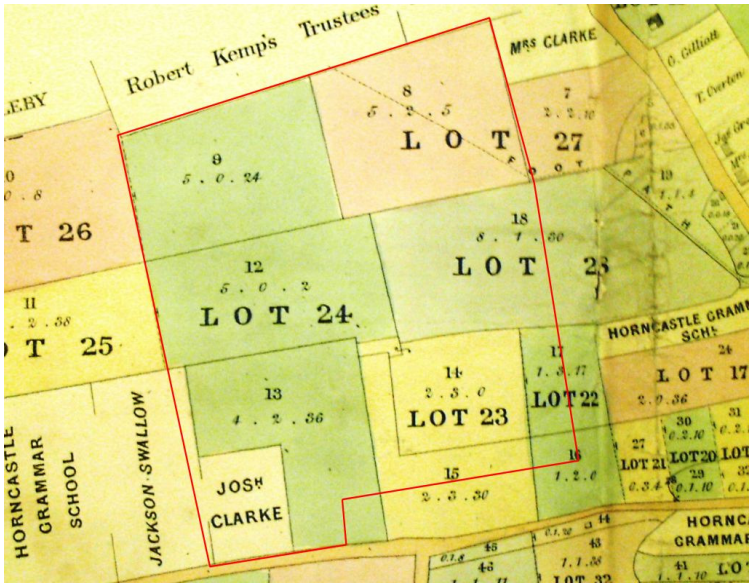
A Heritage Impact Assessment of Land off Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire



ARS Ltd Report 2014/78
May 2014

Compiled By:
Antony Brown MIfA

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Aizlewood's Mill
Nursery Street
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S8 3GG

Checked By:
Dr. Robin Holgate MIfA

Tel: 0114 2750140
Fax: 01629 814657

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

A Heritage Impact Assessment of Land off Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2014/78

May 2014

Aizlewood's Mill, Nursery Street, Sheffield, S3 8GG

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of:	Gladman Developments Ltd, for Robert Read of the Old Rectory, Langton, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, LN9 5JT
Date of compilation:	May 2014
Compiled by:	Antony Brown MIfA
Checked by:	Dr. Robin Holgate MIfA
Planning Reference:	N/A
Local Authority:	East Lindsey District Council

Executive Summary

A staged scheme of works has been undertaken ahead of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new housing development at Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. This included a Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA), a geophysical survey, and evaluation by trial trenching. The geophysical survey identified numerous anomalies, most of which could be readily identified as post-medieval field boundaries identified during the historic map regression undertaken as part of the DBA. The DBA identified a total of one Scheduled Monument and 75 undesignated archaeological remains with a 1km radius of the proposed development. There are also 125 Listed Buildings, 14 non-designated historic buildings, and two Conservation Areas within the study area. One hedgerow that qualifies as 'historically important' under the terms of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 might require partial removal to provide access into the site. The DBA concluded that there was a moderate potential for archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods to be encountered within the site boundary, and recommended a scheme of trial trenching.

The results of the evaluation trenching broadly concurred with the geophysical interpretation of the site, with the bulk of the features that were revealed consisting of field boundaries and drainage ditches. The discrete features are thought to be the remains of backfilled waterholes dating to the post-medieval period. A range of ceramic artefacts were found within features across the site, some from as early as the 13th century. Where these early finds were present, however, they were always within a context that also contained 18th or 19th century material, indicating that their presence was from secondary deposition.

The Heritage Impact Assessment concludes that all known direct impacts are of neutral significance, with the exception of the removal of buried field boundaries which are evidence of the pre-enclosure agricultural landscape. Although the impacts to these features are considered to be slight adverse, no mitigation is considered necessary as these features have been characterized as a result of the evaluation, and little evidential value would be gained from further investigation.

The proposed development would not be visible from any designated cultural heritage assets within the study area, and therefore there will be no loss of significance as a result of adverse impacts to their settings.

In conclusion, no significant heritage impacts have been identified and it has been agreed with Lincolnshire County Council's Historic Environment Officer that no archaeological mitigation would be necessary should the development receive planning approval.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd to produce a Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed new housing development of up to 240 new dwellings on an area of land on Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. This assessment will draw upon the results of three earlier assessments which were commissioned as part of a staged evaluation process to inform the planning decision. These include a Desk Based Assessment (Brown 2013), a geophysical survey (Durkin 2013), and an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Mapplethorpe 2013). This assessment should be read in conjunction with these three documents, and reference will be made to them throughout. This assessment was originally submitted with planning application S/086/01111/13 in June 2013, and has been revised in order to reflect an amended application with additional off-site planting and fewer houses (see Development Framework Drawing 5521-L-102 Rev. A).

