

Technical Report

Heritage Impact Assessment

Roxby Solar Farm

Roxby Solar Ltd

August 2023



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1 Introduction

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been undertaken for a proposed Solar Farm at Roxby, North Lincolnshire (NGR: SE 91253 16322). The Proposed Development Site is composed of eight individual fields (Figure 1).

The Proposed Development Site is located within the local authority administrative area of North Lincolnshire Council.

This assessment has been undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Atmos Consulting Ltd.

AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2022), Professional Regulations (CIfA, 2021); the CIfA Standards and Guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment (CIfA 2020); for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (CIfA, 2020), and other relevant guidance.

AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards, and skills development.

1.1 The Proposed Development

The Proposed Development consists of the following:

- Single Axis Tracking (SAT) solar panels;
- Inverter-transformers located throughout the Site along panel boundaries and internal access tracks;
- The construction of internal access tracks leading to inverter transformers and storage locations for maintenance purposes;
- One Customer substation, one Distribution Network Operator (DNO) substation and a Meteo station;
- Two spares containers located within the substation compound and used for onsite storage of spare parts and tools;
- A 2.6m high fencing surrounding the Site with gates and poles for CCTV cameras; and
- A temporary construction compound in the northern part of the Site directly adjacent to the main site access. This compound is only proposed for construction periods and will not be present during the operation of the solar farm

The Proposed Development Site is located approximately 5km north-northeast of the centre of Scunthorpe. It covers approximately 51ha and comprises agricultural fields to the southwest of the village of Roxby centred at SE 91180 15933.

The Proposed Development Site is divided into two parcels by the road to Roxby Landfill Site, c. 235m northwest of the Site.

The fields within the Proposed Development Site have been assigned individual numbers for ease of reference (see Figure 1).

1.2 Consultation

Pre-application Advice

Pre-application advice was sought from North Lincolnshire Council in January 2022 (Reference PRE/2022/9). The Historic Environment Officer responded in February 2022 and stated that the Proposed Development had the potential for direct and settings impacts on designated and non-designated heritage assets.

The Historic Environment Officer noted that the Proposed Development Site lies within an area of high archaeological potential with assets of high archaeological significance recorded within and around the Site.

Within the Proposed Development Site attention was drawn to rare examples of early prehistoric occupation sites dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, Iron Age occupation, evidence of Romano-British settlement and industry as well as two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. The Historic Environment Officer stated that; *“there is high potential for the Site to contain as yet unrecorded archaeological remains”*.

The Historic Environment Officer stated that any application for the Proposed Development would require a Heritage Statement which is in accordance with paragraph 194 of NPPF, Core Strategy CS6 and saved Local Plan Policies HE9. It was advised that a Heritage Statement should consist of:

- A desk based assessment identifying all heritage assets within 1km of the Site, utilising a variety of sources including but not limited to: the HER, National Heritage List for England (NHLE), North Lincolnshire Archives, Historic England physical and digital archives; historic maps, drone survey and LiDAR data; geo-archaeological and geo-technical reports; and including a walkover survey of the Site;
- An archaeological field evaluation consisting of systematic fieldwalking and metal detecting; a geophysical magnetometer and selective resistivity survey; and excavation of sample trenches;
- An assessment of significance of heritage assets including their settings; assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development with cognisance of HE's 2008 Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment;
- An assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings in line with NPPF (2018-updated 2021); and
- Mitigation which would include an explanation of measures taken to avoid, minimise or mitigate any harm to the significance of heritage assets and/or measures to offset any harm to the significance of heritage assets. In the case of unavoidable harm a Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) detailing the scope, methodologies and timelines for an appropriate programme of archaeological works should also be appended.

Further discussions were held with the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Officer in **May 2023**, during which the completed geophysical survey report was provided to NLC for review. The Historic Environment Officer advised that the remaining elements of the archaeological field evaluation strategy outlined above (i.e. field walking and trial trenching) should be submitted prior to the determination of the planning application decision.

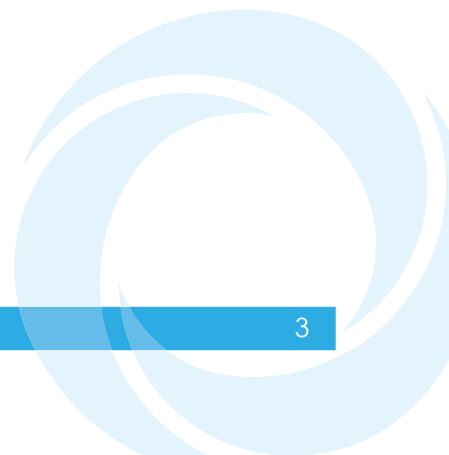
It was noted that the remaining evaluation fieldwork should be iterative and informed by the results of the completed stages; specifically, this would relate to targeting cropmarks or geophysical anomalies (or particular areas where such features are not recorded), although the particular areas in question have yet to be agreed.

This HIA incorporates the completed desk-based research and geophysical survey results and adopts a 'worst case scenario' approach when assessing the significance of relevant heritage assets and the potential for the Proposed Development to impact (directly or indirectly) such assets and their settings.

Further evaluation fieldwork would allow this assessment to be refined in order to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed (which NLC advised could be made a condition of any planning permission granted).

Environmental Impact Assessment Screening

Atmos Consulting on behalf of Roxby Solar Ltd submitted an Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report to North Lincolnshire Council in September 2022. North Lincolnshire Council stated in October 2022 that an EIA was not required.



2 Guidance and Policy

2.1 National Planning Policy Guidelines

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A revised version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on 20th July 2021.

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for development can be produced and assessed.

Chapter 16 of the document is concerned with 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. It identifies heritage assets as 'an irreplaceable resource' and notes that they 'should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' (MHCLG 2021, Para 189).

Where designated assets are concerned, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset the greater that weight should be. 'Any harm to or loss of significance should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- Grade II listed building or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional, and
- Assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.' (MHCLG 2021, Para 200).

In respect of proposals that are predicted to lead to substantial harm to or the total loss of significance to a designated asset, Paragraph 201 states that; "*local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss*" (MHCLG 2021, Para 201).

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset Paragraph 202 states that; "*this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use*" (MHCLG 2021, Para 202).

Effects upon non-designated heritage assets are also a relevant planning consideration. Paragraph 203 states that; '*In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset*' (MHCLG 2021).

Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority 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

importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible" (MHCLG 2021, Para 205).

2.2 Planning Practice Guidance

The MHCLG published Planning Practice Guidance in April 2014 to expand upon the NPPF, and the section on the historic environment was last updated in July 2019 (MHCLG 2019). Section 18a of the guidance is concerned with 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'.

The Guidance notes that; *"conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings to as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest"*.

PPG (MHCLG 2019, Para 18) requires assessments to consider the potential for a proposed development to cause harm to a heritage assets in order to understand the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. Where designated heritage assets will be impacted upon, the PPG requires the assessment to clearly state whether that harm will be substantial or less than substantial.

Historic England Good Practice Advice Note 3, Second Edition: Setting

The NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral".

In December 2017, Historic England (HE) published a guidance document on setting as part of their Good Practice Advice Notes intended to explain how to apply the policies contained in the NPPF. This document states:

"Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance" (Historic England 2017, 4).

It further states that:

"A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance" (Historic England 2017, 2).

The Historic England Guidance sets out the ways in which setting may contribute to the value of a heritage asset. It advocates a five-stage approach (Historic England 2017, 8):

- Identification of the heritage assets and their settings;
- Assessment of the contribution the setting(s) make(s) to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or to allowing the significance to be appreciated;
- Assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, upon the setting (and thus the value of the asset;)

- Exploration of ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
- To make and document the decision and monitor the outcomes.

The guidance provides a checklist of potential attributes of setting which may contribute to or make appreciable the value of the asset in question. HE acknowledges that the checklist is non-exhaustive and that not all attributes will apply in all cases.

This assessment has regard to this checklist but, in the interests of proportionality, only discusses attributes of setting where these are found to contribute to the value of an asset. Similarly, in many cases effects upon setting are 'less than substantial' and are not significant.

As such, it is not always necessary or appropriate to propose mitigation or enhancement measures as outlined by this approach. Where relevant, mitigation and enhancement measures are identified as part of this assessment.

The final bullet point set out in the HE guidance above does not apply to this assessment as the monitoring of decision outcomes can only be undertaken once a planning decision has been made.

2.3 Local Planning Policy

The Proposed Development Site lies within the administrative area of North Lincolnshire Council. The North Lincolnshire Council's Local Development Framework is composed of the Core Strategy, adopted in June 2011; Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD); the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan, and other adopted planning policy documents.

The Core Strategy (2011) sets out the policy in regard to the Historic Environment:

'CS6: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's historic assets through:

- *Safeguarding the nationally significant medieval landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the open strip fields and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource.*
- *Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire.*
- *Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesleys or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage.*
- *Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire's Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth.*

The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire's historic environment, as well as the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including historic buildings, conservation areas, listed buildings (both statutory and locally listed), registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological remains.

All new development must respect and enhance the local character and distinctiveness of the area in which it would be situated, particularly in areas with high

heritage value. Development proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate.' (North Lincolnshire Council, 2011a)

North Lincolnshire Council published a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in November 2011 which sets out the policies towards Renewable Energy Development. In regard to the Historic Environment the policy within the SPD states that:

“POLICY 4 - HERITAGE ASSETS

Developers should consider the impact of their proposal for renewable energy development, both during and after construction on heritage and the historic environment.

Developers need to demonstrate that the objectives of the designation of the area or individual assets will not be compromised by the development, and that any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits” (North Lincolnshire Council, 2011b).

Emerging Local Planning Policy

North Lincolnshire Council are currently preparing a new Local Plan for North Lincolnshire. Once formally adopted the Local Plan will replace the existing planning policy. The draft Local Plan was submitted for examination in November 2022. The following policies contained within the draft Local Plan, if adopted, will be relevant to this assessment:

‘POLICY HE1: CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Heritage Protection

1. *Development proposals must value, protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of North Lincolnshire. Proposals that would result in unacceptable harm to heritage assets and their settings, will not be permitted.*

Proposals may exceptionally, be permitted if the need for, and overriding public benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm. In the case of heritage assets of the highest significance this would be wholly exceptional. In all cases, harm to heritage assets should be minimised and mitigated.

Heritage Assets

2. *Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it must be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:*
 - a. *identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal, applications must consult the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record as a minimum requirement;*
 - b. *explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated;*
 - c. *provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits; and,*

- d. *demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term use of the asset.*
3. *Development proposals will be supported where they:*
 - a. *Protect the significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;*
 - b. *Sustain and enhance non designated heritage assets and their setting; Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting;*
 - c. *Make appropriate provision to record, and where possible and appropriate, preserve in situ features of archaeological significance; and,*
 - d. *Promotes and captures opportunities to increase knowledge and access to local heritage assets and better reveal their significance.*

Conservation Areas

5. *Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into and out of, a Conservation Area should preserve, and wherever possible enhance, features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting. Proposals should:*
 - e. *Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape.*

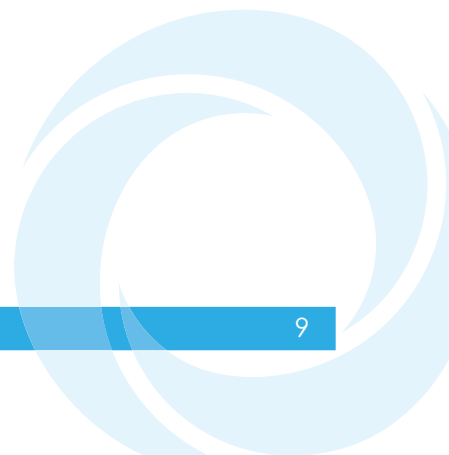
Archaeology

6. *Development proposals affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.*
7. *Planning applications for such development must be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate desk based assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them. If a desk based assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site. All archaeological work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified party in accordance with professional standards and guidance published by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology.*
8. *Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure that important archaeology is retained in-situ to allow for expert investigation at some future time. Where it is possible to achieve this, for example within an area of open space, a management plan may be required that secures effective long-term conservation. Developers may be required to provide access to heritage assets and make financial contributions towards their on-going maintenance, and appropriate display and interpretative materials.*

9. *Where such preservation is either not possible or not desirable, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for preservation by record according to a written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.*
10. *Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority. The written scheme of investigation should be submitted in advance of determination of the application and its implementation will be secured by condition.*

Managing the Historic Environment

11. *The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's heritage assets through:*
 - c. *Ensuring the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
 - d. *Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire;*
 - ...
 - g. *Seeking opportunities to enhance and provide access to heritage assets, including in combination with natural environment, public health, tourism and other relevant initiatives, and through planning conditions or obligations including S106 Agreements and Community Infrastructure Levy where appropriate.' (North Lincolnshire Council, 2022)*



3 Objectives and Methodology

3.1 Objectives

The main objective of this assessment is to map the nature, character, extent, quality and value of the historic environment resource within the Proposed Development Site and surrounding area and to assess the potential for direct impacts upon the archaeological resource from the proposed development as well as to assess the potential for impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets within 2km of the Proposed Development Site.

