

# Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm

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Project Two

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Environmental Statement  
Volume 6 – Onshore

## **Annex 6.6.7 Site Gazetteer**

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**January 2015**

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SMart Wind Limited

**Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm  
Project Two –Environmental Statement**

Volume 6 - Onshore  
Annex 6.6.7 – Site Gazetteer

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 The proposed onshore infrastructure (both the indicative onshore cable route and the HVDC converter/HVAC substation site at North Killingholme) for Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project Two is immediately adjacent to that of Project One. The synergies were identified at an early stage and all environmental surveys to inform the baseline were designed to inform the EIA for both Project One and Project Two. Following consultation, updated Historic Environment Records (HERs) data was obtained from North Lincolnshire Council. The remainder of this site gazetteer, from this point onwards, is otherwise unchanged from the corresponding Project One gazetteer.

1.1.2 The Table below provides a site gazetteer based principally on HERs and Aerial Photographic appraisal. Abbreviations are as follows:

HER = Historic Environment Record

AP = feature observed on aerial photographs

OS = features marked on First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1880s)

RCZA = Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (Brigham *et al.*, 2008)

SAX = Saxon

IA = Iron Age

ROM = Roman

Post-Med = Post-Medieval

Med = Medieval

BA = Bronze Age

1.1.3 Figures showing the locations of the assets in the table below can be found in Annex 6.6.1: Desk-Based Assessment, Figures 2 to 6.

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
<b>East Lindsey</b>				
HC1	HER MLI92998	Holton Lodge Farmhouse, Holton le Clay - a Grade II farmhouse dating from c.1800 which was constructed of red brick and has a pantile roof with brick coped tumbled gables and kneelers and two brick gable stacks	TA2859801371	Late Post-Med (c.1800)
HC2	195335/ HER MLI93228	Pigeoncote at Holton Lodge Farm - Grade II. A pigeoncote dating from c.1800 and constructed of colourwashed red brick. It has a hipped pantile roof surmounted by a weather vane. It is a single storey building.	TA2863601385	Late Post-Med (c.1800)
HC3	HER MLI87945 - AP 10	Prehistoric farmstead south of Holton le Clay. A group of mainly rectangular/rectilinear enclosures and linear boundaries share common axes and are likely to be part of a single system. The form and the fact that features are overlain by medieval cultivation suggests an Iron Age/Roman date.	TA2938501769	?IA/Rom
HC4	HER MLI41242-3	Holton le Clay: several sherds of 3rd-4th century greyware and part of a flue tile suggest Roman occupation of the glacial moraine on which the Church of St Peter is located. Also mainly unstratified Middle Saxon pottery but with three sherds sealed along with oyster shells and bone by a fragmentary crushed-chalk surface cut by later Saxon graves. Its surface bears no relation to the church and may indicate domestic activity on the site prior to it being a place of worship. A 7th century date is suggested by the location and place-name.	TA2864802764	Sax

