



Plate 8. Photograph facing east at Donington.

- 4.6.19 Situated on School Lane is the Old School building at Cowley's School (**LB13**) which forms part of the present school founded by Thomas Cowley in 1719. It was partly rebuilt in 1812 after a fire, and was altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. It is constructed of red brown brick in English bond with ashlar and stucco dressings. It is a two-storey structure with a machine plain tiled roof with reused stone coped gables and decorative knops. There is a wooden bellcote with a shaped lead roof, it also has a six-bay front with ashlar plinth. There is a central 19th century lead roofed stucco porch. Above the door is an 18th century oval sundial. There are many graffiti inscriptions on the quoins which include a foot which is dated to 1795.
- 4.6.20 The north wing of Cowley's School (**LB19**) comprises a school hall and classroom which date to 1861. They are constructed of red brick with ashlar dressings. It is a single-storey structure which is L-shaped in plan with a plain tile roof. The windows have chamfered ashlar surrounds.
- 4.6.21 The Village Youth Centre which is on the site of Cowley's School (**LB14**). The building is the former school room block which dates to c.1861. It is constructed of red brick in Flemish bond and ashlar dressings. The structure is single-storey with a tile roof, stone coped gables, a circular cast iron louvred vent and an ashlar stack. It is L-shaped in plan with a six-bay front.
- 4.6.22 The settings of the Old School (**LB13**), the north wing of Cowley's School (**LB19**), and the Village Youth Centre at Cowley's School (**LB14**) are all informed by each other and the settlement of

Donington with which they have a functional and historical associations. Their settings inform their significance but do not extend to the Scheme.

- 4.6.23 Number 14, Market Place (**LB23**) dates to the late-18th century but it had minor alterations in the mid-19th century. It is constructed of red brick in a Flemish bond with painted stucco dressings. The house is two-storeys with a pantile roof that has raised brick coped gables and two gable stacks. The front is two-bay with a six-panelled door and plain fanlight.
- 4.6.24 Number 18, Market Place (**LB11**) is a house and shop which dates to c.1700 with mid-19th century alterations. It is rendered and constructed of red brick with a pantile roof with single gable and rear wall brick stacks. The structure is two-storeys with a three-bay front.
- 4.6.25 The Town Farmhouse (**LB3**) is a house which dates to the mid-18th century, it had minor alterations in the early-19th century. The house is constructed of red brick in English and header bonds. It has two-storeys with a basement cellar and attics. The front is five-bay with a six-panelled central door which dates to the 19th century. There are three gabled dormers in the roof with fixed glazing bar lights.
- 4.6.26 The settings of the number 14 Market Place (**LB23**), number 18 Market Place (**LB11**), and the Town Farmhouse (**LB3**) are all informed by each other and other contemporary assets, and their location within the settlement of Donington but do not extend to the Scheme.
- 4.6.27 Number 32 and 34 Church Street (**LB25**) are a pair of houses and a shop which date to the late-18th century but were altered in the mid-19th century. They are constructed of red brick in Flemish bond with pantile and concrete pantile roofs. They are both two-storeys with four-bay fronts. To the right of number 34 is a single-storey blank extension with dentillated eaves course and a brick coped gable.
- 4.6.28 Opposite numbers 32 and 34 Church Street is number 27 (**LB2**) which dates to the early-19th century however it had minor alterations in the 20th century. It is constructed of red brown brick in Flemish bond. The house is two-storeys with a cellar and a concrete tile roof, brick coped gables and a single gable stack. The front is two-bay with a brick dentillated eaves course.
- 4.6.29 The settings of number 32, 34 (**LB25**) and number 27 Church Street (**LB2**) are informed by each other and their location within the settlement of Donington, but do not extend to the Scheme.
- 4.6.30 St Heliers' (**LB10**) is a house which dates to the late-18th century. It has minor alterations in the 19th century. It is constructed of red brick in Flemish bond with a slate roof, brick coped tumbled gables and two brick gable stacks. The house is two-storeys with an attic and a three-bay front. There is a central six panel door with a tracery fanlight, panelled reveals and a fluted pilastered doorcase with a dentillated open pediment.
- 4.6.31 Number 5 Park Lane (**LB12**) is a house which dates to the late-18th century however it was altered in the mid-19th century. It is constructed of red brick in Flemish bond. The house is two-storeys with a slate roof with a three-bay front with a Lionhead cast iron gutter and a central six panelled door.

- 4.6.32 The settings of St Heliers' (**LB10**) and number 5 Park Lane (**LB12**) are informed by each other, the other nearby contemporary structures and the settlement of Donington but do not extend to the Scheme.
- 4.6.33 The Vicarage (**LB26**) dates to the early-19th century however it was altered in the mid and late-19th century. It is constructed of red brick in English bond with painted ashlar dressings. It is three-storeys with a slate roof. The front is three-bay with moulded eaves cornice and paired barrel brackets. There is a central half glazed door.
- 4.6.34 The Stables at the Vicarage (**LB18**) date to the early-19th century and are constructed of red brick in Flemish bond. They are two-storeys with a pantile roof and a three-bay front. There is a central planked door in a semi-circular surround with key and impost blocks.
- 4.6.35 The settings of The Vicarage (**LB26**) and the Stables at the Vicarage (**LB18**) are informed by each other and their location within the settlement of Donington, but do not extend to the Scheme.

Conservation Areas

- 4.6.36 Donington Conservation Area (**CA2**) was designated in 1972 (Ref. 42). Its streets are populated by properties of varying scale, proportion and alignment, the historic street pattern has remained intact (Ref. 37). The A52 is noted to have opened-up impressive new views of Donington, of note is the Church of St Mary and the Holy Rood (**LB5**) which is visible from a considerable distance (Ref. 37).
- 4.6.37 Within the supplementary planning guidance, it is noted that future development within the vicinity of the Conservation Area should not disrupt the views to and from the Conservation Area (Ref. 37). It is also noted that there are several buildings within the area that contribute to the character of the Conservation Area but are not designated or recorded as heritage assets.
- 4.6.38 The exact date of the founding of the settlement is not known but it was certainly established by the 1778 map (of Donington) which shows a small village with a windmill to the north. The name is depicted as *Donnington*, but by 1783 the name has dropped one of its 'n's (Ref. 39).
- 4.6.39 Although there is no Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA) for Donington the area does have a definite character. The Conservation Area comprises the High Street, Church Street, School Lane, the Market Place, Park House, western part of Mill Lane, western part of Quadring Road, and Station Street. The properties along the western part of the high street and eastern end of Station Road are rendered or painted in a light colour with stone work detailing in white or a striking colour such as black. These properties represent public or shop fronted buildings. Further to the west the properties become red brick with white door frames and window surrounds. These properties are well proportioned and seem to have been residential in nature when constructed. Around the market place and road, the properties continue with the red brick, well-proportioned theme. This road has several original shop fronts intact, some have been modernised but the character remains, these are not rendered or painted.

- 4.6.40 The character of the Conservation Area can be seen in the original features of the building i.e. the wide multi framed windows, these can also be bayed, the doorways, building detailing (brick work) picked out in contrasting colours, and rendering. The area does have a mix of buildings, both Listed and not, and from different periods that add to the character of Donington.
- 4.6.41 All the buildings within the Conservation Area look inwards and are well screened from the new development by other buildings and tree lines.
- 4.6.42 This asset is of **high value** and **national** significance due to the importance and value of the buildings which contribute to its character.

Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets

Prehistoric 30,000BC to AD43

- 4.6.43 There are no Prehistoric built heritage assets recorded within the Zone of Influence by the HER.

Roman (AD 43-410)

- 4.6.44 There are no Roman built heritage assets recorded within the Zone of Influence by the HER.

Early Medieval Period (AD410-1066)

- 4.6.45 There are no Early Medieval built heritage assets recorded within the Zone of Influence by the HER.

Medieval (AD 1066-1540)

- 4.6.46 There are two (**389, 455**) non-designated built heritage asset which are of Medieval date.
- 4.6.47 The first is the settlement of Donington (**389**). The place-name of Donington is derived from the 'farm / settlement connected with Dunna' (Ref. 43). Donington was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Donninctune' or 'Duninctune'. At the time of Domesday, t the Abbot of Peterborough and Count Alan owner the land (Ref. 22), and was a prosperous settlement, deriving its income from salt production (Ref. 44). This asset is of **communal** significance and **low** value.
- 4.6.48 The permanent access road crosses the route of Old Hammond Beck (**455**). This receptor is thought to be a straightening of a natural watercourse to facilitate drainage and agricultural activity in the fens. Historic England suggest that it might be of Roman origin. This asset is **evidential** significance and **low** value.

Post Medieval (AD 1540-1914)

- 4.6.49 There are 11 built assets of Post Medieval date within the Zone of Influence, all of which are farms that are of varying extents. Three farms are extant (**5, 7, 17**), three partially extant (**15, 16, 19**), and five are redeveloped (**8, 10, 11, 13, 14**).
- 4.6.50 Middle Fen farm (**5**), Donington, is situated south of Eau End farm (**7**). It is described as an extant 19th century out-farm. The farm consists of a regular courtyard with a L-shaped plan range with detached buildings on the third side of the yard. The exact location of these buildings is unclear, the record does show that there has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of the traditional buildings on site.
- 4.6.51 Eau End farm (**7**), Helpringham, is situated north-west of The Old Barn farm (**17**). It is described as an extant 19th century farmstead. The farm consists of a regular range courtyard with an L-shaped plan range with detached building to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse itself is detached from the main working complex.
- 4.6.52 The Old Barn farm (**17**), Donington, is situated south-east of Middle Fen farm (**5**) and sits adjacent to the southern planning application boundary of the proposed converter station site. The farm is described as an extant 19th century farmstead in an isolated location. The regular courtyard is L-shaped in plan and large Modern sheds are located on site. The farmhouse is recorded as being detached from the main working complex.
- 4.6.53 Unnamed farm (**15**), Donington, is situated east of Northorpe House (Northorpe Farm, **16**) and approximately 210 m west of the proposed converter station planning application boundary. The farm is described as an 19th century farmstead with a loose courtyard, three sides of which are formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.
- 4.6.54 Northorpe House (Northorpe Farm, **16**), Donington, is situated south-east of Unnamed farm (Blotoft House, **19**) and 90 m south of the proposed converter station site. It is described as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The loose courtyard is formed by working agricultural building along three sides.
- 4.6.55 Unnamed farm (Blotoft House, **19**), Helpringham, is situated north-west of Unnamed farm (**15**). The farm is described as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The courtyard is recorded as being regular with a covered yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The traditionally built farm buildings have suffered a partial loss (less than 50%).
- 4.6.56 Unnamed farm (**8**), Bicker, is situated north-east of River Farm (**10**). The farm is described as a redeveloped 19th century out-farm. It has a regular courtyard which is L-shaped in plan with large Modern sheds. Its exact location is unclear, what is known is that the location is isolated.
- 4.6.57 River Farm (**10**), Helpringham, is situated north of Unnamed farm (**11**). It is described as a redeveloped 19th century farmstead. The courtyard is regular and L-shaped in plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. River Farm is located within a loose farmstead cluster.

