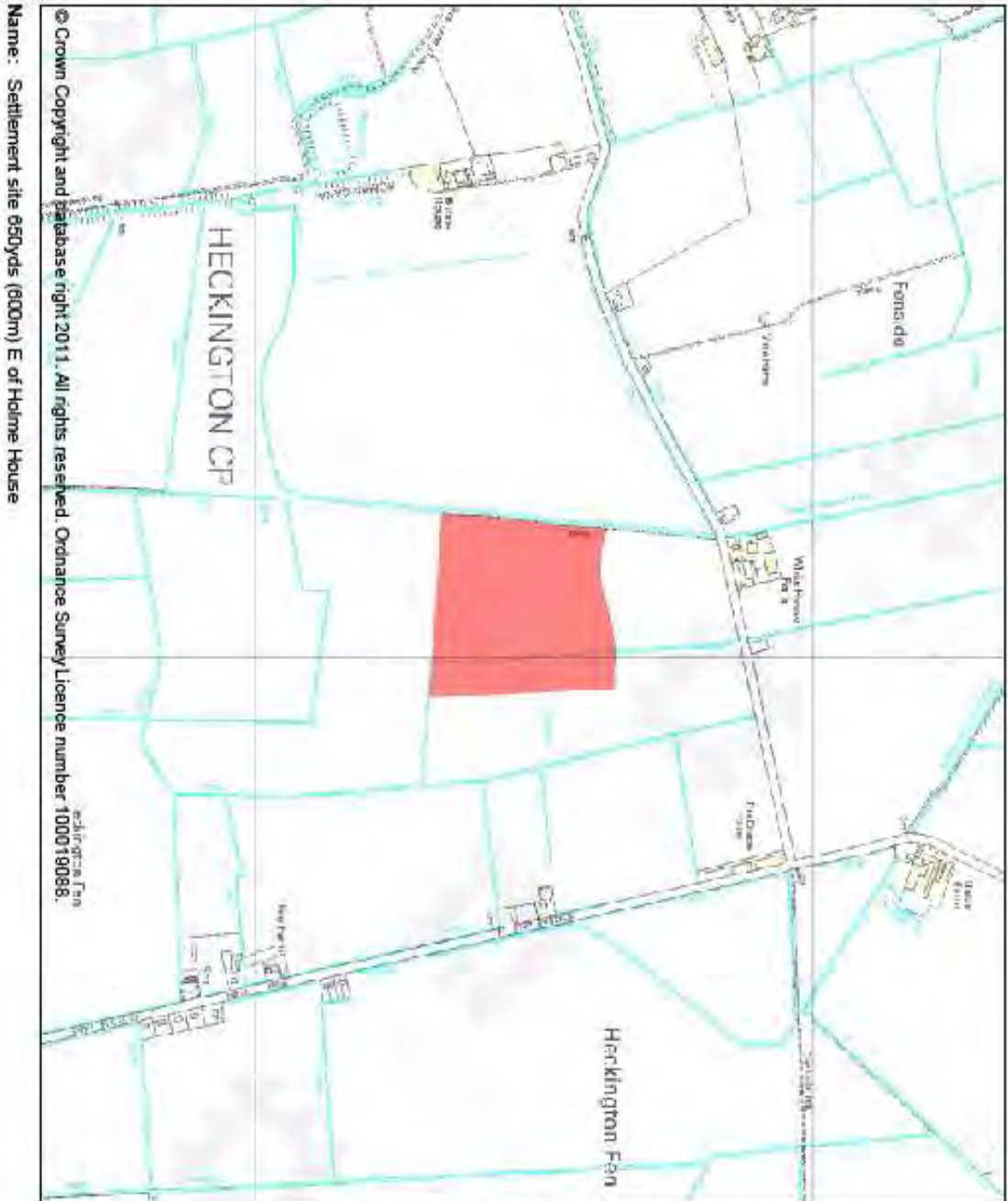
This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

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Name: Settlement site 650yds (600m) E of Holme House

Heritage Category: Scheduling

List Entry No : 1004927


County: Lincolnshire

District: North Kesteven

Parish: Heckington

Each official record of a scheduled monument contains a map. New entries on the schedule from 1988 onwards include a digitally created map which forms part of the official record. For entries created in the years up to and including 1987 a hand-drawn map forms part of the official record. The map here has been translated from the official map and that process may have introduced inaccuracies. Copies of maps that form part of the official record can be obtained from English Heritage.

This map was delivered electronically and when printed may not be to scale and may be subject to distortions. All maps and grid references are for identification purposes only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.

ENGLISH HERITAGE

1 Wathouse Square, 138-142 Hobdon, EC1N 2ST
Tel: 020 7573 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk

List Entry NGR: TF 17908 45477

Map Scale: 1:10000

Print Date: 27 April 2011

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval garden

List Entry Number: 1008317

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: South Kyme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 13-Dec-1929

Date of most recent amendment: 27-Apr-1994

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22622

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Page 6.3- 4

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4038_P0129_01

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning, and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Some 225 of these religious houses belonged to the order of St Augustine. The Augustinians were not monks in the strict sense, but rather communities of canons - or priests - living under the rule of St Augustine. In England they came to be known as 'black canons' because of their dark coloured robes and to distinguish them from the Cistercians who wore light clothing. From the 12th century onwards, they undertook much valuable work in the parishes, running almshouses, schools and hospitals as well as maintaining and preaching in parish churches. It was from the churches that they derived much of their revenue. The Augustinians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally waterfilled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The adjacent sites of the Augustinian priory and moated manor house at South Kyme represent contemporary and interrelated features of the medieval landscape. The remains of the priory include both earthworks surviving in good condition, and valuable, related buried deposits indicated by substantial cropmarks visible from the air. The site preserves evidence of a long tradition of ecclesiastical activity from the early Anglo-Saxon period to the present and will provide rare insights into the interrelated development of the monastic site and its adjoining secular centre from the Anglo-Saxon to the post-medieval periods. The moated site itself is rare in including impressive contemporary architectural remains surviving in good condition. The monument also preserves evidence of the relationship between the medieval manor house and its post-medieval successor, with formal gardens and other earthworks.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the remains of a priory for Augustinian canons, founded by Philip de Kyme in the mid-12th century on the site of an Anglo-Saxon establishment. It received further endowments but retained a small population of nine to twelve canons. After the dissolution in 1539 the site passed to the king and the priory church was adapted for use as a parish church. Adjacent to the south are the remains of the moated manor house of the Kymes and their descendants, the Umfravilles, who fortified it in the mid-14th century. The house was largely dismantled in the early 18th century and a new house and garden constructed to the east. The monument includes the buried remains of the medieval monastery and its Anglo-Saxon predecessor, the standing remains of the fortified manor house, the earthworks of the moat and fishponds and the remains of the post-medieval garden.

The monument is situated at and around the present church and manor of South Kyme which lie on the west side of the village on the north bank of the River Slea. The Church of St Mary and All Saints is a Listed Building Grade II* and excluded from the scheduling. This church incorporates fragments of the priory church including the western part of the south aisle, the south western part of the nave and the south porch. Surrounding the church in the northern part of the churchyard is an area of earthworks including two raised rectangular platforms standing approximately 0.5m above the rest of the churchyard. Building foundations were revealed in this area in the last century. This is the site of the southern part of the medieval monastic church including the south transept and chancel. Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture discovered during restoration of the church in the late 19th century indicate that the remains of the medieval priory church overlie those of an earlier foundation.

To the north of the present church is an arable field known as Abbey Yard in which further remains of the Augustinian priory are located. Within this field, immediately to the north of the church is a raised area in which the northern parts of the medieval church, including the north transept, have been identified. Finds made in this field include building stone, floor tiles, stained glass and pottery fragments. Cropmarks visible from the air indicate the location of the remains of the priory's inner precinct, including a cloister and a series of enclosures bounded on the western, northern and eastern edges of the field by a moat with an internal bank.

To the west of the churchyard is an area of pasture in which a series of earthworks is evident. Immediately to the west of the church is a group of large building platforms; on the eastern side of this field is a group of fishponds; and on the north side of the road a linear depression with a broad, low bank on its northern side. These features represent further remains of the Augustinian priory, including part of the southern boundary of the precinct. The remains of the medieval period are partly overlain by traces of post-medieval activity.

Adjacent to the south of the remains of the priory, and separated from them by a causewayed lane, is a moated enclosure roughly triangular in form. The enclosure is bounded by a linear depression approximately 10m in width; the

northern arm runs along the south side of the lane, meeting the eastern arm at right angles; this latter runs along the eastern side of the present Manor garden. The third arm curves from the western side of the monument south eastwards to run as a depression past the northern edge of the present stable block. These features represent the remains of a medieval moat surrounding the manor house. The eastern arm of the moat has been recut in post-medieval times to run into the present course of the River Slea. Near the centre of the moated enclosure stand the remains of a fortified manor house constructed by the Umfravilles in the mid-14th century. The remains include a stone tower approximately 23.5m in height with four storeys and a battlement. At ground floor level is a chamber with a vaulted stone ceiling and an inwardly splayed window in each of the east, west and north walls. This chamber is approached through a doorway in the south wall, which also provides access to a stair-turret occupying the south eastern corner of the tower. The stair-turret rises through all four storeys, lit by narrow slit windows and terminating at roof level in an elaborately carved stone boss. On the first floor is a single chamber with a simple traceried window in each wall, and a doorway in the south wall which formerly led into the first floor of an adjoining building. This chamber is now unroofed, and the positions of the two upper floors are marked by beam holes and by further traceried windows placed above those of the first floor. The position of the tower's roof is marked by a shallow gable within and at a lower level than the battlements, which rise around the stair-turret. On the external face of the south wall of the tower, at ground and first floor level, are a series of beam holes indicating the position of an adjacent two-storeyed structure believed to have been of timber construction. Cuts in the stonework of the east and west walls indicate the position of further adjacent structures, and there are low earthworks of buildings to the south and east of the tower. The tower is thus considered to have formed part of a complex of buildings, originally a dwelling incorporating a timber hall to the south and later including additions to the east and west. These remains, representing the mid-14th century manor house of the Umfravilles, are believed to overlie those of an earlier manor house occupied by the Kymes, who refounded the adjacent priory 200 years earlier.

To the south of the moated enclosure is an area of low-lying pasture on the north bank of the river. Traces of channels are visible as earthworks running parallel with the southern arm of the moat and southwards from it into the river. These channels represent a series of water-control features designed to divert the main course of the river away from the moated site, and are probably late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

To the east of the moated enclosure is a further area of pasture; in the northern part of the field is a series of low earthworks representing the remains of a formal garden, including a raised L-shaped terrace. This garden is believed to have been laid out in the early 18th century, when the medieval manor house was abandoned and the present Manor constructed. In the southern part of the field are a pair of large interconnected ponds aligned east-west and linked to the moated site by a series of earthwork channels. These two ponds are considered to lie on an earlier course of the river; they were originally constructed in medieval times and later altered to become a feature in the post-medieval garden. In the southernmost part of the field is a regularly laid out area of low-lying land with water-control ditches running across it from north to south. They may have been seasonally filled pond bays deliberately created when the course of the river was moved southwards.

Excluded from the scheduling are the present Manor, which is Listed Grade II,

associated outbuildings and the Church of St Mary & All Saints, although the ground beneath these features is included. The standing remains of Kyme Tower, which is Listed Grade 1, are included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Date*: 1886 - *Journal Title*: Archaeological Journal - *Volume*: XLIII - *Page References*: 61 - *Type*: DESC TEXT
2. **Book Reference** - *Author*: ed. William Page - *Title*: Victoria County History: Lincolnshire - *Date*: 1906 - *Volume*: 2 - *Page References*: 172-174 - *Type*: DESC TEXT - *Description*: reprint 1988
3. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Everson, P. and D.A. Stocker - *Title*: Lincolnshire - *Journal Title*: The Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture of England - *Volume*: 5 - *Type*: DESC TEXT - *Description*: forthcoming
4. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Kirk, Charles - *Title*: Kyme and its Tower - *Date*: 1881 - *Journal Title*: Assoc'd Architectural & Archaeological Societies' Reps. & Papers - *Volume*: XVI - *Page References*: 27-31 - *Type*: DESC TEXT
5. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Knowles, D. and R.N. Hadcock - *Title*: Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales - *Date*: 1971 - *Page References*: 141-475 - *Type*: DESC TEXT
6. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Lamyman, Mrs. - *Date*: 1992 - *Type*: PERS COMM - *Description*: farmer's wife
7. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Ordnance Survey - *Type*: MAP
8. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Peach, Alison - *Date*: 1990 - *Type*: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - *Description*: ref. AP 37-40
9. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Phillips, C.W. - *Date*: 1930 - *Type*: SMR
10. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Stocker, David - *Title*: The Early Church in Lincolnshire - *Date*: 1993 - *Journal Title*: Pre-Viking Lindsey - *Volume*: 1 - *Page References*: 112-113 - *Type*: DESC TEXT - *Description*: Lincoln Archaeological Studies
11. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Taylor, H.M. and Joan Taylor - *Title*: Anglo-Saxon Architecture - *Date*: 1965 - *Volume*: 1 - *Page References*: 365-366 - *Type*: DESC TEXT
12. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Trollope, Edward - *Title*: Sleaford, and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Arwardhun - *Date*: 1872 - *Page References*: 249-262 - *Type*: DESC TEXT
13. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Trollope, Edward - *Title*: Sleaford, and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhun - *Date*: 1872 - *Page References*: 249 - *Type*: DESC TEXT
14. **Book Reference** - *Author*: Trollope, Edward - *Title*: Sleaford, and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhun - *Date*: 1872 - *Page References*: 249-262 - *Type*: DESC TEXT
15. **Book Reference** - *Author*: White, A.J. - *Title*: Kyme Priory - *Type*: SMR
16. **Book Reference** - *Author*: White, A.J. - *Title*: Kyme Tower - *Type*: SMR

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Heritage Category: Scheduling

List Entry No : 1008317

County: Lincolnshire

District: North Kesteven

Parish: South Kyme

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List Entry NGR: TF 16042 49622

Map Scale: 1:10000

Print Date: 27 April 2011

ENGLISH HERITAGE

1 Watlington Square, 138-142 Hobson, EC1N 2ST

Tel: 020 7973 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk

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Name: Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval garden

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: North Kyme village cross

List Entry Number: 1009226

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: North Kyme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 27-Jan-1948

Date of most recent amendment: 26-Aug-1994

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22632

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

4038_P0129_01

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Page 6.3 - 7

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity.

Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

North Kyme village cross is a good example of a medieval standing cross with a stepped base. Situated at a road junction in the village centre, it is believed to stand in or near its original position. Limited development of the area immediately surrounding the cross indicates that archaeological deposits relating to the construction and use of the cross in this location are likely to survive intact. The cross has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from medieval times to the present day.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes North Kyme village cross, a Grade II Listed standing stone cross, located at a road junction in the village centre. The cross is of stepped form and is principally medieval in date. The monument includes the

base, which comprises two steps and a socket-stone, the shaft and the head.

The base is constructed of mortared limestone blocks. The steps are roughly square in plan, and vertical holes in the top of some of the blocks indicate the former position of iron clamps. The socket-stone is also square in plan with chamfered upper and lower corners. The shaft is set into the middle of the socket-stone with mortar and lead. It is composed of two stones; the lower is quadrangular in section at the base and has chamfered corners which taper upwards in octagonal section; the upper tapers in rounded, octagonal section and then widens to form the knop. Vertical slots indicate the position of iron clamps which formerly held the two parts of the shaft together. Above the knop is the cross-head, which takes the form of a four-sided cone with a flattened top. The full height of the cross is approximately 3m.

The paving immediately surrounding the cross is excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath it is included. The monument includes a 1m boundary around the cross which is essential for the monument's support and protection.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 1 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Davies, D.S. - *Title:* Ancient Stone Crosses in Kesteven - *Date:* 1913 - *Journal Title:* Lincolnshire Notes and Queries - *Volume:* XII no.5 - *Page References:* 145 - *Type:* DESC TEXT

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Heritage Category: Scheduling

List Entry No : 1009226

County: Lincolnshire

District: North Kesteven

Parish: North Kyme

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List Entry NGR: TF 15185 52888

Map Scale: 1:10000

Print Date: 27 April 2011

ENGLISH HERITAGE

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Hoborn, EC1N 2ST

Tel: 020 7573 3000

www.english-heritage.org.uk

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Name: North Kyme village cross

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Butter Cross, Tattershall

List Entry Number: 1009227

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 04-Mar-1947

Date of most recent amendment: 22-Aug-1994

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22633

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity.

Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnaced spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

The Butter Cross at Tattershall is a good example of a medieval standing cross with a stepped base, including a carved medieval knop surviving in good condition. Situated in the former market-place, it is believed to stand in or near its original position. Limited development of the area immediately surrounding the cross indicates that archaeological deposits relating to the monument's construction and use in this location are likely to survive intact. While parts of the cross survive from medieval times, subsequent restoration has resulted in its continued function as a public monument and amenity.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the Butter Cross, a Grade I Listed standing stone cross, located on the south west side of the market-place in the village of

Tattershall. The cross is of stepped form and is principally medieval in date with modern additions. The monument includes the base, consisting of five steps and a socket-stone, and the shaft, knop and head.

The base includes five steps, all octagonal in plan. The lowest step is modern and is constructed of red sandstone blocks and concrete resting on a concrete foundation. The four upper steps are medieval and are constructed of limestone blocks, partially restored and now held together by iron clamps. On the uppermost step rests the socket-stone, a large square slab with moulded and chamfered corners. Set into the middle of the socket-stone is the shaft, square in section at the base with chamfered corners tapering upwards in octagonal section. The knop is elaborately carved with alternating shields and figures; above is a frieze of blind arches. Both the shaft and the knop are medieval. The head takes the form of a crucifix with foliate terminals and represents a modern addition to the cross. The full height of the cross is approximately 5.7m.

The modern paving on the south west side of the cross is excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath it is included. The monument includes a 1m boundary around the cross which is essential for the monument's support and preservation.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 1 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Department of the Environment - *Title:* Market Cross - *Date:* 1966 - *Type:* DESC TEXT - *Description:* Listed Building description

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Heritage Category:
Scheduling

List Entry No :
1009227

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

Parish: Tattershall

Each official record of a scheduled monument contains a map. New entries on the schedule from 1998 onwards include a digitally created map which forms part of the official record. For entries created in the years up to and including 1997 a hand-drawn map forms part of the official record. The map here has been translated from the official map and that process may have introduced inaccuracies. Copies of maps that form part of the official record can be obtained from English Heritage.

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List Entry NGR: TF 21239 57894

Map Scale: 1:10000

Print Date: 27 April 2011

ENGLISH HERITAGE

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, EC1N 2BT

Tel: 020 7973 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk

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Name: Butler Cross, Tattershall

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Churchyard cross, St Oswald's churchyard

List Entry Number: 1009228

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Asgarby and Howell

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 28-Sep-1994

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22635

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity.

Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

The churchyard cross at Howell is a good example of the remains of a medieval standing cross with a quadrangular base and unusual carved shaft. Situated near the south porch, it is believed to stand in or near its original position. Limited disturbance of the area immediately surrounding the cross indicates that archaeological deposits relating to the monument's construction and use are likely to survive intact. The cross has not been restored and has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from medieval times to the present day.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a standing stone cross located in the churchyard of St Oswald's Church, Howell, approximately 4m south east of the south porch. The

cross is of stepped form and is medieval in date. The monument includes the foundation, steps, socket-stone and shaft.

The foundation and core of the cross is constructed of loose limestone rubble around which the steps, of limestone blocks, are built. There are three steps of square plan, the lowest buried beneath the turf, the second at ground level, and fragments of the third surviving above. The socket-stone rests directly on the rubble core and is roughly square in section; the upper parts of the corners are moulded and chamfered forming a top of irregular octagonal section. The shaft is set in the centre of the socket-stone and is square in section at the base, rising through chamfered corners in a tapering octagonal section. There is a 15th-century inscription running in a band around the shaft which commemorates John Spenser, rector from 1428 to 1448. The shaft is now approximately 1.5m high and represents the entire lower stone of the 15th-century cross-shaft. The full height of the cross is approximately 2m. This cross is listed Grade II*.

The grave on the north side of the cross is excluded from the scheduling.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 1 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Title:* Kelly's Directory - *Date:* 1909 - *Page References:* 321 - *Type:* DESC TEXT
2. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Davies, D.S. - *Title:* Ancient Stone Crosses in Kesteven - *Date:* 1913 - *Journal Title:* Lincolnshire Notes and Queries - *Volume:* XII no.5 - *Page References:* 142 - *Type:* DESC TEXT

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Heritage Category: Scheduling

List Entry No : 1009228

County: Lincolnshire

District: North Kesteven

Parish: Asgarby and Howell

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List Entry NGR: TF 13607 46242

Map Scale: 1:10000

Print Date: 27 April 2011

ENGLISH HERITAGE

1 Watlington Square, 138-142 Hobart, EC1N 2ST

Tel: 020 7973 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Butter cross, Swineshead

List Entry Number: 1009218

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: Boston
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Swineshead

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 13-Oct-1994

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22666

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity.

Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

The Butter cross at Swineshead is a good example of the stepped base of a medieval standing cross. Situated in the former market place, it is believed to stand in or near its original position. Limited disturbance of the area immediately surrounding the cross indicates that archaeological deposits relating to the monument's construction and use in this location are likely to survive intact. The remains of the cross have been little altered in modern times, having continued in use as a public monument and amenity from medieval times to the present day.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the Butter cross, the remains of a market cross, which stands on the north side of a modern war memorial in the former market place.

The cross is of stepped form, is medieval in date with later alterations and is Listed Grade II. The monument includes the base, of three steps.

The steps are all roughly square in plan and constructed of limestone blocks with slightly chamfered upper corners. The lowest step is about 2.45m square, the second 1.9m square, and the third 1.15m square. All three steps are medieval in date with modern repair, including vertical holes of square section indicating where the steps were formerly held together by iron clamps.

The upper surface of the third step is moulded to octagonal section and then levelled off; at the centre is a socket of rectangular section into which the shaft formerly fitted, now occupied by a plain flat slab. The full height of the base is about 0.7m.

The modern stocks, kerb and paving slabs which surround the cross are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 1 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Title:* Kelly's Directory - *Date:* 1909 - *Page References:* 575 - *Type:* DESC TEXT
2. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Luesby, Colin - *Date:* 1993 - *Type:* PERS COMM - *Description:* shopkeeper

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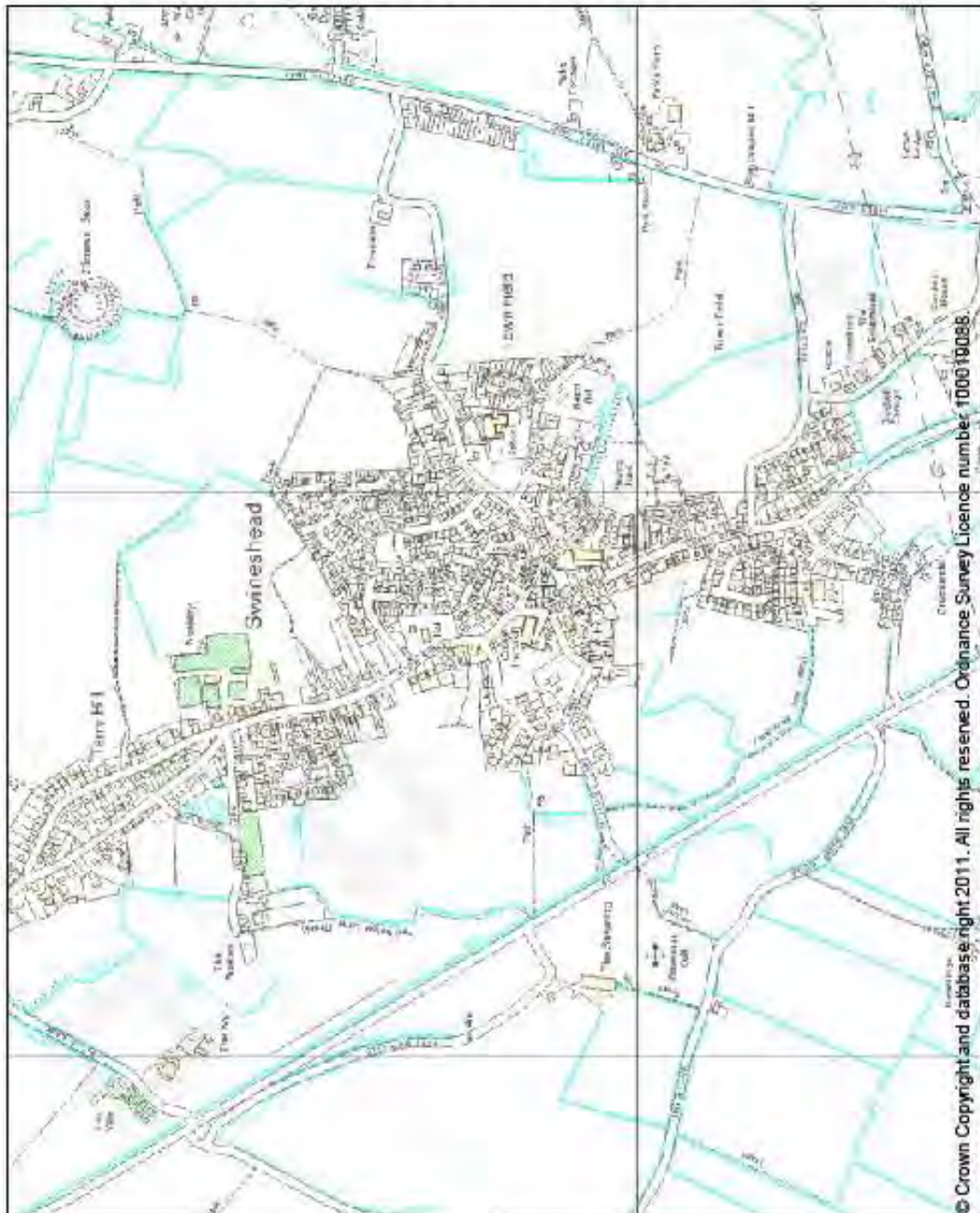
Heritage Category:	Scheduling
List Entry No :	1009218
County: Lincolnshire	
District: Boston	
Parish: Swineshead	

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List Entry NGR:	TF 23788 40260
Map Scale:	1:100000
Print Date:	27 April 2011

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Name: Butler cross, Swineshead

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Stump Cross

List Entry Number: 1010674

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: Boston
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Swineshead

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 06-Jan-1995

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22667

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity.

Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

The Stump Cross at Swineshead is a good example of a medieval standing cross with a quadrangular base and octagonal shaft. It stands near its original position at a road junction which is believed to have been of significance in medieval times and is traditionally associated with a former market. Archaeological deposits relating both to the monument's construction in this location and to earlier activity on the site are likely to survive intact. The cross has been little altered in modern times, having continued in use as a public monument and amenity from medieval times to the present day.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes Stump Cross, Swineshead, a standing stone cross located on the north west side of the road junction between South Street and Stump

Cross Lane. This junction is believed to have been an important one in medieval and later times, and is traditionally identified with the site of a former market. The cross takes the form of a base, comprising a socket stone, and a shaft, all of which are medieval in date with modern repairs. The cross stands at the centre of a modern concrete platform which is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

The socket stone is roughly 0.85m square in section with moulded corners. The north and east sides retain the remains of carved decoration. Set into the centre of the socket stone is the shaft, approximately 0.33m square in section at the base rising through chamfered corners in tapering octagonal section to a height of about 1.6m. The shaft is pinned into the socket stone with iron clamps, and there is another clamp at the top where the shaft terminates in a flat surface which represents the full original extent of the stone. The full surviving height of the cross is about 2m. Stump Cross is Listed Grade II.

MAP EXTRACT

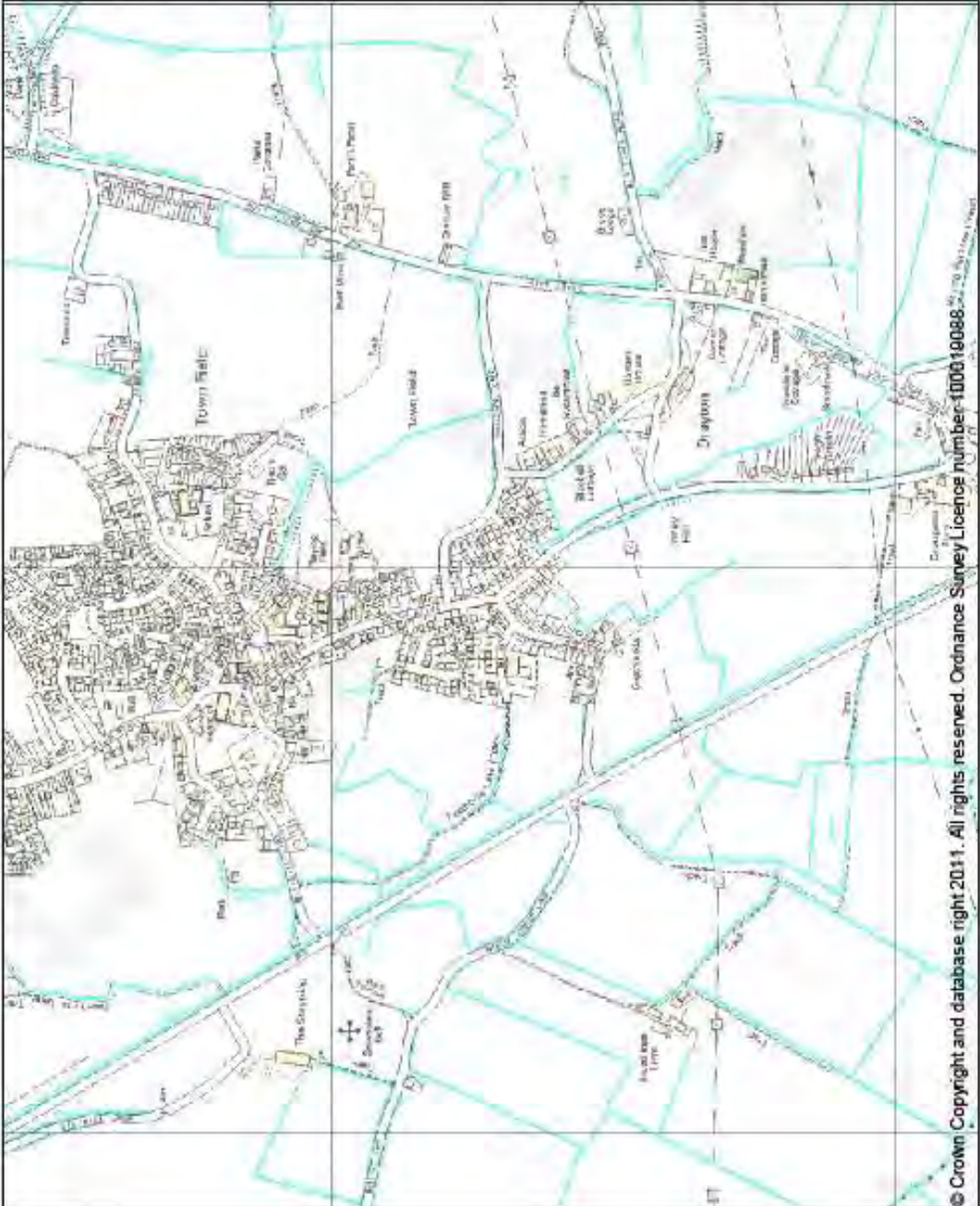

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

1. Book Reference - Title: Ordnance Survey 6' (second edition) - Date: 1904 - Type: MAP
2. Book Reference - Author: Allen, Thomas - Title: The History of the County of Lincoln - Date: 1830 - Page References: 357 - Type: DESC TEXT - Description: book III chapter VI
3. Book Reference - Author: Davies, D.S. - Title: Ancient Stone Crosses in Lindsey and Holland Division of Lincs - Date: 1915 - Journal Title: Lincolnshire Notes and Queries - Volume: XIII no7 - Page References: 219 - Type: DESC TEXT
4. Book Reference - Author: Harper, F.R. - Title: TF 23 NW 5 - Date: 1965 - Type: DESC TEXT - Description: OS record
5. Book Reference - Author: Healey, R. Hilary - Date: 1994 - Type: PERS COMM
6. Book Reference - Author: Lincolnshire County Council Highways Dept. - Date: 1994 - Type: PERS COMM

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Heritage Category: Scheduling	
List Entry No : 1010674	
County: Lincolnshire	<p>Each official record of a scheduled monument contains a map. New entries on the schedule from 1986 onwards include a digitally created map which forms part of the official record. For entries created in the years up to and including 1987 a hand-drawn map forms part of the official record. The map here has been translated from the official map and that process may have introduced inaccuracies. Copies of maps that form part of the official record can be obtained from English Heritage.</p> <p>This map was delivered electronically and when printed may not be to scale and may be subject to distortions. All maps and grid references are for identification purposes only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.</p>
District: Boston	
Parish: Swineshead	
List Entry NGR: TF 23035 39717	 1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, EC1N 2BT. Tel: 020 7573 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk
Map Scale: 1:10000	
Print Date: 27 April 2011	

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Name: Stump Cross

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard

List Entry Number: 1010675

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Heckington

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 04-Jan-1995

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22670

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity.

Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

The churchyard cross at St Andrew's Church, Heckington, is a good example of a medieval standing cross with a stepped base. Limited disturbance in the area immediately surrounding the cross indicates that archaeological deposits relating to its construction and use in this location are likely to survive intact. The cross has been little altered in modern times and has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from medieval times to the present day.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the remains of a standing stone cross located in the churchyard of St Andrew's Church, Heckington, approximately 8m to the south west of the south transept. The cross is constructed of limestone and is

principally medieval in date. The monument includes the base, comprising three steps, a plinth and a socket stone, and a fragment of the shaft, which are medieval in date; and a brick kerb and core, which date from an early 20th century restoration.

Heritage Category:	Scheduling
List Entry No :	1010675
County:	Lincolnshire
District:	North Kesteven
Parish:	Heckington

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List Entry NGR:	TF 14292 44107
Map Scale:	1:10000
Print Date:	27 April 2011

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Name: Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Tattershall Castle and College

List Entry Number: 1018394

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 20-Feb-1953

Date of most recent amendment: 02-Dec-1998

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22720

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description**Summary of Monument**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

An enclosure castle is a defended residence or stronghold, built mainly of stone, in which the principal or sole defence comprises the walls and towers bounding the site. Some form of keep may have stood within the enclosure but this was not significant in defensive terms and served mainly to provide accommodation. Larger sites might have more than one line of walling and there are normally mural towers and gatehouses. Outside the walls a ditch, either waterfilled or dry, crossed by bridges may be found. The first enclosure castles were constructed at the time of the Norman Conquest. However, they developed considerably in form during the 12th century when defensive experience gained during the Crusades was applied to their design. The majority of examples were constructed in the 13th century although a few were built as late as the 14th century. Some represent reconstructions of earlier medieval earthwork castles of the motte and bailey type, although others were new creations. They provided strongly defended residences for the king or leading families and occur in both urban and rural situations. Enclosure castles are widely dispersed throughout England, with a slight concentration in Kent and Sussex supporting a vulnerable coast, and a strong concentration along the Welsh border where some of the best examples were built under Edward I. They are rare nationally with only 126 recorded examples. Considerable diversity of form is exhibited with no two examples being exactly alike. With other castle types, they are major medieval monument types which, belonging to the highest levels of society, frequently acted as major administrative centres and formed the foci for developing settlement patterns. Castles generally provide an emotive and evocative link to the past and can provide a valuable educational resource, both with respect to medieval warfare and defence and with respect to wider aspects of medieval society. All examples retaining significant remains of medieval date are considered to be nationally important.

Fortified houses were residences belonging to some of the richest and most powerful members of society, and their ostentatious architecture often reflects a high level of expenditure. In some instances, the fortifications may be cosmetic additions to an otherwise conventional high status dwelling, giving a military aspect while remaining practically indefensible. The nature of the fortification varies, but can include moats, curtain walls, a gatehouse and other towers, gunports and crenellated parapets. Their buildings normally included a hall used as communal space for domestic and administrative purposes, kitchens, service and storage areas. In later houses the owners had separate private living apartments, these often receiving particular architectural emphasis. In common with castles, some fortified houses had outer courts beyond the main defences in which associated service buildings were located. Fortified houses were constructed in the medieval period, primarily between the 15th and 16th centuries. As a rare monument type, with fewer than 200 identified examples, all examples exhibiting significant surviving archaeological remains are considered to be of national importance.

Tattershall Castle is a rare example of a medieval fortified house which partly incorporates the remains of an earlier enclosure castle. It is associated with an individual of high status at court and therefore bears some similarities in form and architectural style to contemporary royal residences, anticipating the development of the courtly 'prodigy' houses of the late Elizabethan and early Jacobean periods. The Great Tower and other standing buildings survive in good condition, and their integrity as part of an important historical site has been enhanced by careful restoration in the early part of this century. As a result of part archaeological excavation, the remains of both the castle and the college are quite well understood and demonstrate a high level of survival for below ground remains while the majority of deposits have been left intact.

The term college is used to describe a variety of different types of establishment whose communities of secular clergy shared a degree of common life less strictly controlled than that within a monastic order. The majority of English colleges were founded in the 14th or 15th centuries and most were subsequently closed down under the Chantries Act of 1547. Colleges of the prebendal or portional type were set up as secular chapters as an alternative to the structure of contemporary monastic houses; some barons followed suit by setting up colleges within their castles. After 1300 chantry colleges, in which the prime concern was to offer masses for the souls of the patron and the patron's family, became more common. They may also have housed bedesmen and provided an educational facility which in some cases came to dominate their other activities. From historical sources it is known that approximately 300 separate colleges existed in the medieval period; of these, 167 were in existence in 1509, made up of 71 prebendal or portional colleges, 64 chantry colleges and 32 whose function was primarily academic. In view of the importance of colleges in contributing to our understanding of ecclesiastical history, and given the rarity of known surviving examples, all identified colleges which retain surviving archaeological remains are considered to be nationally important.

The remains of Tattershall College survive well in the form of buried deposits, and are rare in being associated with the standing remains of a medieval grammar school. The importance of the college is enhanced by its association with the composer John Taverner, who worked there in the early 16th century.

The high level of survival of the remains of both the castle and college at Tattershall, together with associated features such as fishponds, will preserve valuable evidence for the way in which these unique institutions functioned in a particular social, cultural and economic setting. In addition, as a result of the presentation of the castle as a monument open to the public, and its position adjacent to an important medieval church, the site serves as an important recreational and educational resource.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes Tattershall Castle and College, situated on the south side of the present village of Tattershall on the west bank of the River Bain. The castle originated as an enclosure castle constructed in the 13th century by Robert of Tattershall. In the 15th century it passed to Ralph, first Lord Cromwell, who rebuilt it as a fortified house and founded a college on the adjacent site. While the college was dissolved in 1545 and its buildings dismantled, the castle continued to be occupied until 1693; it thereafter fell into disrepair and in 1790 some of the building materials were removed and the moats largely infilled. From 1912 the castle was restored and partly excavated and in 1925 it passed into the care of the National Trust. It is a Grade I Listed Building.

The monument includes the standing and buried remains of the castle, college

and associated features, lying to the west, south and east of Holy Trinity Church.

In the western part of the monument are the remains of Tattershall Castle, which now takes the form of an inner moated enclosure with two outer enclosures, also moated, to the north east and north west. The inner moated enclosure originated in about 1231. The first building on the site is thought to have been a stone-built hall located near the western edge of the enclosure, followed by a curtain wall with interval towers, also stone-built, constructed along the inside edge of the moat. The hall survived until the 18th century as a standing ruin but is no longer evident. Parts of the curtain wall survive in the western part of the enclosure adjacent to the later Great Tower, which was built in the 15th century against its outer face. The foundations of two interval towers also survive, one to the north and one to the south of the Great Tower; these are Listed Grade I and take the form of 'D'-shaped projections into the moat, constructed of magnesian limestone, which were later strengthened around the base by the addition of green limestone. The remains of another interval tower have been identified on the south side of the enclosure; there are thought to have been up to eight interval towers originally. The entrance to the early castle is believed to have been from the north east, in the position of the modern bridge, where the foundations of a pier indicate the location of an earlier bridge.

Construction of the Great Tower is believed to have commenced in the 1430s when the castle was converted into a fortified residence by Ralph Lord Cromwell, Treasurer of England. It is a brick-built structure with stone dressings and string-courses, and takes the form of four storeys and a basement on a rectangular plan with octagonal corner turrets. Connected by a passageway to the earlier stone hall, which may have served as an entrance vestibule, the Great Tower contained the private and public apartments of Lord Cromwell. A separate Grade I Listed kitchen block was built adjacent and to the south, also against the outside of the earlier curtain wall and incorporating one of the interval towers; the foundations of these structures have been archaeologically excavated and are now exposed. Other buildings associated with the fortified house, including a chapel, were formerly located in the southern part of the enclosure. In the north eastern corner stood a gatehouse which guarded the bridge across the inner moat. The earlier curtain wall was largely replaced by a brick retaining wall built along the inside edge of the moat, although this was later destroyed and has in turn been replaced by a modern concrete wall. The remains of a similar brick retaining wall on the outer edge of the moat have been restored. The moat wall is Listed Grade I.

Surrounding the inner moat are the remains of a penannular outer bailey first constructed in the 15th century as part of Cromwell's alterations. The inner and outer moats were originally joined only on the north side, but are now also joined on the east and west sides by modern channels, creating two 'L'-shaped enclosures to the north east and north west. The enclosure to the north east includes the remains of the middle ward, a walled enclosure from which access was gained across the inner moat; within it is the Grade I Listed guardhouse, a small brick building initially converted into a cottage and later into a shop. In the northern part of the ward are the foundations of further buildings including, at the western end, the remains of a gatehouse which guarded the bridge which crossed from the outer ward. The remains of the outer ward are situated in what is now the north western enclosure and include the standing remains of a Grade I Listed rectangular building, thought to have

originated as the house of Cromwell's Master of the Horse. On the northern side of this ward are the foundations of a gateway which formerly stood at the south end of a bridge across the outer moat.

On the south side of the inner moat is a raised area of ground where a garden of the castle is believed to have been located. This area, which lay within the outer bailey of the castle, was formerly approached from the inner ward across a bridge; the foundations of a pier of the bridge survive in the inner moat. To the south and east of the garden area are the buried remains of part of the outer moat which formerly enclosed the garden within the outer bailey.

In the eastern part of the monument are the buried remains of Tattershall College, which was founded in 1439 for six priests, six lay clerks, six choristers and a warden. In 1524-5, when the composer John Taverner was a member of the college, there were ten lay clerks and ten choristers. Situated to the south and east of Holy Trinity Church, which was rebuilt at this time, the buildings of the college were constructed of brick with stone dressings and are believed to have included two courtyards. The buried remains of these buildings lie to the north east, east and south east of the chancel where the ground level is artificially raised about 1m above the natural slope of the land. To the north east of the chancel are the buried remains of the eastern court of the college, the north range of which has been found by part archaeological excavation to include the principal gatehouse of the college. Projecting northward from the north west angle of the gatehouse are the buried foundations of a rectangular building which may have served as a stable block. Elsewhere in the eastern court the remains of domestic accommodation have been identified. To the south and east of the chancel are further buried building remains of the college which are believed to include the second court. On the south wall of the chancel, which is not included in the scheduling, are the brick and stone supports for an adjacent vaulted passageway which is thought to represent a cloister walk or processional access to the church.

In the central part of the monument, to the south of the buried remains of the college and adjacent to the east of those of the outer moat of the castle, is a level rectangular area partly bounded by a brick wall. This area is believed to include the remains of the tiltyard of the castle, where tournaments and exercises took place. Adjacent to the south are the remains of a larger enclosure of triangular shape, in which the slight earthworks and buried remains of a series of fishponds are located; this enclosure is defined by the buried remains of a water channel, now visible on aerial photographs, which was formerly linked to the castle's outer moat on the north west and to the River Bain on the south east. The layout of the fishponds and water control features in this form is associated with the development of the castle in the 15th century.

The toilet block which stands adjacent to the east of the outer moat, and the church boiler house which stands in the angle between the chancel and the south transept, together with all modern fences, gates, and all gravestones are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included. The remains of Tattershall College Grammar School, which stand 250m to the north east of Holy Trinity Church, are the subject of a separate scheduling.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Buck, Samuel - *Title:* The East Prospect of Tattershall Castle near Boston ... - *Date:* 1726 - *Type:* ILLUSTRATION - *Description:* copied in NT guidebook 1985
2. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Curzon & Tipping - *Title:* Tattershall Castle Lincs: A Historical & Descriptive Survey - *Date:* 1929 - *Page References:* 161ff - *Type:* DESC TEXT - *Description:* N.B. appendix by Hamilton Thompson

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Heritage Category: Scheduling

List Entry No : 1018394

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

Parish: Tattershall

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List Entry NGR: TF 21147 57519

Map Scale: 1:10000

Print Date: 27 April 2011

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Name: Tattershall Castle and College

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: The Manwar Ings: remains of a motte and bailey castle

List Entry Number: 1018684

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: Boston
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Swineshead

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 13-Dec-1929

Date of most recent amendment: 02-Dec-1998

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22744

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte and bailey castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles or motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.

The remains of the motte and bailey castle at The Manwar Ings survive well as a series of substantial earthworks. They are rare in representing one of very few medieval monuments to have survived in an area of intensive modern cultivation. Upstanding earthworks and underlying archaeological deposits, including earlier ground surfaces, will preserve valuable evidence for domestic and economic activity on the site both during the castle's occupation and before. As a result of documentary research the importance of the castle in the medieval period is quite well understood. The association between this site and that of Swineshead Abbey, nearby, provides valuable information about the way in which the two high-status establishments interrelated as contemporary components of the wider medieval landscape.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a medieval motte and bailey castle at The Manwar Ings. Situated approximately 1km to the north east of the village of Swineshead, it is believed to have been constructed in the 12th century by the de Gresley family, lords of the manor of Swineshead, who also founded Swineshead Abbey. The castle is referred to in documentary sources of the late 12th and 13th centuries, and artefactual fragments found nearby suggest that it was occupied until at least the 14th century.

The remains of the castle take the form of a series of substantial earthworks and buried features, including a circular motte and bailey with inner and outer moats, now dry. The motte is represented by a raised circular platform, now largely level, standing to a height of nearly 2m above the surrounding fields. On this platform would have stood the domestic and service buildings of the castle, while a slight internal bank may indicate the position of a former wall or palisade. Brick-lined shelters were inserted into the motte during World War II. The motte is surrounded by a deep inner moat about 15m wide, in turn encircled by the bailey which varies between 7m and 15m in width. The inner moat is crossed on the eastern side by an earthen causeway which is believed to occupy the site of a former bridge; a raised area on the bailey at the east end of the causeway may represent the site of a gatehouse.

Surrounding the bailey is an outer moat 7m-10m in width, originally circular in plan but partly truncated on the eastern side by modern ploughing. It is crossed on the north west side by a modern trackway, beneath which it is partly infilled.

MAP EXTRACT

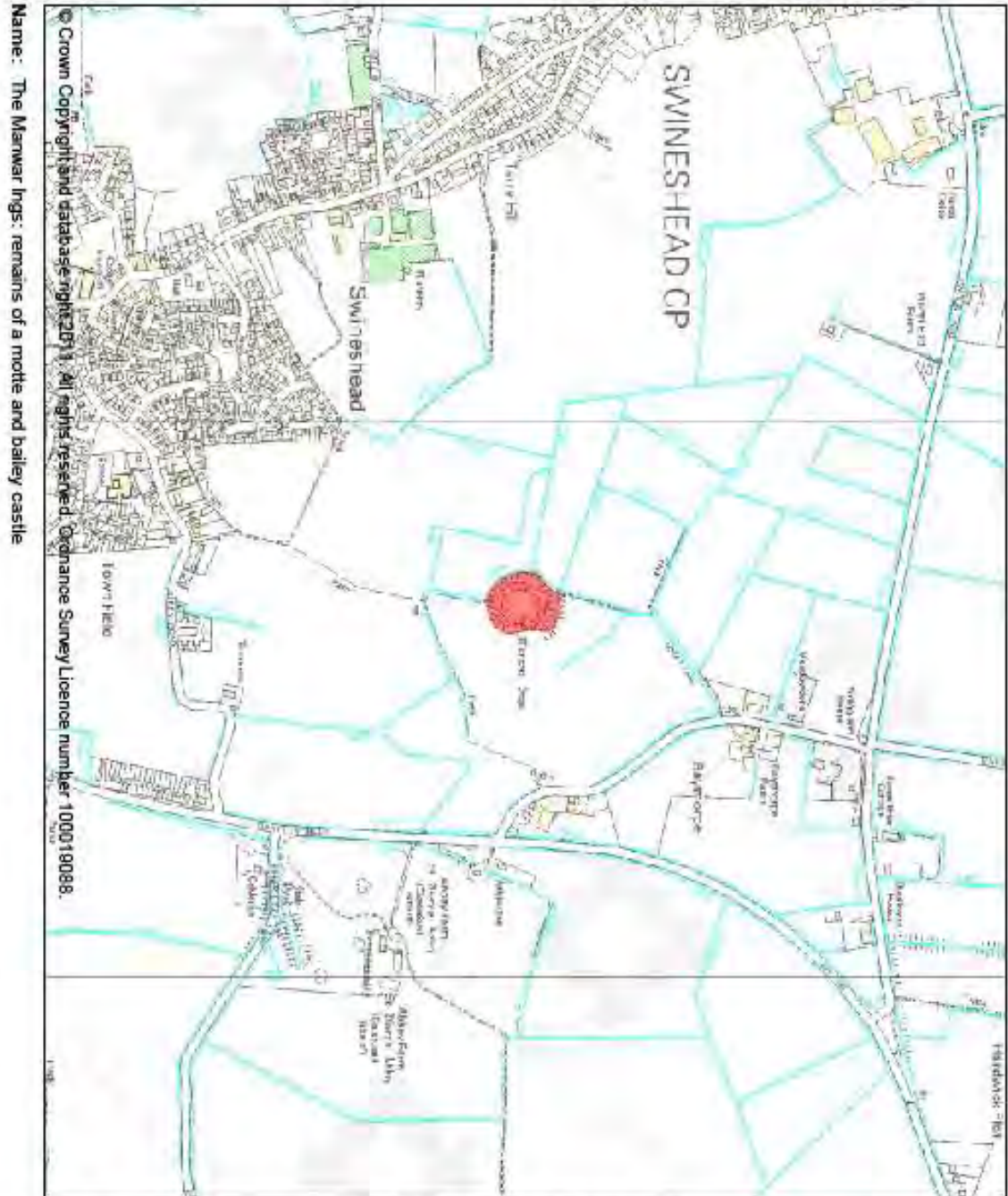
The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

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Name: The Marwar lgs: remains of a motte and bailey castle

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Swineshead Abbey

List Entry Number: 1018687

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: Boston
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Swineshead

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 09-Oct-1981

Date of most recent amendment: 19-Mar-1999

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 22747

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Heritage Category:

Scheduling

List Entry No : 1018684

County: Lincolnshire

District: Boston

Parish: Swineshead

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List Entry NGR: TF 24325 40879

Map Scale: 1:10000

Print Date: 27 April 2011



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From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Some 75 of these religious houses belonged to the Cistercian order founded by St Bernard of Clairvaux in the 12th century. The Cistercians - or "white monks", on account of their undyed habits - led a harsher life than earlier monastic orders, believing in the virtue of a life of austerity, prayer and manual labour. Seeking seclusion, they founded their houses in wild and remote areas where they undertook major land improvement projects. Their communities were often very large and included many lay brethren who acted as ploughmen, dairymen, shepherds, carpenters and masons. The Cistercians' skills as farmers eventually made the order one of the richest and most influential. They were especially successful in the rural north of England where they concentrated on sheep farming. The Cistercians made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all of their monasteries which exhibit significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

The remains of Swineshead Abbey survive well as a series of buried remains and earthwork features. The depth of accumulated archaeological deposits in the northern part of the monument, and the substantial earthworks in the southern part of the monument, indicate that buried structural and artefactual remains will survive largely intact. Waterlogging in parts of the site will also preserve organic materials such as wood and cloth, which will provide valuable information about the construction of timber buildings on the site and about economic, domestic and religious activity. Associated with the only surviving fragment of a once-extensive system of medieval dyings, the monument also preserves evidence for the way in which the abbey functioned as an economic unit in the wider medieval landscape.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the known extent of the earthwork and buried remains of part of the inner precinct and an associated dyings field system of the Abbey of St Mary, a Cistercian monastery founded in the early 12th century by the lord of the manor, Robert de Gresley. King John is reputed to have fallen ill at Swineshead Abbey a few days before his death at Newark in October 1216. Documentary sources suggest that the income of the abbey was based upon the export of wool. In the late 14th century there were 17 monks and three lay

brothers at Swineshead; by 1534 there were only seven monks. The abbey was dissolved in 1536 and later passed to Edward, Lord Clinton, although the first documented reuse of the site dates from 1607 when a farmhouse was built out of the abbey ruins by Sir John Lockton. The present farmhouse, which incorporates the surviving parts of that building, is Listed Grade II and excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath it is included.

The abbey occupies a slightly raised area in the marshland approximately 1km north east of the medieval town of Swineshead. In the raised area in the north eastern part of the monument, partly overlain by Abbey Farm, are the buried remains of the abbey's inner court where the church, cloister, dormitory and other claustral buildings would have been located. Adjacent to the west is another raised area, partly overlain by the present lane, where the remains of the abbey's outer court are located; these would include stables, barns and other agricultural and service buildings, together with the principal gatehouse of the abbey through which the complex would have been approached from the west. Aerial photographic evidence indicates that a ditched causeway formerly linked this site with The Manwar Ings, a motte and bailey castle 650m to the north west constructed by Robert de Gresley (the subject of a separate scheduling). Buried remains of part of this causeway are located on the north side of the present lane and are included in the scheduling. The foundations of substantial stone walls and fragments of medieval artefacts have been identified in the area of the outer court, and the ground level in the area of both the inner and outer courts indicates that archaeological deposits have accumulated to a considerable depth.

In the southern part of the monument are the earthwork remains of three rectangular ditched enclosures, also raised, and aligned east-west along the south side of the inner and outer courts. These enclosures represent the remains of paddocks or gardens which lay within the inner precinct of the monastery. They are bounded on the west by the remains of a north-south ditch, thought to represent the western boundary of the inner precinct, to the west of which are the remains of a pair of lower ditched enclosures thought to have lain within the outer precinct of the monastery. In the south eastern part of the monument are the remains of a series of parallel field strips separated by linear ditches, aligned roughly east-west, representing the remains of a medieval dyings field system which also lay within the abbey's outer precinct forming part of the land held directly by the abbey which originally extended over about 97ha. Parts of the ditches delineating both the enclosures and the field strips were redug in later centuries to create ponds and for drainage. A long embanked pond in the south eastern part of the monument, measuring nearly 90m in length and 10m in width, represents the remains of a ditch within the dyings which was altered to create a formal garden feature associated with the post-Dissolution house.

All standing buildings, walls, fences and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

MAP EXTRACT

The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

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Heritage Category: Scheduling

List Entry No : 1018687

County: Lincolnshire

District: Boston

Parish: Swineshead


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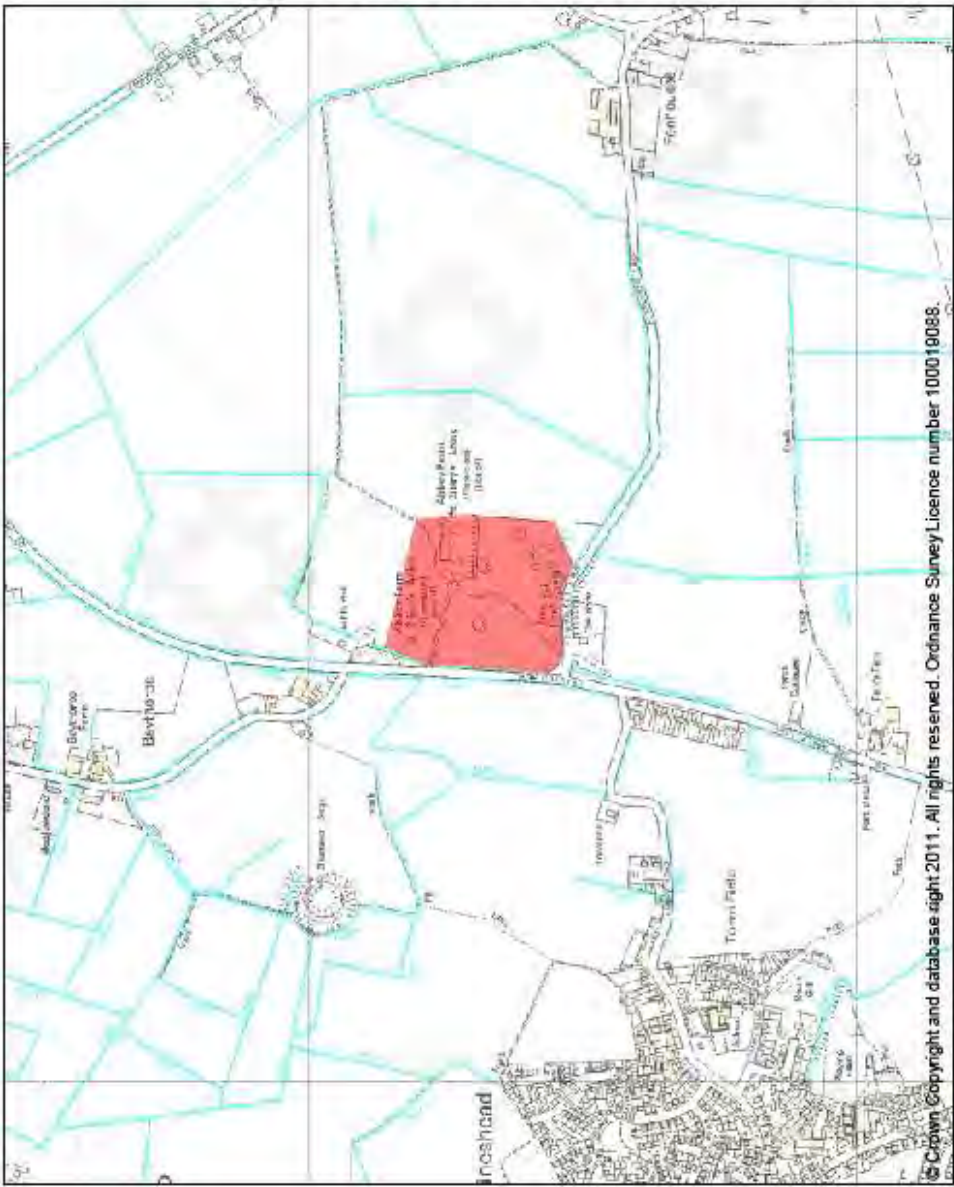
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List Entry NGR: TF 24889 40689

Map Scale: 1:10000

Print Date: 27 April 2011


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Name: Swineshead Abbey



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Listed Building Number: 191922

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

List Entry Number: 1062080

Location

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: Boston
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Holland Fen with Brothertoft

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Jan-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 191922

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 25 SW BROTHERTOFT HOLLAN FEN

1/8 Church of
All Saints
26.1.67
II

Former Chapel of Ease dedicated as Parish Church in 1924. 1812, chancel added 1880. Red brick in English bond, Westmorland and Welsh slate roofs, with stone coped gables. Timber louvred octagonal cupola with domed lead top. Nave and chancel. At the west end a traceried door with pointed wicket under a Tudor pointed arch. The 3 bay side walls of the nave have 3 brick bands to the base, and a corbelled out eaves, the slightly advanced central bay contains a 3 light window under a brick Tudor arch. It is flanked by single pointed 3 light windows. All nave windows have wooden tracery and leaded lights. Lead rainwater hoppers. The later chancel has a triple lancet east window with ashlar surround. On the south wall of the nave an ashlar sundial over the central window. Interior. At the west end a panelled gallery with finely dentillated and fluted friezes, fluted pilasters, supported on slender cast iron columns. Plain narrow pointed chancel arch. Matchboard dado panelling to nave. Fittings. Facetted square pulpit matches panelled gallery. The gallery has its contemporary bench seats. Royal Arms. C19 octagonal font. The Chapel of Ease was built following a subscription raised by the patron and rector of Algakirk, to serve the inhabitants of the new settlements formed by the draining of the Fens under the Act of Parliament passed in 1767. Source: Whites Directory 1856.

Listing NGR: TF2321850176

Selected Sources

- 1. Article Reference - Date: 1856 - Journal Title: Whites Directory

National Grid Reference: TF 23218 50176

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Heritage Category:	Listing
List Entry No :	1082080
Grade:	II
County:	Lincolnshire
District:	Boston
Parish:	Holland Fen with Brothertoft

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List Entry NGR:	TF 23218 50176
Map Scale:	1:2500
Print Date:	27 April 2011



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Name: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS



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Listed Building Number: 192067

List entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST

List entry Number: 1360489

Location

CLAYDIKE BANK

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire

District: Boston

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Amber Hill

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 05-Apr-1988

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

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Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192067

Asset Groupings

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List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 24 NW AMBER HILL CLAYDIKE BANK (west side)

3/14 Church of St. John The Baptist

II

Parish church. 1867 by Edward Browning, in neo Norman style. Red brick with darker red brick dressings, and some ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof with lead dressings. Nave with western bellcote, southern porch, faceted chancel. The west end has plinth, chamfered band, dogtooth and 5 corbelled eaves courses terminating on dentillated pilasters. 4 deep buttresses with raking steps. The 3 light west window has semi-circular heads to the lights with moulded brick mullions and 3 plain circular lights set in the brick tympanum. It is flanked by single buttresses and single tall semi-circular headed lights. The gabled double bellcote has ashlar coping and kneelers, and its tumbled raking walls are supported on a dentillated base. The bell openings are semi-circular headed. The sides have plinth, moulded cill band, corbelled and dentillated eaves with stepped raking buttresses dividing the window bays which contain paired semi-circular headed lights with roll moulded brick surrounds. The north side has 5 pairs. The chancel has single semi-circular headed lights with a circular window above under pointed relieving arch in each of the 5 faceted sides. The south side of the nave has 4 pairs of windows and a gabled porch with tall semi-circular headed outer doorway having 2 orders of moulded terracotta roll moulding and foliate capitals. In the side walls are triple rectangular lights. The inner doorway is similar with roll moulded reveals and deeply moulded terracotta capitals. The planked double doors have contemporary iron hinges. Interior. Yellow brick faced walls with red brick dressings. All windows and rear arches in red brick. Hammer beam roof supported on long ashlar corbels. Steeply pointed red brick moulded chancel arch with roll moulded responds and moulded stiff leaf terracotta imposts. Chancel has fleur de lys decorated tile course beneath wall plate, and 2 carved ashlar wall shaft corbels. Fine glazed relief tile reredos. Contemporary circular font.

Listing NGR: TF2189647348

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TF 21896 47348

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Heritage Category:

Listing

List Entry No :

1380489

Grade:

II

County: Lincolnshire

District: Boston

Parish: Amber Hill

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Map Scale: 1:2500

Print Date: 27 April 2011

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Name: CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST

© Mr. David Brown 30.06.01

Listed Building Number: 192548

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST EDITH

List Entry Number: 1061829

Location

CHURCH LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Anwick

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Page 6.3- 30

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Legacy System Information

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Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192548

Asset Groupings

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List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

ANWICK CHURCH LANE
TF 15 SW
(east side)
1/2 Church of
St. Edith
1/2/67
G.V. I

Parish church: Late C13, C14, restored 1859, chancel restored 1900, spire repaired after lightning strike in 1906, south aisle restored 1915, nave re-roofed 1916. Limestone ashlar, some coursed rubble. Westmorland slate and lead roofs. West tower, nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch. Tower of 3 stages, chamfered plinth, gabled and crocketed set back buttresses, moulded string course with animal heads to broach spire. Spire has 3 tiers of lucarnes in alternating directions, cusped reticulated tracery, human head stops and foliate terminals. In the belfry stage are 4 louvred 2 light bell openings with cusped reticulated tracery. On the south side is a single lancet with trefoil head, and to the west is a similar window. C14 north aisle with chamfered plinth, gabled buttresses, coped gables and a slate roof. To the west is a 2 light window with cusped reticulated tracery, ogee heads to the lights and a wave moulded pointed head. To the north are 3 smaller similar windows and a late C13 doorway with engaged shafted reveals, keeled moulded head and 2 orders of dogtoothing. In the east wall is a 3 light window matching the rest. The chancel has 2 tall C14 2 light windows, now with pointed and

moulded heads of the 1900 restoration. To the east is a large 5 light window with restored curvilinear tracery with cusped mouchettes, a quatrefoil and trefoil heads to the lights. To the south is a narrow priest's door, moulded reveals and moulded pointed head, also a tall 2 light C14 window with quatrefoil to the head. The south aisle matches the north with 3 two light windows to the side and a 3 light window to the east. Gabled C14 south porch, gabled set back buttresses, filleted double shafted reveals, double wave moulded head. C14 south door with slender filleted double shafted reveals, annular capitals and richly moulded head, now minus its stops. Interior: 4 bay nave arcades, the late C13 north arcade with quatrefoil filleted shafts, hobnail annular capitals, chamfered and rolled arches with dogtoothing and human head stops. The south arcade has matching shafts but double wave moulded arches, hollow moulded hoods and human head stops. Above the north arcade is a worn wall painting of a seated human figure. The nave roof of 1916 has scalloped principals. C14 tower arch, filleted double shafted reveals, double wave moulded head. Above is the hacked back gable of an earlier nave roof. In the south aisle a pointed single chamfered doorway to the rood loft. Chancel was restored in 1900 and has a triple sedilia of that date with cusped headed compartments and beyond a contemporary piscina. The elevated altar has a marble reredos. Fittings: 1900 oak choir stalls and pulpit, C19 pitch pine pews. In the tower a fine painted royal arms of Queen Anne dated 1708. In the south aisle an impressive though damaged C14 limestone carving of the Virgin and Child, discovered in the blocking of the rood stair during the 1859 restoration; naturalistic drapery, fleurons to base, extensive traces of red, green and blue paint. Plain C14 octagonal font with double chamfered plinth to roll moulded octagonal stem. There are also 3 sections of early C12 octagonal shafts, one with a scalloped capital, perhaps from the belfry lights of an earlier tower. Monuments: in the chancel a limestone wall plaque to Elizabeth Everingham, d.1707, draped cartouche with cherub over and epitaph panel beneath. Also an illegible painted scrolled panel, dated 1745, with cherubs and roses. In the south aisle a wall plaque to Gerard Gardiner, d.1742, debased Corinthian columns supporting a segmental pediment with fluted keyblock, cherub and flaming urn.