This was undertaken by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including designated heritage assets within 2km of the Proposed Development Site and non-designated heritage assets within 1Km of the Proposed Development Site.

3.2 Assessment Criteria

The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Proposed Development Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are presented in detail in Appendix A.

The criteria for assessing archaeological potential are expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in Appendix A.

Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations, for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important and therefore of High importance.

For assets where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the baseline' conditions of the Proposed Development Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and is ranked according to the scale of major, moderate, minor, and negligible.

3.3 Methodology

Standards

The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990; National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2021); Planning Practice Guidance (2021, Historic Environment section updated 2019); and local planning policy.

Data Sources

The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this impact assessment:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE): for data regarding designated assets, i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, and Protected Wreck Sites;
- The North Lincolnshire HER: for records of designated and non-designated assets and previous archaeological investigations (Events);
- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland) for online old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;
- The Genealogist.co.uk: for a copy of the relevant parish Tithe map which was obtained using the company's subscription to this resource;
- Historic England Archive: for vertical and oblique aerial photographs held by Historic England and for online available aerial photography and National Project Mapping data;
- Lincolnshire Archives; for pre-OS maps and documentary records pertinent to the Proposed Development Site;
- Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): for 1m to 2m DSM and DTM LiDAR survey data;
- The Portable Antiquities Scheme database: for information relating to metal-detected finds;
- *The Lost Valley: Anglo-Saxons in Winterton Vale, North Lincolnshire* (in prep) by Dr Kevin Leahy; and
- AOC Archaeology Group (2023) Proposed Roxby Solar Farm, North Lincolnshire Archaeological Geophysical Survey

Report Structure

Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix B. Each asset has been assigned an "Asset" or "Event" number unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NRHE number, HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

Each heritage asset and previous archaeological investigation (referred to as an "Event") referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figures 2 to 4) using the assigned Asset/Event Nos.

All heritage assets located within 1km of the Proposed Development Site have been included in the assessment. This allows for the identification of the potential for any direct impacts on known heritage assets and informs a prediction of the potential for any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains to survive within the Proposed Development Site.

Designated heritage assets within 2km of the Proposed Development Site have been identified to allow for an assessment of the potential for impacts upon their settings.

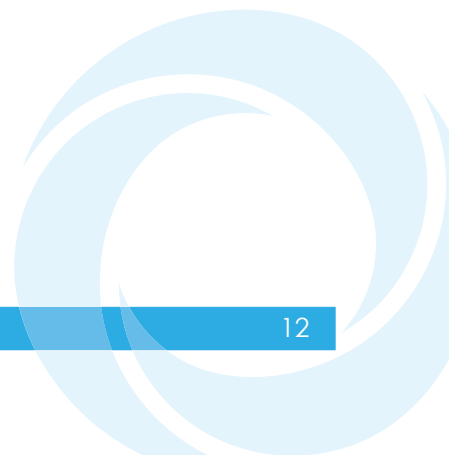
3.4 Limitations of Scope

This assessment is based upon data obtained from online publicly accessible archives as described above. Data from NHLE and North Lincolnshire HER was obtained in September 2022. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to this date.

Where primary sources have not been available for consultation, secondary sources, published online have, where available, been consulted and referenced.

All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (March 2023) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.

Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice or recommendations given. Atmos Consulting Limited and AOC Archaeology Group do not accept responsibility for Roxby Solar Ltd or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.



4 Baseline

There are no designated heritage assets within the Proposed Development Site.

There are three Scheduled Monuments which extend to within 1km to the south of the Proposed Development Site:

- Sawcliffe Medieval Village and Moated Site (centred Asset 12) c. 300m to the south;
- The Earthwork Remains of St Bartholomew's Church (centred Asset 13) c. 740m south-east; and
- Money Field Roman Site Dragonby (centred Asset 11) c. 835m south of the Proposed Development Site and extending to beyond the 1km study area.

There are five Listed Buildings to the east of the Proposed Development Site within the 1km study area:

- The Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (Asset 6) and associated Grade II Tombstones (Asset 2) c. 580m north-east;
- The Grade II Listed Roxby Hall Farmhouse (Asset 3) c. 420m to the east;
- The Grade II listed High Risby Farmhouse (Asset 4), c. 900m east; and
- The Grade II Listed Sawcliffe Farmhouse (Asset 7), c. 320m south-east of the Proposed Development Site.

Winterton Conservation Area (centred Asset 14) extends into the 2km study area, c. 1.79km north-east of the Proposed Development Site and within the Conservation Area, four Grade II Listed Buildings (Assets 1 & 8-10). The Grade II Lower Risby Farmhouse (Asset 5) is located c. 1.90km east of the Site.

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Park and Gardens or Registered Battlefields recorded within the study areas.

The Portable Antiquaries Scheme (PAS) database has been consulted as part of this assessment. Information relating to metal-detected finds and other chance finds made by metal-detectorists was downloaded from the PAS website.

This included details of 1089 artefacts, which ranged in date from Mesolithic to Modern and were found between 1965 and 2023.

While many of the findspots appear to have been recorded using GPS by the finder or documented to the level of the individual field, this information is not publicly available (a policy intended to discourage irresponsible treasure hunting) and locational information is limited to four-figure grid references.

The Proposed Development Site lies within five Ordnance Survey grid squares (SE9014, SE9015, SE9114, SE9115 and SE9116) and all available database entries for these areas were obtained.

Unfortunately, the shape and location of the Proposed Development Site is such that it covers small proportions of the individual grid squares, while the areas outside the Proposed Development Site boundaries are also recorded as rich in archaeology (see Figure 3).

Consequently, it is not possible to ascertain whether finds were recovered within the boundaries of the Proposed Development Site itself or to recognize nuanced spatial biases within this dataset (which, for example, could indicate the increased likelihood

of archaeological remains within particular areas). Where relevant, finds recorded in the PAS database are included in the appropriate paragraphs of Section 5.2.

4.1 Topographical & Geological Conditions

A series of sedimentary bedrock strata outcrop within the Proposed Development Site are aligned parallel to the north/south axis of the ridge on which the Proposed Development Site is located (BGS, 2023a).

From west to east, these include the Marlstone Rock Formation (ferruginous lime- and sandstones), Whitby Mudstone Formation, Northampton Sand Formation (which predominates across the northern fields), Grantham Formation (sand-, silt- and mudstones), Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member and the Raventhorpe Beds (limestone and argillaceous rocks).

No superficial deposits are recorded across Fields 1 and 2, but blown sand extends across the rest of the Proposed Development Site (BGS, 2023a). Mapping of the extent of superficial geological deposits at 1:50,000 scale by the BGS is not always accurate due to the discontinuity in distribution of these deposits and difficulties in accessing below ground data.

The BGS Single Onshore Borehole Index (BGS 2023b) records 13 non-archaeological boreholes within the Proposed Development Site boundary. In general, these record topsoil and sand as the upper most deposits, indicating a depth of 0.6m to 5m; in places they are underlain by sedimentary deposits including sandstone, clay and limestone.

A large number of boreholes have been taken surrounding the Proposed Development Site in connection with the nearby Scunthorpe steelworks and mineral extraction.

These were taken down to depths of around 60m - 75m and mostly recorded different layers of clay soils interspersed with sandstone near the surface, with layers of marlstone and ironstone at depths below 10m. The 1:50,000 BGS mapping shows a wide band of Frodingham Ironstone Member extending across the valley floor to the west of the Proposed Development Site.

The Proposed Development Site is situated on a natural ridge that runs north-south: the topography slopes gently down towards the River Ancholme, some 6km east of the Proposed Development Site, but drops steeply down to the floodplain of the Winterton Beck along the western edge of the Proposed Development Site.

The highest point, c. 76m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), is located on the plateau forming the southern half of the Proposed Development Site, with the ground surface sloping gradually down to c. 52m aOD at the northern end of the Proposed Development Site. As such, the Proposed Development Site occupies a prominent position in the local landscape, with extensive views in most directions.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Evidence

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

The Proposed Development Site is located within the National Character Area (NCA) known as Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (NCA 45- NE, 2014). Prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval activity has been recorded within the NCA.

Extensive areas of windblown sands within the NCA have given rise to infertile soils supporting heathland, acidic grassland and woodlands. Acidic soils were noted during excavations (Event 101) of Early Medieval cemetery (Asset 159) on the Proposed Development Site. The NCA is also characterised by vernacular limestone and dark brown pantiles architecture and walling (NE, 2014).

The Lincolnshire HLC began in 2008 and was published online in 2017 (<https://doi.org/10.5284/1043265>). The Proposed Development Site is located within Regional Character Area 3: The Northern Marshes.

This area is dominated by the coast of the Humber Estuary but further south in the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site, the land is characterised by nucleated settlement patterns, with Danish placename etymologies include “-by” such as “Roxby” surrounded by open field systems which over time have been enclosed.

Since the Second World War it is noted that the area has been subject to changes such as field consolidation and enlargement as well as the expansion of villages (Lord & MacIntosh 2011).

The HLC is divided into “previous types”, which characterises the historic land use, and “type” which typifies the current land use.

The following has been divided by Fields within the Proposed Development Site. The historic land use within the Proposed Development Site has been characterised as:

- Fields 1 & 2: Early Medieval and Medieval (410AD-1539AD) Strip Fields (HLS1611);
- Fields 3-6: Early Medieval and Medieval (410AD-1749AD) Strip Fields (HLS1612); and
- Fields 7 & 8: Early Medieval and Medieval (410AD-1539AD) Strip Fields (HSL1659).

The modern land use within the Proposed Development Site has been characterised as follows:

- Fields 1 & 2: Modern fields (Second World War to 21st century) (HSL1611);
- Fields 3-6: Private Planned Enclosure (Post-medieval to 21st century) (HSL1612); and
- Fields 7 & 8: Modern fields (Second World War to 21st century) (HSL1659).

Undated

Five undated cropmarks identified from historic aerial photography have been identified within the Proposed Development Site. These include trackways and a circular feature (centred Assets 104) in an area which extends across Fields 5 and 6 and extends east of those Fields; ditches (Asset 115) in Field 3; and ditches and enclosures identified in a square area (centred Asset 121) in the south of Field 3.

There are a number of undated cropmarks recorded from aerial photography recorded within 1km study (Appendix B). These include cropmarks interpreted as the remains of field systems, ditches, linear features, track and roadways, boundaries and enclosures all typical of an agrarian landscape.