1.2 Site Description

The site 'red line boundary' (hereafter 'RLB') is located *c*.0.72km to the west of Horncastle town centre, centred at NGR 524920,369685, and comprises part of a single large agglomerated arable field. The western side of the RLB is located on the crest of Langton Hill, with a maximum elevation of *c*.62m AOD, and this slopes down to *c*.50m AOD at the lowest point which is situated at the eastern boundary. The RLB has an area of *c*.12.3 ha, and is bounded to the east by early 21st century housing development along Baggaley Drive, to the south by Langton Hill road, and to the west and north by agricultural land.

1.3 Geology

The underlying geology of the RLB comprises mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the West Walton, Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clay formations, and this is overlain by a superficial deposit of glacial till. The soils of the site are of the Cannamore (513) Association, which are associated with chalky till geology. These are characterised as '*Deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine loamy and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils'* (SSEW 1980).

2 CULTURAL HERITAGE SYNOPSIS

The Desk Based Assessment (hereafter 'DBA') provides a detailed archaeological and archaeological background to the site and study area (Brown 2013, 6-9), and the following discussion presents a brief synopsis of this assessment, with a focus on any known or potential archaeological impacts of the development.

There is no known evidence of prehistoric activity within the RLB, but the confluence of the River Bain and River Waring to the immediate south-west of Horncastle town centre was a focus for Mesolithic hunter-gathers and numerous chance discoveries of Neolithic flints as

well a more prestigious items such as a polished stone axe attest to Neolithic activity in the valley below Langton Hill.

A major prehistoric routeway was in existence by the later prehistoric period which led from an extensive Iron Age settlement which had developed to the south of the present town to the Humber estuary. This route follows the present course of the A158 to the east of the RLB. Cropmarks thought be of later prehistoric origin have been identified within the wider study area, but no such remains have been identified on Langton Hill itself.

Horncastle was settled extensively during the Roman period, and during the late 3rd/early 4th century AD developed into a walled town/fort, possibly the *Bannovallum,* or 'Fort on the Bain' recorded in the Ravenna Cosmography in *c.*700 AD. There is no evidence that the Roman settlement or its associated burial grounds extended as far west as Langton Hill, although agricultural activity would have occurred in the hinterland of the town, and this could have occurred on Langton Hill.

Anglo-Saxon burials within the town attest to the continuity of settlement (or re-settlement) of the town itself in the post-Roman period, and ditches thought to represent agricultural activity from the earlier medieval period have been recorded to the south of the present town. By the later medieval period, the land surrounding Horncastle had been divided into a number of open fields, two of which, situated to the west of the town, were known as Thimbleby Field and Dormore Field. These fields straddled Langton Hill, and were divided by the western routeway into the town, Langton Hill Road. The RLB is located in the former Thimbleby Field, and this area remained open agricultural land until it was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1805. However, the south-eastern part of the RLB was contained within an area that had already been enclosed by agreement prior to the Parliamentary Award of 1805 (Brown 2013, Figure 4).

A number of field boundaries associated with this earlier enclosure were identified by the geophysical survey as surviving within the RLB as buried features (Durkin 2013, Fig. 6). Two of the evaluation trenches (Trench 2 and Trench 8) targeted these features, which survied as buried ditches. Although no artefactual material was recovered that could help to date these features, it is considered likely that they are of post-medieval date, although they are likely to be the fossilised shapes of medieval strips.

The Parliamentary enclosure of Thimbleby Field in 1805 had only a minor effect on the RLB, which largely remained as an open field. Nevertheless, two new closes impinged upon the south-west part of the RLB, and a third partially overlapped its north-east corner (Brown 2013, Fig. 4). The boundaries of the former two closes were identified in the geophysical survey (Durkin 2012, Fig. 6) and one of these was further characterised by excavation during the evaluation by Trench 6 (Mapplethorpe 2013, 21-22). This comprised a narrow ditch into which a later field drain had been inserted.