- 4.6.58 Unnamed farm (11), Donington, is situated west of Duckhill Farm (9). The farm is described as a redeveloped 19th century farmstead. The courtyard is recorded as loose with three sides being formed from working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.
- 4.6.59 Unnamed Farm (13), Donington, is situated north-east of Northorpe Dairy Farm (14). The farm is described as a redeveloped 19th century farmstead in an isolated location. The courtyard is regular with a U-shaped plan and there are Modern large sheds on site. The farmhouse is recorded as being detached from the main working complex.
- 4.6.60 Northorpe Dairy Farm (14), Donington, is situated south-east of Unnamed farm (8) and approximately 320 m to the east of the proposed converter station site. It is described as a redeveloped 19th century farmstead in an isolated location. The loose courtyard has three sides framed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.
- 4.6.61 South Forty Foot Drain (456) was commissioned by the Earl of Lindsey and first dug in the 1630's. The land needed to be drained for agricultural purposes. This drain is larger than others of this period and up until the 1970's the drain was navigable by vessels. In 2009 a new Black Sluice lock at Boston allowed boaters access to the water way once again (Ref. 45).
- 4.6.62 These heritage assets are of **communal** and **low value**. They all attest to the agricultural expansion within this area during the Post Medieval period, primarily stimulated by the drainage of the Fenlands.

Modern 1914- present

- 4.6.63 There are no Modern built heritage assets recorded within the Zone of Influence by the HER.

Undated

- 4.6.64 There are no undated built heritage assets recorded within the Zone of Influence by the HER.

4.7 Historic Landscapes

- 4.7.1 There are no designated or non-designated historic landscapes within the proposed converter station site, the proposed AC cable route, the permanent access road, or within the Zones of Influence.

National Character Areas

- 4.7.2 Natural England (Ref. 46) have defined the Fenlands as a National Character Area (NCA). They have described the area as:
- '...distinctive, historic and human influenced wetland landscape lying to the west of the Wash estuary, which formerly constituted the largest wetland area in England. The area is notable for*

its large-scale, flat, open landscape with extensive vistas to level horizons... The Fens are the bread basket of Britain. The drainage of this area from the 17th century onwards presented valuable soils which provide excellent conditions for large-scale cultivation of arable and horticultural crops; holdings of more than 100 ha make up 77 per cent of farmed land. As cultivation techniques have become more intensive, however, the soil resource is increasingly diminished through desiccation and erosion.’ (pp.3)

Historic landscape Character Area

- 4.7.3 Within the 3 km Zone of Influence there are three Historic Landscape Character Areas as defined by the HER. These are:

The Eastern Fens Historic Landscape Character Area within the Fens Character Area

- 4.7.4 The proposed converter station site, the proposed AC cable route and permanent access road all lie within this character area. The area is scattered with nucleated and linear settlements along main roads, and located mainly on slightly higher ground with the occasional isolated farmstead. Due to the flat nature of the landscape, it is often easy to see these occupation sites from some distance away. The planned 18th and 19th century enclosure landscape still exists today (Ref. 37). The survival of such a landscape is due to the necessity of retaining field boundaries, predominantly drains, to ensure the continual drainage of the land and prosperity of the agricultural land. Few fields have been consolidated in the Modern period which is unusual as elsewhere this trend is quite prevalent. The possible reason for the non-consolidation is due to the necessity of retaining the field drainage systems (Ref.37).
- 4.7.5 Historically this character area has produced little evidence for Prehistoric occupation, apart from at Stickney, Sibsey, and Pinchbeck, but there is artefactual evidence that the land was utilised during this period (Ref. 37). There is evidence for Roman activity in this area, mainly landscape management and salt production activities with possible occupation sites. It is not clear if the Roman settlements continued in use in the Medieval period although due to the inundation of water to the Fens after this period it seems unlikely (Ref. 37). As with the Prehistoric period there seems to be little evidence for occupation, except for at Stickney, Sibsey, and Crowland, during the earlier Medieval period. In the later Medieval period, some fen reclamation took place, this however was limited and occurred mainly on the fen edge (Ref. 37). This changed dramatically in the 18th and 19th centuries when land reclamation dominated and changed the landscape forever. During this time, many new drainage channels were dug and pumping stations were introduced. These stations were originally wind powered and then later replaced by steam engines. The newly reclaimed land was then divided up into a pattern of rectilinear fields separated largely by drains (Ref. 37). The East Midlands Research Framework highlights that more fieldwork is required to investigate the nature of the improvements to farmland within this area (Ref. 47).
- 4.7.6 Based on the criteria outlined in **Table 3**, the value of the Eastern Fens would be **low** value.

Witham Fens Historic Landscape Character Area within the Fens Character Area

- 4.7.7 This area is 1.5 km to the east of the proposed converter station site (within the 3 km Zone of Influence) and to the west of the Eastern Fens Historic Landscape Character Area. The area is characterised by a few nucleated settlements, mostly found on a low ridge between South Kyme and Martin (Ref. 37). Other areas of occupation are typically isolated farmsteads and linear settlements found on some of the main roads. Due to the great distances between occupation areas it is often hard to see them within the landscape (Ref. 37).
- 4.7.8 Historically there is no evidence for Prehistoric occupation in this character area but a Prehistoric causeway, or its successor, has been found in the northern part of the character area (Ref. 35). Occupation in the Roman period is, on the other hand, quite prevalent. The Romans began land reclamation in the area and several of their drainage ditches remain in use, for example Car Dyke. It is believed that several of the roads near this dyke, specifically the ones that cross it, may have Roman origins. The Romans also created salterns, which are located near Car Dyke. Very few of these activity sites survive in the Modern landscape (Ref. 37). There is evidence for settlement sites and fields in the Fenland, which Historic England believe were used for livestock grazing as opposed to agriculture. There is very little evidence for the Early Medieval period, any settlements from this time comprised of isolated buildings associated with seasonal grazing and salterns. The Prehistoric causeway still appears to be in use during this period as several monastic institutions in neighbouring areas were founded along its route (Ref. 37). In the later Medieval period, some fen reclamation took place, although this was limited and located mainly around the fen edge. The 18th and 19th centuries were where the biggest change occurred to the landscape with the introduction of the planned enclosures and drainage systems found elsewhere in this region. The Second World War saw the consolidation and enlargement of some of the fields in the middle part of the character area (Ref. 37).
- 4.7.9 Based on the criteria outlined in **Table 3**, the value of the Witham Fens would be of **low** value.

Townlands Historic Landscape Character Area within the Wash Character Area

- 4.7.10 The area is 1.5 km to the east of the proposed converter station site (within the 3 km Zone of Influence) and is mainly made up of arable fields (Ref. 37). The settlements in this area are nucleated and residential in nature, such as Donington, apart from the larger settlements of Boston and Spalding. Boston retains its Medieval port and maritime character while Spalding is still the hub of food production industry in the region. Other settlements tend to be Medieval market towns running parallel to the coastline (Ref. 37).
- 4.7.11 The field patterns in this area differ from elsewhere in the region. The large irregular fields, Early Medieval in date, are sub-divided into long strip or selions, some of these have been amalgamated in the Modern period.
- 4.7.12 Historically during the Prehistoric and Roman periods this area was coastal in nature, consisting of an area of intertidal saltmarsh with localised areas of marginally higher ground (Ref. 37). Early

occupation and activities would have been based around the manufacture of salt and hunting of wildfowl. Falling sea levels from the mid-Early Medieval period allowed settlement on drier areas in the form of isolated farmsteads and salt manufacturing sites (Ref. 37). By the late Early Medieval period a landscape of small villages with irregular field patterns was established along a curve of higher silt land running from King's Lynn to Wainfleet. During the Early Medieval period, common meadows or 'Ings' were prevalent as well as arable land (Ref. 37). The introduction of strip farming into the large irregular fields occurred in the Early Medieval period, with each strip demarcated by a small dyke or ditch. During the 12th and 13th centuries, a population increase coincided with the reclamation of the saltmarsh and Fenlands (Ref. 37). The new land and settlements were protected from flood waters by banks such as the Hurdletree Bank and Roman Bank. This land enabled Irish and Scottish drovers to graze their livestock on before selling them in London (Ref. 37).

- 4.7.13 Small ports were set up along tributaries to the Wash but these disappeared or relocated during the Later Medieval period as they dried up. The canalisation of some of the smaller water ways occurred in this period, this more industrialised approach to water and land management continued into the Modern period. During the second half of the 20th century this area has lost many of its historic field boundaries due to the amalgamation of fields (Ref. 37).
- 4.7.14 Based on the criteria outlined in **Table 3**, the value of the Townlands historic landscape would be **communal** significance and **low** value.

Cartographic Analysis

- 4.7.15 A study of the available mapping of the proposed converter station site from historic sources was undertaken which included use of historic OS maps and archival research. Where new information has been derived from the examination of these historic and Modern maps this has been incorporated into the Gazetteer (Appendix 1).
- 4.7.16 The historic maps demonstrate that the proposed converter station site itself has been agricultural land to varying degrees since the late 1700's. The 1783 plan (Appendix 3) of the lands in Donington depicts the proposed converter station site as being comprised of five fields owned by separate landholders. A few isolated farmsteads and buildings are located surrounding the proposed converter station site but their names and functions are not given. A road called the North Ing (later Drove) marks the southern boundary of the proposed converter station site and a drain called Mill Drain denotes the northern boundary. This map depicts the wider area as agricultural land which is defined by rectilinear field boundaries.
- 4.7.17 Little has changed at the proposed converter station site according to the 1839 Plan of the Parish of Bicker Fen in the County of Lincolnshire (Appendix 3), except that the road called North Ing is now depicted as being called Ing Drove. A field boundary has been added to the east of the proposed converter station site to create another strip field.

- 4.7.18 The 1880 OS map (Appendix 3) indicates that little has changed along the proposed AC cable route apart from the removal of some of the field boundaries. Further changes to the landscape include the introduction of the wind farm and Bicker Fen 400 kV Substation by 2016. The proposed AC cable route avoids the wind turbines of the wind farm.
- 4.7.19 The 1888 OS 1:10,560 map (Appendix 3) depicts that the proposed converter station site was split into seven different parcels of land. The proposed converter station site's southern boundary is now called North Ing Drove whilst the northern boundary is still marked as Mill Drain becoming Middle Fen Drove to the east. The large drain to the west of the proposed converter station site is named as South Forty Foot Drain (**456**) and is orientated north south. A new feature in the landscape is the Great Northern & Great Eastern Joint Railway, which is marked to the south of the proposed converter station site and runs from north-west to south-east across the landscape. Also, of note is the unnamed small drain to the north, above Mill Drain. Several farms are depicted and named within this area these include: Vicarage Farm (**6**) to the north-west, Duckhall Farm (**9**) to the north, Northorpe Farm (**16**) to the east, and Blotoft House (**19**) to the west of the proposed converter station site (**Figure 3**).
- 4.7.20 The 1888 OS map (Appendix 3) demonstrates that the field boundaries which the permanent access road follows have changed little over the years. At this point in time the road starts in the middle of a drainage ditch/field. The road continues in a western direction, turns north and then west, passes along the northern edge of a wooded copse, and on to Hammond Beck drain. At this point a sluice gate is marked and beyond that is one large irregularly-shaped field. After the break in boundaries, the drainage ditches continue with trees or large shrubs forming a hedge line. Just before the permanent access road route curves sharply to the north there is an unnamed farm complex (**18**) with three rectangular building of varying sizes and a yard area to the west. A track way is clearly marked heading north along a drainage ditch. The Route to Bridge Construction Area on Existing Track route is a field boundary formed of a hedge or tree line.
- 4.7.21 The only change to the proposed converter station site on the 1906 1:10,560 OS map (Appendix 3) is the addition of a small building at its southern end. There is very little change in the surrounding area. However, the drain to the north of Mill Drain is now recorded as the rural district boundary and is depicted to the south-west of the proposed converter station site in a field along North Ing Drove.
- 4.7.22 Very little has changed along the route of the permanent access road on the 1906 OS map (Appendix 3) apart from the vegetation originally portrayed along the drainage ditches, which is no longer depicted. The farm (**18**) has been developed from the complex of rectangular buildings to a three-building complex surrounding a courtyard. There is a north south oriented rectangular building to the west, an L-shaped structure to the north and east, and an outbuilding just to the east of this. A small 'Ps' is marked in a small yard or field to the east of the building complex, which is either a pillar or a post. The track way heading north to North Ing Drove is no longer depicted.