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
Te1	HER MLI86587	Louth Navigation: In October 1756 John Grundy carried out a feasibility study into making the River Lud navigable. The study was promising and a subscription list was opened in January 1760 to pay for a proper survey and Act. Grundy had proposed a course less than 11.5 miles, stretching from Tetney to Louth. Parts of the River Lud required straightening, bridges and nine locks were required as well as a sea-sluice and a lock where the river joins the Humber. On 24 March 24 1763, Parliament passed the Act for building the navigation. Construction began in 1767, four years later five miles of the canal were opened and three years after that the navigation was completed to Louth. The final costs were £27,500. Only eight of the nine proposed locks were built.	TA3325500190 to TA3543003295	Post-Med
Te2	HER MLI87593	Settlement of Tetney. Tetney is recorded as Tatenaya in the Domesday book. It derives from the Old English name Taete's island of land. Domesday records that the land at Tetney was owned by Ivo Taillebois in 1086. It had 8 carucates of land, 2 manors held by Turgisle and Suen, 1 mill and a minimum population of 44 households.	TA3135601259	Saxon/Med
Te3	HER MLI87591 - AP 9	Earthworks of house platform at Grange Farm - traces of a shrunken village that lie just inside and beyond the northern edge of the corridor. Evidence of earthworks was observed on aerial photographs as part of the National Mapping Programme. It was interpreted as a possible medieval earthwork platform. It is possible that this is linked to the Grange owned by Louth Abbey which is first documented in 1381.	TA3077802510	Med
Te4	HER MLI87592	Ridge and furrow, Tetney.	TA3119202150	Med
Te5	HER MLI42866	Ridge and furrow north-east of Tetney village.	TA3196301427	Med
Te6	HER MLI88872	Possible medieval earthwork mounds, enclosures and linear features, Tetney.	TA3264801527	Med
Te7	HER MLI88869	Possible modern earthwork anti-glider ditch, Tetney.	TA3356301959	WWII
Te8	HER MLI87617 - AP 5	Probable medieval cropmark saltworks west of Tetney Lock - a small sub-square enclosure with attached ditches.	TA3365601952	Med
Te9	HER MLI41223	Romano British pottery, Tetney – 3rd and 4th century greyware pottery and sherd of samian and castor found 1958.	TA3360001400	Rom
Te10	HER MLI87615	Salterns to south-west of Tetney Lock.	TA3364001273	Med
Te11	HER MLI88871 - AP 6	Possible medieval earthwork enclosure, Tetney - curving ditches and banks that may have formed an enclosure. The small circular bank within the enclosure was recorded on a recent oblique photograph (TA3301/4 – November 2002) but was not identified on earlier vertical photographs. This may represent earthworks associated with the medieval/early post-medieval predecessor to Tetney Haven.	TA3382501871	Med
Te12	HER MLI88868 - AP 4	Probable modern searchlight battery, Tetney - lengths of anti-glider ditches surviving as cut features in 1942.	TA3387101673	WWII
Te13	HER MLI87610	Earthworks at Tetney Lock.	TA3401001919	Post-Med
Te14	HER MLI87613	Salterns south of Tetney Lock, Tetney and North Coates parishes – probably operational between the 12th and 16th century.	TA3489901646	Med
Te15	AP 2	Anti-glider ditches west of the Louth Navigation.	TA335018	WWII
Te16	AP 7	A small sub-square enclosure with attached ditches and parallel banks and ditches to the north that may have been field boundaries.	TA322017	Med

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
Te17	HER MLI43081	Late Bronze Age saltern discovered during the construction of Newton Marsh Sewage Treatment Works (STW) in 1992. Geophysical survey identified an area of burnt clay possibly representing a hearth or saltern site. The site identified during geophysical survey was fully excavated and revealed to be a saltern of late Bronze Age date. A natural pool, pits and ditches and the hearth were identified, environmental samples taken and briquetage and pottery of Bronze Age date recovered.	TA 3320 0325	Prehistoric
Te18	HER MLI41225	Roman greyware and samian fragments. Also oyster shell found. Maybe a midden site. A spread of Romano-British material reported over an area about 100 m by 25 m and Saxon material also found in two clusters. Site appears to be on the northern tip of a plateau area or spur.	TA3184001320	Sax/Rom
Te19	Ellis <i>et al.</i> 2001, pp.129-130	Cropmarks west of Humberstone Road - identified during the Lincolnshire Marsh survey and possibly related to some elements of the features identified as AP 9. Linears and enclosures.	TA3113702463	?IA/Rom
Te20	HER MLI41227	Late Saxon hoard of silver coins found to west of village. The Tetney hoard deposited c. A.D. 963 was discovered at the village of Tetney in North East Lincolnshire in May 1945. It consisted of 394 pennies of Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar and the Viking Kingdom of York contained in a chalk container. Textile fragments (adhering to a few coins) and two silver hooks indicate that the hoard was also buried inside a cloth bag or purse.	TA3075001320	Sax
Te21	HER DLI4700	Church of St Peter and St Paul (Grade I listed).	TA3136001066	Sax/Med
Te22	Ellis <i>et al.</i> 2001, 128-129	Salterns north of Waithe Beck and south-west of Tetney.	TA3055600622	Med
Te23	Grady 1998, p.88, fig 5	Possible line of early medieval sea bank.	TA3309101930 to TA3435800271	Med
Te24	Grady 1998, p.88, fig 6	Line of later medieval sea bank, probably constructed in 13th century.	TA3303003386 to TA3518600111	Med
Te25	Grundy's map of the Louth Navigation 1760	Lagoon at Tetney Haven shown on 1760 map showing proposed route of Louth Navigation. It is likely to date back to at least the 16th century and possibly further. It was presumably used as an anchorage by ships visiting the Haven.	TA3448002118	Post-Med
Te26	Rudkin & Owen 1960.	Sea bank of 1576 north of Tetney Lock.	TA3300004700 to TA3423402164	Post-Med
Te27	OS	Early 19th century sea bank east of Tetney Lock first shown on 1778 enclosure map.	TA3304005222 to TA3598802357	Post-Med
Te28	RCZA, site TE3	Possible remains of wrecked vessel close to Mean Low Water in the intertidal zone identified on aerial photographs.	TA3725304614	Post-Med
Te29	RCZA, site TE4	At least four partially submerged posts close to Mean Low Water visible on 1946 aerial photograph.	TA3724504506	Post-Med
Te31	AP	Pre-medieval marsh edge marked by the absence of ridge and furrow to the east of this line	TA3015100442	Early Med
Te32	MLI89112	Traces of a saltern of unknown date were observed during a watching brief along the route of a pipeline from Newton Marsh STW. A spread of briquetage fragments and charcoal flecks was seen beneath a marine silt layer. Some of this material was associated with a shallow feature which was certainly pre-medieval in date.	TA 32227 01371	?IA/Roman
Te33	MLI89113	A scatter of abraded medieval pottery was observed across Field 32 during a watching brief on	TA 32213 01455	Med

