



# Tween Bridge Solar Farm

A Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project in the Energy Sector

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## Preliminary Environmental Information Report

### Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

October 2023



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## 8. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

### 8.1. Introduction

8.1.1. This chapter of the working draft PEIR assesses the likely significant effects of the Scheme on cultural heritage and archaeology.

8.1.2. This assessment reports on the baseline and Scheme design information available at the time of writing this working draft PEIR. The PEIR will be updated as further assessments become available and any updates to the baseline will be reported in the next iteration of the PEIR, which is expected to be presented as part of the statutory pre-application consultation.

8.1.3. This chapter reports on the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Scheme on cultural heritage assets that has been undertaken. Consultation responses from discussions with the Local Planning Authorities and the Planning Inspectorate scoping opinion have been taken into account during the preparation of this chapter and this is discussed in detail below.

8.1.4. The chapter and assessment have been carried out by Pegasus Group.

8.1.5. This PEIR has been undertaken by Jonathan Millward (BA(Hons), MA, MCIfA), Principal Heritage Consultant at Pegasus Group. Jonathan is an experienced heritage consultant, having worked for over 18 years in the heritage sector. He has extensive experience in the assessment of large-scale schemes with regards to the potential effects of these developments upon the significance of heritage assets.

8.1.6. This chapter is supported by the following appendices and figure (the figure is provided at the end of this chapter): –

- **Appendix 8.1** – Heritage Baseline Assessment
- **Appendix 8.2** – Written Scheme of Investigation
- **Figure 8.1** – Heritage Assets

8.1.7. Baseline and assessment work is ongoing, it is anticipated that the following information will be made available for the next iteration of the PEIR: –

- Consideration of Cumulative Impacts
- Assessment against the detailed design parameters of the scheme
- Assessment of the ongoing geophysical survey

### 8.2. Consultation

8.2.1. A summary of consultation responses received to date is provided in Table 8.1

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**Table 8.1 Summary of Consultation**

CONSULTEE	SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE RESPONSE	HOW RESPONSE HAS BEEN ADDRESSED BY APPLICANT
Historic Environment Officer, North Lincolnshire Council (13/03/23)	Scope of geophysical survey should encompass the whole land take within North Lincolnshire as there has only been very limited previous survey undertaken.	Geophysical survey has been scoped in line with the consultee response.
Historic Environment Officer, North Lincolnshire Council (22/06/23)	WSI for geophysical survey submitted to consultee for approval. Geophysical survey methodology was approved on 30/06/23.	Survey works have commenced in line with approved WSI.
Historic Environment Officer, North Lincolnshire Council (22/03/23)	Following the scoping opinion, a clarified scope and methodology for the setting assessment was submitted for approval. The proposed scope and methodology was approved on 24/03/23.	Revisions to the baseline assessment were undertaken to align with the revised scope and methodology.
Design and Conservation Officer, Doncaster Council (22/03/23)	Following the scoping opinion, a clarified scope and methodology for the setting assessment was submitted for approval. The proposed scope and methodology was approved on 24/03/23.	Revisions to the baseline assessment were undertaken to align with the revised scope and methodology.

**8.3. Assessment Approach**

**Methodology**

Guidance Documents

8.3.1. This PEIR Chapter, the Heritage Assessment (Appendix 8.1) and the methodology for the assessment of development effects have been informed by the following documents:

- Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (July 2011);

- Revised (Draft) Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (March 2023);
- NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (July 2011);
- Revised (Draft) NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (March 2023);
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; 2023);
- NPPF Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing historic environment (March 2014); Historic England's Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (published by English Heritage in 2008);
- Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking (2015);
- Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017);
- Historic England's Advice Note 15: Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (2021).
- *Historic England's Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019)

### Sources of Information

- 8.3.2. In order to collect historic environment data for the purposes of this Chapter, a minimum 1km study area around the Draft Order Limits was adopted in the Heritage Baseline to consider non-designated archaeological assets, as this area was considered to provide sufficient contextual information about the Scheme and its surrounding landscape, from which to assess the archaeological potential and potential impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 8.3.3. For built heritage assets the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) produced by the Landscape team was used as the study area. It is noted that a ZTV is a tool of assessment. It is not 100% accurate and for heritage, it is understood that setting is not a purely visual concept. Therefore, assets which lay outside the ZTV were also assessed to ensure they did not have an historic or functional association with the Scheme. The ZTV used is screened, meaning substantial barriers to intervisibility, such as interceding buildings or blocks of woodland have been taken into account. This approach is deemed acceptable in this instance as those barriers to intervisibility that are most susceptible to change, such as hedges and woodland, are long standing features within the landscape and it is deemed most probable that they will be subject to retention and maintenance rather than removal going forwards. Areas of recent tree planting have also been noted within the Study Area.
- 8.3.4. The Scheme is located across the administrative border between Doncaster Borough and North Lincolnshire. The study area is shown on Figure 1 of the Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 8.1**).
- 8.3.5. For the purposes of this assessment the scope of the setting assessment includes all designated heritage assets that are located within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) as well as non-designated historic buildings within the ZTV.

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- 8.3.6. The following sources of publicly available archaeological and historical information were consulted as part of the preparation of the Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 8.1**):
- The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) for information on the recorded heritage resource within the vicinity of the western part of the Scheme;
  - The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) for information on the recorded heritage resource within the vicinity of the eastern part of the Scheme;
  - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on designated heritage assets;
  - Historic maps available online;
  - Aerial photographs available online via Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer, Cambridge Air Photos and Britain from Above;
  - Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer;
  - The Lincolnshire Archives;
  - Other online resources, including Ordnance Survey Open Source data; geological data available from the British Geological Survey and Cranfield University's Soilscape Viewer; Google Earth satellite imagery; and LiDAR data from the Environment Agency.

### Assessment of Significance

- 8.3.7. The significance of heritage assets has been assessed in accordance with NPS EN-1 however, there is no definitive grading system for assessing or categorising significance outside of the categories of Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, specifically with regards to the relative significance of different parts of an asset and a degree of professional judgement is required. The NPPF clearly defines tiers of significance, and these have been used within the context of this assessment.
- 8.3.8. Heritage assets are defined by the NPPF as “a building, monument site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets, and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)”.
- 8.3.9. Heritage significance is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of their heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic in nature. The assessment of significance will be guided primarily by the key industry-standard policies and guidance contained in '*Analysing Heritage Significance*', where it is described with reference to the following key forms of value:
- Archaeological interest
- There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- Architectural and artistic interest

- These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- Historic Interest

- 8.3.10. An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical fabric, but also from its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined as the surroundings within which it is experienced; its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. However, setting is not a heritage asset in its own right, nor is it a heritage designation in its own right. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This contribution may be positive, negative or neutral.
- 8.3.11. Paragraph 194 of the NPPF is clear in its recognition of the need for local planning authorities to require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. It further states that local planning authorities should require a field evaluation in addition to an appropriate desk-based assessment, where proposals include or have the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest. It is also unequivocal on the matter of scope, as it mentions that the level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the asset, and no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of a development on that significance. The results of future surveys at the Draft Order Limits will inform the EIA process in due course, at which time an assessment of significance and potential impact to any assets of archaeological interest within the Draft Order Limits will be provided.
- 8.3.12. The way in which heritage significance will be expressed within the PEIR has been specifically developed, based on good practice, to ensure that it is fully aligned with the requirements of NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-3 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act 1990, the NPPF and Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment.
- 8.3.13. The statements of significance for each of the assets will reflect the language of the Planning Act 1990, utilising terms such as character and appearance (of Conservation Areas), and architectural and historic interest (of Listed Buildings).
- 8.3.14. The statements of significance will describe 'what matters and why', i.e., which aspects of an asset and its setting contribute to the heritage significance of the asset and how. Although the statements rightly acknowledge the fabric of heritage assets as representing the principal embodiment and physical manifestation of their heritage significance, the surroundings of the assets, and the ways in which they can be experienced, often contribute to their overall significance. This will be assessed in line with the settings assessment methodology that follows the three step GPA 3 process.
- 8.3.15. Although terms such as High, Medium or Low value, and National, Regional or Local importance are often adopted in EIA to express a summary description of the 'relative significance' heritage

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assets, they are not universally recognised or accepted terms within heritage sector guidance and amongst heritage professionals. This is because these concepts require complex definitions to properly allow for their application, and do not directly relate to the language or key tests required in determining planning applications or heritage consents.

8.3.16. The criteria proposed for this assessment are laid out in Table 8.2, with terminology used derived directly from the NPPF. The language proposed for use in this assessment is entirely consistent with NPS EN-1, the NPPF and the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Area) Act 1990, and provides the decision-maker with sufficient information to understand how change could bring benefit or harm to the heritage significance of an asset, thus enabling an informed judgement to be reached.

**Table 8.2: Criteria for Assessing the Significance of Heritage Assets**

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION OF CRITERIA
Designated heritage assets of the highest significance	Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites.  Archaeological assets with a significance demonstrably equivalent to a Scheduled Monument
Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance	Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens.
Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets, the significance of which has been ascertained through sufficient evaluation and assessment.
Negligible	Remains that have been sufficiently demonstrated to have no archaeological interest as defined in the NPPF Glossary.

Assessment of Development Effects

8.3.17. The methodology directly reflects key concepts in planning policy and heritage guidance with regard to the assessment of development effects upon heritage assets. It therefore offers an appropriate way to define such effects. Clear statements of significance (the ‘what matters and why’ approach), and a sound understanding of the character of the Scheme, as presented in this assessment methodology, allow for a transparent articulation of the nature/degree of any identified effects.