Based entirely on their form the assets have not been attributed a date of origin, however based on surrounding land use they may date from the Romano-British period onwards or indeed be earlier.

The PAS database includes records relating to 57 metal-detected finds of unknown date. These finds primarily comprise unidentified objects or fragments of lead and copper alloy that have been interpreted as metal-working offcuts. The majority have

been recovered from grid squares SE9114, SE9115 and SE9116 i.e. potentially within the eastern edge of the Proposed Development Site.

Paleoenvironmental Remains

Three environmental samples were taken from an organic layer revealed below wind-blown deposits c. 740m south-west of the Proposed Development Site.

Scientific analysis dated the samples from 11660 BP (c. 9710 BC) +/- 180 to 10950 BP (c. 9000 BC) +/- 100 at the end of the Palaeolithic period (Bishop, 2000a) and concluded the landscape in which the organic peat deposits had developed was cold but not arctic and was dominated by a wetland environment occupied by grasses, herbs and dwarf tree or/and shrub cover including willow.

An auger survey c. 795m south-west of the Proposed Development Site was undertaken in advance of quarrying to investigate the potential for archaeological horizons within the sand.

No archaeological deposits were identified although a thin organic horizon containing macrofossil plant remains at the base of 4m of sand was radiocarbon dated to 11470 cal BC to 110070 cal BC, during the Palaeolithic period (Bishop, 2000a).

Whilst previous ground investigations within the Proposed Development Site have not identified any organic deposits beneath wind-blown deposits, the boreholes on the Proposed Development Site were not designed to look for such deposits.

In the case that organic deposits are identified on the Proposed Development Site, paleoenvironmental remains may survive and provide further information about the local and regional environment throughout time.

Prehistoric (8000 BC-43AD)

Prehistoric assets have been identified within the Proposed Development Site. Within the northern portion of the Proposed Development Site, within Field 1 two findspots are recorded: a collection of flint implements including flakes, scrapers, cores, points and blades (Asset 204) and a copper alloy blade fragment (Asset 142).

The finds were recorded with a 100m² accuracy indicating that the find may have been recovered from beyond the Proposed Development Site boundary.

A potential prehistoric occupation site (centred Asset 182) evidenced by the presence of flints from the Mesolithic period onwards has been identified on the brow of the hill within the south-eastern area of Field 3. Later remains, including a Roman coin dated to 20 BC, Romano-British pottery and building stones were also brought to the surface by deep ploughing here.

Further prehistoric flints (Asset 191) were found within the central area of Field 3 within an area of probable Romano-British enclosures (centred Asset 120).

The possible line of the Jurassic Way (centred Asset 123) a prehistoric trackway thought to have continued in use into the Romano-British period, as theorised by Jeffrey May in the 1970s, is predicted to extend across the eastern area of Field 3 in a roughly north/south alignment.

Flint flakes and Romano-British pottery (Asset 214) were recovered in the 1970s from a centre point located within Field 4, however the grid reference taken upon recovery is only specific to a 100m² area and thus finds may have been recovered from within the

Proposed Development Site or beyond it but in close proximity to the Proposed Development Site.

The centre point of the findspot of three flint flakes, blades, scraper and a retouched flake (Asset 208) lies within Field 6. The grid coordinate recorded indicates that these finds were found within a 100m² area and thus may have not been recovered from the Proposed Development Site but from the surrounding area.

Similarly prehistoric surface finds found on Sheffield Hill are centred at Asset 164 within Field 7. The centre point suggests that the finds were found within a 100m² area.

Assets 158 and 211 (to the south of Field 8) and 181, 202, 203 and 213 (west and north of Field 1) also refer to collections of surface finds, including assorted flints and prehistoric pot shards.

Although these findspots lie outside the Proposed Development Site boundary, they are recorded as six figure grid references and most relate to the centre point of the field from which finds were recovered. Therefore some of these finds may have originated within the Proposed Development Site boundary.

The Scheduled extent of Money Field Roman Site Dragonby (centred Asset 11) extends within 835m south of the Proposed Development Site. During excavations in advance of ironstone mining a complex of enclosures, ditches, gullies, pits and hut circles interpreted as an occupation site dating to the Iron Age (late 2nd century BC to early 1st century AD) were uncovered within the Scheduled extent.

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age material was also recovered from the Scheduled extent. This suggests that activity continued around Asset 11 from the prehistoric into the Romano-British period. A possible Mesolithic occupation site (Asset 166) has been identified to the south-west of the Proposed Development Site.

Three further occupation sites (Assets 152, 180 & 181) within the 1km study area have been dated as having origins in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. There is evidence of later prehistoric activity at these sites suggesting the continued use of certain locations. Two of these (Assets 180 & 181) are recorded within 50m of the western Proposed Development Site boundary.

A ring ditch (Asset 163) c. 16m by 20m has been transcribed from cropmarks visible on aerial photography taken in 1994 c. 1km east of the Proposed Development Site. Another ring ditch (Asset 215) c. 20m in diameter has been transcribed from aerial photography taken in 1999 c. 600m east of the Proposed Development Site and north of Asset 163.

Aerial photographs taken in 1975 shows a possible pit alignment (Asset 171) c. 315m north-east of the Proposed Development Site. The pit alignment has been theorised to be of an Iron Age date but no invasive works have been undertaken to confirm this. Cropmarks identified from aerial photography have identified a field system (Assets 125 & 184) within an area which extends c. 615m east of the Proposed Development Site.

These remains have been provisionally dated to the late Iron Age/Romano-British period. A sub rectangular enclosure (Asset 124) with indications of internal features and possible surrounding linear features has also been transcribed from cropmarks visible on aerial photography within an area which extends into the 1km study area to the east of the Proposed Development Site.

Due to the proximity of these assets (Asset 124, 125 & 184) they may be evidence of the same field system or associated field systems.

Within the 1km study area, the HER records 30 prehistoric findspots. The details of these individual finds or collections of finds can be found in Appendix B.

The PAS database records five Mesolithic and 14 Neolithic flint tools from the five grid squares in which the Proposed Development Site lies, although it is not clear if any of these were recovered from the Proposed Development Site itself. Eight Bronze Age finds in this area include fragments of socketed axe heads and part of a sword blade.

The majority of the 38 Iron Age finds in the database come from grid squares SE9014 and SE9114, which include the southern edge of the Proposed Development Site as well as land beyond the Proposed Development Site boundaries (including the northern edge of the Iron Age/Roman Scheduled Monument at Dragonby (Asset 11)); finds include dress accessories and 28 coins (gold, silver and copper alloy).

There is judged to be a High potential for prehistoric remains to survive within the Site. The impact of historic and modern ploughing, including deep ploughing which brought finds to surface in the 1930s (Asset 182) must be taken into account and thus any buried remains may have been truncated or damaged by arable activities (Nobel et al. 2019). However prehistoric remains may survive undisturbed beneath the plough soil.

Romano-British (43-410 AD)

Assets which have been dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British period will not be repeated in this section and have been discussed above in the prehistoric section.

Cropmark enclosures, a possible trackway and linear features interpreted as ditches (Asset 120) transcribed from aerial photography taken in 1996 have been recorded within an area in Field 3.

Further cropmarks within Field 6 (Asset 264 - see Figure 3) have been recently identified by the HER and have been interpreted as the remains of a Romano-British field system, although they had previously been interpreted as geological.

Two Romano-British findspots (Assets 204 & 214) have also been recorded within the Proposed Development Site, although the grid references recorded suggest that the finds may have been recovered from a 100m² grid square and thus from beyond the extent of the Proposed Development Site.

Two Romano-British villas (Assets 192 & 263) have been recorded within 1km to the north of the Proposed Development Site. Romano-British villas have been reinterpreted in recent years as farmsteads and farmhouses which relate to the rural economy of the period.

The villa at North Street (Asset 192) is believed to have been used in two phases and has been investigated since the late 17th century. A ditch (Asset 218) containing 3rd or 4th century greyware, brick and pottery fragments, interpreted as the remains of a kiln (Asset 230), were found to the east of the villa at North Street (Asset 192) and may be part of the wider landscape associated with the villa.

Winterton Villa (Asset 263) which extends within c. 790m of the Proposed Development Site has been investigated since the mid-18th century but is noted as being one of the only examples in Lincolnshire to have been recently investigated. Activity at the villa has been dated from the late Iron Age to the 4th century AD (Bennet, N.d.).

Cropmarks (centred Asset 126) within an area which extends c. 65m east of the Proposed Development Site have been interpreted as the remains of enclosures, buildings and field systems dating to this period.

Surface scatters of Romano-British pottery shards, burnt clay and box flue fragments, are likely to indicate kilns close to these locations: Asset 193 lies between the eastern Proposed Development Site boundary and the A1077, and Asset 196 lies c. 500m east of the Proposed Development Site.

During the excavation of an electricity cable trench in 1961, Romano-British kiln wasters were found c. 110m south of the southern boundary of Field 3 (Asset 194); later field walking recovered burnt clay and pottery on the surface, but no kilns have been identified.

Another kiln site (Asset 188) was found north of the Scheduled extent of Money Field (centred Asset 11) and it is likely that the kiln was associated with activity within the Scheduled extent.

Within the 1km study area the HER records 23 Romano-British findspots. The details of these individual finds or collections of finds can be found in Appendix B.

The PAS database records a total of 338 Roman finds from the relevant grid squares, the majority of which were found along the A1077 in squares SE9114, SE9115 and SE9116 (possibly including the eastern part of the Proposed Development Site, although this makes up a relatively small part of the total area of the grid squares).

The finds include 24 brooches and 231 coins (mostly copper alloy, but also silver) as well as pottery, tile, dress accessories and weights.

The Proposed Development Site appears to have been located within a rural landscape with multiple centres of activity during this period (e.g. Assets 11, 126, 192 & 263).

As such, there is judged to be a High potential for Romano-British remains to survive within the Proposed Development Site. The impact of the rural economy on buried archaeological remains must be considered although remains can survive undisturbed beneath the plough soil (Noble et al. 2019).

Early Medieval (410AD-1066AD)

Two Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) cemeteries (Asset 159) were discovered in 1993 during metal detecting activities within the southern area of the Proposed Development Site. An initial evaluation found that the remains had been damaged by ploughing and rabbit activity.

The centre point for the cemeteries as recorded by the HER indicates that they are located in Field 6. Successive excavations (Event 101) recovered 128 burials, some of which, due to the acidic soil, only survive as "sand-men".

Interpretations of the excavations suggest that two cemeteries, one dating to the later 5th and 6th century AD (termed 'Cemetery I', located within the southern part of the excavated area) and the second dated to the 7th century AD ('Cemetery II' located within the northern part of the excavated extent) were present.

These cemeteries were located within the extent of earlier Romano-British fields suggesting the boundaries were still respected in the post-Roman period. It is considered that Asset 159 is one example of Early Medieval funerary activity within the

wider Vale of Winterton (Leahy, in prep). Further details of the cemeteries are included in the HER entry for Asset 159 within Appendix B.

One of the other cemeteries within the Vale of Winterton, Bagmoor (Asset 147), has been found to contain burial urns dated to the 6th and 7th centuries AD c. 780m west of the Proposed Development Site.

St Bartholomew's Church (centred Asset 13) is noted in the Domesday Book (1086), indicating that it was already in existence by that date. The church was owned by Thornholme Augustine Priory between the mid-12th century and 1536 (the 'Dissolution'). The Church is now a Scheduled Monument which extends within c. 740m south-east of the Proposed Development Site.

Within the 1km study area the HER records four Early Medieval findspots. The details of these individual finds or collections of finds can be found in Appendix B.

The PAS records 66 finds identified as Early Medieval, with the densest distribution in the southeastern grid square (SE9114). The majority have been characterised as Anglo-Saxon, including a range of dress accessories and 11 spindle whorls, but 20 are described as Anglo-Scandinavian or Viking style, including hack-metal pieces and weights.