The later development of the RLB can be traced through historic mapping (Brown 2013, Figs. 5-16), which illustrates that the area of Langton Hill within the RLB remained in agricultural use throughout the 19th, 20th and early 21st centuries, and underwent a period of further subdivision in 1869 when the Stanhope Estate sold the land in lots (Brown 2013, Figure 5). These sub-divisions were systematically removed over subsequent decades, until by 2006 the whole of the RLB comprised a single open field once more (Brown 2013, Fig. 15).

Although the evaluation largely targeted the anomalies caused by the former field boundaries recorded on the historical mapping, three undated linear anomalies and two undated discrete anomalies were also targeted. The three linear anomalies were located towards the north-east of the RLB (Durkin 2013, Fig. 6), and these were targeted by Trenches 3, 4 and 7. The linear anomaly targeted by Trench 4 was a deep, straight-sided feature which was backfilled with a single deposit which produced a sherd of 18th century pot, and thus a post-medieval date (or '*terminus post quem*') for this event.

The anomaly in Trench 3 was recorded as a shallow (*c*.016m deep) linear feature (Mapplethorpe 2013, 16), but no finds were recovered to help date this. However, the linear anomaly targeted by Trench 7 was identified as a post-medieval or modern field drain (*Ibid*, 22), and it is possible that the feature in Trench 3 was of similar origin, though truncated by the plough.

Two large discrete anomalies towards the south of the site were targeted by Trench 1, and these proved to be 1.5m and >2m deep, both of which were filled by deposits containing 18th-19th century pot, providing post-medieval *terminus post quems* for their infilling.

Although a number of pot sherds and ceramic building material (CBM) of medieval date were recovered during the excavation, these were invariably discovered along with later finds, indicating that this was residual material that had found its way into later features and deposits. The frequency of this earlier material was low, and this is consistent with material entering the ploughsoil as a result of medieval manuring rather than indicating *in situ* on-site settlement activity. The single unstratified Roman coin discovered during the evaluation is perhaps best explained as a chance loss, although the possibility that Langton Hill was cultivated during this period should not be discounted, although no further evidence in support of this was forthcoming as a result of the fieldwork undertaken.

One tantalising report concerning the archaeological potential of the RLB is that concerning the discovery in 1845 of a number of skeletons along with 13 scythe blades 'at the top of Langton Hill'. It has been postulated that these could be deaths associated with the Lincolnshire Rising of 1536, or alternatively the Battle of Winceby in 1643, although this is mere conjecture. The veracity of this report, its interpretation, and indeed the precise location of this alleged discovery are all open to question, and it is therefore it is considered that there is a minimal risk that further such discoveries could be expected on that part of the crest of Langton Hill that falls within the RLB.

3 Impact Assessment Methodology

The methodology for assessing predicted changes to the historic environment has been adopted from the guidance provided in the Highways Agency's (DfT 2007) *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB). This methodology was designed for the assessment of impacts resulting from road construction, but it is also a useful approach to the assessment of other development schemes. The methodology was developed in consultation with the key historic environment stakeholders in the UK, including English Heritage, Historic Scotland, Cadw, The Environment and Heritage Service of Northern Ireland, and the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). The methodology has also been adapted to take

cognisance of more recent guidance concerning assessment of significance and impacts to setting (English Heritage 2008; English Heritage 2011).

The methodology identifies three cultural heritage 'sub-topics', each with its own assessment methodology: Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscape.

3.1.1 The Magnitude of Change

The scale and magnitude of change to cultural heritage assets can be assessed using the five tier grading system presented below in Tables 1-3

Table 1: Factors in the Assessment of the Magnitude of Change for Archaeological Remains

Magnitude	Description
Major	♦ Changes to most or all key archaeological elements, such that the resource is totally altered ♦ Comprehensive changes to setting (where this affects the significance of the asset).
Moderate	♦ Changes to many key archaeological elements, such that the resource is clearly modified ♦ Considerable changes to setting (where this affects the significance of the asset)
Minor	♦ Changes to key archaeological elements, such that the asset is slightly altered ♦ Slight changes to setting (where this affects the significance of the asset).
Negligible	♦ Very minor changes to elements or setting (where this affects the significance of the asset)
No Change	♦ No change.