8.3.18. The effects of the Scheme arise as a result of change to the heritage assets. The significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within its

setting. In summary, a project could bring about change within the setting of a heritage asset, resulting in harm to its significance, or the way in which that significance is experienced.

8.3.19. The assessment of the effect of the development upon the cultural heritage resource takes into account numerous factors, including the scale of development, the type and extent of physical disturbance and the visual effects. The development effects may be:

- Direct or indirect. Direct effects arise from physical change to the resource, which affects its physical remains or fabric (i.e., excavations which may affect the archaeological remains or alterations to historic buildings). Indirect effects relate to changes within the setting of heritage assets;
- Permanent or temporary. Due to their character, direct effects upon the physical remains of heritage assets are permanent, and not reversible. However, effects on the settings of heritage assets may be temporary, if the development has a limited lifespan. These temporary effects can be short, medium or long-term.
- Beneficial, when the development leads to the enhancement of the heritage resource, or adverse, when it results in harm to, or loss of, the significance of a heritage asset. If the resource will not be affected by the Scheme, there will be no impact.

8.3.20. To further assist in the decision-making process, the following approach to the assessment of effects upon heritage assets (Table 8.3) has been utilised. The language used here is entirely consistent with the NPPF and the Planning Act (Listed Building and Conservation Area) 1990 and provides sufficient information to reach informed judgement.

**Table 8.3: Magnitude of effect upon heritage assets**

LEVEL OF EFFECT	DESCRIPTION	APPLICABLE POLICIES
<b>Heritage Benefit</b>	The proposals would enhance the heritage significance of a heritage asset.	Enhancing the significance of a heritage asset is a desirable development outcome in respect of heritage. It is consistent with key policy and guidance, including the NPPF paragraphs 190 and 197.
<b>No harm (neutral effect)</b>	The proposals would preserve the significance of a heritage asset.	Preserving a Listed Building and its setting is consistent with Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.  Preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is consistent with Section 72 of the Act.  Sustaining the significance of a heritage asset is consistent with paragraphs 197 and 199 of the NPPF and should be at



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		<p>the core of any material local planning policies in respect of heritage.</p>
<p><b>Less than Substantial Harm</b></p>	<p>The proposals would result in a restricted level of harm to the significance of a heritage asset, such that the asset’s contributing heritage values would be largely preserved (lower end).</p> <p>The proposals would lead to a notable level of harm to the significance of a heritage asset. A reduced, but appreciable, degree of its heritage significance would remain (upper end).</p> <p>Not deemed to be significant effects in EIA terms.</p>	<p>In accordance with the NPPF, in determining an application, this level of harm upon designated heritage assets (or assets of equivalent significance) should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals (paragraph 202).</p> <p>Proposals involving change to a Listed Building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, or change to the character or appearance of Conservation Areas, must also be considered within the context of the Planning Act 1990.</p> <p>Paragraph 203 of the NPPF states that in determining planning application, the effects of the scheme on the significance of non-designated heritage assets needs to be taken into account. A balanced judgement is required to weigh direct or indirect impacts on non-designated assets, having regard for the scale of harm and the significance of the asset.</p>
<p><b>Substantial Harm</b></p>	<p>The proposals would very much reduce the heritage asset’s significance or vitiate that significance altogether.</p> <p>Deemed to be significant effects in EIA terms.</p>	<p>Paragraphs 200 and 201 of the NPPF state that substantial harm or loss to designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional (Scheduled Monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* Listed Buildings, grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites) and to assets of less than highest significance (grade II Listed Buildings, or grade II Registered Parks or Gardens) – exceptional. Proposed development leading to such harm to designated heritage assets should be refused unless it is demonstrated that this substantial harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits.</p>

		The effects of the scheme on the significance of non-designated heritage assets will require a balanced judgement to weigh direct or indirect impacts on non-designated assets, having regard for the scale of harm and the significance of the asset (paragraph 203).
<b>Minor Harm</b>	The proposals would result in a restricted level of harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, such that the asset's contributing heritage values would be largely preserved.  Not deemed to be significant effects in EIA terms.	The effects of the scheme on the significance of non-designated heritage assets will require a balanced judgement to weigh direct or indirect impacts on non-designated assets, having regard for the scale of harm and the significance of the asset (paragraph 203).
<b>Moderate Harm</b>	The proposals would lead to a notable level of harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset. A reduced, but appreciable, degree of its heritage significance would remain.  Not deemed to be significant effects in EIA terms.	The effects of the scheme on the significance of non-designated heritage assets will require a balanced judgement to weigh direct or indirect impacts on non-designated assets, having regard for the scale of harm and the significance of the asset (paragraph 203).
<b>Major Harm</b>	The proposals would very much reduce a non-designated heritage asset's significance or vitiate that significance altogether.  Deemed to be significant effects in EIA terms.	The effects of the scheme on the significance of non-designated heritage assets will require a balanced judgement to weigh direct or indirect impacts on non-designated assets, having regard for the scale of harm and the significance of the asset (paragraph 203).

**Legislative and Policy Framework**

- 8.3.21. Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and their settings and Conservation Areas.
- 8.3.22. Scheduled Monuments are protected by the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 which relates to nationally important archaeological sites. Whilst works to Scheduled Monuments are subject to a high level of protection; it is important to note that there is no duty within the 1979 Act to have regard to the desirability of preservation of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

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8.3.23. In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the aforementioned Act, Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that all planning applications, including those for Listed Building Consent, are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

### National Planning Policy

National planning policy that has been considered comprises the following designated and draft National Policy Statements ('NPS'):

- Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (July 2011) ('NPS EN-1');
- Revised (Draft) Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (March 2023) ('Revised (Draft) NPS EN-1');
- NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (July 2011) ('NPS EN-3'); and
- Revised (Draft) NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (March 2023):

The relevant text from each NPS is presented below.

### **NPS EN-1**

8.3.24. Heritage is discussed at section 5.8 of the NPS EN-1. Paragraphs 5.8.14 to 5.8.15 and 5.8.18 are of particular relevance to heritage. These state:

*'5.8.14 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 assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; registered battlefields; grade I and II\* listed buildings; grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.'*

*5.8.15 Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss. Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the IPC should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm. ...*

*5.8.18 When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the IPC should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the IPC should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.'*

### Revised (Draft) NPS EN-1

- 8.3.25. The Revised (Draft) Overarching NPS EN-1 discusses heritage at section 5.9. Its text is broadly similar to the NPS EN-1; however, there are material changes in some of the language. Relevant sections of this Revised (Draft) Overarching NPS comprise:

*5.9.25 When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss, or less than substantial harm to its significance.*

*5.9.26 The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification.*

*5.9.27 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional.*

*5.9.28 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Registered Battlefields; grade I and II\* Listed Buildings; grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. ...*

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

*5.9.31 In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. ...*

*5.9.34 When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting such assets and treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the Secretary of State should give great weight to any negative effects, when weighing them against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval'.*

### NPS EN-3

- 8.3.26. Within the NPS EN-3, there are no provisions for the consideration of solar schemes. This is because at the time of the designation of this NPS, solar schemes on the scale of the Scheme were not being undertaken and therefore were not included; however, heritage is discussed within the NPS in relation to other types of renewable energy projects. As part of this, paragraph 2.7.17 within the onshore wind section makes a comment relating to the time-limited nature of such schemes. Given the Scheme will also be time-limited (having a modelled operational

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lifespan of 40 years), with a DCO requirement sought to secure this, it is considered that the wording of this paragraph has relevance to the consideration of the Scheme:

*'2.7.17 The time-limited nature of wind farms, where a time limit is sought by an applicant as a condition of consent, is likely to be an important consideration for the IPC when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual effects and potential effects on the settings of heritage assets. Such judgements should include consideration of the period of time sought by the applicants for the generating station to operate and the extent to which the site will return to its original state may also be a relevant consideration.'*

**Revised (Draft) NPS EN-3**

8.3.27. The Revised (Draft) NPS EN-3 includes a provision for the consideration of solar schemes which propose a generating capacity above a threshold of 49.9 Mega-Watts ('MW'). Of relevance to the Scheme, and its temporary nature, the Revised (Draft) NPS EN-3 sets out at a series of technical considerations for the Secretary of State ('SoS') to take into account in the decision-making process. Paragraphs 3.10.138 - 3.10.142 are of relevance:

*'3.10.138 Where the consent for a solar farm is to be time-limited, the DCO should impose a requirement setting that time-limit from the date the solar farm starts to generate electricity. ...*

*3.10.140 An upper limit of 40 years is typical, although applicants may seek consent without a time period or for differing time-periods for operation.*

*3.10.141 The time limited nature of the solar farm, where a time limit is sought as a condition of consent, is likely to be an important consideration for the Secretary of State.*

*3.10.142 The Secretary of State should consider the period of time the applicant is seeking to operate the generating station as well as the extent to which the site will return to its original state when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual effects and potential effects on the settings of heritage assets and nationally designated landscapes.'*

8.3.28. Specific considerations relating to heritage are set out at paragraphs 3.10.98 to 3.10.110 which state:

*"3.10.98 The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground.*

*3.10.99 Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character.*

*3.10.100 Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc.*

*3.10.101 Equally solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated.*

*3.10.102 Generic historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1.*

3.10.103 Applicant assessments should be informed by information from Historic Environment Records (HERs)<sup>87</sup> or the local authority.

