



ARCUS

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SWEETBRIAR SOLAR FARM



LIGHTROCKPOWER

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Project Qualifiers

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Measurements and distances in this report are approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.

All work undertaken is based upon the professional knowledge of AB Heritage and relevant standards, technology, and legislation at the time of writing. Changes in these areas may occur in the future, causing changes to the conclusions, recommendations or advice given. AB Heritage is not responsible for advising any parties on the implications of such changes.

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Where recommendations are provided these need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority and do not themselves comprise mitigation of impacts.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Arcus Consultancy Services (Arcus) have been commissioned by Lightrock Power ('the Applicant') to produce a Heritage Statement in respect of a proposed solar farm and associated infrastructure (the Development) at Sweetbriar Farm, Carr Lane, Ulceby, Lincolnshire, DN39 6TX (the Site; shown as the red line area in Figure 1).

This report includes a description of the baseline conditions for archaeology and heritage, from an examination of readily available sources on the history of the Site, identifying any known and potential heritage receptors subject to potential impact. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy, where such works are deemed appropriate.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The Site is situated in the rural landscape c. 2.2 km north east of Ulceby Village. The Site is comprised of cultivated land covering an area of approximately c. 44.58 Hectares (Ha), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR): TA 1121 1719. The Site is bounded on the north, south and west by cultivated land and on the east by Carr Lane (Plate 1).



Plate 1. Aerial Photograph of the Site

1.3 Overview of the Development

A full description of the Development is set out in the Planning Design and Access Statement and suite of planning drawings which accompany the planning application. In summary, the Development consists of the following key elements:

- A temporary construction compound (TCC). The access to be used for the TCC is off Carr Lane and serves Sweetbriar Farm. There will be one TCC that will serve the wider development;
- Solar panels, known as strings, are mounted on metal frames driven into the ground in parallel rows tilted 10 to 25 degrees from the horizontal to face south towards the sun. There is a distance of 2-6 meters between strings of panels in order to avoid

inter-panel shading, but this distance is influenced by slope and aspect. Each string of panels would be mounted on a rack comprising metal poles anchored to the ground set a maximum of 2.5 m to 3.0 m above ground level and the bottom edge at a height of 0.8 m from the ground (each panel approximately 1.1 m x 2.25 m). Given the nature of the installation, ground excavation is not required for panel installation and the metal frames are likely to be screwed or piled to a depth of between 1-2 m below the ground depending on conditions. There are gaps between the rows of panels and around the perimeter of the panels up to existing field boundaries, and therefore the area of land directly impacted by the Development is smaller than the site area;

- A substation compound (26 m x 10 m), includes housing for DNO and Client substation;
- Up to 16 inverters/transformers located around the Site and each located within a Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP) or container enclosure/kiosk measuring approximately 7 m x 2.5 m x 3 m high;
- Buried cables linking the solar panels to the substation;
- A 2.4 m high timber post and wire mesh security fence (deer proof) erected around the perimeter of the Site;
- A CCTV camera system mounted on 3 m high poles inside the security fence;
- An existing access track leading from Carr Lane and additional tracks within the Site providing access to the inverters. New tracks will be kept to a minimum across the Site and will be approximately 4 m wide, constructed from crushed stone on top of a geotextile membrane. Areas of new hardstanding would be limited to the substation and inverter kiosk foundations. Access across the wider Site from the TCC would be via existing field access tracks that will then be extended as needed to reach areas of panels further within the Site; this is to minimise the requirement for new field entrances and reduce traffic on the roads around the Site during the construction period; and
- New tree, shrub and hedgerow planting within and to the perimeter of the Site in conjunction with wildflower grassland and other enhancements (refer to section 7 of the Landscape and Visual Appraisal for further details).

1.4 Geology and Topography

The Site topography is largely flat with slight undulations towards the south. There is a very gradual gradient decrease from c. 16 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the north of the Site to c. 15 m AOD at the south of the main area of proposed works.

The Site lies on a solid geology of Burnham Chalk Formation formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. It has superficial deposits comprising Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period¹.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims of Report

Early assessment of the implications of the Development on the heritage and archaeological resource is key to informing reasonable planning decisions.

The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the Site and the likely impact upon any Heritage and Archaeology Assets resulting from the Development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

¹ British Geological Society (2021). *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available at: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain> (Accessed 11/10/2021)

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Study Area

Based on professional judgement and early research for this assessment, a study area of 1 km from the Site was established (Figure 2, Appendix C). This was considered to be suitable to allow the identification of known built heritage assets, and to define the known and potential archaeological resource of the Site.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) dataset covering the 1 km study area was received by AB Heritage on the 14th of October 2021 from North Lincolnshire County Council 2021. Once collated, the dataset contained 26 unique entries. These were mapped (Figure 2, Appendix C) and included in the Cultural Heritage Features Gazetteer (Appendix A).

In addition to the above, a wider study area of 3 km from the centre point of the Site was created to perform a check on the potential for the Development to impact the heritage settings of key designated heritage assets in this zone.

2.2.2 Standards and Guidance Used

The assessment has been carried out with regards to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2020)². This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional, and local planning policies, and professional good practice guidance, including:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979³;
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990⁴;
- The National Planning Policy Framework 2021⁵;
- The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3⁶; and
- Online Historic Mapping held by the National Library of Scotland⁷.

Information from these sources was used to understand:

- Statutory and non-statutory designated sites;
- Archaeological and historical development of the Site;
- Previous heritage investigations undertaken within the study area;
- Key cultural heritage issues of the Site and surrounding area, including information on areas of past truncation within the Site Boundary; and
- The impact of Development on the known and potential cultural heritage resource.

For reporting purposes, the HER information, along with any additional features identified as part of this work, have been recorded in a Cultural Heritage Features Gazetteer (Appendix A), which can be viewed on the Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Figure 2, Appendix C).

² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (updated October 2020)*. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf (Accessed 11/10/2021)

³ United Kingdom Government, (1979). *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents> (Accessed 11/10/2021)

⁴ United Kingdom Government (1990). *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*. Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/pdfs/ukpga_19900009_en.pdf (Accessed 11/10/2021)

⁵ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework> (Accessed 11/10/2021)

⁶ Historic England, 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/> (Accessed 11/10/2021)

⁷ National Library of Scotland (2021). *Map Images*. Available at: www.maps.nls.uk (Accessed 11/10/2021)

Finally, bare earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping was also used during this assessment. This data was overlain onto the Cultural Heritage Features Map, creating a composite map (Figure 3, Appendix C) that was used to gain a greater insight into potential view lines towards key designated heritage assets.

2.2.3 Selection and Assessment of Sources

In line with paragraph 3.3.6 and Annex 1 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment⁸, this report considers appropriate sources of information and a rationale behind their use. These have been detailed in Table 1:

Table 1: Examination of Appropriate Sources

Source	Type Of Evidence	Consulted	Comment
North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record	The primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological, heritage and architectural knowledge in this area. Contains published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous investigations undertaken within the study area.	11/10/2021	A HER dataset covering a 1.2km study area was received by Leanne Tindle (Heritage Consultant, AB Heritage) on the 11 th of October 2021. Once collated into the Cultural Heritage Features Gazetteer (Appendix 1) it contained 26 entries within the 1.2km study area.
Site Walkover	This task allows for development of a greater understanding of the on-site heritage resource, or any historic issues of the site, including information the general condition and setting of the area of the Development and the site in which it stands.	18/10/2021	A site visit was undertaken by Leanne Tindle (Heritage Consultant, AB Heritage). The Site was accessed with the permission of the landowners. At the time of the visit, part of the Site was under crop and other parts fenced off. This, however, did not impede views across the Site from accessible points such as the access road running east to west through the Site.
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)⁹	Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites, including Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.	11/10/2021	
National Library of Scotland Online Map Pages¹⁰	A range of historic mapping covering Scotland and the UK.	11/10/2021	Two historic maps from the 19 th and the 20 th century were consulted and are included in Section 4.2 of this report.

