



# Heritage Statement

Singleton Birch Melton Ross Quarry Hydrogen

Centrica Energy Storage Limited

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## Executive Summary

This assessment has identified that there are no designated archaeological remains located within the Site. No designated archaeological remains would therefore be physically affected by the proposals. Furthermore, no harm to any designated heritage assets would occur through a change in setting.

No archaeological remains have been identified as being at risk of harm as a result of the development, as a result of significant amounts of quarrying taking place within the development area. Any insignificant remains surviving the truncation caused by modern ground disturbance within the Site would be anticipated to be in peripheral areas of the Site only and likely residual to any original contexts. In addition, no development is expected within these peripheral areas.

Overall, the proposals are considered to be consistent with the provisions of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, the NPPF (2024), and the relevant policies contained within the Local Plan.



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- Appendix B Site Visit Plates**
- Appendix C Site Layout Proposals**
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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

DTM	Digital Terrain Model
HS	Heritage Statement
HER	Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NHLE	National Heritage List England
SM	Scheduled Monument
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging



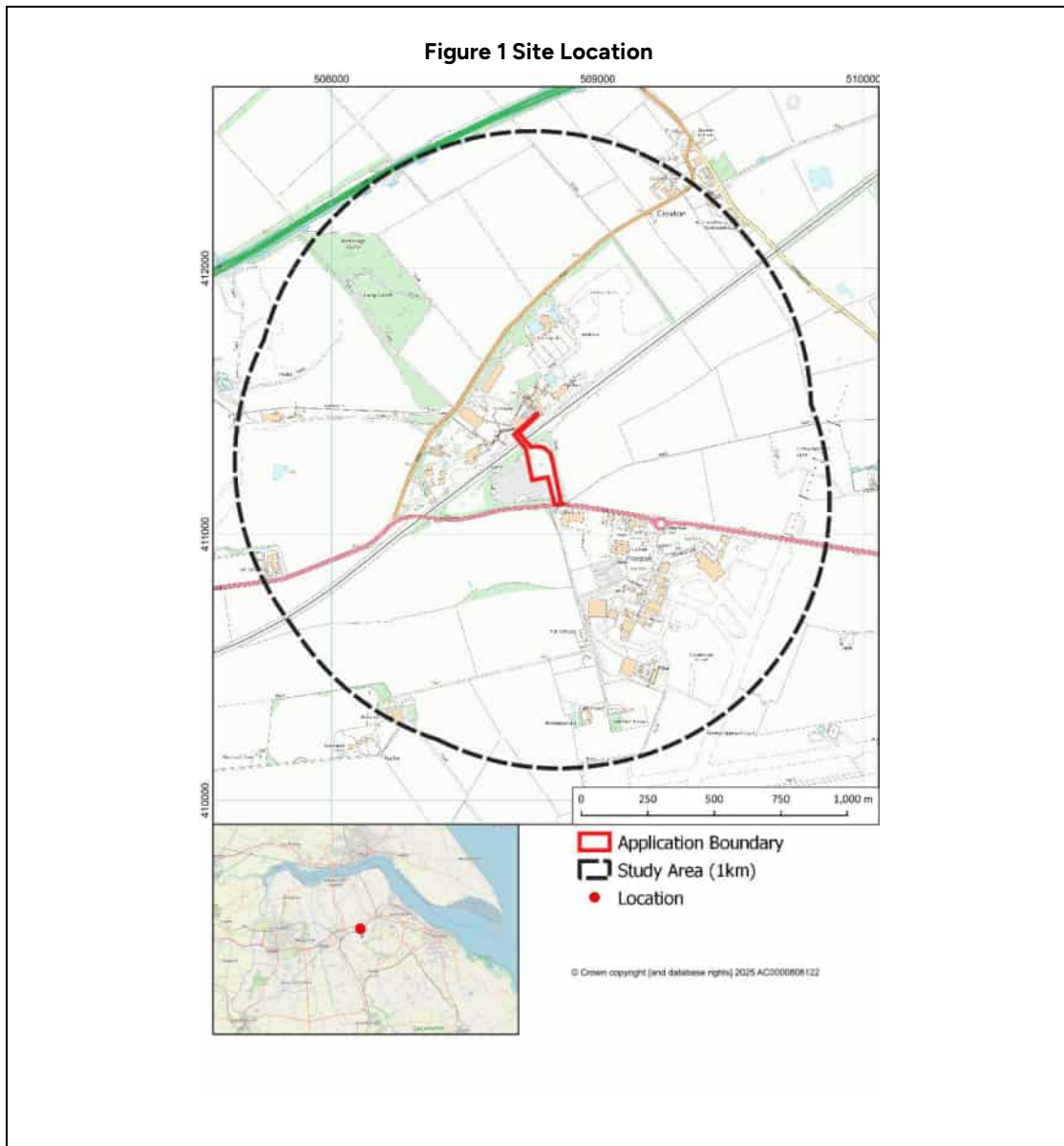
## 1.0 Introduction

In May 2025, SLR Consulting was commissioned by Centrica Energy Storage Limited ('the Client') to prepare a Heritage Statement (HS) in relation to a proposed development on land within Melton Ross Quarry, North Lincolnshire TA 08745 11289, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Fig. 1**).

The development proposals are for a hydrogen production facility and associated infrastructure on the eastern boundary of the Site.

## 1.1 The Site

The Site covers an area of 1.5 in total. It is situated on a formerly worked part of Melton Ross Quarry just north of the A18 and around 1250m south of the A180. The development area (**Appendix C**) is on the Site's eastern boundary. The Humber Estuary is around 12km to the northeast while the nearest large town, Scunthorpe, is 15km to the west.



## 1.2 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of a Heritage Statement prepared in respect to heritage assets of an archaeological and built heritage nature. If relevant, it will identify sensitive heritage assets within the Site and its vicinity, and discusses their significance, in accordance with the NPPF (2025) paragraph 207. The potential effects of development are discussed in accordance with terminology of the NPPF.

## 1.3 Standards

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant statute, policy and guidance, including the NPPF (2024), the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Heritage Statement (2017), Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning (Note 3) 2017* and Historic England's Statements of Heritage Significance (2019).



## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Data procurement

#### 2.1.1 Search area

A 1km study area from the Site boundary was utilised for the purposes of baseline data collection. This is considered sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site as survey, HER and excavation evidence in proximity to the Site boundary have been considered. Due to the nature of the proposals, it is also considered sufficient to understand the presence/absence of heritage assets which may be sensitive to setting change.

#### 2.1.2 Sources consulted

The following sources were consulted:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), for all records relating to designated heritage assets;
- North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER), for Sites, events and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data;
- the Environment Agency's library of open access LiDAR data (DSM, DTM and point cloud);
- the Ordnance Survey open-source library, for topographic and cartographic data, including elevation point cloud, contour and hydrological data;
- historic cartographic sources, including large-scale county surveys, tithe mapping and early Ordnance Survey editions;
- Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer, for mapped archaeological earthworks and other features identified by the aerial investigation unit;
- Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer, for online access to the historic aerial photo archive;
- the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) online;
- other online resources, including: the British Geological Survey; the Cranfield University Soilscape viewer; and the National Library of Scotland's online mapping database.
- North Lincolnshire Council's online planning application portal, for relevant documentation submitted in relation to proximate applications; and
- grey literature relating to excavations within, and within proximity to, the Site.

#### 2.1.3 HER data

A proportionate level of HER data, sufficient to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, significance and potential impact presented in this report, was obtained. The HER data was reconciled and analysed within the context of the objectives of the present assessment.

While all of the HER data received has been reviewed and considered, not all HER records (sites and events) are discussed further within this report, only those that are of relevance to the determination of potential, significance and potential impact.

All data supplied by the HER is presented in **Appendix A**.



### 2.1.4 LiDAR data

Digital terrain model (DTM) and digital surface model (DSM) LiDAR data, at 1m resolution, was processed using QGIS software. Multiple hill-shade and shaded-relief models were created, principally via adjustment of the following variables: azimuth, height, and 'z-factor' or exaggeration. The models created were then colourised using pre-defined ramps and classified attribute data, to reveal the micro-topography and allow for analysis. Identified features are discussed in the relevant places within this report. Processed data is shown in **Drawing 3**.

### 2.1.5 Site inspection

A Site inspection was undertaken in June 2025 in order to assess the Site within its wider landscape context, confirm the Site had been subject to previous disturbance, and examine any known or suspected archaeological features. With regard to heritage assets potentially sensitive to setting change, field observations were collected in order to assess the setting of heritage assets. Observations are discussed in the relevant places within this report.

### 2.1.6 Necessary Fieldwork

Given the extensive quarrying within the site, geophysical survey was not considered appropriate. Intrusive evaluation is also not considered informative.

## 2.2 Assessment of Significance

The NPPF defines 'significance' as:

*'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.'*

The NPPF glossary and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) define these interests as follows:

- Archaeological interest: "there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point."
- Architectural and artistic interest: "These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture."
- Historic interest: "An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity."

Historic England's recently published guidance: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019),<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Historic England, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*, Historic England Advice Note 12 (Swindon, October 2019).



concur with the use of this terminology and methodology, both of which are thus adopted for the purposes of this report.

This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of heritage significance and the interests from which that significance derives. In accordance with the NPPF and the PPG, the level of significance attributed to heritage assets is then articulated as follows:

1. **Designated heritage assets of the highest significance.** These are identified in paragraph 207 of the NPPF as comprising Grade I and II\* Listed buildings, Grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, and non-designated archaeological remains of demonstrably equivalent significance to that of Scheduled Monuments (as identified in footnote 63);
2. **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance.** These are identified in paragraph 207 of the NPPF as comprising Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; and
3. **Non-designated heritage assets.** These are defined within the PPG as “*buildings, monuments, Sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets*”.<sup>2</sup>

## 2.3 Assessment of Effects

When discussing designated heritage assets, potential development effects are described in terms of harm to significance, in accordance with the NPPF (2024), which references the follows levels of harm:

- ‘Substantial harm or total loss’

*Being a level of harm that would “have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced”;<sup>3</sup> and*

- ‘Less than substantial harm’

*Being any lesser level of harm than that defined above; recent case law has confirmed that this includes any level of harm (not considered substantial) regardless of its quantification, e.g. the finding of a ‘negligible’ level of harm must still be treated as less than substantial harm and be weighed in the balance under paragraph 209.*

As clarified in the High Court, preservation of a heritage asset does not mean no change; it specifically means no harm.<sup>4</sup> This is echoed by Historic England in ‘Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ (GPA2), which states that “Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged”.<sup>5</sup>

With reference to the broad parameters referenced above, the PPG provides that the category of harm identified for any given asset be ‘explicitly identified’, and that the extent of that harm be ‘clearly articulated’.<sup>6</sup> For purposes of this assessment, this has been done with reference to a ‘scale’, e.g. at the lower/upper end of the scale of less than substantial.

In discussing non-designated heritage assets, the NPPF does not provide that harm be categorised as either ‘substantial’ or ‘less than substantial’, only that the scale of any harm

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<sup>2</sup> MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.

<sup>3</sup> *Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin), para. 25.

<sup>4</sup> *R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council* [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

<sup>5</sup> Historic England, GPA 2, p. 9.

<sup>6</sup> MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.



or loss is articulated. For purposes of this report, this has been expressed using professional judgment, with reference to the heritage interests defined within the NPPF, PPG and Historic England's 'Statements of Significance' (2019).

The assessment of anticipated development effects can thus be seen to have been undertaken in accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, the relevant policy provisions, and key professional guidance.