3.10.104 Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to, include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out, using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets.

3.10.105 In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets.

3.10.106 The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of proposed ground disturbance in, the associated study area.

3.10.107 Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal.

3.10.108 Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting.

3.10.109 As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset.

3.10.110 Applicants may need to include visualisations to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets."

8.3.29. Applications for Planning Permission, within the portion of the Draft Order Limits within South Yorkshire are currently considered against the policy and guidance set out within the Doncaster Local Development Plan which was adopted in September 2021. The portion of the Draft Order Limits in North Lincolnshire is subject to the provisions of the North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted in June 2011) and the North Lincolnshire supplementary planning document 'Planning for Renewable Energy Development' (adopted November 2011.).

### **Scoping Criteria**

8.3.30. The following archaeological and heritage related comments were provided in the Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion dated March 2023.

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**Table 8.4 Extract of aspect based scoping table from Scoping Opinion for Tween Bridge Solar Farm**

ID	REF	MATTER	INSPECTORS COMMENTS	APPLICANT RESPONSE
3.7.1	n/a	n/a	No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.	Noted.
3.7.2	Para 6.9	Impacts to archaeology and mitigation	The Inspectorate notes the potential for the Proposed Development to disturb or remove buried archaeological remains within the site. The ES should identify which works associated with the Proposed Development would result in direct impacts on archaeological resource (for example, those requiring piling), as well as indirect impacts (for example, changes to drainage patterns). Any impacts on archaeology which may result in a likely significant effect during construction and/ or decommissioning should be assessed. The ES should set out the proposals for the recording of any archaeological resource which would be permanently lost as a result of the Proposed Development. Effort should be made to agree the approach with relevant consultation bodies.	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The applicant has discussed the need for and scope of any archaeological recording with relevant consultation bodies.</p> <p>The applicant has agreed the approach for further archaeological recording with relevant consultation bodies.</p>
3.7.3	Paras 6.10 and 6.17 to 6.20	Impacts to setting	The Scoping Report acknowledges the potential for significant effects on the setting of heritage assets during operation of the Proposed Development. The ES should also identify potential impacts to the setting of heritage assets during construction and decommissioning and assess any impacts that are likely to result in significant effects. The assessment of impacts to setting should be supported by baseline data which is sufficient	<p>The applicant has ensured that landscape and heritage deliver a coordinated approach to the EIA assessment to deliver a co-ordinated response for visualisations.</p> <p>The applicant will agree visualisations and photomontage locations with Historic England and other consultation bodies where appropriate.</p>

			<p>to identify all designated and non-designated built heritage assets which could be impacted by the Proposed Development. The SZTV developed for the Landscape and Visual assessment should be used to confirm which heritage assets may experience visual impacts from the Proposed Development. Paragraph 6.20 of the Scoping Report states that there is no intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the Peel Hill motte and bailey castle scheduled monument and Thorne Conservation Area, although these lie partly within the SZTV shown on Appendix 4.1 of the Scoping Report. The ES should fully justify the choice of heritage assets included in the setting assessment and their locations should be depicted on a supporting plan. The assessment should be supported by appropriate visualisations such as photomontages to help illustrate the likely impacts of the Proposed Development. Effort should be made to agree appropriate viewpoint locations for such visualisations with relevant consultation bodies including local authorities and Historic England. Cross-reference can be made to the Landscape and Visual ES assessment to avoid duplication.</p>	<p>The applicant has provided clarification on the proposed methodology and scope of works in relation to the setting of historic buildings to Historic England and other consultation bodies.</p> <p>The approach has been agreed by the Local Planning Authorities.</p>
3.7.4	Para 6.15	Baseline	<p>The Scoping Report states that following completion of the desk-based assessment, the need for any further investigative works would be considered. Where necessary any intrusive investigations and trial trenching should be</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The applicant has liaised with the relevant bodies regarding further investigative work to agree the scope and</p>



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			completed prior to submission of the DCO application. The Applicant should make effort to discuss and agree the timing, scope and methodology for any intrusive investigations and trial trenching with relevant consultation bodies.	methodology. This will continue going forwards.
3.7.5	Para 6.22	Significance of effects	Historic England has raised concern (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) with the proposed approach to recording significance of heritage assets (both designated and non-designated). The Applicant should make effort to agree the approach with Historic England and other relevant consultation bodies. In the event that the Applicant’s approach to recording significance of an asset deviates from the advice it has received, the ES should explain why and provide justification based on relevant evidence and professional opinion.	Noted.  The applicant has provided clarification on the methodology and scope of works to Historic England and other consultation bodies.

**Limitations to the Assessment**

- 8.3.31. To date the surveys required following the completion of the baseline assessment have not been completed. A magnetometry survey of the Draft Order Limits is presently being undertaken. An assessment of the geoarchaeological potential of the scheme is required, however this has yet to be commissioned.
- 8.3.32. This assessment has been prepared prior to the issue of a detailed array layout or foundation design. Therefore, it has not been possible to identify specific areas of potential impact to the heritage resource, including direct impacts to below-ground deposits. Therefore, in order to present an assessment within this draft PEIR, a worst-case scenario has been adopted assuming development of the entire Draft Order Limits.
- 8.3.33. It is assumed that the findings of the archaeological surveys and more details of the design for the Scheme will be available to inform a revised version of the PEIR.

### 8.4. Baseline Conditions

#### Site Description and Context

- 8.4.1. This section of the PEIR Chapter presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the Scheme, based on the Heritage Assessment (**Appendix 8.1**) and previous archaeological works. Heritage assets discussed below are illustrated on **Figure 8.1**. The Draft Order Limits have been divided into a number of areas to ease discussion of the Scheme. The areas are noted on Figure 4.1. The areas within which the heritage assets discussed in this assessment are located are noted for clarity.
- 8.4.2. The Study Area is generally flat and comprises of a number of parcels of agricultural land. The historic market towns of Thorne and Crowle are located to the west and east of the Draft Order Limits respectively. The towns are located on slightly elevated ground compared to the Scheme which was historically marshy before much of the area was drained and reclaimed in the 17th century by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden following his being commissioned by Charles I, in 1626, to drain this area.
- 8.4.3. The underlying bedrock geology of the Scheme largely comprises Triassic sandstone of the Chester Formation in the west and Triassic mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group to the east. The north-western part of the Draft Order Limits, immediately adjacent to Moorends and Thorne has bedrock geology comprising Permian and Triassic sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group.
- 8.4.4. There are extensive superficial deposits across the Study Area. In the north-western part of the Study Area there are deposits of the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation with extensive deposits of Alluvium over much of the Scheme. A band of peat is indicated to the south-west of Crowle whilst there are deposits of the Sutton Sand Formation immediately to the west of the town.
- 8.4.5. There are no designated heritage assets located within the Draft Order Limits.

#### Baseline Information

##### Prehistoric (pre-43 AD)

- 8.4.6. There are three recorded Mesolithic finds within the Scheme. These include two flint scatters (MLS19442, Area B; MSY10092, Area A) and a tranchet axe (MSY12666, Area A). Peat deposits and a Neolithic land surface have been recorded to the west of Medge Hall (MLS21214, cable easement between Areas A and B) within the Draft Order Limits. They are parts of the surviving peat mire of the Humberhead Peatlands and lie above a Neolithic land surface. There have also been five findspots of Neolithic artefacts (MLS940, Area P; MLS19543, Area N; MLS19574, Area N; MLS19451, Area N; MSY10053–MSY10055, Area G; MSY10094, Area A) within the Draft Order Limits. There are two recorded findspots (MLS25883, Area B; MSY9396, Area A) within the Scheme which relate to worked flints that date to the Bronze Age. There are no recorded Iron Age heritage assets or findspots recorded within the scheme boundary.
- 8.4.7. There is also evidence of prehistoric activity within the wider Study Area including the recovery of three further Mesolithic flint tools (MLS937; MSY12809; and MSY12762) and 22 Neolithic tools (MLS19543; MLS19544; MLS19547; MLS19548; MLS19550; MLS19551; MLS19553; MLS19554;

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MLS19574; MLS2500; MLS2501; MLS2504; MLS927; MLS930; MLS931; MLS17368; MLS940; MLS19451; MSY10053–MSY10055 and MSY10094.)