⁸ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (updated October 2020)*. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CiFAS%26GDBA_4.pdf (Accessed 11/10/2021)

⁹ Historic England, 2021. *National Heritage List for England*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> (Accessed 11/10/2021)

¹⁰ National Library of Scotland (2021). *Map Images*. Available at: www.maps.nls.uk (Accessed 11/10/2021)

Source	Type Of Evidence	Consulted	Comment
MAGIC¹¹	The MAGIC website provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government, including from Historic England. The information in an interactive map format covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments.	11/10/2021	MAGIC was consulted in the early stages of the report in order to gain an initial understanding of the known heritage resource in the surrounding area of the Site.
Lincolnshire Archives	Readily accessible information on the site's history from readily available historic documentary sources, maps and photographs	20/10/2021	Leanne Tindle (Heritage Consultant, AB Heritage) visited Lincolnshire Archives on the 20 th of October and obtained historic mapping covering the Site. Information found within the records is included in Section 4.2.
Archaeology Data Service¹²	The ADS Library provides bibliographic information for books, journals and reports that have British and Irish archaeological content used when searching for written information on a particular topic.	29/10/2021	
East Midlands Regional Research Framework¹³	This is an online source containing the regional archaeological framework that defines the state of knowledge on the archaeology of an area, defining overarching research objectives for future projects.	29/10/2021	

For reporting purposes, any relevant archaeological information gathered from the above sources has been added to the Cultural Heritage Features Gazetteer (Appendix A).

2.2.4 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

This report contains a record of the known historic environment resource of the area. It also assesses the potential for archaeology to survive within the limits of the Site, using the following scale:

- No Potential - Clear evidence of past impacts / site sterilisation
- Low - Very unlikely to be encountered on site
- Medium - Features may occur / be encountered on site
- High - Remains almost certain to survive on site

¹¹ Natural England, 2021. *Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) map application*. Available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> (Accessed 11/10/2021)

¹² Archaeology Data Service (2021). Available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/> (Accessed 29/10/2021)

¹³ East Midlands Regional Research Framework (2021). Available at: <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/> (Accessed 29/10/2021)

In relation to buried archaeological remains, where a site is known or there is a medium or above potential for archaeology to survive, full impact assessment will be undertaken where sites are at risk from disturbance or removal. Physical effects are likely to occur during the construction and are permanent and irreversible.

2.2.5 Identification of Heritage Assets Requiring Assessment for Setting Change

This report considers the potential for the proposed works to affect the setting of a heritage asset (receptor), and thereby its overall significance (or the ability to appreciate that significance).

Setting is defined as the surroundings of a heritage asset that contribute to the way the asset is understood, experienced, and appreciated. It can change / evolve over time (for example due to later developments) and includes reference to surviving elements of past landscapes and boundaries¹⁴.

Consequently, simple intervisibility between a development and a particular heritage asset is not, in and of itself, considered harmful. The importance of setting is in how it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset and, in-line with guidance, how a defined effect upon this setting may result in a change to the heritage significance of an asset and the appreciation of it.

Therefore, setting and the effect on it is determined on a case-by-case basis for each receptor, as per the following methodology:

- Identification of heritage assets that might be affected by the Development to include a summary of their cultural significance;
- Definition of the setting of the heritage asset and its Heritage Significance to change; and
- Assessment of the way in which the Development may change the setting and affect the cultural significance of the heritage asset.

In the case of this report, all key designated heritage assets identified in a 3 km study area are listed in Table 6 (Appendix A) and plotted on Figure 3. The results were then overlain with the bare earth model Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). Those heritage assets, which did not fall within the ZTV were not included in any further assessment. Those which fell within the ZTV, however, were further scoped down using professional judgement to assess their susceptibility to heritage settings impacts; for example, classes of heritage assets with settings of very limited extents such as telephone boxes or milestones were not deemed to be susceptible to change. Those which were found to be susceptible to heritage settings change were then subject to an on-site assessment. The results can be found in Table 5 (Appendix B).

2.2.6 Assessment of Receptors Heritage Significance

Assessment of the Heritage Significance of a heritage receptor is judged upon various factors, including any existing designation, plus information on any relevant architectural, archaeological, or historical factors. Considering these criteria, each identified feature is assigned a level of Heritage Significance in accordance with a five-point scale (Table 2).

Table 2: Assessing the Heritage Significance of a Receptor

¹⁴ Historic England (2017). *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/> (Accessed 11/10/2021)

	Scale of Asset Heritage Significance
Very High / National	Sites of exceptional interest that reflect the highest qualities of evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value. These can include Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas containing very important buildings, or non-designated structures / site / landscapes with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factors
High / Regional	Building or site (whether designated or not) of notable / special heritage interest, reflected in strong and coherent survival of key factors, such as extent / condition / context associations. Examples may include buildings contributing significantly to the historic character of an area, or archaeological remains with the potential to contribute to research priorities (e.g. burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds, etc).
Medium / Local	Buildings, structures, sites with some heritage interest, albeit with lesser values than listed above. These can include 'locally designated' buildings or 'non-designated heritage assets' with recognisable survival of key elements, historic interests and / or legibility (albeit somewhat degraded in form / nature), whether from the built or archaeological perspective.
Low	Structures or sites with very little heritage interest and / or heavily degraded sites resulting in little or no surviving heritage legibility. Examples include ephemeral remains; structures of almost no architectural / historic merit; buildings of an intrusive character; or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
Unknown	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The Heritage Significance of known heritage assets is typically determined by reference to existing designations. Where a receptor's Heritage Significance covers a range of the above possibilities or, for previously unidentified features, where no designation has yet been assigned, the overall Heritage Significance of a receptor is based on professional judgement. For example, while all are nationally registered, Listed Buildings can range in scale from a single milestone to the site of Stonehenge. For this reason, adjustments are made on a case-by-case basis.

2.2.7 Impact Assessment Criteria

The magnitude of change upon the heritage resource is determined by identifying the level of effect from the Development upon the baseline conditions of the Site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of change are set out in Table 3.

It is not always possible to confirm the magnitude of change. However, where possible, a professional judgement as to the scale of such change is applied to enable the subsequent 'Significance of Effects' to be established (Table 4). It should be noted that a change level of 'uncertain' is included for those situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

Table 3: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Change

Impact Level	Definition
High	Changes to most or all of the key heritage baseline elements that leads to total or almost complete alteration of a features physical structure, or almost comprehensive variation to other aspects such as noise, access, or visual amenity of the asset.
Medium	Changes to many key materials / historic elements, such that the baseline resource is clearly modified. This includes considerable change to the heritage asset / historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, and considerable changes to use or access changes to key historic landscape elements.
Low	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of a heritage receptor to a slight degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving heritage resource is altered; slight alterations to the structure, or limited changes to aspects such as noise levels, use or access that results in limited changes to historic character.
Negligible	Barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long-term effect on the historic value of a resource.
Unknown	Extent / nature of the asset is uncertain or magnitude of change can't be ascertained.

The overall effect from the Development upon the heritage resource is determined by correlating the Heritage Significance of a heritage asset against the magnitude of change it may be subject to. Table 4 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall effect.

Table 4: Significance of Effects

Significance of Receptor	Magnitude of Change			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Very High / National	Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor
High / Regional	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor / Neg.
Medium / Local	Mod	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Not Significant
Low	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible	Neutral

3 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to the Development, including legislative framework, National Planning Policy and relevant sector guidance.

3.2 National Heritage Legislation

Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments.

Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest, under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.

The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions.

3.3 National Planning Policy Framework 2021¹⁵

The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.

The level of detail required in the assessment should be 'proportionate to the assets importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance'.

Paragraph 201 explains that 'where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss'.

Paragraph 202 advises that where a proposal involve less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, Paragraph 203 states that a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.4 Local Planning Policy

3.4.1 North Lincolnshire Local Plan¹⁶

North Lincolnshire Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan which will replace the current North Lincolnshire Local Plan, the Core Strategy and the Housing and Employment

¹⁵ Ministry of Communities, Housing and Local Government (2021). *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2> (Accessed 09/12/2021)

¹⁶ North Lincolnshire Council (2021). *North Lincolnshire Local Plan Draft October 2021*. Available at: https://m.northlincs.gov.uk/public/localplan/stage_4_doc/North%20Lincolnshire%20Local%20Plan%20-%20Final.pdf (Accessed 14/10/2021)

Land Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPDs). Policies relevant to this report are expected to include:

3.4.2 Policy HE1: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (Abridged)

Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it must be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:

- Identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal, applications must consult the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record as a minimum requirement;
- Explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated; and
- Provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits.

Development proposals will be supported where they:

- Protect the significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;
- Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting;
- Make appropriate provision to record, and where possible and appropriate, preserve in situ features of archaeological significance; and
- Promotes and captures opportunities to increase knowledge and access to local heritage assets and better reveal their significance.

3.4.3 Archaeology

Development proposals affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.

Planning applications for such development must be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate desk-based assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.

Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for preservation by record according to a written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the local planning authority.

Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority. The written scheme of investigation should be submitted in advance of determination of the application and its implementation will be secured by condition.