## 3.0 Statute, Policy & Guidance

### 3.1 Statute

Scheduled Monuments are protected from physical development effects under the **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)**.

Conservation Areas may be of archaeological interest and are protected under Section 72(1) of the **Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)**; this provides that 'special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of that area'.

Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites do not have any statutory protection in and of themselves, though all are afforded a high level of protection under national planning policy.

### 3.2 Planning Policy

#### 3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (Revised 2025)

Applicable national policy comprises the National Planning Policy Framework (2025), and specifically the following paragraphs:

**Paragraph 207**, which states that:

*'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a Site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.'*

**Paragraphs 212 and 213**, which provide for designated heritage assets, and state respectively that:

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

*'Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

*a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

*b) 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.'*

**Paragraph 214**, which relates to instances of 'substantial harm', and states that:



*'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, 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, or all of the following apply:*

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the Site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the Site back into use.'*

**Paragraph 215, which relates to instances of 'less than substantial harm', and states that:**

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

**Paragraph 216, which relates to non-designated heritage assets, and states that:**

*'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. 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.'*

### 3.2.2 Local Planning Policy

North Lincolnshire is currently without a local plan, given the withdrawal of the replacement local plan from consideration in 2024<sup>7</sup>. However, a number of policies, including those relating to the historic environment, have been kept in effect from the 2003 Local Plan<sup>8</sup>. Relevant policies, are shown below:

- o HE5 - Development affecting Listed Buildings:

*"The Council will seek to secure the preservation, restoration and continued use of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. When applications for planning permission relating to a listed building or listed building consent are being assessed, the primary consideration will be the need to preserve or enhance the fabric and character of the building. Permission or consent will not be granted unless it has been demonstrated that the proposed works would secure this objective. The Council will encourage the retention and restoration of the historic setting of listed buildings. Proposals which damage the setting of a listed building will be resisted. Whenever appropriate, proposals which would entail the loss of historic fabric from a listed building will be conditional upon a programme of recording being agreed and implemented.*

*[...]*

*The setting of a building of special architectural or historic interest often contributes to its character. The setting could be its garden, grounds, open space or the general street scene. Developers are advised to contact the Council at an early stage to discuss the nature and extent of the setting. It is therefore important to consider the impacts of development and other proposals within the vicinity of listed buildings. Control over the quality of design of new development in close proximity to a listed building will be necessary to protect its setting. Conditions may need to be imposed on such development to achieve the quality required.."*

<sup>7</sup> ['Unacceptable delays' see North Lincolnshire withdraw local plan | The Planner](#)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy-the-north-lincolnshire-local-plan>



o HE8 - Ancient Monuments

*“Development proposals which would result in an adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important monuments, or their settings, will not be permitted..”*

o HE9 - Archaeological Evaluation

*“Where development proposals affect sites of known or suspected archaeological importance, an archaeological assessment to be submitted prior to the determination of a planning application will be required. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the degree to which the proposed development is likely to affect them.*

*Sites of known archaeological importance will be protected. When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage must be ensured and the preservation of the remains in situ is a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before and during development.”*



## 4.0 Archaeological Baseline

This section sets out the archaeological baseline relative to the Site and its immediate surrounds, in order to identify known archaeological heritage assets and to inform an understanding of the Site's broader archaeological potential. The HER data is shown in **Drawings 1-3**.

### 4.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the Site boundary.

### 4.2 Geology & Topography

The general topography of the study area is formed along the eastern edge of a band of high ground south of the Humber estuary. Quarrying has heavily altered the north of the study area, though the terrain still broadly follows the natural trend. The highest point of the study area is in the northwest around Yarborough Camp hillfort at c.48m AOD, with a slope to the south and east to a low point 1km southeast of the study area at 19m AOD. The land east of the Site would have naturally been at a similar elevation to the hillfort with a gentle slope southwards, but has been truncated to a level of around 20m AOD.

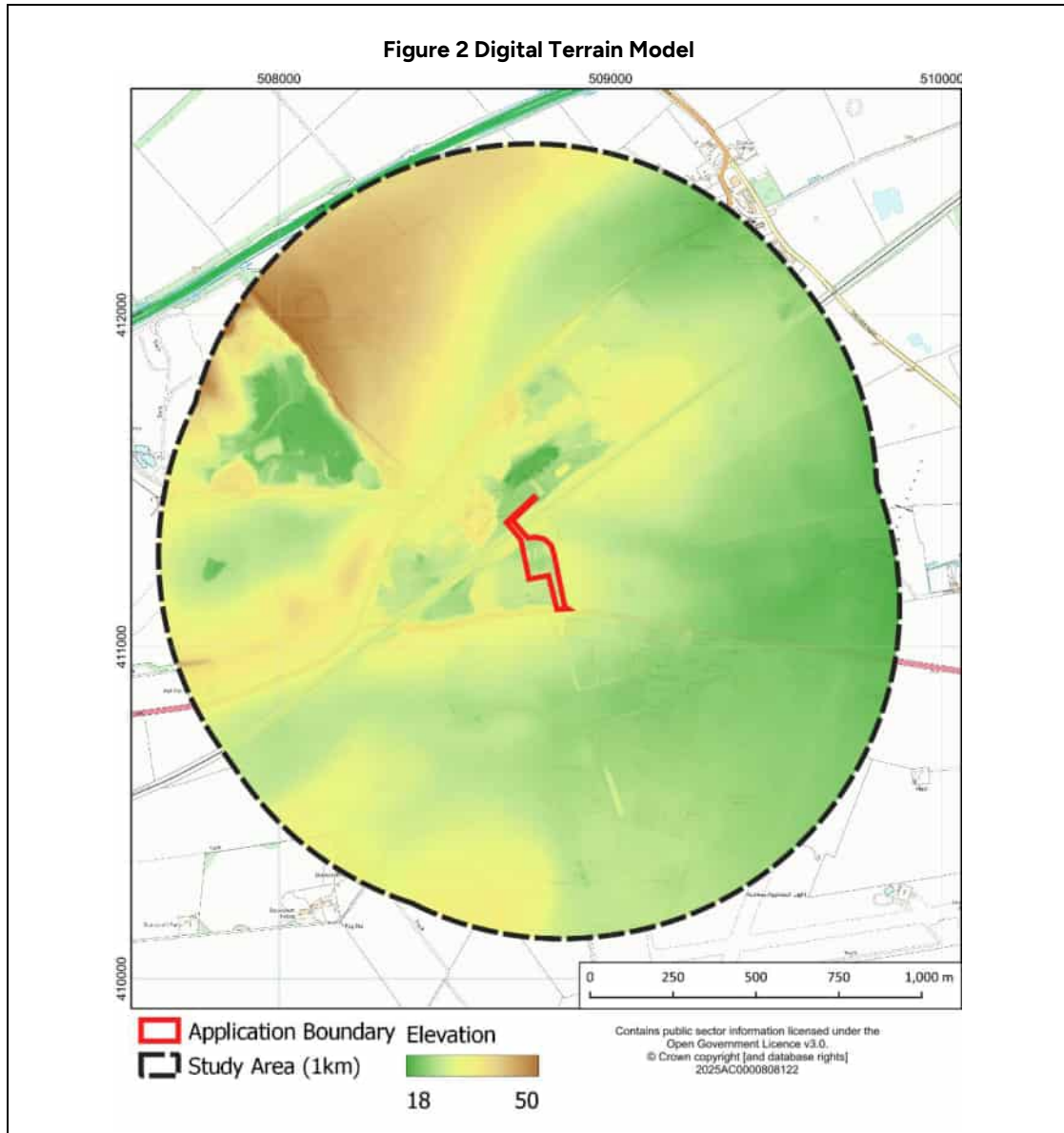
The Site itself has been subject to quarrying, with extraction visible on the Site from between 1946-1953. The ground level in the most recent LiDAR survey within the Site is 24m AOD while the natural ground level to its east is 30m AOD. As of June 2025 the Site is being re-levelled with imported material prior to construction.

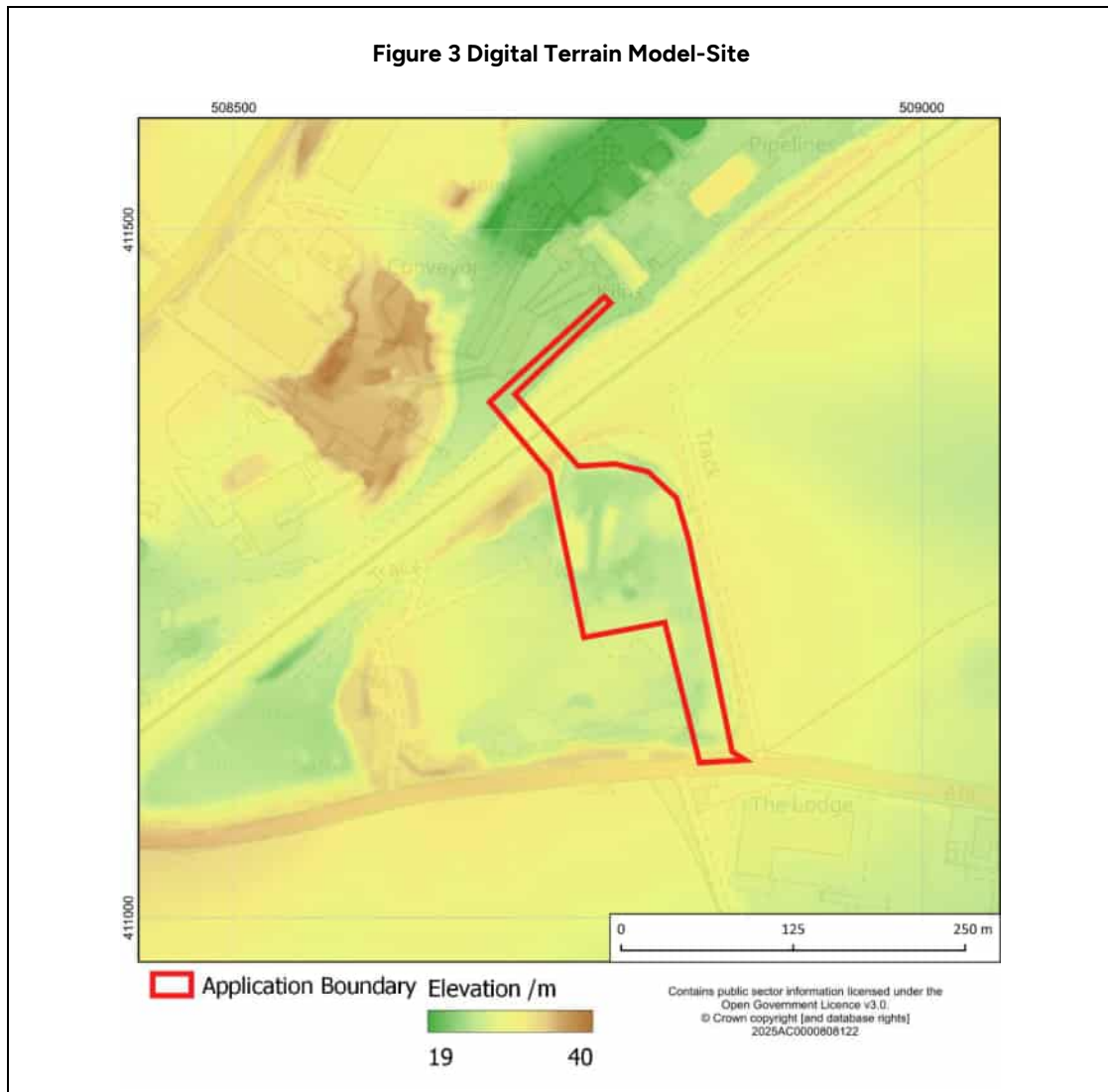
The bedrock geology of the study area is formed by the Welton Chalk Formation with an outcrop of the Ferriby formation in the west. Superficial deposits in the area are formed of head deposits running from the high ground into lower areas, and deposits of Diamicton till and glacial deposits in the north and southeast. The British Geological Survey records most of the Site as infilled ground. There are no superficial deposits within the Site<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Information supplied by the British Geological Survey 2024







### 4.3 Previous Fieldwork

Previous fieldwork is shown in **Drawing 4**.