- 8.4.8. A Bronze Age trackway (MSY4361) identified on Thorne moors and excavated in 1972, consisted of split timbers forming a trackway 3m wide. Finds of burnt timber were noted in 1971 along with similar, more extensive finds around Medge Hall, at the southern tip of the Moors in 1949 (MLS21213). It is unclear to what extent similar remains may survive in this area due to extensive peat extraction during the 20th century. Bronze Age pottery sherds have been recovered from the area of Marsh Road to the West of Crowle (MLS19454; MLS19455) and Bronze Age period flint tools (MLS25883; MSY10095) have also been recovered.
- 8.4.9. Cropmarks of an Iron Age field boundaries (MSY5958) and enclosure systems (MLS20726; MLS20727; MLS24671) have been identified within the Study Area. Fieldwalking in Sandtoft recovered pottery sherds from multiple periods (MLS22784). The earliest material recovered dated to the Iron Age and was recovered only c. 50m from the Draft Order Limits.
- 8.4.10. The North Lincolnshire HER has four records relating to Neolithic stone axes, an adze and an axe-hammer (MLS17358; MLS19448; MLS926; MLS2452.) However, the exact findspots of these items are not well recorded and they are therefore listed as marginal assets. The North Lincolnshire HER also has five marginal records for finds of Bronze Age tools (MLS19453; MLS2490; MLS921; MLS3622; MLS935.) Of these the most notable is the recovery of a hoard of Bronze Age weapons from Crowle Moor in 1747. Further research has suggested this may have been discovered near Burringham. If this location is correct, then the hoard was found outside the study area. The North Lincolnshire HER includes two marginal records for finds of Iron Age material (MLS17359; MLS19492). These are a beehive quern and a bracelet.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 8.4.11. Within the Scheme there is a possible Romano-British ditch and enclosure recorded on Crowle Common (MLS20927, Area B); a possible fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft (MLS901, Area N) and findspots (MLS17318–MLS17323, Area B; MLS19545, Area N; MLS19546, Area N; MLS19549, Area B; MLS20019, Area N; MSY10834, Area N).
- 8.4.12. The possible fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft was identified from the presence of Roman-British pottery recovered during fieldwalking, in 1975, and as a series of cropmark enclosures visible on aerial photographs. Excavations were undertaken between July and November 1975 and revealed a main enclosure which overlay an earlier system of enclosures, portions of two circular drip gullies and two hearths with Roman pottery sherds. Three 3rd–4th century coins were recovered and were probably associated with the main enclosure.
- 8.4.13. There has been extensive evidence of Romano-British activity identified on aerial photographs within the study area. The cropmarks identify field systems, enclosures, ditches, trackways and a small enclosure that may represent a shrine (MLS18378; MLS20728; MLS20729; MLS20927; MLS21010; MLS21460; MLS7249; MLS901 MLS905.)
- 8.4.14. Substantial numbers of findspots relating to Roman material are recorded within the study area. These finds include Romano-British pottery (MLS16591; MLS17300; MLS17303; MLS17318–MLS17323; MLS17325–MLS17328; MLS17372; MLS17374; MLS17379–MLS17381; MLS17383; MLS17385; MLS18378; MLS19545; MLS19546; MLS19549; MLS20019; MLS20020; MLS21793; MLS6718; MLS909; MLS16590; MLS17382; MSY11136 and MSY5197); a coin of Julia Maesa was (MSY9808) and beads (MLS17386.)

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- 8.4.15. Casson noted the discovery of two bog bodies within the Turf Moor, a man curled in a foetal position and a woman (uncovered 6ft deep in June 1747) who still had sandals preserved on her feet (MLS22362.) The shoe has been dated recently and found to date to the late Roman period, subsequent investigation into the location of her discovery has suggested it was near to Amcott, to the east of Crowle and therefore outside the Study Area.
- 8.4.16. The North Lincolnshire HER includes a number of marginal records<sup>1</sup> for finds of Romano-British material (MLS17355; MLS17375; MLS17392; MLS17396; MLS17401; MLS17516.) The finds include quern fragments, pottery sherds, coins and a brooch.
- Early medieval (410 AD - 1066) and Medieval (1066 - 1539)
- 8.4.17. During the early medieval and medieval periods settlement activity within the Study Area was focused on the towns of Thorne, Hatfield and Crowle. During these periods the Scheme was a combination of marsh, peat bog and agricultural land.
- 8.4.18. No heritage assets that date to these periods have been identified within the Scheme. A findspot of medieval pottery (MLS19575, Area N) has been recovered from within the Draft Order Limits to the north of Sandtoft.
- 8.4.19. Evidence of early medieval and medieval activity is widespread across the Study Area. The deserted medieval village of Tudworth (MSY5737) is mentioned in Domesday Book and is thought to have been depopulated during the 17th century. Tudworth is recorded as having 3 ploughs and 20 fisheries, that produced 20,000 eels a year (MSY5814.) It is noted in the HER records that the locations are uncertain, and this indicates there is potential for remains relating to the village of Tudworth to be present in the western portion of the Scheme that lies between High Levels Bank and Sandtoft Road.
- 8.4.20. Two late Anglo-Saxon pits (MLS21635) were recorded during a watching brief in Crowle Market Place. No other early medieval heritage assets are recorded within the study area although a Late Saxon Torksey ware sherd, and medieval pottery sherds were collected during fieldwalking in the 1970s (MLS17382.)
- 8.4.21. North Lincolnshire HER records a marginal record for a possible site of the battle of Maserfelth, which occurred in 641 AD. The possible battle site has been identified on placename evidence which is acknowledged as doubtful within the monument description.
- 8.4.22. The Augustinian cell at Hirst was founded before 1135 and dissolved in 1539 (MLS918.) This was located on the same site as the later post medieval house 'Hirst Priory' c. 430m east of the Draft Order Limits.
- 8.4.23. The medieval manor house at Crowle stood to the north-west of St Oswald's Church and was demolished c.1980 (MLS26641).
- 8.4.24. Sandtoft is first recorded as a settlement in the 12th century (MLS1084.)
- 8.4.25. Two retting pits have been recorded within the study area (MLS10558; MLS22544.) Two former ponds containing late medieval and post-medieval deposits and finds, were recorded during an

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<sup>1</sup> Marginal records – HER records with uncertain or possibly inaccurate locational data

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archaeological watching brief in 2012. One of the ponds may have been used for flax retting, although the evidence was inconclusive (MLS22599.)

- 8.4.26. An archaeological evaluation in 2012 recorded a sequence of buried soil horizons and domestic pits that evidence medieval activity to the west of Brunyee Road, Crowle (MLS22695), c. 995m east of the Draft Order Limits.
- 8.4.27. Finds dating to the medieval period have been recovered from three locations within the Study Area (MLS19575; MLS21619; MLS907.)
- 8.4.28. The North Lincolnshire HER has five marginal records for medieval heritage assets. The site of the Evers Mansion (MLS21478) was located on Westgate, Belton. It is likely that this asset was located outside the Study Area, but its exact location is presently unknown. A Benedictine Cell (MLS914) for one monk was founded at Sandtoft between 1147 and 1186 when Roger de Mowbray granted Sandtoft to the Abbot of York. The exact location of the cell remains unclear. The location of a merestone is mentioned in a document of 1558 relating to the Swaincote Court (MLS17330.) Two finds are also identified, a coin (MLS17397) and some strap ends (MLS17398.)

Post-medieval (1540 – 1901), and Modern (1901 – present)

- 8.4.29. There are a number of post-medieval heritage assets recorded that are located within the Scheme. The New Idle Drain (MLS19586, Area O) relates to the 17th-century drainage of the marshes and the line of the Old River Don (MLS9488, Area B) also relates to these activities. Sections of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal (MLS9485, Cable easement between Areas A and D) and the former Barnsley to Barnetby Railway (MLS8828, Area B) pass through the Draft Order Limits.
- 8.4.30. The sites of several farms have also been identified within the Scheme. These include the site of the 19th-century Medge Hall Farm (MLS25262, Cable easement between Areas A and B); the site of the 19th-century Lover's Ground Farmstead (MLS25265, Area B); an unnamed farmstead (MLS25555, Area P); Hains Farm (MLS25280, Cable easement between Areas E and M) and Belton Grange (MLS25556, Area P.)
- 8.4.31. Further heritage assets within the Draft Order Limits have been identified from historic cartographic sources. A possible duck decoy pond (PEG200, Area A) is shown on the 1894 OS map centered on NGR 473274 412482. A cottage called 'New Zealand' (PEG201, Area A) was located at NGR 473227 412244, and these are no longer extant.
- 8.4.32. In the time of Henry VIII, a perambulation of Hatfield Chase recorded 180,000 acres within its bounds. The Chase was seized by Charles I, when it amounted to 73,515 acres. A third of the Chase was given to Cornelius Vermuyden to drain and reclaim for arable and pasture, a third was given to the locals to compensate for the loss of rights and commons and the final third was retained by the King. Prior to 1811 there were 2,328 acres of common land divided between the townships of Hatfield, Thorne, Stainforth, Fishlake and Sykehouse. An Inclosure Act was granted on 11th April 1811. The land was divided and awarded by 1817.
- 8.4.33. The impact of Vermuyden's drainage scheme and later alterations define the landscape of much of the Scheme and Study Area. The various elements of the drainage system are widely recorded within the HER data (MLS19586–MLS19588; MLS19591; MLS2491; MLS9488.) Of these records, the warping drain (MLS2491, Area B), lies within the Draft Order Limits.