The Council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's heritage assets through preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeology and Designated Assets

4.1.1 *Within the Site*

No known archaeological finds or features have been recorded within the Site boundary and there are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

4.1.2 *Within the 1km Study Area*

Archaeological evidence in the study area (bold references below are shown on the Figure 2, Appendix C) is sparse and is largely limited to earthworks and cropmarks [**AB 19-26**] of unknown date identified during aerial surveys. The closest of these earthworks [**AB 26**] was recorded c. 500m west of the Site. Other archaeological evidence in the study area relates to Medieval or later activity including ridge and furrow earthworks [**AB 1**], located c. 550m south east of the Site, and other Medieval activity including earthworks [**AB 3 & 4**] and cropmarks [**AB 2**] located c. 950m north east of the Site likely associated with Thornton Abbey.

There are no designated archaeological heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments) in the 1 km study area (Figure 3, Appendix C).

4.2 Previous Archaeological Works

The HER data obtained for this report contained records of six previous archaeological works within the 1 km study area. Four of the events are aerial surveys, which recorded cropmarks and earthworks in the study area and beyond, one archaeological event which recorded a watching brief and a recent geophysical survey of the Site¹⁷.

4.2.1 *Within the Site*

A geophysical magnetometer survey was conducted in 2021 within the site boundary. The results of the geophysical survey identified numerous anomalies that relate to former field boundaries that were extant during the 19th and 20th centuries, land drains, and agricultural activity of an unknown origin¹⁸.

4.2.2 *Close Proximity to the Site*

A watching brief was carried out in 1997 during the replacement of overhead powerlines on the west side of Sweetbriar Farm, c. 500m west of the Site. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the works.

A series of aerial surveys took place between 1983 – 2015 which identified cropmarks and earthworks [**AB 19 & 21 – 26**] scattered throughout the study area, but no closer than c. 500 m to the Site.

4.3 Archaeological & Historic Background

4.3.1 *Introduction*

North Lincolnshire HER holds a great many records of finds and features from all periods, with the Humber estuary being the most densely covered part of the region. The area around the Site covering the land between Wootton in the west and North Killingholme in the east, and from Station Road in the north to the A1077 in the south, is unusually sparse

¹⁷ NAA (2021). *Sweetbriar Farm, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire Geophysical Survey Report*

¹⁸ *Ibid*

for HER records from the county perspective, with the majority relating to farmsteads and the farming landscape in the later historic periods.

This relative paucity of archaeological and heritage data is emphasized by the results of the recent geophysical survey of the Site, which did not conclusively identify any potential features with origins before the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.3.2 The Prehistoric Period (c .500, 000 BC – AD 43) - The Roman Period (c. AD 43 – AD 410)

No definitive evidence of Prehistoric or Roman activity has been recorded within the Site boundary or the 1 km study area.

There are a number of cropmarks recorded in the study area that have been identified as square enclosures [**AB 20-21**], a Rhomboidal enclosure [**AB 22**], a rectangular enclosure [**AB 24**] and a series of linear features [**AB 18, 20 & 23**]. The cropmarks identified closest to the Site are enclosures to the west of Sweetbriar Farm c. 500m west of the Site. The date and origin of the cropmarks are unknown but may relate to Prehistoric, Roman or early Medieval uses of the surrounding landscape.

The presence of isolated Prehistoric and Romano-British find spots c. 1.5 km to the north-west of the Site at Thornton Curtis (NLHER FS 2257), and of the possible Tumulus at Ulceby c. 1.5 km south west of the Site, indicate a wider landscape Prehistoric and Romano-British potential.

The geophysical survey¹⁹ did not identify any evidence to suggest hitherto unidentified Prehistoric or Roman occupation within the Site; however, given the wider potential, isolated find spots may be present.

4.3.3 The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536) & Post Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1800)

The Village of Ulceby is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as a settlement of 55 households²⁰. There are ephemeral records which suggest that Ulceby Church was endowed to Thornton Abbey (List Entry Number: 1011198), located c.1.1km north east of the Site, in the 12th century²¹. In addition to this, there are records that the village was depopulated in the latter half of the 12th century and the 'abandoned' fields were used by the canons for grazing, until it was restored. There is, however, no available information relating to the cause of its depopulation or its restoration²².

The Church of St Nicholas in the centre of the parish, located c. 2.7km south east of the Site, is of 13th century origin but the Cross in its churchyard is said to be of an earlier Medieval date. The construction of this church in the 13th century may mark the period in which the village was repopulated as referred to above²³. The landscape surrounding the village is marked by surviving ridge and furrow earthworks alluding to the former rural economy of the area during this period. The closest of these agricultural earthworks [**AB 1**] is located c. 550m south east of the Site.

Plate 2 shows an excerpt from Saxton & Kip's 1637 Map of *Lincolniae* (Lincolnshire). The redline marks the approximate location of the Site with 'Thornton College' now known as

¹⁹ NAA (2021). *Sweetbriar Farm, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire Geophysical Survey Report*

²⁰ Open Domesday (2021). Available at: <https://opendomesday.org/place/TA1014/ulceby/> (Accessed 17/10/2021)

²¹ William Page (1906). 'Houses of Austin canons: The abbey of Thornton', in *A History of the County of Lincoln: Volume 2*. Available at: British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lincs/vol2/pp163-166> (Accessed 06/12/2021).

²² English Heritage (2007). *Thornton Abbey, North Lincolnshire Historical, Archaeological and Architectural Investigations*. Available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1893-1/dissemination/pdf/english2-104956.pdf> (Accessed 17/10/2021)

²³ National Heritage List for England (2021). *Church of St Nicholas List Entry Description*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1227927> (Accessed 17/10/2021)

Thornton Abbey to the north, Ulceby to the south, Wotton village to the west and Thornton village to the north west.



Plate 2. Saxton and Kip Map of Lincolniae, 1637²⁴

There is little evidence charting the development of the Site during the Post-Medieval period, but it is likely that the surrounding landscape of Ulceby Village, including the Site, were working components of the rural landscape from the Medieval period and throughout the Post Medieval period.

The geophysical survey did not identify any evidence to suggest hitherto unidentified Medieval occupation within the Site, however agricultural activity of an unknown origin has been identified and may represent medieval farming practices.

4.3.4 The Modern Period (AD 1801 – present)

The earliest consulted readily available map of the Site and surrounding area is the Enclosure Map of Ulceby Parish dated to 1833 (Plate 3). This shows the Site and the surrounding area composed of cultivated fields of various sizes and under various different ownerships. Carr Lane is shown running north to south on the same route it currently follows with field drains running under it at several points and parcels of land of either side. The main part of the Site at this time is shown as part of several larger fields laid out east to west.

²⁴ Saxton & Kip (1637). *Map of Lincolniae*. Available at: https://www.themaphouse.com/search_getamap.aspx?id=119931&ref=LINCS307 (Accessed on 06/12/2021)



Plate 3. 1833 Enclosure Map of Ulceby Parish²⁵

Towards the middle of the 19th century, the HER records numerous isolated farmsteads in area the surrounding the Site. This includes Sweetbriar Farm [**AB 12**] located to the immediate west of the Site and Zulu Farm [**AB 11**] close to the south east limits of the Site.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the Site and surrounding area in 1887 (Plate 4). The map shows the Site surrounded by small, isolated farmsteads and fields with regular boundaries, having evolved into smaller individual plots from the large plots shown in the Enclosure Map of 1833 above. By this time, the New Holland to Grimsby Railway line [**AB 15**] had been constructed and can be seen running roughly north to south adjacent with Carr Lane.