- 4.7.23 The 1938-1946 1:10,560 OS map (Appendix 3) depicts one change within the proposed converter station site; a second slightly larger building has been constructed immediately adjacent or adjoined to the existing building to the north-east. In the wider area, the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway has now been renamed as the London and North-Eastern Railway.
- 4.7.24 The next change within the proposed converter station site is shown on the 1950 1:10,560 OS map (Appendix 3) where there is a decrease in the number of field boundaries, meaning that instead of seven fields there are now five. This loss of field boundaries continues in the immediate surrounding area. One field boundary, that ran north-west to south-east, has been removed west along Mill Drain. To the north of this field, a new field boundary has been added, *aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, to make two larger fields into four smaller ones.* Just outside of the proposed converter station site, to the east along North Ing Drive, another field boundary has been removed to create an even larger irregular shaped field. To the south-east of the proposed converter station site along the Hammond Beck two field boundaries have been removed to create two larger fields. Adjacent and to the south of the proposed converter station site, two field boundaries have been removed near to a building. To the south-west of the proposed converter station site between North Ing Drive and the London and Eastern Railway line, another field boundary has been removed to create a larger field. A new field boundary has been added next to the Towing Path directly north of Farm buildings along North Ing Drive, to the west of the proposed converter station site.
- 4.7.25 The 1956 1:10,000 OS map (Appendix 3) depicts the introduction of a third building on the proposed converter station site which is directly connected to the second building. Very few changes occur to the surrounding area. A path or track way has been moved and it now travels straight, north south, from Mill Drain to farm buildings next to the South Forty Foot Drain (456). A building has also been removed from this farming complex (456). Another path or track way, which led from Duckhall Farm (9) to other buildings, one field away, has been altered from an L-shape to a diagonal, north-east to south-west.
- 4.7.26 The most significant change to the proposed converter station site is depicted on the 1976 1:2,500 OS map (Appendix 3) which depicts a decrease in the number of field boundaries. The *proposed converter station site now comprises a single large field which is enclosed by drains.*
- 4.7.27 The 1985 1:10,000 OS map (Appendix 3) illustrates that there is now only one building on the proposed converter station site, in the same location as the previous three. The other change to the area surrounding the proposed converter station site is the reduction of field boundaries. This map also shows the removal of a field boundary in the area known as Middle Fen along the middle option of the proposed AC cable route. The removal of this field boundary creates a large field.
- 4.7.28 The first change that occurs within the area of the proposed AC cable route is depicted on the 1985 OS map. There are two changes, the first is the removal of a field boundary just south of Vicarage Drive. The removal of the field boundary *creates a large L-shaped field.* The second is

- the removal of a field boundary just west of the proposed AC cable route. This creates a larger field known as Middle Fen.
- 4.7.29 The 2000 1:10,000 OS map (Appendix 3) illustrates that the building at the proposed converter station site has been adapted, but the detail of the map does not conclusively show what has changed. Either a new smaller building has been added to the west of the original larger building or the larger building has been replaced with two smaller ones. This map also shows the removal of many of the field boundaries in the Middle Fen area. This creates a very large open plan field.
- 4.7.30 The 2006 10k 1:10,000 OS map (Appendix 3) depicts no change to the proposed converter station site, and very few changes to the surrounding environment. Directly north of the proposed converter station site, north of the district boundary, a field boundary has been removed east of the auxiliary buildings possibly connected with Duckhall farm (9). To the north-west of the proposed converter station site a field boundary, north south in alignment, between Middle Fen Drove and the county boundary has been removed. At Northorpe House a large auxiliary building just off Northorpe Road has been demolished.
- 4.7.31 The 2016 1:10,000 OS map (Appendix 3) depicts no change to the proposed converter station site but a large change does occur to the north-east. A substation called 'Bicker Fen' has been constructed as well as access roads. Between the proposed converter station site and Bicker Fen 400 kV Substation, four wind turbines have been constructed with access tracks. The only other change within the area surrounding the proposed converter station site is the removal of a drain at Middle Fen Drove to the east.
- 4.7.32 According to the 1985 1:10,000 OS map (Appendix 3) there is no change within the proposed converter station site but there is an increase in the number of drains within the wider region. The buildings which were previously recorded as Northorpe Farm (16) are now referred to as 'Northorpe House'. Northorpe Dairy Farm (14) is illustrated to the north-east. A previously unnamed cluster of buildings is now labelled as Northorpe Farm. A pumping station is marked to the south of River Farm; an additional pumping station is also marked further south, to the west of the newly illustrated Westdale Farm.
- 4.7.33 The 1:10,000 OS map (Appendix 3) which dates to 2000 depicts no change to the proposed converter station site but it does depict the addition of stones along the slight bend in North Ing Drove (west of the proposed converter station site). There is a significant reduction in the number of field boundaries depicted at Middle Fen and to the north of Middle Fen.
- 4.7.34 The 2016 1:10,000 OS map (Appendix 3) illustrates that there is no change to the proposed converter station site. In the wider area Northorpe Farm (16) is now referred to as 'The Old Barn'. On the western end of North Ing Drove the unnamed farm (11) is now called 'Bank Farm House'. To the north of the proposed converter station site there are four areas of windfarms illustrated and Bicker Fen 400 kV Substation is now labelled on the map.

5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 In this section, archaeological investigations within the proposed converter station site, proposed AC route and permanent access road and the Zones of Influence are identified and described. Further information is provided in the Gazetteer (Appendix 2). The locations of the archaeological sites are indicated on **Figures 2 and 3**, with further information on specific sites presented on **Figures 4 and 5**.
- 5.1.2 The proposed converter station site has been subject to intensive archaeological investigation as part of the Scheme comprising air photo analysis, geophysical and walkover surveys, and an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) to establish the presence, date, significance, and extent of any archaeological remains below or above ground.
- 5.1.3 Bicker Fen 400 kV Substation and the surrounding wind farm has had a comprehensive archaeological investigation to assess the underground archaeology and the impacts that the Substation and the wind farm would have. The investigations include several geophysical surveys (ELI4340, ELI4341, ELI4342, ELI4343 and ELI4344) all of which occurred in one event, an archaeological evaluation (ELI6030), and a watching brief (ELI5568). These investigations have all occurred within the vicinity of the proposed AC cable route.
- 5.1.4 No intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place within the area of the permanent access road.

Cropmark Survey of the Proposed Converter Station Site

- 5.1.5 An aerial photographic interpretation and transcription of the proposed converter station site was undertaken by consulting Google Earth (Ref. 48). Imagery and aerial photographs housed at the Historic England Archive (**Figure 4**), also helped inform the trial trenching strategy.
- 5.1.6 This analysis indicated that the cropmarks located at the proposed converter station site are indicative of a roddon (**367**) looping around from the west, towards the north, and around to the east within the proposed converter station site. Other cropmarks (**20, 21**) overlaying and within the vicinity of this roddon indicate settlement activity.
- 5.1.7 The cropmark interpretation for this settlement activity comes in the form of linear field boundaries, square and rectangular enclosure boundary ditches, with possible internal occupation evidence (round houses), and possible trackways.

Geophysical Survey of the Proposed Converter Station Site

- 5.1.8 In August and September 2016 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd to conduct a geophysical (magnetometer) survey on two sites for the proposed converter station, these are known as the proposed converter station site and CS9. The survey was conducted to help inform the proposed converter station site selection process (Ref. 49).
- 5.1.9 Prior to the survey, cropmarks were noted on the proposed converter station site, outlined in Figure 1, which have been interpreted as being archaeological in origin. As noted above, these cropmarks rest on a slightly raised curve (roddon) which runs from the west, looping to the north and turning east across the proposed converter station site (Ref. 49).
- 5.1.10 When the survey results were collated most of these cropmark features were not represented in the data. The clearest anomalies, with archaeological potential, were identified as rectangular features located in the northern and eastern areas of the proposed converter station site (Ref. 49). These features correspond closely with rectangular anomalies spotted on the cropmark survey. Other faint archaeological features found on the geophysical survey include several linear anomalies to the north and north-west of the proposed converter station site (Ref. 49).
- 5.1.11 A further series of faint linear anomalies have been identified across the proposed converter station site as backfilled drainage ditches depicted on the 1889 first edition OS map. Other faint linears include broadly spaced east west aligned parallel anomalies, that have been interpreted as Modern field drains (Ref.49).

Archaeological Evaluation of the proposed converter station site

- 5.1.12 In January and February 2017 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the proposed converter station site by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. The 16 trenches were positioned on cropmarks and geophysical anomalies to identify and date any archaeological or geological features (Ref.36) (**Figure 5**).
- 5.1.13 The trial trenches revealed that the cropmark data was more comprehensive and accurate than the geophysical survey. However, the amount of archaeology encountered was more than the cropmark data suggested (Ref. 36). The cropmarks identify a spread of potential archaeology along a 3 m (AOD) roddon (**367**), located at the northern end of the proposed converter station site. Three trenches were located along this higher ground and confirmed that the area was densely populated with archaeological features (Ref. 36).
- 5.1.14 The trenches revealed that the roddon is natural and is formed of laminated sand and clay alluvial deposits (Ref. 36).
- 5.1.15 The features on the roddon were dated to the late 2nd to 4th century AD with one feature, a ditch, dating to the Medieval period. The pottery recovered from the Roman features indicate that settlement activity is present in the general area around the proposed converter station site (Ref. 36).

- 5.1.16 A feature that was interpreted as a water hole was also identified during the archaeological evaluation. A water hole is an unusual discovery for the Fenland, as this area is generally wet. A paleochannel was identified in two trenches, which was also identified by the geophysical and cropmark surveys (Ref. 36). Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of the paleochannel, which suggests that it was still open and active with a slow moving or boggy environment during the Roman period. It is unknown if it was filled with fresh or salt water. It is likely that the boggy nature of the area surrounding the channel led to a water hole being excavated to allow access to fresh water. The water hole also suggests that the paleochannel was seasonal and that a constant water supply was needed. Subsequently, this water hole was, potentially, deliberately fouled by the deposition of articulated animal bones at some point during the Roman period (Ref. 36).
- 5.1.17 Human remains were discovered in a north-east/south-west aligned ditch which then turns to a more north south alignment and cuts a second ditch. The remains, three fragments of the distal end of the left femur, are those of an adult (Ref.36). Pottery recovered from this recut ditch suggest a Medieval date of the 14th to 15th century (Ref.36). The primary fill of this ditch contained the human remains, it is believed that the act of excavating this ditch cut an earlier grave and the human remains fell into the ditch.
- 5.1.18 Other trenches within the evaluation identified field or drainage ditches which did not contain artefacts and had sterile fills. This suggests that the ditches were part of a larger agricultural field system (Ref. 36).
- 5.1.19 Many of the features at the proposed converter station site had been infilled by natural silting or water action. Some of the features demonstrate that they were left open and bioturbation occurred, suggesting that the features were abandoned or not maintained (Ref.36).
- 5.1.20 The cropmark analysis identified a 'blank area' at the centre of the proposed converter station site. The archaeological evaluation confirmed this as no archaeology was encountered. A sondage was excavated mechanically into one of the archaeologically sterile trenches to establish if flood deposits covered this area which could mask archaeological features or deposits (Ref. 36). The sondage was dug to a depth of 1.80 m but the base of the laminated sand and clay deposits was not reached. Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd concluded that there were no archaeological features beneath these deposits.
- 5.1.21 No structures were identified on the proposed converter station site, a post hole was identified but its function is unknown. This post hole contained two Romano-British imbrex roof tiles which had been used as possible post packing (Ref. 36). These were also the only identifiable ceramic building material (CBM) on site. The other three pieces of CBM recovered were all small and their function unknown, although it is possible that these pieces were derived from wattle and daub construction, a domestic hearth, an oven, industrial activity, or pit lining.
- 5.1.22 Environmental samples were taken across site from a variety of features. Few charred grains were recovered, those that were recovered include barley and cereal. This suggests that

somewhere near the proposed converter station site the settlement population were either growing their own food or importing grains for processing or consumption on site.