Given that a two phase early medieval cemetery (Asset 159) has been excavated within the southern portion of the Proposed Development Site, there is potential for further burials or associated features of this period to survive beyond the extent of the excavated area and as such there is considered to be a High potential for Early Medieval funerary remains to survive on the Proposed Development Site.

There is a paucity of non-funerary related remains recorded within the study area, although, due to the presence of the cemetery on the Proposed Development Site, there is considered to be a Medium potential for non-funerary remains of this period to survive on the Proposed Development Site. The adverse impact of ploughing on any remains of this date must also be considered as was evidenced during the excavation of Asset 159.

Medieval (1066-1600 AD)

Two medieval tracks (Asset 119 & 248) are recorded as extending into the Proposed Development Site in a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. The northernmost track (Asset 248) extends across Field 6, with the southernmost track (Asset 119) located within Field 7.

The Scheduled extent of the earthwork remains of Sawcliffe Medieval Village and Moated Site (centred Asset 12) extends within c. 300m of the southern edge of the Site.

Sawcliffe is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) suggesting that a settlement was located in the vicinity of Asset 12 in the Early Medieval period and the owners of Sawcliffe were associated with Risby, now the hamlets of Low and High Risby (centred Asset 107), in which post-medieval Grade II Listed Farmhouses (Assets 4 & 5) are located.

It is likely on this basis that those farmhouses have earlier antecedents. The Scheduled area includes a relatively higher status moated site as well as an agricultural village. Documentary sources indicate that Sawcliffe Village was negatively affected by the

Black Death and by 1600AD only one farm is recorded within the Scheduled extent. A windmill (Asset 174) is historically documented as being associated with Sawcliffe.

A settlement at Roxby cum Risby (centred Asset 247) is also recorded in the Domesday Book. Comparatively Roxby was the larger of the two settlements (Roxby and Sawcliffe) and included the Grade I Listed St Mary's church (Asset 6) (Smith-Powell, N.d.).

Earthwork remains of the deserted village of High Risby or Great Risby (centred Asset 107) to the east of the Proposed Development Site were noted as being negatively impacted by ploughing prior to assessment in 1998 and were not included within the Scheduled extent of the associated church of St Bartholomew (centred Asset 13).

Two medieval open field systems (Assets 111 & 219) have been identified to the east of the Proposed Development Site. These field systems likely reflect the rural and agrarian landscape in which the Proposed Development Site was located in the medieval period.

Within the 1km study area the HER records 18 medieval findspots. The details of these individual finds or collections of finds can be found in Appendix B.

A range of medieval artefacts (including dress accessories, keys, seal matrices and coins) are recorded in the PAS database within the search area; the total of 237 finds includes 56 buckles and 59 coins.

The distribution is biased towards SE9114 (to the southeast of the Proposed Development Site), which also includes the Scheduled remains of Sawcliffe village and moated site (Asset 12) and St Bartholomew's Church (Asset 13), although it is not clear what proportion of the finds are associated with this settlement focus.

Saxton's 1579 map (not illustrated) depicts Roxby to the northeast of the Proposed Development Site with a pictogram suggesting the presence of a Church, likely the 12th century Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (Asset 6). Sawcliffe (centred Asset 12) is marked to the south of the Proposed Development Site.

Saxton's map does not document the land use of the Proposed Development Site in the late medieval period, however, the Proposed Development Site is located in a relatively undeveloped landscape interspersed with settlements. This landscape is reflected in the later post-medieval maps.

The Proposed Development Site appears to have been located within agricultural land in the medieval period. There is judged to be a High potential for agricultural remains and individual finds of this period to survive within the Proposed Development Site.

There is considered to be a lower potential for other medieval remains to survive on the Proposed Development Site. The adverse impact of medieval, post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, including ploughing, on any buried medieval remains within the Proposed Development Site must be considered (Nobel et al. 2019); any surviving remains are likely to be truncated or damaged.

Post-medieval (1600-1900 AD)

Pre-Ordnance Survey maps tend to be schematic and lack detail, although they give some idea of the nature of settlement. Blaeu's 1646 map (not illustrated) annotates the settlement of Roxby to the northeast and Sawcliffe (centred Asset 12) to the south of the Proposed Development Site. This map does not record any detail about the Proposed Development Site in the mid-17th century.

Budgen's map of 1810 (Figure 5) depicts the Proposed Development Site occupying nine fields to the southwest of Roxby, to the east of Bagmoor Farm (Asset 241) and to the north of a farm at Sawcliffe, likely the extant unlisted 19th century farmhouse (Asset 240).

A roughly east/west aligned road is depicted within the northern area of the Proposed Development Site however the road trajectory is dissimilar to the current road route between Fields 1 and 2 and is illustrated as extending across Field 1. Another road, aligned roughly northwest/southeast between High Risby and land to the east, is depicted within the southern area of the Proposed Development Site, within Field 7.

Budgen's illustration suggests that a ridge of higher ground runs north to south roughly along the western boundary of the Proposed Development Site and thus the Proposed Development Site occupies eastward sloping land. In general, the Proposed Development Site is depicted within an environment characterised by dispersed settlements and agricultural land.

The Tithe map (Figure 6) and apportionment of the parish of Roxby Cum Risby depicts the majority of the Proposed Development Site (Fields 1-6). The Proposed Development Site is documented as comprising twelve fields, owned by Robert Cary Elwes, Esquire.

The Elwes family were associated with Risby and Roxby from at least the later 17th century and are associated with development of villages and towns in North Lincolnshire in the post-medieval and modern periods (North Lincolnshire Museum, N.d.).

The accompanying apportionment (Table 1) indicates the majority of the Proposed Development Site was grassland, potentially unfertile land as described by the NCA (NE, 2014). Arable plots are located within the southern extent of Field 1 and northern extent of Field 2, the central and southern areas of Field 3 and Field 6.

Fields 7 and 8 are documented as being part of Sawcliffe in the mid-19th century, although there is no Tithe map available for Sawcliffe indicating the land was still considered part of the village (centred Asset 12) or was not subject to tithes.

Table 1: Transcript of Plots within the Site from the Roxby Cum Risby Tithe Apportionment, 1841

Plot number	Owner	Occupier	Description
131	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	Mary Kirman	Cliff Close- Grass
128	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	Joseph Dudding	Middle Cliff- Grass
127	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	Joseph Dudding	Near Cliff- Grass
126	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	John Taylor	Long Cliff Close- Grass
125	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	John Taylor	Near Rye Cliff- Arable
122	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	John Taylor	Near Bottom Dales- Grass
121	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	John Taylor	Folly- Grass
120	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	John Taylor	Near Middle Cliff- Arable
115	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	John Taylor	Far Dodinooon- Arable
114	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	John Stephenson	Near Dodman- Grass
110	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	John Stephenson	Bottom Lane Lands
108	Robert Cary Elwes Esquire	Joseph Dudding	South Sands- Arable

The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps published in 1866 (Figure 7) depicts the Proposed Development Site occupying parts of 14 fields bound to the southwest by Sheffield's

Plantation. The route of a road within Field 1, depicted on Budgen's 1810 map (Figure 5) and the 1841 Tithe map (Figure 6), is depicted as a footpath on the OS map published in 1866 (Figure 7).

Another footpath aligned east/west through Field 2 appears to connect Bagmoor Farm (Asset 241) (to the west) to the road to Roxby (to the east of the Proposed Development Site). A vicarage (Asset 227) associated with the parish of Roxby is annotated to the northeastern corner of the Proposed Development Site on the OS map published in 1866.

There are three Grade II Listed Farmhouses within the 1km study area; Roxby Hall Farmhouse (Asset 3); High Risby Farmhouse (Asset 4); and Sawcliffe Farmhouse (Asset 7). Each of these farmhouses date predominantly from the 18th century, although like Sawcliffe (Asset 7), they likely had earlier origins or antecedents.

The HER records six unlisted farms (Assets 236- 241) within the 1km study area. Similarly to the Listed Buildings, these farms likely had earlier origins, likely in the medieval period.

Winterton Conservation Area (centred Asset 14) extends within the 2km study area to the northeast of the Proposed Development Site. The Grade II Listed Buildings (Assets 1 & 8-10) within the Conservation Area and study area date from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Lower Risby Farmhouse (Asset 5) is located c. 1.90km east of the Proposed Development Site and has been dated to the 18th century, with earlier origins. Lower Risby likely has medieval origins associated with the settlement of Lower Risby.

The HER does not record any definitely post-medieval remains within the Proposed Development Site, although currently undated assets may originate from this period. Within the study area the HER records agricultural and rural industrial, educational and ecclesiastical post-medieval assets. Further details of these assets are detailed in Appendix B.

Within the 1km study area the HER records 12 post-medieval findspots. The details of these individual finds or collections of finds can be found in Appendix B.

The PAS database contains records relating to 290 post-medieval finds, including 15 weights, 15 finds of lead shot, 29 coins, 42 buttons and a range of jewellery items. Most of these were found in the eastern grid squares (SE9114, SE9115 and SE9116), which may include the eastern parts of the Proposed Development Site.

The Proposed Development Site appears to have been located in grass and arable land in a rural and agrarian landscape in the post-medieval period. The landscape and land use in and around the Proposed Development Site probably continued with little change from the medieval period.

As such there is considered to be a High potential for post-medieval agricultural and transport remains and a Low potential for other post-medieval remains to survive within the Proposed Development Site. Any agricultural remains of this type would generally be considered to be of Negligible importance.

Modern

The OS map published in 1908 (not illustrated) and 1956 (Figure 8) depicts the Proposed Development Site similarly to the OS map of the late 19th century, suggesting that there was little change to the Proposed Development Site in this period. The OS map

published in 1956 illustrates industrial and extraction works in the area around the Proposed Development Site.

Sometime between 1956 (Figure 8) and the OS maps published in 1974-6 (not illustrated), the fields making up Field 1 and 2 had been amalgamated into their current form.

The North Linsey Light Railway (centred Asset 162) was constructed c. 240m west of the Proposed Development Site sometime between 1896 (the date of the Act of Parliament) and the Ordnance Survey map published in 1908 (not illustrated). The railway's purpose was to improve and enable the development of agricultural areas.

Dragonby village (centred Asset 134) was established around 1910 by the Elwes family (North Lincolnshire Museum, N.d.) as a settlement for Catholic steelworkers. The village is an example of modern industrial development in the area around the Proposed Development Site. Another industrial asset recorded to the southwest of the Proposed Development Site is Dragonby mine entrance (Asset 246) photographed in 1987.

The HER records four Second World War assets (Assets 160, 173, 220 & 231) within the 1km study area.

To the west and south of the Proposed Development Site large areas of open cast iron working are recorded by the HER (see Figure 3).

A total of 36 finds from the search area are categorised as modern in the PAS database; these include a variety of small items such as buttons, coins, a plumb bob and a compass.

Historic maps indicate the Proposed Development Site underwent very little change in the modern period, whilst industrial development and activity encroached on the surrounding landscape.

There is considered to be a High potential for modern agricultural remains and a Low potential for other modern remains to survive on the Proposed Development Site. Any such agricultural remains are likely to be considered to be of Negligible importance.

It must be considered that modern ploughing, especially deep ploughing is acknowledged as one of the major threats to the survival of archaeological remains (Nobel et al. 2019; Dunwell & Ralston 2008) and thus the continued arable land use of the Proposed Development Site may have had an adverse impact on any archaeological remains which may have survived on the Proposed Development Site.

The works to record the Early Medieval cemeteries (Event 101) on the Proposed Development Site were necessitated by damage to the assets from ploughing.

Previous Archaeological Investigation (Events)

Previous archaeological investigations identified by period and discussed above will not be repeated in this section.

The HER identified 108 previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area (see Figure 4). The following is a brief overview of the previous archaeological investigations. Further details can be found in Appendix B.