²⁵ Lincolnshire Archives (2021). *1833 Enclosure Map of the Parish of Ulceby* (Ref: Lindsey award / 155). (Accessed on 20/10/2021)

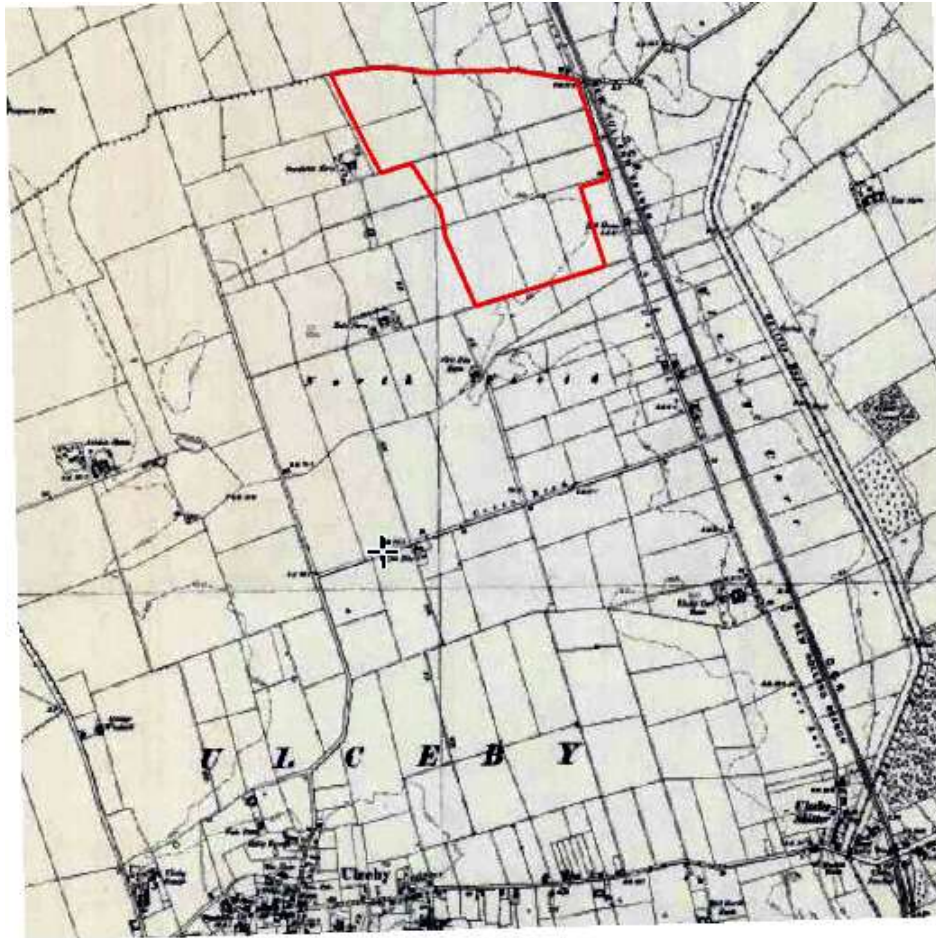


Plate 4. Six-Inch OS Map of 1887²⁶

Plate 5 is an excerpt of the 1887 map and shows a close in shot of the main part of the Site which is composed of several fields with 'Sweetbriar Farm' [AB 12] to the immediate west of the Site boundary and Zulu Farm [AB 11], albeit unlabelled on the map, located close to the south east boundary of the Site. Between Sweetbriar Farm [AB 12] and Zulu Farm [AB 11] is a smaller farm accessed via a path leading from Carr Lane through the Site. The New Holland to Grimsby Railway Cottage [AB 18] is shown as a small building to the immediate north east of the Site, adjacent to the junction between Carr Lane and the railway.

²⁶ National Library of Scotland (2021). *Six Inch OS Map of 1887*. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=14&lat=53.63403&lon=-0.31763&layers=6&right=ESRIWorld> (Accessed on 11/10/2021)



Plate 5. Excerpt of the Six-Inch OS Map of 1887 showing the main part of the Site²⁷

Plate 6 shows a map of the Site and surrounding area between 1955-61. Although the scale is too large to see individual field boundaries, the map seems to indicate that little to no change had taken place within the Site boundary or the surrounding area since the late 19th century.

²⁷ *Ibid*



Plate 6. One-Inch OS Map of 1955-61²⁸

Over the course of the latter half of 20th century and into the 21st century, the Site and surrounding area have changed very little and still form part of an open, rural landscape dominated by cultivated land controlled by small, isolated farmsteads.

5 SITE VISIT

A site visit was undertaken by Leanne Tindle of AB Heritage on the 18th of October 2021. The purpose of this visit was to gain a first-hand understanding of the existing Site, and the study area, including a check for evidence of past impacts within the Site boundary and obvious indicators for buried archaeological remains, such as earthworks.

In addition to this, the site visit enabled an assessment of the intervisibility between the Site and the key designated heritage assets identified in the 3 km study area that warranted an on-site assessment. All key designated heritage assets identified in a 3 km study area are listed below in Table 5 and plotted on Figure 3, Appendix C. Heritage assets that did not fall within the ZTV were not included for further assessment on site. Those which do fall within the ZTV, however, were further scoped out using professional judgement to assess their susceptibility to heritage settings change; for example, heritage assets with very limited setting extents, such as telephone boxes or milestones, are not deemed to be sensitive to settings change. Those which were found to be sensitive to heritage settings change were subject to an on-site assessment. The results of this process are detailed in Table 5.

For example, the group of heritage assets within Thornton Curtis Village located c. 2.4 km north west of the Site did not fall within the ZTV so were effectively scoped out of further

²⁸ National Library of Scotland (2021). *One-Inch OS Map of 1955-61*. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=14&lat=53.63529&lon=-0.32553&layers=11&right=ESRIWorld> (Accessed on 11/10/2021)

assessment. The Scheduled Monument at North Garth, North Killingholme, however, falls within the ZTV and is considered to be susceptible to heritage settings change; this qualified it for an on-site assessment. The results of the assessment confirm in the final column if there was any intervisibility with the Site which may result in changes to heritage settings.

Table 5: Assets Assessed for Changes to Heritage Settings

Site or Group	Designation Type	NHLE List Entry	Name	Grade	Distance / Direction from Site Centrepoint	In ZTV	Susceptible to Heritage Setting Impact	Confirmed Intervisibility with Site
Individual	Scheduled Monument	1007813	Moated site and associated earthworks at Baysgarth Farm, East Halton		c. 3.3km NE	YES	YES	NONE
Individual	Scheduled Monument	1008044	Manor Farm moated site, North Killingholme		c. 3.2km E	YES	YES	NONE
Individual	Scheduled Monument	1007815	North Garth moated site and associated enclosures, North Killingholme		c. 3.1km E	YES	YES	NONE
Individual	Scheduled Monument	1007820	Goxhill Hall moated site, associated drainage system, fishponds and field system		c. 3km N	YES	YES	NONE
Individual	Scheduled Monument	1011198	Thornton Abbey Augustinian monastery, Thornton Curtis		c. 1.5km NE	YES	YES	NONE
Thornton Curtis Village	Listed Buildings	1227786	Church of Saint Lawrence	I	Group c. 2.4km NW	NO	-	-
		1103710	Churchyard cross south of Church of St Lawrence	II				
		1103712	Thornton Hall, pavilion wings and flanking screen walls	II*				
		1227843	Stables/granary and house adjoining Thornton Hall	II				
		1227790	Thornton Hunt Inn	II				
		1103711	Threshing barn south west of The Old Vicarage	II				
		1215121	The Laurels	II				

Site or Group	Designation Type	NHLE List Entry	Name	Grade	Distance / Direction from Site Centrepont	In ZTV	Susceptible to Heritage Setting Impact	Confirmed Intervisibility with Site
Wootton Village	Listed Buildings	1204699	Church of Saint Andrew	I	Group c. 2.4km W	NO	-	-
		1204691	Wootton Hall and adjoining screen wall	II*		NO	-	-
		1204697	Gates, gate piers and adjoining walls east of Wootton Hall	II		NO	-	-
		1103689	Stables and outbuildings, screen wall, covered passage and dairy adjoining rear wing of Wootton Hall	II		NO	-	-
		1103690	House approximately 45 metres east of Wootton Hall	II		NO	-	-
		1103691	Barn approximately 50 metres east of Wootton Hall	II		NO	-	-
		1103692	Manton Cottage	II		NO	-	-
		1103693	Vicarage Cottage	II		NO	-	-
		1204702	The Grove	II		NO	-	-
		1281092	The Old Vicarage	II		NO	-	-
		1204714	Folly/screen wall approximately 45 metres south of Old Vicarage	II		NO	-	-
		1103694	Gate and flanking garden wall of The Old Vicarage	II		NO	-	-
Ulceby Village	Listed Buildings	1227927	Church of Saint Nicholas	I	Group c. 2.2km SW	NO	-	-
		1103716	Churchyard Cross south of south aisle of Church of Saint Nicholas	II		NO	-	-
		1227938	The Old Thatch	II		NO	-	-
		1287399	Ulceby Grange	II		NO	-	-
		1287442	Holly Farmhouse	II		NO	-	-
		1103717	Ashtree House	II		NO	-	-
Thornton Abbey Estate	Listed Buildings	1215139	Remains of Thornton Abbey church and adjoining monastic ranges	I	Group c. 1.5km NE	YES	YES	NONE