No intrusive archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the Site. However, a significant amount of archaeological fieldwork, both intrusive and non-intrusive, has been conducted in the study area.

Closest to the Site was the programme of fieldwork undertaken for the extension of Humberside Airport. ELS214, a 1991 geophysical survey by WYAS (West Yorkshire Archaeological Service) between 50-600m south of the Site, confirmed enclosures that had previously been identified in aerial imagery. Intrusive fieldwork on the Site during the 1990s was conducted by Humberside Archaeology. A watching brief in 1995 100-200m south of the Site identified Medieval and Romano-British pottery but no cut features. To the east of this 1990 fieldwalking (ELS217) recovered approx. 550 artefacts including a concentration of 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> Century Roman pottery. A watching brief in 1996 (ELS210) during construction of the taxiway and hangars identified a series of ditches and pits containing 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Century pottery, but these features had been heavily truncated during the site strip. In 2009, 800m south of the Site, a strip, map and sample excavation by Pre-Construct Archaeology (**ELS3083**) which identified a possible Romano-British villa and 17 inhumations.



At 500-1400m to the north of the Site, around Yarborough Camp hill fort (SM 1016427), two phases of geophysical surveys were undertaken by Stratascan in 2004 (**ELS2675, ELS2250**) in advance of proposed quarrying. The surveys identified extensive archaeological remains, comprising enclosures and linear features interpreted as being of an Iron Age to Romano-British date. This was followed by an evaluation by Archaeology Project Services (APS) and Trent & Peak in 2005 which confirmed the presence of these features, in addition to an inhumation (**ELS2367**).

West of Yarborough Camp, a phase of quarrying 800m northwest of the site was subject to evaluation (**ELS2363**) and watching brief by APS in 2000-2001 (**ELS2363, ELS1805**). These did not identify any remains within the quarrying area, but trenches immediately adjacent to Yarborough Camp recorded features relating to the monument.

A programme of geophysical survey (**ELS1994, ELS1995, ELS1996**) was conducted on the Kirmington Roman Settlement scheduled monument (**1005206**) 600m east of the Site which confirmed the presence of the Roman fort.

## 4.4 Chronological Background

### 4.4.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

The prehistoric environment is shown in **Drawing 1**. The Romano-British environment is shown in **Drawing 2**. These periods are considered together here as evidence indicates a broad continuity of occupation from the Iron Age into the Roman period.

There is evidence of transient land use from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in the form of flint artefacts across the study area. Mesolithic flints were recovered in a watching brief at Humberside Airport c.50m south of the Site (**19810**). Further flints dating to the Neolithic have been found in the low ground to the south and east of the Site (**21130** 600m south of the Site, **18632** 400m east of the Site). Neolithic and early Bronze Age flints were more frequent on the higher ground northeast of the Site (**2275** 300m NE, **20255** 500m north, **20263** 800m north, **20306** 600m NE and **20253** 1000m NE). None of these flints were stratified finds, which suggests the high ground was not subject to permanent settlement in the Neolithic period.

Enclosures of a probable Iron Age date were identified in geophysical surveys and fieldwork relating to development at Humberside Airport (19317, 19318, 19318, 19320) 2-500m southeast of the Site. A settlement of likely Iron Age date is visible through cropmarks (**2268**) in the large complex of features making up the Kirmington Roman Settlement monument. Further undated features identified by cropmarks have been mapped south of the Site, though the HER only positively dates one as Iron Age (**21111**), 100m southwest of the Site. Linear cropmarks **21115, 20951** and enclosure **21621** 6-800m south of the Site are recorded as undated.

Yarborough Camp (SM 1016427, HER 743) is recorded by the HER as a univallate (single-banked) hillfort. While the HER entry for the fort suggests that the date of the fort could range from the Iron Age to the Early Medieval period, excavation record **ELS2363** notes that late Iron Age or early Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of the outer ditch of the fort. If the outer ditch had filled at this time (though no record of the depth of these finds is made) then it stands to reason that the fort had fallen out of regular use by the Roman invasion. However, excavations by APS published in 2012 identified a series of Roman linear features as well as concentrations of Iron Age features just north of the monument, suggesting some continuity of land use in the area. Roman coins are alleged to have been found within Yarborough Camp, including some of the Emperor Licinius who co-ruled with Constantine the Great in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Roman occupation across the study area was extensive, though more heavily focussed around the lower ground in the southeast of the study area. No Roman records are in the HER to the west of the study area. This division is marked by the parish boundaries of



Croxton and Kirmington in the east and Melton Ross and Barnetby le Wold in the west. This boundary is thought to be the route of the South Ferriby-Horncastle Roman road (**15493**), known as 'High Street' (Margary 270). This passes just 20m west of Yarborough Camp. However, during fieldwork associated with extension of Melton Ross quarry, no evidence of the road was found.

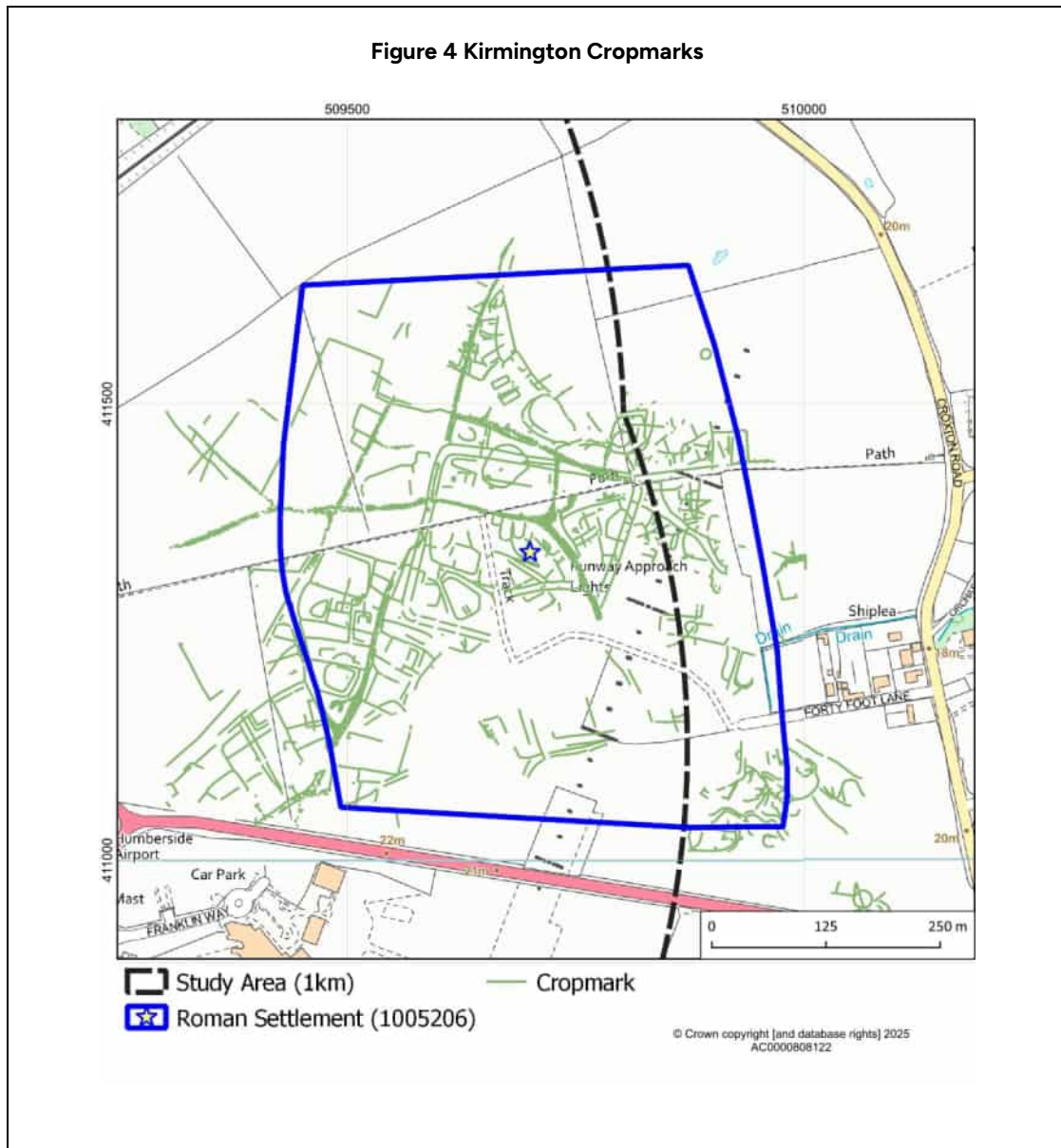
A significant concentration of Roman remains was excavated during works at Humberside Airport from the 1990s through to the early 2000s. A settlement and villa complex dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century (**2265** and **19817** 800m south of the Site) were the most extensive remains. Entry **2265** refers to a collection of cut features including a large boundary ditch containing c.200 sherds of pottery. Entry **19817** comprised a collection of robbed out construction ditches with infill containing elements of construction material which were consistent with a Roman villa, including hypocaust tile fragments. High status pottery was also found.

Seventeen burials were found associated with the settlement (**20747**) which were provisionally interpreted as Christian, due to the east-west orientation of the burials. However, east-west burials took place elsewhere in Roman Britain in non-Christian contexts so this is not certain. No grave goods were found and no radiometric dating was carried out, but the date is likely to be consistent with the rest of the occupation area (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century).

Kirmington Roman settlement (**SM 1005206**) is the most substantial area of Roman occupation in the study area, with an extensive complex of cropmarks mapped by aerial photography. The cropmarks have been confirmed to represent archaeological features by geophysical survey. These include multiple phases of features (HER **2268**) including late Iron Age enclosures and a large square enclosure, provisionally interpreted as a Roman camp. A trackway runs west from the main enclosure and continues towards the Site (**20965**). While this is noted in the HER as a Roman road, the alignment of the cropmark does not appear to align with the rectilinear plan of the Roman enclosure and may be an earlier routeway. Given that no intrusive fieldwork has taken place within the monument, finds are sparse. However, a votive deposit containing miniature copper alloy shields and swords, one of which attached to an articulated arm of a figurine, and a sceptre decorated with the head of a Celtic warrior, was found just outside the southern boundary of the main enclosure (**22460**), 800m east of the Site. The militaristic nature of the artefacts suggests they were a votive deposit to Mars, possibly lending credence to the interpretation of a phase of the monument as a military camp.

Pottery finds **21618** around 500m east of the Site, just south of the projected course of the road/trackway **20965**, are the only other direct dating evidence from the monument, though these were recovered from a walkover survey and therefore not stratified. Given the continuation of cropmarks towards Humberside Airport, it is probable that the features recorded during the excavations at the airport form part of the same settlement complex.





The topographical distribution of Roman and Prehistoric settlement within the study area broadly indicates that the study area is formed of two distinct parts. Yarborough Camp and the route of the South Ferriby-Horncastle are set on higher ground while the settlement at Kirmington and Humberston Airport lie in the base of a valley which runs down a gentle slope eastwards to the coastline. The convergence of these two routeways was likely a factor in the development of the study area.

