



**RETFORD CIRCULAR ECONOMY PROJECT**  
**TECHNICAL APPENDIX 11.1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED**  
**ASSESSMENT**

**FEBRUARY 2023**

# Retford Circular Economy Project – Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

## ARCUS


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## Ecus Ltd

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## Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd was commissioned by ARCUS in 2023 to prepare a historic environment desk-based assessment for 113.55 ha comprising predominantly of former pulverised fuel ash disposal lagoons near Sutton-cum-Lound, Retford, Nottinghamshire (the Site). The Site is centred on SK 69404 84864

It is anticipated that the Site has a low potential to encounter archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. This is due to the large amount of recorded settlement evidence, as well as the individual findspots which are apparent across the study area.

Whilst the archaeological resource is not considered a constraint to the Site, further archaeological work may be required to ensure that any such remains within the Site are recorded prior to development.

It is considered that this change to the wider setting would result in low levels of less than substantial harm to the setting of the designated heritage assets. The principal aspects of the setting, including the topographic location, the immediate surroundings, and the agricultural land would remain unchanged.

Therefore it is considered that in order to conform with the requirements of the NPPF, the Proposed Development would need to demonstrate a level of public benefit.

The need for, and scope, for any further archaeological works would be confirmed through consultation with the Local Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisor.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Ecus Ltd was commissioned by ARCUS in 2023 to prepare a historic environment desk-based assessment (ADBA) for the Retford Circular Economy Project (the 'Proposed Development') on land comprising predominantly of former pulverised fuel ash (PFA) disposal lagoons near Sutton-cum-Lound, Retford, Nottinghamshire (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on SK 69273, 69404 84864 (Figure 1).

## 1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is 113.55 ha in size, and stretches between Lound Low Road in the north, and the A638 (North Road) in the south. There are lakes on the north, east, and west sides of the northern section, as well as a small copse to the east, and agricultural land on all sides. The tree cover continues to the south, merging into a woodland plantation in the south of the Site. South of the plantation there is an industrial estate, with an associated road, running through an area of grassland. Another lake is positioned to the southeast, next to the industrial estate. Agricultural land surrounds the Site to the north, east and west, land to the south of the Site coincides with Idle Valley Nature Reserve.

1.2.2 The topography of the Site has a ground level of approximately 13 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the most northern end of the Site, rising to c. 20 m above AOD through the northern-central part of the Site. The ground level gently falls to approximately 14 m AOD as the Site approaches the A638, North Road.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Chester Formation Sandstone. The superficial deposits are recorded as sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (British Geological Survey 2023).

## 1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The purpose of this ADBA is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment resource within and surrounding the Site in order to formulate:

- An assessment of significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- An assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings; and

- Strategies to avoid harm or better reveal the significance of heritage assets, and their settings, if necessary.

## **1.4 Regulatory and Policy Context**

1.4.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system. Further detail of the relevant, legislation, policy and guidance is provided in Appendix 1.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Standards

2.1.1 This assessment is undertaken in accordance with:

- Historic England’s Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes:
  - The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015a);
  - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015b); and
  - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017).
- Historic England’s *Understanding Place – Historic Area Assessments* (2017b);
- Historic England’s Advice Notes:
  - Advice Note 1 (Second Edition): *Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management* (2019a); and
  - Advice Note 12: *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage* (2019b).
- *Historic Environment* (revised July 2019), published by the Ministry Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), providing advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment;
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019); and
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020).

### 2.2 Scope of Assessment

2.2.1 The initial step of the heritage assessment process is the identification of designated heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development due to their presence within the scheme or due to sensitivity of their setting. This is informed through a desk-based study and site visit. This step constitutes Step 1 of Historic England’s GPA3 (2017a).

2.2.2 The spatial scope of the assessment was defined by a 1 km study area for all levels of designated heritage asset and 5km for Grade II\* and Grade I Listed Buildings, Grade II\* and Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites.

2.2.3 The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of heritage assets within the study area, and to form a baseline for the assessment of their significance:

- national heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
  - the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, and archaeological events within the county;
  - Environment Agency LiDAR data;
  - aerial photography available online at Britain from Above, Cambridgeshire Aerial Photographic collection online and National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), Aerial Photo Explorer (Historic England);
  - relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations; and
  - a walkover survey (site visit).
- 2.2.4 All of the spatial data held by the NHER for the study area was requested, assessed and analysed as part of this assessment. All NHER data is illustrated on the accompanying Figures 3-4, listed in Appendix 2 and referred to, where relevant, in Section 3.
- 2.2.5 A site visit was undertaken on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2023 in order to assess the general character of the Site and to identify heritage assets not identified through desk-based review.
- 2.2.6 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.
- ### 2.3 Assumptions and Limitations
- 2.3.1 This report is compiled using secondary data derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this data as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. In addition, the records held by the NHER represent a record of a wide range of information derived from historical sources and previous archaeological discoveries and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.3.2 Archival material relating to the Site and study area was not consulted in person at Nottinghamshire Archives. An initial review of the online catalogue identified no further relevant cartographic or documentary material which was not available from other online sources. Whilst there may be other material held in private collections, local repositories and the National Archives, it was not reviewed as part of the assessment.
- 2.3.3 All Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping obtained as part of the assessment is provided in Appendix 3.
- 2.3.4 Aerial photography held at Historic England's Archives was not viewed as part of this assessment. Aerial photography available online was utilised to fully understand the historic development

although no aerial photographs that illustrate the Site clearly were available via the sources listed above.

## 2.4 Assessment of Significance

2.4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; MHCLG 2021) recommends that, in determining applications, local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting (NPPF 194).

2.4.2 The significance of heritage assets is defined in terms of their value to this and future generations because of their heritage interest, deriving not only from their physical presence, but also from their setting. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (NPPF):

- **Archaeological interest:** As defined in the Glossary to the NPPF, 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 skill, like sculpture.
- **Historic interest:** 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.

*(MHCLG 2019, Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).*

2.4.3 The heritage interest of an asset's physical presence is assessed in terms of attributes identified in statutory criteria, general principles for selection (DCMS 2013 and 2018), selection guides published by Historic England, and regional research agendas.

2.4.4 The overall significance of a heritage asset is the sum value of its interest expressed within this report on a six-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown using the criteria presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Criteria for determining the significance of heritage assets**

Heritage Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable international heritage interest.
High	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grade I, II*, II), Conservation Areas, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*, II), Registered Battlefields, Protected Wreck Site, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable national importance due to their heritage interest.
Medium	Locally Listed Buildings and Landscapes, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable regional importance due to their heritage interest.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably limited heritage interest.
Negligible	Non-designated heritage asset of very limited heritage interest, typically due to poor preservation, survival or restricted contextual associations.
Unknown	The significance of the heritage asset cannot be ascertained from available evidence.



### 3. Historic Environment Baseline

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following section identifies known heritage assets that may have the potential to receive effects from the proposals, compiled from sources listed in Section 2.

3.1.2 In accordance with Step 1 of Historic England’s GPA3 (2017) an outline assessment of the historic and archaeological baseline was undertaken to identify which of these heritage assets could be affected by the Site, and thereby scope out those assets that would not be affected. The details of this assessment are documented in Section 3.2 of this report.

3.1.3 The following section should be read in conjunction with figures:

- Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets. Designated assets are referenced by their NHLE entry number in the text;
- Figure 3: Nottinghamshire HER monument data. The NHER records are assigned an ID number within the text for ease of reference; and
- Figure 4: Nottinghamshire HER event data. The NHER events are referenced by their HER reference in the text.

#### 3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

3.2.1 The NHER records a total of 36 previous archaeological investigations within the study area. Eleven of these are recorded as excavation, trial trenching, and other intrusive forms of investigation. These include four excavations to the north and north east of the study area, two of which were rescue excavations undertaken at Chainbridge Lane (ENT183, & ENT3732), and two excavations at Tiln, Hayton (ENT3840, ENT3873), as well as trial trenching (ENT3837). The majority of these intrusive investigations are located along the River Idle. As well as the above, there are multiple surveys which have been undertaken, including geophysical surveys at Tiln Solar Farm (ENT4628) and at Tiln North (ENT3838). Watching briefs, fieldwalking, and casual finds are also recorded. Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail below.

#### 3.3 Historic and Archaeological Baseline

##### *Prehistoric and Romano-British*

3.3.1 Prehistoric activity is well represented in proximity to the River Idle, which passes as close as 100 m to the east of the Site. To the south of the Site, there are two recorded areas of possible Prehistoric settlement (1, & 2; see Figure 3). Following the location of the river there are 17 other

recorded areas of Prehistoric activity, ranging from individual findspots (3, 10, 11, 13, & 14; see Figure 3) to linear cropmarks (4; see Figure 3), and a Mesolithic flint-working site (9; see Figure 3).

3.3.2 Similarly, to the prehistoric period, Romano-British activity is recorded along the River Idle to the east of the Site. Three areas along the river are recorded as settlement sites, one at Tiln (28; see Figure 3), one at Hayton (30; see Figure 3), and one at Chainbridge (31; see Figure 3). Other Romano-British finds are located along the river valley, including pottery (23, 32, & 33; see Figure 3).