Site or Group	Designation Type	NHLE List Entry	Name	Grade	Distance / Direction from Site Centrepont	In ZTV	Susceptible to Heritage Setting Impact	Confirmed Intervisibility with Site
		1103709	Bridge north of nave of Thornton Abbey Church ruins	II		YES	YES	NONE
		1074734	Ruins of former gateway in south precinct wall of Thornton Abbey	II		YES	YES	NONE
		1103713	Abbot's Lodge	I		YES	YES	NONE
		1227899	Coach house/granary approximately 20 metres north of Abbot's Lodge	II		YES	YES	NONE
		1216658	Walls enclosing orchard south-east of Thornton Abbey Gatehouse	II		YES	YES	NONE
		1346859	Thornton Abbey Gatehouse and wing walls precinct	I		YES	YES	NONE
		1346860	Wall on east side of garden to custodian's lodge and adjoining section to south, approximately 50 metres south-east of Thornton Abbey Gatehouse	II		YES	YES	NONE
North Killingholme Village	Listed Buildings	1103701	Church of Saint Denys	I	Group c. 3km E	YES	YES	NONE
		1214980	Stables/granary east of Manor Farmhouse	II		YES	YES	NONE
		1346854	Manor Farmhouse	II*		YES	YES	NONE
		1214966	The Old Vicarage	II		YES	YES	NONE
		1103729	Church of Saint Peter	I		YES	YES	NONE
Goxhill Village	Listed Buildings	1346831	Goxhill Hall	II*	Group c. 3.5km N	YES	YES	NONE
		1288428	Medieval Hall adjoining north-east corner of Goxhill Hall	I		YES	YES	NONE
Individual	Registered Park and Garden	1000971	Brocklesby Park	I	1.6 km S	YES	NO	NONE
Individual	Listed Building	1063419	Newsham Bridge	I	4.3km S	YES	YES	NONE

Site or Group	Designation Type	NHLE List Entry	Name	Grade	Distance / Direction from Site Centrepont	In ZTV	Susceptible to Heritage Setting Impact	Confirmed Intervisibility with Site
Individual	Listed Building	1103715	Brocklesby Station	II	3.7km S	NO	-	-
Individual	Listed Building	1249630	Signal Box opposite Brocklesby Station	II	3.7km S	NO	-	-
Individual	Listed Building	1215113	No. 2 the Nook	II	4.1km SE	YES	YES	NONE
Individual	Listed Building	1031500	Abbey Lane Gatehouse	II	1.8km N	YES	YES	NONE
Individual	Listed Building	1103674	Ashdale farmhouse	II	1.7km NE	NO	-	-

5.1 Landscape Context

The Site forms part of the open, rural landscape to the north east of Ulceby Village. The topography allows for long distance views, unless impeded by hedgerows or woods. The Site is bounded on the north and south by cultivated land and open fields, on the east by Carr Lane and on the west by Sweetbriar Farm and more cultivated land.

The Site itself comprises of several large fields most of which are under cultivation or fenced off. There are two access roads running east to west through the centre of the Site from Carr Lane, the northern most of the roads was used as a viewpoint from which to assess the Site.

Plate 7 shows the view northwards from the centre of the Site. This photo illustrates how prominent hedgerows can be in a flat landscape. Vertical features such as telephone masts and cables are shown running through the Site to the north.



Plate 7. The view from the centre of the Site looking north

Plate 8 shows the view from the centre of the Site looking south. The flat and open landscape character of the area is also evident in this photograph, although there are patches of mature planting that partially obscure long distance views.



Plate 8. View from the centre of the Site looking south

Plate 9 shows the view looking west across the Site in the direction of Wootton Village located c. 2.4km west of the Site and Ashdale Farmhouse located c. 1.7km south west.



Plate 9. View looking west across the Site

Plate 10 shows the view looking east across the Site in the direction of North Killingholme village located c. 3 km to the east.



Plate 10. View looking east across the Site

Plate 11 is a photograph looking south along Carr Lane, which is lined on either side with mature hedgerows.



Plate 11. View southwards down Carr Lane

The past impacts identified during the on-site assessment were most notably the modern ploughing throughout the Site, as well as smaller localised impacts including the installation of telegraph poles and electricity pylons (see above Plates 7, 8 & 9). Carr Lane itself, while a long-lived feature, would have caused impacts to underlying deposits.

In addition to this there were no obvious indicators for buried archaeological remains within the Site boundary such as earthworks, or patches of discolouration in the plough soil, that often accompany ploughed out archaeological sites.

5.2 Assessment of Potential for Settings Change

During the site visit, an assessment was carried on key designated heritage assets to check for intervisibility with the Site to assess for potential changes in heritage settings.

5.2.1 North Killingholme & East Halton Village

The key designated heritage assets located in North Killingholme and East Halton village are located on the east side of East Halton Road c. 3 km east of the Site. Plate 12 shows the substantial tree cover running along East Halton Road, which provides screening between the key designated heritage assets in this location, and the Site, ruling out the potential for changes to heritage settings.



Plate 12. The View from East Halton Road towards the Site

5.2.2 Thornton Abbey Estate

Plate 13 shows the view in the general direction of the Site located c. 1.5 km south west of the Thornton Abbey Estate. In this case, tree coverage, topography and distance resulted in the Site being imperceptible from this group of key designated heritage assets, with no potential to visually affect heritage settings.



Plate 13. The View from the Thornton Abbey Estate towards the Site

5.2.3 Thornton Hall

Plate 14 is a view towards the Site located c. 2.4 km south east from Station Road, to the immediate south of Thornton Hall. Due to a slight rise in the topography of the land to the south of this location, the Site is imperceptible from this vantage point and from Thornton Hall, resulting in no potential for the Development to alter the heritage setting.



Plate 14. View from Station Lane (to the immediate south of Thornton Hall) towards the Site

At the time of the visit, Ashdale Farmhouse was inaccessible for an on-site assessment due to being in private ownership. However, an aerial photograph (Plate 15) shows that the farmhouse is largely enclosed by mature trees and with large farm buildings to the east. These mature trees and large farm buildings would screen views from the Farmhouse towards the site located which is located c. 1.7 km away. There is no potential for the Development to change the setting of Ashdale Farmhouse.



Plate 15. Aerial photograph of Ashdale Farmhouse²⁹

Goxhill Village located c. 3.5 km north of the Site, Newsham Bridge located c. 4.3 km to the south, No. 2 the Nook located c. 4.1 km to the south east and Abbey Lane Gatehouse located c. 1.8 km north were assessed on site for potential heritage settings changes but due to distance and intervening heritage assets previously covered above, they were scoped out for potential changes to their heritage settings.

As can be seen in the photographs above, the landscape in this area is, for the most part, very flat. This can often afford long landscape views and high levels of intervisibility with the surrounding area. However, the on-site assessment of the heritage assets identified in Table 5 as falling within the ZTV and deemed to be susceptible to heritage settings change, concluded that due to numerous factors including distance from the Site, topography and mature planting, the Development would not change the heritage settings of those key designated heritage assets.

²⁹ Google Earth (2021). Aerial Imagery Available at: <https://earth.google.com/web/> (Accessed 19/10/2021)

6 KNOWN & POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCE

6.1 Known Archaeological Resource

6.1.1 *Within the Site*

A geophysical magnetometer survey conducted in 2021 within the Site identified numerous anomalies that relate to former field boundaries that were extant during the 19th and 20th centuries, land drains, and agricultural activity of an unknown origin. No other archaeological features, finds or sites are known from within the Site.

6.1.2 *Within the 1 km Study Area*

Archaeological evidence in the 1 km study area is sparse and is largely limited to earthworks and cropmarks [AB 19 – 26] of unknown date identified during aerial surveys. The closest of these earthworks [AB 26] was recorded c. 500m west of the Site. Other archaeological evidence in the study area relates to Medieval or later agricultural activity including ridge and furrow earthworks [AB 1], located c. 550m south east of the Site, and other Medieval or later activity including earthworks [AB 3 & 4] and cropmarks [AB 2] located c. 950m north east of the Site and likely associated with Thornton Abbey.

Two separate and discrete findspots have been postulated for the find in the mid-19th century of a Prehistoric Chariot burial and associated grave goods, both findspots located c. 300 m east of Carr Lane. The presence of the find is noted, but the question over the location (both findspots in the North Lincs HER are 1.3 km apart from one another), means that accuracy is very much lacking.