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		the Tetney Sewer pipeline route.		
Wai1	Ellis <i>et al.</i> 2001: 125, 128	Bronze Age flint south of Waithe Beck.	TA3625501177	BA
NC1	MLI41361	Saltern site at North Cotes. Report of grey pottery found at the bottom of saltern at North Coates. May be associated with salt-working.	TA3704902500	Med
NC2	MLI88641	RAF North Coates. North Coates Airfield was photographed as a grass airfield in 1941 (TA3702/10) but later that year concrete runways were laid and the airfield was used throughout the war by squadrons of Coastal Command. By 1948, the runway was closed (RAF/CPE/UK/1746: 2012) and the base was used as a maintenance unit, then by a helicopter squadron and later as a Bloodhound missile site.	TA3796102094 to TA3625702810	WWII
NC3	LA: Lindsey Award/110	1859 sea defence as shown on North Cotes Enclosure Map.	TA3480602064 to TF3909599291	Post-Med
NC4	Google Earth, Grundy's map of the Louth Navigation 1760	Sea bank dated by documentary references to 1576 (Grady 1998, p.87, fig 5). Note that it corresponds with the location of Tetney Lock, suggesting that the settlement may have originated from the period of the construction of this phase of reclamation.	TA3774404528	Post-Med
NC5	RCZA, site NC1	Possible remains of a wooden wreck.	TA3782504336	Post-Med
NC6	RCZA, site NC2	Wooden wreck visible in 1946; 200 m long.	TA3733103897	Post-Med
NC7	RCZA, site NC4	Mounds used as targets in Second World War practice range - possible related to shoreline causeway	TA3813202539	Post-Med
NC8	OS	An 'occasional water' of North Cotes Haven as shown on 1856 one-inch first edition OS map - presumably an anchorage.	TA3725403365	Post-Med
NC9	RCZA, site NC10	Bomb craters on foreshore beside North Coates Airfield.	TA3811901858	Post-Med
NC10	RCZA, site NC26	Second World War pillbox - or infantry post with three embrasures facing west and one each facing north and south. Each door has a half height blast wall. Built using brick shuttering. There is a hook in the roof above each embrasure.	TA3810901924	Post-Med
NC12	ADM: ACB 109/A1	Former course of Old Fleet Drain/Tetney Haven as shown on 1828 Admiralty map.	TA2859801371	Med
NC13	RCZA, site NC3	20th century steel vessel visible on 1947 aerial photograph.	TA3970504146	Post-Med
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>				
Ha1	HER MNL1817	Corn windmill in Habrough.	TA1525414992	Late Post-Med (possible earlier origins)
Ha2	HER MNL1302	Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway – Cleeth.	TA1475113528 to TA1975611844	Late Post-Med
Ha3	HER MNL1818	Glebe Farm.	TA1573414972	Late Post-Med (possible earlier origins)
Ha4	HER MNL2373	Ditches and pits in Habrough shown on enclosure maps - possible medieval house plots.	TA1612314378	Med/ Post-Med
Ha5	HER MNL192	Habrough School, Immingham Road.	TA1629014380	Late Post-Med
Ha6	HER MNL2118	Sherds of 3rd and 4th century pottery found on Theddlethorpe to Killingholme Pipeline Project.	TA1520014900	Rom