3.3.3 There are also other Romano-British settlement areas recorded to the west of the Site, most noticeably the Sutton settlement (27; see Figure 3), which crosses into the Site boundary at the southern end. Two other areas of settlement are located on the edge of study area; Babworth (25; see Figure 3), and Barnby Moor (26; see Figure 3). The amount of settlement recorded near the Site suggests it was a well-used area in the Romano-British period.

#### ***Early Medieval and Medieval***

3.3.4 Sutton-cum-Lound was a settlement recorded in the Domesday Book (Open Domesday 2016), with 6.7 households recorded in 1086. The perpendicular structure of St Bartholomew's Church in Sutton-cum-Lound is recorded as having been built between 1350 and 1485. Lound is also recorded in the Domesday book as having 14.2 households.

3.3.5 The trend of settlement along the river valley appears to continue into the early medieval and medieval periods, with earthworks located in a similar position to the settlement evidence from the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods (Figure 3). There are also individual finds which are recorded on either side of the Idle, including an early medieval sword (36; see Figure 3), a medieval axe head (40; see Figure 3), and medieval pottery (37; see Figure 3).

#### ***Post-Medieval and Twentieth Century***

3.3.6 In the Post-Medieval period, settlement partly converged on the two villages; Sutton-cum Lound, and Lound. There are buildings in both settlements which are dated from the post-medieval period, including 'The Hall' in Lound which is recorded as dating from as early as 1735 (85; see Figure 3), and the gate to Sutton Manor Grounds in Sutton-cum-Lound (87; see Figure 3), both of which are Grade II designated buildings. There are also the 19<sup>th</sup> century aspects of the Church of St Bartholomew in Sutton-cum-Lound (77; see Figure 3), which are not designated.

3.3.7 In the 1885-1900 OS map the land around Sutton-cum-Lound and Lound is recorded as agricultural land, with a farmstead called Bellmoor Farm that the NHER records as having been built c. 1780 (76; see Figure 3). There is a road recorded on the 1885-1900 map which is in the same location as the modern A638, which is in the south of the study area.

- 3.3.8 Along the River Idle there are still records indicating settlement into the post-medieval period, although less so than in the preceding periods. Most notably these include a 17<sup>th</sup> century coin hoard located c. 230 m east of the boundary of the Site (80; see Figure 3).
- 3.3.9 There are two features from World War Two recorded to the south of the study area, one of which is a bomb crater (95; see Figure 3), and the other is an aircraft crash site (96; see Figure 3). Due to the lack of other World War Two features, it is unlikely there will be further remains relating to this period.

#### ***Undated***

- 3.3.10 To the south and south west of the study area there are multiple groups of undated linear features (105, 106, 110, & 112; see Figure 3) as well as an area where a ‘natural cropmark’ is recorded (111; see Figure 3). To the west there is a cropmark enclosure recorded (98; see Figure 3).
- 3.3.11 There are multiple other undated features recorded to the north and west, including one area which overlaps with the Site (113; see Figure 3), and is described as comprising linear features and possible enclosures. To the north of the study area there is also a partial rectangular enclosure that has been found (115; see Figure 3).
- 3.3.12 Along the River Idle, there are further undated features, including an enclosure complex at Hayton (116; see Figure 3), and a group of small rectilinear enclosures to the south east (108; see Figure 3). Although these records are undated, they demonstrate long-term use of the area prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### ***Designated Buildings***

- 3.3.13 There are Grade II designated buildings in Lound and Sutton-cum-Lound, including the post-medieval buildings above (see 3.3.6), two residential buildings, and the Lound War Memorial. There are no Grade II\* or I buildings in the study area.

### **3.4 Summary of Previous Impacts**

- 3.4.1 The Site can be characterised as three connected areas:
- Area A: proposed for the Main Operational Site;
  - Area B: proposed for the Link Conveyor and Haul Road (outside of Main Operational Site);  
and
  - Area C: proposed for the Main Processing Site.
- 3.4.2 The above areas are shown in the Site Area Plan, Figure 1.3, included in Volume 2 of the ES. Appendices 4.1 and 4.2 within Volume 3 of the ES show the location of the lagoons and geological

cross sections of the Site, respectively. Appendix 4.3 within ES Volume 2 includes a selection of photos for the Site. The Proposed Development and the Site are described in full within Chapters 4 and 5 in Volume of the ES.

### ***Area A – Main Operational Site***

- 3.4.3 This area is approximately 105.84 ha and comprises the former ash lagoons site raised with vegetated embankments around its perimeter, and currently largely contains grassland for grazing, though this is of relatively poor quality. The area has historically been subject to a significant amount of sand and gravel extraction and is therefore not alien to extractive industries. The vegetated embankments are man-made; constructed to contain PFA as part of the former disposal lagoon land use. The embankments are constructed primarily from site-won sandstone and soils, and for the most part are around 6 m high from ground level.
- 3.4.4 The area is split between ‘Low-Rise’ to the east (7.5 – 11 m AOD) and ‘High-Rise’ to the centre and west (17 – 19 m AOD). The High-Rise is where the larger embankments (around 6 m high) are found, bounding the entire area.

### ***Area B – Link Conveyor and Haul Road***

- 3.4.5 This area is approximately 5.20 ha and includes a section of the conveyor and link road passing south from the Main Operational Site to the Main Processing site, utilising farmland.

### ***Area C – Main Processing Site***

- 3.4.6 Area C comprises approximately 2.51 ha of land at the Bellmoor Industrial Estate, accessed from the A638 via a dedicated priority turn junction. It currently accommodates a number of industrial uses, including a stonemason and concrete batching plant, and is therefore in daily operational use. It was historically used as the plant site for the former Bellmoor Quarry. The A638 access is shared with the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Idle Valley Nature Reserve visitor centre. The industrial areas along Randall Way in the northern part of Retford are located approximately 620 m to the south east. The east coast mainline railway passes by to the south at around 300 m at its nearest point.
- 3.4.7 The Main Processing Site would be constructed on an area previously operated by Tarmac during the former quarrying operations. The majority of the site is hardstanding, being the old car parking area for the quarry offices. Currently the Site is utilised for storage of vehicles, concrete road barriers and aggregates for the existing operations at the Industrial Estate.
- 3.4.8 A geotechnical survey undertaken by SLR (SLR 2021) has demonstrated that previous quarrying across the northern parts of the Site (Area A) have mostly removed any underlying deposits to a depth that archaeological remains are unlikely to survive. Notwithstanding, the potential of small

pockets of undisturbed gravel deposits have been identified as surviving across the northern parts of the Site. Further desk-based analysis of the existing GI data, in order to create a geoarchaeological deposit model and identify areas of unworked sand and gravel deposits is recommended.

### **3.5 Summary of Potential Heritage Constraints**

#### ***Designated Heritage Assets***

- 3.5.1 The Site is located approximately 480 m south of Lound Conservation Area, which contains a number of Grade II Listed Buildings, those which fall within 1km and are assessed in greater detail below are: The Lound War Memorial (NHLE 1421770), Alpha House and Outbuilding (NHLE 1239185), The Hall (NHLE 1239186), and Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE 1239187). It is considered that these assets will require further assessment within this report (see later sections) in order to determine how the Site currently contributes to their setting, and the potential impacts of the proposed development. Due to their shared setting, these listed building and Lound Conservation Area are assessed as a group below.
- 3.5.2 The Site is located approximately 900m east of the Grade I Listed Building Church of St Bartholomew in Sutton-cum-Lound. Despite being effectively screened from the church through intervening topography and the built environment of Sutton-cum-Lound, the Site is considered to form part of the wider setting and thus requires further assessment as part of this report.
- 3.5.3 The Site is located approximately 1000m north of the Grade II Registered Park and Garden Babworth Hall (NHLE 1001078) and 1980m north of the Grade I Listed Building Church of All Saints (NHLE 1370370). Whilst being effectively screened from the Site and separated by a busy A-Road, the Site is considered to form part of the wider setting and thus requires further assessment as part of this report.
- 3.5.4 In total four further Grade I Listed Churches (NHLE 1370125, 1034425, 1212157, 1239190) and two scheduled monuments (NHLE 1012495, 1008630) were identified within 5km of the Site. It is considered that the Site is effectively screened from these heritage assets by intervening vegetation, development, and topography and that the Site makes no contribution to the setting of these designated heritage assets. Consequently, it is considered that no further assessment is required as part of this report.

#### ***Archaeological Potential***

- 3.5.5 Based on the in historic environment baseline presented above, the potential for archaeological remains is as follows:

- 
- Moderate to high potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric date due to features identified within the study area, along the River Idle. Any such remains are likely to be of individual finds and thus have a low heritage significance, or further evidence of settlement in the prehistoric period, which would have a moderate heritage significance.
  - Moderate to high potential for archaeological remains of Romano-British date due to there being multiple possible Romano-British settlement areas within the study area, particularly the area which crosses into the Site. It is considered that any remains within the footprint of the Site are also most likely to comprise settlement evidence which would be of a moderate heritage significance.
  - Low to moderate potential for agricultural remains and other archaeological features dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any such remains are likely to be single finds, particularly within close proximity to the River Idle, and would be of low to moderate heritage significance.

## **4. Statement of Significance**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following section assesses the heritage significance of heritage assets which have been identified as being potentially sensitive towards change within the Site in Section 3 above, and should be read in conjunction with Figure 2 which illustrates the location of assets discussed in this section.