Listing NGR: TF1144950647

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 11451 50634

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Heritage Category:

List Entry No :1061829

Grade: I

County: Lincolnshire

District: North Kesteven

Parish: Anwick

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Map Scale: 1:2500


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Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

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Listed Building Number: 192554

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

List Entry Number: 1061832

Location

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Asgarby and Howell

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Page 6.3- 32

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Legacy System Information

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Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192554

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

ASGARBY AND HOWELL ASGARBY
TF 14 NW
3/8 Church of
St. Andrew
1/2/67
G.V. I

Parish church. C13, early C14, C15, restored 1870. Limestone ashlar, slate, plain tiled and lead roofs, west tower, clerestoried nave, north and south aisles, chancel, south porch. Tall 3 stage C14 tower with chamfered plinth and string courses, plain parapet with cusped frieze with shields beneath and crocketed angle pinnacles. Set back spire with 2 tiers of gabled lucarnes in alternating directions and crockets. In the belfry stage are tall 2 light louvered openings with panel traceried heads and continuously moulded surrounds. To the west is a narrow 2 light window, cusped panel tracery and chamfered surround. The late C14 north aisle has stepped buttresses and a slate roof with raised stone caped gables. To the west is a 2 light panel traceried window with trefoil heads to the lights and a hollow moulded surround. To the north is a low doorway, 4 centred arched head and continuously moulded surround. 2 windows have cusped heads, glazed spandrels and square double chamfered surrounds. The C15 embattled clerestorey is of 4 three light windows with roll moulded mullions, trefoil heads and hollow moulded rectangular surrounds. The chancel has a chamfered plinth and a plain parapet. To the north is a 2 light C14 window, pointed with panel tracery and chamfered surround. C15 east window, restored in the C19, of 3 cusped lights with panel

tracery, chamfered surround. In the east wall of the nave is a 3 light window, cusped heads to the lights and a 4 centred arched surround. The south side of the chancel has 2 windows matching that to the north and a narrow pointed doorway. The C14 south aisle has a moulded plinth, stepped buttresses and a slate roof with raised stone caped gables. It has a 3 light C14 reticulated traceried east window with cusped ogee heads and a wave moulded 4 centred arch surround. On the south side are 2 matching 2 light windows and there is a similar window to the west. The clerestorey matches the north side. Gabled south porch with stepped angle buttresses, plain parapet, scalloped C18 angle obelisks and in the gable the initials IRL in Lombardic script. The outer doorway is pointed with a moulded surround and octagonal imposts. Side benches. The C14 inner doorway is also pointed with a continuously moulded surround. C18 6 panelled door with moulded styles and muntins.

Interior: The 3 bay nave arcades are of quatrefoil plan with fillets. Annular capitals and tall double chamfered arches. The tall tower arch has triple engaged shafted reveals, engaged annular capitals and a triple chamfered arch. Above is a section of C18 wall painting depicting crossed bones and the texts, 'Redeem the Time' and 'Prepare to Die'. The double shafted engaged reveals of the chancel arch are filleted and have annular capitals supporting a double chamfered arch. To the south side is a doorway to the rood loft and in the south aisle a further 4 centred arched doorway to the stairs. In the north aisle are two ogee headed piscinas, 2 statue brackets and on the north wall a C15 wall painting of a kneeling robed figure with scrolled text on a deep red ground spangled with white flowers. In the chancel is a trefoil headed piscina and on the east wall 2 statue brackets, one with a human head to the underside.

Fittings: All C19 apart from an iron bound oak chest in the south aisle and a C14 plain octagonal font.

Monuments: In the tower is a limestone wall plaque to William Stennett, d.1767 with cherub, flower garlands and shell. In the chancel north wall a square limestone pointed plaque to Cicily Sutton, d.1680, with epitaph and memento mori. On the south wall is a small brass plaque to Charles Butler, d.1603 aged 8 years, a shield of arms above the Latin inscription panel. On the north wall is a C17 lozenge shaped hatchment.

Listing NGR: TF1162545388

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 11627 45389

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Heritage Category:	Listing
List Entry No :	1061832
Grade:	I
County:	Lincolnshire
District:	North Kesteven
Parish:	Asgarby and Howell


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List Entry NGR:	TF 11827 45389
Map Scale:	1:2500
Print Date:	27 April 2011



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Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW



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Listed Building Number: 192556

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST OSWALD

List Entry Number: 1061833

Location

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Asgarby and Howell

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192556

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

ASGARBY AND HOWELL HOWELL
TF 14 NW
3/10 Church of
St. Oswald
1/2/67
G.V. II*

Parish church. C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, restored 1870. Coursed limestone rubble and ashlar, slate roofs. Nave with bellcote, chancel, South porch, north aisle and chapel. West end of C14 ashlar added to earlier rubble nave. 2 light west window with reticulated tracery in a pointed surround, flanked by stepped buttresses. Above a gabled double bellcote with pointed bell openings. The north aisle has a single C13 lancet in a chamfered surround to the west. The north wall of the aisle has 2 two light C15 windows with trefoil heads and chamfered rectangular surrounds, also a blocked segmental headed doorway. The C15 north chapel contains 2 two light windows in the north wall with cusped ogee tracery, quatrefoils to the heads and hollow chamfered rectangular surrounds. To the east is a 3 light window with cusped intersecting tracery in a hollow chamfered pointed surround. The C14 chancel east window is of 2 lights with reticulated tracery. In the south wall of the chancel are 2 matching windows, one C19. In the south wall of the nave is a 3 light C16 panel traceried window with slightly pointed heads to the lights and a hollow chamfered surround. The gabled south porch has a continuously moulded outer doorway with above a stone shield of arms. Side benches. The reset C12 inner doorway has nook shafts, cushion capitals, a plain tympanum with scratch dial and a single plain order beneath the chamfered hood mould. Interior: 3 bay north arcade of c.1200, circular piers, annular

capitals, octagonal responds, double chamfered round arches. At the east end of the north aisle a pointed double chamfered C13 archway with shafted reveals leads into the north chapel. In the north wall of the chancel is a similar opening. In the south wall is a single and in the north wall a double aumbry. In the north chapel is a further aumbry, 2 statue brackets on the east wall and to the west a blocked circular quatrefoil window. Fittings: in the north chapel are 6 quarries of C15 painted glass. Early C18 tapering turned baluster altar rails with moulded handrail. C19 openwork ashlar pulpit. C14 octagonal font with cusped quatrefoil panels, armorial shields and moulded underside to plain octagonal stem. In the porch is a C10 tapering limestone ashlar grave slab with a tall central raised cross flanked by single smaller crosses. Monuments: in the north chapel a cusped pointed C14 tomb recess contains a ledger slab depicting busts of a lady and a child, both praying and in trefoiled surrounds. Also in the north chapel an alabaster wall monument to Sir Charles Dymoke and wife with 2 praying figures in a surround of Corinthian columns supported on acanthus brackets with a moulded entablature and armorial escutcheon. In the sanctuary a low relief slab to John Croxby, Rector, c.1470, a robed and tonsured figure beneath a trefoil arch, black letter marginal inscription. In the chancel is a similar plain slab with marginal inscription to Sir Nicholas de Hebden d.1416 and his wife Katherine d.1424. A further slab in the nave of 1458 commemorates Richard Boteler and his wife.

Listing NGR: TF1350746256

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 13507 46256

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Heritage Category:

Listing

List Entry No :

1081833

Grade:

II*

County: Lincolnshire

District: North Kesteven

Parish: Asgarby and Howell

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List Entry NGR:

TF 13607 46256

Map Scale:

1:2500

Print Date:

27 April 2011

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Name: CHURCH OF ST OSWALD



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Listed Building Number: 192565

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

List Entry Number: 1360562

Location

CHURCH LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Ewerby and Evedon

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192565

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

EWERBY AND EVEDON CHURCH LANE
TF 14 NW
(north side)
Ewerby
3/19 Church of
St. Andrew
1/2/57
G.V. I

Parish church. C12, C14, C15, 1702, spire repaired 1810 and 1908, restored and vestry added 1890-5. Limestone ashlar, some coursed rubble, Collyweston slate and lead roofs. West tower and spire, nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north chapel, vestry and south porch. Tall 3 stage C14 tower with moulded plinth, chamfered string courses and stepped gabled setback buttresses. Carved and hollow moulded eaves course to broach spire which has 3 tiers of lucarnes in alternating directions, the lowest tier with paired shafted openings, all gabled. The belfry stage has tall paired louvred lights with deeply shafted and moulded pointed surrounds, bold flowing tracery to the heads. In the middle stage are plain rectangular lights and to the west only on the lowest stage is a 2 light window with curvilinear tracery forming mouchettes with a quatrefoil over. In the west ends of the aisles are single simpler matching 2 light windows. North aisle has a moulded plinth, stepped buttresses and a lead roof. It contains a continuously moulded doorway with hood and human head stops with beyond a 3 light window having curvilinear

tracery forming cusped mouchettes and a quatrefoil. The north chapel is of rubble with ashlar dressings and a slate roof. A blocked door is covered by an added buttress. To either side are single tall 2 light windows with Y tracery and cusped heads in chamfered surrounds. To the east is a tall 3. light window with cusped intersecting tracery and a chamfered pointed surround. On the north side of the chancel is a low C19 boiler house. Tall 4 light east window with fine flowing tracery, elegantly cusped, with daggers and quatrefoil. In the south wall of the chancel are 3 three light reticulated traceried windows with pointed hollow chamfered surrounds, also a small priest's door with simple chamfered surround and pointed head. The south aisle has 3 light windows matching those in the chancel, one to the east and 3 to the south. The gabled south porch has an elaborately cusped and decorated outer arch with some seaweed carving and naturalistic leaves. Shafted and hollow moulded reveals to moulded head set in a triangular frame with floriate terminal. The inner doorway is more restrained with a continuously wave moulded surround and human head stops. Interior: tall 3 bay nave arcades, filleted quatrefoil piers with annular capitals, double chamfered arches and hollow moulded hoods. The arch braced roof is C19. The tower base has a massive triple chamfered arch to the nave with engaged shafted reveals and annular imposts. Above is a 4 centred arched doorway. In the sides of the tower are matching triple chamfered arches. In the south aisle is a piscina in a plain square surround. In the north chapel is trefoil headed piscina in the east wall and a C18 wooden cupboard in the south wall. The sumptuous chancel is a scaled down version of nearby Heckington. In the north wall a double chamfered arch with annular reveals opens into the north chapel. Further along is the founder's tomb niche, a 4 centred arched doorway and an Easter sepulchre in the form of a triangular headed aumbry with flanking crocketed pinnacles and gablet over. On the south side is a fine triple sedilia with shafted reveals to the compartments, cusped ogee heads and gablets with floriate terminals, beyond is a trefoil headed piscina with matching gablet. Fittings: elaborate C19 reredos to altar with limewood figures of The Sower and The Good Shepherd set in gilded niches. Oak altar rails and gate of turned bobbin type dated 1702. A memorable rood screen, early C14, with wider central opening under a 4 centred arch and 3 flanking panels to either side, each with cusped ogee heads, crockets, trefoiled panels and pointed heads. Only 2 traceried lower panels survive, though traces of red painted decoration can be seen on another; 2 are C18 raised and fielded panel replacements. There is a matching though fragmentary side screen to the north chapel. Contemporary oak pulpit reuses an early C18 cornice. In the south aisle a handsome C16 chest with cambered lid, iron bands, lavish paterae and arcaded chip carving. C14 octagonal tub font, to the sides are blind panels of reticulated tracery and fleurons. The whole stands on a base formed from a massive section of early C12 shaft, perhaps the base of an earlier font, which is enriched with pelleted intersecting arcades. The 4 oak choir benches and prayer desk are contemporary, with moulded muntins and fleur de lys ends. The aisle windows were painted by W. F. Dixon of London in 1883. Monuments; in the north chapel a C14 tomb niche with elaborately moulded head and gablet

containing a jousting helm and blank shield. In the recess an elevated carving of a recumbent knight in plate armour with surcoat, feet resting on a lion, pot helmet, hands and sword missing, though the sword belt bears a lion buckle. Also in the north aisle a limestone wall monument to Henry Pell, d.1667, a square tablet with advanced Composite columns supporting an entablature bearing a pair of obelisks, the whole resting on scrolled console brackets. In the chancel the early C14 founder's tomb recess has a continuously moulded arched head, pinnacles and gable. It now contains an effigy to the 12th Earl of Winchelsea, d.1898, clad in state robes. Also in the chancel are various rectangular brass panels with raised letter inscriptions to members of the Finch Hatton family, Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and a white marble wall tablet to George William, 10th Earl, d.1858.

Listing NGR: TF1216347277

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 12166 47278

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Listed Building Number: 192585

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST

List Entry Number: 1168767

Location

CHURCH STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Great Hale

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192585

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

GREAT HALE CHURCH STREET
TF 1442-1542
(south side)
12/39 Church of St John
the Baptist
1/2/67
G.V. I

Parish church. CII, C13, C14, C17, restored 1896-7 by Hodgson Fowler. Nave, north and south aisles, west tower, south porch. Coursed limestone rubble, ashlar, plain tiled and copper roofs. 3 stage CII tower of plain unbuttressed 'Lincolnshire' type, embattled C15 parapet and crocketed angle pinnacles. The belfry stage has paired round headed lights with circular midwall shafts with cushion capitals. The ground floor window on the south side has 2 orders of cable moulding to the narrow head. The north aisle is C14 with a moulded plinth, stepped buttresses and hollow chamfered eaves course. To the west is a 3 light window with C19 cusped flowing tracery. The 4 three light windows to the north also have cusped C19 tracery with pointed heads to the lights and trefoils. The north door is C14 with angle shafts to the jambs and deeply moulded pointed head. To the east is a matching 4 light window. In the blocking of the chancel arch is a C16 4 centred arched doorway with above, a 5 light C19 window with intersecting tracery. C14 window to east wall of south aisle of 4 lights with fine flowing cusped tracery to the head, trefoils and attenuated quatrefoils. C14 south aisle with stepped buttresses and 5 three light intersecting Y traceried windows with pointed heads and chamfered surrounds. To the west is a single similar window. Gabled C14 south porch with setback buttresses and statue niche to the gable now containing a C19 carving of Our Lord. Moulded and pointed outer arch with angle shafts and hood with beast head stops. Side benches. The inner door is also C14 with a continuous chamfered surround. Interior: 5 bay C13 north and south arcades, slender circular keeled responds with annular capitals supporting double chamfered

arches with hollow moulded hoods and human head stops. CII tower arch, round headed with chamfered imposts. Blocked C14 chancel arch, hollow moulded with circular shafted reveals and annular capitals. In the north aisle is a C14 piscina with cusped gabled head and 2 plain aumbries. There is an early C14 piscina in the south aisle with cusped trefoil to the pointed head, also a Caernarvon arched doorway to the rood loft. Fittings: are C19 and C20 apart from the late C17 altar rails with turned balusters and the C14 octagonal font with sunk quatrefoils to the sides and cusped headed statue niches to the sides and stem. C18 ogee shaped wooden cover with blank cusped panel decoration. Reset round the font is some late C18 softwood panelling. Above the north door is a fine carved and painted Royal Arms of George III dated 1801. Monuments: in the north aisle a wall monument to Robert Cawdron, d.1665, showing deceased and 3 wives all kneeling and in 2 tiers of free standing figures. Above a scrolled broken pediment with shield of arms and beneath a scrolled rectangular inscription panel. Also a brass plaque to Frances Cawdron, d.1650. An ashlar wall plaque to Robert Cawdron, d.1714, Doric columns support a broken segmental pediment with paterae and flaming urn. Also a further alabaster wall plaque to Sir Robert Cawdron, d.1652, in the form of an aedicule with broken pediment with escutcheon and line carvings of weepers beneath. On the south wall is a wall plaque with scrolls and acanthus leaves to the wife of Robert Cawdron, d.1733. In the south aisle (vestry) are 2 early C19 white marble plaques to members of the Dawson family.

Listing NGR: TF1484442923

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 14841 42928

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Heritage Category:

List Entry No :

Grade:

Listing

1188787

I

County:

District:

Parish:

Lincolnshire

North Kesteven

Great Hale

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List Entry NGR:

Map Scale:

Print Date:

TF 14841 42828

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27 April 2011

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Name: CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST



© Mr. James Brown 13.03.07

Listed Building Number: 192598

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

List Entry Number: 1360590

Location

CHURCH STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Heckington

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192598

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

HECKINGTON CHURCH STREET

TF 1444-1544

(east side)

10/52

Church of

St. Andrew

1/2/67

G.V. I

Parish church. c.1307, later C14, restored in 1867 by Kirk and Parry and in 1887-8 by J. Fowler of Louth. Limestone ashlar, Westmorland slate and lead roofs. West tower and spire, clerestoried nave, north and south aisles, transepts, chancel, south porch and north chapel. Tall 3 stage tower with moulded chamfered plinth, stepped and gabled setback buttresses, moulded string courses, plain parapet. Set back spire with tall angle buttresses, 3 tiers of gabled lucarnes in alternating directions. In the belfry stage are tall 2 light louvred openings with deeply moulded pointed surrounds and quatrefoils. In the lower parts of the buttresses are crocketed gabled niches containing statues. Tall 3 light west window with cusped trefoil heads to the lights with trefoils and quatrefoils over in a moulded pointed surround, the arch dying into the reveals. Above are 2 plain rectangular lights. The north aisle has a chamfered plinth and a plain parapet with stepped setback buttresses. It contains 3 light reticulated traceried windows, one to the west and 3 to the south, also a pointed doorway with moulded head dying into the reveals. The clerestory has 4 three light windows with tight

reticulated tracery to the heads and chamfered pointed surrounds. The north transept has a large 5 light C19 window to the north with C19 cusped geometric tracery and chamfered surround. To the east are 2 three light windows with reticulated tracery matching that of the clerestory. In the eastern most bay of the nave are 2 C14 windows. The lower is of 3 lights with cusped mouchettes, the upper is also of 3 lights with geometric tracery to the head. Both have wave moulded surrounds. The chancel has a bell moulded plinth and an openwork-parapet with sinuous cusped tracery beneath which is a concave moulded string course with fleurons. The crocketed gabled buttresses contain ogee headed statue niches, also with crocketed gables and human head stops. The nave wall has 2 three light C14 windows with elaborate cusped mouchettes and quatrefoils to the heads, both with wave moulded surrounds. The lower north chapel also has a moulded plinth with gabled niches as well as tall panelled octagonal crocketed pinnacles. Beneath is a crypt lit by 2 plain rectangular windows. In the west wall is a C19 pointed doorway and to the north is a recut 2 light window with cusped ogee heads to the lights. In the east wall a pointed 2 light window with cusped Y tracery lights the crypt and above is a C19 window, also of 2 lights, with stiff mouchettes. The chancel east window is tall and broad of 7 slender lights and in its head is a virtuoso display of intersecting cusped tracery with daggers, mouchettes, quatrefoils and lozenges in the wildest profusion. The north wall of the chancel contains 3 light windows, tall with pointed heads containing daggers and quatrefoils, each with a moulded surround. There is also an ogee headed priest's door with floriate finial. In the easternmost bay of the nave two windows balance those to the north, there is also an ornate octagonal pinnacle with richly crocketed gables. The south transept has 2 three light geometric traceried windows to the east with pointed wave moulded surrounds. The buttresses are gabled with richly crocketed statue niches and projecting human headed stops. To the north is a large 5 light window with beautiful cusped flowing tracery forming mouchettes, trefoils and quatrefoils, all in a wave moulded surround. The south aisle has 3 three light reticulated traceried windows in chamfered pointed surrounds and a plain parapet. The clerestory has 3 windows of 3 lights with geometric tracery to the pointed heads. At the west side is a narrow 4 centred arched doorway with chamfered surround. The gabled south porch has a moulded plinth and set back angle buttresses with richly crocketed niches and floriate finials. The pointed and richly moulded outer arch has triple shafted reveals. In the gable are statues and shields against a background of seaweed carving with a cusped sinuous motif framing panels with a recut Christ in Majesty at the centre. Side benches and original cross braced roof timbers in the porch. The inner doorway has a moulded pointed head and single shafted reveals. Above is a statue bracket with carved foliage. The C19 door is enriched with cusped tracery. Interior: tall triple chamfered tower arch with filleted triple responds and annular capitals. 4 bay north and south nave arcades, octagonal with quirked angles and engaged annular capitals, double chamfered arches with human head label stops. There are single similar lower arches into the transepts. In the south transept is a triple sedilia with cusped and moulded arches supported on

circular shafts with foliate capitals. Beyond is a trefoil headed piscina and an armorial statue bracket. In the east wall is a plain rectangular aumbry. In the east wall of the north transept is a single triangular headed niche. The tall chancel arch has a double wave moulded head and engaged triple filleted reveals with engaged annular capitals. The richly furnished chancel has on the south side a triple sedilia and a double piscina, and on the north an Easter sepulchre, a doorway to the north chapel and the builder's tomb. The large triple sedilia has cusped ogee arches supported on moulded piers with foliate capitals. Above are crocketed gablets with ballflowers against a background of seaweed carving. In the upper parts of the rectangular frame are carvings of Christ in Majesty, the Blessed Virgin Mary and saints. The double piscina has cusped ogee arches in the manner of reticulated tracery. Paired engaged side shafts support a crocketed canopy with large floriate knop and seated human figure label stops. The Easter sepulchre, one of the most celebrated English examples, consists of a small triangular central niche in a tripartite stone framework. The panels are framed by roll moulded shafts terminating in pinnacles. below the niche the Sleeping Soldiers recline beneath crocketed gables. To either side are pairs of figures and above the Risen Christ is attended by censing angels. This last scene is also contained within a crocketed gable from which sinuous strapwork friezes run down to either side. The upper panels are filled with seaweed carving and overall is a cornice with monsters. to the left of the Easter sepulchre is the door to the north chapel which has a richly moulded slightly pointed head dying into the reveals. Beyond again is the tomb of Richard de Potesgrave, builder of the chancel. It is a broad moulded and pointed tomb recess with elaborate ogee cusping to the underside. The effigy is clad in full vestments, but the face has been despoiled. The edge of the slab supporting the effigy has a hollow chamfer containing ballflowers with brattishing. Fittings: C19 limestone ashlar and marble reredos in C14 style with triple cusped ogee arches and crocketed gables flanked by blind cusped arcades. Otherwise all fittings are C19 apart from the fine C14 font which is of octagonal tub form with cusped and crocketed gabled arches to the panelled sides with a zone of fleurons above and 3 circular steps beneath. A notable stained glass east window of 1897 by T. F. Curtis illustrates the Te Deum and the Benedicite. There is other glass dated 1915 by Curtis, Wood and Hughes dated 1909 in the chancel and in the nave and yet more in the south transept dated 1922. Monuments: apart from the de Potesgrave tomb in the chancel, there is a C14 effigy to a civilian in the north transept. The figure appears as a praying bust in a quatrefoil surround. Also in the north transept is a matrix for a double brass to a C15 knight and lady with armorials, and in the north aisle a slab with marginal black letter inscription. There are 2 similar C15 slabs in the central aisle before the chancel arch.

Listing NGR: TF1428844117

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 14293 44122

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Heritage Category:

List Entry No :

Grade:

Listing

1360590

I

County:

District:

Parish:

Lincolnshire

North Kesteven

Heckington

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List Entry NGR:

Map Scale:

Print Date:

TF 14293 44122

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27 April 2011

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Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW



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Listed Building Number: 192603

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: HECKINGTON MILL

List Entry Number: 1168815

Location

HALE ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Heckington

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1951

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192603

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

HECKINGTON HALE ROAD
TF 1443-1543
(west side)
11/57
Heckington Mill
23/11/51
G.V. I

Tower mill. 1830, repaired 1890. Designed by Michael Ingeldew. Red brick bitumen painted tapering mill tower, dogtooth eaves course, ogee wooden cap with ball finial. 5 storeys. To ground floor are planked double doors covered by a corrugated iron roof and approached up 6 shallow steps. Above the door a datestone inscribed MH for Michael Hare, the builder, with the date 1830. Above are single 2 light sliding plain sashes to each floor, all with segmental brick heads. Between the first and second floors is a planked platform supported on cast iron brackets and with a handrail. The mill retains the 8 sails brought in 1892 by Mr. Pocklington, then owner of the mill, from Tuxford's Mill at Boston following damage in a storm in March 1890. Interior retains brakewheel, wallower and the rest of the driving gear. The third and fourth floors are both bin floors and on second floor are the original 3 pairs of stones, with further single pairs on the first and ground floors. The substantial power generated by the 8 sails enabled the mill to drive 5 pairs of stones as well as ancillary machines such as a corn dressed, sack hoist and feed mixer as well as an adjacent woodworking shop.

This is the only 8 sailed windmill extant in England. Source: Dolman.
Listing NGR: TF1456443537

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 14564 43537

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Heritage Category:	Listing
List Entry No :	1108815
Grade:	I
County:	Lincolnshire
District:	North Kesteven
Parish:	Heckington

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List Entry NGR:	TF 14584 43537
Map Scale:	1:2500
Print Date:	27 April 2011

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Name: HECKINGTON MILL



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Listed Building Number: 192615

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: MANOR FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: 1061814

Location

THE GREEN

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Helpington

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 12-Oct-1988

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192615

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

HELPRINGHAM THE GREEN
TF 1440-1540
(east side)
14/69
Manor Farmhouse
G.V. II*

House. Late C17, altered C19. Limestone ashlar and coursed limestone rubble, pantiled roofs with raised stone coped gables, 2 stone gable stacks with moulded cornices, single brick ridge stack. L-plan. 2 storey plus attics, 7 bay front with plinth, dogtooth brick eaves course to right and moulded ashlar eaves course to left. In the right hand block are central 6 flush panelled double doors with domed hemispherical hood supported on scrolled wooden brackets with paterae. Flanked by pairs of 2 light plain casements. To first floor are 3 similar windows with 2 blocked openings. to left is a 6 flush panelled door with panelled wooden surround, dentillated pediment, triglyph frieze and scrolled brackets. To right is a 3 light plain casement. In the roof are C19 dormers, 2 light plain casements with brick cheeks. To right is a single bay single storey early C19 red brick extension in English garden wall bond of 3 with dogtooth eaves course. Pantiled roof and single gable stack. A single plain sash with segmental rubbed brick head. Interior retains some full height raised and fielded panelling, matching shutters, a good two door panelled corner cupboard, moulded cornices, double panelled doors and other joinery. The back stair is late C18 with stick balusters. Rear range has a good early C18 triple cupboard with raised and fielded panels, segmental bolection moulded heads and keyblocks. Interior not fully inspected.

Listing NGR: TF1400740730

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 14007 40730

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This copy shows the entry on 26-Apr-2011 at 05:12:45.

Heritage Category:

List Entry No :

Grade:

Listing

1081814

II*

County:

District:

Parish:

Lincolnshire

North Kesteven

Helpingham

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List Entry NGR:

Map Scale:

Print Date:

TF 14007 40730

1:2500

27 April 2011

ENGLISH HERITAGE

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Tel: 020 7573 3000

www.english-heritage.org.uk



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Name: MANOR FARMHOUSE



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Listed Building Number: 192618

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

List Entry Number: 1168938

Location

HIGH STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Helpingham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192618

Asset Groupings

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List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

HELPRINGHAM HIGH STREET
TF 1240-1340
(south side)
13/72
Church of
St. Andrew
1/2/67
I

Parish church. c.1200, late C13, C14, C17, restored 1891. Limestone ashlar, lead and slate roofs. West tower, aisles, clerestoried nave, chancel, south porch. 3 stage C14 west tower with moulded string courses, stepped setback buttresses, plain parapet and angle pinnacles. The crocketed setback spire has flying buttresses to the base and 2 tiers of gabled lucarnes with trefoiled lights in alternating directions. To the belfry stage are large paired louvred lights, roll moulded with annular imposts, ogee heads and quatrefoils. On the west side is a doorway with 4 orders of moulding to the head supported on filleted angle shafts with annular imposts. Above is a 3 light window with curvilinear tracery forming mouchettes and daggers. In the aisles are single 2 light windows, also with curvilinear tracery. In the north wall of the north aisle is a pointed doorway with 2 orders of filleted moulding to the head and annular imposts. Above is a gable containing a trefoil. Also there are 4 three light windows with cusped intersecting tracery and quatrefoils. The clerestorey has 4 three light windows with trefoil heads to the lights, and pointed wave moulded surrounds.

Embattled parapet to nave. In the east wall of the north aisle is a 3 light window matching the rest. The chancel north wall has a lower lancet window and 2 Y traceried 2 light windows with moulded heads and human head label stops. The rebuilt east wall contains a 3 light C19 Y traceried window with C14 annular imposts. In the south wall of the chancel are 2 two light windows and a lancet matching those to the north and a pointed priest's doorway with moulded head. The south aisle has 3 light reticulated windows in hollow chamfered pointed surrounds, one to the east and 4 to the south. The clerestory matches that to the north. The gabled south porch has a pointed outer doorway with moulded octagonal imposts. Pointed and moulded inner doorway of 2 filleted orders supported on angle shafts with annular capitals. Interior: 4 bay nave arcades have filleted quatrefoil piers, annular capitals and double wave moulded arches with hoods and human head label stops. Tower arch of 3 chamfered orders supported on triple wave moulded piers with annular capitals; matching side arches. Double chamfered stilted chancel arch. In the north aisle is a trefoil headed piscina with trefoiled gablet and floriated finial, also a statue bracket supported by a grotesque figure. In the south aisle is a further piscina with a trefoil head, crocketed gablet, seaweed carving and floriate knop. Also a pointed chamfered doorway to the rood loft set in the north east angle of the aisle. In the chancel south wall is a triple sedilia with trilobed arched heads supported on round shafts with moulded annular capitals. Beyond is a trilobed piscina, all with moulded hoods and floriate stops. Fittings: C14 wooden chancel screen with cusped panel tracery to the upper lights and matching blank tracery in the lower panels, brattished top beam. C17 oak octagonal pulpit, panelled sides and moulded tester. In the nave a complete set of C17 oak pews, panelled and moulded top rails and finials. Early C13 round tub font, octagonal angle shafts, blank pointed tracery to the sides with crude Agnus Dei and foliage. In the tower an iron bound C16 chest with 3 lock plates.