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
Ha7	HER MNL820	Iron Age/Roman enclosure identified by geophysical survey.	TA1610015300	?IA/Rom
Im1	HER MNL1524	Heavy anti-aircraft battery H37, Immingham Grange.	TA1690013100	WWII
Im2	HER MNL286	Historic settlement of Roxton - site of Roxton Deserted Village. It is not mentioned in Domesday but is in the 1334 tax list and it is marked on the Yarborough Estate map. The earthworks are largely levelled and ploughed and the house sites, trackways and toft boundaries appear as soil and crop marks covering an area of approximately 15 hectares. Finds from the ploughsoil include pottery from the Late Saxon period to the 18th century.	TA1683312683	Med/ Post-Med
Im3	HER MNL 834	14th century Roman pottery.	TA1645013550	Rom
St1	HER MNL383	Medieval findspot in Stallingborough.	TA1810011800	Med
St2	HER MNL1525	Heavy anti-aircraft battery Humber S and H20, Stallingborough.	TA1837711674	WWII
St3	HER MNL1895	Greenland Top.	TA1787511525	Late Post-Med
St4	HER MNL1234	Cropmark in Stallingborough - extensive traces of field system and apparent farmstead - ? Iron Age/Rom.	TA1780012400	?IA/Rom
St5	HER MNL1893	Stallingborough Grange.	TA1882710490	Med/ Post-Med
St6	HER MNL1895	Iron Age/Roman settlement north of North Beck Drain.	TA1811111451	?IA/Rom
St7	HER MNL1906	Late Roman belt buckle.	TA 1848 1166	Rom
St8	HER MNL1721	Mineral well at Healing.	TA 1990 0965	?Med
La1	HER MNL2243	Ridge and furrow in Laceby.	TA2188707519	Med
La2	HER MNL304	Two fish ponds, hydraulic ram and sluice, Laceby B.	TA2250707406	Late Post-Med (possible earlier origins)
La3	HER MNL2176	Stud Farm, Laceby.	TA2242607312	Late Post-Med (possible earlier origins)
La4	HER MNL305	Nine Tree Ring Circles, Laceby – it has been suggested that these might stand on prehistoric burial mounds (although there is no supporting evidence).	TA2270007200	? Post-Med
La5	HER MNL319	Cropmarks in Laceby.	TA2210006900	?Med
La6	HER MNL307 (Listed building 1103502)	Rookery House.	TA2224606677	Late Post-Med (possible earlier origins)
La7	Listed Building 1161227	Little Laceby Farmhouse.	TA2224706669	Late Post-Med
La8	AP13	Cropmark: rectangular enclosure east of Laceby.	TA2283906126	?IA/Rom
Bd1	AP12	Cropmark: rectangular enclosure south-west of Low Farm, Bradley.	TA2336305102	?IA/Rom
BB1	HER MNL1585	Sunk Farm.	TA2445003400	Late Post-Med (possible earlier origins)
BB2	HER MNL1586	The Grange, Barnoldby le Beck.	TA2448603348	Late Post-Med (possible earlier origins)
Wa1	HER MNL1423	Waltham Airfield.	TA2800002500	WWII