4.1.2 In accordance with Step 2 of Historic England's GPA3 (2017a) the following section assesses whether, how and to what degree the settings of the identified heritage assets contribute towards their significance. The assessment goes on to state the contribution of the Site towards that setting.

### **4.2 Lound Conservation Area and Associated Listed Buildings**

#### ***Lound Conservation Area***

4.2.1 The Lound Conservation Area is considered to hold high heritage significance as a result of its historic, architectural and archaeological interests. The historic interest of the Conservation Area is provided by the core of the village, which includes the street pattern which likely dates to the medieval period, and a number of post-medieval buildings associated with its function as a rural farming village supporting the town of Retford.

4.2.2 The architectural interest of the Conservation Area is provided by the large number of high-quality rural buildings of post-medieval date. Views through the Conservation Area including along Town Street (Plate 1) allow an appreciation of the rural vernacular and help to create a sense of place within the core of the Conservation Area.



**Plate 1: View south along Town Street**

***Lound War Memorial***

4.2.3 Grade II Listed war memorial was designed by Sharpe and Hoggard of Retford and unveiled in 1920. The principal reasons for its designation are:

- Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the C20;
- Architectural interest: it has a thoughtful design in the form of a simple obelisk;
- Group value: is conferred by its close proximity to two listed buildings.

***Alpha House and Outbuilding***

4.2.4 Grade II Listed 19<sup>th</sup> century House, constructed of brick and rendered (Plate 2). Two and Half storey in height across three bays with slate roof. The principle reason for its designation is:

- Architectural interest: polite and pleasantly designed early 19<sup>th</sup> century house with pleasing decorative features such as moulded cornice and eaves band and traditional windows





**Plate 2: Alpha House**

***The Hall***

4.2.5 Grade II Listed mid-18<sup>th</sup> century House, constructed of red brick. Three storeys in height across six bays with slate roof. The principle reason for its designation is:

- Architectural interest: polite and pleasantly designed 18<sup>th</sup> century house with pleasing decorative features such as Doric columns bracketing the central doorway, moulded cornice and traditional windows.



**Plate 3: The Hall**

### ***Yew Tree Farmhouse***

4.2.6 Grade II Listed early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse constructed of brick, now painted. Two storeys in height across three bays with pantile roof (Plate 4). The principle reasons for its designation are:

- Architectural interest: well preserved example of early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.
- Historical Interest: Illustrative of 19<sup>th</sup> century farming growth following the agricultural revolution and the growth of larger farms managing larger tracts of land and the associated growth of a wealthy farming elite.



**Plate 4: Yew Tree Farmhouse**

### **Setting**

- 4.2.7 It is considered that the key aspects of the setting are provided by their immediate surroundings, both within the village of Lound and its immediate rural hinterland. Lound itself is organised along a simple cross pattern formed by the principle roads of Town Street (aligned north-south) and Chainbridge Lane/Daneshill road (aligned east-west). The slightly curving Town Street and buildings located predominantly at the back of the footway restrict outward views, restricting visual connection to its rural hinterland.
- 4.2.8 The immediate agricultural land surrounding the village is characterised by post-enclosure fields, bounded by hedgerows and is considered to contribute to the setting of the Conservation Area and listed buildings as it demonstrates the rural character of the historic landscape. It is considered that the agricultural land to the immediate east of the Conservation Area makes a greater contribution to the setting as these fields are better preserved examples of the post-enclosure landscape. To the south, west and north, fields have undergone a greater degree of amalgamation during the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

### **Contribution of the Site**

- 4.2.9 The Site is located approximately 480 m to the south of Lound Conservation Area. A large industrial estate and modern farm is located east of the village and north of the Site, with the remainder of land separating the Site from the heritage assets being agricultural land forming the village's immediate rural hinterland.

The Site is entirely screened by existing development along Town Street and a ridge of land to the immediate south of the Conservation Area.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century quarrying within the Site and subsequent reclamation creating a post-industrial landscape have largely destroyed any ability to appreciate the historical association between the Site and the heritage assets. It is considered the Site, makes a low contribution to the setting of Lound Conservation Area and its associated Listed Buildings.

## **4.3 Church of St Bartholomew**

- 4.3.1 Grade I Listed Parish church (Plate 5), first established in the 12th century, with 14th and 15th century additions and heavily restored in 1857. Constructed of a mixture of ashlar with some coursed rubble. A number of memorials to inhabitants dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century recorded inside. The principal reasons for its designation are:

- Historic interest: as a lasting example of the importance and power of the Medieval Church, its role as the centre of parish life and role in governing the villages and surrounding agricultural landscapes.

- Architectural interest: well-proportioned and designed example of restored Medieval church.



**Plate 5: Church of St Bartholomew**

***Setting***

- 4.3.2 It is considered that the key aspects of setting are provided by the church's location within its graveyard in the village of Sutton-cum-Lound, and its position on a high point within the landscape making the church spire a landmark feature visible from a number of locations throughout the village, and its wider rural hinterland (Plate 6).





**Plate 6: View of the church spire from Town Street south of Lound and north of the Site**

- 4.3.3 The surrounding rural landscape, consisting of post-enclosure fields, enables the appreciation of the historical connection between the church and the management of the medieval villages and agriculture.

#### ***Contribution of the Site***

- 4.3.4 The Site is located approximately 900 m to the east of the Church of St Bartholomew, separated by the eastern fringes of the village of Sutton-cum-Lound, pastoral fields, and large 20<sup>th</sup> century wetland areas established following the ending of quarry operations.
- 4.3.5 The Site is entirely screened from ground level views from the church. Whilst it was not possible to access the tower, it is reasonable to assume the Site features in easterly views from the top of the tower. Equally, the main body of the building is mostly screened from views from within the Site, whilst the tower is visible in glimpsed views above the ridgelines of the village of Sutton-cum-Lound.
- 4.3.6 The 20<sup>th</sup> century quarrying within the Site and subsequent reclamation creating a post-industrial landscape have largely destroyed any ability to appreciate the historical association between the Site and the church. It is considered the Site, makes a low contribution to the setting of the Church of St Bartholomew.

#### **4.4 Babworth Hall Registered Park and Garden(RPG) and Listed Building Church of All Saints**

##### ***Babworth Hall Registered Park and Garden***

- 4.4.1 Grade II registered 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape park comprising 85 ha designed by Humphry Repton, associated with the eponymous Babworth Hall. The Hall stands within the pleasure grounds, in

the centre of the parkland. The northern boundary fronts onto arable land; the eastern edge of Dog Kennels Plantation abuts the Chesterfield Canal on the north-east boundary, continuing southwards and merging with other woodland to form the south-east boundary. The southern boundary runs westwards along Babworth Road to the south-west corner of the site. From there the western boundary runs northwards along Sutton Lane. The site is mainly flat but slopes to the south-east.

4.4.2 The principal reasons for its designation are:

- architectural and artistic interest: a good example of an 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape garden with a number of key features such as its hall, now dried up lake, pleasure grounds and gardens.
- Historical: associations with the local Simpson family and the last great English landscape garden designer of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Humphrey Repton

#### ***Church of All Saints***

4.4.3 Grade I listed Parish church (Plate 7), first established in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, with 16<sup>th</sup> century additions and heavily restored in 1878. Constructed of ashlar with slate roof. A number of memorials to the Simpson family of Babworth Hall located in the interior. Richard Clyfton was the Minister in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century prior to moving to Scrooby in 1606 and later Amsterdam.

- Architectural interest: well-proportioned and designed example of restored post-medieval church.
- Historical interest: associations with the locally important Simpson family and the important Nottinghamshire separatist church leader Richard Clyfton prior to his move to the Netherlands and later America.



**Plate 7: Church of All Saints**

### ***Setting***

- 4.4.4 The setting is rural to the north and west and urban to the east and south-east, with the East Coast railway line located approximately 250m southwest from the southern boundary of the Site. Some 220m south-west of the Church lie the remains of a lake, which dried up in the early 1960s due to changes in the water table.
- 4.4.5 Whilst located on a prominent highpoint within the landscape, the church is mostly screened from view by existing trees surrounding it.

### ***Contribution of the Site***

- 4.4.6 The Site is located between 1000 m and 2000 north of the Babworth Hall RPG and Church of All Saints, separated by the East Coat Mainline and A638. The Site is entirely screened from ground level views from within the park and due to the height of the trees and topography it is fair to assume the church tower is equally screened from view from within the surrounding landscape.
- 4.4.7 The Site shares no historical functional association with the heritage asset, only affording occasional distant glimpse views of the tree covered hill on which the Church of All Saints is located (but not the church itself) from within the Site. It is considered the Site, makes a negligible contribution to the setting of the heritage assets.

## 5. Statement of Impact

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section sets out a brief description of the Site and provides an assessment of impact regarding archaeological constraints.

### 5.2 Assessment of Proposal

#### *Designated Heritage Assets*

5.2.1 The Site currently consist of reclaimed pastoral fields, forming a post-industrial landscape created in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is considered to make a low contribution to the wider setting of the Lound Conservation Area, the Listed Buildings within Lound, and the Church of St Bartholomew in Sutton-cum-Lound. Furthermore, the Site is considered to make a negligible contribution to the setting of the Babworth Hall Registered Park and Garden and Church of All Saints.