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- 8.4.34. Blaeu's 1662 map of Yorkshire is stylised and records the presence of the major places within the Study Area, but it also indicates that the south-western part of the Scheme lies within the area of the former Thorne Mere. The map appears to show the Scheme and Study Area as it was prior to Vermuyden's works (which had already been undertaken a number of years prior to the map's publication.) The location and general extent of Thorne Mere appears to be corroborated by LiDAR data, as a corresponding area of low ground is recorded in this general area.
- 8.4.35. The Stainforth and Keadby Canal (MLS9485) was cut between the Don and the Trent in 1792. The construction of the canal allowed navigation to resume in this area for the first time since the drainage scheme of Vermuyden severed the Don in the mid-17th century.
- 8.4.36. Double Bridges Farm Moat, Thorne (MSY4142) appears to have consisted of a roughly rectangular island. The moat has been in-filled and the site is now occupied by modern buildings.
- 8.4.37. The landscape Park surrounding Hirst Priory (MLS21476) is recorded on the 1820 OS Surveyor's plan and lies immediately adjacent to the eastern edge of the Scheme but is without the Draft Order Limits.
- 8.4.38. The Turbaries (turf moors) covered an area of c. 6,800 acres and lay to the east of Thorne, it was bounded to the south by the Stainforth – Keadby Canal. In extent it stretched up to 4.5 miles north-south and 1.5 miles east-west. Casson notes 'Under the whole of this extensive morass, lie buried, oak, ash, fir, beech, yew, and willow trees, the remains of an immense forest, which appears to have covered at one period a large proportion of this part of the country'. Low Closes Turbary was allocated to Crowle Parish in 1803, as compensation for common land lost due to enclosure (MLS22807).
- 8.4.39. Peat extraction continued across the study area through the 19th and 20th centuries. The British Peat Moss Litter Company was formed in 1896 and had works at Moorends, Medge Hall, Hatfield Moors, Crowle Moors. The peat works transported the cut turves by means of light railways at Medge Hall, Hatfield and Crowle and by means of a canal at Moorends.
- 8.4.40. Thorne Colliery (MSY7062) was sunk from 1910 and opened fully in 1927. The colliery closed in 1956 due to flooding which had been a persistent problem. Elements of the former colliery site, such as roads and perimeter fences still survive in situ.
- 8.4.41. The former bomb store at RAF Sandtoft (MLS26024, Area O) and the bombing decoy (MLS18438) lie within part of the Scheme. The presence of the bomb store indicates the potential for unexploded ordnance to be present in the general area.
- 8.4.42. There are a number of further different elements of the former RAF Sandtoft (MLS26595; MLS26022-MLS26029; MLS26034; MLS26035; MLS11150; MLS20730), recorded on the North Lincolnshire HER that lie outside the Draft Order Limits.
- 8.4.43. A Second World War Lancaster bomber (ND639) crashed near Windsor Lane, Crowle on 5th April 1945. All seven of the Australian crew were killed, but only five of the bodies were recovered. The North Lincolnshire HER records the putative crash site as being within the portion of the Scheme adjacent to Marsh Road, Crowle. However, the exact location is not certain, with a location to the west of Crook O Moor also suggested, and the presence of an air crash site within this portion of the Scheme cannot be discounted at this stage (MLS25882, Area B). Previous research (undertaken to support a windfarm proposal) to locate the crash site in the Marsh Road area has not been successful.

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- 8.4.44. A Halifax V bomber (EB149) crashed near Crowle on 19 March 1944. Another Halifax, (DK133), crashed near Crowle on 6 September 1944. The exact location of the crashes and the remains of the crew members are unrecorded.
- 8.4.45. The aircraft crash sites noted above are protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and recovery or interference with the sites would require a licence. Reference to military archives and geophysical survey may elucidate the locations of potential remains, and this aspect of the historic environment will require sensitive consideration due to the potential for human remains of relatively recent date.

### Archaeological Potential

- 8.4.46. There is moderate potential for surface finds dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age to be found within the Scheme. There is low potential for further evidence of Bronze Age forest clearance or trackways to be identified as it is likely that such remains lie at a greater depth than the works required to construct the solar farm, and the likely levels of disturbance to such remains through industrial peat extraction in the 20th century diminish the chances of their having survived.
- 8.4.47. There is moderate potential for Romano-British period archaeological remains to be identified within the Scheme. The settlement, and putative fortlet at Sandtoft and the enclosures to the west of Crowle are likely indicators of wider, as yet unrecorded activity within the Scheme and Study Area.
- 8.4.48. There is low potential for any significant Medieval, or Post-Medieval archaeological remains to be identified within the Scheme.
- 8.4.49. There is low potential for significant archaeological remains dating to the Modern period to be identified within the Scheme. However, the possibility of remains relating to the Lancaster bomber that crashed to the west of Crowle and the risk of UXO to the north of Sandtoft has been identified and these have the potential to be significant and sensitive.
- 8.4.50. There is moderate potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits to be identified within the Scheme that can develop our understanding of the changes to the landscape through time. Deposits with particular potential are areas of peat and the footprint of the former Thorne Mere.

### Future Baseline

- 8.4.51. The future baseline for heritage, if this Scheme were to be constructed, is expected to change as the Tween Bridge wind farm is due to be decommissioned in 2037, during the lifetime of the Scheme

### Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

- 8.4.52. This section of the PEIR will consider any likely significant effects upon the cultural heritage resource as a result of the Scheme.

### Construction

#### Direct Effects

- 8.4.53. The physical effects of the Scheme upon the known and as yet unidentified archaeological resource would primarily result from groundworks associated with the construction of the Scheme, which is anticipated to last for up to 30 months and might include:
- Any preconstruction ground investigation works;
  - Installation of the solar panel modules/mounting system structures;
  - Creation of access roads;
  - Insertion of security fencing and CCTV poles;
  - Excavation works required for landscape mitigation features such as swales or ponds;
  - Excavation of cable trenches;
  - Any stripping and excavations associated with the creation of the battery storage area and site compounds;
  - The construction of electric vehicle charging bays; and
  - The construction of six substations.
- 8.4.54. Peat deposits and a Neolithic land surface have been recorded to the west of Medge Hall (MLS21214, cable easement between Areas A and B). The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through removal or de-watering as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The deposits are a non-designated heritage asset.
- 8.4.55. A Romano-British ditch and enclosure (MLS20927, Area B) is recorded on Crowle Common. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through their removal as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The ditch and enclosure is a non-designated heritage asset.
- 8.4.56. A possible Romano-British fortlet and settlement (MLS901, Area N) have been identified at Sandtoft. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through their removal as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The fortlet and settlement are a non-designated heritage asset.
- 8.4.57. The site of a warping drain (MLS2491, Area B) has been identified on Crowle Common. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through their removal as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The warping drain is a non-designated heritage asset.
- 8.4.58. The extent of Thorn Mere is shown on historic mapping. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through removal or de-watering as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The deposits are a non-designated heritage asset.



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- 8.4.59. A possible duck decoy pond (PEG200, Area A) was shown on the 1894 OS map. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through their removal as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The duck decoy is a non-designated heritage asset.
- 8.4.60. A cottage called 'New Zealand' (PEG201, Area A) was shown on the 1894 OS map. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through their removal as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The remains of the cottage are a non-designated heritage asset.
- 8.4.61. The former bomb store at RAF Sandtoft (MLS26024, Area O) lies immediately to the north of the M180. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through their removal as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The remains of the bomb store are a non-designated heritage asset.
- 8.4.62. A bombing decoy (MLS18438) was located immediately to the north of the M180, in the location of the later RAF Sandtoft bomb store. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through their removal as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The remains of the bombing decoy are a non-designated heritage asset.
- 8.4.63. The buried remains of a crashed Lancaster bomber (MLS25882, Area B) are possibly situated within the Scheme. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to adversely affect the deposits through their removal as a result of groundworks and foundation construction. The remains of the aircraft are a non-designated heritage asset and protected by the provisions of the Protection of Military Remains Act (1986).
- 8.4.64. The direct effects of the Scheme upon the known and potential archaeological resource within the Draft Order Limits would be permanent, irreversible and adverse and are likely to result in loss of heritage significance of any potential buried archaeological features or deposits.
- 8.4.65. As a result of the construction activities, the archaeological remains are likely to be removed. Within the footprint of the Scheme, this includes a number of known and potential non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest.
- 8.4.66. The construction activities would lead to harm or total loss of significance of these non-designated heritage assets and without the implementation of appropriate mitigation, this would result in Major Adverse effects (significant).

Indirect Effects

- 8.4.67. The Indirect effects of the Scheme upon the built heritage resource would primarily result from activities associated with the construction of the Scheme, which might include:
- Movement of construction vehicles within the Draft Order Limits and associated noise generated from this;
  - Increased vehicle movements to and from the Scheme;
  - Increased presence of people within the Draft Order Limits.

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- 8.4.68. Indirect effects have been identified in relation to three designated built heritage assets and 11 non-designated built heritage assets.
- 8.4.69. Dirtiness Cottage (1083285) is a Grade II listed building, a designated asset of less than the highest significance. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in less than substantial harm at the lowest end of the spectrum and will be temporary.
- 8.4.70. Grove House Farmhouse (1192943) is a Grade II listed building, a designated asset of less than the highest significance. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in less than substantial harm at the lowest end of the spectrum and will be temporary.
- 8.4.71. Sandhill Farmhouse (1151565) is a Grade II listed building, a designated asset of less than the highest significance. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in less than substantial harm at the lowest end of the spectrum and will be temporary.
- 8.4.72. Moors Edge Cottage (PEGO29) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.73. Belton Grange (PEGO33) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.74. Crow Tree Hall (PEGO62) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.75. Dales Mount Farm (PEGO64) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.76. Stoupersgate Farm (PEGO65) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.77. Tudworth Green Farm (PEGO72) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.

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- 8.4.78. Drain House Farm (PEG076) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.79. Canal Bridge – Moor Road (PEG086) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.80. Nunmoor Cottage (PEG087) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.81. Moor Farm (PEG088) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.82. Meaburns (PEG090) is a non-designated heritage asset. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of construction activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.