Within the Proposed Development Site the HER identified seven previous archaeological investigations, four of which are the centre points of aerial photographic assessments and the extent of desk based assessments.

The centre point of two metal detecting activities (Events 17 & 18) are reported within the Proposed Development Site, centred within Fields 6 & 7. Fields 6-8 have previously been field walked by Scunthorpe Metal Detecting Society.

There are 38 events which record desk based programmes of work including assessments and aerial photographic consultations. These have contributed to the cropmark data held by the HER for the study area.

A number of field walking and metal detecting events are reported within the 1km study area. This has resulted in the large number of ceramic and metal finds recorded by the HER and PAS.

Invasive investigations within the wider study area have identified remains dating from the prehistoric to the modern period.

Aerial Photography and LiDAR

Aerial photography for the Proposed Development Site is held by Historic England (HE). A priority search of their archive in Swindon was undertaken, photography and details of potentially relevant photographs are included in Section 7.3; photographs available on the Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer were consulted online.

The online catalogues of aerial images held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography, Britain From Above and Cambridge Air Photos were consulted, but photographs identified as potentially relevant have not yet been digitised and could not be viewed.

Aerial photography from 1946 to 1996 has previously been examined and archaeologically relevant information, such as cropmarks, incorporated into the HER database; this information was included in the dataset provided to AOC Archaeology Group.

Images from the 1950s (AFL61977) consulted online show the Proposed Development Site under arable agriculture. A line of telegraph poles run roughly north-south within the western side of Fields 5 and 6. The extant road separating Fields 1 and 2 is present, leading to extensive ironstone quarries west of the Proposed Development Site, and the footpath crossing Field 7 (Asset 119) appears to be in use at this date.

No additional unrecorded archaeological features were identified.

LiDAR data covering all of the Proposed Development Site has been captured as part of the National LiDAR Programme (NLP), undertaken by the Environment Agency on behalf of the Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). This dataset is publicly available (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>) and includes 1m resolution data dated 2020, which has been used for this assessment.

Downloaded data was processed using Relief Visualization Toolbox (RVT- version 2.2.1, 2019) which produced imagery with hill shading from 16 directions with a sun degree angle of 35°, slope gradient, sky-view factor (16 directions), Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) and analytical hill visualisations (Figure 9).

Hill shading is the most common visualisation technique for archaeological purposes and is effective for identified earthwork features (Challis et al. 2011). Challis (et al. 2011) and Doneus (2013) note that reliance on a single technique can be detrimental and stated that whilst hill shading may be the most common form of visualisation it can be

the least likely to identify, in detail, archaeological remains. Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) (also known as Local Relief Models) greatly enhances the visibility of small scale, shallow topographic features (Hesse, 2010).

LiDAR consulted for this assessment does not show any previously unrecorded potential archaeological remains. Natural topographic variations are visible, as are former field boundaries and evidence of agricultural activity including modern and historical plough regimes.

At the time of data collection, the southwestern corner of Field 6 (i.e. the location of the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (Asset 159)) was not in cultivation and scrubby vegetation is discernible.

4.3 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on 29th September 2022. The weather was unsettled, with periods of bright sunshine interspersed with heavy showers, but visibility was generally good and allowed distant views. It was observed that the sandy soil drained very quickly following heavy rain.

The Proposed Development Site was accessed from the Winterton Road junction with the access road to Roxby Landfill Site, which separates Field 1 from the rest of the Proposed Development Site.

All fields were in agricultural use at the time of the site visit, with a mixture of young crop, recently seeded fields and short stubble (Plates 1-7, 11-12). A number of strips of set aside land were located along field edges, where vegetation was taller, and the southwestern corner of Field 6 contained scrub and small trees.

Roxby Landfill Site is located adjacent to the northwestern edge of the Proposed Development Site but is screened by dense trees (Plate 2). Field boundaries were generally marked by hawthorn hedges and were of varying completeness, with dense deciduous plantations located along the western boundaries of Fields 2, 3, 7 and 8 (Plates 3, 5 and 6).

Localised areas of disturbed ground, possibly associated with agricultural machinery, were noted along field edges in places.

The topographical location of the Proposed Development Site was striking and the elevated ground of the north/south ridge on which it is situated afforded extensive panoramic views and must have offered valuable practical, symbolic and strategic options during earlier chronological periods.

From the northern half of the Proposed Development Site, it was possible to see the Humber Bridge (c. 14km northeast) and the higher ground of the Yorkshire Wolds on the northern side of the estuary (Plates 1, 2, 4 and 5). The ground rises gradually from north to south (Plates 3 and 5), forming a flat plateau across Fields 5, 6 and 7 (Plates 6, 7 and 11), before dropping down again towards Dragonby (c. 800m to the south) (Plate 10).

The southern edge of Field 8 allowed distant views southwest towards Scunthorpe (Plate 10). To the east of Winterton Road, the land is undulating, but also slopes down (more gradually) to lower lying ground further east. As such, there is a strong sense of being on an 'island' of raised ground and it is clear that the north/south route of the road takes advantage of the corridor of elevated land.

The Proposed Development Site was dominated by the steep scarp slope along its western edge, which, while not an excessively great drop, is dramatic in the local context. Views, where not blocked by trees, were extensive, across the flat floor of the valley of Winterton Beck to the Trent Valley in the distance (Plates 8 and 9).

In the southern part of the Proposed Development Site, the slope down to the west is less steep and the ground continues to rise so that the eastern edges of the field are not visible from the western edge (Plate 12).

There are several places where natural dips along the western boundary lend themselves to access routes between the valley floor and the Proposed Development Site, including in Field 5, where a natural amphitheatre coincides with cropmarks of a probable trackway (not visible on the ground) (Asset 104).

Roxby Landfill Site is located immediately outside the northwestern corner of the Proposed Development Site. A windfarm comprising eight turbines (the closest of which is c. 500m from the Proposed Development Site boundary) is located on the lower ground west of the Proposed Development Site (Plates 7 and 9)

The turbines are tall enough to allow the tips of the blades to be visible from east of Winterton Road e.g. from High Risby and from the southwestern side of Roxby House (Plates 3, 15 and 17).

A line of electricity pylons runs NW/SE across the landscape, passing within c. 500m of the south of the Proposed Development Site, and a telecommunications mast is located c. 100m east of Field 8 (Plate 11).

The surrounding area contains multiple examples of such modern infrastructure in most directions, including extensive industrial works visible north of Scunthorpe (southwest of Proposed Development Site) (Plate 10) and multiple further windfarms and substantial pylon lines along the southern side of the Humber (Plates 1, 2 and 6).

No surface indication of archaeological features recorded on the HER could be identified during the walkover survey. A rectangular brick structure of probable modern date, standing to about 1.5m high, was noted in the northwestern corner of Field 8 (Plate 13). It was not roofed and appeared overgrown.

The structure is marked in outline on current mapping, but its function is unclear; it could not be accessed due to overgrown vegetation.

It was noted that the sandy ploughsoil in Fields 1 - 3 contained a high frequency of small pieces of modern plastic/metal/ceramic debris, probably as a result of intensive improvement, perhaps including the spreading of 'green waste'.

Fields 2 and 3 also contained a high quantity of post-medieval and modern pottery sherds, which may also be the result of manuring. The soil in the western part of these fields contained frequent lumps of degraded ironstone. In contrast, the plough soil in Fields 7 and 8 contained noticeably less imported material.

Several pieces of plough-damaged worked flint and possible debitage were picked up from the surface of the western edge of Fields 2 and 3 during the walkover, and pieces of (possibly burnt) flint were picked up along the western edge of Field 7 (Plate 14).

4.4 Geophysical Survey

A magnetic gradiometer survey of the Proposed Development Site was conducted by AOC Archaeology Group in January/February 2023. The full report is included in Appendix C.

The survey detected a range of magnetic anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin across the Proposed Development Site. A number of these, including anomalies associated with the medieval trackway in Field 7 (Asset 119) and probable enclosures in Field 3 (Asset 120), correspond to cropmark data from the HER.

Across the Proposed Development Site as a whole, however, there is a notable lack of correlation between the magnetic anomalies and previously identified cropmark evidence, with the geophysical survey results providing complementary information.

Across the north of the Proposed Development Site (Fields 1 and 2), linear anomalies typical of those associated with buried ditches, suggest the presence of a field system. Based on their morphology and the context provided by recorded archaeology in the surrounding area, it can be tentatively suggested that the anomalies may relate to late Prehistoric/Romano-British field boundaries.

These boundaries do not appear on the available historical maps, but evidence of other historical boundaries and ridge and furrow indicate medieval and later agricultural use in this part of the Proposed Development Site, and a later date cannot be ruled out.

In the southeast of the Proposed Development Site (Fields 7 and 8), a series of further linear anomalies may also indicate additional ditched boundaries; their date is uncertain, but their NE/SW alignment appears unrelated to the NW/SE trackway (Asset 119) that is recorded as possibly medieval.

Close to these features, several discrete anomalies may indicate in situ burning/firing. Similarly, strong discrete anomalies along the southern edge of Field 3 may be associated with activity linked to kiln wasters and pottery sherds recovered nearby (Asset 194).

A variety of linear and curvilinear anomalies, likely to indicate cut features of possible archaeological origin, were detected across the remainder of the Proposed Development Site, occurring most frequently in Fields 3, 6 and 8.

It is unlikely that all the features are contemporary, and the range of forms and alignments suggest multiple phases of activity within the Proposed Development Site, but the lack of distinctive characteristics has prevented more specific interpretation of potential archaeology.

While the survey produced good quality data collected to best-practice standards and indicates the likely presence of previously unrecorded buried features, the limitations of the dataset should also be acknowledged.

The underlying geology of this Proposed Development Site (as outlined in Section 5.1) contains a high iron content, which occurs both in the groundmass and as ooids in several of the strata mapped across the Proposed Development Site (BGS 2023a). While this has contributed to strong magnetic enhancement of the backfill of cut features, it has also created a magnetically 'noisy' background.

The similarity of the typical magnitude, shape and dimensions of the natural anomalies to typical anthropogenic anomalies of interest thus makes it more difficult to confidently differentiate between the two across parts of the dataset (particularly along the western side of the Proposed Development Site).

Moreover, given that the magnetic survey technique is underpinned by the fact that the strength of a magnetic field decreases with distance from its source.

The depth of aeolian sand deposits across much of the Proposed Development Site has the potential to limit the detection of magnetic anomalies associated with more deeply buried features, by increasing the distance between an archaeological feature (many of which characteristically result in relatively weak anomalies) and the magnetometer sensor.

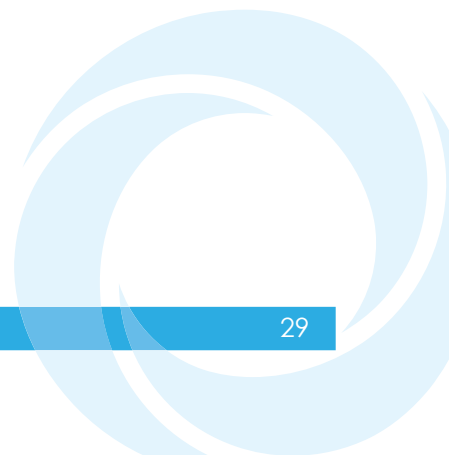
The survey has detected numerous anomalies that reflect relatively recent agricultural use of the Proposed Development Site, including a variety of former field boundaries, land drains, and remains of ridge and furrow cultivation (such features would be considered to have a low heritage importance due to being commonly occurring and widespread).

It is considered likely that intensive post-medieval and modern ploughing has contributed to the magnetically noisy background 'texture' of the data, which, accentuated by the ferrous content of the soils, has effectively reduced the confidence with which many individual anomalies can be interpreted (as illustrated by the relatively high proportion of anomalies categorized as having 'Unclear' origins).