5.2.2 The Site is currently mostly screened from the above designated heritage assets by intervening topography, vegetation and development. The exception being the top of the tower of the Church of St Bartholomew in Sutton-cum-Lound, from which the Site and the Proposed Development would be visible to an extent.

5.2.3 Furthermore, the introduction of the Proposed Development would generate additional traffic throughout the study area, impacting upon the designated heritage assets. Tranquil is not considered a key part of the ability to appreciate the heritage significance of any of the assessed designated heritage assets and as such the impact through increased traffic is considered to be minor.

5.2.4 The Proposed Development would result in a loss of the current post-industrial rural character of the Site during its operation, before being restored to a post-industrial rural character following the extraction of the ash.

5.2.5 Overall, it is considered that the Proposed Development would result in low levels of less than substantial harm to Lound Conservation Area, The Lound War Memorial, Alpha House and Outbuilding, The Hall, Yew Tree Farmhouse, St Bartholomew Church, Babworth Hall and Church of All Saints.

5.2.6 The principal aspects of the setting, including their topographic locations, their immediate surroundings, and their agricultural land, would remain unchanged.

#### *Archaeological Potential*

5.2.7 Any direct physical impact to archaeological remains within the Site, if/where present, would



primarily result from groundworks. On-site activities which are likely to affect the archaeological resource could comprise the following:

- construction ground works, including stripping and excavation associated with the PFA extraction; and
- groundworks associated with the establishment of processing areas, and haul road as required.
- operation of the PFA extraction works and transport off-site.

5.2.8 The ground works and excavations in relation to the Proposed Development could result in the disturbance to, or loss of, any buried archaeological remains that may be present within its footprint, resulting in the total or partial loss of their significance. The extent of the impact would be dependent on the type and depth of the proposed excavations, and on the level of survival of archaeological deposits. Any adverse effects on buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

5.2.9 It is considered that the Site is located within a landscape that has the potential to contain prehistoric or Romano-British remains due to the settlement and use of the landscape around the river within the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. As much of the Site was still in use during the medieval and post-medieval periods, there is also some potential for encountering remains associated with medieval and post-medieval activity (Figure 3).

## **6. Conclusion**

### **6.1 Summary**

- 6.1.1 This assessment has utilised a range of sources, in line with industry guidance, to identify known and potential heritage assets of archaeological interest that could be affected by the Proposed Development. The Site contains no designated archaeological heritage assets and there would be no direct impact to any designated heritage assets.
- 6.1.2 It is anticipated that the Site has a low potential to encounter archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The potential of encountering archaeological remains is highest in the haul road area, due to the limited extent of previous disturbance along this route. The principal extraction area has been subject to significant previous impacts through gravel extraction. Geotechnical investigations have demonstrated that there is only a small potential of undisturbed gravel pockets to survive across the extraction area.
- 6.1.3 The Proposed Development would result in a change in the current character of the Site, and consequently change to the wider setting of Lound Conservation Area, The Lound War Memorial, Alpha House and Outbuilding, The Hall, Yew Tree Farmhouse, St Bartholomew Church, Babworth Hall and Church of All Saints. The Site is currently effectively screened by modern development, topography, and existing vegetation and is considered to make a low contribution to the wider setting of these designated heritage assets.
- 6.1.4 It is considered that this change to the wider setting would result in low levels of less than substantial harm to the setting of the designated heritage assets. The principal aspects of the setting, including the topographic location, the immediate surroundings, and the agricultural land would remain unchanged.

### **6.2 Recommendations**

- 6.2.1 Whilst the archaeological resource is not considered a constraint to the Site, further desk-based archaeological work is likely to be required to ensure that any such remains within the Site are recorded prior to development. The need for, and scope, of any further archaeological works should be confirmed through consultation with the Local Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisor. Baring this in mind, the following strategies are proposed.
- 6.2.2 It is proposed to undertake further desk-based analysis of the existing GI data of the extraction area in order to create a geoarchaeological deposit model which would highlight, insofar as reasonably possible, areas of unworked sand and gravel deposits. If such deposits are encountered and are likely to be impacted, then a targeted scheme of mitigation would be devised,

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comprising either avoidance or archaeological monitoring during groundworks.

- 6.2.3 Within the haul road area, it is proposed to undertake development related groundwork under a program of archaeological monitoring and recording.

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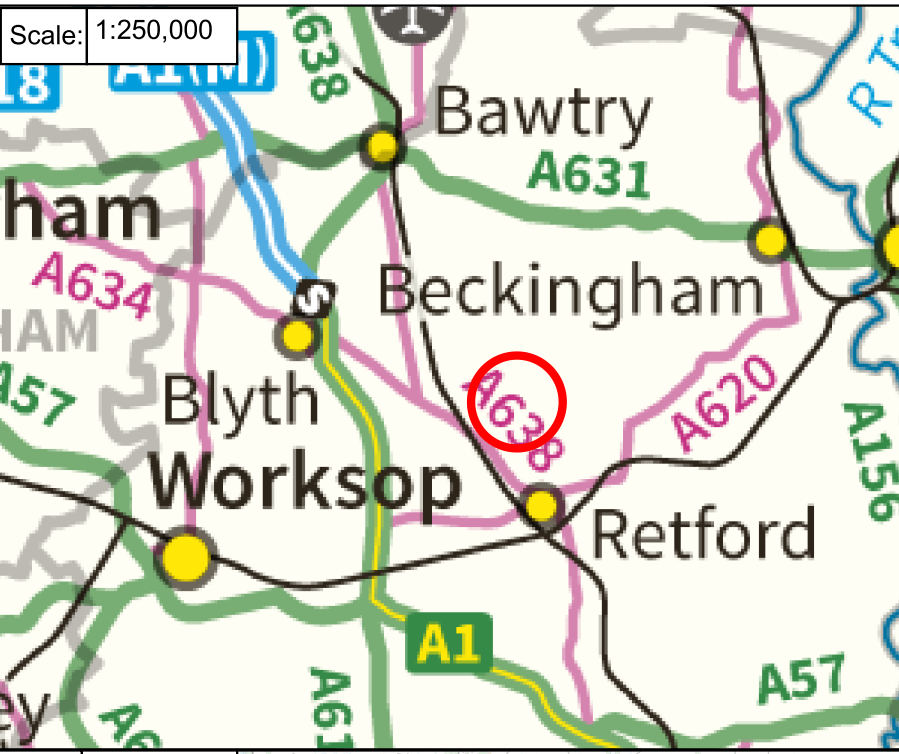
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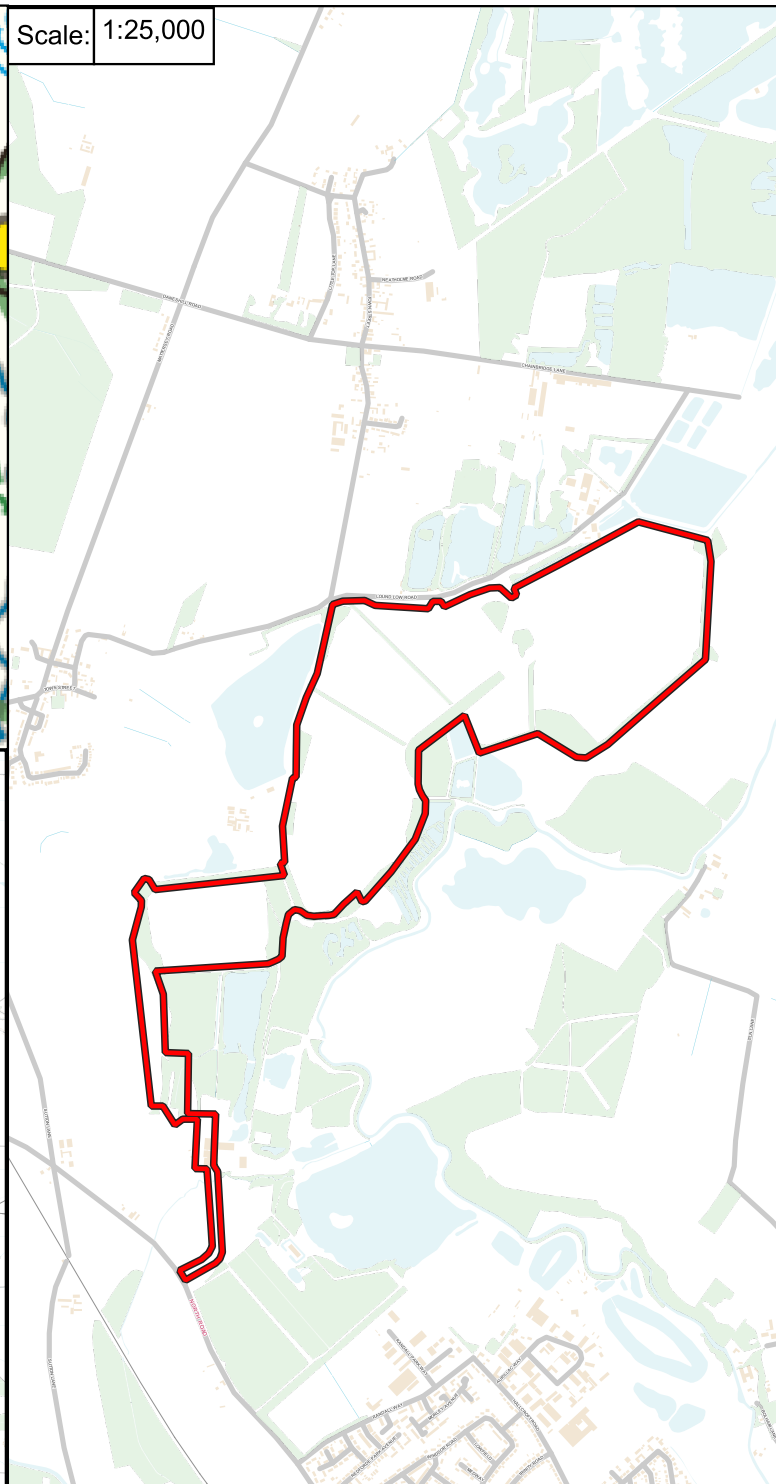
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## Figures