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
Wa2	HER MLI88745	Site of RAF Waltham (Grimsby), Holton le Clay.	TA2786502398	WWII
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>				
EH1	HER MLS16396	Romano-British and medieval pottery found during watching brief on the Theddlethorpe to Killingholme gas pipeline.	TA1480019400	Rom/Med
EH2	HER MLS20711	Undated ditch found in trial trench for URSA glass wool factory: a north-east/south-west aligned gully measured 0.40 m wide and 0.30 m deep. Its fill contained no dating evidence.	TA1470519390	?Rom
EH3	HER MLS21458	Curvilinear ditch measuring up to 0.80 m wide and 0.14 m deep found in trial trench excavated in advance of the proposed Humber Port Facility, Development Phase 1 and 2. Also, towards the eastern end of the trench was a north/south aligned ditch, 3.0 m wide and 0.8 m deep. It contained early-middle Iron Age pottery.	TA1508820188	IA
EH4	HER MLS21160	A feature interpreted as a rectangular enclosure was observed as a cropmark on an NMR aerial photograph, 2006. As plotted, it measured c. 100 m x 25 m, with its long axis almost parallel to existing field boundaries. Three sides plotted, the northern side left open.	TA1485720189	?Rom
EH5	HER MLS20090	Geophysical anomalies identified in this area in advance of the Humber Link Pipeline project, 1999. Subsequent trial trenching failed to identify any features of archaeological significance.	TA1527820084	
EH6	HER MLS21470	Neolithic and Bronze Age flint: six pieces of worked flint were found during fieldwalking by Archaeological Project Services in 2010. This work was in advance of Phases 1 and 2 of the proposed Humber Ports Facility. This small assemblage comprised a Neolithic core with blade removals, three Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flakes, and two Early Bronze Age retouched flakes.	TA1522020030	Prehistoric
EH7	HER MLS20709	At the eastern end of a trial trench carried out in advance of the URSA glass wool factory application, a north-east/south-west aligned gully measured c 0.70 m wide and 0.30 m deep. The fill contained a single Iron Age/Romano-British sherd.	TA1524719853	Rom
EH8	HER MLS20708	Chase Hill: prehistoric ditch and pits found during trial trenching carried out in advance of the URSA glass wool factory application. Trench 38 was 50 m long and aligned north/south. At the northern end of the trench, a linear gully measuring 0.10 m (?) wide and 50 m deep cut into natural geology. The fill contained an undiagnostic retouched flint flake. Trench 40 was 50 m long and aligned east/west. At the western end, an irregular pit cut into the subsoil. It measured 3 m wide x c 0.60 m deep. The fill contained many small fragments of heat-damaged sandstone. A short distance to the east, a large ditch or pit contained a deposit of eroded geology, overlain by material containing two sherds of very abraded Iron Age pottery.	TA1507419799	Prehistoric
EH9	HER MLS20700	A geophysical survey carried out in advance of the URSA glass wool factory application identified a double ditched 'D' shaped enclosure with internal subdivisions, measuring 64 m north-south and 38 m east-west. This form of enclosure was thought to be late Iron Age in date. The outer ditches appeared to extend beyond the survey area to the west. Trial trenches recovered Late Iron Age and Roman pottery.	TA1476119835	?IA/Rom
EH10	HER MLS20701	Ring ditch preceding D-shaped enclosure identified in geophysical survey carried out in advance of the URSA glass wool factory application. Trial trenching recovered mid-late Iron Age pottery from the fill of the gully.	TA1476119849	?BA
EH11	HER MLS20143	Geophysical surveys carried out in advance of a proposed storage and distribution facility for Able UK in 2003-2004 identified two ring ditches and a various ditches. Trial trenches recovered	TA1495819655	IA

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		Iron Age pottery from these features.		
EH12	HER MLS20439	Palaeolithic scraper recovered from trial trench excavated carried out in advance of a proposed storage and distribution facility for Able UK in 2005. It has similarities to the Lower Palaeolithic industries of Hoxne (Suffolk), where interglacial deposits date from 430,000 BP - 380,000 BP and 320,000 BP-290,000 BP. It was found in the topsoil and was clearly redeposited.	TA1490919519	Pal
EH13	HER MLS20086	Cote Hill: Iron Age and Romano-British settlement - field evaluation results confirmed the presence of extensive remains. The principal enclosed settlement remains are located on Cote Hill and date to the 1st and 2nd century AD. The site was connected to a less complex area of contemporaneous activity to the north. To the south-west a further complex of 3rd and 4th century settlement was identified. All the sites appear to be agricultural in nature.	TA1408522347	?IA/Rom
EH14	HER MLS20137	Site of an unnamed building of unknown function, shown on the OS. Building demolished and site cleared by 2000.	TA 1484 1937	Late Post Med (probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century)
EH15	HER MLS10746	Areas of medieval ridge & furrow cultivation, appearing as both cropmarks and earthworks, East Halton parish	TA 139 202	Med
TC1	SM ref 1011198	Thornton Abbey, founded as Augustinian Priory 1139 for 12 canons under a Prior. Became Abbey 1148, number of canons increased to about 30, with a number of lay brothers. Dissolved 1539, refounded as college of secular priests and school for 14 boys by Henry VIII. This in turn suppressed by Edward VI in 1547. In early 17 <sup>th</sup> century, Sir Vincent Skinner demolished college and built "a most stately house out of the same, on the west side of the abbey plot within the moat, which hall when it was finished, fell quite down to the bare ground without any visible cause."	TA1174018993	Med
NK1	HER MLS20146	Geophysical anomalies - linear geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological character identified at Able UK Vehicle Redistribution and Storage Site. Subsequent trial trench excavation failed to identify any archaeological features in this area.	TA1501619263	Med
NK2	HER MLS17840	Possible barrow, north of Chase Hill Road identified in sample area 2 by geophysical survey carried out ahead of the development of the gas-fired power stations north of Lindsey Oil Refinery in 1989 (Gater and Gaffney 1989, figs 2.1-2.2).	TA1502719075	Prehistoric
NK3	HER MLS11775	Rectangular feature (cropmark), north of Chase Hill Road. Faint rectangular feature north of Chase Hill Road noted on aerial photograph (Hunting Aerofilms Run 8, F. 3052 06/09/1989). Not confirmed by geophysical survey.	TA1545018780	?IA/Rom
NK4	HER MLS17838	Enclosure (geophysical), north of Chase Hill Road. A geophysical survey was carried out in 1989, in advance of construction of the Powergen power station, Chase Hill Road (now owned by E.ON). A small square enclosure was detected in one of the survey areas, centred to TA14971876. The enclosure measured 25 m across, with a clearly defined internal rectangular area in the north-western corner. Other anomalies to the south indicated that the site continued beyond the survey area. (Gater & Gaffney 1989, figs 5.1-5.4)	TA1497018750	?IA/Rom
NK5	HER MLS20706	A single Roman greyware sherd was recovered by an archaeologist from RPS Planning and Development during a walkover survey in 2008. Its size was measured as 60 mm x 40 mm, but there are no further details on the fabric or form of the vessel.	TA1521019760	Rom
NK6	HER MLS20145	North of former Chase Hill Farm: Romano British rural settlement site. 2nd and 5th century AD settlement site found prior to construction of power station. Linear settlement in the form of	TA1519919684	Rom