**Operation**

- 8.4.83. No additional direct impacts upon the buried archaeological remains are anticipated following the completion of the Construction Phase. As such, these receptors are scoped out of discussion as part of the Operation Phase. All operational phase effects are long term but temporary (up to the operational life of the Scheme) as the Scheme will be decommissioned.
- 8.4.84. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to the Grade II Listed Dirtness Cottage (1083285), an asset of less than the highest significance, which is located c. 490m north of the Draft Order Limits. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a mid-19th century gate lodge. It also derives some significance from its historical value due to its connection to the locally prominent Brunyee family. The setting of the asset is formed by its relationship to the adjacent bridge and driveway that formed the southern access to Sand Hall and from its rural surroundings to the south. Views from the asset to the south are blocked by a deciduous hedge when it is in leaf but limited views to the south, including parts of the Scheme are apparent in the winter. There is however, no historic or current association between the asset and the land within the Scheme. Therefore, the temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be less than substantial, at the lower end of the spectrum.
- 8.4.85. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to the Grade II Listed Grove House Farmhouse (1192943), a designated asset of less than the highest significance, which is located c. 330m west of the nearest part of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a farmhouse with 18th century origins that was extended and altered in the 19th century. The setting of the asset is formed by the associated complex of farm buildings and the surrounding agricultural landscape which provide

the agrarian context to the farmhouse. Parts of the Scheme to the north and east of the asset are recorded by the 1840 Thorne tithe apportionment as part of the farm owned and managed by George Kitching who resided at Grove House. Further land within the Scheme that lies to the south-east of the asset is recorded on the 1841 Hatfield tithe apportionment as being occupied by George Kitching. Views from the farmhouse are restricted by interceding buildings to the north and east meaning there is no intervisibility with the portions of the Scheme which lie in these directions. There is intervisibility between the part of the Scheme which lies to the south-east of the asset and the principal elevation of the farmhouse. The western gable end and rear elevation are partially visible from the part of the Scheme that lies to the north-west of the farmhouse. However, there are no windows that overlook this part of the Scheme. There is an historic association between parts of the Scheme and the asset. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be less than substantial at the lower end of the spectrum.

- 8.4.86. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to the Grade II Listed Sandhill Farmhouse (1151565), a designated asset of less than the highest significance, which is located c. 330m east of the nearest part of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a farmhouse that was built c. 1800. The setting of the asset is formed by the surrounding agricultural landscape which provides the agrarian context to the farmhouse. Views from the principal elevation of the farmhouse face south and look along the driveway which connects the farmhouse to the A18 road. Long distance views in this direction incorporate agricultural land, presently in arable cultivation, including parts of the Scheme. There is no historic or current association between the asset and land within the Scheme. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be less than substantial, at the lower end of the spectrum.
- 8.4.87. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Moors Edge Cottage (PEG029) which is a non-designated heritage asset, located immediately adjacent to part of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a group of 19th century red-brick buildings that were historically part of a Peat Works but are now houses. The setting of the asset is formed by its proximity to the turf moors and the railway which had historical functional relationships to the peat works in terms of the extraction and transportation of peat. The secluded, rural location also forms part of the setting of the asset. The Scheme lies to the east and south-east of the asset with limited intervisibility between the section of the Scheme to the south-east and the asset. The Scheme is widely visible on the approach to the asset along the access road from Medge Hall. There is no historic or current association between the asset and land within the Scheme. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.
- 8.4.88. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Belton Grange (PEG033) which is a non-designated heritage asset, which is surrounded by the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as an early 19th century farmstead. The setting of the asset is formed by its associated farm buildings and its secluded, rural surroundings which provide the asset's agrarian context. The asset is surrounded by the Scheme on all sides. However, the asset is largely screened by mature hedgerows and farm-buildings which screen views to the west, south and east entirely. Views to the north are largely screened but views along the driveway are intervisible with parts of the Scheme which lie adjacent to it on the west and east. The farm is located on former common land that was enclosed in 1812. As the land was formerly common the extent of the historic land holdings

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associated with the farm are not clearly defined on historic sources such as the tithe apportionment. However, it seems likely that the farm held the former common lands by which it is surrounded, and which encompass parts of the Scheme. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.

8.4.89. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Crow Tree Hall (PEGO62) which is a non-designated heritage asset, c. 220m west of the nearest section of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a mid-19th century farmhouse with a late 18th or early 19th century barn to the north-west. The setting of the asset is formed by its rural surroundings which provide its agrarian context. The Scheme is largely screened from the asset due to the hedgerow although there will be limited views of the Scheme from the eastern façade. There is no association between the asset and the land within the Scheme either historically or currently. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.

8.4.90. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Dales Mount Farm (PEGO64) which is a non-designated heritage asset that is surrounded by the Scheme on all sides. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a 19th century farmhouse. The setting of the asset is formed by its associated farm buildings and its rural surroundings which provide its agrarian context. The asset is screened on all sides by a substantial hedge with a break in the hedge to the north-west of the asset providing limited intervisibility with part of the Scheme. Some land within the Scheme has an historical, and current, association with the asset as it forms part of the landholding. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.

8.4.91. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Stoupergate Farm (PEGO65) which is a non-designated heritage asset that is located c. 80m south of the nearest part of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a 19th century farmhouse with an associated late-18th century barn. The setting of the asset is formed by its associated farm buildings and its rural surroundings which provide its agrarian context. Elements of the Scheme lie immediately to the north and east. There is no intervisibility from the farmhouse to the east as there are no windows on this elevation. There is limited intervisibility between the asset and the part of the Scheme that lies to the north although this is filtered through patchy tree cover. There is no association either historically or currently between the asset and the land within the Scheme. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.

8.4.92. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Tudworth Green Farm (PEGO72) which is a non-designated heritage asset that lies c. 370m west of the Draft Order Limits. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a 19th century farmhouse with an associated complex of 18th and 19th century barns and farm buildings. The setting of the asset is formed by its associated farm buildings and its rural surroundings which provide its agrarian context. A complex of modern agricultural sheds has been built to the north and east of the farmhouse and its associated post-medieval agricultural buildings; these screen much of the intervisibility from the historic core of the farmstead with the Scheme to the east. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.

- 8.4.93. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Drain House Farm (PEG076) which is a non-designated heritage asset that is surrounded by the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a post-medieval farmhouse with an associated complex of barns and farm buildings. The setting of the asset is formed by its associated farm buildings and its rural surroundings which provide its agrarian context. The building is set back from the road with its principal elevation facing north along the drive which connects to the A18, High Levels Bank. To the north views are restricted by tree cover and an interceding row of modern labourers' cottages. To the west the garden of the farmhouse is bounded by a substantial hedge and to the east there is a sparse hedge which provides intermittent screening. Therefore, the asset is intervisible with elements of the Scheme to the north and east. There is an historic and current association between the asset and some of the land within the Scheme. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.
- 8.4.94. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Canal Bridge – Moor Road (PEG086) is a non-designated heritage asset that lies c. 55m north of the nearest element of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a late 19th-century cast iron turning bridge. The setting of the asset is formed by its association with the Keadby Canal over which it spans, and which provides a clear historical inter-relationship. The bridge lies on Moor Road where it crosses the Keadby Canal. The bridge is visible from boats on the canal and also from the adjacent towing path. The bridge is widely intervisible with the surrounding agricultural land. Parts of the Scheme, lying to the north-east of the bridge are distantly visible. However, the bridge is not identifiable in views from this part of the Scheme. The portion of the Scheme to the south-east is directly intervisible with the bridge. There is no association between the bridge and the land within the Scheme either historically or currently. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.
- 8.4.95. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Nunmoor Cottage (PEG087) which is a non-designated heritage asset located c. 65m west of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a 19th century cottage with a contemporary range of outbuildings to the east. The setting of the asset is formed by its rural surroundings. Views of the Scheme from the rear (eastern) elevation of the cottage are largely screened by the interceding outbuildings and sparse tree cover. There is no association between the asset and the land within the Scheme either historically or currently. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.
- 8.4.96. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Moor Farm (PEG088) which is a non-designated heritage asset located c. 150m north-west of the nearest part of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a 19th century farmhouse. The setting of the asset is formed by its rural surroundings. Views of the Scheme from the rear (eastern) elevation of the farmhouse are largely screened by interceding outbuildings. There is no association between the asset and the land within the Scheme either historically or currently. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.
- 8.4.97. The operational Scheme will be in proximity to Meaburns (PEG090), a non-designated heritage asset located c. 300m north-west of the nearest part of the Scheme. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical form which displays its architectural value as a 19th century house with an associated barn to the north-east. The setting of the asset is formed by

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its rural surroundings. Views of the Scheme from the rear (eastern) elevation of the house are largely screened by interceding outbuildings. There is no association between the asset and the land within the Scheme either historically or currently. The temporary change introduced by the operational Scheme will adversely affect the significance of the asset. The magnitude of effect will be minor.

**Decommissioning**

- 8.4.98. It is expected that the decommissioning of the Scheme will result in no additional impact to any buried archaeological resource subsequent to the impacts of the construction phase.
- 8.4.99. As with the construction phase there may be some temporary impacts during the decommissioning phase upon the settings of designated heritage assets (i.e., scaffolding; movement of machinery), these impacts will be limited and temporary.
- 8.4.100. Indirect effects have been identified in relation to three designated built heritage assets and 11 non-designated built heritage assets.
- 8.4.101. Dirtiness Cottage (1083285) is a Grade II listed building, a designated asset of less than the highest significance. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in less than substantial harm at the lowest end of the spectrum and will be temporary.
- 8.4.102. Grove House Farmhouse (1192943) is a Grade II listed building, a designated asset of less than the highest significance. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in less than substantial harm at the lowest end of the spectrum and will be temporary.
- 8.4.103. Sandhill Farmhouse (1151565) is a Grade II listed building, a designated asset of less than the highest significance. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in less than substantial harm at the lowest end of the spectrum and will be temporary.
- 8.4.104. Moors Edge Cottage (PEGO29) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.105. Belton Grange (PEGO33) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.106. Crow Tree Hall (PEGO62) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.