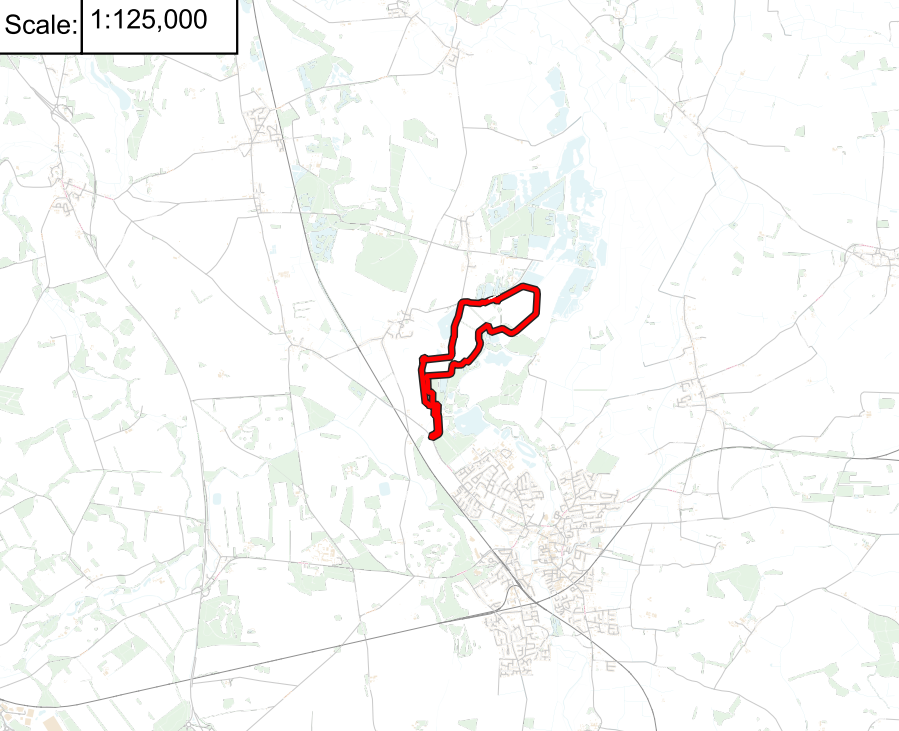
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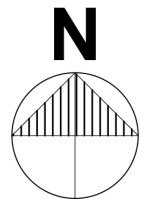


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### Key

Site Location

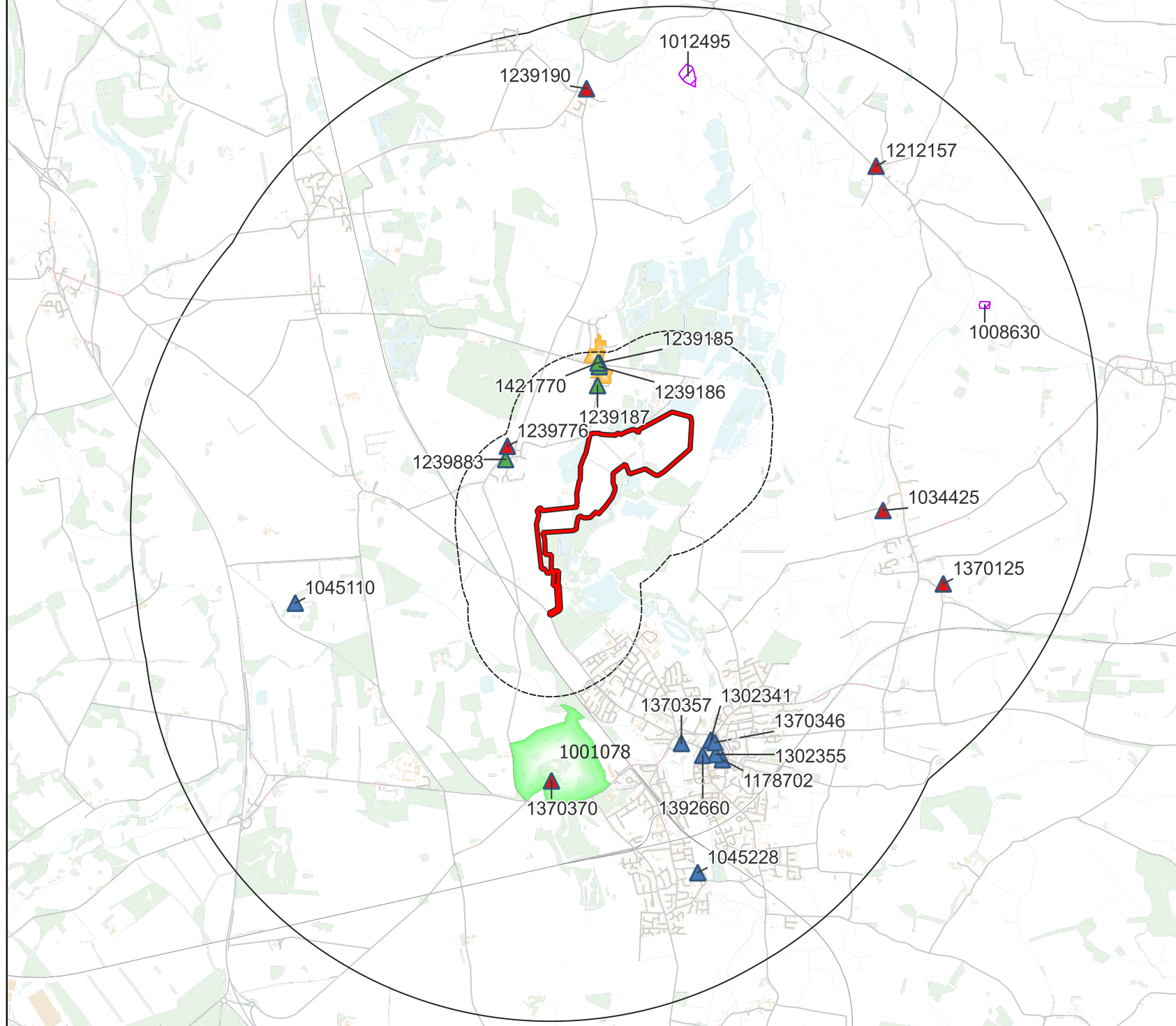


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







Retford Circular Economy  
Project - Historic Environment  
Desk Based Assessment

Figure 1: Site Location

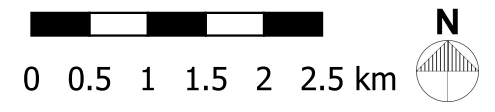
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### Key

- Site Location 
- 1km Study Area 
- 5km Study Area 
- Listed Buildings by Grade*
- Grade I Listed Building 
- Grade II\* Listed Building 
- Grade II Listed Building 
- Registered Parks and Gardens 
- Scheduled Monuments 
- Loud Conservation Area 

Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record Data and Historic England Data received in February 2023