Table 2: Factors in the Assessment of the Magnitude of Change for Historic Buildings

Magnitude	Description
Major	♦ Changes to key historic building elements such that the resource is totally altered ♦ Comprehensive changes to setting (where this affects the significance of the asset).
Moderate	♦ Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified ♦ Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified (where this affects the significance of the asset).
Minor	♦ Changes to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different ♦ Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed (where this affects the significance of the asset)
Negligible	♦ Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.
No Change	♦ No change to fabric or setting.

Table 3: Factors in the Assessment of the Magnitude of Change for Historic Landscapes

Magnitude	Description
Major	♦ Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ♦ Extreme visual effects ♦ Gross change of noise or change to sound quality ♦ Fundamental changes to use or access: Resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
Moderate	♦ Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ♦ Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape ♦ Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality ♦ Considerable changes to use or access: Resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Minor	♦ Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ♦ slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape ♦ limited changes to noise levels or sound quality ♦ slight changes to use or access: Resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.
Negligible	♦ Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ♦ Virtually unchanged visual effects ♦ Very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality ♦ Very slight changes to use or access: Resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No Change	♦ Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components ♦ No visual or audible changes ♦ No changes arising from amenity or community factors.

3.1.2 The Value of Heritage Assets

In order to assess the significance of the different magnitudes of change resulting from the proposed development, the above factors have to be weighed against the value of each cultural heritage asset. This 'value' is broadly equivalent to an asset's *significance* in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terminology, but the term 'value' has been retained here in order that this is not confused with the *significance of effects* which is discussed in section 3.3.3 below. In addition to the DMRB methodology, 'heritage values' were also assessed in accordance with the guidance contained within *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008).

Cultural heritage assets can include archaeological sites, historic buildings, and/or historic landscapes, and different criteria are offered as guidance for establishing a value for each of these assets; as tabulated in Tables 4-6 below:

Table 4: Factors for Assessing the Value of Archaeological Assets

Value	Criteria
Very High	♦ World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) ♦ Assets of acknowledged international importance ♦ Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	♦ Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) ♦ Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance ♦ Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	♦ Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	♦ Designated and undesignated assets of local importance ♦ Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations ♦ Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	♦ Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest
Unknown	♦ The importance of the asset cannot be ascertained

Table 5: Criteria for Establishing Value of Historic Buildings

Value	Criteria
Very High	♦ Standing structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites ♦ Other buildings of recognised international importance
High	♦ Scheduled Monuments with standing remains ♦ Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings ♦ Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association ♦ Conservation Areas containing very important buildings ♦ Undesignated structures of clear national importance
Medium	♦ Grade II Listed Buildings ♦ Historic unlisted buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations ♦ Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character ♦ Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including Street furniture and other structures)
Low	♦ 'Locally Listed' buildings ♦ Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association ♦ Historic Townscape or built up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including Street furniture and other structures)

Value	Criteria
Negligible	♦ Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character
Unknown	♦ Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historical significance

Table 6: Evaluating Historic Landscape Character

Value	Criteria
Very High	♦ World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities ♦ Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not ♦ Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	♦ Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest ♦ Undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest ♦ Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value ♦ Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factors
Medium	♦ Designated special historic landscapes ♦ Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value ♦ Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
Low	♦ Robust undesignated historic landscapes ♦ Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups ♦ Historic landscapes whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations
Negligible	♦ Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest

3.1.3 The Significance of Effects

Using the *magnitude of change* as ascertained from Tables 1-3, and the assessment of *value* as indicated by Tables 4-6, Table 7 below indicates how an assessment of the *significance of effects* of the development proposals is reached.

Table 7: Significance of Effects Matrix

VALUE/SENSITIVITY						
	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
		MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE				

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Full details of the archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape character types identified during the initial assessment can be found in the Section 2 - Baseline Conditions and Appendices 1-3 of the DBA (Brown 2013, 2-6; 21-44). The reference numbers for the assets discussed below are taken from this document, and the reader is directed towards this document for further details.

Potential impacts during the construction phase include:

- Removal or disturbance of archaeological deposits and impacts upon settings during site clearance (e.g. removal of vegetation, fencing, traffic movement, topsoil stripping);
- Damage to archaeological deposits due to rutting from construction traffic movement;
- Compaction or removal of archaeological deposits during the groundworks; and
- Other groundwork associated with the construction of the new development, such as foundation and service trenches, which have the potential to damage or destroy below ground features or deposits of cultural heritage value.

Potential impacts after the construction phase include:

- Changes to the settings of cultural heritage assets.