- 5.1.23 Other charred plant remains include 'weed seeds'. The species identified were rushes and grasses. This suggests a waterlogged and grassland environment.
- 5.1.24 Animal bone indicates that cattle, horses, and sheep/goats were at the site. Most of the animal bone recovered was from cattle, very few of these bones showed signs of butchery or skinning. The age of the animals at death were between 1.5 to 2.5 years old which is the age in which the animals was approaching maturity and subsequently their maximum yield of meat (Ref.36). This indicates that the settlement occupants were potentially rearing or bringing in animals of a certain age for food production.

Geophysical Survey at Bicker Fen wind farm

- 5.1.25 A geophysical survey was conducted by Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd in 2002/2003 over two areas (ELI4340, ELI4341, ELI4342, ELI4343 and ELI4344). The areas investigated were associated with the proposed wind farm at Bicker Fen (Ref. 50). The first area, wind farm site, comprised of three fields. One was immediately to the west of Villa Farm and north of Poplartree Farm (410). The second field was to the east of Poplartree Farm and the other was south of Mill Drain. The second area was part of the proposed access route off the A52 between Bicker and Donington. This proposed access route crossed a known area of Medieval saltern mounds associated with a dried up substantial inlet (Ref. 50).
- 5.1.26 The geophysical survey of the wind farm site did not identify any features of archaeological origin, the anomalies encountered were interpreted to be associated with Modern farming and also included a dried-up creek (Ref. 450).
- 5.1.27 Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd (Ref. 50) suggest that the lack of archaeological features could be due to the low variability in the survey results and the low values of the magnetic susceptibility of the soils surveyed. They advise that the area is not susceptible to the detection of subtle anomalies, i.e. those associated with strong burning.
- 5.1.28 The geophysical survey of the wind farm access route produced more interesting archaeological results with an area of '*clear archaeological activity*' on the south-western end of the survey area (Ref. 49). Six areas or anomalies were identified which produced strong magnetic readings, these could be hearths or salterns. Possible Medieval pottery was noted at this end of the survey. Two other anomalies were identified but their origin is less certain. A sinuous low value magnetic disturbance was also identified and interpreted as a dried-up creek (Ref. 50).

Archaeological Trial Trenching at Bicker Fen

- 5.1.29 In March 2005, Northern Archaeological Associates were commissioned to conduct an archaeological evaluation (ELI6030) on the site of three temporary transmission structures and

two permanent transmission towers all of which were associated with the substation at Bicker Fen (Ref. 51).

- 5.1.30 The trial trenches were placed to identify any archaeological remains associated with cropmarks which were seen in surrounding fields. These cropmarks appear on slightly raised areas, suggesting that they may have once been islands in the estuary. Five trenches were excavated around Vicarage Drove and to the north of Duckhall Farm (9) (Ref. 51).
- 5.1.31 None of the trenches produced any archaeological features but a geotechnical borehole excavated near to Trench 2 revealed a Neolithic flint scraper in the spoil heap (Ref. 51). The scraper has been interpreted as potentially being a casual loss, i.e. not deliberately deposited. Part of the cortex survives which could mean that the artefact was not exposed to the elements i.e. in the topsoil, but was kept contained within the soils below.
- 5.1.32 The boreholes revealed a buried peat horizon approximately 2 m below the surface. The date of this layer is unknown, as is its extent (Ref. 52).
- 5.1.33 The soils identified in the trial trenches indicate a landscape effected by marine and estuarine deposits of almost stone-less silts and clays, lenses of clay and sandy silt (Ref. 51).

Archaeological Watching Brief of Bicker Fen wind farm

- 5.1.34 Between May 2006 and January 2008 an archaeological watching brief (ELI5568) was carried out during the groundworks of the construction of five wind turbines by Archaeological Planning Services (Ref. 53 and 54).
- 5.1.35 Desk-based assessment and field-walking conducted at earlier stages of the wind farm project had identified some potential for archaeological remains near the turbines. However, no features of archaeological origin were identified during the watching brief.

6 Summary of Assessment

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the baseline conditions and archaeological potential for heritage assets within the proposed converter station site, permanent access road and the proposed AC cable route.

6.2 Summary

Overview of Baseline Conditions

- 6.2.1 There is one Scheduled Monument within the Zone of Influence, 26 Listed Buildings, and one Conservation Area.
- 6.2.2 The Scheduled Monument dates from the Roman period and is a saltern which is of **high** value, its setting does not extend as far as the Scheme.
- 6.2.3 Of the 26 Listed Buildings, 22 are located within Donington Conservation Area. There is one Grade I Listed Building and two Grade II* Listed Buildings which are located within the Conservation Area and are of **high** value. The remaining Listed Buildings are all Grade II which are of **medium** value. The settings of all but one of the Listed Buildings do not extend to the Scheme.
- 6.2.4 The Park (**LB22**), due to its location at the north-west corner of Donington Conservation, although not within the scheme itself, the wider setting of the building does extend to the scheme.
- 6.2.5 The Donington Conservation Area is assessed to be of **high** value.
- 6.2.6 Non-designated heritage assets dating from the Prehistoric to the Modern period are of **medium** to **low** value.

Overview of Archaeological Potential

- 6.2.7 Whilst the HER only records a single quern stone from the Prehistoric period it is unlikely that this would be the only archaeological activity within the Zone of Influence. At the very least, this asset is an indication of the movement of commodities in this period. Recent investigations, commissioned by the Project, have established that there are significantly more archaeological remains within the Zone of Influence than were previously recorded.
- 6.2.8 Preliminary investigations of cropmark analysis revealed the potential for late Prehistoric remains within the proposed converter station site, the permanent access road, and the proposed AC cable route. However, later intrusive works, commissioned in the form of an archaeological trial trench evaluation has only confirmed activity from later periods. Overall the archaeological potential of the proposed converter station site, permanent access road, and proposed AC cable

route corridor is **low** for early and mid-Prehistoric remains, with **high** potential for Late Iron Age/Romano-British remains.





- 6.2.9 There is limited information available for the Early Medieval period from within the Zone of Influence. Settlement from this period can be difficult to detect and located away from later occupation centres. No evidence has been recorded to indicate any Early Medieval activity on the proposed converter station site, permanent access road, or proposed AC cable route corridor and therefore it is assigned **low** potential for archaeological remains.
- 6.2.10 During the Medieval period, the settlements which survive into Modern towns are established in the Fens. Around the Zone of Influence human activity is likely to have been agricultural, but numerous salterns are documented. Settlement activity for the Medieval period is unlikely to be located within the proposed converter station site, permanent access road, or proposed AC cable route corridor, due to their distance from the known Medieval settlement of Donington to the south-east. There is a possibility of agricultural or industrial activity being present, but without further evidence an assessment of **low** potential is given.
- 6.2.11 The potential for Post Medieval remains within the proposed converter station site is **low**. The map regression demonstrates continuity through an extended period of agricultural land-use which extends from the 18th century to the present-day.

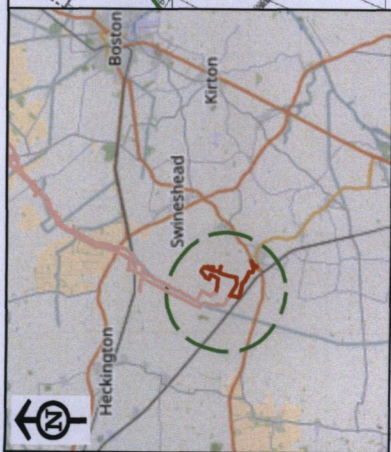
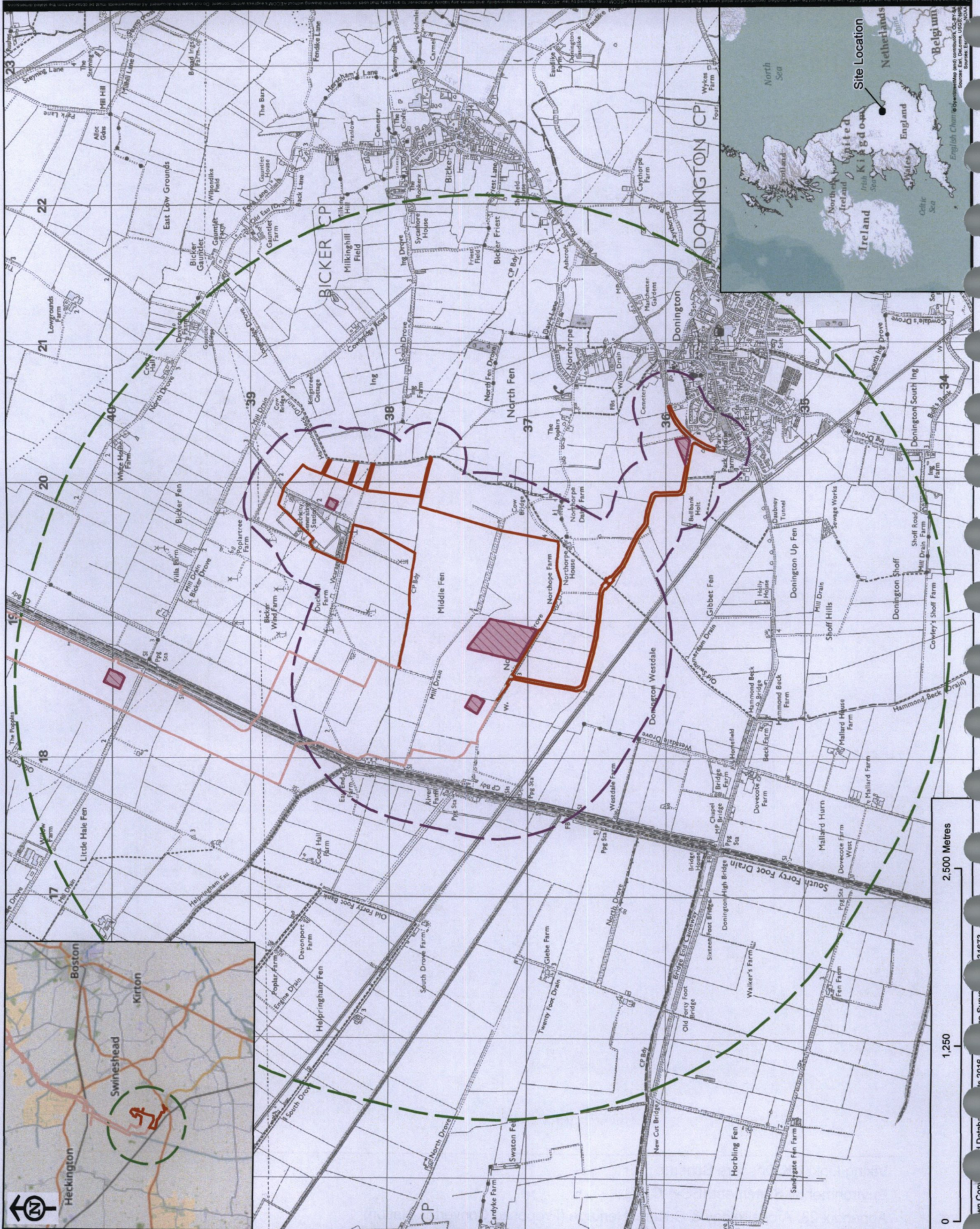
Conclusion

- 6.2.12 Whilst the available evidence for early Prehistoric remains from the HER at the proposed converter station site was low, the investigation undertaken to inform the assessment for the UK Onshore Scheme has demonstrated greater potential than previously anticipated for Late Iron Age/Romano-British remains. Preliminary trial trenching investigations have uncovered Roman remains extending across the northern half of the proposed converter station site, which probably continue to the west and north. Subsequently, these below-ground remains will be impacted during construction.
- 6.2.13 This assessment has also shown that the settings of only a single designated asset (**LB22**) extends as far as the Scheme. The contribution that this wider setting makes to the significance of the asset is minor and therefore it is unlikely that the Scheme will adversely affect its significance.