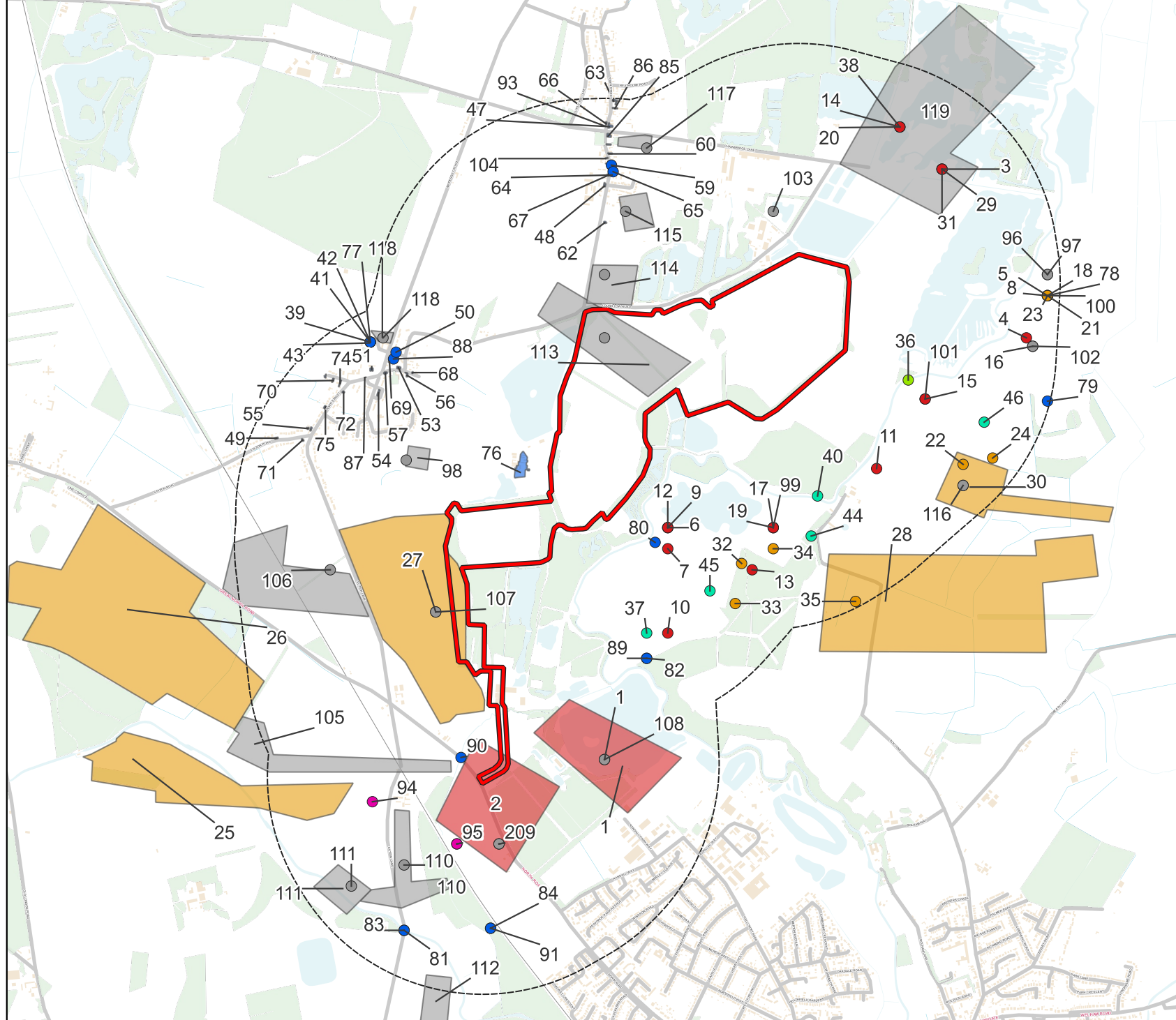
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Retford Circular Economy Project - Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

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### Key

- Site Location
- 1km Study Area
- NHER Monuments by period*
- Prehistoric
- Romano-British
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- 20th Century
- Undated
- Multiperiod

Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record  
Data received in February 2023

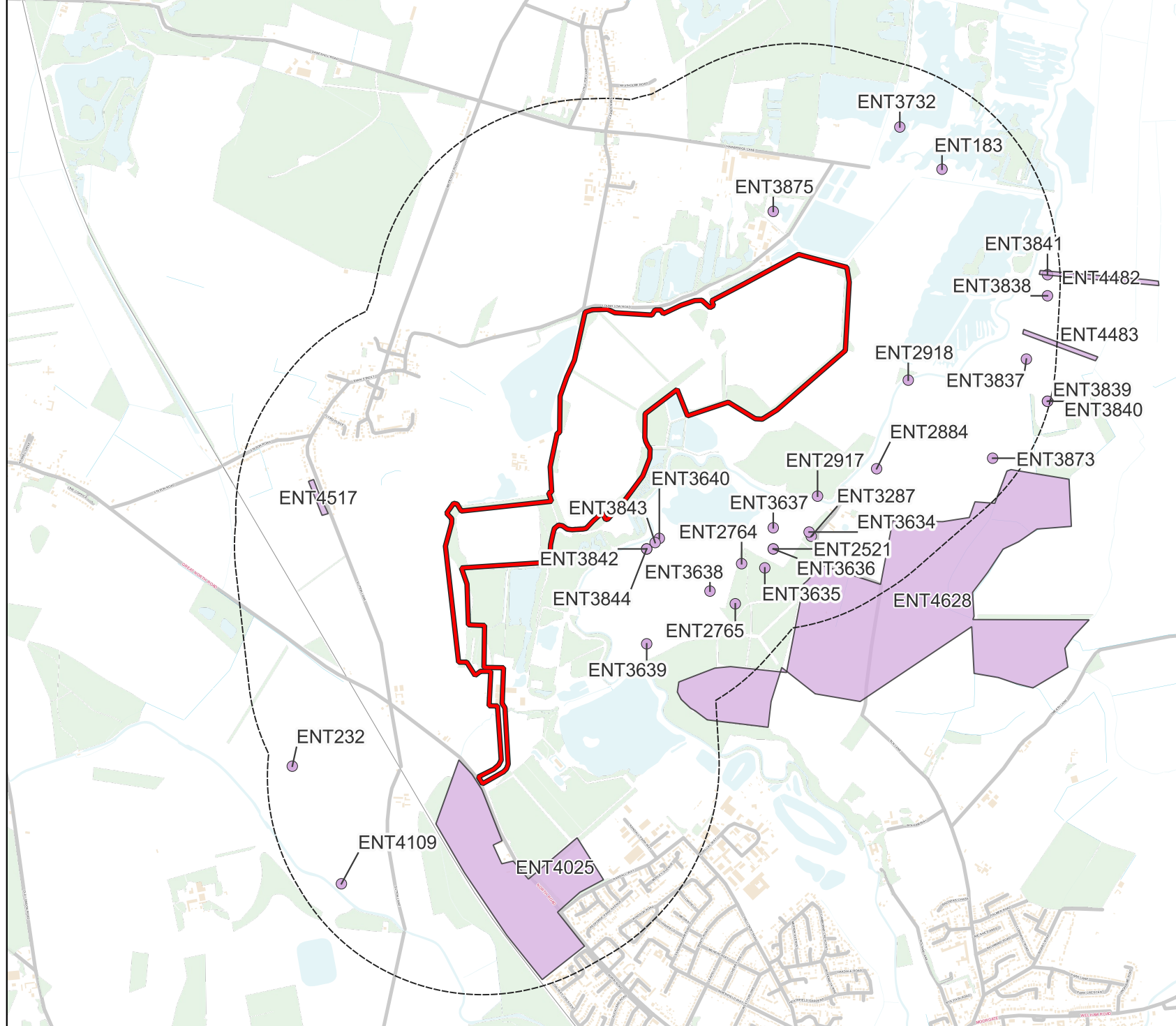
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### ARCUS




Retford Circular Economy  
Project - Historic Environment  
Desk Based Assessment

Figure 3: Monuments recorded by  
NHER

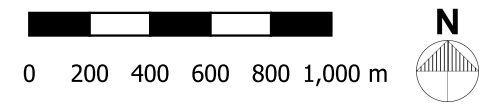
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### Key

- Site Location 
- 1km Study Area 
- Events 

Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record  
Data received in February 2023



### ARCUS

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Figure 4: Events recorded by  
NHER

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## Appendix 1: Regulatory and Policy Context

### Introduction

There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system. The following policies are considered to be of relevance to the Site and the proposed Site.

### Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Interest are afforded statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as Amended) and the consent of the Secretary of State (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport), as advised by Historic England, is required for any works.

### National Planning Policy Framework

Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's current planning policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The key requirements are summarised below.

Applicants are required to provide proportionate information on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance. This should be in the form of a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF, 194).

LPAs are required to take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place (NPPF, 190/197).

In determining planning applications, great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets - World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF, 199/200).

In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (NPPF, 203).

LPAs should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their significance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible and any archives deposited with a local museum or other public depository (NPPF, 205).

## **Local Plan**

The Site lies within the administrative boundaries of Bassetlaw District Council which formally adopted the *Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework* in December 2011. Relevant policies of the plan relating to the proposed development comprise:

### ***POLICY DM8: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT***

*Support will be given to development proposals or regeneration schemes (particularly in central Worksop, Retford and Tuxford) that protect and enhance the historic environment and secure its long-term future, especially the District's Heritage at Risk. Support will also be given to proposals from the Welbeck Estate for the re-use of heritage assets, where these will result in the enhancement of the assets. Such proposals must recognise the significance of heritage assets as a central part of the development. They will be expected to be in line with characterisation studies, village appraisals, conservation area appraisals (including any site specific development briefs that may be found within them), archaeological reports and other relevant studies.*

#### **A. Definition of Heritage Assets Designated heritage assets in Bassetlaw include:**

- i. Listed Buildings (including attached and curtilage structures);*
- ii. Conservation Areas;*
- iii. Scheduled Monuments; and*
- iv. Registered Parks and Gardens.*
- v. Non-Designated assets in Bassetlaw include:*
- vi. Buildings of Local Interest;*
- vii. Areas of archaeological interest;*
- viii. Unregistered Parks and Gardens; and*

- ix. *Buildings, monuments, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having significance in terms of the historic environment.*