Twentieth century quarrying within the Site itself took place prior to the widespread adoption of rescue archaeology, and therefore no fieldwork was undertaken. It is unknown whether any remains relating to the settlement complex were present within the Site boundary. However, it is likely that due to its position between the east-west valley floor routeway and the north-south ridgeway, that the Site did have high potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains prior to being quarried.

#### 4.4.1.1 Summary of Prehistoric/Romano-British potential

Given the context, there is considered to be negligible potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains within the Site in general. While there was high archaeological potential, the



Site has been subject to deep quarrying activity and therefore potential remains have been removed from within the development footprint. The development area (**Appendix C**) is entirely within the quarried area and no in-situ natural ground would be impacted.

#### 4.4.2 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval context

The Medieval Historic Environment is shown in **Drawing 03**.

While the HER only references a single entry dating to the Anglo-Saxon period, the Domesday Book (1086) records the settlement of Croxton (SM **1016858**, HER **2270**) 1km northeast of the Site. It was a substantial settlement, comprising 44 households. It was an agricultural settlement with its value mostly attributed to ploughing. It is listed as being under the lordship of Auti and Grimkel in 1066 (both likely Scandinavian), so certainly existed in the late Saxon period. The etymology of Croxton' likely derives from *Croc*, a Norse name. The earliest evidence for this name in English place names is in Croxall, Staffordshire, in 942.

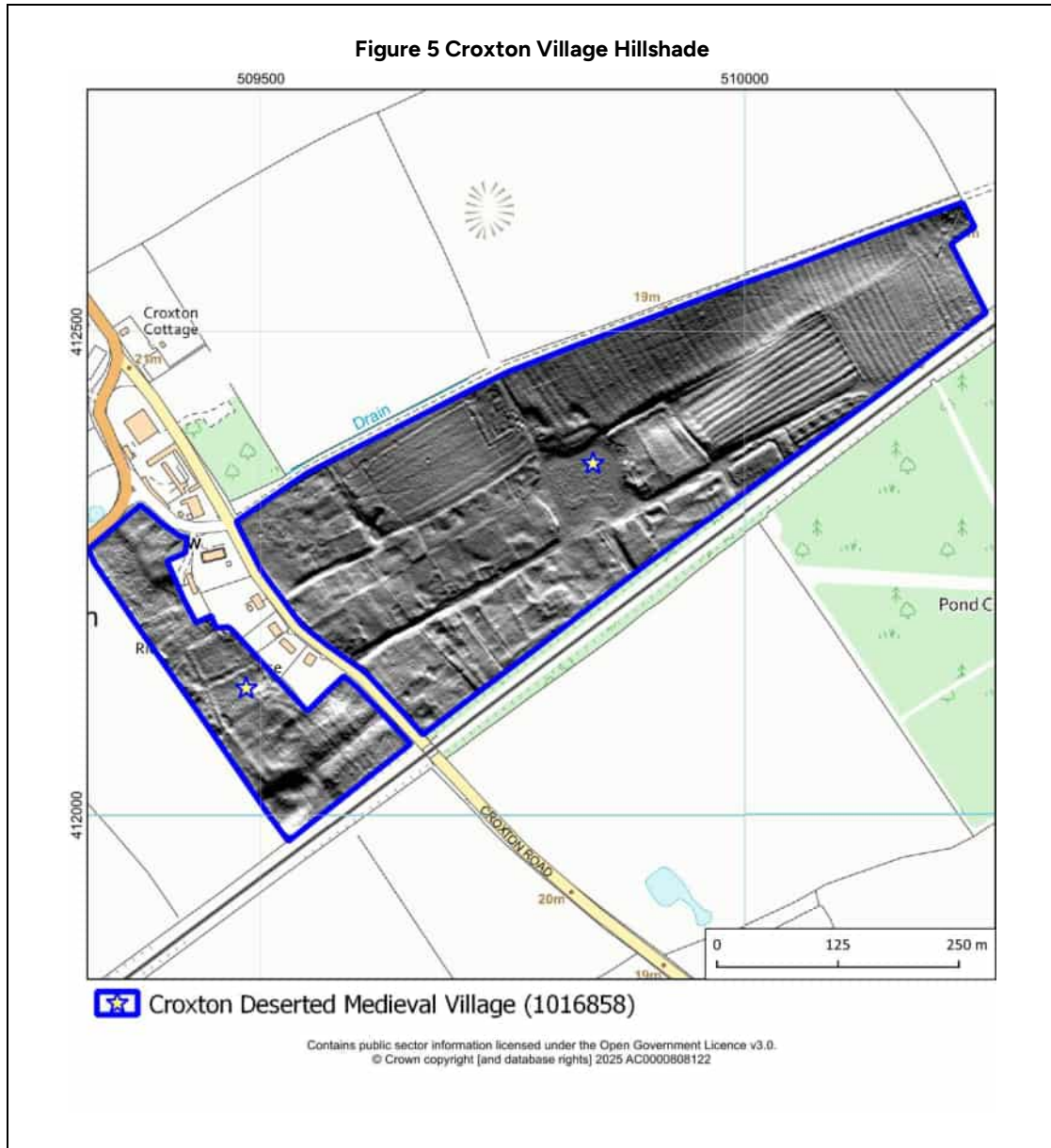
Kirmington, 1.5km east of the Site, is also recorded in the Domesday Book and had Saxon origins. Outlying cropmarks of Kirmington on the eastern boundary of the study area appear to be indicative of a 'Butterwick' type Middle Saxon settlement (**20581**), which was typical across the East of England. Fifth century Germanic buckles of a traditionally military style have also been found in the vicinity of these cropmarks. Whether these are related to permanent settlement or a short-lived military occupation in the immediate post-Roman period is unclear.

Melton Ross, 1.4km east of the Site, was also a large settlement at the time of the Domesday Book with 44 householders. While parish boundaries are generally considered to have their origins in the Late Saxon period, the evidence from Early and Middle Saxon occupation to the east of the study area and the positioning of the boundaries along the Roman road suggest that the parish boundaries had earlier origins on the agger of the road.

Later Medieval occupation as recorded by the HER appears to have been focussed around Croxton. Extensive earthworks are visible in LiDAR hillshade modelling which show the village on a considerably different plan to the modern hamlet, aligned northeast-southwest along two hollow ways with burgage plots between them and to the southeast (**fig. 5**). While most of the village earthworks are outside the study area, some extend to around 900m northeast of the Site. Ridge and furrow remains are also recorded within the study area west of the village itself (**20282**). The decline of the village began in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century as a result of famine and crop failures and was accelerated by the Black Death. The fields in which the monument is located were enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The only surviving element of the medieval built environment in Croxton is St John's Church (Grade II\* **1204608**) 1km northeast of the Site, The earliest elements of the church date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century with a 14<sup>th</sup> century tower and early 15<sup>th</sup> century parapet. No alterations were made to the church until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, which indicates that the village had declined considerably during that period.

The north of the study area appears to have been part of the outlying field systems of Croxton. With pottery finds being recovered in trial trenching and fieldwalking 400-900m north of the Site (**20265**, **20264**, **20262**). Ridge and furrow remains are also present in the woodland around Yarborough Camp, suggesting that the area wasn't wooded until later in the Medieval or Post-Medieval period. The trackway through the woods cuts across the ridge and furrow.





#### 4.4.2.1 Summary of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Potential

Former medieval activity within the Site would be likely to have related to agricultural activity associated with the settlement at Croxton. Truncated remains may exist in peripheral areas of the Site not subject to ground disturbance. However, modern quarrying has removed all in-situ ground at archaeological levels within the development area.

#### 4.4.3 Post Medieval context

The Post-Medieval Historic Environment is shown in **Drawing O3**

The study area remained agricultural through the early Post-Medieval period. There are no buildings from the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century within the study area itself, though The Beeches (Grade II **1103681**) 1100m northeast of the Site has a 17<sup>th</sup> century date. A number of 19<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads are located across the study area. Field boundaries across the study area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century broadly reflected Parliamentary Planned Enclosure, and documentary evidence noted by the HER confirms Croxton Parish was enclosed prior to 1810.



Localised quarrying appears to have taken place in the north and west of the study area, as shown in LiDAR projections (**Drawing 5**). More extensive quarrying took place from the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century with 1849 tithe records of Melton Ross parish marking the field immediately west of the Site as a clay pit. The Ulceby to Kirton Branch of the Great Central Railway also opened in 1849, with sidings later built to serve the Whiting & Lime works just west of the site which opened in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These works expanded over the 20<sup>th</sup> century into Melton Ross quarry. The earliest evidence that the Site was subject to mineral extraction is provided by 1947 aerial imagery, showing a large excavation full of water in the development area. It is likely that the Site was initially quarried in the years immediately before the Second World War. OS mapping dating to 1953 also shows a large quarry pit in the Site.

What is now Humberside Airport was constructed as RAF Kirmington in 1941. The runway extended some 100m north of the A18, though this part was later removed its outline is still visible in LiDAR models. The airfield was a Bomber Command station through to the end of the war with Wellingtons and Lancasters flying from the airfield taking part in most major bombing raids of the war.



Figure 6: 1849 Tithe Map of Melton Ross



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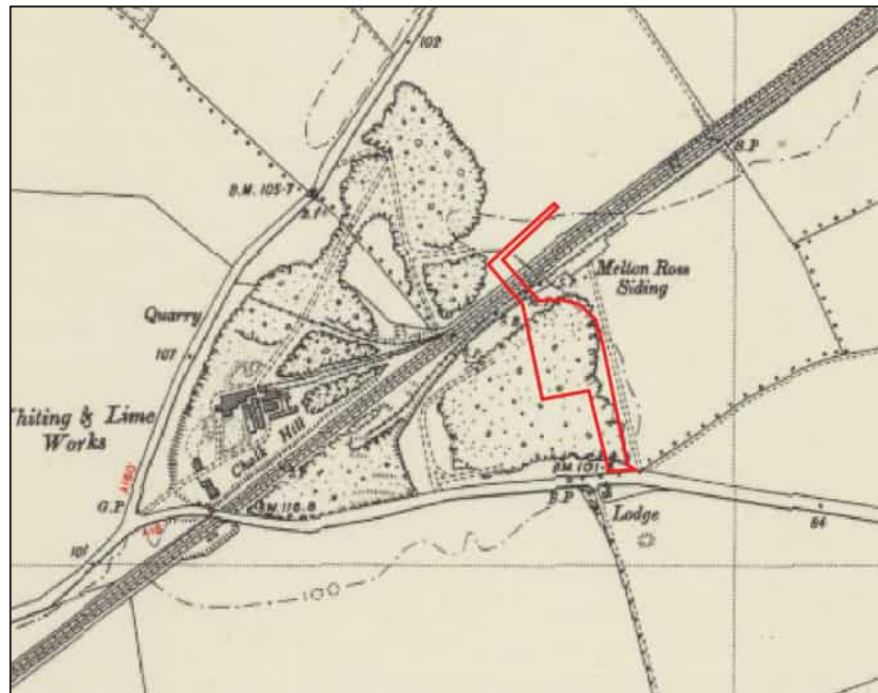
Figure 7: OS 2nd Series Lincolnshire Sheet XX.NE 1906



Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland



Figure 8: OS Lincolnshire Sheet XX.NE 1946



Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

#### 4.4.3.1 Summary of Post Medieval potential

Given the above, there is considered to be no potential for former remains to be present within the development area. Any such remains would have been removed by 20<sup>th</sup> century quarrying. As with previous periods, a slightly raised potential may be expected within peripheral areas of the Site but these will have been affected by some truncation.