Deep and frequent ploughing also has associated implications for the preservation of any buried archaeology. Many anomalies appear fragmented or as subtle trends in the data, and it is difficult to define the full extent of potential buried features in many cases.

No clear evidence for features associated with the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (Field 6) (Asset 159) or nearby settlement (anticipated by the cemetery excavators due to the quantity of pottery recovered) has been identified, although a number of magnetic anomalies within Field 6 have been identified that may be relevant.

Strong magnetic anomalies resulting from modern sources were also detected, including those detected over buried services (Fields 1, 4 and 8) and green waste (Field 5); these have the potential to mask any weaker anomalies that may be present (including those caused by archaeological features), but are spatially limited on this Proposed Development Site.



5 Conclusions and Mitigation

5.1 Direct Effects and Mitigation

Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Proposed Development Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during demolition and ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the Proposed Development.

This assessment has identified a number of previously recorded non-designated heritage assets within the Proposed Development Site (Table 2) and in close proximity to the Proposed Development Site boundaries (Figure 3).

It has been established that the Proposed Development Site lies within a wider landscape containing extensive evidence for its use throughout history and prehistory, while its topography and geographical context have undoubtedly contributed to the density and nature of known heritage assets within the Proposed Development Site.

There is judged to be a High potential for additional prehistoric, Romano-British, early medieval (funerary), medieval (agricultural remains and finds) and post-medieval (agricultural) archaeological remains to survive on the Proposed Development Site. There is also considered to be a Medium potential for non-funerary early medieval remains, and a Low potential for non-agricultural post-medieval and modern remains.

Two early medieval cemeteries (Asset 159) have been identified in Field 6 and have been excavated. The Proposed Development would therefore have no further impact on the cemeteries as they are currently understood (the excavations have not yet been published).

However, the possibility of outlying funerary remains (including burials) to survive within the Proposed Development Site cannot be ruled out. While no direct evidence for such remains was identified by the geophysical survey, it should be noted that burials themselves are notoriously difficult to identify through such methods (due to typical physical properties of graves).

The HER entry suggests that the excavators anticipate settlement remains to be located close to the cemetery, based on the quantity and character of pottery found during excavation.

At least eight of the recorded assets (Assets 142, 164, 182, 191, 197, 204, 208 and 214) relate to findspots of multiple finds, including a large number of flint implements and Romano-British pottery sherds.

While the Proposed Development would have no impact on this material, which has been removed from site, the quantity of finds recovered by field walking and metal-detecting (as well as picked up during the site walkover for this assessment) suggests further remains may survive on the Proposed Development Site.

Other assets within the Proposed Development Site have been identified from cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. It must be noted that the presence of cropmarks (especially on historical photographs) does not always equate to the presence of surviving archaeological features, particularly in areas subject to intensive arable agriculture.

It should also be noted that aerial and satellite imagery indicate a range of geological cropmarks across the area; no intrusive work has yet been undertaken to establish the character of individual features on this Proposed Development Site.

Current interpretations suggest part of a Romano-British field system (Asset 264), archaeological enclosures with associated internal features (Asset 120), multiple trackways (Assets 104, 119 and 248) and undated circular features (Asset 104) may be present.

The geophysical results suggest the presence of further archaeological features, including possible Romano-British field systems in the north and southeast of the Proposed Development Site, as well as a range of features of possible, but unclear, archaeological origin.

The importance of any potential buried remains on the Proposed Development Site cannot be confidently confirmed without further investigation, given uncertainty related to the cropmark and magnetometry evidence.

Medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains are typically considered to be of Negligible or Low importance; modern agricultural remains are considered to be of Negligible importance (Appendix A).

It is widely accepted that historical ploughing can have a severe impact on buried archaeological remains (Noble et al 2019), and numerous studies into the effects of modern agricultural techniques have shown that plough attrition since the 1970s has been getting worse (Dunwell & Ralston 2008).

The Proposed Development Site has been cultivated and ploughed in the recent past and based on historic maps and HER records the Proposed Development Site has been located in an agricultural landscape since at least the medieval period.

Continual and extensive deep ploughing can have an adverse impact on archaeological remains and thus any surviving archaeological remains within this Proposed Development Site are likely to have been disturbed or truncated to some extent by historic and modern ploughing.

Plough damage has been historically identified at Asset 159 within the Proposed Development Site and deep ploughing within the Proposed Development Site brought finds (Asset 182) to surface in the 1970s.

Although the quantity of surface finds recovered from the plough soil suggests a degree of damage to archaeological deposits, it is also possible that the deep windblown overburden may have protected some features; the level of preservation is likely to vary across the Proposed Development Site.

It is recognised that, while some elements of solar farm construction have the potential to cause significant disturbance to archaeological remains, this type of development is significantly less destructive than others, such as mineral extraction or residential developments.

This assessment of potential impacts outlined in Table 2 represents a 'worst case' scenario.

Table 2: Heritage Assets within the Site, their importance and the predicted level of direct impact of the Proposed Development.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Importance	Reason	Direct Impact
115	CROPMARKS, WEST OF WINTERTON ROAD	Unknown	Feature identified via aerial photography	Potentially High Adverse
119	TRACKWAY (?Medieval), A1077 - BRACKENHOLMES ROAD	Low	Common feature type relating to the historic landscape	Potentially High Adverse
120	ENCLOSURES, FOLLY FIELD	Unknown	Feature identified via aerial photography Noted as possibly including geological features.	Potentially High Adverse
121	ENCLOSURE FRAGMENT, SAND FIELD	Unknown	Feature identified via aerial photography	Potentially High Adverse
123	JURASSIC WAY PREHIS TRACKWAY (PRE:IA/RO) - CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE	Medium	Possible prehistoric routeway which relates to the historic landscape; conjectural i.e. possibility of physical features uncertain	Potentially High Adverse
142	BRONZE BLADE FRAGMENT	Low	Individual findspot	None
159	ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY	Medium	Excavated funerary remains of the Early Medieval period	None
164	PREHISTORIC FINDS, SHEFFIELD'S HILL	Medium	Collection of findspots	None
182	OCCUPATION SITE, SANDS FIELD	Medium	Collection of findspots	Potentially High Adverse
191	FLINT IMPLEMENTS, PLOUGHSTONES, RB SHERDS, 'FOLLY FIELD'	Medium	Collection of findspots	None
197	FLINT IMPLEMENTS	Medium	Collection of findspots	None
204	FLINT IMPLEMENTS, MEDIEVAL SHERDS	Medium	Collection of findspots	None
208	FLINTS	Medium	Collection of findspots	None
214	FLINT & RB POTTERY	Medium	Collection of findspots	None
233	9TH CENTURY IRISH MOUNT	Low	Individual findspot	None
248	Trackway, High Risby - Sheffield's Hill	Low	Possible medieval routeway which relates to the historic landscape	Potentially High Adverse
264	Sawcliffe RB Cropmarks	Medium	Possible Romano-British field system	Potentially High Adverse

Mitigation

National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021) and its accompanying Planning Practice Guide (MHCLG 2019), as well as local planning policies outlined in Section 3.3 of this

report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a Proposed Development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.

The NPPF states that a local planning authority 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 importance and the impact' (MCHCLG 2021, Para 205). As such, it is advised that mitigation measures should take into account the nature of the Proposed Development.

Solar farms are a unique form of development with the weight of the panels being spread evenly across the array's footprint and supported by piling with a comparatively small footprint area. The predicted impacts on archaeological remains resulting from the development of solar farms therefore stand in marked contrast to other forms of greenfield development, such as mineral extraction, which is wholly destructive, and housing developments, which are largely, if not wholly, destructive.

It is important to note that, like many solar farm proposals, the assessments that form part of the planning application including this HIA have been undertaken adopting the principles of the 'Rochdale Envelope' (SNH & HES, 2018: 124). The Rochdale Envelope "allows an applicant to describe its project with a number of agreed parameters" and "provides the applicant with a level of flexibility on the final iteration of the project" (SNH & HES, 2018: 124). This is of particular importance to maintain flexibility due to the rapid pace of change in solar PV technology.

A Geophysical survey has already been undertaken across the Proposed Development Site as part of this HIA and the applicant is committed to a programme of field walking that would be designed to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity and provide further information regarding the nature of any subsurface features.

The fieldwalking will be undertaken as seasonal cropping regimes allow, and the results will aid the development of a targeted and appropriate strategy for any intrusive work. Full details of the fieldwork will be agreed in advance with North Lincolnshire Council, through the submission and approval of a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

The preference will be to avoid direct impacts on archaeology wherever possible and a refined understanding of any archaeological remains that may be present on the Site, established through the desk-based research and additional evaluation work, will enable the development of a pertinent mitigation strategy.

Such a strategy, which could include mitigation through design or preservation by record (involving excavation of archaeological remains, potentially followed by post-excavation analysis), may be recommended as a condition attached to any planning permission granted. Any further archaeological works would be agreed with North Lincolnshire Council prior to commencement.

5.2 Settings Impacts and Mitigation

NPPF (2021), PPG (2019) and HE guidance on setting (2017) are clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Section 3 of this report outlines the planning policy with regard to the setting of designated assets. Details of all designated assets within 2km of the Proposed Development Site are contained within the Site Gazetteer at the end of this report (Appendix 2).

Site visits to all designated heritage assets within the 2km Study Area were undertaken on 29th September 2023, in dry and bright weather with good visibility.

The designated assets form several geographical groups within the Study Area:

Assets located along Risby Road:

Sawcliffe Medieval Village and Moated Site (Asset 12, SM); **Earthwork Remains of St Bartholomew's Church** (Asset 13, SM); **Sawcliffe Farmhouse** (Asset 7, Grade II LB); **High Risby Farmhouse** (Asset 4, Grade II LB); **Low Risby Farmhouse** (Asset 5, Grade II LB).

Located c. 450m south of the Proposed Development Site, Asset 12 is the Scheduled buried and earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of Sawcliffe, which is thought to have Saxon origins. The village suffered badly due to the Black Death and had been reduced to a single farm by 1600.

Within the Scheduled area, the earthworks of a moated site relate to a higher status residence that survived the abandonment of the settlement. Rising topography to the north of the asset means that only the southern end of the Proposed Development Site is partially visible on the horizon when viewed from Asset 12 (Plate 15).

Assuming that any solar panels and infrastructure would be of limited height, their presence would represent a negligible change to the asset's setting.

The Proposed Development would lie on the opposite side of Winterton Road, which is flanked by hedges that screen views from ground level, while any visible elements of the proposed solar farm would be viewed against the backdrop of the wind turbines located to the west of the Proposed Development Site.

The location of the asset is likely to have been determined by functional factors, rather than deliberate long distance views, and its wider surroundings already contain multiple modern modifications to the surrounding agricultural land, including the telecommunications mast north of the asset.

A large pylon is located within the footprint of the Scheduled area, and the overhead cables run towards the Proposed Development Site, passing to the south of Field 8 (Plate 15). The Proposed Development is thus considered to have a negligible impact on the setting of this asset and any harm caused would be less than substantial and at the lower end of this scale.

The 17th and late 18th-century farmhouse at Sawcliffe (Asset 4) is Grade II Listed and is located adjacent to the northeastern edge of the Scheduled deserted settlement, within a group of (originally primarily agricultural) buildings (Plate 16).

There was no public access to the farmhouse during the site visit, but it is likely that, while views west from the building are likely to be interrupted by mature trees close to the asset, the Proposed Development is likely to be partially visible from the upper floor and in views to the northwest of the building.

It is anticipated that this would have a negligible impact on the setting of the asset in heritage terms due to the low-lying nature of the Proposed Development, and the potential to reduce visibility further by screening with vegetation.

The Proposed Development would be set against the backdrop of multiple wind turbines and would lie in the same view as the telecommunications mast on the eastern side of Winterton Road.

In any case, the primary setting in which the farmhouse is understood is in relation to any other agricultural buildings in the group that are associated with its functional role within the farm, as well as its immediately surrounding land holdings.