Figures

LEGEND

-  Planning Application Boundary
-  1km Zone of Influence
-  3km Zone of Influence
-  Temporary Works

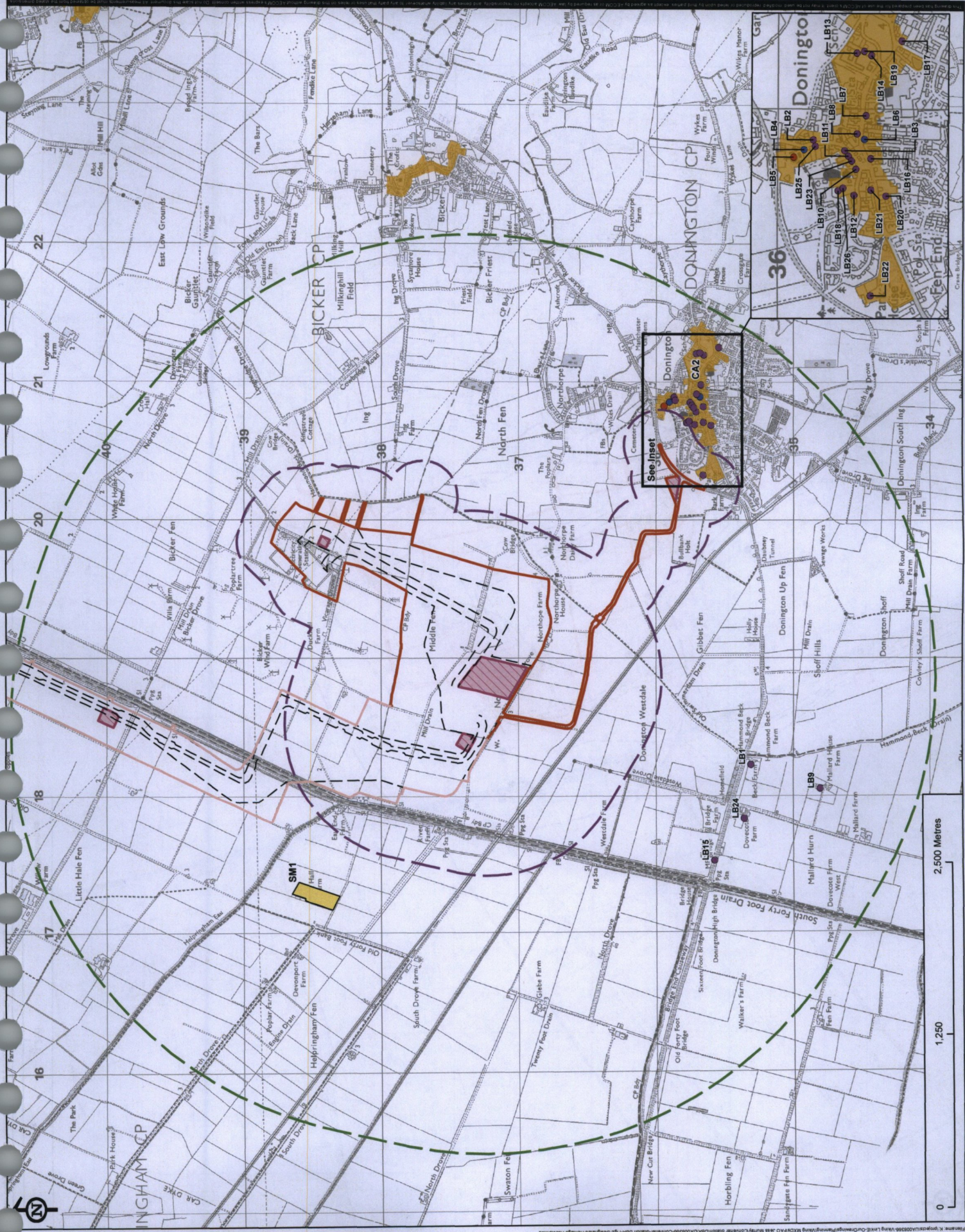


REVISION:	DATE:	DESCRIPTION:
01	06JUN17	Location Map
02	17JUL17	Amendments

FIGURE NO. _____
 FIGURE TITLE **FIGURE 23.1**
 PROPOSED CONVERTER STATION AND ZONE OF INFLUENCE LOCATION MAP
 SHEET NUMBER **1 of 1**
 NOTES _____

LEGEND

- Planning Application
- Boundary
- Limits of Deviation
- Temporary Works Areas
- 1km Zone of Influence
- 3km Zone of Influence
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building
- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area



REVISION:

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
01	31.JUL.17	Designated Assets

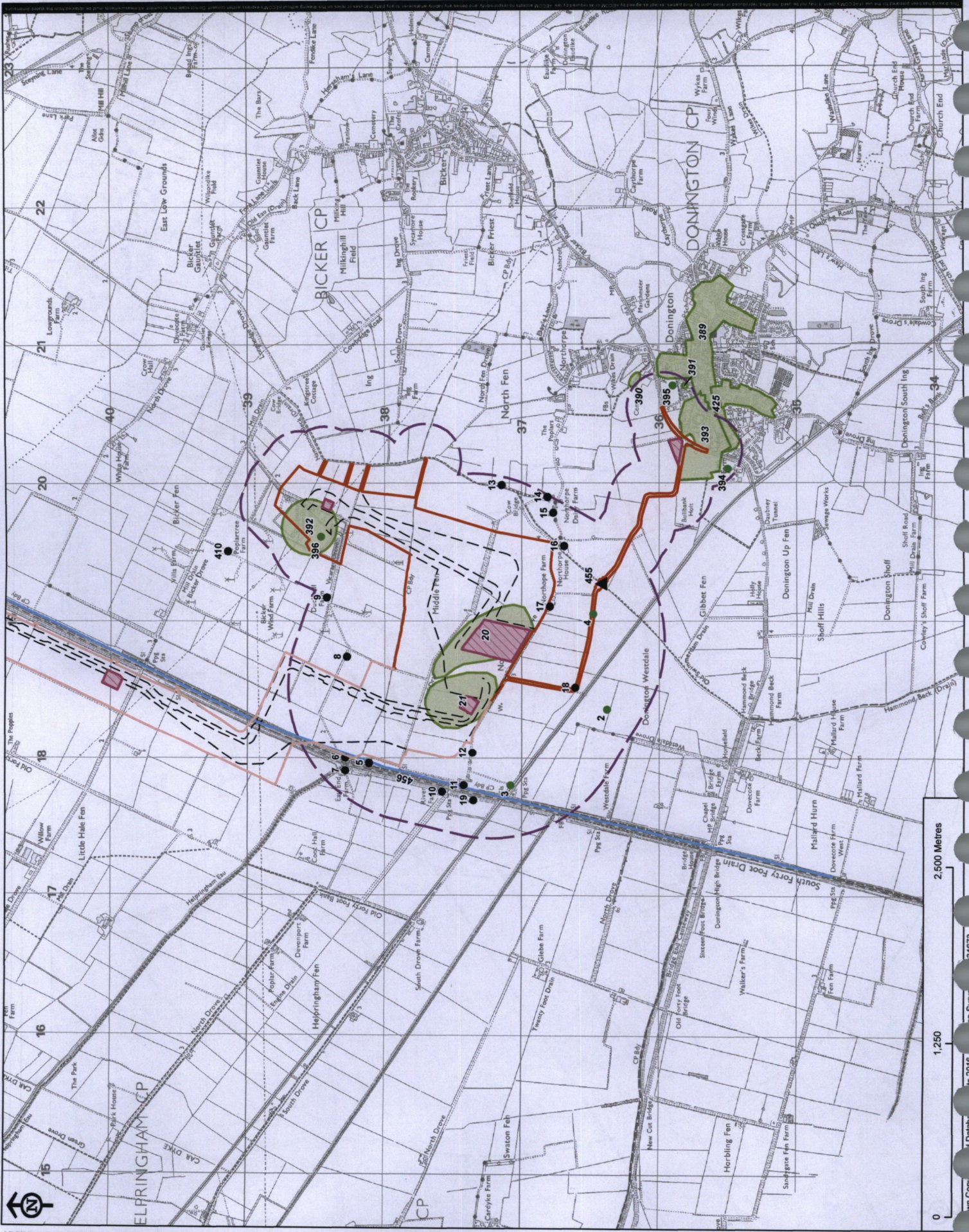
FIGURE NO.
FIGURE 2

FIGURE TITLE
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

SHEET NUMBER
1 of 1

NOTES

- LEGEND**
- Planning Application Boundary
 - Limits of Deviation
 - Farm
 - Hammond Beck
 - South Forty Foot Drain
 - Temporary Works Areas
 - HER Asset
 - HER Asset
 - 1km Zone of Influence



REVISION:

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
01	31 JUL 17	Non-Designated Assets

FIGURE NO. **FIGURE 3**

FIGURE TITLE **NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

SHEET NUMBER **1 of 1**

NOTES

Date: 10/08/17

Scale at A3: 1:25 000



- LEGEND**
- Planning Application Boundary
 - Limits of Deviation
 - Probable Geology
 - Field Boundaries
 - Former Field Boundaries
 - Possible Archaeology
 - Possible Archaeology
 - Uncertain Archaeology
 - Roddon

REVISION:

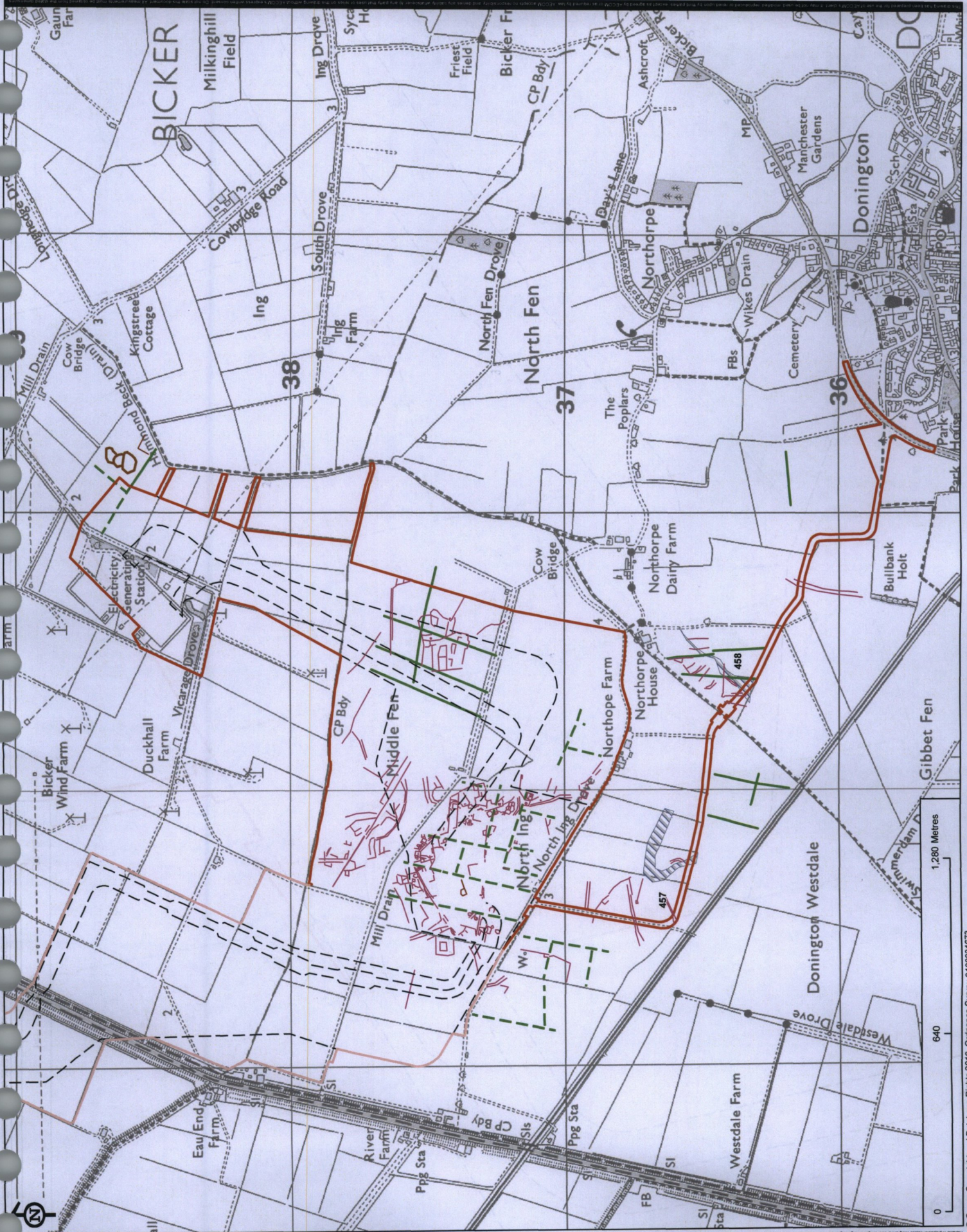
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01	17/JUL/17	Aerial Photo Analysis

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






AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS WITHIN THE PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY

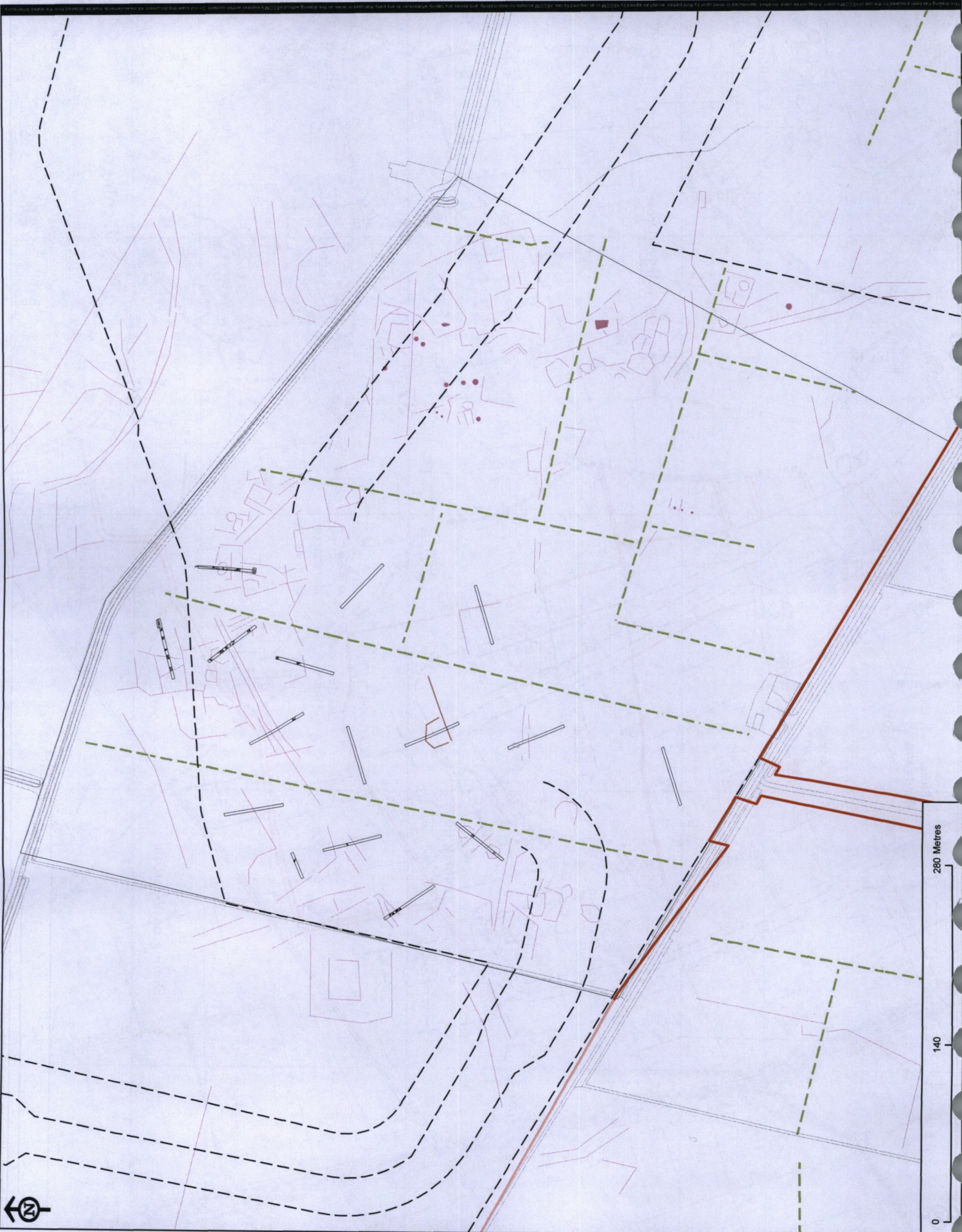
SHEET NUMBER
 1 of 1

NOTES



LEGEND

-  Planning Application Boundary
-  Limits of Deviation
-  Trial Trenching Results
-  Possible Archaeology
-  Uncertain Archaeology
-  Former Field Boundaries
-  Possible Archaeology



REVISION:

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
01	31 JUL 17	Trial Trenching Results

FIGURE NO.

FIGURE 5

FIGURE TITLE

RESULTS OF TRIAL TRENCHING AT THE PROPOSED CONVERTER SITE

SHEET NUMBER

1 of 1

NOTES

Date: 14/09/17

Scale at A3: 1:2,750

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer

Designated Heritage Assets					
Asset ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Asset Reference	Asset Description	Asset Status
SM1	Roman saltern in Helpingham Fen	n/a	517270	338472	Roman
<p>A series of mounds some 30-40ft across, and standing 4-5ft high marking the site of Roman saltworks. The mounds are red hills, piles of briquetage and salt-panning debris which have accumulated. This site, where at least three separate mounds as well as traces of the associated working buildings can possibly be seen as earthworks, albeit slight, is of the greatest importance to understanding Roman industry in the Fens. It is probably the best preserved Roman salt working site in the Fens. {1} Three mounds, see size above, aligned east-west. The mounds, of which the most southerly is the most regularly shaped, appear to have depressions in the centres perhaps where the salt pans were situated.</p>					

Designated Heritage Assets

LB1	1064445	White cottage at Beck Farm	II	518225	335310	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Bridge End Causeway TF 13 NE (south side) 1/9 White Cottage at Beck Farm II Cottage. Early C18, altered C19 and C20. Mud and stud, cased in colour washed brick, pantile roof, single gable stack. Single storey plus attics, 3 bay front with central door with brick surround and hood, flanked by single casement windows with brick segmental heads. In the roof 3 two light casement dormers, rendered cheeks, flat roofs. To the rear a catside. Interior retains earth fast timber posts, with straight braces to wall plates and ties. The ties are cut with structural door frames. The floor is supported on a beam which runs parallel with the front wall. Clasped purlin pegged softwood roof. Beck Farm is not included in this list.</p>
LB2	1064446	27, Church Street	II	520888	335871	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Church Street TF 23 NW (east side) 2/11 No.27 II House. Early C19 with minor C20 alterations. Red brown brick in Flemish bond, concrete tile roof, brick coped gables, single gable stack. 2-storey, 2 bay front plus cellar. Brick dentillated eaves course. To left a half glazed door, with tracery fanlight, fluted pilastered open pedimented doorcase with paterae. To right a plain sash with segmental brick head. To first floor are 2 similar windows to eaves.</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

LB3	1064447	Town Farm House II	520849	335756	Post Medieval	<p>Donington High Street TF 23 NW (west side) No.2 2/12 (Town Farm House) 7.2.67 G.V. II House. Mid C18, with minor early C19 alterations. Red brick in English and header bonds, brick coped gables and kneelers, 2 large brick gable stacks. 2-storey plus basement cellar and attics, 5 bay front arranged 1:3:1, the flanking wings slightly recessed with ramped parapets. Plinth, first floor band and brick dentillated eaves. In the cellar 3 blocked segmental headed arches and single glazing bar sash. Central C19 6 panel door up 4 steps and 4 pane overlight, panelled reveals, fluted pedimented doorcase, flanked by 2 margin light sashes. to first floor 3 glazing bar sashes are flanked by single smaller and lower margin light sashes. All openings have brick segmental heads. In the roof 3 gabled dormers with fixed glazing bar lights, shaped bargeboard, slate hung cheeks. Catslide to rear. Interior has stick baluster stair with hardwood handrail, 2 C19 full height panelled rooms with one good ashlar C18 fire surround with panelled side, shaped top and fluted keyblock.</p>
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Designated Heritage Assets

LB4	1064448	36, Church Street	II*	520852	335905	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Church Street TF 23 NW (west side) 2/14 No.36 7.2.67 (formerly listed as Church House, No 36) G.V. II* House. Mid C18 with early C20 alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond, painted ashlar dressings, slate roof, stone coped gables, 4 brick gable stacks. Parallel range plan. 2-storey plus attics, 3 bay front, the central bay slightly advanced, and pedimented, with wide first floor plat band, modillion cornice, ashlar coped brick parapet, chamfered rusticated quoins. Central 6 panel door with cross saltire, panelled reveals, fluted ionic pilasters, pulvinated frieze, dentillated pediment, flanked by large C20 canted bay windows with flat roofs. To first floor a central glazing bar sash with egg and dart eared surround, flanked by single Venetian windows with plain sashes, broad pilasters and cornices. In the roof are 3 gabled 2 light dormers. Interior retains knopped and turned balusters to dogleg stair.</p>
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Designated Heritage Assets