#### *B. Development Affecting Heritage Assets*

*There will be a presumption against development, alteration, advertising or demolition that will be detrimental to the significance of a heritage asset. Proposed development affecting heritage assets, including alterations and extensions that are of an inappropriate scale, design or material, or which lead to the loss of important spaces, including infilling, will not be supported. The setting of an asset is an important aspect of its special architectural or historic interest and proposals that fail to preserve or enhance the setting of a heritage asset will not be supported. Where appropriate, regard shall be given to any approved characterisation study or appraisal of the heritage asset. Development proposals within the setting of heritage assets will be expected to consider:*

- i. *Scale;*
- ii. *Design;*
- iii. *Materials;*
- iv. *Siting; and*
- v. *Views away from and towards the heritage asset.*

#### *C. Change of Use Affecting Heritage Assets*

*The change of use of heritage assets, including Listed Buildings and buildings in Conservation Areas, will only be permitted where the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use that is compatible with the fabric, interior and setting of the building. Evidence supporting this will be submitted with proposals. New uses that adversely affect the fabric, character, appearance or setting of such assets will not be permitted.*

#### *D. Shopfronts*

*Proposals for replacement shopfronts, or alterations to shopfronts, affecting heritage assets will be expected to ensure that traditional shopfronts are retained wherever possible irrespective of the use of the property. New shopfronts will be expected to utilise traditional materials such as timber and be designed to respect the special interest of the building and its setting.*

### **Draft Local Plan**

The District of Bassetlaw is in the process of writing and adopting a new Local Plan; *Bassetlaw*

*Local Plan 2020-2037. Relevant policies of the plan relating to the proposed development comprise:*

***POLICY ST42: The Historic Environment***

*1. The historic environment will be conserved and enhanced, sensitively managed, enjoyed and celebrated for its contribution to sustainable communities. Proposals will be supported where they:*

- a) give great weight to the conservation and re-use of heritage assets (designated and non-designated) and their settings, including for appropriate temporary use, based on their significance in accordance with national policy;*
- b) make a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment, including through the use of innovative design;*
- c) positively conserve or enhance a historic designed landscape;*
- d) maintain, conserve, sustain or return to beneficial use designated or non-designated assets;*
- e) capitalise in an appropriate and sensitive manner the regeneration, tourism and energy efficiency potential of heritage assets;*
- f) positively secure the conservation and re-use of 'at risk' heritage assets; g) improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment where appropriate, particularly where they retain, create or facilitate public access to heritage assets to increase understanding of their significance.*

*2. Applicants will be required to submit evidence in line with best practice and relevant national guidance, examining the significance of any heritage assets affected through a Heritage Statement, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's significance, and the results submitted to the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record. In some circumstances, further survey, analysis and/or recording will be made a condition of consent.*

***POLICY 43: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Designated Heritage Assets***

*1. Proposals for development, including change of use, that involve a designated heritage asset, or the setting of a designated heritage asset will be expected to:*

- a) conserve, enhance or better reveal those elements which contribute to the heritage*

- significance and/or its setting;*
- b) respect any features of special architectural or historic interest, including where relevant the historic curtilage or context, its value within a group and/or its setting, such as the importance of a street frontage, traditional roofscape, or traditional shopfronts;*
  - c) be sympathetic in terms of its siting, size, scale, height, alignment, proportions, design and form, building technique(s), materials and detailing, boundary treatments and surfacing, or are of a high quality contemporary or innovative nature which complements the local vernacular, in order to retain the special interest that justifies its designation;*
  - d) ensure significant views away from, through, towards and associated with the heritage asset(s) are conserved or enhanced;*
  - e) in the case of a Conservation Area, to have regard to the established urban grain and ensure that spaces between and around buildings, such as paddocks, greens, gardens and other gaps, are preserved where they contribute to the Conservation Area's character and appearance.*
- 2. Proposals that will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, where it can be demonstrated that:*
- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2037: Publication Version August 2021 157*
  - b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;*
  - c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible;*
  - d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*
- 3. Proposals that would result in less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the public benefits will outweigh any harm identified.*

#### *Non-Designated Heritage Assets*

- 1. Proposals for development, including change of use, that involve a non-designated heritage asset, or the setting of a non-designated heritage asset will be expected to:*

- a) *have regard to the significance of the asset and its relationship with its setting;*
- b) *be sympathetic to the local vernacular in terms of siting, size, scale, height, alignment, design and form; proportions, materials;*

*2. Proposals that will lead to harm to or loss of significance of a non-designated heritage asset will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that:*

- a) *the asset's architectural or historic significance is proven to be minimal;*
- b) *or through an up-to-date structural report produced by a suitably qualified person, the asset is not capable of viable repair;*
- c) *or through appropriate marketing, the asset has no viable use;*
- d) *or the public benefits of the scheme outweigh the loss of significance.*

#### *Archaeological sites*

*1. Where the 'in situ' preservation of archaeological remains is not possible or desirable, suitable provision shall be made by the developer for the excavation, recording, analysis, storage, relocation of assets and archiving, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been approved by the Local Planning Authority.*



## Appendix 2: Gazetteers

**Table 2: Gazetteer of Designated Heritage Assets**

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
DNT2012	YEW TREE FARMHOUSE	II	469200	385724
DNT2008	THE HALL	II	469220	385957
DNT2009	ALPHA HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING	II	469226	386003
DNT1891	GATE PIERS AND GATES TO SUTTON MANOR GROUNDS	II	468067	384812
DNT4574	Lound War Memorial	II	469205	386003

**Table 3: Gazetteer of NHER monument data**

ID	NHLE	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
1	MNT15421	Settlement, East Retford	Prehistoric	469211	383030
2	MNT15422	Settlement, East Retford	Prehistoric	468684	382790
3	MNT8680	IRON AGE FIND FROM CHAINBRIDGE LANE	Prehistoric	470800	385800
4	MNT11880	Linear cropmarks at Tiln, Hayton/Sutton	Prehistoric	471200	385000
5	MNT11884	Quern fragments from fieldwalking at Tiln North, Sutton/Hayton	Prehistoric	471300	385200
6	MNT11447	Late Mesolithic flints from Boat Field, Tiln, Hayton	Prehistoric	469500	384100
7	MNT11448	Early Mesolithic flint from Boat Field, Tiln, Hayton	Prehistoric	469500	384000
8	MNT11885	Mesolithic flints from fieldwalking at Tiln North, Hayton/Sutton	Prehistoric	471300	385200
9	MNT25982	Mesolithic flint working site at Tiln, Hayton	Prehistoric	469500	384100

10	MNT11450	Late Neolithic flint from Broom Grasses Field, Tiln, Hayton	Prehistoric	469500	383600
11	MNT5885	NEOLITHIC AXE FROM HAYTON	Prehistoric	470490	384380
12	MNT11446	Neo/Bronze Age lithics from Boat Field, Tiln, Hayton	Prehistoric	469500	384100
13	MNT11449	Neo/BA scraper from Ploughclose Field, Tiln, Hayton	Prehistoric	469900	383900
14	MNT11685	Flint Flake from Chainbridge Lane, Lound	Prehistoric	470600	386000
15	MNT11888	Flints from Trench 1, Tiln North, Hayton	Prehistoric	470720	384710
16	MNT11891	Pit with burnt material, Test Pit 9/3, Tiln North, Sutton	Prehistoric	471230	384960
17	MNT25980	Burnt mound at Pig Pens Field, Tiln South, Hayton	Prehistoric	470000	384100
18	MNT11886	? Preh pottery from fieldwalking at Tiln North, Hayton /Sutton	Prehistoric	471300	385200
19	MNT11442	Fire cracked pebbles from Pig Pens Field, Tiln South, Hayton	Prehistoric	470000	384100
20	MNT11679	Romano-British ditches, gullies and other features at Lound	Romano-British	470600	386000
21	MNT11881	Ro pottery from fieldwalking at Tiln North, Sutton/ Hayton	Romano-British	471300	385200
22	MNT11889	Ro features in Trenches 2 and 3, Tiln North, Hayton	Romano-British	470900	384400
23	MNT11890	Ro features, Trenches 4, 5 and 6, Tiln North, Hayton/Sutton	Romano-British	471300	385200
24	MNT11993	Ro features at Tiln North, Hayton	Romano-British	471040	384430
25	MNT15400	Settlement, Babworth	Romano-British	467303	382901
26	MNT15419	Settlement, Barnby Moor	Romano-British	466971	383657
27	MNT15420	Settlement, Sutton	Romano-British	468320	383734
28	MNT15488	ROMAN SETTLEMENT AT HAYTON	Romano-British	470823	383760
29	MNT15520	ROMANO BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT CHAINBRIDGE LANE, SUTTON/LOUND	Romano-British	470800	385800
30	MNT26036	Romano-British settlement at Tiln, Hayton	Romano-British	471090	384259
31	MNT4966	CROPMARK COMPLEX AT CHAINBRIDGE LANE, SUTTON/LOUND	Romano-British	470800	385800
32	MNT5502	Roman pottery, Hayton	Romano-British	469850	383930