Listing NGR: TF1387640751

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 13875 40750

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Heritage Category:		Listing
List Entry No :	1168938	
Grade:	I	
County: Lincolnshire		
District: North Kesteven		
Parish: Helpington		

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List Entry NGR:	TF 13875 40750
Map Scale:	1:2500
Print Date:	27 April 2011



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Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW



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Listed Building Number: 192770

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS CHURCH

List Entry Number: 1061749

Location

CHURCH LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: South Kyme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192770

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 14 NE SOUTH KYME CHURCH LANE

7/13 St Mary and All Saints

Church

1.2.67

GV II*

Parish church, former Augustinian Priory founded before 1196. C11, C14, restored and largely rebuilt 1890 by Hodgson Fowler. Single cell, 4-bay church with nave occupying western 3 bays, the chancel is marked by a buttress, plus a south porch. Ashlar with a steeply pitched plain tile roof, ashlar coped gables with a cross-finial over the east gable and a bellcote over the west. Deeply moulded and chamfered plinth. West wall has 2 gabled buttresses delineating the former south aisle, with a moulded sill band under a 2-light pointed arch window with Curvilinear tracery and a square niche, the former bottom corner of the nave west window. The gable is surmounted by an ashlar bellcote with moulded bands and a round-headed arch topped by an ogee pyramid. The north wall has 2 buttresses with set-offs and a tall gabled lateral stick, plus 2 tall, 2-light lancets and a pointed arch doorway. The east wall has a sill band below a 5-light, 4-centred arch window with Perpendicular tracery, and hoodmould, plus diagonal buttresses. South wall has a deep, shallow arched tomb recess to the east, and 3 tall, 3-light pointed arch windows with Curvilinear tracery, plus a gabled buttress with an elaborate ogee-headed niche. Projecting gabled porch with coped gable and cross finial, gabled buttresses and a pointed archway with a moulded double chamfered arch, and single shaft piers. Above, a gabled elaborate ogee-headed nich containing a Coronation of the Virgin. Inner doorway has an elaborate round-arched doorway with double arches decorated with lozenges broken round the angle of a moulding, and 2 orders of shafts with scalloped and volute capitals. Interior has a single triple shafted, keeled respond to the former nave arcade. Ashlar octagonal bowl and stem font. C19 wooden pews and pulpit. Wooden rood screen, choir stalls, organ case, altar and reredos. In the eastern corner of the north wall, are 6 pieces of important C8, Saxon interlace, decorated carving. West wall has a good wall monument to Marmaduke Dickinson, 1711, with a curved surround, of a single figure each side and segmental pediment containing a cherub's head and wings. North wall has 8 black and white marble wall tablets to the Peacock family, and the south wall 3 similar marble wall tablets to the Cust family.

Listing NGR: TF1685449788

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 16854 49788

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Heritage Category:
List Entry No :
Grade:

Listing
1081749
II*

County:
District:
Parish:

Lincolnshire
North Kesteven
South Kyme

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List Entry NGR:
Map Scale:
Print Date:

TF 18854 49788
1:2500
27 April 2011

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Name: ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS CHURCH



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Listed Building Number: 192771

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: KYME TOWER

List Entry Number: 1204786

Location

CHURCH LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: North Kesteven
District Type: District Authority
Parish: South Kyme

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1990

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 192771

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 14 NE SOUTH KYME CHURCH LANE

7/14 Kyme Tower

GV I

Fortified tower. Mid C14 with additions, removed c.1725. Built for Sir Gilbert de Umfraville. Coursed limestone ashlar. 4-storey, square tower 77 ft high, with square projecting stair tower at the south-east corner which rises slightly higher than the main tower. Deeply chamfered plinth and 2 chamfered upper floor bands, topped with chamfered battlements. The south, entrance front, bears scars on the ground and first floors of the later attached house which has since been removed. The ground floor entrance doorway has a chamfered triangular headed, flush ashlar surround. Immediately above it is a similar doorway into the first floor level. To the left and at a higher level is a 2-light, reticulated tracery window in a chamfered, pointed surround. Above, centrally placed on the second and third floors are single similar windows with hoodmoulds. The west, north and east fronts are identical, though the west front bears scars of later additions since removed. Each front has on the ground floor a single light flat headed lancet, and on each of the 3 upper floors a centrally placed 2-light reticulated tracery window in a pointed chamfered surround with hoodmoulds. The stair tower has a slightly projecting chamfered face where it joins the tower's east face, which has 5 single-light flat headed lancets, and on the south and east faces it has 3 single-light flat headed lancets. Interior: the ground floor room has an octagonal ribbed vault with a large central boss bearing the arms of Sir Gilbert de Umfraville. The floor of the first floor room is reputedly patterned, hence

its name 'the Chequered Chamber' though this is not at present visible. No floors, ceilings or roofs survive higher up, though evidence for them does survive. The circular stone spiral staircase survives intact, with at the top a central newel post which rises as a colonnette to support the panelled vault above. The lower contains no fireplaces or guard robes, and it was presumably intended purely for defence, it stands within a large moated site. The attached house was demolished between 1720 and 1725, when chimney-pieces were bought by Mr Chaplin for Blankney Hall. This tower is the earliest of a series of fortified towers built in this part of Lincolnshire, it is the only one built of stone, the later ones like Tattershall Castle, The Tower on the Moor at Woodhall Spa, the Hussey Tower at Boston and Rochford Tower at Skirbeck are all built of brick.

Listing NGR: TF1685849622

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 16858 49622

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Heritage Category:

Listing

List Entry No :

1204786

Grade:

I

County: Lincolnshire

District: North Kesteven

Parish: South Kyme

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List Entry NGR:

TF 18858 49622


Map Scale:

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Print Date:

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Name: KYME TOWER



Listed Building Number: 400468

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE OLD COLLEGE (BEHIND NUMBER 3 MARKET PLACE)

List Entry Number: 1287800

Location

10 METRES SOUTH OF MARKET PLACE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 400468

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL 10 metres south of MARKET PLACE (south side)

10/59 The Old College
(behind No.3 Market
16.9.66 Place)

G.V. II*

Former college, later converted to a brewery and stores, now a ruin, restored C20. Founded by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, c.1440. Red brick in English bond with ashlar dressings. 2 storey, irregular 3 bay front. Off-centre C20 planked door set in C15 chamfered ashlar 4 centred arched doorway with to left a blocked opening and beyond a small 4 centred arched light. To first floor a window with moulded ashlar reveals, later converted to a doorway and 2 further openings. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 32, and held in guardianship by English Heritage.

Listing NGR: TF2129757847

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 21297 57847

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Heritage Category:

Listing

List Entry No :

1287800

Grade:

II*

County:

Lincolnshire

District:

East Lindsey

Parish:

Tattershall

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List Entry NGR:

TF 21297 57847


Map Scale:

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Print Date:

27 April 2011

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© Mr. John Scarbro FRPS 06.01.01

Listed Building Number: 400470

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: MARKET CROSS

List Entry Number: 1287778

Location

MARKET PLACE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 400470

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL MARKET PLACE

10/61 Market Cross

14.9.66

G.V. I

Market cross. C15. Ashlar. Octagonal. 5 steps to square base, rising via stop chamfers to tapering octagonal shaft, supporting corbel frieze of wild men figures with shields with frieze of paired trefoils with brattished top rising to a cross fleury. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 92.

Listing NGR: TF2123457886

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 21234 57886

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A photograph of a large, multi-story brick building with a central tower and arched windows, surrounded by greenery and a body of water in the foreground. The building is constructed of reddish-brown brick and features a central tower with a crenellated top. The windows are arched and arranged in a symmetrical pattern. The building is situated on a grassy bank overlooking a body of water, with trees and foliage in the background. The sky is clear and blue.

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: 23-Apr-1987

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 400478

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL SLEAFORD ROAD
(south side)

10/69 Tattershall Castle (formerly
14.9.66 listed as Keep)

G.V. I

Castle, now monument owned by National Trust. c.1440 built for Ralph Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer, on site of castle built by Robert Tateshale in 1231. Restored in 1911-25 by Lord Curzon. Red brick tower in English bond, with darker lattice lozenge decorations to upper parts, ashlar dressings, leaded roofs. Rectangular plan with faceted angle towers, originally with attached hall to courtyard side. 5 storey with undercroft, irregular 3 bay front with plinth, chamfered ashlar string course and embattled parapet with machicolated base. To ground floor 3 four centred arched doorways. In the plinth a small arched opening to undercroft, and above a small rectangular light. To first floor are 2 two light windows, one with moulded rectangular surround. To second and third floors are 3 two light windows all having cusped heads to the lights, central mullions and 4 centred arched surrounds. Above the machicolations are 8 cusped headed openings in moulded rectangular surrounds. In the tops of the angle towers are single cross shaped arrow loops and the embattled parapets have arcaded brick corbels. On the roof is a

bank of 3 tall circular stacks with embattled tops. To either side of the tower can be seen a section of the curtain wall with upper gallery having small rectangular loops with a wall walk above. In the left hand side wall are 3 single large 2 light windows to each floor, having cusped heads to the lights, panel traceried tops and concave moulded surrounds. In the right hand side are 2 large windows matching those to the left. Interior. Undercroft has wide brick segmental tunnel vault, with chambers off. Ground floor parlour has fine chimney piece of Ancaster stone bearing shields of Lord Cromwell and his ancestors. Shallow 4 centred moulded opening with crocketed ogee over. Rectangular shield bearing panel, flanked by half round columns with foliate capitals and having brattished top with frieze of fleurons. 4 centred arched openings to chambers off the parlour. First floor, principal state room is reached by a turning stair in the north east turret with restored inset moulded ashlar handrail. The chimney piece is elaborately carved with grotesque heads on the capitals at either end. In the spandrels are representative carvings, and the panel across the lintel has armorial shields, brattished top with frieze of fleurons. On the north wall are corbels to support a baldequin over the high table. 4 centred brick openings to chambers off. The second floor has a long passage on the east side with fine quadripartite brick vault with moulded ribs and ashlar shield bosses, restored. The Audience Chamber also has a fine chimney piece, bearing shields of arms. On the south wall are corbels to support a canopy over Lord Cromwell's dais. A garderobe chamber on the south side has been converted to a dovecote having side walls lined with mud and lath construction containing circular nesting boxes. The third floor room, the withdrawing Room or Privy Chamber also contains a fine chimney piece. The window recesses in the west wall are elaborately brick vaulted with decorated bosses, and triskeles in the spandrels made of shaped bricks. Above is a roof gallery with covered walkway giving access to the machicolations, and upper walkway behind the embattled parapet, supported on chamfered brick piers with segmental arches. On the rear wall are 2 two light windows to each floor, with cusped heads to the lights, panel tracery and 4 centred arched heads. Cromwell employed a German, Baldwin Docheman, to superintend the brickmaking and he worked to foreign, possibly French, designs. The castle was last occupied in the C17, and in the years after 1912 restoration was undertaken by Lord Curzon under the direction of William Weir, architect. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 2.

Listing NGR: TF2105657544

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 21056 57544

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Heritage Category:

List Entry No : 1216317

Grade: I

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

Parish: Tattershall

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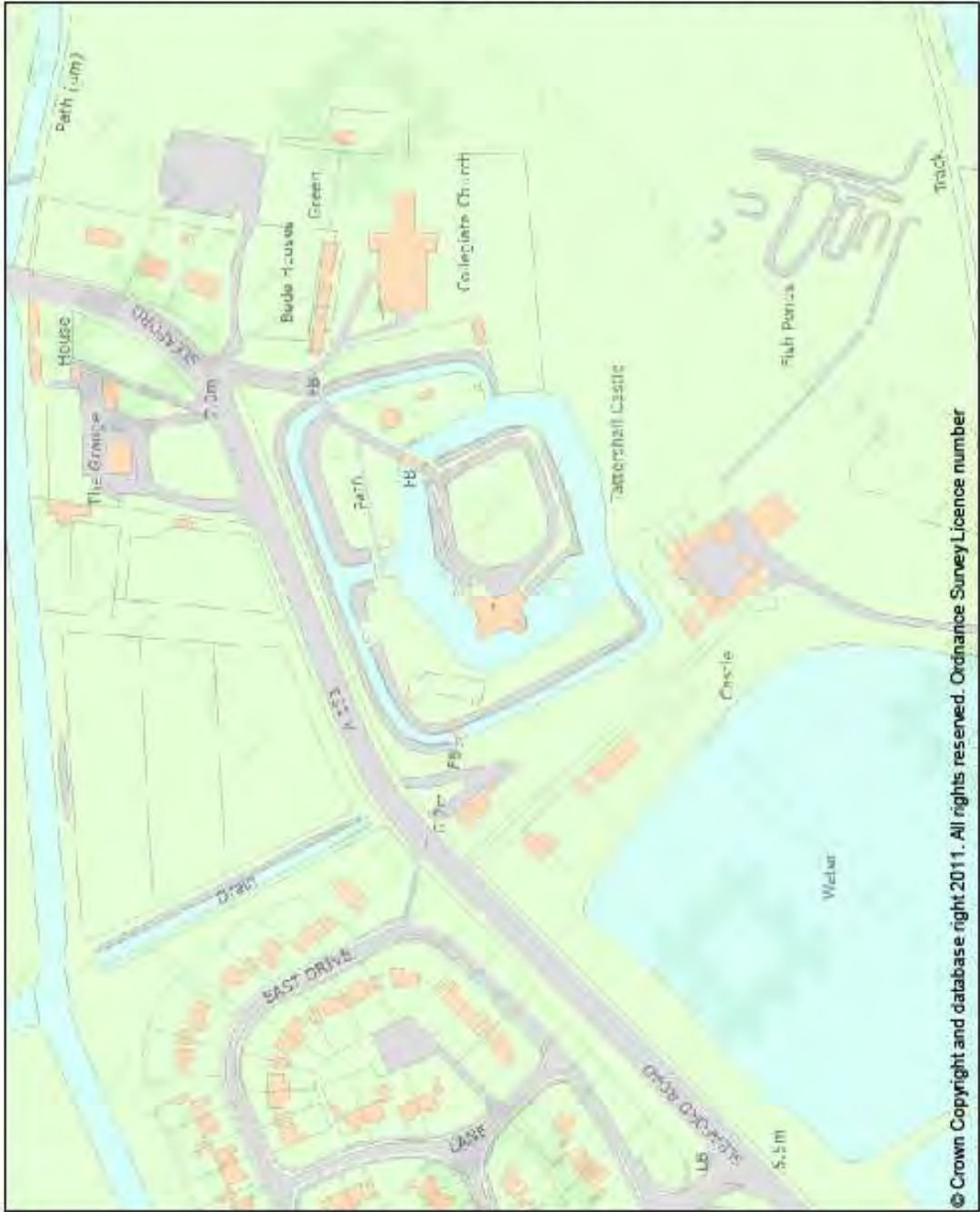
List Entry NGR: TF 21058 57544

Map Scale: 1:2500

Print Date: 27 April 2011

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Name: TATTERSHALL CASTLE



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Listed Building Number: 400479

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: TICKET OFFICE AND SHOP, TATTERSHALL CASTLE

List Entry Number: 1287738

Location

SLEAFORD ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: 23-Apr-1987

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 400479

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL SLEAFORD ROAD
(south side)

10/70 Ticket office and
shop, Tattershall
14.9.66 Castle (formerly listed
as Guard House)

G.V. I

Former guard house, now ticket office and shop. c.1440, altered c.1911. Red brick in English bond, with ashlar dressings, plain tiled roof. 2 storey, 2 bay front with plinth and dentillated eaves course. Off-centre 4 centred arched door, a later insertion in C20, shields in the spandrels and moulded surround. Above the door an ashlar plaque with heraldic shield. To left a single fixed leaded light in 4 centred hollow chamfered arched surround. To first floor, above the door, a taller similar light. To the left, a 2 light window with cusped heads to the lights set in moulded rectangular surround with hood. In the gable an ashlar heraldic shield. In the side walls are single 2 light windows to each floor, and to the rear a doorway with 4 centred head, moulded surround, with to left a 2 light window and to right a single light window. To first floor a further 2 light window. All windows have cusped 4 centred arched heads, concave moulded rectangular surrounds and hoods. Interior retains brick fireplace with chamfered basket arched head. The principal

Heritage Category:	Listing
List Entry No :	1287738
Grade:	I

County:	Lincolnshire
District:	East Lindsey
Parish:	Tattershall

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List Entry NGR:	TF 21140 57582
Map Scale:	1:2500
Print Date:	27 April 2011

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Name: TICKET OFFICE AND SHOP, TATTERSHALL CASTLE



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Listed Building Number: 400480

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: KITCHEN RUINS TO TATTERSHALL CASTLE

List Entry Number: 1288162

Location

SLEAFORD ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 400480

Asset Groupings

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List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL SLEAFORD ROAD
(south side)

10/71 Kitchen ruins to
Tattershall Castle
14.9.66

G.V. I

Footings to former kitchen. c.1440. Red brick in English bond, standing to 4'0" high, broad foundations projecting into the moat. Left hand chamber has a drain and circular stone vat base on the floor. A small addition to the right has an angle drain, and beyond again is a further massive narrow foundation. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 2.

Listing NGR: TF2106557522

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 21065 57522

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Heritage Category:
List Entry No :
Grade:

Listing
1288162
I

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
Parish: Tattershall

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Name: KITCHEN RUINS TO TATTERSHALL CASTLE

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Listed Building Number: 400481

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: ROUND TOWERS, TATTERSHALL CASTLE

List Entry Number: 1216195

Location

SLEAFORD ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

Page 6.3- 62

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UID: 400481

Asset Groupings

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List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL SLEAFORD ROAD
(south side)

10/72 Round Towers,
Tattershall Castle
14.9.66

G.V. I

Round tower bases of original castle. c.1230, built by Robert de Tatershal. Ashlar, repaired in brick. 2 round tower bases, to either side of the C15 tower, the left hand one a fragment only. The right hand one is a circle, approx. 12'0" internal diameter and standing to 4'0" within the moat. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 2.

Listing NGR: TF2106257558

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 21062 57558

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Listing

List Entry No :

1218186

Grade:

I

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

Parish: Tattershall

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Name: ROUND TOWERS, TATTERSHALL CASTLE



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Listed Building Number: 400482

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: MOAT WALLS AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE

List Entry Number: 1215318

Location

SLEAFORD ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 400482

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL SLEAFORD ROAD
 (south side)

10/73 Moat walls at
 Tattershall Castle
 16.9.66

G.V. I

Moat walls. c.1440, restored early C20. Red brick, in English bond, slightly battered, brick coped walls to the exterior of the polygonal moat. Near the bridge is a segmental headed opening to flight of steps to ground level. The wall remains around the entire circumference. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 2.

Listing NGR: TF2110457512

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 21104 57512

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Heritage Category:
List Entry No :
Grade:

Listing
1215318
I

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
Parish: Tattershall

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List Entry NGR: TF 21104 57512
Map Scale: 1:2500
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Listed Building Number: 400483

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: STABLE RUINS AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE

List Entry Number: 1215319

Location

SLEAFORD ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

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Legacy System: LBS

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UID: 400483

Asset Groupings

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List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL SLEAFORD ROAD
(south side)

10/74 Stable Ruins at Tattershall
14.9.66 Castle

G.V. I

Reputedly stable block, now ruins. c.1440. Red brick and ashlar dressings. 2 storey, incomplete 3 bay front with to left a segmental arched doorway and to right 2 window openings and 4 tethering rings in the wall. Left hand gable has plinth and 2 projecting stacks, one corbelled out at first floor level. In the ground floor are 2 windows and in the first floor a single window. All of 2 lights, cusped heads and moulded stone surrounds. Inside the ground floor had original basket arched fireplace, now replaced by segmental arch, flanked by single pointed niches. Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 2.

Listing NGR: TF2101957562

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 21019 57562

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Heritage Category:

Listing

List Entry No :

1215319

Grade:

I

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

Parish: Tattershall

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List Entry NGR: TF 21019 57562

Map Scale: 1:2500

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Name: STABLE RUINS AT TATTERSHALL CASTLE

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Listed Building Number: 400485

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY

List Entry Number: 1215320

Location

SLEAFORD ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: East Lindsey
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Tattershall

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 14-Sep-1966

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 400485

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 2057-2157 TATTERSHALL SLEAFORD ROAD
 (south side)

10/76 Church of Holy
 14.9.66 Trinity

G.V. I

Collegiate and parish church. 1440-1500, by Ralph Cromwell. Licensed in 1439 by King Henry VI to convert a Norman Parish church into a Collegiate Church, for 7 priests, 6 secular clerks, 6 choristers and 13 poor old people in the almshouses. Completed by William of Waynflete. College demolished 1545. Most glass removed to Stamford in 1754. Restored 1893-97. Ashlar and lead roofs. Western tower, clerestoried nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, north porch. 4 stage tower, plinth, moulded string courses, plain parapet, angle buttresses and pinnacles. Belfry stage has triple louvred lights in a 4 centred arched surround to each side. Panelled and traceried double doors in a deeply recessed double concave arched surround with shields and quatrefoil in the spandrels and an outer panelled order with lozenges. There are 2 vertical traceried panels to either side of the doorway and above a cusped frieze with shields. Above a large 5 light transomed window and a rectangular single light to third stage. On north side of tower a large painted clock face. To either side are large 4 light windows to the aisles. The church has a bell moulded plinth, plain parapets and stepped buttresses with pinnacles. The north side has 5 large 4 light windows. The clerestory has 4 pairs of 3 light windows in 4 centred arched surrounds. Gabled south porch has 4 centred outer arch with quatrefoils to the spandrels and to the right a niche for a stoup. Above the arch is a square panel containing the arms of Bishop Waynflete, surmounted by an empty ogee headed niche with cross fleury. Side benches and 2 light windows. C15 roof with moulded principals. Inner door, panelled with

tracery heads and ogee wicket. Inner arch matches the outer. North transept has single 4 light window to the west and a 6 light transomed window to the north, and the east side 2 four light windows. The sides of the transept are clerestoried with paired 3 light windows. The chancel has 5 transomed 3 light windows. The east window is transomed with 7 lights and empty rib vaulted and embattled niche above. The south chancel wall is as the north, but at the base are the ledges for former cloister roof. The south transept is as the north with the addition of a doorway in the south wall with moulded surround. The south aisle matches the north and has a doorway as the north but without a porch. Interior. Ashlar interior. 4 bay north and south arcades with taller single eastern bays into the transepts. Lozenge shaped piers on tall bases, clustered triple shafted reveals, octagonal imposts, hollow chamfered arches. Between the arches round wall shafts ascend to octagonal corbels, supporting the tie beams of the contemporary roof which has angel supporters and brattished principals. Tall panelled tower arch with double wave moulded continuous surround and tall bell moulded base. In the sides of the tower are deeply hollow chamfered arches, opening into the aisles. The aisle roofs match that of the nave and have foliate corbels. In the south transept chapel is a piscina with ribbed vault and frieze of roses to the cill. The ashlar base with pierced quatrefoils of the original screen survives as do 2 pierced panels of the woodwork. In the south wall of the north transept is a further vaulted piscina with oak leaf frieze to the cill. Before the chancel arch is a C16 stone pulpitum having central double doors with decorative muntins, tracery heads to the panels, set in a 4 centred arched surround with shafted reveals and cusped head. Flanked by 2 recesses with similar arches, the one on the right is pierced with 3 quatrefoils. Above the arches are 2 tiers of blank cusp headed panels, divided by half round ribs. The top of the screen is embellished with unusual enriched trefoil brattishing. Panelled passageway leads to Collegiate chancel. On the eastern side of the screen is a projecting canted gallery with blank panels and brattishing matching the west side. Panelled chancel arch with shafted reveals and annular capitals. Chancel roof has arched ties resting on octagonal corbels of angel supporters carrying shields. The roof has brattished wall plates and principals, and pierced panel tracery spandrels. In the south wall is a triple sedilia with piscina beyond having 4 centred arched heads with ogee crocketed canopies, pinnacles and a frieze decorated with fabulous beasts and a trefoil brattished top. In the east window the 7 lower window panels contain C15 glass, some reset, all that remained after the Earl of Exeter removed the rest to Stamford in 1754. Fittings. Many reused pieces of C15 woodwork in prayer desks and sides of chancel pulpit. The octagonal nave pulpit with decorative panel sides appears to be original. The font is octagonal with swept base having tracery panel sides. The bowl is chamfered below and plain. Monuments. In the north transept are 6 brasses, 3 to Collegiate clergymen, 2 half sized showing the deceased robed in full vestments. William Moor, B.D., d.1456, Joan, Lady Cromwell, d.1479, depicted in rich costume and surrounded by figures of saints. Matilda, Lady Willoughby d'Evesby, d.1497, also life sized and attended by saints. A warden of the College, 1510-1520, possibly Henry Hornby, attired

as a priest with cassock, surplice and fur tippet. William Symon, d.1519, priest.

Listing NGR: TF2121057584

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 21210 57584

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Heritage Category:

List Entry No : 1215320

Grade: I

County: Lincolnshire

District: East Lindsey

Parish: Tattershall

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List Entry NGR: TF 21210 57584

Map Scale: 1:2500

Print Date: 27 April 2011

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Name: CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY



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Listed Building Number: 408242

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY

List Entry Number: 1232860

Location

SOUTH STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire
District: Boston
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Swineshead

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 26-Jan-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 408242

Asset Groupings

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List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TF 24 SW SWINESHEAD SOUTH STREET
(west side)

4/84 Church of St. Mary
26.1.67
G.V. I

Parish church. c.1300, early C14, late C14, C15, 1767, chancel rebuilt 1848 by Stephen Lavin. Squared limestone rubble and ashlar. Lead roofs. Western tower with spire, clerestoried nave, aisles, chancel, south porch. Tall 3 stage late C14 ashlar tower with stepped corner buttresses having crocketed gables, topped by battlemented parapet. Set back tall spire, with octagonal battlemented base, having paired ogee openings to each face. 2 tiers of lucarnes. Angled stair turret on south-west corner. C18 panelled west door in a continuously moulded surround of 4 orders. Above a 2 light window with C14 cusped curvilinear tracery. To the belfry stage single large 3 light transomed panel traceried lights cusped with continuously moulded surrounds. C15 north aisle west window 4 light with panel tracery, in chamfered surround. In the north wall are 5 similar 4 light windows with beyond a further truncated window with a blocked cambered priest's door beneath. C14 north door retaining original reticulated traceried decoration and muntins with continuously moulded pointed surround. 6 C14 2 light clerestorey windows, with reticulated tracery, corbel table with grotesque heads, battlemented parapet. On the north face of the tower a

painted clock face dated 1767. In the east aisle wall the window matches the west. The C19 chancel and vestry contain 3 and 4 light windows in C15 style. Both have embattled parapet, the vestry with a massive octagonal stack. In the east nave wall are 2 small 2 light windows at high level. The east window is of 5 lights and panel traceried. The south side of the chancel has a pointed doorway and 3 four light windows with elaborate panel tracery and moulded heads. At the east end of the nave is a faceted stair tower with lantern. C14 south aisle having 4 light reticulated windows, one each to the east and the west and 6 to the south. All with chamfered surrounds. Clerestorey matches that to the north. Gabled C14 porch with octagonal reveals to double chamfered outer arch, ballflower capitals. The side walls have 5 crocketed canopies separated by pinnacles containing geometric figures. The south door is C14 with reticulated tracery and ogee wicket set in a wave moulded pointed arch. c.1300 6 bay nave arcades, with filleted quatrefoil piers with annular capitals and square bases, pointed triple chamfered arches with human head stops, C14 tower with eastern side arches, sunk wave mouldings to reveals, and moulded triple stepped heads, 8 ribbed vault to tower with bell rope circle. Steeply pointed chancel arch with triple engaged shafts and annular capitals. C14 nave roof with braced tie beams, queen posts and passing braces. C15 north aisle roof with moulded principals and rafters. C14 south aisle roof, with principals and purlins. Single statue brackets in the aisles. C19 chancel has door to vestry in north wall, and piscina. Hammerbeam roof supported on carved stone corbels. East window stained glass by Clayton and Bell 1875. Fittings. C19 carved wooden reredos altar rails and choir stalls. C15 oak chancel screen of 6 paired lights with central cusped ogee opening. Panel tracery, brattished top beam. C19 pulpit. Plain C14 octagonal font with slightly concave panels. Commandment boards. Monuments. In the chancel black marble wall plaque to Sir John Lockton, d.1610, of Swineshead Abbey, beneath a repositioned alabaster frieze of weepers.

Listing NGR: TF2374840193

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

National Grid Reference: TF 23753 40193

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Heritage Category:	Listing
List Entry No :	1232880
Grade:	I
County:	Lincolnshire
District:	Boston
Parish:	Swineshead

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For all list entries made on or after 4 April 2011 the map reference and the national grid reference do form part of the official record. In such cases the map and the national grid reference are to aid identification of the principal listed building or buildings only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.

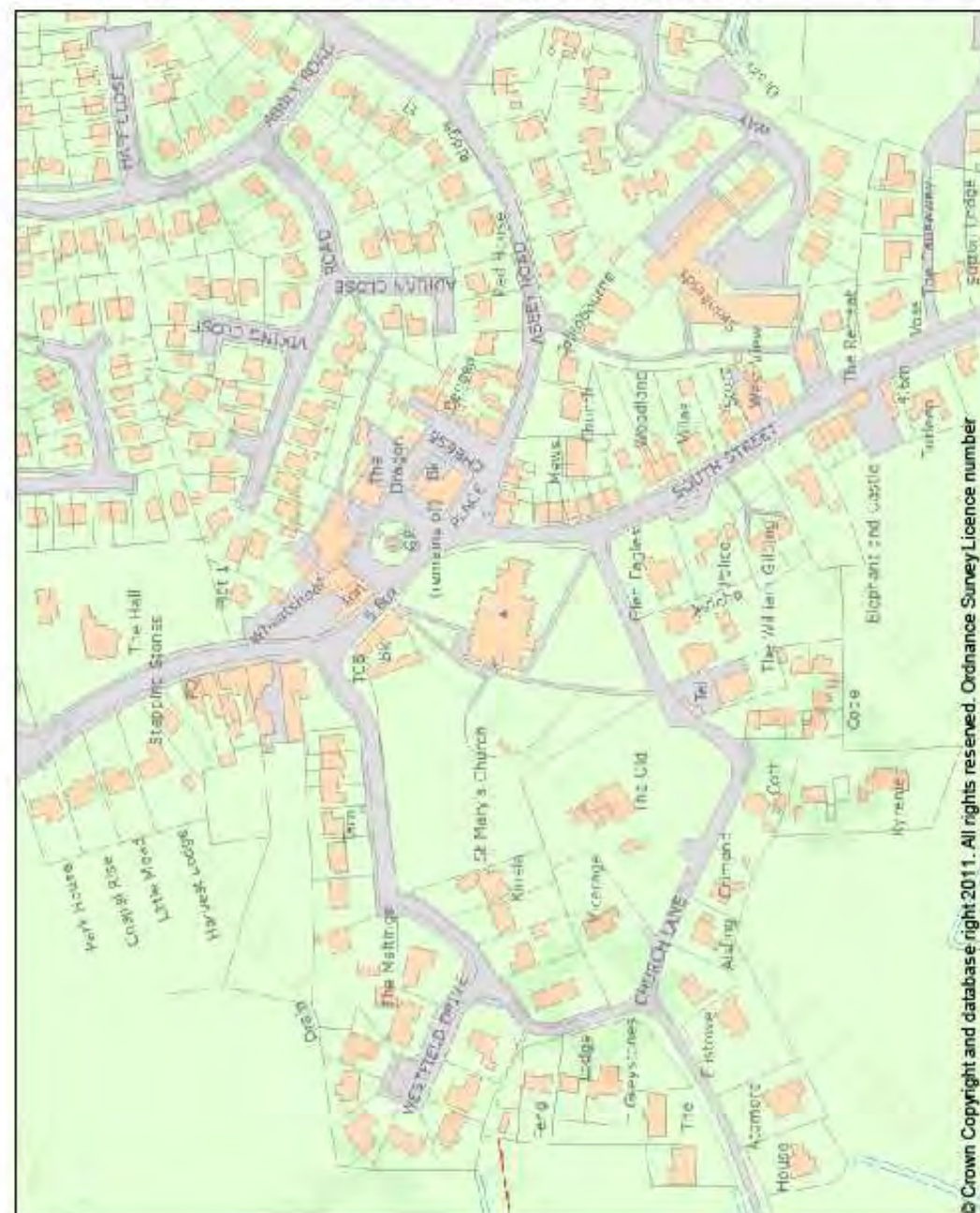
Any object or structure fixed to the principal building or buildings and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July, 1948 is by law to be treated as part of the listed building.

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List Entry NGR: TF 23753 40193
Map Scale: 1:2500
Print Date: 27 April 2011



Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, EC1N 2ST
Tel: 020 7573 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk



Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY



© Mr. Ray Horrocks 02.08.99

Listed Building Number: 486305

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: PARISH CHURCH OF ST BOTOLPH

List Entry Number: 1388844

Location

CHURCH CLOSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Lincolnshire

District: Boston

District Type: District Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 27-May-1949

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 486305

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description**Summary of Building**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

BOSTON

TF3244SE CHURCH CLOSE
716-1/7/8 (South side)
27/05/49 Parish Church of St Botolph

GV I

Parish church. 1309 work commenced on chancel, nave and aisles completed 1390, tower started c1450 and completed 1520.

Restoration by Gilbert Scott in 1845 and George Place of Nottingham in 1851-53. Further restoration of 1929 by Sir Charles Nicholson. Nave altar of 1978 by Ronald Sims.

MATERIALS: ashlar with lead roofs.

PLAN: western tower with tall octagonal lantern called 'The Stump', nave with clerestorey, aisles, chancel, south porch and chapel, north vestry.