For these reasons, it is judged that the Proposed Development would do less than substantial harm to the setting of the asset, and this would be at the lower end of the scale of less than substantial harm.

The earthwork remains of St Bartholomew's Church (Asset 13) lie c. 600m further east along Risby Road and Plate 17 shows to view towards the Proposed Development Site; only the southern part of the Proposed Development has the potential to be visible, due to the crest of the ridge precluding views further north.

At least five wind turbines are visible beyond the Proposed Development Site, the plantations along its western boundary can be identified on the horizon, and the telecommunications mast on the eastern side of Winterton Road is prominent; however, the relatively low lying proposed solar panels would be difficult to make out if they were visible at all.

Although the visibility of the church in its surrounding open land may have contributed to the asset's original importance, it was primarily located in close proximity to the medieval village of High Risby, to its east (of which little now remains) and the communications route along Risby Road.

The Proposed Development would therefore have a negligible impact on the setting of this asset and any harm caused would be less than substantial, and at the lower end of the scale of harm.

High Risby Farmhouse (Asset 4) is located within a group of buildings to the east of the Scheduled Monument, to which there was no public access at the time of visiting.

The buildings were only partially visible from Risby Road due to mature trees, and it is likely that views towards the southern end of the Proposed Development Site from Asset 4 are impeded by these trees and additional vegetation associated with Asset 13, and by the surrounding buildings.

Views towards the northern parts of the Proposed Development Site are precluded by intervening topography. The Proposed Development is considered very unlikely to have more than a negligible impact on the setting of High Risby Farmhouse and any harm caused would be less than substantial, and at the lower end of that scale.

There was found to be no intervisibility with the Proposed Development Site from Asset 5, Low Risby Farmhouse, which is located further east along Risby Road, on the edge of the Study Area. Intervening trees and topography blocked views in this direction and the Proposed Development would therefore have no impact on the setting of the asset and cause no harm to its significance.

Money Field Roman Site, Dragonby (Asset 11, SM)

Although part of Asset 11 has previously been destroyed by Ironstone mining, the asset is Scheduled to protect extensive remains of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, as evidenced by aerial photographs, geophysical survey results and excavation, which indicate a range of buildings, roadways and domestic/small-scale industrial features.

A large number of surface finds have been recovered from the Scheduled area. This asset, located c. 900m south of the Proposed Development Site, survives only as sub-surface remains and, due to rising intervening topography has no intervisibility with the

Proposed Development Site. The completed Proposed Development would therefore have no impact on the setting of this asset and would cause no harm.

Assets in Roxby:

Roxby Hall Farmhouse (Asset 3, Grade II LB); **Church of St Mary** (Asset 6, Grade I LB); **Tombstones** (Asset 2, Grade II LB)

Roxby Hall Farmhouse (Asset 3, Grade II Listed Building) is located on the southwestern side of the village of Roxby (Plate 19). Its primary elevation fronts onto South Street (facing northwest), with open land and mature trees opposite, and the farmhouse is surrounded to the southwest and rear by a number of large agricultural barns, associated ancillary buildings and modern houses, as well as mature trees along Brackenholmes Road.

It was established that views towards the Proposed Development Site would be very limited from street level, but it is possible that some intervisibility may occur from upper storeys or seasonally. This could be reduced by planting designed to screen views further.

While the arable land of the surrounding agricultural landscape provides a wider setting for the late 18th-century farmhouse, this asset is predominantly understood through its economic and functional relationship to the associated farm buildings and immediately proximate fields on the eastern side of Winterton Road, as well as, given its location on the periphery of the historical core of the village, its interrelationship with the settlement.

It is therefore considered that, while partial views of the Proposed Development may occur, these would represent marginal and negligible change to the setting of the asset and less than substantial harm in planning terms. Any harm would be at the lower end of the scale of less than substantial harm.

The Church of St Mary (Asset 6, Grade I Listed Building) and two Grade II Listed Tombstones (Asset 2) in the churchyard are situated in the centre of the modern village of Roxby, which is arranged along the parallel North Street and South Street on a NE/SW alignment.

As such, views towards the Proposed Development Site from the church are blocked by the surrounding modern residential properties (Plate 20). It is considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact upon the setting of the church and its associated features and there would be no harm to its significance.

Assets in Winterton:

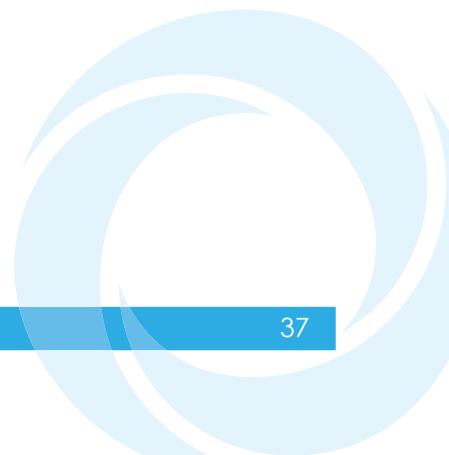
4 South Street (Asset 1, Grade II LB); **28 and 30 Low Street** (Asset 8; Grade II LB); **Beech House, 1 Low Street** (Asset 9, Grade II LB); **Blankney House, Low Street** (Asset 10, Grade II LB); **Winterton Conservation Area** (Asset 14).

The site visits could establish no intervisibility between the individual Listed Buildings or the Conservation Area and the Proposed Development Site, due to a combination of the intervening trees, buildings (i.e. within Winterton) and distance (Plate 21). It is therefore judged that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the settings and character of Assets 8, 9, 10 and 14, and cause no harm.

Given that it is judged that the Proposed Development would have no more than a negligible impact upon the settings of the designated assets within the Study Area in heritage terms, no mitigation is deemed necessary.

Consideration has been given to enhancing the planting along the Proposed Development Site boundaries in order to ensure the screening effects of hedges. Further information can be found in the Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP).

The settings assessment has considered the anticipated effects of the Proposed Development in terms of the 'worst case scenario'. The results of evaluation fieldwork conducted on the Site may contribute to enhancing understanding of the Scheduled Monuments nearby (in terms of providing a more comprehensive picture of the Scheduled settlements in their contemporary landscape and illuminating their relationship to any potential activity on the Site), but it is unlikely that any such results would significantly alter the findings of the settings assessment.



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Ordnance Survey.1976. OS Plan 11:10000

Ordnance Survey.1992. OS Plan 11:10000

6.3 Aerial Photographic References

A priority search of aerial photography from Historic England for the Site was undertaken as part of this assessment. Those highlighted were consulted online.

Table 3: Vertical Photography

Sortie number	Frame number	Centre point	Date
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	2052	SE 915 156	21 SEP 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	2053	SE 908 156	21 SEP 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	2054	SE 901 156	21 SEP 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	5065	SE 918 177	21 SEP 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	5066	SE 911 177	21 SEP 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	5067	SE 904 177	21 SEP 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	2037	SE 917 157	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	2038	SE 912 159	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	2039	SE 908 160	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	2040	SE 903 164	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	3037	SE 912 142	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	3038	SE 907 144	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	3039	SE 902 145	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	4038	SE 922 182	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	4039	SE 917 184	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1880	6027	SE 915 137	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/1880	6028	SE 907 137	06 DEC 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	2018	SE 918 163	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	2019	SE 912 163	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	2020	SE 906 163	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	3018	SE 915 145	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	3019	SE 909 145	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	3020	SE 903 145	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	4019	SE 915 180	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	4020	SE 909 181	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	1125	SE 919 159	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	1126	SE 913 158	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	1127	SE 906 157	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	1128	SE 900 155	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	3124	SE 915 175	29 APR 1947

Sortie number	Frame number	Centre point	Date
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	3125	SE 908 174	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	4046	SE 912 139	29 APR 1947
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	4047	SE 906 139	29 APR 1947
RAF/540/505	4031	SE 898 150	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4032	SE 899 154	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4033	SE 900 158	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4034	SE 900 163	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4035	SE 901 167	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4056	SE 918 143	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4057	SE 917 148	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4058	SE 917 153	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4059	SE 916 158	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4060	SE 915 163	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4061	SE 914 168	18 MAY 1951
RAF/540/505	4062	SE 913 173	18 MAY 1951
RAF/58/1096	56	SE 906 157	22 APR 1953
RAF/58/1096	57	SE 912 158	22 APR 1953
RAF/58/1096	58	SE 918 159	22 APR 1953
RAF/58/1096	56	SE 905 141	22 APR 1953
RAF/58/1096	57	SE 912 142	22 APR 1953
MAL/66067	6	SE 909 144	09 NOV 1966
MAL/66067	7	SE 910 153	09 NOV 1966
MAL/66067	8	SE 910 162	09 NOV 1966
MAL/66067	14	SE 911 144	09 NOV 1966
MAL/66067	15	SE 911 153	09 NOV 1966
MAL/66067	16	SE 910 163	09 NOV 1966
MAL/68042	9	SE 901 145	13 JUN 1968
MAL/68042	19	SE 902 144	13 JUN 1968
MAL/68042	20	SE 911 144	13 JUN 1968
MAL/70001	115	SE 912 149	03 JAN 1970
MAL/70001	116	SE 905 149	03 JAN 1970
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1363	6038	SE 911 153	21 NOV 1944
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1363	6039	SE 910 159	21 NOV 1944
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1363	6040	SE 911 166	21 NOV 1944
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1363	6041	SE 912 173	21 NOV 1944
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1363	6063	SE 897 149	21 NOV 1944
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1363	6064	SE 898 143	21 NOV 1944
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1300	6011	SE 901 169	06 NOV 1944
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1300	6012	SE 901 161	06 NOV 1944
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1300	6013	SE 902 153	06 NOV 1944
MAL/76009	26	SE 913 180	01 MAR 1976
MAL/76009	65	SE 907 165	01 MAR 1976
MAL/76009	66	SE 915 164	01 MAR 1976

Sortie number	Frame number	Centre point	Date
MAL/76009	138	SE 911 150	01 MAR 1976
MAL/76009	139	SE 903 150	01 MAR 1976
MAL/76037	7	SE 916 135	06 JUN 1976
MAL/76037	8	SE 907 135	06 JUN 1976
MAL/76037	37	SE 912 180	06 JUN 1976
MAL/76037	38	SE 920 180	06 JUN 1976
OS/71136	84	SE 913 143	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	85	SE 907 143	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	86	SE 900 143	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	90	SE 903 157	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	91	SE 910 157	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	92	SE 916 157	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	133	SE 917 167	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	134	SE 911 167	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	135	SE 904 167	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	141	SE 912 179	02 MAY 1971
OS/71136	142	SE 918 179	02 MAY 1971
OS/73078	18	SE 905 162	15 APR 1973
OS/73078	19	SE 910 147	15 APR 1973
OS/73078	20	SE 904 146	15 APR 1973
OS/73078	66	SE 903 174	15 APR 1973
OS/86047	19	SE 907 171	29 APR 1986
OS/86047	20	SE 907 162	29 APR 1986
OS/86047	21	SE 907 154	29 APR 1986
OS/86047	22	SE 907 145	29 APR 1986
OS/73195	6	SE 908 155	17 MAY 1973
OS/73195	7	SE 908 148	17 MAY 1973
OS/73195	8	SE 907 142	17 MAY 1973
OS/73195	30	SE 922 142	17 MAY 1973
OS/73195	48	SE 895 148	17 MAY 1973
OS/73195	49	SE 895 155	17 MAY 1973
OS/95256	78	SE 903 169	09 OCT 1995
OS/95256	79	SE 910 169	09 OCT 1995
OS/95256	80	SE 917 169	09 OCT 1995
OS/95256	105	SE 917 156	09 OCT 1995
OS/95256	106	SE 910 156	09 OCT 1995
OS/95256	107	SE 903 156	09 OCT 1995
OS/95259	105	SE 917 144	10 OCT 1995
OS/95259	106	SE 910 144	10 OCT 1995
OS/95259	107	SE 903 144	10 OCT 1995
OS/00913	79	SE 907 169	04 MAR 2000
OS/00913	80	SE 913 169	04 MAR 2000
OS/00913	81	SE 920 169	04 MAR 2000