4.1.1 Archaeological Remains

There will be impacts to three identified Archaeological Remains during the construction phase of the development. Each of these Archaeological Remains actually comprises a number of discrete features which have been grouped together as a matter of expediency.

AR40 – Geophysical anomalies of buried furrows

This block of linear anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey commissioned to inform this assessment (Durkin 2013) is thought to be of likely medieval or post-medieval date, representing the buried remains of furrows.

As these features are not upstanding, but survive as buried remains only, they are considered to be of *negligible value*. There is likely to be *moderate adverse* changes as a result of the development, resulting in either *neutral* or *slight adverse effects* using the matrix reproduced in Table 7. As the significance of these features is resides in their evidential value for revealing medieval agricultural practices, and this has already been realised through their identification, it is considered that the effects of the development proposals will be *neutral.*

AR58 – Post-Medieval field boundaries (identified on historic mapping)

These post-medieval field boundaries have been mapped as a result of the historic map regression exercise carried out as part of this assessment. They include a number of boundaries in the south-east of the RLB of fields identified on the Enclosure Map as pre-dating the Parliamentary Enclosure. Whilst it is possible these could have earlier origins, these are equally likely to be of post-medieval date. The remaining boundaries are all depicted on the 1869 estate map or on subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping, and a number of them were also identified during the geophysical survey.

These are relatively recent features with only a slight evidential value and are therefore considered to be of *negligible value*. However, there is a possibility the pre-Enclosure boundaries identified towards the south-east of the RLB could have a higher evidential value due to providing information relevant to the understanding of the pre-Enclosure or medieval landscape. As such, these are considered to be of *low* value. There is likely to be *moderate adverse* changes as a result of the development, resulting in either *neutral* or *slight adverse effects* using the matrix reproduced in Table 7. However, both the pre- and post-Enclosure boundaries have been characterised as a result of the evaluation, and it is considered that any further evidential value that could be gleaned from them is limited. Consequently, it is considered that the effects of the development would be *neutral*.

AR65 – Post-medieval/un-dated linear features

As well as the evidence for ridge and furrow noted above, a number of other anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey. The majority of these are likely to be associated with the post-medieval enclosure of Thimbleby Field, and indeed, many of them can be clearly equated with those boundaries identified as a result of the map regression exercise discussed above. The evaluation targeted all of those features that were not depicted on the historic mapping, and this confirmed that they are likely to be the result of post-medieval agricultural activity, with most being dated by pottery within their fills.

It is considered that these features are of *negligible value,* and that the changes resulting from the development would be *moderate adverse,* resulting in *neutral* effects.

4.1.2 Historic Buildings

No effects upon historic buildings have been identified during the assessment. There would be no direct physical impacts, and although there are 125 listed buildings and two Conservation Areas within 1km of the site, there would be no setting impacts as a result of the development proposals.

There are 9 Grade II and one Grade II* Listed Buildings within Thimbleby Conservation Area, which is situated *c.*600m to the north-west of the RLB at the closest point. The Conservation Area is largely situated at the east end of the village in the vicinity of the church, although there is also a smaller detached area at the west end of the village in the vicinity of Village Farm. The main street of the village is the B1190, which is oriented east-north-east, and this view is dominated visually by the Church of St. Margaret which essentially blocks any views eastwards from within the village (Figure 1). Views from within the Conservation Area towards the proposed development to the south-east are prevented by the enclosed townscape character of the village. Views towards the proposed development from the very south-eastern edge of the Conservation Area are also screened by the extant housing and mature vegetation along Langton Lane (Figure 2). The enclosed townscape character at the western end of the village similarly prevents any views towards the proposed development.

The majority of the Listed Buildings within the study area are located within Horncastle Conservation Area. This also has an enclosed townscape character which affords few views of the landscape beyond the town, and despite Langton Hill being a prominent landscape feature, no locations within the Conservation Area have been identified where views towards the proposed development would be possible, and therefore none of the settings of Listed Buildings within the town would be affected (Figure 3).

The closest Listed Building to the proposed development, and the only one to be outwith a Conservation Area, is the Grade II listed Langton Windmill, situated *c.*330m to the east. This early 19th century tower mill is surrounded by farm buildings immediately to the west and north, and Mill House Farmhouse is located a short distance to the east (Figure 4). Langton Lane is situated in between the Listed Building and the proposed development, and this is enclosed by tall, mature, historically important hedgerows which would screen any views towards the development area (Figure 5).