## 4.5 Lidar and Aerial Photographic Review

DTM LiDAR was used to generate multidirectional hillshade, slope gradient and sky-view factor models which have been reproduced below and for the wider study area in **Drawing 4**. Aerial imagery dating to 1947 shows that the Site was subject to quarrying. A 2003 satellite image available on Google Earth (not replicated in this report) shows the development area situated within the quarried area.

**Plate 1 1947 Aerial Photograph**



## 4.6 Site Inspection

A Site inspection was undertaken in June 2025. As of this date the development area is currently being backfilled in advance of the proposed construction and the ground level within the Site has been raised to approximately 2m below the natural level (**Plate 4**). At the time of the last LiDAR survey the level of the Site was variable, but an average of 8m (**Fig. 3**) below the natural level. The ground within the Site is currently made up of imported material, and is a mixed clayey silt with pebble inclusions (**Plate 6**).

## 4.7 Field Evaluation

No intrusive archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the Site. Given the extensive removal of material within the Site a geophysical survey was not considered appropriate.

## 4.8 Summary potential

Based on an understanding of the baseline provided above, any sequential events which may have affected potential, the summary potential for remains to be extant within the development area is as follows.

- Prehistoric – nil. The Site is situated entirely within extracted ground.
- Roman – nil. The Site is situated entirely within extracted ground.
- Anglo-Saxon – nil. Whilst there is some evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation within the study area, evidence of this date is rare and would not be predicted for the



relatively undisturbed parts of the Site outside of the quarry void. Within the quarry potential is also nil.

- Medieval – nil. The Site is situated entirely within extracted ground.
- Post-Medieval – nil. The Site is situated entirely within extracted ground.



## **5.0 Archaeology: Statement of Significance & Effects**

### **5.1 Potential Remains**

Given that the Site boundary excludes areas of the quarry that have not been disturbed, no remains are expected to be present.

### **5.2 Development Effects**

The proposed development would construct a hydrogen production facility and associated infrastructure. The development area is completely within the footprint of quarrying and has been subject to extensive extraction.

The Site boundary excludes areas where no ground disturbance has occurred will avoid any impact to any areas of potential. No adverse effects to buried archaeological are predicted.



## 6.0 Heritage Baseline-Asset Selection, Sensitivity and Harm

Designated Heritage Assets selected as per the study area parameters set out in Section 2.1 are shown in **Table 1** and **Fig. 10**.

**Table 1: Designated Heritage Assets**

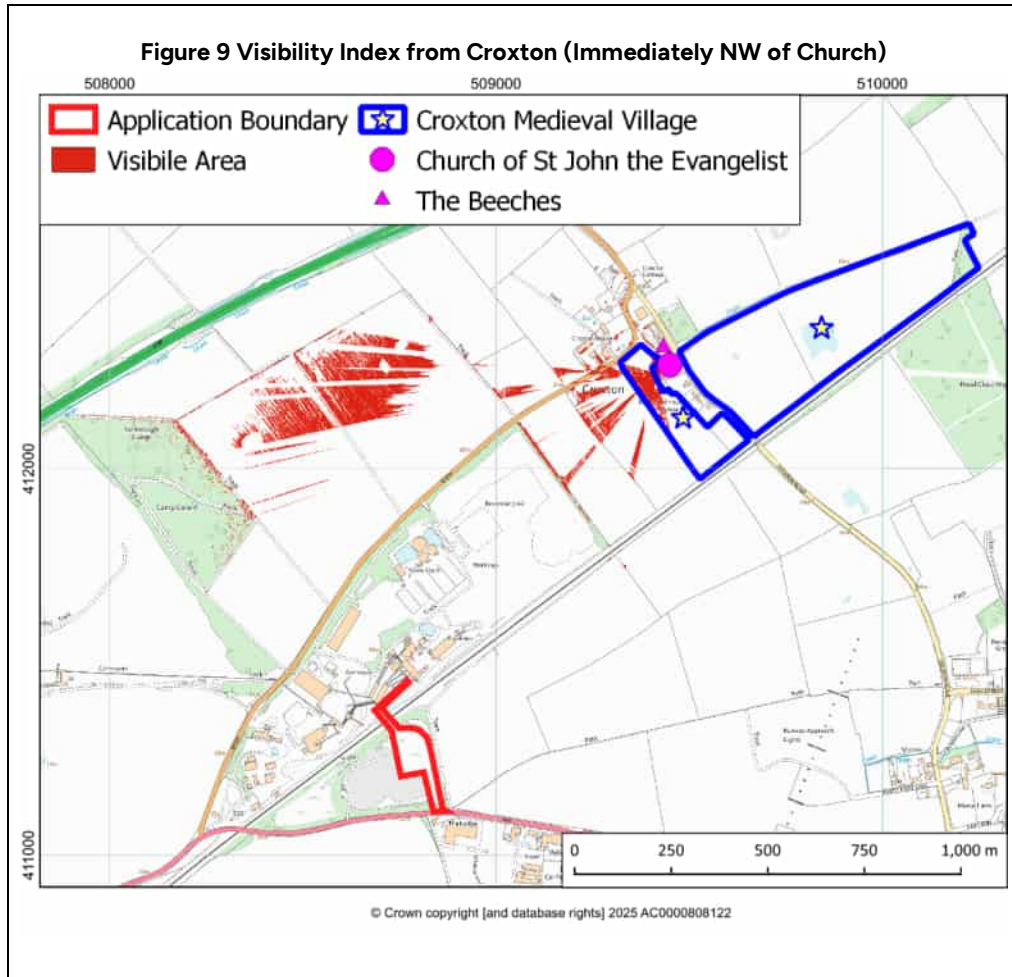
Ref	Status	Name	Distance to Site (m)
1103681	Grade II Listed Building	The Beeches	1044 NE
1204608	Grade II* Listed Building	Church of St John the Evangelist	1017 NE
1016858	Scheduled Monument	Medieval Settlement of Croxton	875 NE
1005206	Scheduled Monument	Roman Settlement	592 NW
101647	Scheduled Monument	Yarborough Camp Large Univallate Hillfort	745 NE

Following a screening process, it has been considered that the following assets will not be subject to a change in their setting as a result of the proposals (significance is sustained):

- The Beeches (**Plate 11**) (Grade II **1003681**)
  - o The primary setting of The Beeches is the historic village of Croxton. Views outside the village from the asset are limited (**Plate 13, Fig. 9**), and there is a sense of seclusion when looking towards or away from the asset. Development within the Site would not impact the asset either through visual change (Plate 13) or a loss of historically associated land. The asset is not anticipated to be sensitive to the proposed development. Its significance would be unaffected. No further assessment is considered to be necessary.
- Church of St John the Evangelist (**Plate 12**) (Grade II\* **1204608**)
  - o Important elements of setting derive from the position of the church within Croxton, in particular the views eastward across the earthworks of the scheduled monument which anchor the church to the medieval origin of the village. There is no intervisibility with the Site (**Plate 13, Figure 9**), nor are there any third points from which the church could be appreciated that would be impacted (**Fig. 11**). The asset is not anticipated to be sensitive to the proposed development. Its significance would be unaffected. No harm is predicted. No further assessment is considered necessary.
- Medieval Settlement of Croxton (**Plate 14**) (Scheduled Monument **1016858**)
  - o The primary aspects of the asset's setting that contribute to its significance are the asset's relationship with its historic farmland and its relationship with the surviving elements of Croxton village, in particular the Church of St John. The asset would be screened from the development proposals by mature vegetation and blocked by the existing infrastructure of the quarry. There are no third points from which



the asset can be appreciated that would have their view affected by development within the Site. As such no harm to the asset is anticipated. No further assessment is considered to be necessary.



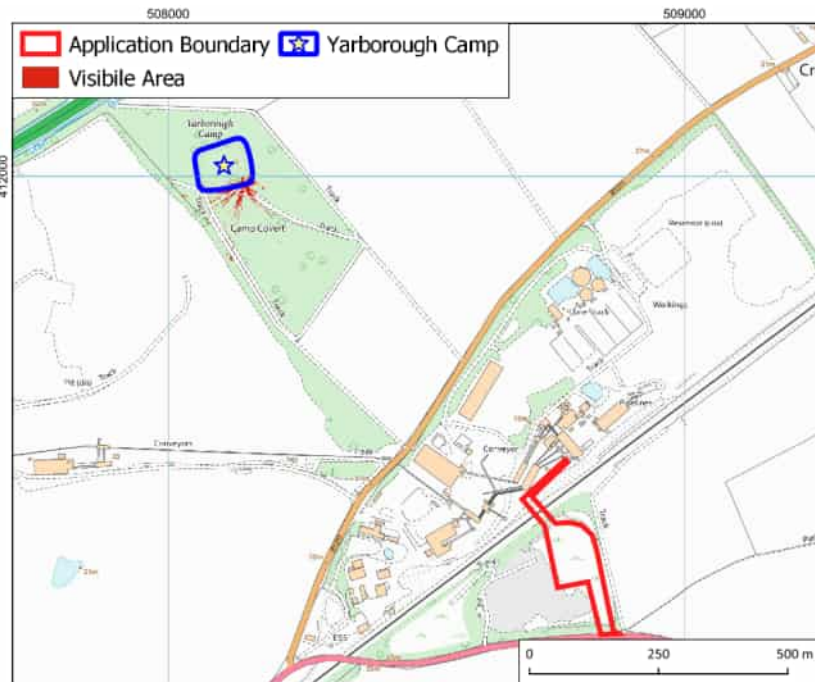
- Roman Settlement (Scheduled Monument **1005206**)
  - o The monument has no upstanding elements, such that it is not tangible above ground. As such, setting elements contribute to a lesser extent to an understanding of its significance; interest lies almost wholly within its buried remains. Whilst a limited appreciation of significance may be achieved by an informed observer through an understanding of its topographic location the proposals would not affect an understanding of this, therefore the asset is not predicted to be sensitive to the proposed development. No harm is predicted. No further assessment is considered necessary.
- Yarborough Camp Large Univallate Hillfort (Plate 9) (Scheduled Monument **1016427**)
  - o The asset’s position along the ridgeline and course of the Roman road is the primary element of its setting that contributes to its significance. While the Site is immediately adjacent to the course of the Roman road, views southwards from the asset are screened by extensive mature woodland (**Plate 10, Fig 10**) and views south from the trackway off Croxton Road are blocked by existing quarry workings (**Plate 8**). As such the monument would



not be harmed by the proposed development. No further assessment is considered to be necessary.