6.2 Past Impact

6.2.1 *Within the Site*

The most extensive past impact to buried deposits within the Site boundary is from ploughing, certainly from the Modern period but also from preceding periods (e.g., Ridge and Furrow as with [AB 1]). In addition to this, the installation of roads, telegraph poles and electricity pylons are expected to have had smaller, much more localised impacts within the Site.

6.2.2 *Within the 1 km Study Area*

Carr Lane is a long-lived feature in the local landscape. The location of the road will have deviated very little, if at all, but it was probably once a wider feature. The advent of the motorcar and modern road surfacing resulted in many ancient roads becoming much narrower. It is possible that periods of resurfacing of Carr Lane may have had some adverse impacts to underlying deposits.

6.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

There is a paucity of archaeological data for the Site and the surrounding area that could be in part due to a lack of modern development and associated development led archaeological investigation. The geophysical survey did not identify any unknown archaeological features, finds or sites within the Site. Whilst the absence of evidence cannot be assumed to be evidence of no archaeological activity, the potential archaeological resource is currently concluded to be Low.

7 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

During the site visit it was apparent that the landscape around the Site is largely flat, which for the most part affords long views to the horizon. However, the flatness of the landscape also means that common features such as hedgerows and stands of woodland can very effectively impede long views.

7.1 Designated Heritage Assets

The results from the review of the key designated heritage assets within the 3 km study area are grouped and listed in Table 5 and mapped on Figure 3, Appendix C. An on-site assessment was carried out during the site visit, which assessed the key designations identified as falling within the ZTV and susceptible to heritage settings change.

As has been discussed in Section 5, due to a number of factors including slight changes in topography, mature planting and distance, the on-site assessment concluded that there would be **no change to the heritage settings of any of the key designated heritage assets** identified on Table 5. This includes specifically the nearby Thornton Abbey Estate, Thornton Hall and Ashdale Farmhouse. They are therefore not considered any further.

7.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets

The site visit did, however, confirm that within the 1 km study area there would be potential impacts to the heritage settings of the following non-designated heritage assets:

- Zulu Farm [**AB 11**]
- Sweetbriar Farm [**AB 12**]
- New Holland to Grimsby Railway Cottage [**AB 18**]

These non-designated heritage assets are assessed for the potential for impact to their Heritage Significance by way of change to their heritage settings, associated with the Development.

7.2.1 Zulu Farm [**AB 11**]

7.2.1.1 Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance

Zulu Farm is of mid-19th century origin, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Plate 4) as an open courtyard plan farmstead. The farm is under private ownership and was, therefore, inaccessible for assessment during the site visit and so this assessment relies solely on historic and modern mapping of the heritage asset. Plate 16 below shows a modern aerial photograph of Zulu farm which appears to either be in the process of demolition or refurbishment and seems only to have retained the north and east range of its original courtyard plan. To the north and east the farm appears well screened by a stand of mature trees which would appear to provide effective screening from the Site and proposed Development.



Plate 16. Aerial Photograph of Zulu Farm³⁰

Due to the current condition of Zulu farm being unconfirmed, the Heritage Significance of the heritage asset is concluded to be Unknown.

7.2.1.2 Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance

The setting of the farm is characterised by its isolated location surrounded by cultivated land. This setting has remained largely unchanged and makes a positive contribution to how it is understood and experienced as an isolated farm in a traditionally rural landscape.

7.2.1.3 Change to Setting as a result of the Development

The Site is located to the north east of Zulu Farm and forms part of the largely rural setting of the farm. There is, however, a mature stand of trees that screen the farm from views from the north and east. The Development will therefore be imperceptible from the farm. This would represent No Change to the setting of the heritage asset, resulting in No Impact to its Heritage Significance.

7.2.1.4 Statement of Compliance

As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted and it complies with the NPPF and the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy HE1: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (See Section 3.4.1).

7.2.2 Sweetbriar Farm [AB 12]

7.2.2.1 Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance

Sweetbriar Farm is of mid-19th century origin and is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Plate 4) as an open courtyard plan farmstead. As seen during the site visit, the west and north range courtyard buildings appear to have survived but the east range does not. In addition to this, a large steel framed hay barn has been erected within the former open courtyard. The presence of the steel building in addition to the lost its east range severely interrupts the legibility of the former open courtyard plan of the farmstead. A modern farmhouse and other large agricultural buildings have been constructed to the

³⁰ Google Earth (2021). Available at: <https://earth.google.com/web/>

west of the farmstead, and which although modern, are in keeping with the agricultural character of the non-designated heritage asset.



Plate 17. Sweetbriar Farm

The setting of the farm is characterised by its isolated location surrounded by cultivated land. Despite several modern additions to the west of the farm, the setting has remained largely unchanged and makes a positive contribution to how it is understood and experienced as an isolated farmstead in a traditionally rural landscape.

Due to a proportion of the surviving plan and buildings arranged around an open courtyard there remains an architectural interest which although partially eroded, makes the majority contribution to the Heritage Significance. The setting though authentic is considered to be a lesser contributor to the heritage significance of Sweetbriar Farm. Due to this, in line with Table 2, Sweetbriar Farm is deemed to be a heritage asset of Low or Local Heritage Significance, i.e. *'heavily degraded sites resulting in little or no surviving heritage legibility. Examples include structures of almost no architectural / historic merit'*.

7.2.2.2 Change to Setting as a result of the Development

The Development has the potential to slightly alter the setting of the farmstead by replacing a portion of the cultivated land to a modern use and therefore eroding an element of its setting. Despite this, the Development will be low-lying and temporary, and is deemed to represent an overall Low level of change in line with Table 3, i.e. *'Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of a heritage receptor to a slight degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving heritage resource is altered; slight alterations to the structure, or limited changes to aspects such as noise levels, use or access that results in limited changes to historic character'*. In line with Table 4, this would equate to a Minor / Negligible Effect to the Heritage Significance of the heritage asset. In order to reduce effects, an area of native species woodland is incorporated into the Site layout at the boundary closest to the asset.

7.2.2.3 Statement of Compliance

The Development has been found to have a Negligible / Neutral Effect to the Heritage Significance of the Sweetbriar Farm. Policy HE1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan states that development will not be supported unless they take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting. In terms of the

NPPF (Paragraph 203), a balanced judgement should be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

7.2.3 New Holland and Grimsby Branch Railway Cottage [AB 18]

7.2.3.1 Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance

The New Holland and Grimsby Branch Railway Cottage appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Plate 4) as a small building beside the New Holland and Grimsby Branch Railway. The building is located at the northern point of Carr Lane where it crosses the railway and heads north towards Thornton Abbey. The cottage was identified during the site visit as a non-designated heritage asset due to its architectural interest and its historical function and association with the railway. The cottage is a modest, two storey, red-brick building topped with a steeply pitched slate roof and simple window openings. It has a small modern porch attached to its south elevation (Plate 18). Its likely function in association with the railway would have been its role as a dwelling for the person responsible for controlling passage over the railway from Carr Lane.



Plate 18. New Holland and Grimsby Branch Railway Cottage

Due to its architectural interest and historical association with the railway, in line with Table 2, the Cottage is deemed to be a heritage asset of Medium or Local Heritage Significance, i.e. '*Buildings with some heritage interest, and recognisable survival of key elements, historic interests and / or legibility (albeit somewhat degraded in form / nature)*'.

7.2.3.2 Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance

The setting of the heritage asset is solely that of the railway line from which it draws its purpose. This setting makes a positive contribution to how the Cottage is understood, experienced, and appreciated as a functional component of the railway.

7.2.3.3 Change to Setting as a result of the Development

Although the Development would be immediately adjacent to the south west of the railway cottage, as discussed above, the setting of the heritage asset is solely that of the railway line and therefore the Development is deemed to make No Change to the setting. This would result in No Impact to its Heritage Significance.

7.2.3.4 Statement of Compliance

As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted and it complies with the NPPF and the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy HE1: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (See Section 3.4.1).

8 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Archaeology

Due to a paucity of known archaeological remains from the Site and Study Area, there is deemed to be a Low potential to encounter complex or significant archaeological remains on the Site.

Anomalies identified through geophysical survey are thought to be of 19th or 20th century date and related to agricultural land use. However, a degree of uncertainty remains, as some apparently fragmentary anomalies may be of either archaeological or geological derivation and should be subject to archaeological evaluation (trial trenching).

The preferred mitigation strategy would be to mitigate by design via the use of concrete footing and cable trays which would lie on the ground surface, essentially capping any archaeological features and preventing further disturbance via ploughing. Where this would not be possible, avoidance or preservation by record may be required. The implementation of the appropriate mitigation, either via concrete footings/avoidance or preservation by record, would be implemented as part of the post-consent detailed design stage and could be secured by an appropriately worded planning condition. A programme of archaeological works would inform the locations for the mitigation strategy to be implemented. All Recommendations are subject to the approval of the Local Planning Authority.