4.1.3 Historic Landscape

HL107434 – Fields and Enclosed Land – Parliamentary Enclosure

There would be changes to one HLC unit as a result of the proposed development, identified as Parliamentary Enclosure. This HLC type is described as '*Highly rectilinear field patterns resulting from the enclosure of common land and open fields by act of parliament. This type of landscape is predominantly 18th/19th century, although some earlier examples may exist*' (Lord and Mackintosh 2011, 144). These field systems were increasingly under threat during the latter part of the 20th century as increased mechanisation and agricultural production fuelled by CAP economics resulted in a requirement for ever-larger 'prairie' style fields. Consequently, surviving coherent Parliamentary Enclosure field systems can be considered

to be of medium value, especially where there is any visibility of earlier field systems surviving within their fabric.

However, it should be noted that although the RLB is within an area mapped as part of the Parliamentary Enclosure HLC type, it is clear from the map regression exercise carried out as part of the DBA that a more fine-grained analysis identifies that the field in which the RLB is situated is indeed a large 'prairie'-style field that is almost wholly a product of 20th century boundary loss. As such, it is considered that the HLC of the RLB should more correctly be included as part of the *Modern Fields* type, characterised as *'Typically post WW2 reorganisation of agricultural land, resulting in large fields exhibiting significant boundary loss from 1st Ed Ordnance Survey'* (Lord and Mackintosh 2011, 144). These landscapes are considered to be of *negligible value,* or *low value* should there be legibility of previous HLC type surviving within their fabric. There is only one surviving element of the two known previous HLC types (*Ancient Enclosure* and *Parliamentary Enclosure)* surviving within the RLB: the field boundary and hedgerow adjacent to Langton Hill Road at the southern extent of the site (Figure 1). It is considered that so long as impacts to this feature are avoided or minimised, then the effects of a change of landscape character from one of low value (Modern Fields) to one of similar value (Modern Settlement/Modern planting) would be *neutral.*

Table 8: Summary of potential effects

Receptor	Source of potential change to asset	Significance of asset	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
AR40	Destruction of archaeological deposits	Negligible	Moderate Adverse	Neutral
AR58	Destruction of archaeological deposits	Negligible-Low	Moderate Adverse	Neutral
AR65	Destruction of archaeological deposits	Negligible	Moderate Adverse	Neutral
HL107435	Change of landscape character	Low	Neutral	Neutral

5 CONCLUSION

This Heritage Impact Assessment has collated and appraised the results of three phases of investigation, including a Historic Environment DBA, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation trenching. An assessment has also been made of potential impacts to the settings of designated assets within the vicinity of the proposed development.

Although the DBA identified that there was moderate potential for previously unknown remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date to exist on site, no features positively dated to these periods have been identified as a result of the fieldwork undertaken, and all of the features that were identified have been interpreted as resulting from post-medieval agricultural activity, and therefore of negligible to low significance. Consequently it is concluded that the site has a low archaeological potential, and it has been agreed with

Lincolnshire County Council's Historic Environment Officer (archaeological advisor to East Lindsey Council) that no archaeological mitigation would be required should the development receive planning approval.

6 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

6.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

6.2 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

6.3 Acknowledgements

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like thank Andrew Green of Gladman Developments Ltd for commissioning the work, the landowner for allowing access for the site walkover and geophysical surveys.

7 REFERENCES

Brown, A. 2013. *A Desk-Based Heritage Assessment of Land off Langton Hill, Horncastle*. ARS Report no. 2013/35.

DfT. 2008. Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2: Cultural Heritage

Durkin, R. 2013. *Langton Hill, Horncastle: Report on a Geophysical Survey.* ARS Report no. 2013/30.

English Heritage. 2008. *Conservation Principles*

Lord, J. and Mackintosh, A. 2011. *The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire.*

Mapplethorpe, K. 2013. *Land Off Langton Hill, Horncastle, Lincolnshire: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation*. ARS Report no. 2013/79.

APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

Figure 1

Hedgerow along southern boundary of site adjacent to Langton Hill Road

Figure 2

View N along eastern boundary

Figure 3

View S along eastern boundary showing drainage ditch

Figure 4

General view N from southern boundary

Figure 5

View SE along the footpath towards Horncastle from northern boundary

Figure 6

View upslope from eastern boundary