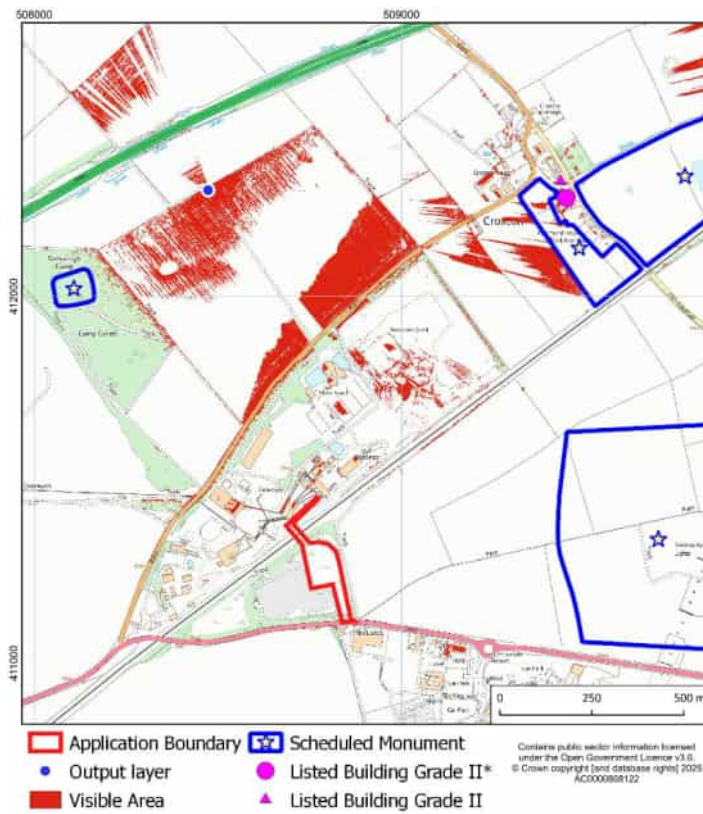


Figure 10 Visibility from Yarborough Camp



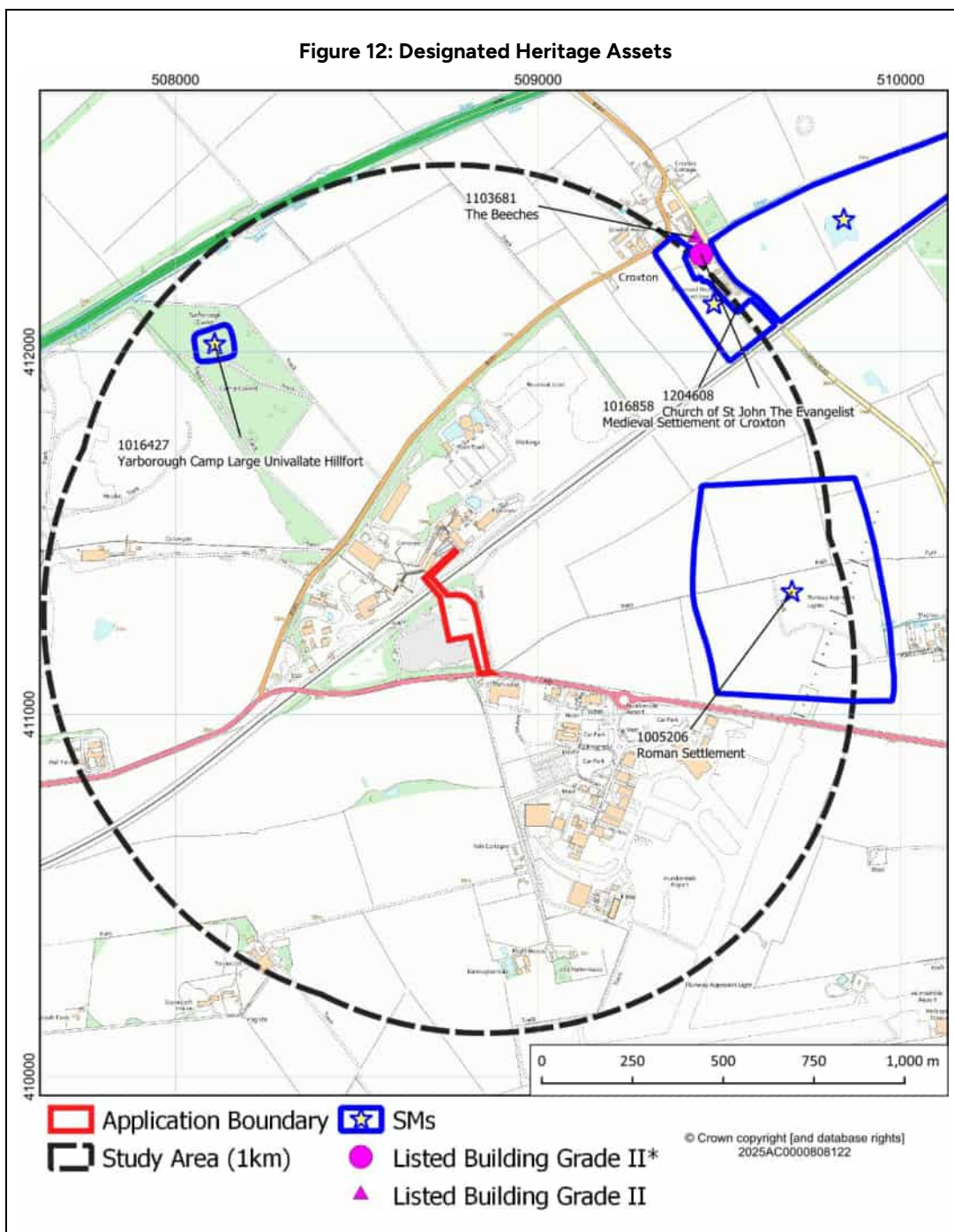
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Figure 11 Visibility from Third Point (Footpath)



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## **7.0 Compliance with Statute and Policy**

### **7.1 Archaeology**

#### **7.1.1 Statute**

The proposals would not cause direct impact to a Scheduled Monument or any remains of equivalent importance. The proposals would not engage consideration of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

#### **7.1.2 National Policy**

The assessment provided by this report has set out the significance of potential archaeological remains in full accordance with paragraph 207 of the NPPF. It has been established by this assessment that the footprint of development has no archaeological potential such that no non-designated heritage assets are predicted. Local Policy

The assessment provided in this report has determined that the development proposals are compliant with Policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan 2003.

### **7.2 Heritage**

#### **7.2.1 Statute**

The proposals would not affect Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas through setting change and is therefore compliant with The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

#### **7.2.2 National Policy**

The assessment provided by this report has set out the significance of heritage assets in full accordance with paragraph 207 of the NPPF. This assessment has determined that the development proposals are compliant with the NPPF with regards to impacts on the built historic environment; no harm having been identified. In the event that any stakeholder does not concur with this conclusion, paragraph 215 of the NPPF may be engaged by the decision maker with the public benefits of the scheme anticipated to outweigh any harm.

#### **7.2.3 Local Policy**

The assessment provided in this report has determined that the development proposals are compliant with Policies HE5 and HE8 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan 2003.



## 8.0 Conclusions

### 8.1 Archaeology

This assessment has assessed the probability of the presence of archaeological remains (heritage assets) within the Site and has discussed their significance in accordance with the NPPF (2024) paragraph 207. The possible effect of the proposals upon the significance of those remains, as a result of physical truncation during construction groundworks, has also been considered.

This assessment has identified that there are no designated archaeological remains located within the Site. No designated archaeological remains would therefore be physically affected by the proposals.

Given the quarrying within the Site, specifically the footprint of development it is considered by this assessment that no archaeological remains will be affected by the proposed development which sits wholly within a former quarry void. The limited potential of peripheral areas of the Site will be unaffected, due to a lack of impact outside of the former quarry void.

The proposals are considered to be consistent with the provisions of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), the NPPF (2024), and the relevant policies contained within the Local Plan.

### 8.2 Heritage

This assessment, undertaken with due regard to the guidance published by Historic England and in full accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, has identified that no built heritage assets in the vicinity of the Site would be subject to harm as a result of setting change.

No harm has been identified to designated heritage assets as a result of setting change caused through the proposed development on the Site.

The proposals are therefore considered to be compliant with the legislative and planning policy provisions relevant to heritage.



## 9.0 Bibliography

### 9.1 Documentary Sources

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Historic England *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice  
Advice in Planning (Note 3) 2017*

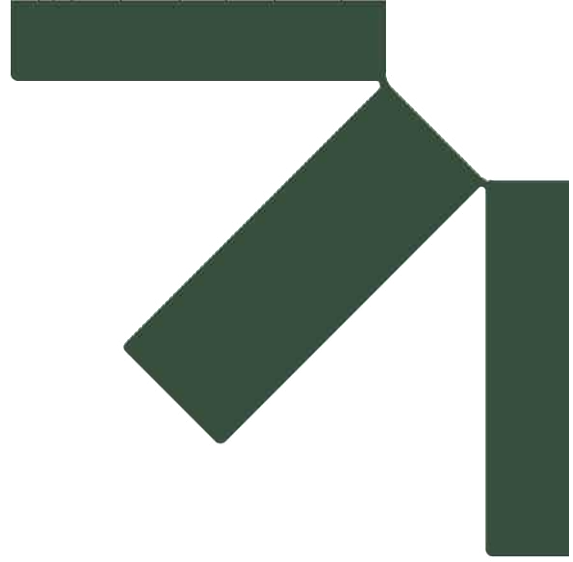
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2024) *National Planning Policy  
Framework*

### 9.2 Cartographic Sources

Tithe Map of Melton Ross 1849

Historic OS Mapping





# Appendix A Heritage Assets

**Table 2: Heritage Assets**

Reference	Name	Distance to Site (m)
20254	RB SETTLEMENT, E OF YARBOROUGH CAMP	671 SE
20581	ANGLO-SAXON? CROPMARKS, S OF FORTY FOOT LANE	764 W
20951	LINEAR CROPMARK	370 N
20964	SOILMARK, SOUTH OF CAMP COVERT	272 SE
20965	ROAD, WEST OF KIRMINGTON ROMAN SETTLEMENT	6 W
21111	CROPMARK COMPLEX, STONECROFT FARM	805 N
21115	LINEAR CROPMARK, NORTH EAST OF STONECROFT FARM	633 N
21621	CROPMARKS, NORTH OF KIRMINGTON VALE	586 N
21622	LANDSCAPE GARDEN, STONECROFT HOUSE	899 NE
2265	ROMANO-BRITISH CROPMARK COMPLEX	267 NW
2268	SETTLEMENT N OF KIRMINGTON AIRFIELD	888 W
2270	CROXTON DMV, CROXTON	877 SW
3921	OLD ROAD?, SOUTH OF A18	87 N
11344	PROBABLE DEW POND, W OF CROXTON HOUSE	665 S
15493	'HIGH STREET' ROMAN ROAD, SOUTH FERRIBY-HORNCastle	325 N
18632	FLINT IMPLEMENTS, KIRMINGTON AIRFIELD, 1964	434 W
19317	LINEAR GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES	277 NW
19318	LINEAR GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALY	695 W
19319	LINEAR GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES	138 N
19320	GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES	314 NW
19321	ROMAN DITCH	286 W
19322	LINEAR FEATURE	542 W
19323	ROMANO BRITISH SETTLEMENT	482 W
19324	POSSIBLE FLOOR SURFACES	361 W
19325	BOUNDARY DITCH	341 NW
19326	BOUNDARY DITCH	307 NW
19327	BOUNDARY DITCH	345 NW
19328	THREE LINEAR DITCHES	374 NW
19809	ROMAN SHERDS, HUMBERSIDE AIRPORT	95 NW
19809	ROMAN SHERDS, HUMBERSIDE AIRPORT	137 NW
19810	WORKED FLINT, HUMBERSIDE AIRPORT	75 NW
19810	WORKED FLINT, HUMBERSIDE AIRPORT	229 NW
19817	ROMAN VILLA, HUMBERSIDE AIRPORT	690 NW
20252	EARTHWORKS, CAMP COVERT	907 SE
20253	RETOUCHED FLAKE, CAMP COVERT	982 SE
20254	RB SETTLEMENT, E OF YARBOROUGH CAMP	752 SE
20255	PREHISTORIC FLINT & POTTERY, 'FIELD 1'	387 S
20262	ROMAN, MED/PM POTTERY, 'FIELD 6'	941 S
20263	SCRAPER, DEBITAGE, 'FIELD 7'	713 S
20264	ROMAN, MED/PM POTTERY, 'FIELD 8'	904 SE
20265	ROMAN, MED/PM POTTERY, 'FIELD 9'	343 SE