- 8.4.107. Dales Mount Farm (PEGO64) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.108. Stoupersgate Farm (PEGO65) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.109. Tudworth Green Farm (PEGO72) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.110. Drain House Farm (PEGO76) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.111. Canal Bridge – Moor Road (PEGO86) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.112. Nunmoor Cottage (PEGO87) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.113. Moor Farm (PEGO88) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.
- 8.4.114. Meaburns (PEGO90) is a non-designated heritage asset. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to indirectly adversely affect the significance of the asset through the introduction of decommissioning activities, increased traffic and personnel to its setting. These adverse effects will result in minor harm and will be temporary.

## **8.5. Mitigation, Enhancement and Residual Effects**

- 8.5.1. Where significant effects are anticipated, mitigation may be necessary to adequately address these effects, in order to reduce or offset the harm (effect on) to the importance (significance) of non-designated heritage assets.

### **Mitigation by Design**

- 8.5.2. Direct adverse impacts have been identified in relation to the archaeological resource within the Draft Order Limits at this PEIR stage. These impacts will affect the resource during the construction phase (detailed at paragraphs 8.4.53–8.4.65, above) and therefore any mitigation



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considered necessary would be implemented prior to or during this phase of development. At present the exact nature of the mitigation required to address these effects has yet to be determined. An appropriate mitigation strategy for addressing the archaeological resource will be developed following the completion of a more detailed Scheme design and the completion of the ongoing geophysical survey which will allow a detailed understanding of the exact scale and location of adverse effects.

- 8.5.3. It is anticipated that the mitigation strategy will require a proportionate programme of archaeological survey. Any such programme would be agreed in liaison with the archaeological advisors to the Local Authorities following the completion of the ongoing geophysical survey.
- 8.5.4. Opportunities to minimize adverse effects upon the buried archaeological resource are presently under consideration. These opportunities include the use of no-dig foundations and preservation in situ, mitigation by record for areas is also under consideration.
- 8.5.5. Indirect adverse effects have been identified in relation to 14 built heritage assets. The exact nature of the designed mitigation has yet to be agreed. It is anticipated that it will entail a combination of screening through appropriate boundary treatments and offsets to retain suitable margins around/or views from the assets to minimize the adverse effects upon their settings. It is acknowledged planted boundary hedges will take a number of years to reach maturity and that the implications of this are that adverse effects will initially be slightly more significant than once the hedges are fully grown.
- 8.5.6. As this is at working draft PEIR stage, by the next iteration of the PEIR or the subsequent ES stage, these changes and amendments to layout, landscaping etc. required to mitigate the harm identified at this stage will be embedded within the Scheme and will be taken into account within the assessment of likely significant effects.

**Additional Mitigation.**

- 8.5.7. A programme of appropriate and proportionate additional mitigation may be required in consultation with the archaeological advisor, and if appropriate, could be implemented as a requirement to the approved Development Consent Order. Such mitigation strategies, proportionate to the significance of the individual assets affected, will ensure that they are subject to preservation by record at an appropriate stage in the development process. This will partially offset their loss through the knowledge gained through the investigations. For the archaeological remains the mitigation may include, as appropriate, excavation, strip map and sample investigation, or archaeological monitoring of ground works during construction (known as a watching brief), with appropriate post-excavation analysis and dissemination of results.
- 8.5.8. The mitigation strategies discussed above will partially offset the loss of the archaeological resource through the knowledge gained in the course of the investigations. This will, to an extent, reduce the effects on archaeological remains.

Table 8.5: Mitigation

Ref	Measure to avoid, reduce or manage any adverse effects and/or to deliver beneficial effects	How measure would be secured		
		By Design	By legal agreement	By Requirements
1	Designated heritage assets subject to settings impact	X		
2	Non-designated heritage assets subject to settings impact	X		
3	Non-designated heritage assets subject to direct impact	X		X

**Enhancements.**

8.5.9. An additional benefit offered by archaeological works may be implemented following the investigations, including the promotion of local history in schools and local communities, and the enhancement of the public's understanding of past activities in their local area through appropriate signage, interpretation, exhibitions and/or talks.

**Residual Effects**

**Construction Phase**

8.5.10. Additional mitigation is required with regards to the identified construction phase effects in relation to the archaeological resource. Therefore, the significance of effects will change when compared with that set out in the 'Likely Significant Effects' section of the chapter.

8.5.11. The significance of effects on identified areas of archaeological potential arising from the Scheme is considered to be permanent Moderate Adverse (**not significant**).

8.5.12. No additional mitigation is required with regards to the identified construction phase effects in relation to built heritage assets. Therefore, the residual effects of the operational phase of the Scheme remain as set out in the 'Likely Significant Effects' section of the chapter:

8.5.13. Dirtness Cottage, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.14. Grove Farmhouse, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.15. Sandhill Farmhouse, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.16. Minor adverse effects have been identified during the construction phase of the Scheme in relation to the non-designated built heritage assets:

- Moors Edge Cottage, Non-designated asset
- Belton Grange, Non-designated asset

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- Crow Tree Hall, Non-designated asset
- Dales Mount Farm, Non-designated asset
- Stoupersgate Farm, Non-designated asset
- Tudworth Green Farm, Non-designated asset
- Drain House Farm, Non-designated asset
- Canal Bridge – Moor Road, Non-designated asset
- Nunmoor Cottage, Non-designated asset
- Moor Farm, Non-designated asset
- Meaburns, Non-designated asset

8.5.17. The identified effects are not considered to be significant.

**Operational Phase**

8.5.18. No additional mitigation is required with regards to the identified operational phase effects. Therefore, the residual effects of the operational phase of the Scheme remain as set out in the 'Likely Significant Effects' section of the chapter:

8.5.19. Dirtness Cottage, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.20. Grove Farmhouse, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.21. Sandhill Farmhouse, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.22. Minor adverse effects have been identified during the operation phase of the Scheme in relation to the non-designated built heritage assets:

- Moors Edge Cottage, Non-designated asset
- Belton Grange, Non-designated asset
- Crow Tree Hall, Non-designated asset
- Dales Mount Farm, Non-designated asset
- Stoupersgate Farm, Non-designated asset
- Tudworth Green Farm, Non-designated asset
- Drain House Farm, Non-designated asset

- Canal Bridge – Moor Road, Non-designated asset
- Nunmoor Cottage, Non-designated asset
- Moor Farm, Non-designated asset
- Meaburns, Non-designated asset

8.5.23. The identified effects are not considered to be significant.

**Decommissioning Phase**

8.5.24. No additional mitigation is required with regards to the identified effects during the decommissioning phase of the Scheme. Therefore, the residual effects of the decommissioning phase remain as set out in the 'Likely Significant Effects' section of the chapter.

8.5.25. Dirtness Cottage, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.26. Grove Farmhouse, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.27. Sandhill Farmhouse, Grade II Listed, asset of less than the highest significance: Less than substantial harm (**not significant**)

8.5.28. Minor adverse effects have been identified during the decommissioning phase of the Scheme in relation to the non-designated built heritage assets:

- Moors Edge Cottage, Non-designated asset
- Belton Grange, Non-designated asset
- Crow Tree Hall, Non-designated asset
- Dales Mount Farm, Non-designated asset
- Stoupersgate Farm, Non-designated asset
- Tudworth Green Farm, Non-designated asset
- Drain House Farm, Non-designated asset
- Canal Bridge – Moor Road, Non-designated asset
- Nunmoor Cottage, Non-designated asset
- Moor Farm, Non-designated asset
- Meaburns, Non-designated asset

8.5.29. The identified effects are not considered to be significant.

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8.5.30. The effects identified above would remain unchanged under the future baseline conditions.

### 8.6. Cumulative and In-Combination Effects

8.6.1. No information relating to projects in the wider vicinity for consideration within this cumulative or in-combination effects section has been provided to date. As such, no assessment can be made with regards to these effects and this section is, therefore, to be completed.

8.6.2. It is envisaged that the necessary details will be available to allow an assessment of these effects to be made as part of the next iteration of the PEIR.

### 8.7. Summary

#### Introduction

8.7.1. This Chapter has considered the likely significant effects of the Scheme upon the cultural heritage resource, including buried archaeological remains within the Draft Order Limits and heritage assets (including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings) located within the wider Study Area. It has been established that subject to appropriate mitigation being implemented, the Scheme would not result in significant adverse effects upon the cultural heritage resource within the Draft Order Limits and in its surroundings.

#### Baseline Conditions

8.7.2. The heritage resource which has been considered within this Chapter includes the known and potential buried archaeological remains which may be affected as part of the construction stage and heritage assets, located within and in the environs of the Draft Order Limits, which could potentially be affected as a result of change within the settings of these assets introduced following the completion of the Scheme.

#### Likely Significant Effects

##### Construction Phase

8.7.3. It has been established that the construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to affect known, non-designated, archaeological remains associated with possible prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains as well as potential previously unrecorded archaeological remains. The groundworks associated with the construction of the Scheme have the potential to truncate or totally remove the archaeological remains within their footprint. Such effects would result in harm to or total loss of significance of these buried archaeological features. An appropriate programme of mitigation by design and additional mitigation (as required) will allow the magnitude of effect to be Moderate harm (**not significant**).