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		enclosure ditches, on an north-south alignment on the south side of a ridge. Probable timber structures indicated by quantities of daub.		
NK7	HER MLS21161	Ingold Toft Farm (site of). 'Ingold Toft' printed and shown as a group of farm buildings on OS 1" first edition map of 1824. Ingold Toft was recorded from the 13th century onwards, and embodies a Viking personal name 'Ingaldr'. It may indicate the presence of a farmstead from the Danelaw period.	TA1514719666	Med
NK8	HER MLS1628/4637	Romano-British occupation, Lindsey Oil Refinery - occupation site found during the construction of Lindsey Oil Refinery. Romano-British, 3rd – 4th century; also RB greyware and samian sherds, from site of Oil Refinery, 1966.	TA1510017800	Rom
NK9	HER MLS19659	Anglo Saxon and medieval pottery - early medieval and medieval pottery, found while metal detecting in North Killingholme, 1999. One sherd of possibly pagan Saxon pottery; one sherd of shelly ware; one sherd of orangeware; several splash glazed sherds, perhaps late Stamford ware.	TA1463517187	Saxon/Med
NK10	HER MLS1625	Medieval pottery, Vicarage Farm, 1965 from trench for gas pipeline, include Stamford, shelly, 14th – 15th century. glazed wares.	TA1460016900	Med
NK11	HER MLS21326	The Humber Commercial Railway was constructed to link the eastern jetty at Immingham Dock with the main Grimsby – New Holland line at Ulceby. There was a passenger station at Eastern Jetty in 1912 when the docks were first used. A spur was later built to the Western Jetty. Connections were made with the Grimsby and District Light Railway.	TA1323116188 to TA1623416960	Industrial
NK12	HER MLS1621	Former earthwork remains: possible site of Holtham Deserted Medieval Village, east of Westfield Farm. Indications of earthworks on aerial photographs in field on parish boundary adjacent to moated site in South Killingholme parish. Surface finds include Romano-British greywares, medieval shelly, gritty, glazed wares, including Yorkshire wares, post-medieval sherds and a pair of iron shears.	TA1475516746	Rom/Med
NK13	HER MLS15871	Watching brief on construction of electricity pylons to the east of East Halton road identified i) 13th – 14th century pottery and ii) a ditch feature in the eastern construction trench. It measured 2.10 m wide and 0.80 m deep, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The silty clay fill contained a quantity of butchered animal bone, and Romano-British pottery of the 3rd and 4th century AD. A bone spindle whorl, carved from an ox femur, was also found.	TA1440717915	Rom
NK14	SM ref 1007815	North Garth medieval moated site - North Garth. Complex of moats and closes covering area c. 160 m <sup>2</sup> , indications of internal divisions, three or more enclosures.	TA1428718128	Med
NK15	SM ref 1008044	2nd – 3rd century Manor Farm medieval moated site. Dry moat with outer earthwork, encloses area c. 200 m., irregular square, indications of internal divisions. Situated on north-east side of village, over 1.5 km north of the church.	TA1445517642	Med
NK16	HER MLS21335	2nd – 3rd century Roman pottery and brick recovered from ditches, gullies and other features found in evaluation trenches in north-eastern part of the site Area F of the proposed Humber Ports Facility (west of Haven Road), March 2006.	TA 1590 1945	Med
NK17	HER MLS22603, Bunn Figures 151 and 152, Johnson Trench 102	Trial trenching for Hornsea Project One revealed a sequence of ditches and gullies in Trench 102, located in Plot 118, to the west of Eastfield Road. The results of the trial trenching suggest a landscape of rectilinear enclosures; possibly a palimpsest landscape with one pattern of enclosures superimposed on another on a different alignment.	TA1470 1775	IA