									<p>Donington Church Street TF 23 NW (west side) 2/15 Church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood 7.2.67 G.V. I Parish church. C13, C14, C15, restored in 1868 and 1896. Limestone ashlar, lead roofs. Southwestern tower and spire. Clerestoried nave, aisles, chancel. Battlemented nave, aisles with moulded copings. Bell moulded plinth. C19 vestry and boiler house. Western door in moulded pointed surround, with crocketed ogee canopy with fleurons. Above a 5 light C15 window, with brattishing. In the aisles are single late C14 four light panel traceried windows, the northern one with moulded mullions. North aisle has stepped gabled buttresses and moulded parapet. Continuously moulded C14 door and 4 three light windows with panel tracery and chamfered surrounds. One blocked C19 doorway. In the east end of the aisle a 3 light C15 window with ogee heads to the lights and triangular head. Clerestory has 7 paired C15 lights with cusped ogee heads and quatrefoils. In the east end of the chancel a 5 light C19 window in Perpendicular style, and below 2 blocked 4 centred arched doorways. On the south side are 3 C19 2 light windows with Geometric tracery and a C13 pointed doorway with hob nail impostes and roll moulded head. In the east wall of the south aisle a single C14 4 light window with elaborate cusped tracery, and on the south side are 3 three light C14 windows with cusped ogee tracery, moulded mullions, triangular heads, hood moulds with human heads. The clerestory has 7 paired lights as the north side. Tall 3 stage south western tower has stepped corner gabled buttresses with crocketed gabled ogee niches and battlemented parapet. Set back spire with 3 tiers of alternating lucarnes. To the belfry stage tall 2 light openings, trefoil headed with quatrefoils. On the east and west sides are single 2 light windows with quatrefoil and trefoil headed lancets. On the south side, a deeply moulded outer doorway with 3 orders having annular capitals. Above an ogee headed niche and crocketed gable. The tower porch has a ribbed vault with bell hole. The inner door is of 4</p>
Viking Link: UK Onshore Scheme Environmental Statement (ES-4-C.07) Appendix 23. Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Proposed Converter Station)									
LB5	1064449	Church of ST Mary	520824	335943					Medieval

Designated Heritage Assets

LB6	1064450	The Peacock Guest House	II*	520890	335683	Post Medieval	<p>Donington High Street TF 23 NW (south side) 2/16 The Peacock Guest House G.V. II* Former house, now guest house. Late C17, altered mid-C19. Red brick, stucco front, machine plain tile roof, brick coped tumbled gables, 2 gable stacks. T-plan. 2-storey plus attics, 3 bay front, with plinth and stucco quoins, having central gabled porch with front parapet, having semi-circular opening containing C20 half glazed door, flanked by single canted bay windows, plain sashes, plain pilasters, cornices, flat lead roofs. To first floor are 3 plain sashes with splayed stucco lintels. In the roof are 2 gabled 2 light casement dormers with leaded cheeks. Interior has chamfered ogee stopped girders, ground floor rooms retain early C18 cornices. On the first floor is a full height early C18 fielded panelled room and ashlar fireplace surround. Original 6 panelled doors. Dogleg staircase with large turned balusters.</p>
LB7	1064451	Mansfield House	II	520976	335678	Post Medieval	<p>Donington High Street TF 23 NW (south side) 2/17 No.21 (Mansfield House) 14.12.83 II House. Late C18, altered C20. Red brown brick in Flemish bond, concrete tiled roof, 3 wall stacks to rear. Parallel range plan. 2-storey irregular 4 bay front with off-centre 6 panelled door, with dentillated pedimented doorcase having fluted pilasters, flanked by single canted glazing bar sash bay windows with dentillated cornices and flat lead roofs. To first floor 4 plain sashes with splayed flat rubbed brick arches.</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

LB8	1064452	Red Cow Hotel	II	520910	335710	Post Medieval	<p>Donington High Street TF 23 NW (north side) 2/18 Red Cow Hotel G.V. II Hotel and Assembly Room. C17, refronted and raised c. 1800, altered late C19 and C20. Colour washed and rendered brick, stucco dressings, slate roof, 2 gable and single ridge stacks. 3-storey, 7 bay front with first and second floor stucco bands. Overhanging eaves.</p> <p>Off-centre double panelled doors with leaded fanlight in a plain stucco pilastered surround and C20 projecting glazed hood, flanked by pairs of C20 windows. To right an open segmental carriage arch, with plain impost and key block, beyond again a further C20 window. To first floor are 6 glazing bar sashes with to left a C19 rectangular oriel window on scrolled wrought iron brackets and hipped lead roofs. To second floor are 7 further sashes. All windows have cambered heads. To right an added tall single storey plus cellar 3 bay Assembly Room with concrete tiled roof. 3 grilled lights to cellar. Above are 3 tall glazing bar sashes with cill band, splayed brick arched heads and key blocks. In the right hand side of the carriageway is a 6 panel door leading to the Assembly Room with radiating fanlight, wood panelled reveals, fluted wooden pilasters with paterae, semi-circular head with keystone. Interior of the hotel has semi-circular niches with fluted pilasters flanking the fireplaces in both front rooms. Beam with run out stops. The Assembly Room is reached up a staircase with mahogany handrail. It has a flat segmental blank arch with fluted pilasters and roundels with matching architraves to windows and doors. Plaster cornice above suspended ceiling.</p>
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Designated Heritage Assets

LB9	1064453	Donnington Fen Farmhouse	II	518052	334806	Post Medieval	<p>Donnington Mallard Drove TF 13 SE (east side) 3/19 Donington Fen Farmhouse II Farmhouse. c.1812. Red brown brick in Flemish bond, slate roof, 2 gable stacks. 2-storey, 3 bay front, with central 2 panel door having 4 panel overlight, flanked by single plain sashes. To first floor a central blank opening flanked by single plain sashes. All openings have brick segmental heads. Lion's head cast iron gutter. The farm dates from the drainage of this area with the establishment of the Forty Foot Drain in 1812.</p>
LB10	1064454	ST Heliers'	II	520782	335714	Post Medieval	<p>Donnington Market Place TF 23 NW (north side) 2/21 St. Heliers' (formerly listed as Post Office) 7.2.67 G.V. II Incorrectly shown as Post Office on OS map. House. Late C18, with minor C19 alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond. Slate roof, brick coped tumbled gables, 2 brick gable stacks. 2-storeys plus attics, 3 bay front with modillion cornice, central 6 panel door and traceried fanlight, with panelled reveals, fluted pilastered doorcase having dentillated open pediment, flanked by single margin light sashes. To first floor 3 similar windows. All windows have rubbed flat brick arches. In the roof are 3 glazing bar sash dormers with lead segmental heads and slate hung cheeks. Interior has stick baluster dogleg stair with hardwood handrail, original 6 panel doors and shutters.</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

LB11	1064455	18, Market Place	II	520829	335742	Post Medieval	Donington Market Place TF 23 NW (north side) 2/23 No.18 G.V. II Incorrectly shown as Church Street on OS map. House and shop. c.1700 with mid-C19 alterations. Red brick, rendered, pantile roof, with single gable and rear wall brick stacks. 2-storey, 3 bay front with, to left, double doors with half glazed bordered lights, flanked by triple shop windows all with plain wooden pilasters and fascia with cornice. To right a single plain sash. to first floor 3 similar windows. Interior retains 2 chamfered girders with run out stops.	
LB12	1064456	5, PARK LANE	II	520688	335721	Post Medieval	Donington Park Lane TF 23 NW (north side) 2/27 No.5 G.V. II House. Late C18, altered mid-C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, slate roof, raised brick coped gables, 2 brick gable stacks. 2-storey, 3 bay front, with lion head cast iron gutter, central 6 panel door with wood panelled reveals and fluted pilastered pedimented doorcase flanked by single canted bay windows with plain sashes, dentillated cornices and hipped slate roofs. To first floor are 3 plain sashes with segmental brick heads. Catslide to rear.	

Designated Heritage Assets

LB13	1064457	Old school building at Cowleys School	II	521203	335712	Post Medieval	<p>Donington School Lane TF 23 NW (north side) 2/30 Old School Building 25.10.51 at Cowleys School (formerly listed as Donington Cowley's Secondary School)) G.V. II School. Founded by Thomas Cowley in 1719, partly rebuilt after a fire in 1812, altered C19 and C20. Red brown brick in English bond, ashlar and stucco dressings. Machine plain tiled roof with reused stone coped gables and decorative knops. Wooden bellcote with shaped lead roof. To the rear a tall wall stack. 2-storey, 6 bay front with ashlar plinth, first floor band and quoins. Timber dentillated eaves cornice. Central C19 lead roofed stucco porch with angle pilasters, plain frieze, moulded cornice to segmental pediment. Double half glazed doors with bordered lights. To left 3 and to right 2 large cross mullioned windows. To right a doorway with moulded ashlar, surround and cornice, beyond a narrow C19 fixed light. To first floor are 6 two light casement windows. All windows have flat splayed brick arched heads with keyblocks and moulded ashlar cills. Above the door a C18 oval sundial, with inscription above. Beneath it a tablet records the foundation of the school by T. Cowley in 1719 and its rebuilding in AD 1812. On the quoins are many graffiti inscriptions, including a footprint dated 1795.</p>
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Designated Heritage Assets

LB14	1064458	Village Youth Centre on the site of Cowleys School	II	521194	335659	Post Medieval	<p>Donington School Lane TF 23 NW (north side) 2/32 Village Youth Centre on site of Cowleys School G.V. II Former schoolroom block, now Youth centre. c.1861. Red brick in Flemish bond, ashlar dressings, tiled roof, stone coped gables, one circular cast iron louvred vent, one ashlar stack. L-plan. Single storey, 6 bay front, the right hand bay is advanced and separately gabled. In the angle 2 Tudor arched doorways with ashlar surrounds, leaf decoration in the spandrels, covered by a porch across the angle, with tiled roof supported on braced timber posts. To the left 4 ashlar cross mullioned windows, subdivided by raked buttresses. To the right a 3 light similar window and in the gable a rectangular leaded light. Built as an addition to T. Cowley's original foundation of 1719, as a Junior School.</p>
LB15	1064485	Milepost at Chapel Bridge	II	517522.042	335578	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Bridge End Causeway TF 13 NE (north side) 1/7 Milepost at Chapel Bridge II Milepost. Early C19. Cast iron. Triangular plan. On faceted top in raised cast letters "Donington Parish", on the sides "To Donington 2 miles, and to Billingboro 4 and a half miles".</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

LB16	1166160	The Black Bull	II	520820	335660	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Market Place TF 23 NW (south side) 2/20 The Black Bull and No.8 (formerly listed 7.2.67 with Nos. 5, 6, and No.9) G.V. II Public house and shop. Mid C17, late C17, refronted and extended C18, altered C19, C20. Colour washed brick, partly in Flemish bond, slate roofs, the right hand range with brick coped gables, 2 ridge and gable stacks. L-plan. 2-storey, irregular 3 bay front to the public house, the left hand bay is taller, advanced, and separately roofed and is an addition to the lower earlier range. It has a first floor band, dentillated eaves and has a tripartite glazing bar sash window to each floor with cambered heads. To the right C20 brick porch with glazed door. Beyond a single plain sash and a tripartite sash. To first floor a single 2 light sliding glazing bar sash to eaves. To the right a taller 2-storey irregular 3 bay early C18 range, with central half glazed door with shop window to right, outlined with plain wooden pilasters and fascia. To left a canted bay window with plain sashes, pilasters, moulded cornice and flat lead roof. To right an open carriageway with wooden lintel. To first floor a central glazing bar sash with segmental brick head is flanked by single 2 light sliding glazing bar sashes to eaves. In the lower front range of the public house are deeply chamfered ceiling girders, with ogee stops, and a chamfered fireplace bressumer. The rear wing has a staggered butt purlin roof of late C17 date.</p>
LB17	1166181	4, Mill Lane	II	521247	335548	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Mill Lane TF 23 NW (east side) 2/24 No. 4 II House. Late C18. Red brick in Flemish bond. Collyweston slate roof, 2 gable stacks. 2-storey, 3 bay front having corbelled eaves, with C20 planked door and overlight, flanked by single glazing bar sashes. To first floor are 3 similar windows. All openings have segmental brick heads.</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