EXTERIOR: tall 3-stage tower with stepped set back buttresses, all panel traceried with crocketed pinnacles. Deeply moulded plinth with quatrefoil frieze, moulded offsets to each stage, blank tracery to all surfaces, castellated parapet. Tall octagonal lantern with flying buttresses, decorated parapet with ogee arches, crocketed pinnacles to each angle. To all 4 sides a pair of 2-light double height windows to the middle stage, with pointed heads and crocketed ogees over. To the belfry stage a single broad opening with moulded pointed head, containing pierced 4-light bell openings. On the south and

north sides the ground floor stage has a tall double height 4-light window with pointed head and cusped tracery. To the west side a pair of doors with traceried heads, set in a wide recessed doorway with cusped and crocketed ogee arch over, seaweed tracery, double panelled spandrels and to either side double height blank statue niches with nodding ogees, all with castellated and arcaded parapet. Above a very large 8-light west window, with cusped tracery and continuously moulded pointed surround.

The north aisle has a moulded plinth and parapet, plain stepped buttresses with decorated gablettes, figures and pinnacles. In the west end a C15 5-light window. The north side is of 7 bays with tall 4-light windows with flowing tracery, hood moulds with human head stops. The 2nd bay from the west has a doorway with pointed moulded surround and traceried C14 door. Above is a 4-light traceried window. At each end of the north aisle is a tall pinnacle with statue niche.

The clerestorey is of 14 bays with closely set 2-light windows, quatrefoil frieze to parapet and flat pilaster buttresses with decorated pinnacles with statue niches, some containing original carved figures. At the west end is a battlemented stair tower.

The north aisle east window is of 5 lights, with reticulated tracery. The aisle end has a pierced quatrefoil frieze to the parapet. The organ chamber and vestry extension by Sir Charles Nicholson has a flat roof behind a parapet.

The chancel is of 4 bays, with tall stepped buttresses with diamond-set tall pinnacles. It has a moulded plinth and panelled frieze to the parapet with lobed quatrefoils. 4 windows of 4 lights, 2 with flowing tracery, 2 with perpendicular tracery. The eastern one is partly blocked off due to the altar reredos.

The east window is of 7 lights with flowing tracery and by George Place. Pierced gable parapet to chancel and nave. The south side of the chancel is of 5 bays and similar to the north side. Under the central window is a priest's doorway with ogee moulding over pointed head, with foliate pinnacle. It is flanked by statue niches and has a castellated top.

The south aisle has a moulded plinth and wave-moulded parapet with tall panelled pinnacles with crocketed finials and statue niches. It is of 5 bays, with gabled stepped buttresses. The east window is of 5 lights with flowing tracery.

The south side has similar 4-light windows.

The nave clerestorey is similar to the south side, but has alternating forms of flowing traceried windows. The south porch is of 2 storeys with parvise. The buttresses have 3 tiers of niches and pinnacles. To the east side is a chimney stack with brattished top and side pinnacles. The south doorway is deeply moulded with thin moulded shafted reveals and above a cusped moulded arch. In the gable a 5-light 4-centred arched window. The parapet has a quatrefoil frieze and sundial dated 1757.

The porch has side stone benches and half engaged triple wall shafts. The inner doorway has 3 thin shafts and moulded surround and late C14 traceried door. Beyond the porch is the 3-bay Cotton Chapel with 3-light reticulated traceried

mullions, and buttresses with gablettes. Beyond is the choir vestry by Sir Charles Nicholson. At the corner of the aisle is a prominent turret pinnacle.

INTERIOR: 7-bay tall nave arcades, having quatrefoil piers with fillets, annular capitals and tall bases. Double moulded pointed arches, with continuously linked moulded heads. Roll moulded string to base of clerestorey and flower frieze at head. Painted timber nave ceiling 1927, by Sir Charles Nicholson, with moulded beams in coffered formation with bosses at intersections. Tall continuously moulded painted tower arch. Arcaded tower walls. High up, at the top of the second stage is a star lierne vault by GG Pace, using the springers of an unexecuted medieval vault. Broad double moulded pointed chancel arch, with quarter engaged responds and capitals. Small pointed doorway to rood stairs and blocked upper door.

The south aisle has a moulded sill band and painted timber roof with trusses supported on beast corbels. At the west end is an arcade of 2 bays into the Cotton Chapel, with quatrefoil pier and heavily moulded arches.

The south doorway has on the inside 2 wide chamfers and hood mould on head stops, and the dovetailed planks of the C14 door can be seen. Next is the doorway to the porch parvise, and a blocked door to the demolished chapel of the Corpus Christi Guild, containing a reset medieval brass. Two shafted tomb recesses and canopies with nodding ogees. Triple sedilia with quatrefoil columns, cusped arches and heads.

The north aisle is as the south, with 3 low tomb recesses. The chancel has a C18 painted barrel-vaulted ceiling and a flower frieze as the nave. 9 steps up to the sanctuary.

FITTINGS: include an octagonal C19 font in elaborate C14 style, by Edward Welby Pugin, on large stepped stone plinth. Reredos of 1890 by WS Weatherley. Pulpit of 1612, octagonal on carved polygonal shaft, with richly carved panels, gadrooned arches, paired fluted Ionic columns, carved back panel, tester with full cornice and obelisk finials. Curved C18 stairs with slender barley-sugar twist balusters and fluted newels. Choir stalls of c1390 with good misericords. Canopies of 1853-60. Communion rails wrought-iron of 1754 altered 1853. C17 parish chest. Door knocker on south tower door of C13 with lion's head. Charles I coat-of-arms and 10 hatchments in the tower. Stained glass: by M & A O'Connor 1853, Kempe 1889, Burlison and Grylls 1944 and others.

MONUMENTS: include at west end of north aisle an incised slab of Tournai marble 1312 to a Hanseatic merchant. 2 busts of c1400 - Walter Pescod and wife d 1398 and a priest c1400. In south aisle a c1400 brass, and C15 alabaster knight on tombchest, with ogee panels and angels, and alabaster lady, possibly Dame Margaret Tilney. By the tower 2 early C18 cartouches. Various late C18 and early C19 classical wall tablets to members of the Fydeil family.
(Buildings of England: Antram N: Lincolnshire: London: 1989: 156-61; Spurrell Rev M: Boston Parish Church: Boston).

Listing NGR: TF3268844184

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Spurrell M - *Title:* Boston Parish Church
2. **Article Reference** - *Author:* Nikolaus Pevsner John Harris and Nicholas Antram - *Title:* Lincolnshire - *Date:* 1989 - *Journal Title:* The Buildings of England

National Grid Reference: TF 32692 44184

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Heritage Category:

Listing

List Entry No :

1388844

Grade:

I

County:

Lincolnshire

District:

Boston

Parish:

Non Civil Parish

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List Entry NGR:

TF 32892 44184

Map Scale:

1:1250

Print Date:

27 April 2011

ENGLISH HERITAGE

1 Waterhouse Square, 138 -142 Holborn, EC1N 2BT
Tel: 020 7573 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk

Lincolnshire County Council Event/Activity Full Report
18/04/2011

Number of records: 6

Event ID Event Name Event Type
ELI4802 Site visit to chapel, Heckington Fen Event - Survey
External Reference:
Dates: 28/04/2004 - 28/04/2004, on

Project Details:
Event/Activity Types
Field Observation
Event/Activity References - None recorded
Organisation: Lincolnshire County Council

Associated Individuals - None recorded
Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location
Grid Reference
Centroid TF 18378 45886 (MBR: 16m by 10m) TF14NE Area
Administrative Areas
Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE
Address - None recorded

Description and Sources
Description
A site visit was carried out to a former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Heckington Fen. {1}
Sources
(1) Photograph: Lincolnshire County Council. 2004. Photograph of former Primitive Methodist chapel, Heckington Fen. Digital. J:\Archaeology Scans\North Kesteven\Heckington\Primitive Methodist Chapel 62989.JPG

Associated Monuments
62989 Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Heckington Fen (Building 62989)

EventFullRpt Report generated by HBSMR from exeGesis SDM Ltd

Page 1

Page 6.3- 74

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4038_P0129_01

Event ID: ELI8090 Name: Casual field observation after ploughing in 1983, Heckington

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELI8090	Casual field observation after ploughing in 1983, Heckington	Event - Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/1983 - 31/12/1983, once between (during 1983)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Observation: Casual

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TF 197 447 (MBR: 61m by 61m) TF14SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTIVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

A casual field observation was carried out after ploughing in 1983. {1}

Sources

(1) Index: SMR FILE. HECKINGTON. TF 14 SE:U

(2) Index: 1983. EAST MIDLANDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL BULLETIN. Vol 6, p.7

Associated Monuments

63606 Romano-British pottery and tile scatter, south west of Home Farm, Heckington (Monument 63606)

Event ID: ELI6222 Name: Field fieldwalking in Heckington Fen

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELI6222	Field fieldwalking in Heckington Fen	Event - Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/1971 - 31/12/1971, once between (during 1971)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Observation

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Car Dyke Research Group

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TF 197 455 (MBR: 58m by 58m) TF14NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTIVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

A field observation was carried out in Heckington Fen on the route of the North Sea Gas pipeline in 1971. {1}

Sources

(1) Index: SMR FILE. HECKINGTON. TF 14 NE:U

(2) Unpublished document: Notes in Heckington parish file. No 59

Associated Monuments

63595 Briquetage found in Heckington Fen (Monument 63595)

Event ID: ELI6223 Name: Field observation in Heckington Fen

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELI6223	Field observation in Heckington Fen	Event - Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/1971 - 31/12/1971, once between (during 1971)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Observation

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Car Dyke Research Group

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TF 198 452 (MBR: 55m by 55m) TF14NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

A field observation was carried out in Heckington Fen on the route of the North Sea Gas pipeline. {1}

Sources

(1) Index: SMR FILE. HECKINGTON. TF 14 NE:V

Associated Monuments

63596 Romano-British finds, Heckington Fen (Monument 63596)

Event ID: ELI9122 Name: Site visit to nonconformist chapel, Heckington Fen

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELI9122	Site visit to nonconformist chapel, Heckington Fen	Event - Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 02/03/2009 - 02/03/2009, on

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Field Observation

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Lincolnshire County Council

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

TF 18380 45886 (point) TF14NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

The nonconformist chapel was visited as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels in North Kesteven District. {1}

Sources

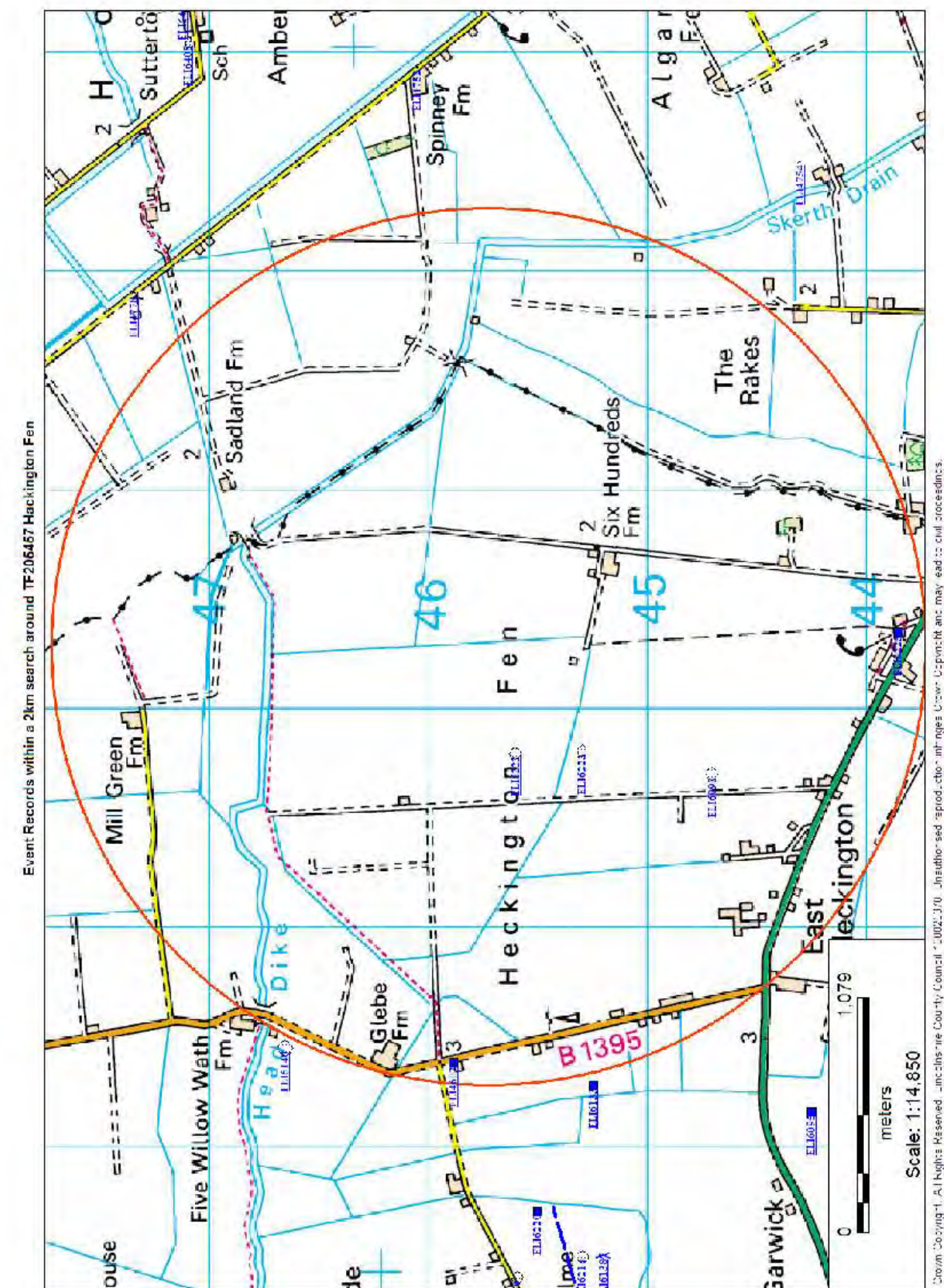
(1) Digital archive: Lincolnshire County Council. 2004-2009. GIS layer depicting locations and survival of nonconformist chapels. 62989

Associated Monuments

62989 Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Heckington Fen (Building 62989)

85841	Site of former United Methodist chapel, East Heckington (Monument 85841)
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Page 6



Lincolnshire County Council HER Monument Report 18/04/2011

Number of records: 10

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
12598 - MLI12598	ALTERATIONS TO SKERTH DRAIN, SWINESHEAD	Monument

ALTERATIONS TO SKERTH DRAIN, SWINESHEAD

Monument Types and Dates

DRAIN (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources**Description**

JAN 1971 - AN INHABITANT OF BROTHERTOFT SAYS THAT HE REMEMBERS AS A YOUNG MAN AN OLD NAVVY SAYING THAT SKERTH DRAIN WAS RE-DUG AND EXTENDED FROM ABOUT TF215480 TO TF207468 TO MEET GILL DYKE. GILL DYKE WAS DAMMED AT TF207468 AND THE WATERS DIVERTED THUS INTO THE SOUTH FORTY FOOT. THE OLD NAVVY ALSO SAID THAT THIS WAS PART OF THE OLD CAR DYKE.{1}

Sources

(1) Index: SMR FILE. SWINESHEAD. TF24NW,1977, BS

Location

National Grid Reference
TF 207 468 (point) TF24NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SWINESHEAD, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

HER Number 62989 - MLI85904 Site Name Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Heckington Fen

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
62989 - MLI85904	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Heckington Fen	Building
Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Heckington Fen now a house named "Chapel House"		

Monument Types and Dates

CEMETERY (Post Medieval to Modern - 1855 AD? to 1970 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL (Post Medieval to Modern - 1855 AD? to 1970 AD?)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Main Building BRICK

Material

SUNDAY SCHOOL (Post Medieval to Modern - 1873 AD? to 1970 AD?)

HOUSE (Modern - 1970 AD? to 2050 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Main Building BRICK

Material

Description and Sources**Description**

62989

A former Primitive Methodist chapel is located in Heckington Fen, near the junction of the B1395 and Littleworth Drove. It is constructed of red and yellow brick, with a three-bay gabled front and an arch enclosing the doorway and small circular window above it. It has an inscription which says 'Rebuilt 1873'. It is no longer used as a chapel and is now a house. {1}{2}

A Wesleyan chapel is recorded as being located in Heckington Fen in 1856. This suggests that this chapel may have been Wesleyan before being taken over by the Primitive Methodists. {4}

The site was visited in 2009. A documentary source records that Primitive Methodist meetings were first held here in thatched farm buildings adjoining a cottage. They were destroyed by fire, rebuilt in 1855 and again in 1873. The door has a radiating fanlight. The pedimented gable is bordered by dentil brick as is the rear gable. A similar polychrome pattern created with red brick and yellow gault brick forms a single string-course on the side elevations and four rows on the rear gable which has a tablet "Primitive Methodist 1855". A tablet in the front gable is inscribed "Rebuilt 1873". Modern patio doors have been inserted into the rear gable elevation and the roof covering is of modern concrete tiles. It had a Sunday School. The area marked as burial ground on the OS County Series map still survives but no monuments are visible. The site appears to have been used as a Primitive Methodist place of worship from the beginning. The Wesleyan chapel may have been on a different unlocated site near Six Hundreds (PRN 65655).{5}{6}{7}

Sources

(1) Photograph: Lincolnshire County Council. 2004. Photograph of former Primitive Methodist chapel, Heckington Fen. Digital. J:\Archaeology Scans\North Kesteven\Heckington\Primitive Methodist Chapel 62989.JPG

(2) Bibliographic reference: Stell, Christopher. 2002. Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses in Eastern England. page 211

(3) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1905. Ordnance Survey County Series twenty-five inch map 1905. 107/7

(4) Bibliographic reference: WHITE, W.. 1856. HISTORY, GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY OF LINCOLNSHIRE. page 544

(5) Digital archive: Lincolnshire County Council. 2004-2009. GIS layer depicting locations and survival of nonconformist chapels. 62989

(6) Bibliographic reference: Ambler, R.W.. 2000. Churches, Chapels and Parish Communities of Lincolnshire, 1660-1900. page 158

(7) Internet Web Site: Lincolnshire County Council. 2009. Lincolnshire Archives - Methodist Records. <http://microsites.lincolnshire.gov.uk/archives/>. Heckington Fen Chapel

Location

National Grid Reference
Centroid TF 18376 45886 (MBR: 16m by 10m) TF14NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

HER Number 62989 - MLI85904 **Site Name** Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Heckington Fen

HER Number 63606 - MLI87647 **Site Name** Romano-British pottery and tile scatter, south west of Home Farm, Heckington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
63606 - MLI87647	Romano-British pottery and tile scatter, south west of Home Farm, Heckington	Monument

Romano-British pottery and tile scatter, south west of Home Farm, Heckington

Monument Types and Dates

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

63606

Romano-British pottery, including grey wares and mortaria, were found after ploughing in 1963. {1}{2}

Sources

(1) Index: SMR FILE. HECKINGTON. TF 14 SE:U

(2) Index: 1963. EAST MIDLANDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL BULLETIN. Vol 6, p.7

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TF 197 447 (MBR: 61m by 61m) TF14SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTIVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

HER Number 63653 - MLI87648 Site Name Settlement of East Heckington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
63653 - MLI87648	Settlement of East Heckington	Monument

The settlement of East Heckington was in existence by the eighteenth century, and survives to the present.

Monument Types and Dates

SETTLEMENT (Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD? to 2050 AD)

Evidence	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

63653

The settlement of East Heckington was certainly in existence by the eighteenth century, as an eighteenth century encased and pantiled mud and stud cottage was recorded there in 2000. It is represented on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map as a scatter of houses along the A17 4 miles east of Heckington. {1}{2}{3}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Pevsner, N., and Harris, J., with Antram, N.. 1989. Buildings of England (second edition). Lincolnshire. page 378
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Cousins, Rodney. 2000. Lincolnshire Buildings in the Mud and Stud Tradition. page 34
- (3) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1824. OS FIRST EDITION 1 INCH SERIES. Sheet 38
- (4) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1905. Ordnance Survey County Series twenty-five inch map 1905. 107/12

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TF 1921 4435 (MBR: 1819m by 912m) TF14SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	GREAT HALE, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE
Non Parish Area	East Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire

HER Number 63654 - MLI87649 Site Name Former church of St John, East Heckington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
63654 - MLI87649	Former church of St John, East Heckington	Building

The former church of St John, East Heckington, was built in the late nineteenth century, and has since been converted into a house

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (Post Medieval to Modern - 1870 AD to 1960 AD?)

Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building	BRICK
Material	

HOUSE (Modern - 1960 AD? to 2050 AD)

Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building	BRICK
Material	

Description and Sources

Description

63654

The church of St John is a brick building in Early English style. The nave of c.1870. The chancel was built in 1890 by A.C.Wood. {1}

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Pevsner, N., and Harris, J., with Antram, N.. 1989. Buildings of England (second edition). Lincolnshire. page 378

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TF 20408 43848 (MBR: 24m by 13m) TF24SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE
Non Parish Area	East Heckington, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire

HER Number 63697 - MLI87654 Site Name Park House and parkland, Great Hale

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
63697 - MLI87654	Park House and parkland, Great Hale	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD? to 1950 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

PARK (Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD? to 1950 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

63697

Park House and associated park land is indicated on the 1906 OS County Series map. The date of the building is not known. {1}

Sources

(1) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1905. Ordnance Survey County Series twenty-five inch map 1905. 107/12

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TF 2015 4370 (MBR: 652m by 487m) TF24SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT HALE, NORTH KESTIVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

HER Number 63596 - MLI87891 Site Name Romano-British finds, Heckington Fen

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
63596 - MLI87891	Romano-British finds, Heckington Fen	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

63596

Romano-British pottery and briquetage were found on the route of the North Sea Gas pipeline in 1971. {1}

Sources

(1) Index: SMR FILE. HECKINGTON. TF 14 NE:V

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TF 198 452 (MBR: 55m by 55m) TF14NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTIVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

HER Number 63595 - MLI87892 Site Name Briquetage found in Heckington Fen

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
63595 - MLI87892	Briquetage found in Heckington Fen	Monument

Briquetage found in Heckington Fen

Monument Types and Dates

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Unknown date)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

63595

Briquetage, but no pottery, was found on the route of the North Sea Gas pipeline. {1}{2}

Sources

- (1) Index: SMR FILE. HECKINGTON. TF 14 NE:U
(2) Unpublished document: Notes in Heckington parish file. No 59

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TF 197 455 (MBR: 58m by 58m) TF14NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

HER Number 63819 - MLI88102 Site Name Former smithy, East Heckington

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
63819 - MLI88102	Former smithy, East Heckington	Monument

Former smithy, East Heckington

Monument Types and Dates

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD?)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING?

Description and Sources

Description

63819

A former smithy is indicated on the 1905 Ordnance County Series map. It is not known to what extent the original building survives. {1}

Sources

- (1) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1905. Ordnance Survey County Series twenty-five inch map 1905. 107/12

Location

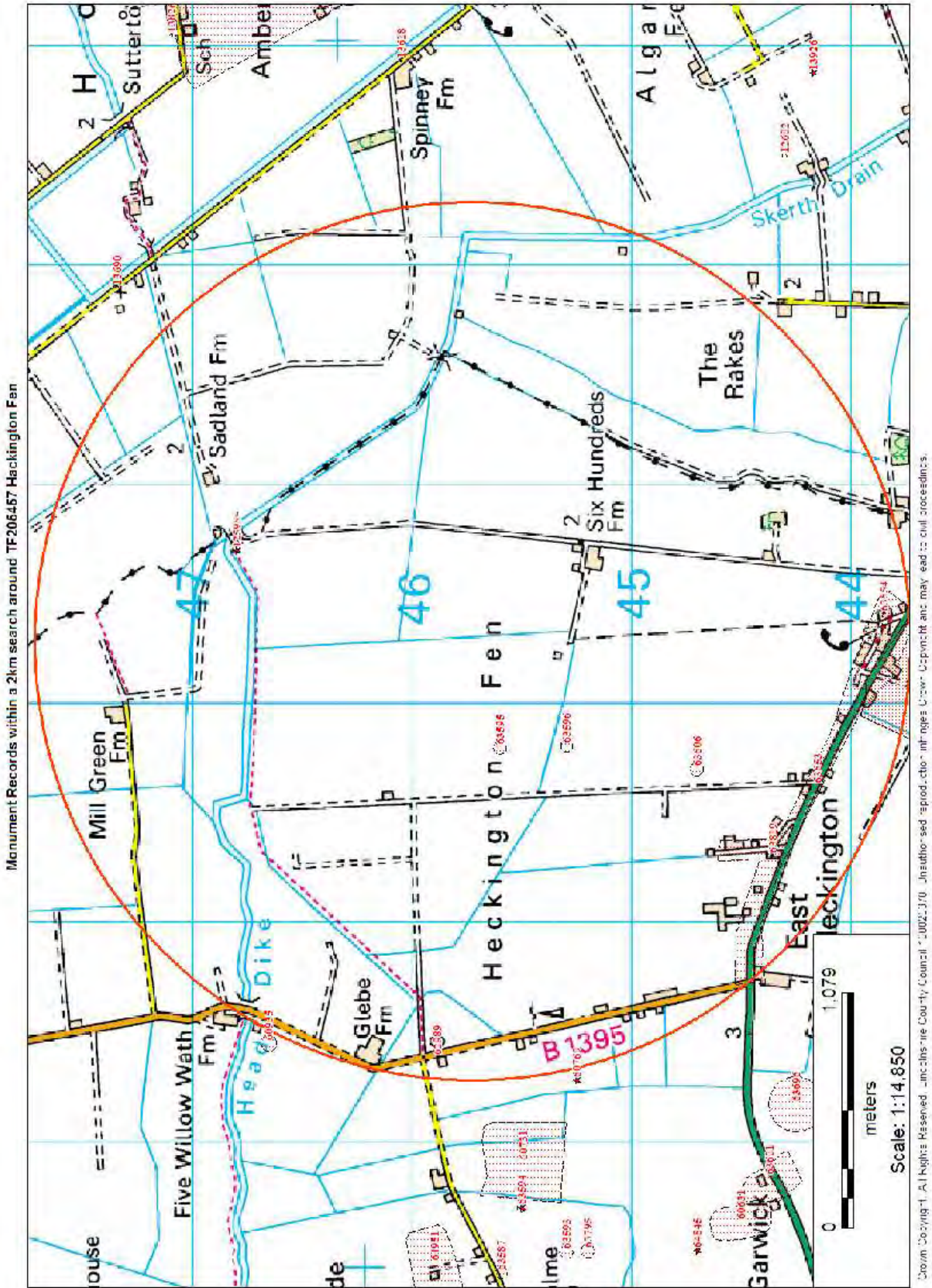
National Grid Reference

Centroid TF 19306 44353 (MBR: 13m by 10m) TF14SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

HER Number	65641 - MLI97290	Site Name	Site of former United Methodist chapel, East Heckington	
HER Number	65641 - MLI97290	Site Name	Site of former United Methodist chapel, East Heckington	Record Type
				Monument
Site of former United Methodist chapel, East Heckington				
Monument Types and Dates				
UNITED METHODIST CHAPEL (Post Medieval to Modern - 1856 AD to 1948 AD)				
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE			
OUTBUILDING? (Modern - 1948 AD to 1957 AD)				
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE			
Description and Sources				
Description				
PRN 65641				
A United Methodist chapel is indicated on the 1905 OS County Series map. The site was visited in 2009. The chapel no longer survives. It was built in 1856 and was originally known as Swineshead Bridge Chapel. It closed in 1948 but was not sold until 1957. The site is now occupied by modern houses.{1}{2}{3}				
Sources				
(1)	Digital archive: Lincolnshire County Council. 2004-2009. GIS layer depicting locations and survival of nonconformist chapels. 65641			
(2)	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1905. Ordnance Survey County Series twenty-five inch map 1905. 107/12			
(3)	Internet Web Site: Lincolnshire County Council. 2009. Lincolnshire Archives - Methodist Records. http://microsites.lincolnshire.gov.uk/archives/ . East Heckington Chapel			
Location				
National Grid Reference				
TF 20350 43850 (point)		TF24SW	Point	
Administrative Areas				
Civil Parish		HECKINGTON, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE		



APPENDIX 6.4: ARCHAEOLOGICAL, DOCUMENTARY & CARTOGRAPHIC DATA



HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK NORTH KESTEVEN LINCOLNSHIRE

CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 6.4 (Archaeological, Documentary & Cartographic Data)

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May 2011

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Heckington Fen, Lincolnshire – Cultural Heritage Attachment C



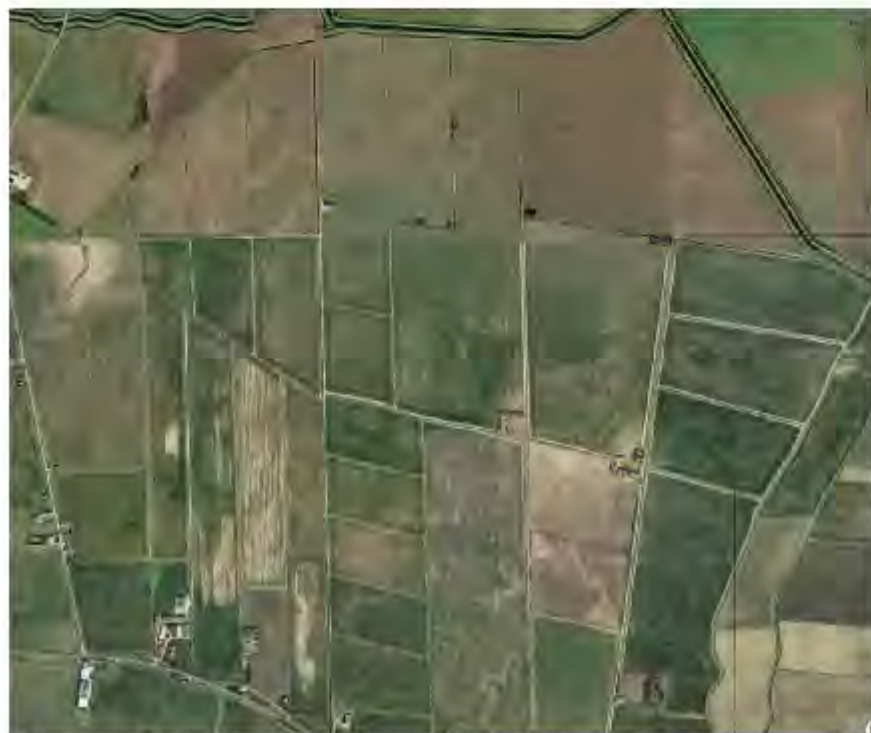
C1 ARCHAEOLOGY

Historic Environment Record (HER) Entries

- C1.1 The fenland landscape is the result of reclamation, drainage and enclosure over several hundreds of years. In the prehistoric and Roman periods the land was low-lying tidal saltmarsh, criss-crossed by channels and streams, the infilled former courses of which can be seen clearly as pale sinuous and branching soil/crop marks in aerial photographs and satellite images (below), crossing the proposal site.
- C1.2 There may also have been areas of higher ground where the dried raised bed of a former water course or creek (known as a 'roddon') comprising silt and clay today stood slightly higher than the surrounding fenland. Such features provide raised dry zones ideal for settlement; it is possible that the course of the A17 road represents such a feature.



Heckington Fen, Lincolnshire – Cultural Heritage Attachment C



© Google Earth, 2007

- C1.3 Finds of Romano-British material (pottery) and the fired clay remains (known as 'briquetage') of probable salt working sites are common in the Lincolnshire fens. The Fenland Survey, which comprised an archaeological fieldwalking survey of almost a quarter of a million hectares of fenland in which 60 % of the fenland was walked (32% of the Lincolnshire fen), recorded over 300 Iron Age and Romano-British saltworking sites. The sites were recorded principally from the observation of pottery and briquetage on the field surface rather than any upstanding mounds, since the majority had been truncated by ploughing¹.
- C1.4 The County Historic Environment Record (HER) records three findspots of related material within the proposal site (cf. the Assets Map appended to this Attachment C):
- 63595. Briquetage, but no pottery, was found on the route of the North Sea Gas pipeline in 1971 (centred on TF 197 455).
 - 63596. Romano-British pottery and briquetage were found on the route of the North Sea Gas pipeline in 1971 (centred on TF 198 452).
 - 63606. Romano-British pottery, including grey wares and mortaria, and a tile scatter were found after ploughing in 1963 to the north east of Home Farm, centred on TF 197 447.
- C1.5 The line of the gas pipeline along which the first two finds were made can be seen as a dark line running north-south almost down the centre of the satellite image (Google Earth

¹ Lane & Morris 2001.