20282	OPEN FIELD SYSTEM, CROXTON	826 SW
20305	GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES, S OF YARBOROUGH CAMP	791 SE
20306	FLINT SCATTER, S OF YARBOROUGH CAMP	740 SE
20747	INHUMATION CEMETERY, HUMBERSIDE AIRPORT	611 NW
20747	INHUMATION CEMETERY, HUMBERSIDE AIRPORT	647 NW
20951	LINEAR CROPMARK	456 N
20964	SOILMARK, SOUTH OF CAMP COVERT	306 SE
20965	ROAD, WEST OF KIRMINGTON ROMAN SETTLEMENT	414 W
21115	LINEAR CROPMARK, NORTH EAST OF STONECROFT FARM	671 N
21130	GULLIES AND PITS, NEOLITHIC PEBBLE HAMMER, FRANKLIN WAY	535 NW
21618	3 ROMANO-BRITISH SHERDS	463 SW
22041	BRONZE AGE AWL, KIRMINGTON AIRFIELD	632 W
22450	VOTIVE DEPOSIT, KIRMINGTON ROMAN FORT	791 W
2265	ROMANO-BRITISH CROPMARK COMPLEX	704 NW
2266	COIN OF CRISPUS, 1953	126 NE
2268	SETTLEMENT N OF KIRMINGTON AIRFIELD	846 W
2270	CROXTON DMV, CROXTON	1161 SW
2273	POSSIBLE RING DITCHES, N OF YARBOROUGH CAMP	941 SE
2275	FLINT FLAKES, S OF YARBOROUGH CAMP	336 E
24940	SITE OF UNNAMED FARMSTEAD, CROXTON	347 S
25385	CROXTON HOUSE, CROXTON	928 SW
25498	HALL FARM, MELTON ROSS	952 NE
25500	KIRMINGTON VALE, BARNETBY LE WOLD	796 N
25501	STONECROFT FARM, BARNETBY LE WOLD	984 NE
3921	OLD ROAD?, SOUTH OF A18	432 NE
3921	OLD ROAD?, SOUTH OF A18	209 NE
743	YARBOROUGH CAMP, CAMP COVERT	809 SE
8826	ULCEBY (BROCKLESBY JUNCTION) TO KIRTON IN LINDSEY RAILWAY	17 SE
15493	`HIGH STREET' ROMAN ROAD, SOUTH FERRIBY-HORNCastle	0 N



# Appendix B Site Visit Plates



**Plate 2 Development Area from East looking TA 08710 11280**



**Plate 3 Development Area looking West from TA 08710 11280**



**Plate 4 Northern Tip of Site TA 08749 11325**



**Plate 5 Northeastern Boundary of Site from TA 08749 11325**



**Plate 6 Backfilled Material within Site**



**Plate 7 Track Towards Yarborough Camp TA 08332 11596**



**Plate 8 Track towards Site TA 08332 11596**



**Plate 9 Yarborough Camp (1016427) Earthworks looking NE**



**Plate 10 Yarborough Camp looking towards Site**



**Plate 11 The Beeches (1103681) from TA 09420 12303**



**Plate 12 Church of St John the Evangelist (1204608)**



**Plate 13 Croxton (N of Church) towards Site TA 09417 12263**



**Plate 14 Croxton Scheduled Monument (1016858)**



# Appendix C Site Layout Proposals





Notes:

1. All dimensions to be confirmed on site prior to installation.
2. All dimensions are indicative only and in m unless otherwise specified.

Legend:

- Site boundary
- Additional land ownership
- Maintenance track
- Pipeline

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	CAD QA	CHK	APP
3	8/26/2025	Additional land ownership line adjusted	GS			
2	8/25/2025	Layout redesigned	GS			
1	12/8/2025	Layout redesigned	GS			
0	11/8/2025	First issue	GS			

**centrica**  
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Millstream  
Maidenhead Rd, Windsor  
SL4 5GD  
Tel: +44 (0) 175 349 4000  
CentricaBusinessSolutions.com



PROJECT: Singleton Birch

TITLE: Proposed Site Layout

ADDRESS:

DATE	11/08/25	SCALE	1:1250	SHEET	A1	CBS-W
STATUS:						
				S0		3

DRG-NUMBER:



0 62.5 125 m

# Appendix D Drawings

Drawing 1-Prehistoric Historic Environment Record

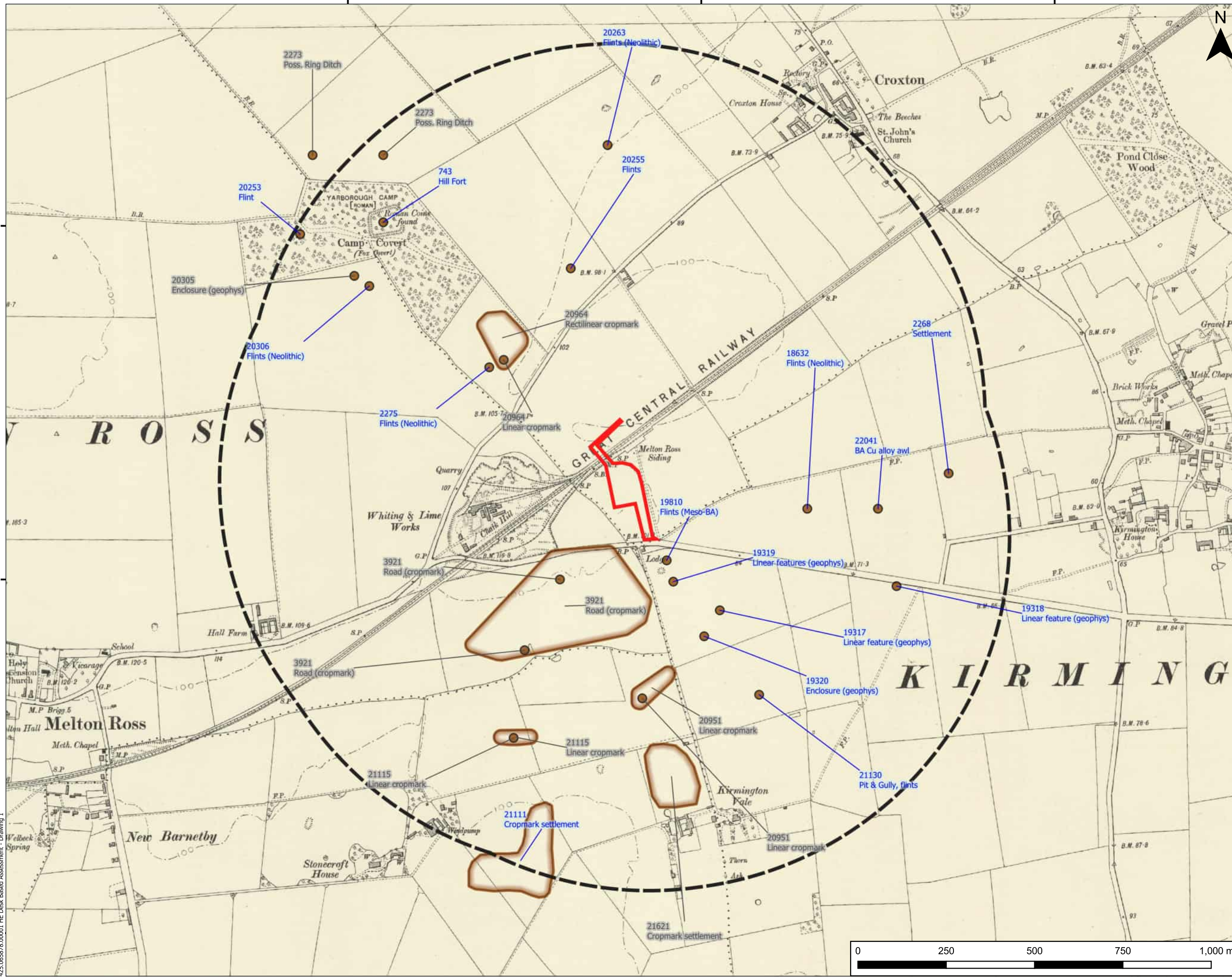
Drawing 2- Roman Historic Environment Record

Drawing 3-Post-Roman Historic Environment Record

Drawing 4-LiDAR Plots

Drawing 5-HE Events





**LEGEND**

- Application Boundary
- Study Area (1km)
- HER Point
- HER Area
- Prehistoric
- Undated

OS 2nd Series Lincolnshire Sheet XX.NE 1908

00 First Issue	24.06.25	HT	CD	SM
Rev Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth



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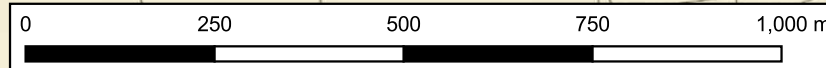
Project: **SINGLETON BIRCH HYDROGEN**

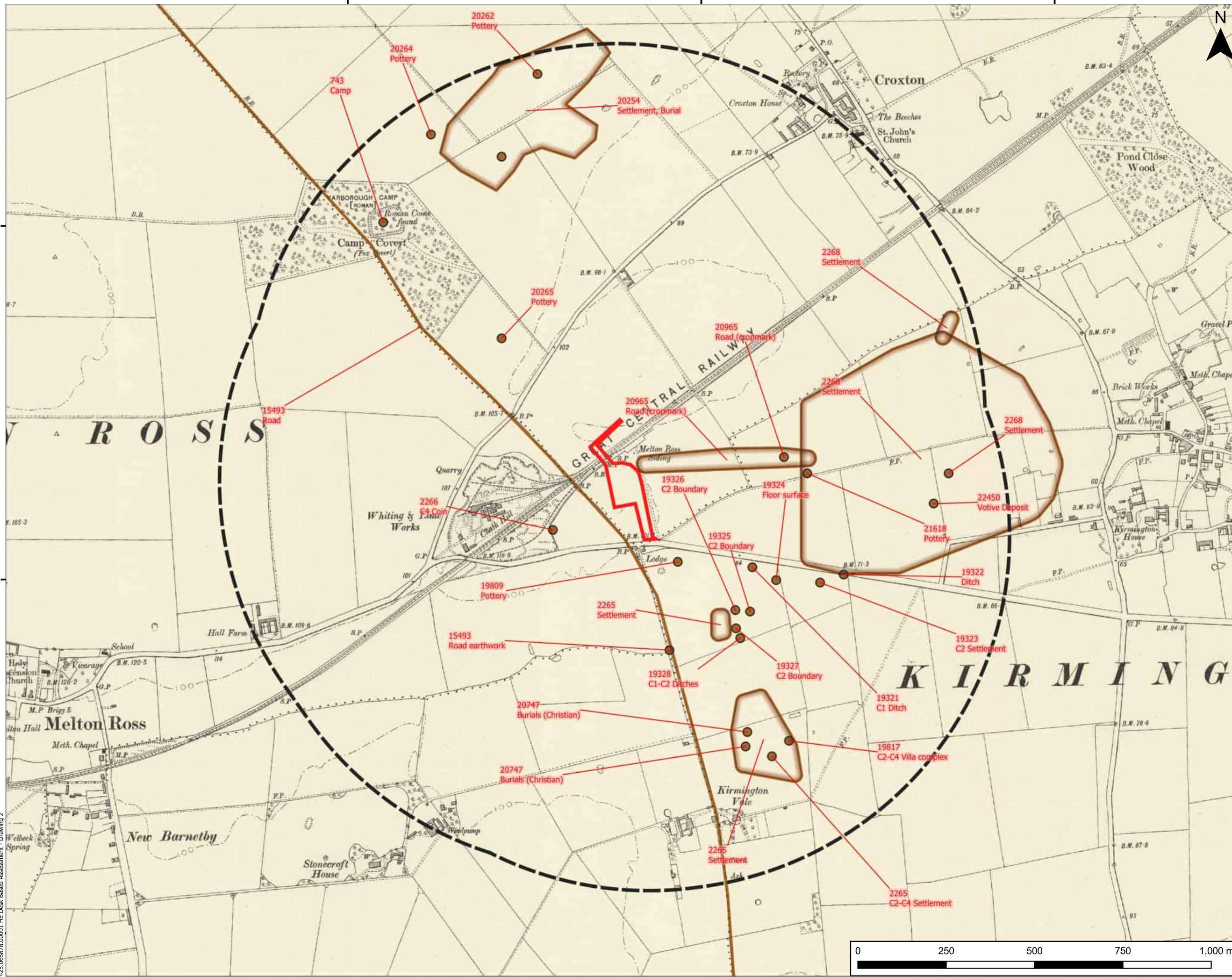
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Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3 SLR Project No: 425.066252.00001