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
NK18	HER MLS 22604, Bunn Figures 153 and 154, Johnson Trench 102	Geophysical survey and trial trenching for Hornsea Project One has revealed a square Iron Age enclosure, with abundant evidence for occupation, in Trench 104. Plot 120, near the junction of East Field Road and Chase Hill Road. The enclosure was bounded by a substantial ditch, representing the west side of the square enclosure observed on the geophysics plot; its irregular profile suggested that it had had a long lifespan during which it had been cleaned out or partially recut on occasion. Intercutting and serially overlapping internal features also suggest a relatively long period of occupation, with pottery indicating activity between the mid to late Iron Age.	TA1460 1825	IA
NK19	HER MLS1620	Medieval and Post Medieval settlement & shrunken Medieval village earthworks, North Killingholme.	TA 145 173	Med
NK20	HER MLS20098	Ridge and furrow, open field system, North Killingholme	TA 15 18	Med
NK21	HER MLS22594, Palmer Site 25	A Second World War military camp west of Eastfield Road, been identified from 1940s air photographs. At least 30 hut-type structures were plotted within a rectangular field of 1.58 ha.	TA 1504 1757	Modern
NK22	HER MLS22595, Palmer Site 25, Bunn Figure 151	A Second World War military camp west of Eastfield Road, been identified from 1940s air photographs and geophysical survey. At least 31 hut-type structures were plotted within a triangular area of about 1.3 ha.	TA 1495 1777	Modern
NK23	HER MLS22596, Palmer Site 25	A Second World War military camp north of Nicholson Road has been identified from 1940s air photographs. At least 10 hut-type structures were plotted within a triangular area of about 0.6 ha.	TA 1472 1756	Modern
NK24	HER MLS22597, Palmer Site 25	A Second World War military camp north of Chase Hill Road, been identified from 1940s air photographs. At least 20 hut-type structures were plotted within an L-shaped area of about 1.3 ha.	TA 1451 1836	Modern
NK25	HER MLS 22605, Bunn Figures 145 and 146, Johnson Trench 99	Roman settlement investigated by geophysical survey, fieldwalking and evaluation trenches in 2011 and 2012.	TA 148 166	Rom
SK1	HER MLS19833	Two flint flakes were recovered from the spoil heap of Trench 8, during an evaluation in advance of the construction of the Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline in 2002. One is a large cortical flint flake, with irregular shallow retouch on one side. The other is a gravel derived reddish-brown chert flake, with neat shallow retouch on one side and end.	TA1556515329	Prehistoric
SK2	HER MLS1606	Moated site, 'Blow Field', on parish boundary at end of Moat Lane, 400 m south east of St Denys' Church (North Killingholme), manorial. Dry moat c. 140 m east-west, c. 200 m north-south, internal ditches, double islands in northern half, possible third in south. Areas of earthworks on north-east and south islands; buildings are shown in these areas on OS 1 inch 1st ed. 1824.	TA1479816600	Med
SK3	HER MLS21316	A possible post-medieval mill mound was visible as a soilmark and cropmark on air photographs taken in 1976 and 1984. It was located on the western side of South Killingholme village, and could also be seen as a slight earthwork on LiDAR images from 2006. It appeared to overlie, or lie between, blocks of ridge and furrow.	TA1451916585	Med
SK4	HER MLS21313	Geophysical survey in 2009 west of Top Road carried out ahead of works to the A160-A180 road identified the south-western part of an enclosure of probable Iron Age/Roman date.	TA1443816283	?IA/Rom
SK5	HER MLS10748	Ridge and furrow and circular feature (cropmark) near South Killingholme - a large area of medieval ridge and furrow was plotted from an aerial photograph at Scunthorpe Museum, 1970s.	TA1460015700	Med