33	MNT5503	Roman pottery, Hayton	Romano-British	469820	383740
34	MNT5706	ROMAN FIND FROM HAYTON	Romano-British	470000	384000
35	MNT27773	Possible Romano-British settlement	Romano-British	470390	383750
36	MNT5921	EARLY MEDIEVAL SWORD FROM HAYTON	Early Medieval	470640	384800
37	MNT11444	Medieval pottery from Broom Grasses Fields, Tiln, Hayton	Medieval	469400	383600
38	MNT11680	Medieval pottery from Chainbridge Lane, Lound	Medieval	470600	386000
39	MNT4858	Perpendicular structure of St Bartholomew's Church, Sutton	Medieval	468090	384980
40	MNT5920	MEDIEVAL AXEHEAD FROM SUTTON	Medieval	470210	384250
41	MNT9364	C14 features of St Bartholomew's Church, Sutton	Medieval	468090	384980
42	MNT9365	Norman structure of St Bartholomew's Church, Sutton	Medieval	468090	384980
43	MNT15459	Church of St Bartholomew, Sutton	Medieval	468090	384975
44	MNT11439	Map depiction of building in Shrubbery Field, Tiln	Medieval	470180	384060
45	MNT11451	Earthworks, Tiln Wood, Hayton	Medieval	469700	383800
46	MNT11893	Lynchet at Tiln, Hayton	Medieval	471000	384600
47	MNT18944	ALPHA HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING	Post-Medieval	469226	386003
48	MNT18947	YEW TREE FARMHOUSE	Post-Medieval	469200	385724
49	MNT22973	20 & 22 STATION ROAD	Post-Medieval	467646	384524
50	MNT22980	OLD FORGE / FORGE HOUSE - DEMOLISHED	Post-Medieval	468212	384932
51	MNT22981	SUTTON MANOR / MANOR HOUSE	Post-Medieval	468097	384849
52	MNT22982	3 & 5 TOWN STREET	Post-Medieval	467810	384568
53	MNT22983	MANOR FARM	Post-Medieval	468225	384858
54	MNT22990	1-4 PORTLAND COTTAGES	Post-Medieval	468129	384739
55	MNT22991	2 STATION ROAD	Post-Medieval	467794	384571
56	MNT22992	ROCKERY COTTAGES	Post-Medieval	468264	384825

57	MNT23005	COACH AND HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE	Post-Medieval	468162	384832
58	MNT23203	LOUND COTTAGE	Post-Medieval	469220	385915
59	MNT23205	THE NOOK	Post-Medieval	469233	385819
60	MNT23206	85 TOWN STREET	Post-Medieval	469226	385873
61	MNT23207	IVY HOUSE	Post-Medieval	469215	385822
62	MNT23209	HILL TOP	Post-Medieval	469202	385546
63	MNT23231	MANOR FARMHOUSE	Post-Medieval	469250	386119
64	MNT23235	GROVE FARM	Post-Medieval	469236	385772
65	MNT23237	1-5 FAIRLEIGH COTTAGES - DEMOLISHED	Post-Medieval	469241	385788
66	MNT23465	68 TOWN STREET AND ATTACHED FARM BUILDINGS	Post-Medieval	469207	386016
67	MNT23648	THE COTTAGE	Post-Medieval	469218	385771
68	MNT24567	WEST VIEW	Post-Medieval	468291	384835
69	MNT24615	WESTBOURNE COTTAGE	Post-Medieval	468183	384887
70	MNT24732	7 MIRE LANE	Post-Medieval	467914	384798
71	MNT24733	1 STATION ROAD	Post-Medieval	467770	384515
72	MNT24743	YEW COTTAGE	Post-Medieval	467963	384742
73	MNT24752	11 MIRE LANE	Post-Medieval	467878	384817
74	MNT24755	1 MIRE LANE AND ADJOINING 31 TOWN STREET	Post-Medieval	467947	384783
75	MNT24756	ROSE COTTAGE	Post-Medieval	467876	384671
76	MNT25284	Bellmoor Farm	Post-Medieval	468807	384390
77	MNT9366	C19 structure of St Bartholomew's Church, Sutton	Post-Medieval	468090	384980
78	MNT11882	Post medieval artefacts from fieldwalking at Tiln North, Sutton/Hayton	Post-Medieval	471300	385200
79	MNT11892	Earthworks at Tiln Holt, Hayton	Post-Medieval	471300	384700
80	MNT11897	C17 coin hoard from Boat Field, Tiln South, Hayton	Post-Medieval	469440	384030

81	MNT4756	Structure on the Chesterfield Canal, Babworth	Post-Medieval	468250	382190
82	MNT11445	Map depiction of Broom House, Tiln	Post-Medieval	469400	383480
83	MNT15409	Lady Bridge on the Chesterfield Canal, Babworth	Post-Medieval	468250	382190
84	MNT15440	Bleach Houses, East Retford	Post-Medieval	468660	382200
85	MNT18942	THE HALL	Post-Medieval	469220	385957
86	MNT18943	WILLOW COTTAGE	Post-Medieval	469250	386087
87	MNT18990	GATE PIERS AND GATES TO SUTTON MANOR GROUNDS	Post-Medieval	468067	384812
88	MNT21511	FARMHOUSE EAST OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	Post-Medieval	468200	384900
89	MNT25981	Broom House, Tiln, Hayton	Post-Medieval	469400	383480
90	MNT26536	Bridge at Sutton/Retford	Post-Medieval	468520	383010
91	MNT4839	Building remains, East Retford	Post-Medieval	468660	382200
92	MNT15931	WW2 aircraft crash site, East Retford	20th Century	468500	382600
93	MNT26414	Lound War Memorial	20th Century	469205	386003
94	MNT5970	WW2 bomb crater, Botany Bay, Babworth	20st Century	468100	382800
95	MNT5972	Report of WW2 aircraft crash site, East Retford	20th Century	468500	382600
96	MNT11894	IA / Ro features at Tiln North, Hayton/Sutton	Multiperiod	471300	385300
97	MNT26037	IA / Ro settlement at Tiln, Hayton/Sutton	Multiperiod	471300	385300
98	MNT10617	CROPMARK ENCLOSURES AT SUTTON	Undated	468316	384431
99	MNT11443	Features at Pig Pens Field, Tiln South, Hayton	Undated	470000	384100
100	MNT11883	Fire cracked pebbles from fieldwalking at Tiln North, Hayton/Sutton	Undated	471300	385200
101	MNT11887	Ditch in Trench 1, Tiln North, Hayton	Undated	470720	384710
102	MNT11895	Wooden stakes from Tiln North, Sutton	Unknown	471230	384960
103	MNT11996	Features at Sand/Gravel Pit, Sutton Grange, Lound.	Unknown	470000	385600
104	MNT23238	HILL FARMHOUSE	Unknown	469210	385851

105	MNT4780	Linear features, Barnby Moor	Unknown	467836	383014
106	MNT4781	Linear features, Sutton	Unknown	467694	383852
107	MNT4782	Enclosures & linear features, Sutton	Unknown	468400	383700
108	MNT4783	Group of small rectilinear enclosures, East Retford	Unknown	469200	383000
109	MNT4784	Rectilinear enclosures & linear features, East Retford	Unknown	468700	382600
110	MNT4785	Linear features, Babworth	Unknown	468254	382464
111	MNT4786	Natural cropmark, Babworth	Unknown	467959	382388
112	MNT4787	Linear feature, Babworth	Unknown	468393	381769
113	MNT4788	Linear features & possible enclosures, Sutton & Lound	Unknown	469236	384985
114	MNT4789	Linear features & enclosures, Sutton & Lound	Unknown	469237	385251
115	MNT4790	Part of a rectangular enclosure, Lound	Unknown	469350	385594
116	MNT4910	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX AT HAYTON	Unknown	470900	384300
117	MNT6078	Earthworks at Lound	Unknown	469351	385925
118	MNT6079	Hollow way, Sutton	Unknown	468153	385006
119	MNT8679	LINEAR FEATURE AT LOUND	Unknown	470766	386073

**Table 4: Unprocessed Grey Literature from the NHER**

Year	Name	Author	Organisation	Easting	Northing
2003	AN INTERIM REPORT ON THE FIELDWALKING AT TILN NORTH, NOTTS AND REVISION TO THE EVALUATION DESIGN	GARTON D AND RICHARDS G	TPAU	471500	385500
2003	ASSESSMENT OF THE PALAEOBIOLOGICAL QUALITY AND CHARACTER OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE EVALUATION TRENCHES OF THE PROPOSED QUARRY AT TILN NORTH, NOTTS	GARTON D, GRINTER P, HUNT C, RUSHWORTH G AND SMITH D	TPAU	471000	385000

1994 ?	TILN QUARRY EXTENSION - GEOMORPHOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (TILN SOUTH)		TPAT	469800	384000
2020	Tiln Solar Farm, Retford Geophysical Survey	A Langston	Magnitude Surveys	470390	383750
2004	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Lound, Nottinghamshire, 2004.	Sheppard, R.	TPAU	469500	386700
2018	Archaeological Evaluation 3-4 Randall Park Way Retford	Steve Williams	MIDLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES	469376	382738
2018	Botany Bay Farm, Retford, Nottinghamshire: Archaeological Geophysical Survey	A.D.H Bartlett	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy	467500	383300
2019	An Archaeological Investigation at Sutton Lane, Sutton-cum-Lound, Nottinghamshire	R. Cole	Archaeological Research Services	467815	384249
2018	Botany Bay Farm, Retford, Nottinghamshire: Archaeological geophysical Survey 2017-18	A.D.H. Bartlett	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy	467500	383300

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## **Appendix 3: Historic Ordnance Survey mapping**