Heckington Fen, Lincolnshire – Cultural Heritage Attachment C



2007) above.

- C1.6 Normally sited as close as possible to a creek but on slightly higher ground to avoid inundation, a saltern comprised a series of clay evaporation pans or troughs into which the salt water was channelled. The salt was concentrated, first by natural evaporation in these settling tanks and then by forced evaporation, the strong brine being poured into rough clay vessels set over hearths or in kilns². Over a long period of saltmaking on the same site, the debris from the broken clay vessels (briquetage) would have built up into significant waste heaps (which agriculture following reclamation of the saltmarsh has routinely flattened). Although saltern remains are seldom visible on the intensively cultivated field surfaces of the Lincolnshire fens today, the highly magnetic nature of the fired clay debris and the burnt ground beneath provides an extremely good 'target' for geophysical detection using magnetic survey techniques: topsoil magnetic susceptibility mapping to pinpoint the location and targeted detailed magnetometry (using a fluxgate gradiometer) to map the geometry and extent of any underlying features.

Geophysical Survey

- C1.7 A magnetic survey within the proposal site was carried out in January - February 2011 by Pre-Construct Geophysics (the full report, Bunn (March 2011), is reproduced in Attachment D). The survey comprised topsoil magnetic susceptibility measurements at 10 m intervals in c.1 hectare blocks centred on the base of each of the 23 proposed wind turbine bases, and also within 30 m wide corridors along proposed access tracks /adjacent to existing tracks. Several areas of magnetic susceptibility enhancement were attributable to the presence of modern brick/tile in proximity to existing tracks. However, three areas of suspected archaeological potential were identified (cf. the Assets Map appended to this Attachment C) and targeted for detailed follow-up magnetometry (on the sites of T3, T4 and the access track to T5, closest to the spot where two Romano-British grey ware pottery sherds were observed by the geophysical team on the neighbouring field surface), together with three apparent 'blank' areas to act as a control. It is noted, in passing, that the zones showing magnetic activity do not appear under informative conditions in available aerial photographs or satellite imagery.
- C1.8 The magnetometer results confirmed that all three areas had potential archaeological interest, with areas of possible pitting or some burnt material near the sites of T3 and T4, and the strongest, most promising magnetic 'target' possibly indicative of saltern debris identified along the track towards T5. Comparison between this target and a saltern site investigated by a similar combination of magnetic prospection techniques on Bradwell Marshes in Essex³ suggests that an area with a radius of perhaps 50 m may be magnetically enhanced by the presence of buried briquetage and burnt material. In the Essex example, the magnetic enhancement reached 100 SI units; there were, however, obvious signs of briquetage on the surface at this site, brought up by the plough. The significantly lower levels of enhancement measured on the access track to T5 suggests that here the material may either be less substantial or may be more deeply buried, with less extensive plough damage. Detailed magnetometry at the Essex and Heckington sites has revealed a central series of anomalies with a similar morphology.
- C1.9 Magnetic evidence for underlying palaeochannels was confirmed on the sites of T3, T4, T5 and T16. The three control areas yielded nothing of obvious archaeological significance.

² Lane & Morris 2001.

³ Johnson 2005.



- C1.10 Bunn notes the possibility of Roman villas sited to control local areas of salt production and draws attention to a possible example in the adjacent parish of Great Hale. There is nothing obvious in the topography and the widespread existence of buried palaeochannels within the proposal site to suggest that the land was anything other than salt marsh in the prehistoric and Roman period, and it might be anticipated that local prehistoric or Roman settlements would have been sited on the slightly higher land to the south and west.
- C1.11 Such a settlement, of probable late prehistoric date, has been identified from a complex of cropmarks observed from aerial photographs some 400 m west of the B 1395 (Sidebar Lane), on approximately the same northing as Six Hundreds Farm (HER 60731; centred on TF 1790 4546). These cropmarks include small rings, probably hut circles, together with a series of overlapping rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures indicative of several periods of activity, flanked on the south side by what appears to be a double-ditched track or driveway running east-west. The site is a Scheduled Monument (LI 317).

HER Entries in Proximity to the Proposal Site

- C1.12 The County HER records seven sites or buildings of archaeological interest within a 2 km radius of centroid TF 205457, all of C18 – C20 date (cf. the Assets Map appended to this Attachment C):
- 12598 C20 alterations to Skerth Drain (TF 207 468).
 - 62989 Former Primitive Methodist Chapel and Sunday School, Heckington Fen. (TF 18376 45886). Brick building rebuilt twice in the C19, in 1855 and 1873. It may have originally been a Wesleyan Chapel. The burial ground survives, but there are no monuments. Now a private house. Not Listed.
 - 63653 The settlement of East Heckington (centred on TF 1921 4435) was in existence by the C18, evidenced by an C18 encased and pantiled mud and stud cottage, which was recorded there in 2000 (Cousins 2000); "if it still survives it does not appear to have been Listed" ⁴.
 - 63654 The former church of St John (the Baptist), East Heckington (centred on TF 20406 43848), now a private house. A brick building, which was built in the late C19, the nave c.1870 and chancel in 1890 by A.C. Wood. Not Listed.
 - 63697 Park House and parkland, Great Hale (centred on TF 2015 4370), mapped by the Ordnance Survey in the period 1889 - 1906 (the park was then known as Abbey Parks). The house was demolished in the first half of the C20 (in the period between the OS 1906 and 1947 mapping), and the park enclosed as farmland; the farm to the southwest of the house site, variously known as Parks or Abbey Parks Farm, is still extant. The date of the house and layout of the park is unknown but the map evidence suggests that it was built in the late Victorian period.
 - 63819 Former smithy, East Heckington shown on the 1905 Ordnance County Series map (centred on TF 19306 44353). "It is not known to what extent the original building

⁴ There is no building certainly of this type today in the village, although the reference might be to the Old Cottage (at the east end, across the road from the former church and school).



survives" ⁵.

- 65641 Site of former United Methodist chapel, East Heckington (TF 20350 43850). Built in 1856, it was originally known as Swineshead Bridge Chapel. It closed in 1948, and was later demolished; its site is now occupied by modern houses.

- C1.13 There are no other records of Portable Antiquities (e.g. metal-detectorist finds) in this vicinity, either on the HER or the PA website database.

C2 DOCUMENTARY & CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Historic Environment Record (HER) Entries

- C2.1 The earliest attempts to drain the Holland Fen were made by the Earl of Lindsey in the period 1635-8. The project involved cutting the South Forty Foot from Boston to Great Hale and the Skirbeck and Clay Dyke Drains. There had been agreement amongst the various landowners at Heckington to proceed with enclosure in 1635 ⁶. The venture, however, foundered, owing to its unpopularity with some landowners, and the local drainage works were subsequently destroyed or abandoned.
- C2.2 Dugdale's plan of the Lindsey Level published in 1725, but based on a much earlier map by William Haiwarde of c.1610, relates to this first attempt at reclamation. It shows the South Forty Drain, with its series of parallel and orthogonal drainage cuts, and the proposed enclosures/drains on South Kyme, Ewerby and Bicker Fens; Great Hale, Heckington and "Yeale" Fen (now part of Heckington Fen on the south side of the road) were seemingly excluded from this stage of the proposal. A large house, "Park house", lies at the eastern end of Yeale Fen; the line immediately to its right (north) is the course of the Boston – Sleaford road.
- C2.3 It was well over a century before the project was revived. The Witham Act, passed in 1762, facilitated the draining of the Holland, South Kyme, Great Hale, Little Hale, Heckington, Ewerby, Howell and Asgarby Fens under what became known as The Black Sluice Scheme (thought to have taken its name from a fire damaged sluice from the earlier works) ⁷. The South Forty Drain was re-instated and Heckington Fen was drained and enclosed in about 1764 ⁸.

⁵ Apparently replaced by a younger (c.1930s) building.

⁶ Thirsk 2006.

⁷ <http://www.blacksluiceidb.gov.uk/the-drainage-board/history.html>

⁸ Clark 1852; Trollope 1872; Act of Parliament for enclosing the parish of Heckington, 1763 (Lincolnshire Archives Kesteven Award 95/7).

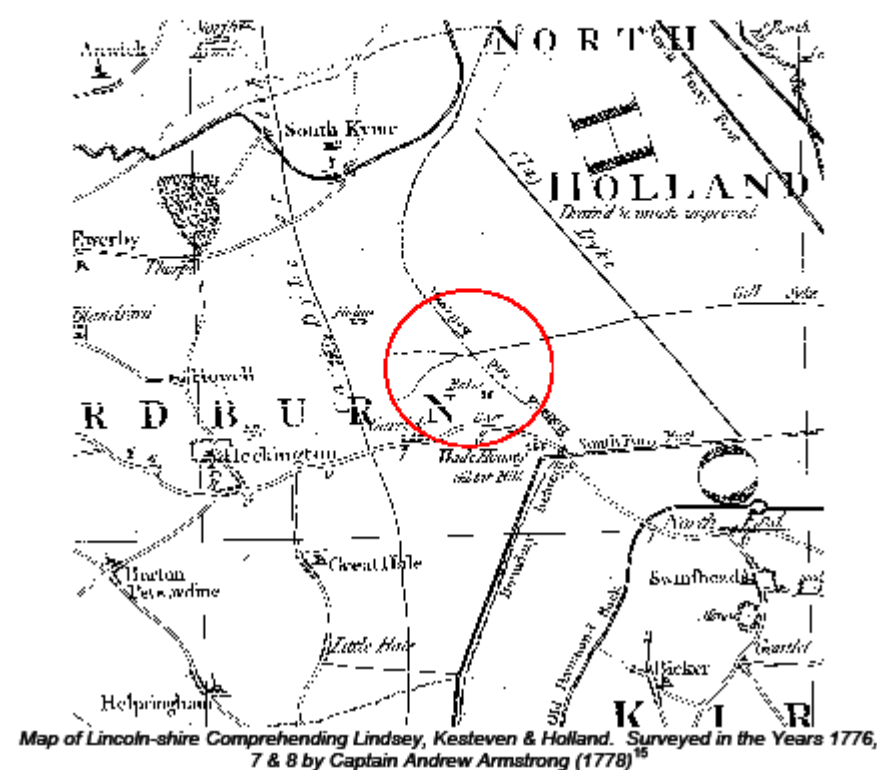


- ⁹ Dugdale 1725
¹⁰ Anonymous 1774: 255.
¹¹ 1 FANE 3/1/E/1, 14 May 1739 (Lincolnshire Archives)
¹² Marrat 1816

C2.7 Two maps have been reconstructed from the Enclosure Act and Award to show the area of the proposal site, before and after the 1764 enclosure of Heckington Fen:



- ¹⁴ A short section of the other arm of the 'fork' survives in the modern landscape.



C2.10 The Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1818 provides more significant, and seemingly more accurate, detail. The Six Hundreds Bank is prominent, running as far north as the Gill Syke watercourse¹⁶, as is the track to the east alongside which stand both the modern Six Hundreds Farm and the farmstead further south. The watercourse running along the northeastern boundary of the proposal site is named as "The Hum". The field layout is little changed from the present, although some of the smaller enclosures have now been amalgamated into larger units, notably on the west side of the Six Hundredss Bank. The surveyor shows many of the east-west field boundaries on a slightly different alignment to the modern pattern, more orthogonal with the Six Hundredss Bank, but, since there is no evidence from aerial photographs or later mapping to support such a shift in alignments, it is presumed that the surveyor must have made a mistake in this respect. He also mapped the duck decoy (see aerial photographic evidence and discussion below) within the field northeast of the modern Six Hundreds Farm, as a roughly oval area of plantation, although it is misplaced too far to the east, since, in reality, it adjoined the track¹⁷.

C2.11 Small stands of trees are shown close to the south eastern margins of three small fields between the Six Hundreds Bank and Labour-in-Vain drain.

¹⁶ The red circle approximates to a 2 km radius around TF 205457.

¹⁷ Unnamed on this map

¹⁸ The Six Hundred Decoy was already shown on a drainage survey map of 1804 (Banister & Teasdale 2001).



C2.12 Rakeshouse is present at this period, as was Parkhouse, shown within the settlement on the north side of the road, rather than the south (as seen in Dugdale 1725 above).



Ordnance Survey Drawing by Charles Budgen (1818) (OSD 279 pt. 1 13; scale 2-inches to 1 mile)

C2.13 The watercourses defining the northeastern edge of the current proposal area are sinuous and unstraightened, flowing around a small island; the stretch linking it to the east with the Skerth Drain and Clay Dyke has been straightened and become known as "New Cut". Windmills to pump the water and maintain drainage are shown at several locations alongside the watercourses which define the boundaries of the proposal site (cf. the Assets Map appended to this Attachment C): to the east of Heckington Parsonage on Newmill Drain, on Gill Syke west of the Six Hundreds Bank, one on the small island and another opposite¹⁸, the name Mill Drain running northwards from the Labour-in-Vain drain implies another at its northern end, although the map is damaged at this point and difficult to read (however, a mill here is confirmed by the 1856 map, see below). There are further mills in close proximity: at Five Willow Wath Farm, immediately north of Gill Syke, further east along the Horn, and along The Skirt (Skerth Drain) and Clay Dyke.



Detail: Drainage windmill shown on OS Drawing of 1818.

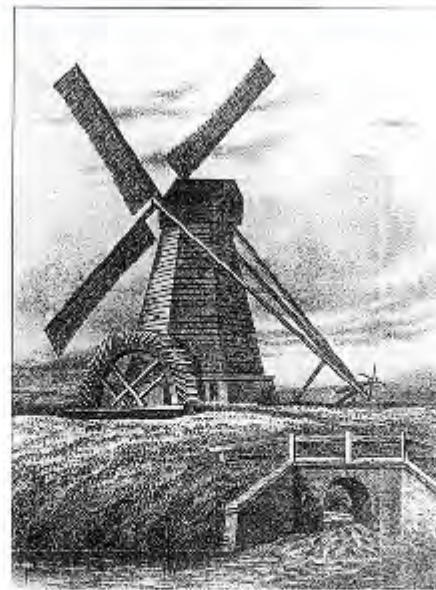
¹⁸ "The village field walking group can testify that the foundations and sluices for these now ruined mills still survive in the fens nearly 250 years after they were built" (Banister & Teasdale 2001:42).



- C2.14 The drainage mills were a distinctive feature of the Black Sluice Drainage Area, using wind power to drive scoop mills (water wheels); a map drawn of this area in 1783 by Edward Hare showed 46 mills draining 32,000 acres of fen ¹⁹.



John Bell Green: Drainage Mills in the Fens, Eborland, Lincolnshire, c. 1840-41



Timber boarded fenland drainage mill (Wheeler 1888).

¹⁹ <http://www.blacksluicedb.gov.uk/the-drainage-board/history.html>



- C2.15 The only survivor in the vicinity of the proposal site stand at Spinney Farm, Amber Hill, on the west bank of the Clay Dyke (TF 22933 46049). This brick-built tower mill is believed to date from the late C18 or early C19. It was converted to steam power, its cap and sails were removed, and the tower reduced to half its original height in the late 19C. The scoop wheel was rebuilt in 1960 ²⁰.



Drainage mill at Spinney Farm, Amber Hill, reduced to half its original height
© Mr John Scarbro FRPS.



Restored Scoop Wheel, Spinney Farm, Amber Hill (Hills 2008)

²⁰ National Heritage List, Listed Building 13618.

C2.16 The Ordnance First Series 1-inch map of 1856 shows a similar plan, albeit with less detail with regard to actual field boundaries. The wooded duck decoy of the previous map appears to have been replaced by a small cluster of buildings at the track edge, with what might be woodland (possibly a smudge on the map) to the northeast and east of them. Four triangular stands of trees are shown alongside the north-south boundary running between the Six Hundreds Bank and Labour-in-Vain, three on the west side of this boundary (roughly corresponding with those shown on the 1818 map) and a fourth, close to the village, appended to the west side of the boundary.

C2.17 The small settlement close to Three Gibbet Hill and the bridge over South Forty Foot Drain, shown by Armstrong 1778 as "Wade Houses", is named as "Highbridge". Park House is still shown on the north side of the road on the eastern edge of the village.



OS First Series 1-inch map (1856).

C2.18 By 1890-2 (Ordnance Survey First Edition 6-inch Series), the island on the northeast boundary of the proposal site had disappeared, its former western arm only represented by an earthwork bank. The watercourse running northwards towards the New Cut of the Gill Syke had been significantly straightened. The windmills shown in the earlier maps had been replaced by (steam-driven) 'draining pumps'.

C2.19 The Six Hundreds Bank no longer ran up to the Gill Syke but terminated about half way up, at approximately the same northing as the modern Six Hundreds Farm; a cluster of farm buildings had been built on the western side of the bank's new terminus. Six Hundreds Drove is named for the first time. The southernmost of the two farms adjacent to the drove is here "Six Hundreds Farm", the northernmost (i.e. the current Six Hundreds Farm) is unnamed. The modern map shows that the present Six Hundreds Farm has replaced its predecessor to the south, which currently appears to have an ornamental

garden or arboretum.

C2.20 In 1890-2, at least two buildings lie at the northern end of Six Hundreds Drove and there is a small building in the corner of the 'duck decoy' field, close to the track. The western boundary of Mown Rakes is named as "Holland Dike".

C2.21 The small triangular areas of woodland seen on previous maps are shown as a series of sharply defined 'lozenges' at the corners of each of the neighbouring fields; their function is not stated, but they appear to represent coverts.

C2.22 Ordnance Survey mapping in the period 1889-1906 shows Parks or Abbey Parks House and its parkland (Abbey Parks) on the south side of the road, opposite the Methodist Chapel (the park was then known as Abbey Parks). The house was demolished in the first half of the C20 (in the period between the OS 1906 and 1947 mapping), and the park enclosed as farmland; the farm to the southwest of the house site, variously known as Parks or Abbey Parks Farm, is still extant. The date of the house and layout of the park is unknown. Confusingly, both the first OS Drawing (1818) and the OS 1st Series (1-inch, 1856) maps show "Park house" on the north rather than south side of the road, although an even earlier map of probable early C17 origin shows it on the opposite side²¹. It is presumed therefore that a late Victorian house was built on the site, or in the grounds, of a much earlier and long-demolished predecessor.



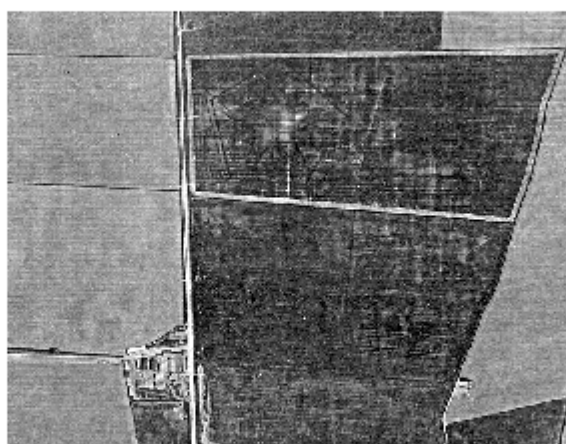
OS First Edition 6-inch Map (1890-2)

²¹ Dugdale 1725.



C3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

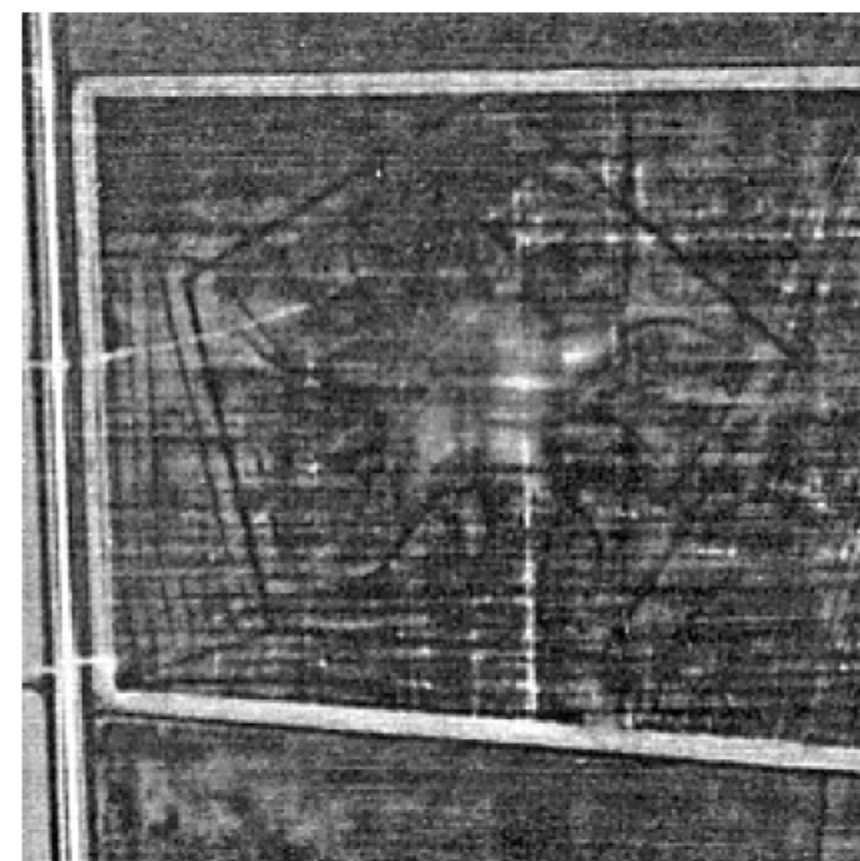
- C3.1 Photographs held by the English Heritage National Monuments Record Air Photographic Library have been examined by OAA (a full list of the photographs consulted is appended below). The collection covering the proposal site comprised 43 vertical photographs covering the period 1946-1996. There were no oblique photographs.
- C3.2 The photographs generally reinforce the impression of sinuous linears, representing former channels and watercourses, crossing much of the proposal site (cf. the Google Earth images above).
- C3.3 The line of the gas pipeline cut in 1971 was clearly visible in the near contemporary photographs of 1972 and 1973 as a wide band running north-south through the small fields to the east of Rectory Farm House. Careful examination showed no sign of any crop or soil marks associated with the two potential archaeological saltworking sites revealed during its construction (see above).
- C3.4 The air photographs showed no traces of landscape features seen in the early maps, such as the distinctive line of lozenge-shaped plantings (possible coverts) to the west of Six Hundreds Bank, nor was any sign that the field boundaries in this area may have changed alignment detected (see the 1818 map above).
- C3.5 The site of the former island on the northeast side of the proposal site, which was still visible in 1946 with its western edge showing as a slight earthwork, has subsequently been ploughed flat and become incorporated into the agricultural landscape. Similarly, a pronounced curve in the watercourse marking the northeastern tip of the proposal area, which was still visible as an open channel in 1946, has disappeared; its line is fossilised in the Co Const & CP Boundary.
- C3.6 No crop/soilmarks were visible in the three 'targets' of potential archaeological interest identified by geophysical survey. However, a cropmark was observed immediately west of the one-hectare geophysical survey area carried out around the site of T4.



Cropmark in field to the northeast of Six Hundreds Farm (RAF/541/558 1118, 4015, 05.06.50, Crown Copyright).



- C3.7 This cropmark, which is only visible on three photographs taken in June 1950 (RAF/541/558, 1116, 4014-4016, 5.6.50), is a regular pentagon defined by narrow dark linears, which are double in places. Within the centre lies a pale star-shaped mark²², narrowing at each of its arms into a narrow clock-wise curving linear; there are further linears between this feature and the track (Six Hundreds Drove).



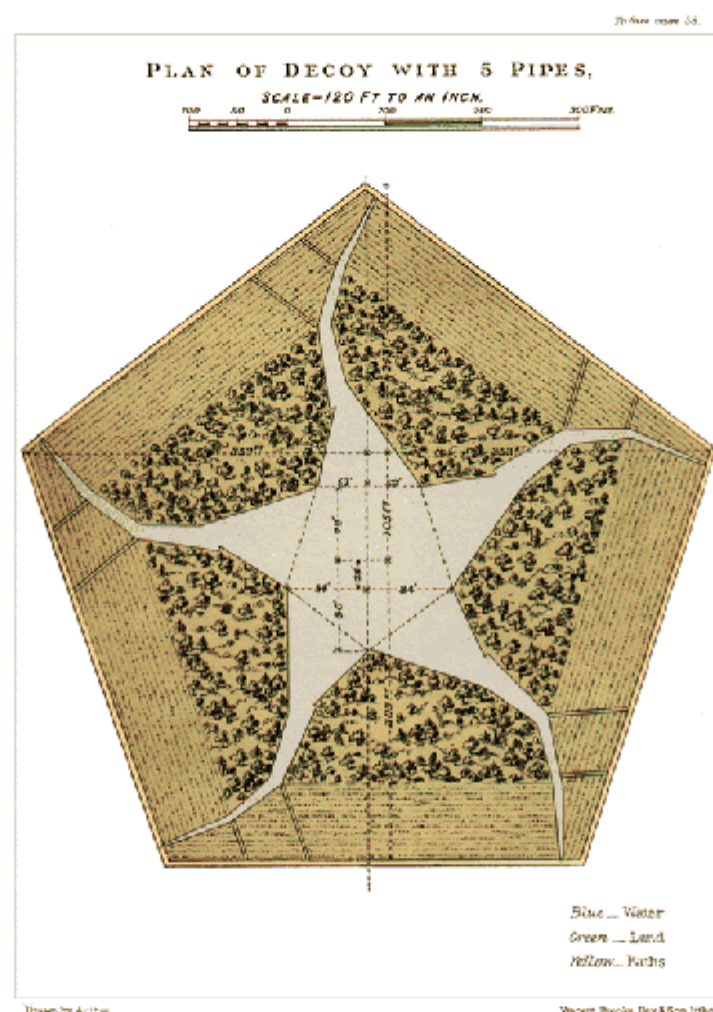
Six Hundred Decoy, Cropmark Detail (Crown Copyright)

- C3.8 This feature marks the site of a former duck decoy, known as the Six Hundred Decoy²³. The pale area in the centre is the former pond, the 'starbursts' the tapering channels (known as 'pipes') into which the ducks were funnelled, and the pentagon marking the extent of the wooded cover. In his book on duck decoys, published in 1886, Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey provides a groundplan and description of an almost identical decoy, with five pipes²⁴.

²² Which can be identified as a vague dark mark (probably a little damper) on the 2007 Google Earth image (see above).

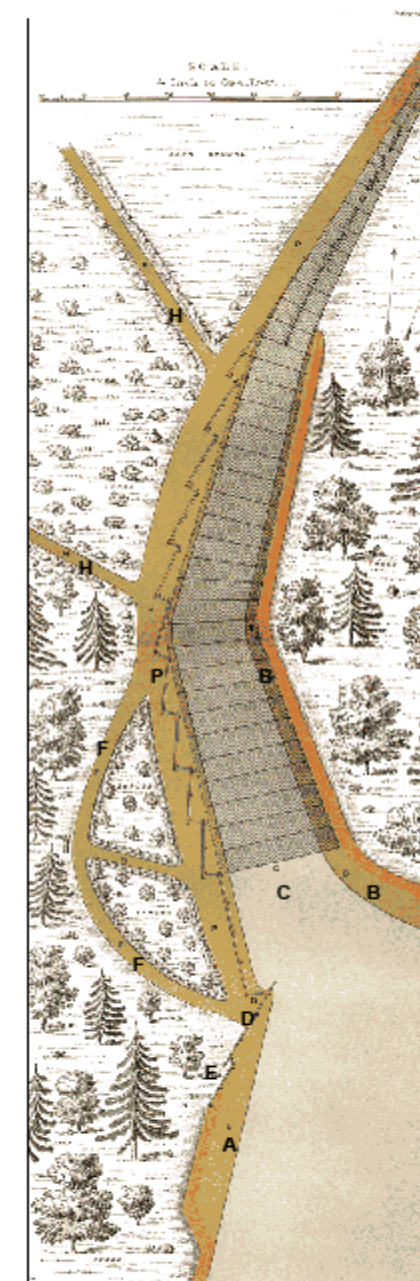
²³ Payne-Gallwey, 1886: 114.

²⁴ Payne-Gallwey 1886: 57-9.



Payne-Gallwey 1886 (Plan 4).

- C3.9 From the central pond radiated a series of five pipes, which tapered in width from about 18 feet to 18 inches, and were covered with hoops of netting. The wild ducks were decoyed down these channels (which were curved to impede visibility along them) by tame ducks and dogs, and the nets then dropped when sufficient numbers had been corralled at the end of the pipe. There was woodland planting around the edge of the decoy to provide a seemingly natural landscape for the wildfowl, with rush screens alongside the pipes to screen the decoymen. Paths gave access alongside the pipes and to the ends where the prey was finally captured.



Description of Decoy Pipe

Light Colour Wash - Water.
Mid-Colour Wash - Turf
Strong Colour Wash - Banks, 4 ft. 6 in. high.
Arrows indicate the direction the wind should blow from to work the pipe; the centre arrow being the most suitable wind for the purpose.

A. Breastwall landing, 20 yards long, 2 ft. wide at its widest part.

B B. Backwing landing, commencing at 5 ft. wide at the head hoop C and gradually narrowing to 2 ft. wide opposite the last screen, where the bank that shelters its landward side terminates. Outside the head hoop this landing is continued 25 to 30 yards in length by 7 ft. wide to where it meets the steep bank round the main pond.

C. Head hoop, a trifle over 27 ft. from foot to foot, 15 ft. at the crown above the water, and from 46 to 47 ft. on the round (each hoop drops about 4 in. in height, till the smallest is reached, the latter being only 2 ft. high and 2 ft. in width).

D. Head show place. There is just space on the bank for the dog to run round the foot of the projecting breastwall screen, and so enable him to spring back again [...] after jumping on to the landing A at E (the yackoop).

F F. The curved path concealed by shrubs (closely planted on raised earth) by which the Decoyman runs to the head show at D when he has enticed the fowl under the net, the latter performance having probably brought him in the rear of the fourth or fifth screen from the head hoop, and so conveniently near the path.

If the Decoyman has led the ducks a good way under the net, and as far as the fourth or fifth hoop, he does not then return all the way to D, as it is not necessary. He, instead, turns down the short centre path (C) and appears behind the birds over the dog-jump in line with the first hoop. If the Decoyman has an assistant this man waits at the seat, as from here he can see the Decoyman's signal. A wave of the arm upwards on the part of the latter and the assistant hastens to D; a short downward motion of the Decoyman's hand and he shows instead at the dog-jump opposite the first hoop, the Decoyman having signalled thereby that the fowl are some way up the pipe, and that it is not requisite for his man to go all the way to the head show to drive them.

H H. Approaches to the pipe that lead from the path that surrounds the Decoy.

P. The smooth turf on which the screens (see zigzag lines) are placed.

Payne-Gallwey 1886 (Plan 3 and extracts adapted from pp.57-8).



- C3.10 It has been estimated that there were formerly at least 100 such decoys in the Eastern part of Britain, netting a total of half a million wild birds per year, of which 38 were to be found on the Lincolnshire Fens in the region between Sleaford-Crowland and Wainfleet-Boston. The majority had gone out of use as a result of agricultural reclamation by about 1808²⁵; the Skellingthorpe Decoy (also probably the oldest in Lincolnshire) was the last in the county to cease being worked in 1840 and remains the best preserved. It seems therefore that the rather crude depiction of woodland on the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1818 (see above) shows the Six Hundred Decoy at the very end of its life, probably disused by this time, with the tree cover on the periphery surviving. The oblique aerial photograph below of Hale Duck Decoy (Cheshire)²⁶ shows how the Six Hundred example might once have looked:



From Banister & Teasdale 2001²⁷

²⁵ Payne-Gallwey 1886: 103. "Truly this county was the home of Decoys..."

²⁶ www.visitthelton.com

²⁷ Reproduced by Banister & Teasdale (2001) from *The Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature Vol 2* (1845) G. Cox: London.



- C3.11 The Six Hundred Decoy itself was described by the poet, William Hall (1748-1825), who lived at Five Willow Wath, as follows:

*[...] the pond, about three acres of water, well sheltered and distant from disturbance, became so great an asylum, that I have heard divers decoymen say it was apparently impossible for an egg to be dropped without hitting one. Our house was a full mile parallel distance; and when they were disturbed, any stranger would suppose it distant thunder.*²⁸

*From raised decoy these ducks on flight,
By tens of thousands darken light.*²⁹

- C3.12 Comparison between this series of three 1950 photographs and the geophysical results in the vicinity of Turbine 4 shows that the linear feature detected by magnetometry is not part of the former duck decoy, as the anomaly lies a little further east and runs on a markedly different alignment (22 degrees as opposed to 44 degrees of the decoy pentagon).

²⁸ Quoted by Payne-Gallwey 1886:114.

²⁹ Quoted by Banister & Teasdale 2001: 40.