Designed HT	Drawn HT	Checked SM	Authorised SM
Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25

Drawing Number: DRAWING 1 Rev: 00





**LEGEND**

- Application Boundary
- Study Area (1km)
- HER Point
- HER Line
- HER Area

OS 2nd Series Lincolnshire Sheet XX.NE 1908

00 First Issue	24.06.25	HT	CD	SM
Rev Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth



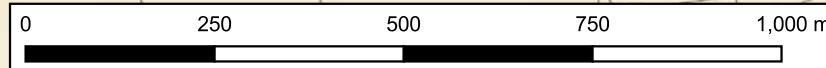
**SLR**  
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Client  
**centrica**

Project  
**SINGLETON BIRCH HYDROGEN**

Drawing Title  
Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment- Roman Historic Environment

Scale	1:10,000 @ A3	SLR Project No.	425.066252.00001
Designed	HT	Drawn	HT
Checked	SM	Authorised	SM
Date	JUN 25	Date	JUN 25
Date	JUN 25	Date	JUN 25
Drawing Number	DRAWING 2		Rev
			00





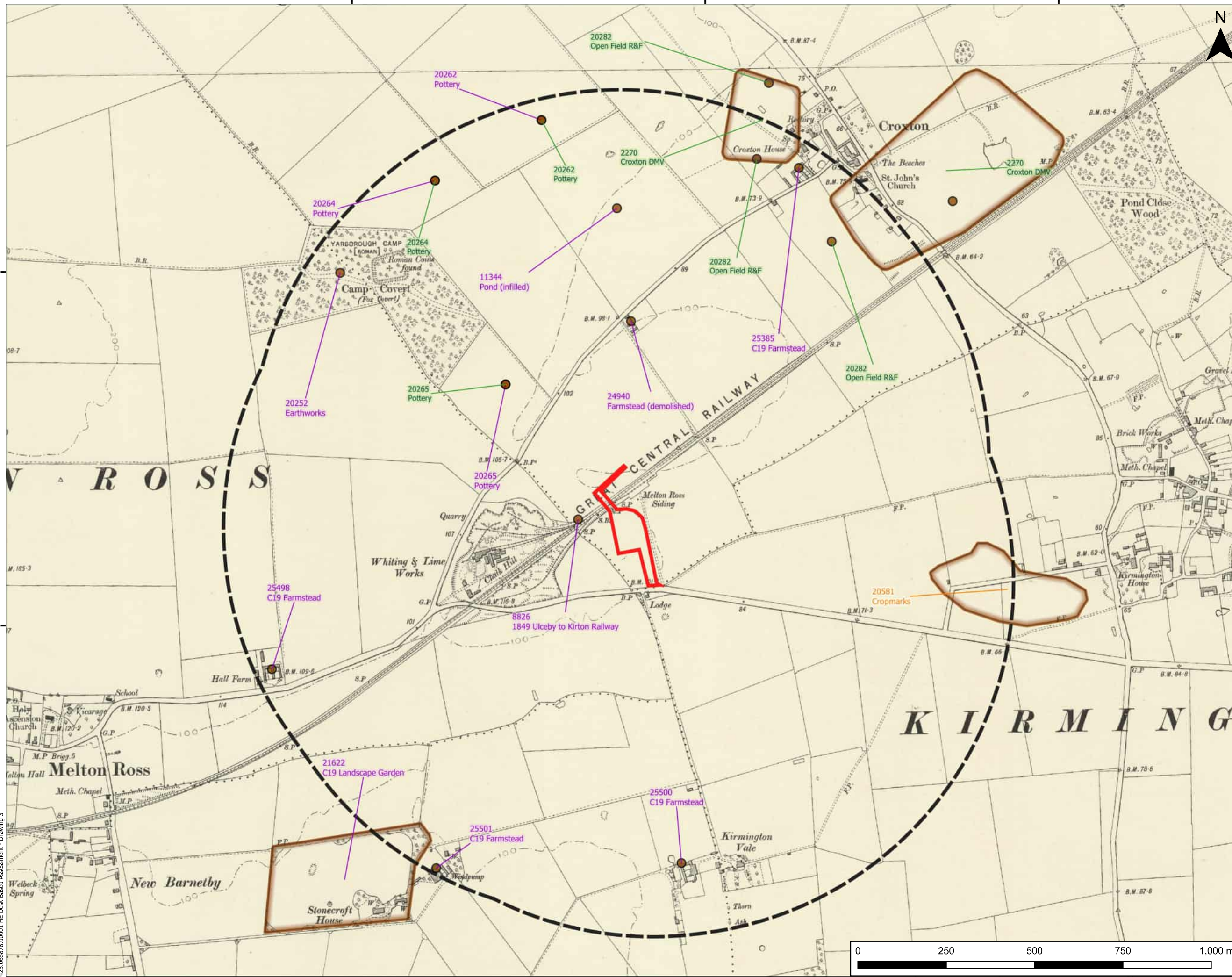
LEGEND

- Application Boundary
- Study Area (1km)
- HER Point
- HER Area
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval

412000

411000

425.065878.00001\_HE Desk Based Assessment - Drawing 3



OS 2nd Series Lincolnshire Sheet XX.NE 1908

00	First Issue	24.10.25	HT	CD	SM
1	Rev Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth



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Project  
**SINGLETON BIRCH HYDROGEN**

Drawing Title  
Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment- Post-Roman Historic Environment

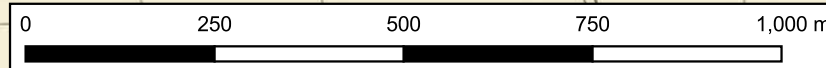
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Designed HT	Drawn HT	Checked SM	Authorised SM
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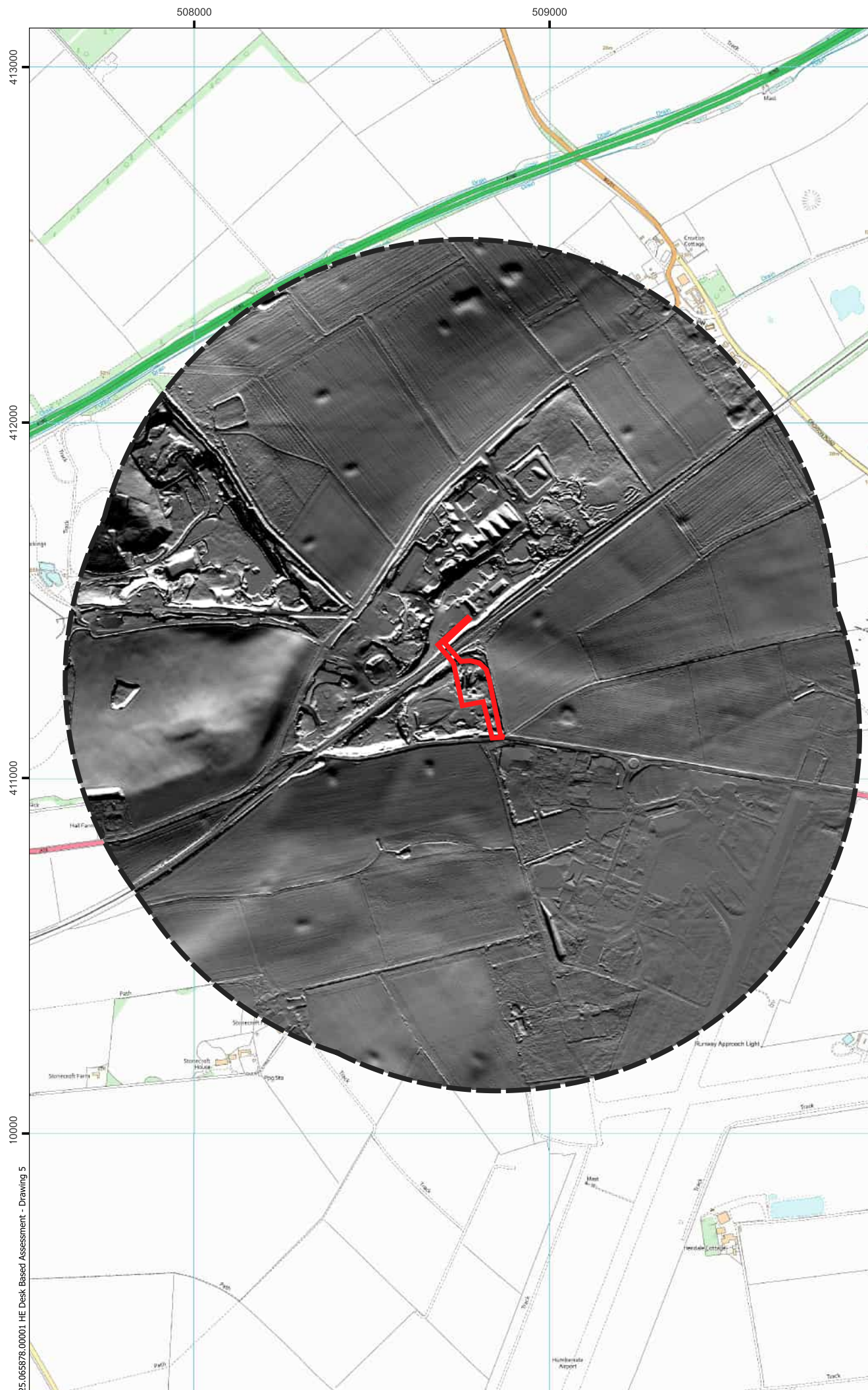
Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25
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Drawing Number  
DRAWING 3



Rev  
00







**LEGEND**

-  Application Boundary
-  Study Area (1km)

Left Side-Multidirectional Hillshade: 16 Directions, Azimuth 45 Drgrees and x1 vertical exaggeration

Right Side-Sky-View Factor overlay over a Slope Gradient model, 1x vertical exaggeration

00	First Issue	24.06.25	HT	SM	SM
Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth



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Project **SINGLETON BIRCH HYDROGEN**

Drawing Title  
Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment-  
LIDAR Plots

Scale 1:14,000 @ A3 SLR Project No. 425.066252.00001

Designed HT	Drawn HT	Checked SM	Authorised SM
Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25	Date JUN 25

Drawing Number **DRAWING 5** Rev. **00**