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		Area TA146 157. A small circular feature, perhaps evidence for a former windmill, was also plotted.		
SK6	HER MLS16344	Roman coin hoard comprising c. 4257 coins. They were deposited in a vessel that had been hit by the plough. About 2753 coins were left in the vessel, with c. 1504 in the topsoil. The coins were Constantinian bronze-reduced folles from 10 mints in the western empire, including London. The date of deposition was c. 334 AD.	TA1466215392	Rom
SK7	HER MLS1610; Deegan 13	Possible field boundary (cropmark), south of Ulceby Road - possible medieval headland overlain by later ridge and furrow.	TA1490715415	Med
SK8	HER MLS19834	Flint flake recovered from the spoil heap of Trench 12, during an evaluation in advance of the construction of a gas pipeline. A small unretouched flake of chert.	TA1499415520	Prehistoric
SK9	HER MLS20779/AP 18	Cropmarks, west of Habrough Road - series of linear features including probable rectilinear enclosure - seems to relate to the line of SK17. A former windmill site to the east and another ? Iron Age/Romano British enclosure slightly to the south. Could be Iron Age/Romano British (Deegan 2008, sites 15-16).	TA1497015128	?IA/Rom
SK10	HER MLS20783	Linear cropmark, east of Habrough Road.	TA1516215615	
SK11	HER MLS19828	Mill Hill, former site of a windmill (corn) shown on 1886 25" map. Dense spread of building debris noted in field.	TA1517815258	Med
SK12	HER MLS21318	Three sides of a rectilinear enclosure were visible on air photographs taken in 1967 and 1994. It measured c. 34 m by 50 m, and had a short length of ditch extending from the south-western corner. A gap in one side may indicate a south-facing entrance.	TA1519015227	?IA/Rom
SK13	HER MLS19835	Undated feature with firecracked stone - recorded during a watching brief on the construction of the Immingham CHP gas pipeline: a sub-rectangular feature, 0.65 m wide, 0.90 m long and 0.18 m deep. It comprised a layer of apparently heat-damaged stones within a dark brown clay matrix. This lay above three burnt stones which had been bedded horizontally into the subsoil. No artefacts were recovered, and the feature was undated.	TA1531415228	Prehistoric
SK14	Deegan 11	Rectangular enclosure - two possible Iron Age/Romano British rectilinear enclosures. The northern one was c.75 m x 60 m. Only the south-western corner of the southern one was visible. Underlies ridge and furrow.	TA1440415271	?IA/Rom
SK15	Deegan 12	Possible Iron Age/Romano-British rectilinear enclosure c.50 m x 43 m. Central round cropmark c.20 m in diameter may represent former round house. Underlies ridge and furrow.	TA1458815189	?IA/Rom
SK16	Deegan 14	Ditch of uncertain date - pre-dates 19th century drainage ditches.	TA1490115206 to TA1492115625	
SK17	HER MLS20152	East End Farm Romano-British settlement. An extensive area of settlement organised around a central north-south aligned trackway (extending into refinery) with enclosures and traces of rectilinear buildings either side. The western side of the site is marked by a triple ditch boundary. Fieldwalking and metal-detecting identified pottery and coins of 3rd - 4th century AD. Its form suggests that this may be a military or official centre of some kind.	TA1660115824	Rom
SK18	HER MLS 21320	Brocklesby Roundabout - Romano-British settlement. Large rectangular enclosure identified in aerial photography (Deegan 2008, site 22) and subsequently confirmed by geophysical survey and fieldwalking as an extensive area of Roman rural settlement based on rectilinear enclosure - ?ladder settlement (Harrison & Webb, 2011).	TA1371814574	Rom

Site No	Source	Name	NGR	Period
SK19	Deegan 25	Rectangular enclosures with associated ditches in a possible former island in South Killingholme Drain).	TA1453915015	Rom
SK20	HER MLS4635, MLS20422, MLS21567	Early Iron Age to Roman settlement east of Killingholme Refinery.	TA1694717252	IA/Rom
SK21	HER MLS1606	Moated site - visible on 1st edition OS map. House demolished in 1950s. Appears to be distinct from moat in 'Blow Field' to north.	TA1485216432	Med
SK22	HER MLS1613	Medieval and Post Medieval settlement and shrunken Medieval village traces, South Killingholme.	TA 156 158	Med
SK23	HER MLS22692	A series of ditch features were recorded within evaluation trenches on land off Greengate Lane in 2012 and 2013. One contained a Roman roof tile fragment. .	TA 1473 1642	Rom
SK24	HER MLS 22843	A large amount of medieval pottery and a network of drainage gullies were recorded during an excavation at Orchid Close during 2013.	TA 147 164	Med