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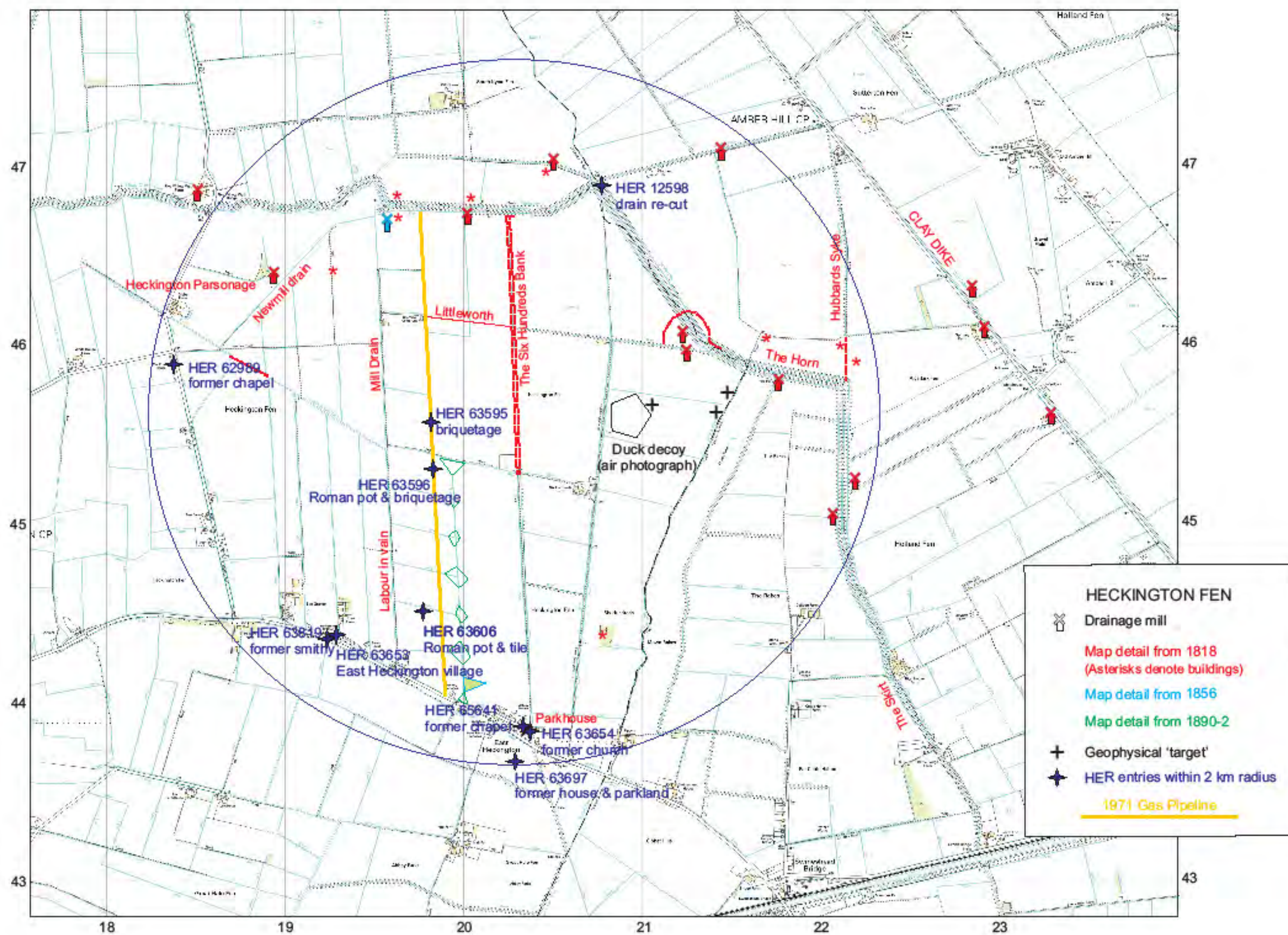
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APPENDIX 6.5: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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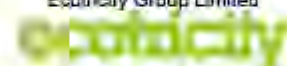
**HECKINGTON FEN WIND PARK
 NORTH KESTIVEN
 LINCOLNSHIRE**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL STATEMENT
 APPENDIX 6.5
 (Geophysical Survey)**

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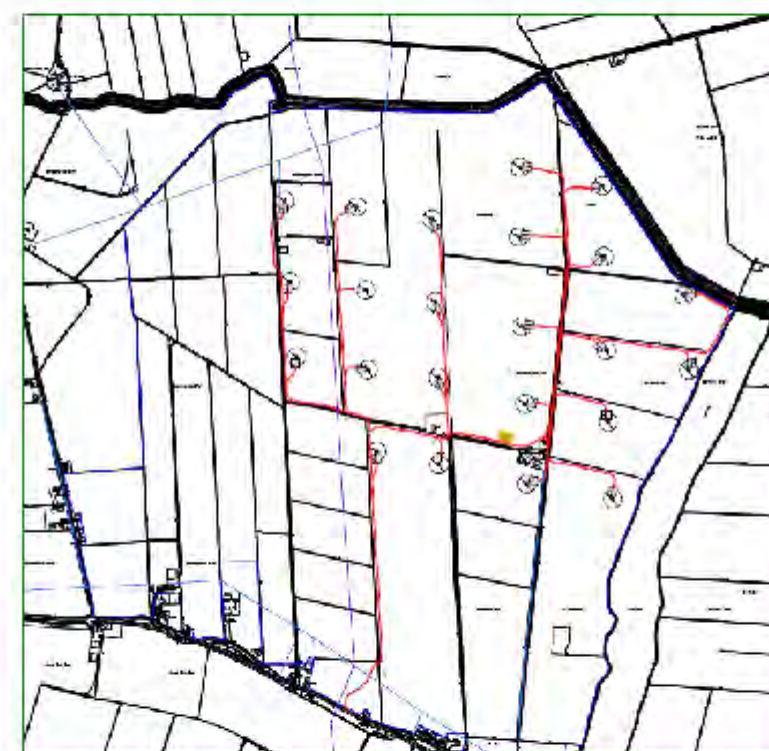
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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

**PROPOSED WIND ENERGY FARM
 HECKINGTON FEN, LINCOLNSHIRE**

HGR: TF 2000 4560



REPORT PREPARED FOR
 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES
 BY DAVID BUNN

MARCH 2011

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Non technical summary

Topsoil magnetic susceptibility and detailed fluxgate gradiometer surveys were undertaken on the proposed site of a wind energy project at Heckington Fen, Lincolnshire. It is proposed that 23 wind turbines and access tracks be constructed on the site.

An initial topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey of c1ha blocks centred on each turbine base and along proposed access routes identified a number of areas of localised enhancement. Whereas some clearly correspond to spreads of modern rubble/burning, three areas situated in the eastern part of the site in proximity to Turbines 3, 4 and 5 were considered to exhibit archaeological potential. These, and three 'blank' areas, were targeted for detailed gradiometer survey.

The gradiometer survey confirmed the presence of magnetically anomalous buried features in areas of enhanced susceptibility. The results suggest that these might resolve as potential pits and/or traces of burnt material. Those recorded along the proposed access to Turbine 5 perhaps display the greatest potential as evidence of industry, such as salt production.

Elsewhere, the gradiometer identified minimal traces of potential archaeological remains, possibly excepting an isolated and moderately strong pit like anomaly detected to the south of Turbine base 21. For the most part recorded variation reflects natural features, with clear traces of palaeochannel registered at T3, T4, T5 and T16.



Fig.1: Site location

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1.0 Introduction

Oxford Archaeological Associates (OAA), on behalf of their clients Ecotricity Group Limited, commissioned Pre-Construct Geophysics (PCG) to undertake topsoil magnetic susceptibility and targeted fluxgate gradiometer surveys on the proposed site of a wind energy project at Heckington Fen, Lincolnshire. It is proposed that 23 wind turbines and access tracks be constructed on the site (centred at c. TF 2000 4560).

The fieldwork and reporting was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by PCG (Bunn, 2010). The WSI was guided in its composition by the English Heritage document 'Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation' (English Heritage, 2008).

This report also incorporates information that has been selectively extracted from a specification prepared by OAA (Colcutt, 2010).

2.0 Location and description (Figs. 1 – 2)

The village of Heckington lies to the immediate south of the A17 in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is situated approximately 5km to the east of the village, to the north of the A17 at Heckington Fen. *Hundred Acre Farm*, comprising an uninhabited cottage and adjacent farm buildings, lies in the eastern part of the site.

3.0 Geology and soils

The solid geology of the site is recorded as West Walton Formation, Amphil Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (Undifferentiated), overlain by alluvium (BGS online viewer).

The soils are Wallasea 2 Association, described as Pelo (clayey) alluvial grey soils developed over/within marine alluvium - deep stoneless soils, calcareous and silty in places occurring on flat land often with low ridges giving a complex soil pattern (Soil Survey of England and Wales).

4.0 Archaeological Context

Romano-British material has been recorded close to the southwesterly edge of the proposal site:

- LHER 63596 (TF 198 453) Romano-British material (pottery, briquetage) found on gas pipeline route.
- LHER 63595 (TF 198 456) Romano-British material (briquetage) found on gas pipeline route. (Data repeated in the NMR).

There are very common RB finds throughout Heckington Parish. In Great Hale Fen, there is a likely saltern mound (burnt material, pottery, briquetage, bone), with a possible Roman villa site just beyond, to the southwest; it was not uncommon for villas to control the 'native' production of salt in their areas. At roughly the same northing as the Application Site, but further west, there is a presumed settlement site (600 m east of Holme House (SM L1317) [incorrect entry on MAGIC: the NRG is actually TF 178 455], consisting of a late prehistoric cropmark complex, with enclosures, roundhouses and an E-W drove road; there are no standing remains. This is clearly a complex fenland landscape, with the potential for the survival of many small RB sites, especially salterns along the former channels, as can be seen in the GETM satellite images on the following page (cf. also Lane, T.W. & Morris, E. (Eds) 2001. *A Millennium of Salt Making: Prehistoric and Romano-British Salt Production in the Fenland* Lincolnshire Archaeology Heritage Reports Series 4). However, there are also some earlier prehistoric (Neolithic and Bronze Age) remains in the general area. There has probably been considerable masking of earlier features by later fenland deposits.

5.0 Objectives

The objectives of the geophysical survey are to establish, by using non intrusive techniques;

- The nature, extent and location of any archaeological features, should any lie within the proposed development,
- The presence/absence of any modern features, such as services, that may impact on the survey results and any archaeological features in close proximity.

6.0 Methodology

6.1 Magnetic Susceptibility

Magnetic susceptibility (MS) is the degree to which a material can be magnetized in an external magnetic field. For archaeological prospection the measurement of MS is used as a means of identifying areas of past human occupation and is dependent on establishing distinctions between naturally produced magnetic variation within geologies and soils, and those induced by human intervention. Intensive occupation tends to increase the magnetic susceptibility of soils. For example, a significant magnetic enhancement can result from burning, by the introduction of fired materials such as brick and tile, or by bacterial decomposition of domestic refuse. Consequently, a localised increase in magnetic strength may be evidence of past settlement or industrial activities. Prolonged arable cultivation can produce similar, though less intense variation, by increasing the potential for aerobic/anaerobic breakdown organic matter by bacterial action. This technique has proved extremely effective identifying archaeological sites on reclaimed marsh land, including traces of former settlement and industrial processes such as saltmaking.

The MS2 Bartington Meter with MS2D loop probe attachment temporarily magnetises the topsoil by creating a low intensity, alternating magnetic field. It then measures and logs the response. The ratio between the induced magnetization and the inducing field is expressed in this instance as SI x10⁻⁵ volume susceptibility units (hereafter referred to as SI). The response of the loop configuration is confined to the top few centimetres of topsoil, although this also has the potential to register the response of magnetically enhanced archaeological material brought to the surface by cultivation and/or natural processes (such as erosion and bioturbation). Relatively wide sample intervals of up to 30m enables rapid coverage of large areas, although this is at the expense of detailed resolution, and is recommended as a preliminary prospecting technique; used to identify target areas for detailed survey using other techniques such as gradiometry, which can better define discrete archaeological features. On some sites, where archaeological features may have been completely ploughed away, measurement of magnetic susceptibility may produce the only clear evidence of past human activity.

6.3 Detailed Gradiometry

Detailed gradiometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting tool that is used to determine the presence/absence of some classes of sub-surface archaeological features (e.g. pits, ditches, kilns, and occasionally stone walls). By scanning the soil surface, geophysicists identify areas of varying magnetic susceptibility and can interpret such variation by presenting data in various graphical formats and identifying images that share morphological affinities with diagnostic archaeological remains.

The use of gradiometry should help to establish the presence/absence of buried magnetic anomalies, which may reflect sub-surface archaeological features, and may therefore form a basis for a subsequent scheme of archaeological trenching.

The use of magnetic surveys to locate sub-surface ceramic materials and areas of burning, as well as magnetically weaker features, is well established, particularly on large green field sites. The detection of anomalies requires the use of highly sensitive instruments; in this instance the Bartington 601 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. This is accurately calibrated to the

approximate mean magnetic value of each survey area. Two sensors, mounted vertically and separated by 1m, measure slight, localised distortions of the earth's magnetic field, which are recorded a data logger.

6.4 Survey Strategy

Measurement of topsoil MS was undertaken on a 1ha block of land centred at the proposed site of each turbine (T), and along 30m corridors along/adjacent to existing or proposed access tracks. Measurements were taken at 10 m intervals along 10m traverses. The data was recorded by hand and subsequently inputted into *ArcheoSurveyor 1.3.2.8* for analysis and plotting as graduated greyscale images (Figs. 3 – 6).

The results of this work were used to design a scheme of detailed gradiometer survey to be carried out across areas displaying archaeological potential (hot spots). Three sample 'blank' areas were also surveyed, including a 40m x 90mm block of land along the main access route c.100m to west of a find spot (two shards of Roman greyware noted at the time of survey: Fig. 6). The gradiometer survey was undertaken at 4 readings per metre at a sample interval of 0.25m along 1m wide zigzag traverses. The sensitivity of the instruments were set to record magnetic variation in the order of 0.1 nanoTesla (nT). Data was regularly downloaded onto a laptop computer, and subsequently analysed and processed using *ArcheoSurveyor v 1.3.2.8*. In order to enhance the magnetic response of weak anomalies, gradiometer data was clipped to c.3-5nT and destriped (to eliminate striping introduced by zigzag traversing).

During the fieldwork, the location of significant surface artefacts (left *in situ*) or other anthropogenic material, suggestive microtopographic features and changes in soil characteristics was noted.

The survey grid was established by GPS (Topcom GRS-1) to an accuracy of +/- 0.2m using O.S. co-ordinates extracted from a geo-referenced on Autocad drawing of the site.

The magnetic susceptibility survey was undertaken between the 17th & 26th January 2011 and the 7th February 2011.

The gradiometer survey was undertaken using two Bartington Grad-601 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometers on 7th & 8th February 2011.

7.0 Results and discussion (Figs. 3 - 13)

7.1 Magnetic susceptibility survey (Figs. 3 - 6)

For the most part, levels of topsoil MS susceptibility range between 2SI and c.35SI, with an overall mean value of 15.78SI. Generally, the lowest and least varying levels (c. 2 – 10SI) were recorded in the southern part of the site, in the vicinity of T12, T13, T14 & T20 and along the proposed primary access route from the A17 (Figs. 3 – 6). Given that most areas contained relatively minimal crop cover, the regional variation reflects slightly differing soil types, for example more clayey/humic soil in the northern area where MS levels are generally greater.

Overall, most areas exhibit a modest range of enhancement, with a number of 'hot spots' corresponding to surface spreads of modern brick/tile fragments, particularly prevalent in close proximity to existing tracks (Figs. 4 & 5: annotated).

Elsewhere, three isolated zones of relatively high readings were recorded in the eastern part of the site at T3, T4 and the along the route of the access track to T5 (Fig. 4: annotated). Areas of enhancement adjacent to T3 and T4 are approximately twice that of surrounding soils (at c.40-50SI) and fourfold for T5 access track (at c.55-60SI). These hotspots were considered to exhibit sufficient archaeological potential, possibly as sites of burning including industrial activity, to warrant further investigation by gradiometer survey. However, nothing of potential significance was noted on the surface in these areas (e.g. brickquetry or discoloured soil).

Other 'blank' areas were sampled at T16, T21 and along the primary proposed access to the site (Figs. 5 & 6).

7.2 Gradiometer survey (Figs. 3, 7 - 13)

7.2.1 Character, interpretation and presentation of magnetic anomalies

Anomalies in excess of +/-50nT are highlighted in pink (+50) and blue (-50) on interpretive images. These are characterised magnetically as (dipolar) 'iron spikes', often displaying strong positive and/or negative responses, which reflect ferrous-rich objects (particularly apparent on stacked trace plots). Examples include those forming/deposited along current or former boundaries (e.g. tracks), services and random scatters of horseshoes, ploughshares etc across open areas. Fired (ferro-enhanced) materials such brick/tile fragments (often where the latter are introduced during manuring or land drain construction) usually induce a similar though predominately weaker response, closer to c.+/-5nT (highlighted in pink/blue on interpretive images). Collectively, concentrations of such anomalies indicate probable rubble spreads, such as backfilled ponds/ditches and demolished buildings.

On a cautionary note, fired clay associated with early activity (e.g. brick kilns) may have similar magnetic characteristics to modern brick/tile rubble. Therefore, the interpretation of such variation must consider the context in which it occurs.

Potential archaeological remains are highlighted in red, natural responses in green, land drains as purple and cultivation/tramlines as orange.

7.2.2 Targeted areas (Figs. 3, 7, 8, 9 & 10)

Turbine 3 (Figs. 3, 7 & 8)

A group of relatively strong and predominately positive readings (within a range of c.-9nT and 18nT) correspond to enhanced MS levels (Fig. 8D: highlighted as red). The results suggest a probable archaeological origin as pits and/or associated with burning.

To the south east of this, a group of slightly weaker anomalies (also recorded within a zone of slight MS enhancement) might conceivably indicate archaeological activity, although it is also feasible that these reflect naturally occurring pockets of near surface ferrous-enriched mineral deposits (highlighted as green, circled).

Elsewhere, amorphous and linear zones of ephemeral variation clearly resolve as natural responses, such as deposits of silt within palaeochannels and traces of magnetically depleted peat (highlighted as green).

The survey recorded the relatively strong response of modern objects (e.g. ploughshares, fragments of brick/tile), randomly scattered across the area (highlighted as pink & blue).

Turbine 4 (Figs. 3, 7, & 9)

The survey recorded a group of potentially significant anomalies within the zone of enhanced MS (Fig. 9D: highlighted as red). These might signify potential pits/burning and a possible ditch (red line).

Broad linear zones of weak variation (highlighted as green) signify palaeochannels (such features are apparent on Google Earth aerial photographs in this area). Isolated and magnetically weak anomalies probably reflect discrete concentrations of similar ferro enhanced mineral deposits, such a silt (examples: green dots).

The survey recorded the relatively strong response of modern objects (e.g. ploughshares, fragments of brick/tile), randomly scattered across the area (highlighted as pink & blue).

Turbine 5 access track (Figs. 3, 7, & 10)

The survey recorded a c.25m diameter area of distinct and predominately positive anomalous responses (c.10 – 15 nT), possibly signifying burnt material associated with industrial activity such as salt production (Fig. 10D: zone boxed in red).

Linear zones of weak magnetic variation indicate silt contained within palaeochannels (highlighted as green).

7.2.3 Sample areas (Figs. 3, 7, 11, 12 & 13)**Turbine 16** (Figs. 3, 7, & 11)

For the most part, magnetic variation indicates natural features, including sinuous palaeochannels/creeks (Fig. 11D: highlighted as green).

Magnetic depleted traces of tractor tramlines were recorded (orange lines).

The survey recorded the relatively strong response of modern objects (e.g. ploughshares, fragments of brick/tile), predominant in the north eastern part of the area (highlighted as pink & blue).

Turbine 21 (Figs. 3, 7, & 12)

It is likely that the majority of discrete and magnetically weak anomalies are natural responses (Fig. 12D: examples, green dots). However, two examples possibly exhibit a greater potential as isolated pits (1 & 2).

A series of parallel linear anomalies indicate clay land drains (purple lines).

The survey recorded the relatively strong response of modern objects (e.g. ploughshares, fragments of brick/tile), randomly scattered across the area (highlighted as pink & blue).

Primary access track (Figs. 3, 7, & 13)

There is little geophysical evidence of potential archaeological activity; ephemeral variation almost certainly reflects natural inconsistencies (Fig. 13D: examples highlighted as green).

8.0 Conclusions

Generally, the level of near surface MS is higher in the northern part of the site, with an overall average site value of c.15 SI.

The MS survey identified three potentially significant zones of enhancement in the eastern part of the site, close to proposed Turbines 3, 4 and along the proposed access track to Turbine 5. Enhancement in these areas is up to fourfold in comparison to adjacent soils, particularly across the access route to T5. These were targeted for detailed gradiometer survey, which recorded corresponding responses of buried features at each target site. The magnetic characteristics suggest possible pits of traces or burning (and a ditch at T4), with a wider concentration along the proposed access route to T5. It is possible that these reflect industry activity, particularly in the latter area, where magnetic anomalies might signify a burnt salt pan. The gradiometer survey also detected traces of natural features in the targeted areas, including palaeochannels.

Elsewhere, a number of areas were sampled by detailed gradiometry. For the most part, the results do not clearly indicate the presence of archaeological remains, with the possible exception of two isolated pit type anomalies recorded in T21 survey block. Variation in T16 includes clear evidence of ferrous enriched material contained within sinuous palaeochannels and isolated pockets of magnetically similar material, with examples also recorded at T21 and along the primary access track.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Geophysics would like to thank OAA for this commission.

10.0 References

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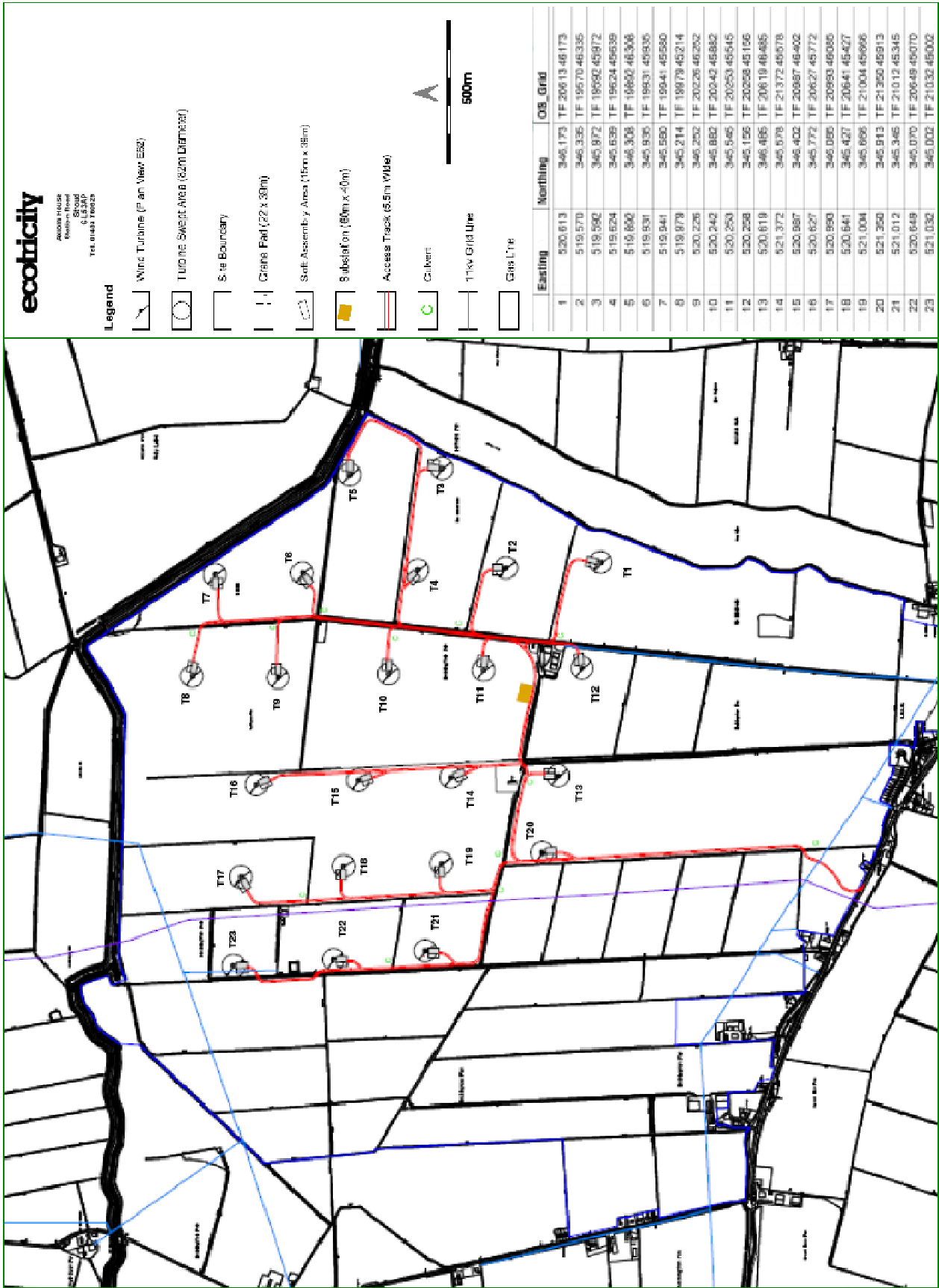


Fig.2: Location of Site
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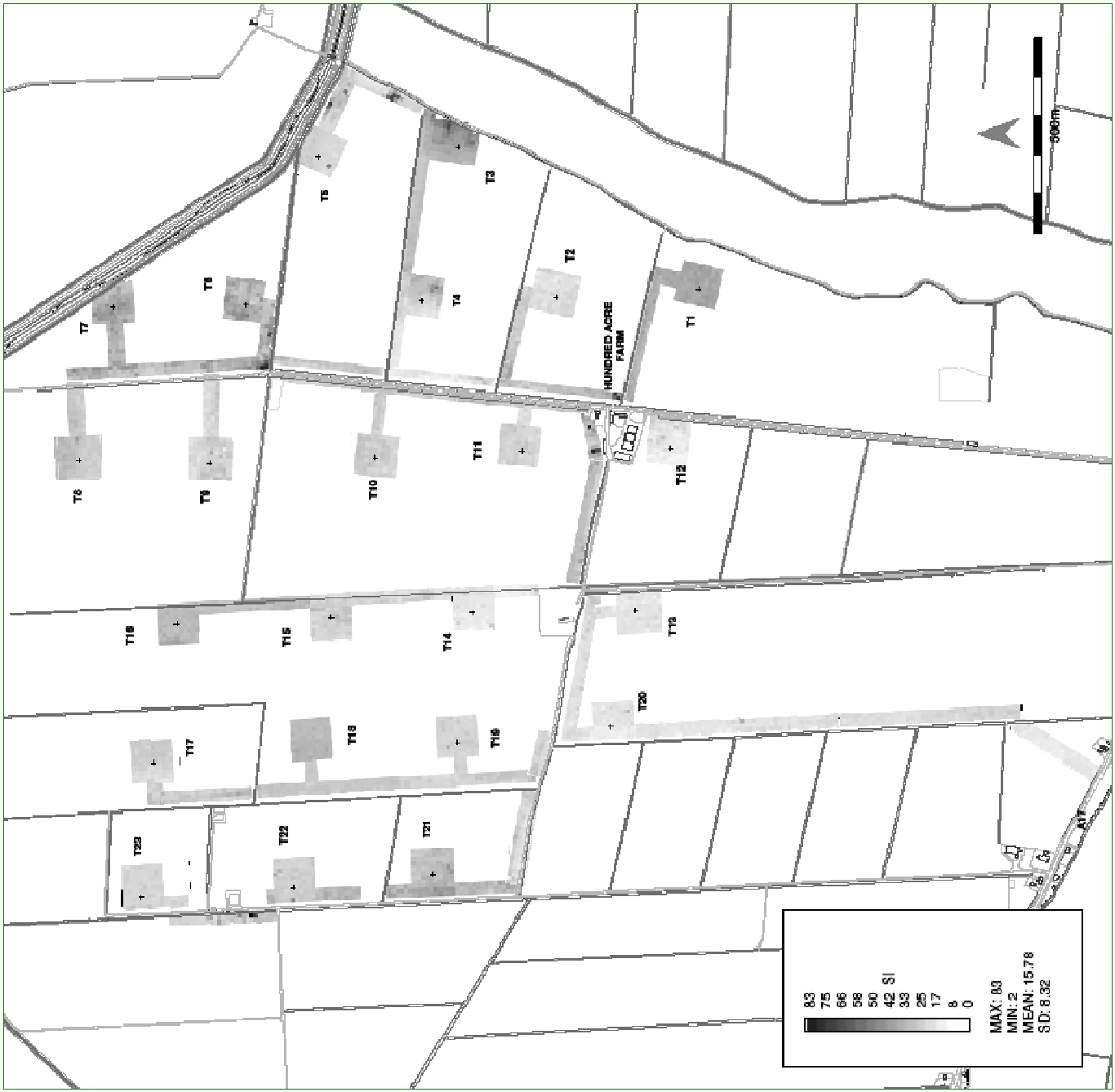


Fig. 3: Topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey
1:10000

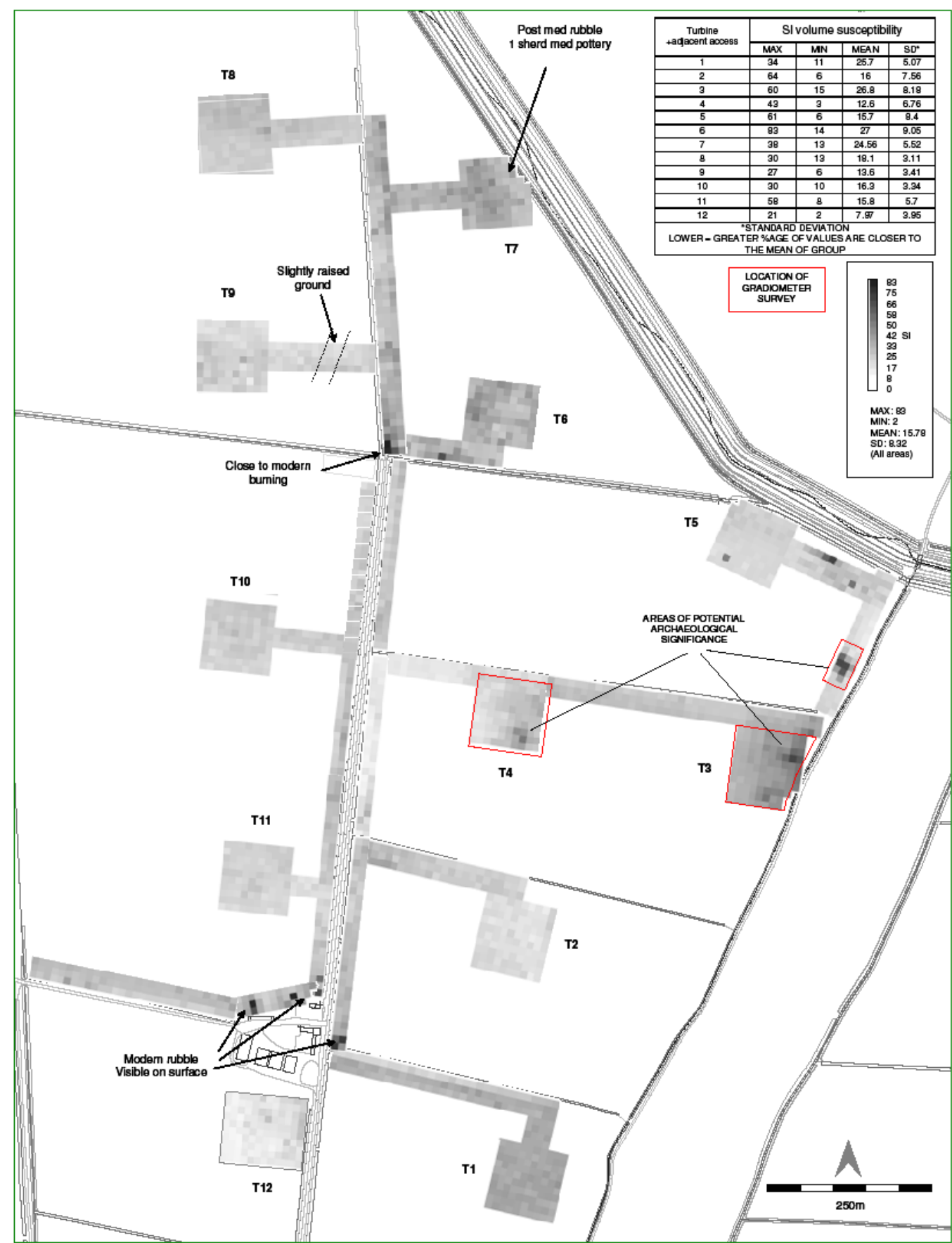


Fig. 4: Topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey
Turbines 1 – 12