LB18	1166185	Stables at the Vicarage	II	520704	335779	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Park Lane TF 23 NW (north side) 2/26 Stables at the Vicarage G.V. II Stables. Early C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, pantile roof. 2-storey, 3 bay front having central planked door in semi-circular surround with key and impost blocks. Flanked by single louvred light. To first floor are 2 smaller planked openings all with basket arches. Included for group value only.</p>
LB19	1166210	North Wing at Cowleys School	II	521209	335685	Post Medieval	<p>Donington School Lane TF 23 NW (north side) North wing of 2/31 Cowleys School 25.10.51 (formerly listed as Donington Cowley's Secondary School) G.V. II School hall and classroom. 1861. Red brick with ashlar dressings, plain tile roof, with raised stone coped gables, finials and kneelers, one ashlar stack. L-plan. Single storey, 6 bay front, the right hand bay advanced and gabled. Plinth, stone bracketed chamfered eaves. Buttresses with raked tops. To right a Tudor arched door with moulded ashlar reveals, above a stepped ashlar panel containing foliage, inscription and date 1861. Above is a 3 light mullioned and transomed window. To left are 4 two light and a single 3 light similar window. All windows have chamfered ashlar surrounds. In the gables are 2 small square lights with diamond set quatrefoils. Interior of the hall has a fine hammer beam roof with moulded ashlar corbels. Built as an addition to T. Cowley's original foundation of 1719.</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

LB20	1240043	Holmfield House II	520685	335604	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Station Street TF 23 NW (south side) 2/35 No.12 7.2.67 (Holmfield House) G.V. II House and walls. 1792, with early C19 walls and minor C20 alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond, painted ashlar dressings, slate roof, brick coped gables. 2 brick gable stacks. L-plan. 3-storey, 3 bay front, the 3 bays slightly advanced, with ashlar cill band to first floor and fluted dentillated eaves cornice. Central 6 panel door with plain fanlight, wood panelled reveals, fluted pilastered doorcase with decorated brackets, supporting an open dentillated pediment with harebell swag. Flanked by single glazing bar sashes. To first floor are 3 similar windows, and on the second floor 3 smaller similar windows. All windows have serpentine lintels with keyblocks. To either side are ramped garden walls in English bond with ashlar copings. That to the left has a semi-circular headed planked doorway with ashlar key and impost blocks. Interior retains fine dogleg stair with delicately turned balusters, and fretted open string. Mahogany hand rail. Panelled side wall and plain pilaster. 6 panel doors throughout. One front room has reeded cornice with corner paterae.</p>
LB21	1261216	William Dods II	520707	335659	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Station Street TF 23 NW (north side) 2/34 No .11 (William Dods) G.V. II Former cottage, now shop and office. LateC17, altered C18 and early C19. Mud and stud, partly underbuilt in brick, thatched roof, raised brick coped and tiled gables. 2 gable and single ridge stacks. Originally lobby entry plan. Single storey plus attics, irregular 6 bay front having to right 2 planked doors, with to left a single 2 light glazing bar sash and 3 light leaded casement, and 2 single glazing bar sashes, all with cambered heads. In the roof a single 2 light diamond leaded casement dormer, with thatched eyebrow.</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

LB22	1309014	The Park	II	520325	335661	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Station Street TF 23 NW (north side) 2/33 The Park (formerly listed as 7.2.67 Park House) II Incorrectly shown as Park House on the OS map. House. Early C18, altered and refronted c.1815. Lined stucco, hipped Collyweston slate roof with lead dressings, deeply overhanging eaves, axial rendered ridge stack. T-plan with rear service range. 2-storey plus cellar, 5 bay front with plinth, first floor band, advanced central bay. Central 6 panel door with lions' head door knocker, panelled side panels, traceried petaloid fanlight. Fluted Doric portico with columns in antis, flanked by pairs of tall glazing bar sashes with contemporary louvred shutters. To first floor 5 glazing bar sashes. On the side front a canted ashlar bay window, with cornice and guilloche panels beneath the windows. Interior. Fine stick baluster stair, wreathed mahogany handrail, carved cut string. Egg and dart cornice, paterae and leaves, central leaved circle. 6 panel doors and reveals. Diamond set flagged floor to hall. Both front rooms have moulded cornices, shutters and one has white marble fireplace surround with roundels and C19 tiled sides. To first floor is a mid-C18 cupboard door and panel and stone fireplace surrounds. On the first floor landing is a wide flat archway which supports the central stack. One early C19 fireplace in a front bedroom with harebell chain and papyrus fluted architrave. The kitchen has large fireplace arch, flanked by semi-circular headed arches. The cellar is early C18 with simply chamfered beam and a leaded 3 light window. The house was built for the Glead family, whose early C19 monuments appear in the church.</p>
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Designated Heritage Assets

LB23	1309030	14, Market Place	II	520812	335730	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Market Place TF 23 NW (north side) 2/22 No.14 G.V. II Incorrectly shown as Church Street on OS map. House. Late C18, with minor mid-C19 alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond, painted stucco dressings. Pantile roof with raised brick coped gables and 2 gable stacks. 2-storey, 2 bay front with to right a 6 panel door with plain fanlight, wood panelled reveals and C19 pilastered doorcase with Gothic decoration and scrolled brackets supporting a narrow leaded hood. To left a single margin light. To first floor are 2 similar windows. All windows have serpentine stucco lintels with keyblocks.</p>
LB24	1359261	Pigeoncote at Dovecote Farm	II	517828	335359	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Bridge End causeway TF 13 NE (south side) 1/8 Pigeoncote at Dovecote Farm II Pigeoncote. Late C18, restored C20. Red brick, conical plain tile roof, timber planked restored top, shaped copper roof. Circular plan. 2-storey with slightly battered base and brick dentillated eaves. Single planked doorway and plain light under eaves. Circular wooden top has small flight holes with ball finial and weathervane to roof. Interior has brick ledges and boxes. Renewed roof timbers.</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

LB25	1359283	32 and 34, Church Street	II	520865	335863	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Church Street TF 23 NW (west side) Nos. 32 and 34 2/13 G.V. II Pair of houses and shop. Late C18, altered mid-C19. Red brick in Flemish bond, pantile and concrete pantile roofs, brick coped partly tumbled gables, 2 gable and single ridge stacks. 2-storey, 4 bay front. To left a half glazed door with plain surround and hood is flanked by single 2 light shop windows, the one to the left also with a blocked doorway, both having plain pilasters, fascia, and cornices. To right a plank door with plain overlight is flanked by single margin light sashes, all with segmental brick heads. To first floor 4 margin light sashes to brick dentillated eaves. To right a single storey blank extension with dentillated eaves course and brick coped gable.</p>
LB26	1359284	The Vicarage	II	520714	335761	Post Medieval	<p>Donington Park Lane TF 23 NW (north side) 2/25 The Vicarage G.V. II Vicarage. Early C19, altered mid-and late C19. Red brick in English bond, painted ashlar dressings, slate roof. 2 gable stacks. 3-storey, 3 bay front with moulded eaves, cornice, and paired barrel brackets. Central half glazed 8 panel door with fan decoration to lower panels and plain overlight, covered by late C19 brick porch with pilasters and dentillated cornice. 6 panel door and bordered overlight. To left a single canted bay with plain sashes, dentillated cornice, lead roof and to right a single glazing bar sash. To first floor 3 similar windows and to second floor 3 smaller similar windows. All windows have cambered ruscated splayed ashlar lintels.</p>

Designated Heritage Assets

CA2	Donington Conservation Area			

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

1	ML120043	Iron Age/Romano-British beehive quern	518360	336380	Findspot	Iron Age	<p>Captain Cragg, of Threethingham Hall, has a sandstone beehive quern about twelve inches in diameter. {1}{2} Captain Cragg is now dead and his collection has been sold by auction. The present location of the quern was not determined. {1} Querns- Captain Cragg has a fine beehive quern from Northorpe ploughed up by one of his tenants. This is far out in the old fen for such a find. It is 1 ft in diameter, 5ins high and very well made.</p>	Lincolnshire HER

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

2	ML122487	Iron Age/Romano-British beehive quern and pottery	518360	336380	Artefact Scatter	Roman	<p>Captain Cragg, of Threekingham Hall, has a sandstone beehive quern about twelve inches in diameter. {1}{2} Captain Cragg is now dead and his collection has been sold by auction. The present location of the quern was not determined. {1}</p> <p>Querns- Captain Cragg has a fine beehive quern from Northorpe ploughed up by one of his tenants. This is far out in the old fen for such a find. It is 1 ft in diameter, 5ins high and very well made. {3} Also Roman pottery was found during fieldwalking in 1965.</p>	Lincolnshire HER
3	ML123585	Field boundaries near North Ing	517800	337080	Ditch	Roman	<p>Running north-south and north-east to south-west were identified in the cutting. these were interpreted as the boundary ditches to the field systems of the roman farmsteads/hamlets and droveways that are known in this area of the fens from aerial photography. One of the ditches had been replaced and this suggested sustained use of this feature.</p>	Lincolnshire HER
4	ML123586	Boundary ditch and pit near North Ing	519050	336480	Ditch, Pit	Roman	<p>During work by the Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board to the drain at North Ings a ditch orientated north-west to south-east was identified and a steep-sided pit or ditch. These features were interpreted as remains of the Roman farmsteads and hamlets, droveways and associated field systems that are known from this area of the fens from aerial photography.</p>	Lincolnshire HER

Viking Link: UK Onshore Scheme

Environmental Statement (ES-4-C.07)

Appendix 23. Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Proposed Converter Station)

Non-Designated Heritage Assets									
5	333	Middle Fen	517963	338115	Farm	Post Medieval	Middle Fen, Donington. Partially extant 19th century unlisted outfarm. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Location is unclear.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project	
6	334	Vicarage Farm	518001	338289	Farm	Post Medieval	Site of Vicarage Farm, Bicker. Demolished 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project	
7	335	Eau End Farm	517910	338289	Farm	Post Medieval	Eau End Farm, Helpingham. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project	
8	336	Not Named	518741	338276	Farm	Post Medieval	Unnamed outfarm, Bicker. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted outfarm. Regular courtyard of L plan. Location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project	
9	337	Duckhall Farm	519170	338422	Farm	Post Medieval	Site of Duckhall Farm, Bicker. Demolished 19th century unlisted farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project	

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

10	340	River Farm	517755	337582	Farm	Post Medieval	River Farm, Helpingsham. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. Prominent covered yard in association. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project
11	341	Not Named	517803	337423	Farm	Post Medieval	Unnamed farmstead, Donington. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project
12	342	Not Named	518040	337360	Farm	Post Medieval	Site of Unnamed farmstead, Donington. Demolished 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project
13	343	Not Named	519983	337146	Farm	Post Medieval	Unnamed farmstead, Donington. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project
14	355	Northorpe Dairy Farm	519897	336811	Farm	Post Medieval	Northorpe Dairy Farm, Donington. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

15	356	Not Named	519781	336771	Farm	Post Medieval	Unnamed farmstead, Donington. 19th century unlisted farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project
16	357	Northorpe House (Northorpe Farm)	519542	336692	Farm	Post Medieval	Northorpe House (Northorpe Farm), Donington. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project
17	358	The Old Barn	519106	336795	Farm	Post Medieval	The Old Barn, Donington. Extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project
18	359	Not Named	518519	336609	Farm	Post Medieval	Site of Unnamed farmstead, Donington. Demolished 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project
19	7661	Not Named (Blotoff House)	517693	337354	Farm	Post Medieval	Not Named (Blotoff House), Helpingham. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with a covered yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.	Lincolnshire HER/Historic England project