Sortie number	Frame number	Centre point	Date
OS/00913	106	SE 920 156	04 MAR 2000
OS/00913	107	SE 914 156	04 MAR 2000
OS/00913	108	SE 907 156	04 MAR 2000
OS/00913	141	SE 907 143	04 MAR 2000
OS/00913	142	SE 914 143	04 MAR 2000
OS/00913	143	SE 920 143	04 MAR 2000

Table 4: Oblique Photography

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number		Date	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
SE 8915 / 3	AFL 61976	/ EAW028937	05 MAY 1950	SE 899154
SE 9013 / 1	DNR 348	/ 1	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 2	DNR 348	/ 2	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 3	DNR 348	/ 3	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 4	DNR 348	/ 4	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 5	DNR 348	/ 5	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 6	DNR 348	/ 6	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 7	DNR 348	/ 7	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 8	DNR 348	/ 8	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 9	DNR 348	/ 10	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 10	DNR 348	/ 11	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 11	DNR 348	/ 12	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 12	DNR 348	/ 13	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 13	JAP 1377	/ 17	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 14	JAP 1377	/ 18	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 15	JAP 1377	/ 19	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 16	JAP 1377	/ 21	19 JUL 1971	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 17	DNR 766	/ 16	19 JUL 1975	SE 906139
SE 9013 / 18	DNR 766	/ 17	19 JUL 1975	SE 906139
SE 9013 / 28	DNR 1639	/ 05	28 JUL 1983	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 29	DNR 1639	/ 06	28 JUL 1983	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 30	DNR 1639	/ 07	28 JUL 1983	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 31	DNR 1639	/ 08	28 JUL 1983	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 32	NMR 20960	/ 59	08 OCT 2009	SE 906139
SE 9013 / 33	NMR 20960	/ 60	08 OCT 2009	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 38	NMR 28439	/ 58	16 JUL 2013	SE 906138
SE 9013 / 39	NMR 28439	/ 59	16 JUL 2013	SE 905138
SE 9013 / 40	NMR 28439	/ 60	16 JUL 2013	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 41	NMR 28439	/ 61	16 JUL 2013	SE 905139
SE 9013 / 42	NMR 28439	/ 62	16 JUL 2013	SE 905139
SE 9014 / 1	NMR 886	/ 200-201	01 AUG 1975	SE 905141
SE 9014 / 2	DNR 731	/ 14	04 AUG 1974	SE 908142

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number		Date	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
SE 9014 / 3	DNR 731	/ 15	04 AUG 1974	SE 908142
SE 9014 / 4	DNR 731	/ 16	04 AUG 1974	SE 908142
SE 9014 / 5	DNR 731	/ 17	04 AUG 1974	SE 908142
SE 9014 / 6	AFL 61977	/ EAW028984	08 MAY 1950	SE 903146
SE 9014 / 7	AFL 61977	/ EAW028985	08 MAY 1950	SE 903146
SE 9014 / 8	AFL 61977	/ EAW028986	08 MAY 1950	SE 904147
SE 9014 / 9	AFL 61977	/ EAW028987	08 MAY 1950	SE 904147
SE 9014 / 10	AFL 61977	/ EAW028988	08 MAY 1950	SE 904147
SE 9014 / 11	AFL 61977	/ EAW028989	08 MAY 1950	SE 903146
SE 9014 / 12	AFL 61977	/ EAW028991	08 MAY 1950	SE 902143
SE 9014 / 13	AFL 61977	/ EAW028992	08 MAY 1950	SE 905148
SE 9014 / 14	AFL 61977	/ EAW028993	08 MAY 1950	SE 901141
SE 9014 / 15	AFL 61977	/ EAW028994	08 MAY 1950	SE 901145
SE 9014 / 16	AFL 61977	/ EAW028995	08 MAY 1950	SE 902142
SE 9014 / 17	AFL 61977	/ EAW028996	08 MAY 1950	SE 902142
SE 9014 / 18	AFL 61977	/ EAW028997	08 MAY 1950	SE 902144
SE 9014 / 19	AFL 61977	/ EAW028998	08 MAY 1950	SE 902142
SE 9015 / 1	AFL 61977	/ EAW028990	08 MAY 1950	SE 908152
SE 9015 / 2	AFL 61976	/ EAW028938	05 MAY 1950	SE 903154
SE 9015 / 3	AFL 61976	/ EAW028939	05 MAY 1950	SE 907154
SE 9016 / 1	AFL 61976	/ EAW028956	05 MAY 1950	SE 905165
SE 9017 / 1	DNR 548	/ 2	29 JUL 1972	SE 909177
SE 9017 / 2	DNR 548	/ 3	29 JUL 1972	SE 909177
SE 9017 / 3	DNR 561	/ 23	05 AUG 1972	SE 909177
SE 9017 / 4	DNR 561	/ 27	05 AUG 1972	SE 909177
SE 9017 / 9	JAP 2317	/ 10	25 JUL 1981	SE 909178
SE 9017 / 11	DNR 1047	/ 10	22 JUL 1978	SE 909178
SE 9017 / 12	DNR 1047	/ 11	22 JUL 1978	SE 909178
SE 9017 / 13	DNR 1047	/ 12	22 JUL 1978	SE 909178
SE 9017 / 21	NMR 4989	/ 34	11 JUL 1990	SE 909178
SE 9017 / 22	NMR 4989	/ 35	11 JUL 1990	SE 909178
SE 9017 / 26	AFL 61976	/ EAW028894	05 MAY 1950	SE 908177
SE 9017 / 29	AFL 61720	/ EAW018599B	10 SEP 1948	SE 906175
SE 9114 / 1	DNR 502	/ 37	30 JUN 1973	SE 912143
SE 9114 / 2	NMR 1830	/ 135	24 JUL 1980	SE 912142
SE 9114 / 3	DNR 740	/ 55	21 JUN 1975	SE 910142
SE 9114 / 4	DNR 740	/ 56	21 JUN 1975	SE 910142
SE 9114 / 5	NMR 1830	/ 136	24 JUL 1980	SE 912142
SE 9114 / 6	NMR 1830	/ 137	24 JUL 1980	SE 912142
SE 9114 / 7	NMR 12950	/ 47	01 OCT 1996	SE 913149
SE 9114 / 8	NMR 12950	/ 48	01 OCT 1996	SE 913149
SE 9114 / 9	NMR 12939	/ 07	01 OCT 1996	SE 913149
SE 9114 / 10	NMR 12939	/ 08	01 OCT 1996	SE 913149

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number		Date	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
SE 9114 / 11	NMR 12939	/ 09	01 OCT 1996	SE 912149
SE 9114 / 12	NMR 12939	/ 10	01 OCT 1996	SE 912149
SE 9114 / 13	NMR 20960	/ 55	08 OCT 2009	SE 919147
SE 9114 / 14	NMR 20960	/ 56	08 OCT 2009	SE 919147
SE 9114 / 15	NMR 20960	/ 57	08 OCT 2009	SE 911144
SE 9114 / 16	NMR 20960	/ 58	08 OCT 2009	SE 911144
SE 9115 / 1	NMR 1830	/ 140	24 JUL 1980	SE 916159
SE 9115 / 2	AFL 61976	/ EAW028940	05 MAY 1950	SE 912153
SE 9115 / 3	AFL 61976	/ EAW028941	05 MAY 1950	SE 916153
SE 9116 / 1	DNR 363	/ 26	26 JUL 1971	SE 916160
SE 9116 / 2	DNR 561	/ 25	05 AUG 1972	SE 916161
SE 9116 / 3	DNR 990	/ 36	17 JUL 1976	SE 918168
SE 9116 / 4	DNR 990	/ 36A	17 JUL 1976	SE 916160
SE 9116 / 5	NMR 17140	/ 20	24 JUL 1998	SE 918168
SE 9116 / 6	NMR 17140	/ 21	24 JUL 1998	SE 917169
SE 9116 / 7	NMR 17129	/ 16	24 JUL 1998	SE 918169
SE 9116 / 8	NMR 17129	/ 17	24 JUL 1998	SE 918169
SE 9116 / 9	NMR 12868	/ 01	22 JUL 1998	SE 918160
SE 9116 / 10	NMR 12868	/ 02	22 JUL 1998	SE 918160
SE 9116 / 11	AFL 61976	/ EAW028957	05 MAY 1950	SE 911165
SE 9116 / 12	AFL 61976	/ EAW028958	05 MAY 1950	SE 917164
SE 9116 / 13	NMR 1830	/ 139	24 JUL 1980	SE 916160
SE 9116 / 14	NMR 1830	/ 138	24 JUL 1980	SE 915161
SE 9117 / 10	JXH 9754	/ 1	1960	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 11	JXH 9754	/ 2	1960	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 12	JXH 9754	/ 3	1960	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 13	JXH 9754	/ 4	1960	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 14	JXH 9754	/ 5	1960	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 15	JXH 9754	/ 6	1960	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 17	DNR 867	/ 38	29 JUN 1976	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 18	DNR 871	/ 2	03 JUL 1976	SE 917171
SE 9117 / 19	DNR 1046	/ 17	22 JUL 1978	SE 910175
SE 9117 / 20	DNR 1046	/ 22	22 JUL 1978	SE 910175
SE 9117 / 21	JAP 2317	/ 9	25 JUL 1981	SE 915175
SE 9117 / 25	DNR 1047	/ 07	22 JUL 1978	SE 913177
SE 9117 / 26	NMR 4545	/ 00	22 JUN 1989	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 27	DNR 1554	/ 30	25 JUL 1979	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 28	NMR 4981	/ 40	11 JUL 1990	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 29	NMR 4981	/ 41	11 JUL 1990	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 30	NMR 4981	/ 42	11 JUL 1990	SE 910178
SE 9117 / 31	AFL 61976	/ EAW028892	05 MAY 1950	SE 918177
SE 9117 / 32	AFL 61976	/ EAW028893	05 MAY 1950	SE 913177
SE 9117 / 33	AFL 61976	/ EAW028979	05 MAY 1950	SE 919175

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number		Date	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
SE 9117 / 34	AFL 61976	/ EAW028980	05 MAY 1950	SE 913177
SE 9214 / 1	JAP 1379	/ 19	26 JUL 1971	SE 920148
SE 9214 / 3	CAP 8330	/ 51	28 MAR 1956	SE 920148
SE 9214 / 4	CAP 8330	/ 52	28 MAR 1956	SE 920148
SE 9214 / 5	CAP 8330	/ 53	28 MAR 1956	SE 920148
SE 9214 / 6	CAP 8330	/ 54	28 MAR 1956	SE 920148
SE 9215 / 6	AFL 61976	/ EAW028942	05 MAY 1950	SE 920151
SE 9216 / 3	DNR 346	/ 19	19 JUL 1971	SE 923169
SE 9216 / 13	DNR 348	/ 21	19 JUL 1971	SE 921164
SE 9216 / 14	DNR 348	/ 22	19 JUL 1971	SE 922168
SE 9216 / 17	DNR 363	/ 27	26 JUL 1971	SE 920162
SE 9216 / 18	DNR 561	/ 26	05 AUG 1972	SE 921168
SE 9216 / 30	DNR 878	/ 51	03 JUL 1976	SE 922169
SE 9216 / 31	DNR 878	/ 52	03 JUL 1976	SE 923168
SE 9216 / 32	DNR 989	/ 2	17 JUL 1976	SE 921169
SE 9216 / 33	DNR 989	/ 3	17 JUL 1976	SE 921169
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