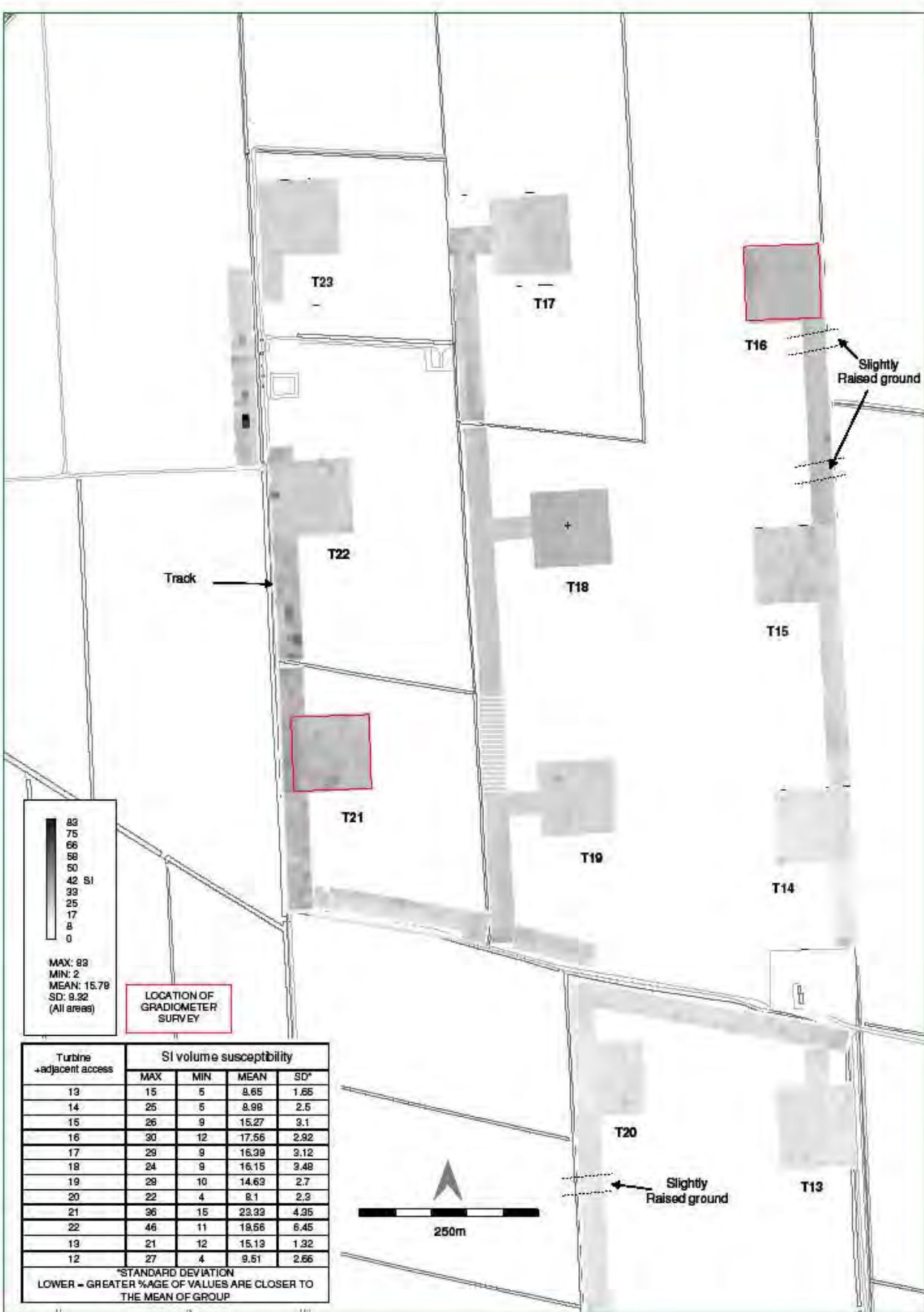


Fig. 5: Topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey
Turbines 13 – 23

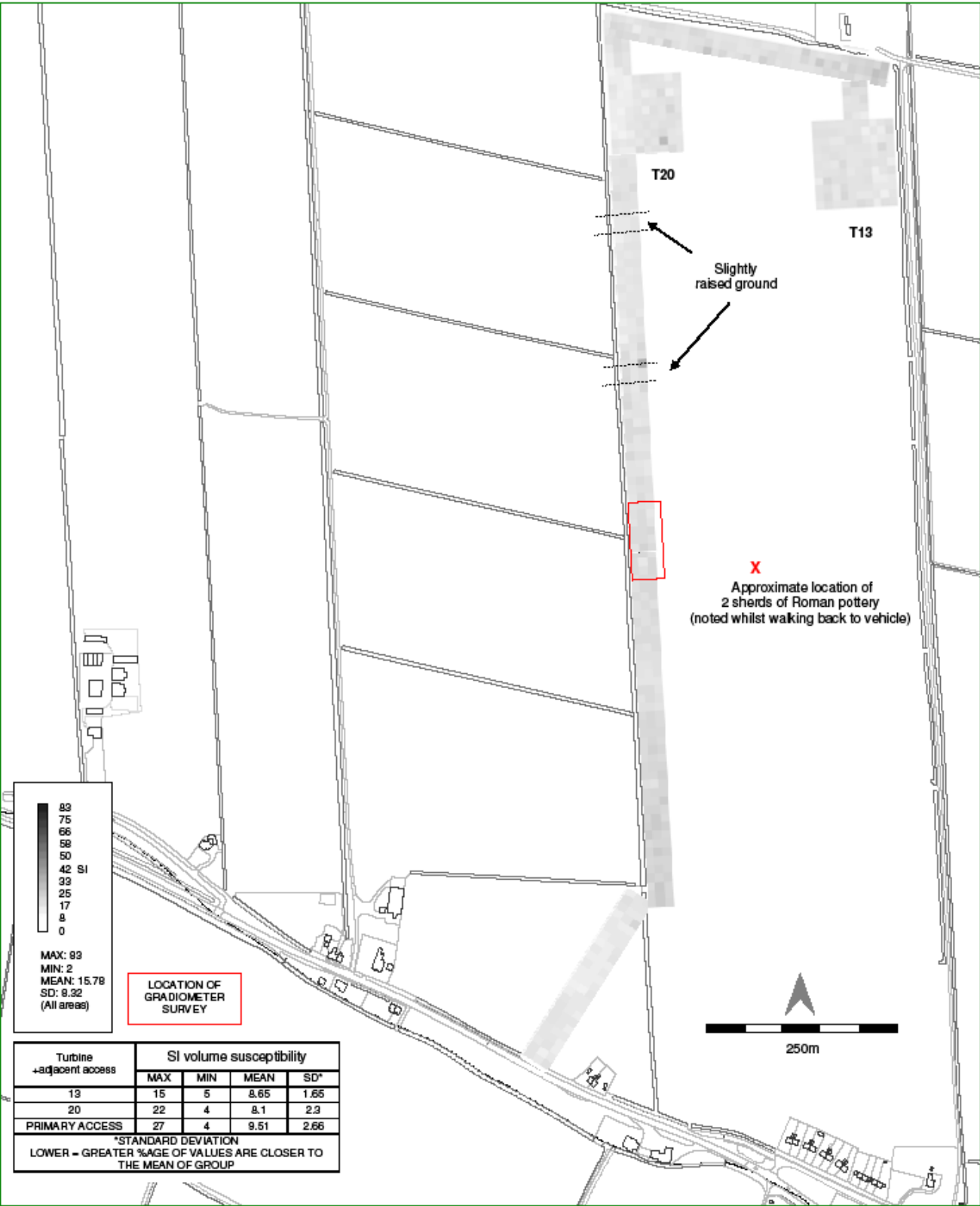


Fig. 6: Topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey
Primary access track, turbines 13 & 20



Fig. 7: Location of gradiometer survey

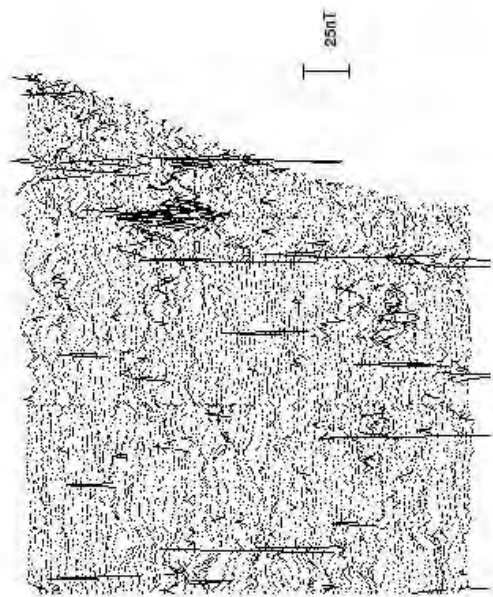


Fig. 8A: Trace plots
Data clipped to $\pm 88-97nT$

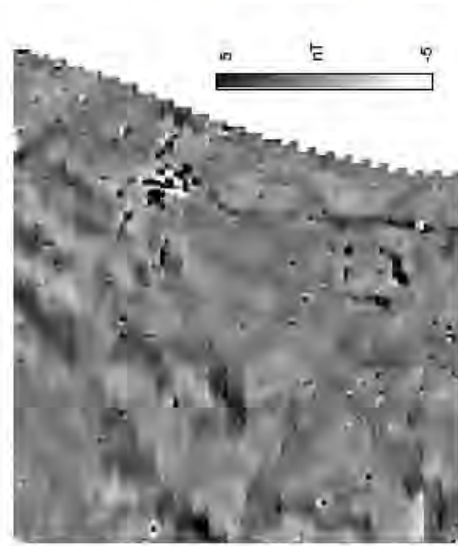


Fig. 8C: Greyscale image
Data clipped to $\pm 5nT$

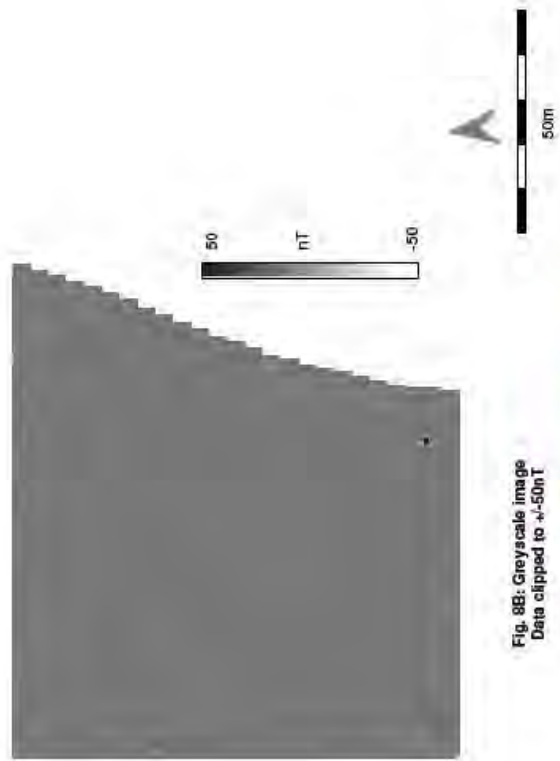


Fig. 8B: Greyscale image
Data clipped to $\pm 50nT$

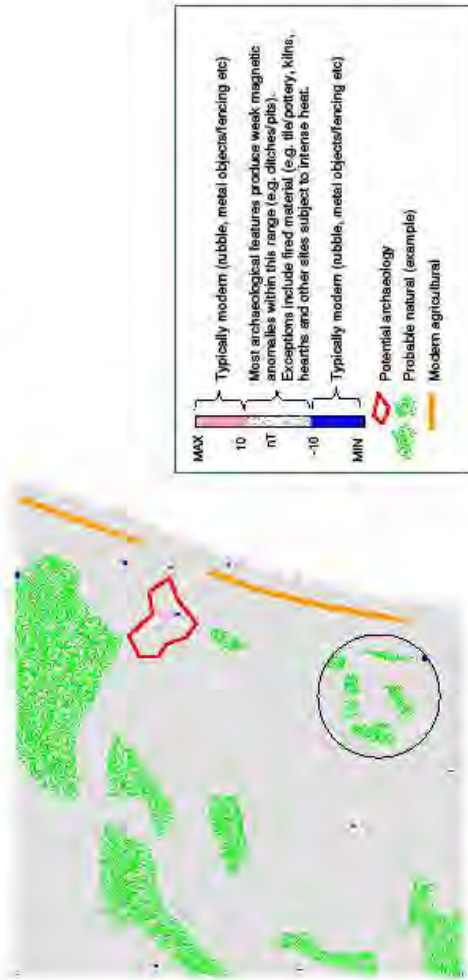


Fig. 8: Turbine 3 - Gradiometer survey

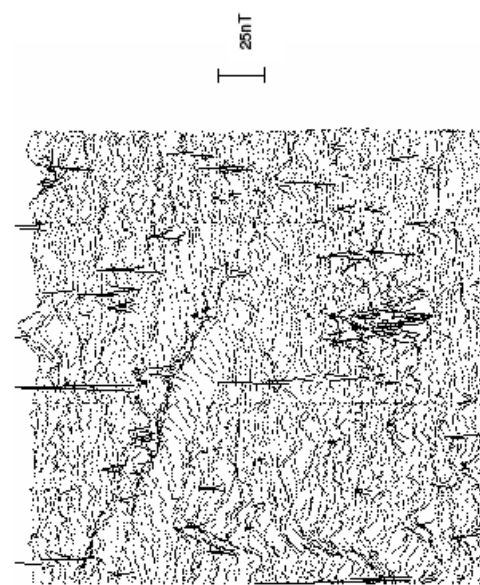


Fig. 9A: Trace plot
Data clipped to $\pm 100nT$

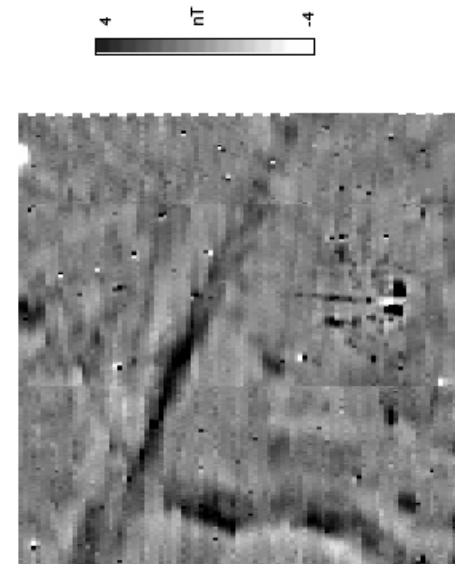


Fig. 9C: Greyscale image
Data clipped to $\pm 4nT$

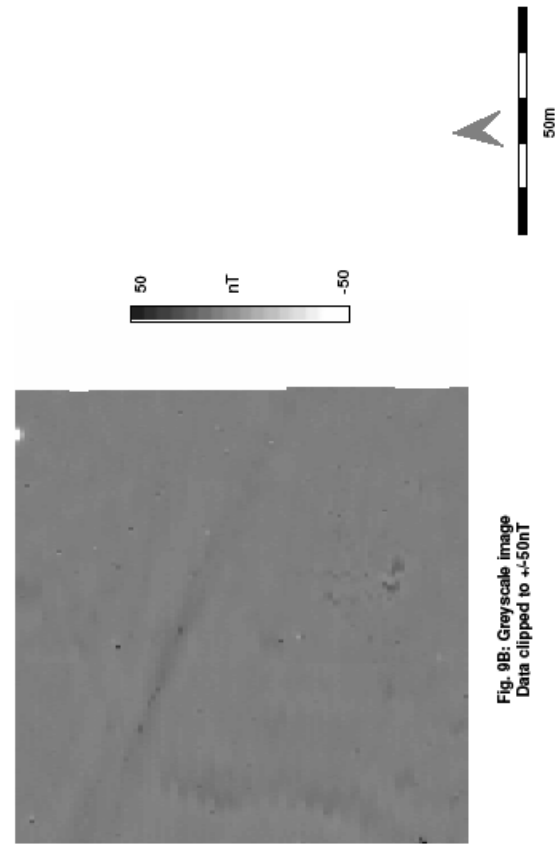


Fig. 9B: Greyscale image
Data clipped to $\pm 50nT$

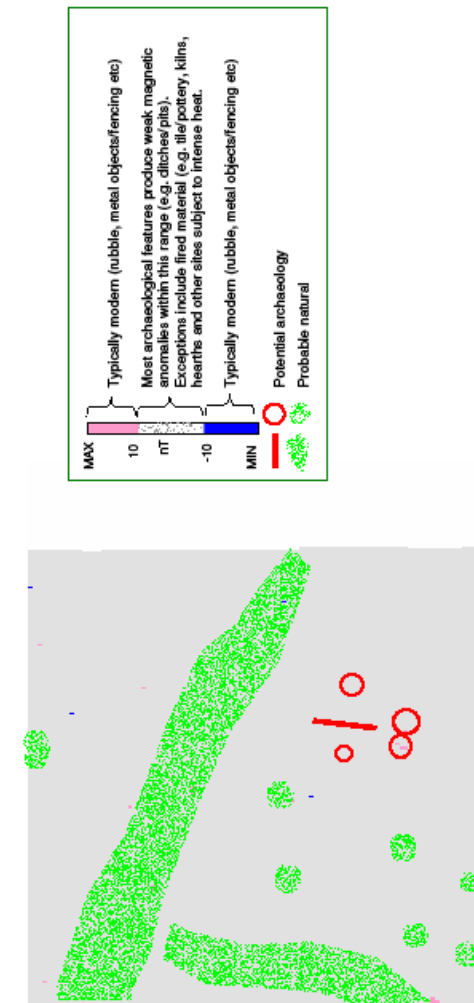


Fig. 9: Turbine 4 - Gradiometer survey

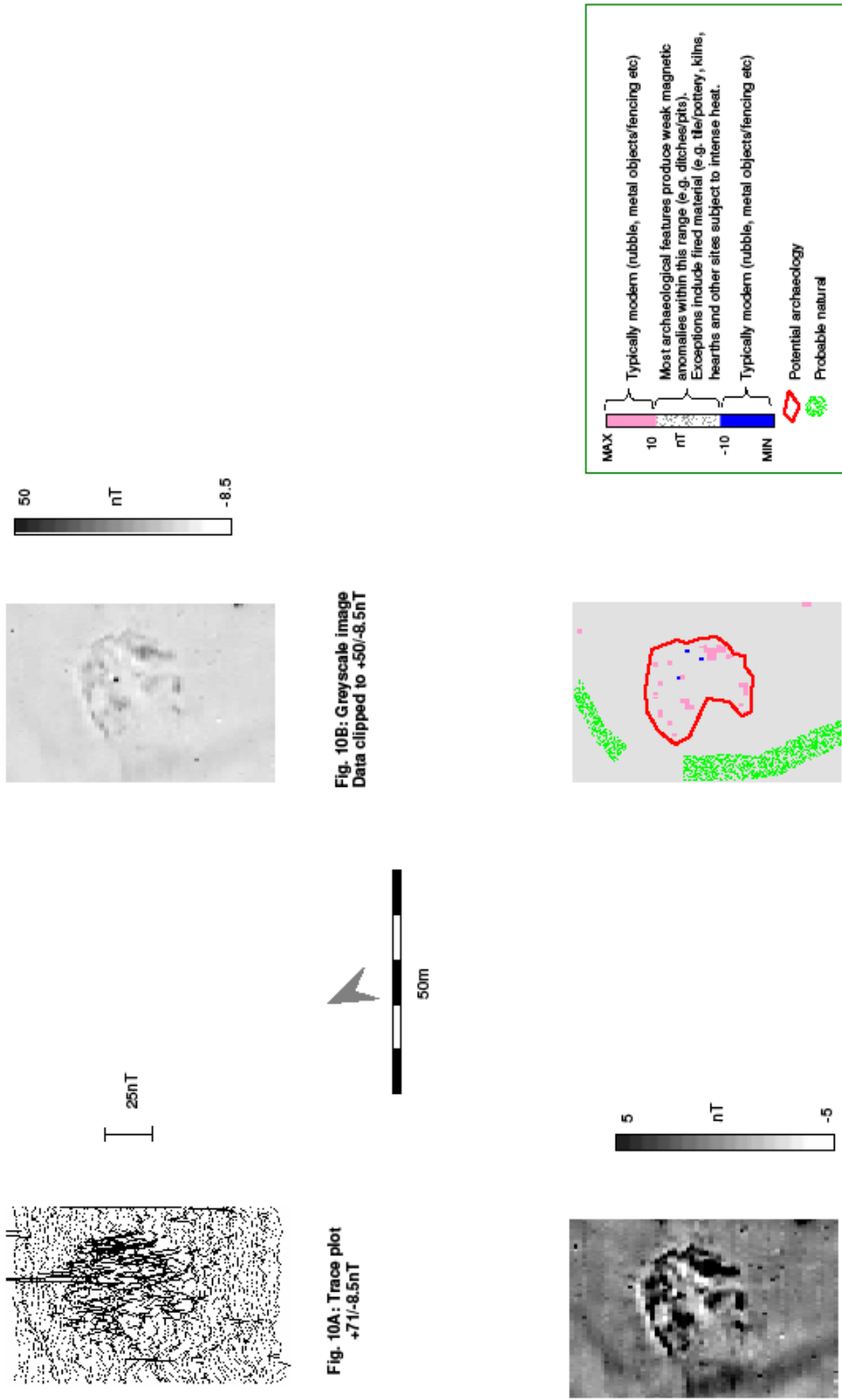


Fig. 10: Access track, Turbine 5 - Gradiometer survey

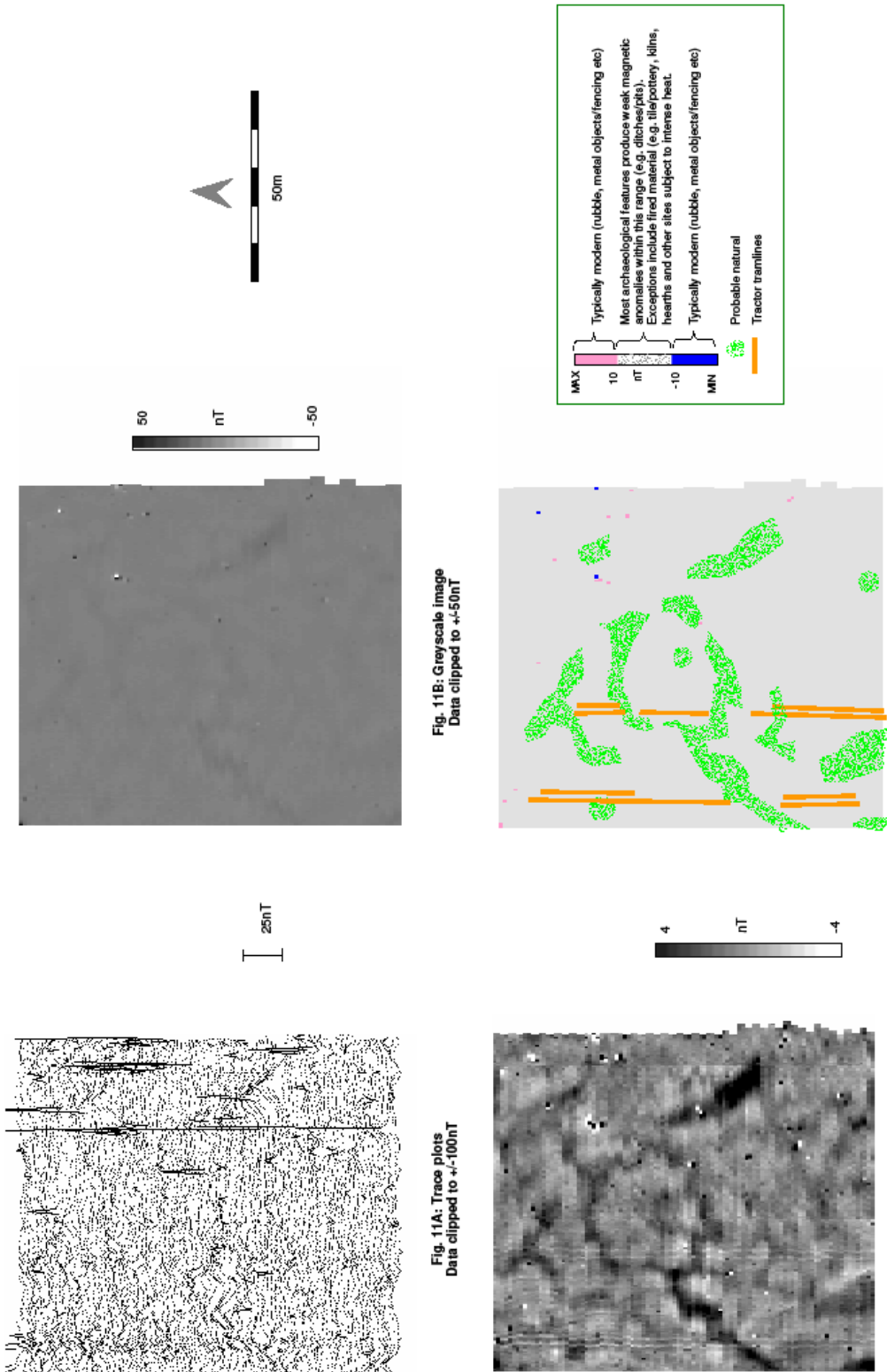


Fig. 11: Turbine 16 - Gradiometer survey

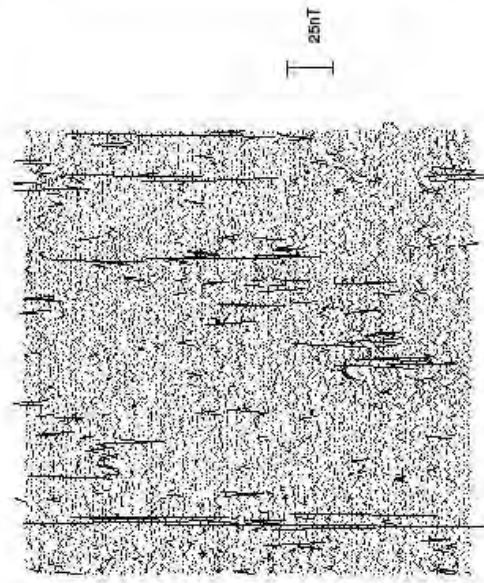


Fig. 12A: Trace plot
+68/-74nT

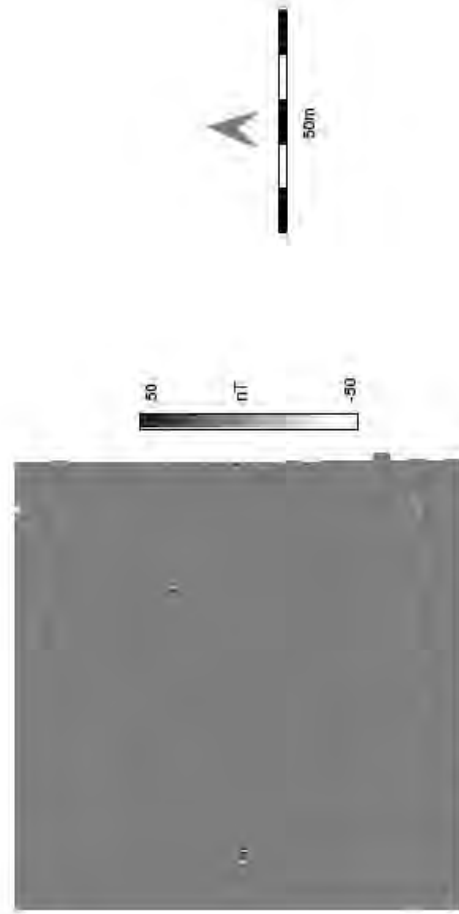


Fig. 12B: Greyscale image
Data clipped to +/-50nT

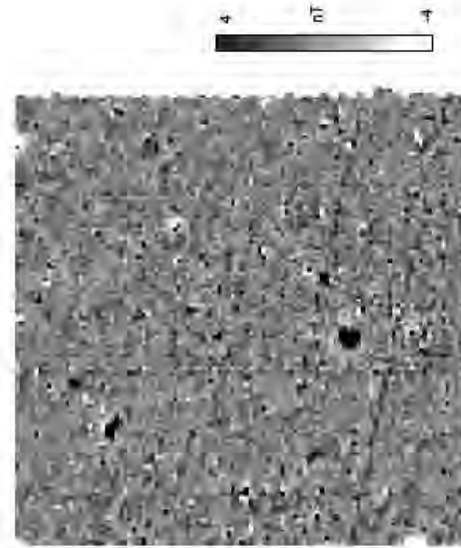


Fig. 12C: Greyscale image
Data clipped to +/-4nT

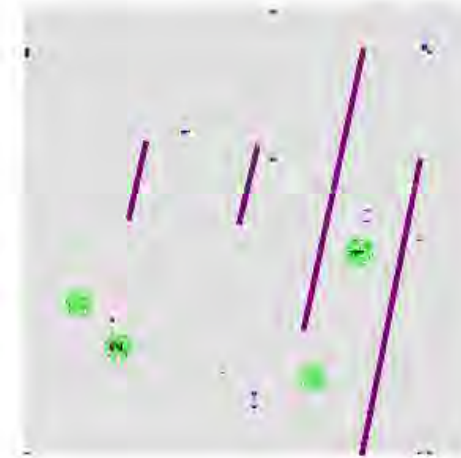


Fig. 12D: Interpretive image
Data clipped to +/-10nT

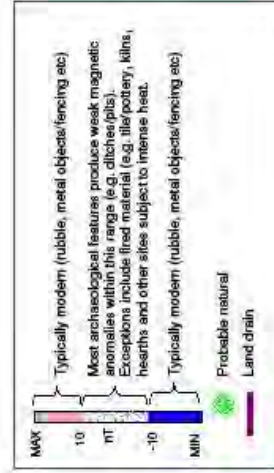


Fig. 12: Turbine 21 - Gradiometer survey

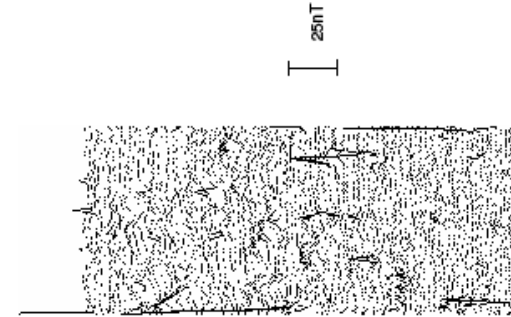


Fig. 12A: Trace plot
+67/-15nT

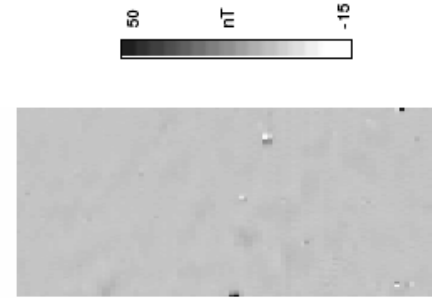


Fig. 12B: Greyscale image
Data clipped to +/-50/-15nT

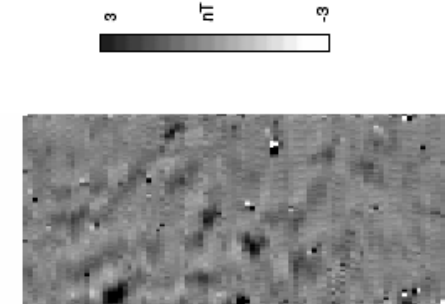


Fig. 12C: Greyscale image
Data clipped to +/-3nT

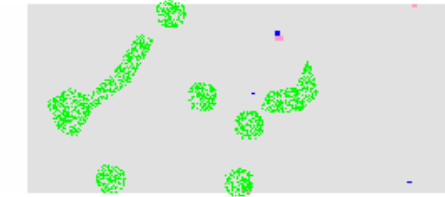


Fig. 12D: Interpretive image
Data clipped to +/-10nT

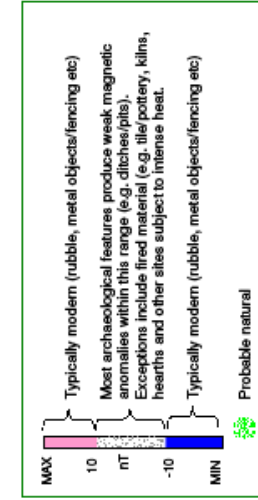


Fig. 12: Primary access track - Gradiometer survey