8.2 Heritage

This report has found the Development to have no effect on designated heritage assets and only Minor / Negligible Effects on the Heritage Significance of on non-designated heritage asset, Sweetbriar Farm. Due to the very slight indirect impacts identified, no heritage mitigation is required or considered necessary above the measures already incorporated in the design of the Development, specifically the area of native species woodland incorporated at the closest boundary to Sweetbriar Farm.

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APPENDIX A - CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES GAZETTEER

This gazetteer incorporates relevant archaeological, heritage and historic environment assets identified during a search of sources listed in Table 1 within 1km of the Site.

MLS – North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record reference.

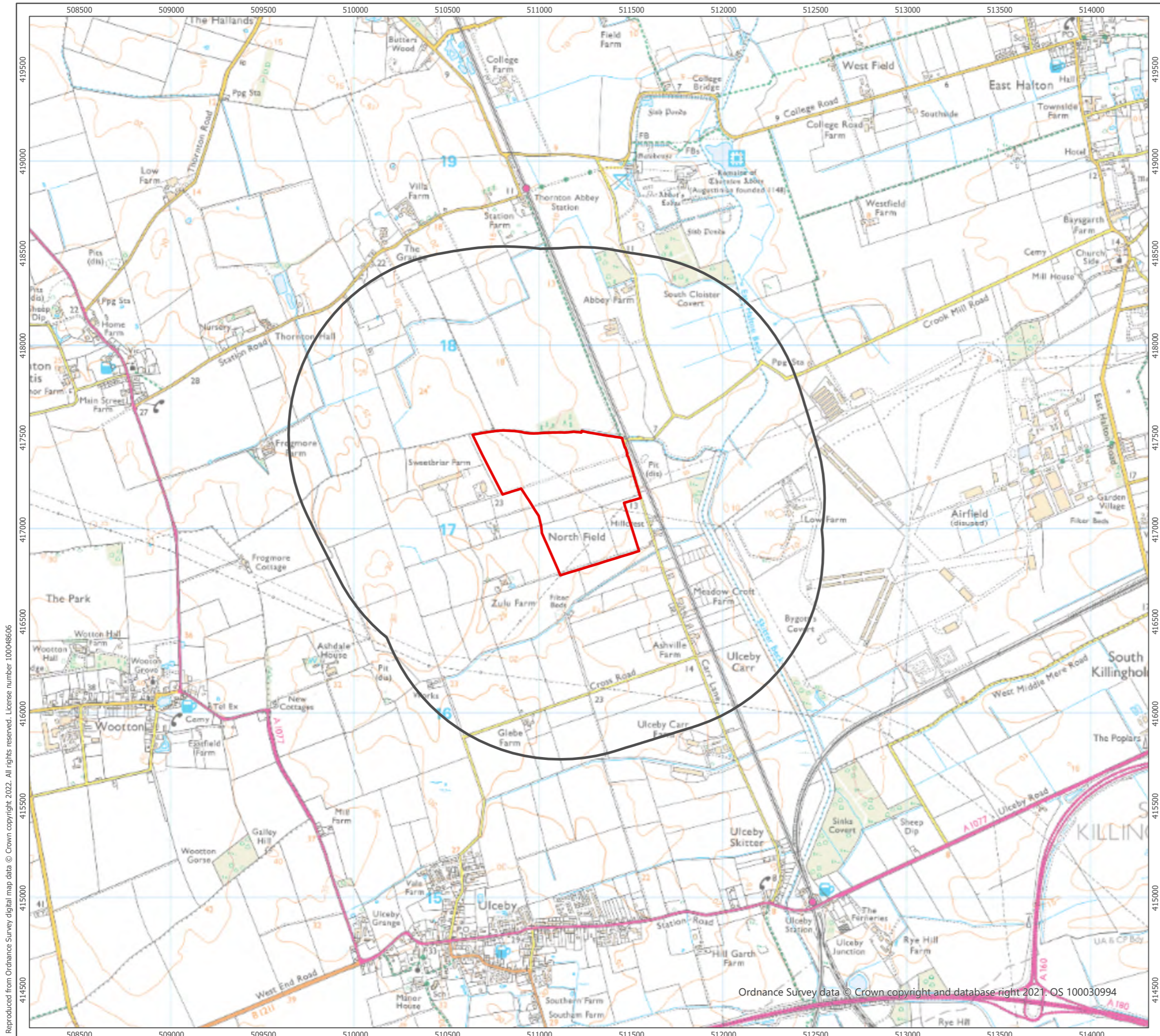
Table 6: Cultural Heritage Features

Ref No. [AB]	Period	Description	Ref	NGR
1	Medieval	Open field system and ridge and furrow, Ulceby	MLS2282	TA 10 15 (3059m by 3981m)
2	Medieval	Cropmarks (possibly related to monastic fishponds) and irregular earthworks, Skitter Beck	MLS8735	TA 121 181 (144m by 264m)
3	Medieval	Three possible ring ditches (soil mark) of unknown date and possible Medieval or Saxon pottery recovered in the topsoil, south east of Abbey Farm, Thornton Curtis	MLS8744	TA 119 178 (206m by 134m)
4	Medieval	Possible medieval occupation site, south of South Cloister Covert, Thornton Curtis	MLS17874	TA 1206 1799
5	Modern	Ashville Farm, Ulceby	MLS25340	TA 1183 1641
6	Modern	Unnamed farmstead, Ulceby	MLS25339	TA 1179 1653
7	Modern	Meadow Croft Farm, Ulceby	MLS25338	TA 1176 1655
8	Modern	Homeland, Ulceby	MLS25337	TA 1174 1655
9	Modern	Site of (Cote Pits Farm), Ulceby	MLS25336	TA 1111 1653
10	Modern	Unnamed farmstead, Ulceby	MLS25335	TA 1076 1698
11	Modern	Zulu Farm, Ulceby	MLS25334	TA 1079 1670
12	Modern	Sweetbriar Farm, Ulceby	MLS25331	TA 1070 1722
13	Modern	Hillcrest (Red House), Ulceby	MLS25129	TA 1160 1702
14	Modern	Abbey Farm (College Farm), Thornton Curtis	MLS24983	TA 1146 1830

Ref No. [AB]	Period	Description	Ref	NGR
15	Modern	Branch Railway between New Holland and Grimsby	MLS8827	TA 1056 1918 (4622m by 9939m)
16	Modern	A disused pit, north of Hillcrest, Ulceby	MLS8767	TA 116 174
17	Modern	The former bomb store site at Long Loukes Farm, associated with RAF North Killingholme airfield	MLS25920	TA 122 170 (506m by 623m)
18	Modern	New Holland and Grimsby Branch Railway Cottage		TA 1146 1749
19	Unknown	A single linear cropmark was visible on aerial photographs, within North Field, Ulceby	MLS25887	TA 1126 1645 (18m by 126m)
20	Unknown	Enclosures (cropmark), south of South Cloister Covert	MLS17875	TA 119 180 (150m by 111m)
21	Unknown	Linear feature and square enclosure cropmarks, south of Cloister Covert, Thornton Curtis	MLS8755	TA 117 182 (457m by 239m)
22	Unknown	Square enclosure (cropmark), north west of Low Farm, Thornton Curtis	MLS8748	TA 1176 1751 (57m by 59m)
23	Unknown	Rhomboidal enclosure (cropmark), north west of Long Loukes Farm, Thornton Curtis	MLS8742	TA 120 176 (300m by 285m)
24	Unknown	Linear soilmark east of Abbey Farm, East Halton	MLS8740	TA 123 179 (272m by 528m)
25	Unknown	Rectangular enclosure north of Long Loukes Farm, Thornton Curtis	MLS8739	TA 122 175
26	Unknown	Enclosures at Sweetbriar Farm, Ulceby	MLS7142	TA 102 170 (378m by 289m)