8.7.4. The construction phase of the Scheme has the potential to affect the settings of three designated heritage assets and 11 non-designated built heritage assets. Such effects would result in harm to the significance of these assets, leading to Less than Substantial Harm in relation to the designated assets and minor harm in relation to the non-designated assets.

### Operational Phase

- 8.7.5. The operational phase of the Scheme has the potential to affect the settings of three designated heritage assets and 11 non-designated built heritage assets. Such effects would result in harm to the significance of these assets, leading to Less than Substantial Harm in relation to the designated assets and minor harm in relation to the non-designated assets.

### Decommissioning Phase

- 8.7.6. The decommissioning phase of the Scheme has the potential to affect the settings of three designated heritage assets and 11 non-designated built heritage assets. Such effects would result in harm to the significance of these assets, leading to Less than Substantial Harm in relation to the designated assets and minor harm in relation to the non-designated assets.

### Mitigation and Enhancement

- 8.7.7. The exact nature of the designed mitigation in relation to built heritage assets has yet to be agreed but it is anticipated that it will entail a combination of screening through appropriate boundary treatments and offsets to retain suitable margins around/or views from the assets to minimize the adverse effects upon their settings.
- 8.7.8. Opportunities to minimize adverse effects upon the buried archaeological resource are also under consideration. It is envisaged that buried remains may be able to be preserved in situ in some parts of the Draft Order Limits through the use of ballast foundations.
- 8.7.9. A proportionate programme of archaeological survey and mitigation, by means of field investigation and recording, will be followed by an appropriate and proportionate mitigation strategy that will ensure that they are subject to preservation by record at an appropriate stage in the development process. This will partially offset their loss through the knowledge gained through the investigations. For the archaeological remains the mitigation may include, as appropriate, excavation, strip map and sample investigation, or archaeological monitoring of ground works during construction (known as a watching brief), with appropriate post-excavation analysis and dissemination of results.

### Conclusion

- 8.7.10. The Scheme, as defined by the Draft Order Limits, if the mitigation measures identified are implemented, is considered acceptable and there would be no adverse significant residual effects.
- 8.7.11. **Table 8.6** provides a summary of effects, mitigation and residual effects.

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Table 8.6: Summary of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects

Receptor / Receiving Environment	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Sensitivity Value	Magnitude of Effect	Geographical Importance	Significance of Effects	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Residual Effects
<b>Construction</b>								
Peat deposits and a Neolithic land surface (MLS21214)	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	Regional	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse
A Romano-British ditch and enclosure (MLS20927)	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	County	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse
Possible Romano-British fortlet and settlement (MLS901)	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	Regional	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse

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Site of warping drain (MLS2491)	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	Local	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse
Thorn Mere	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	Regional	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse
Site of duck decoy pond (PEG200)	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	Local	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse
Site of a cottage called 'New Zealand' (PEG201)	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	Local	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse
Site of the bomb store at RAF	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated	Substantial Harm	County	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse

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Sandtoft (MLS26024)			heritage asset					
Site of a bombing decoy (MLS18438)	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	County	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse
The buried remains of a crashed Lancaster bomber (MLS25882)	Direct	Permanent	Non-designated heritage asset	Substantial Harm	County	Major Adverse	Additional archaeological mitigation	Moderate Adverse
Dirtness Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the highest significance	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm
Grove House Farmhouse	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the highest significance	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm

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Sandhill Farmhouse	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the highest significance	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm
Moors Edge Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Belton Grange	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Crow Tree Hall	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Dales Mount Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse

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			heritage asset					
Stoupersgate Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Tudworth Green Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Drain House Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Canal Bridge – Moor Road	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	Regional	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Nunmoor Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse

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			heritage asset					
Moor Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Meaburns	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
<b>Operation</b>								
Dirtness Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the highest significance	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm
Grove House Farmhouse	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm

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			highest significance					
Sandhill Farmhouse	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the highest significance	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm
Moors Edge Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Belton Grange	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Crow Tree Hall	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Dales Mount Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse

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			heritage asset					
Stoupersgate Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Tudworth Green Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Drain House Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Canal Bridge – Moor Road	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse

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Nunmoor Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Moor Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Meaburns	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
<b>Decommissioning</b>								
Dirtness Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the highest significance	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm

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Grove House Farmhouse	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the highest significance	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm
Sandhill Farmhouse	Indirect	Temporary	Designated asset of less than the highest significance	Less than substantial harm	England	Less than substantial harm	n/a	Less than substantial harm
Moors Edge Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Belton Grange	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Crow Tree Hall	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse

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			heritage asset					
Dales Mount Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Stoupersgate Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Tudworth Green Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Drain House Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Canal Bridge – Moor Road	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse

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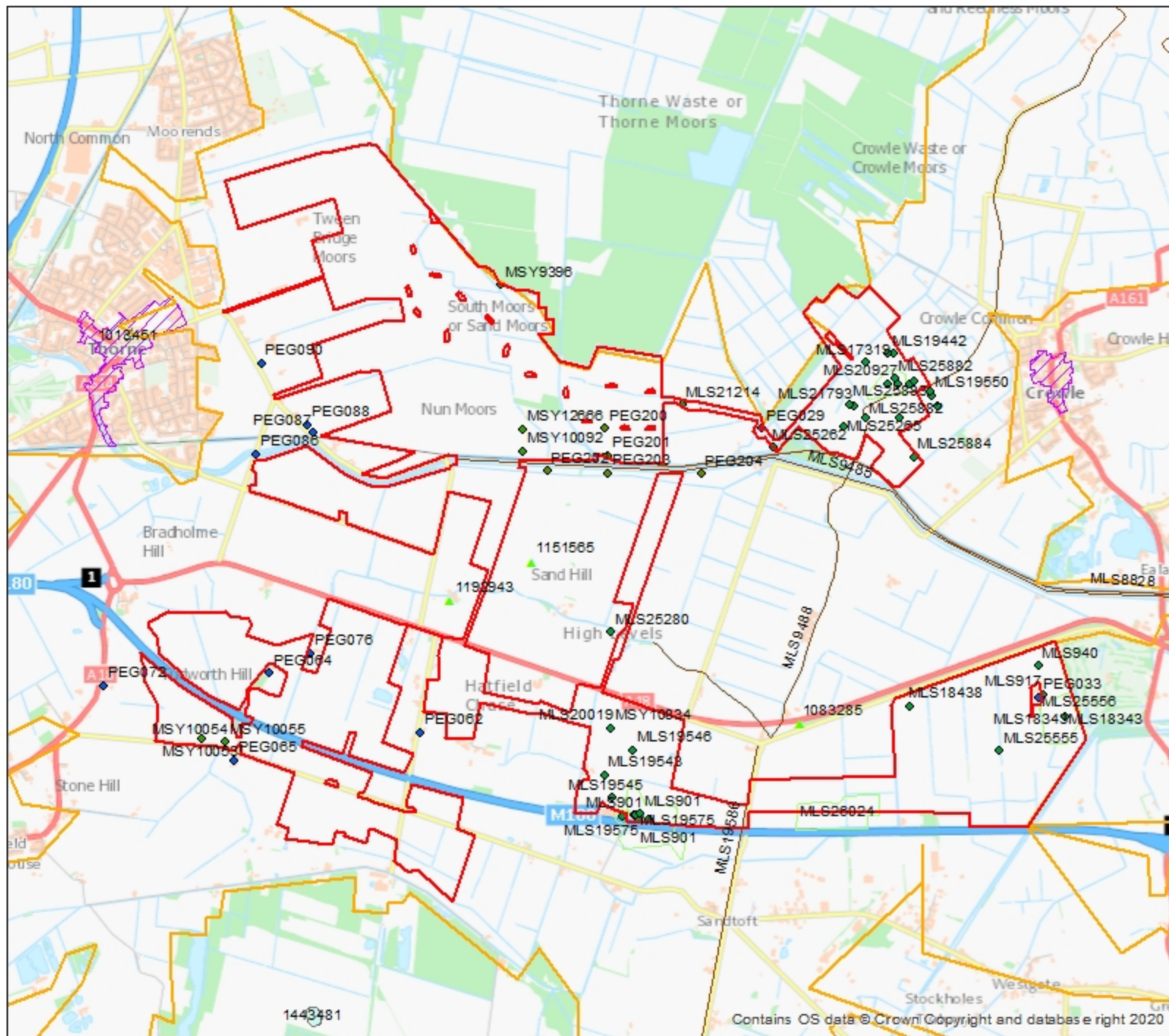
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			heritage asset					
Nunmoor Cottage	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Moor Farm	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
Meaburns	Indirect	Temporary	Non-designated heritage asset	Minor Adverse	County	Minor Adverse	n/a	Minor Adverse
<b>Cumulative and In-Combination</b>								
Not Undertaken	Yet							

**Figure 8.1**  
**Heritage Assets**



**KEY**

- Draft Order Limits
- ZTV
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- ◆ New Archaeological Assets
- ◆ Non-designated buildings
- ◆ Monument Point Lincs
- ◆ Monument Point Yorks
- Monuments Poly Lincs
- Monuments Line Lincs
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas

**Figure 8.1: Heritage Assets Discussed in PEIR Chapter**

**Twen Bridge Solar**

Client: RWE  
 DRWG No: **HT8.1** Sheet No: - REV: -  
 Drawn by: JM Approved by: LG  
 Date: 21/07/2023  
 Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4