APPENDIX B – GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY 2021

APPENDIX C - FIGURES



Core Study Area
 1 km Search Area

1:20,000 Scale @ A3

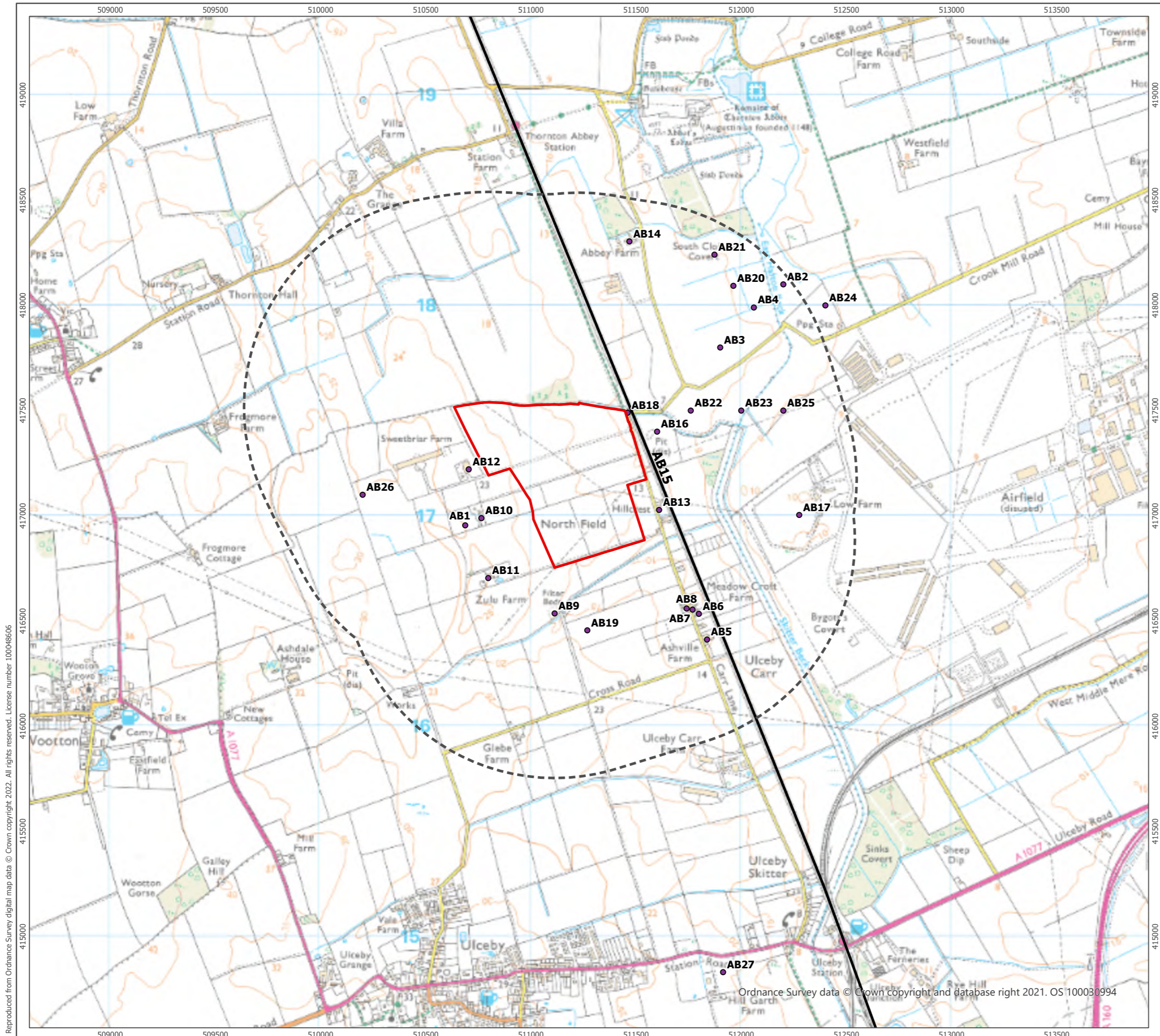
Produced By: BL	Ref: 4157-REP-034
Checked By: SC	Date: 01/02/2022

Site Location
Figure 1



Sweetbriar Solar Farm
Heritage Impact Assessment

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- Core Study Area
- 1 km Search Area
- Archaeological Line Feature
- Archaeological Point Feature

1:17,500 Scale @ A3



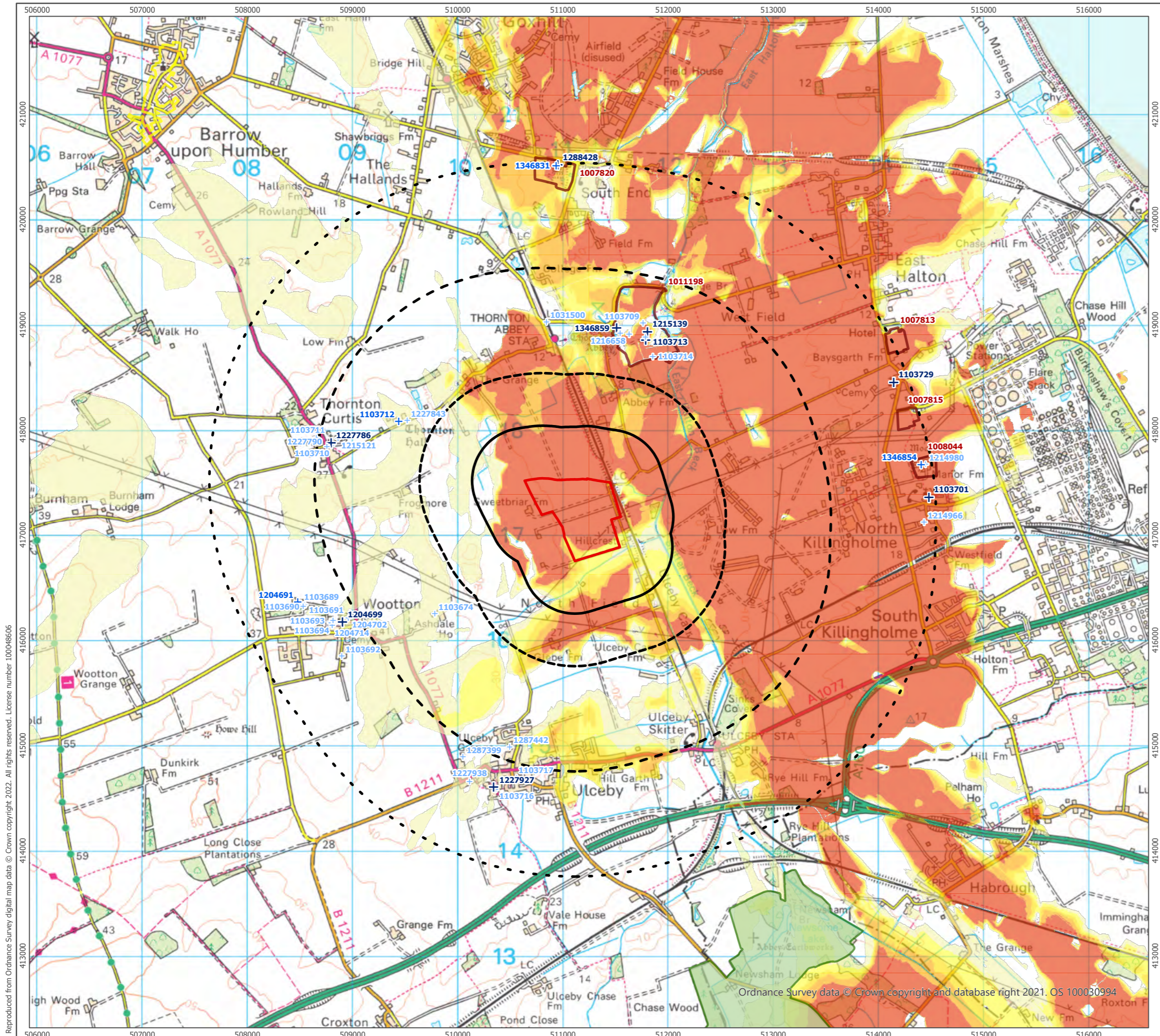
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Checked By: SC	Date: 01/02/2022

Non-Designated Heritage Assets
 Figure 2

Sweetbriar Solar Farm
Heritage Impact Assessment

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- Core Study Area
 - 500 m Study Area
 - 1 km Study Area
 - 2 km Study Area
 - 3 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Brocklesby Registered Parks and Garden
 - Barrow upon Humber Conservation Area
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- 1-20% Proposed Development may be visible
 - 21-40% Proposed Development may be visible
 - 41-60% Proposed Development may be visible
 - 61-80% Proposed Development may be visible
 - 81-100% Proposed Development may be visible
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building

1:35,000 Scale @ A3
 0 450 900 m

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Designated Heritage Assets with ZTV
Figure 3

Sweetbriar Solar Farm Heritage Impact Assessment

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