

Viking CCS Pipeline

**Environmental
Statement Volume IV –
Appendix 8-1: Historic
Environment Desk
Based Assessment**

Document Reference: EN070008/APP/6.4.8.1

Applicant: Chrysaor Production (U.K.) Limited,
a Harbour Energy Company
PINS Reference: EN070008
Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(a)
Date: October 2023

PINS Reference	Document Reference	Document Revision	Date
EN070008	EN070008/APP/6.4.8.1	Revision 1	October 2023

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Overview.....	1
1.2	Site Location.....	1
1.3	Proposed Development Description	1
1.4	Aims	2
1.5	Structure of Document.....	2
2	Legislation and Planning Policy Context.....	3
2.1	Legislative Background	3
2.2	National Planning Policy.....	4
2.3	Local Planning Policy	8
2.4	Other Guidance	12
3	Assessment Methodology.....	15
3.1	Study Area	15
3.2	Data and Information Sources	15
3.3	Site Walkover Survey	18
3.4	Significance of Heritage Assets	18
3.5	Archaeological Potential	18
3.6	Consultation.....	19
3.7	Assumptions and Limitations.....	19
4	Heritage Baseline	20
4.1	Structure of Baseline	20
4.2	Historic Archaeological Investigations	21
4.3	Topography and Geology	24
4.4	Archaeological and Historical Background	25
4.5	Historic Landscape Character	30
4.6	Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis.....	38
4.7	Cartographic Assessment.....	42
4.8	Section 1 – Rosper Road (Immingham) to A180 Road.....	43
4.9	Section 2 – A180 Road to A46 Road	49
4.10	Section 3 – A46 road to Pear Tree Lane, Covenham St Bartholomew	55
4.11	Section 4 – Pear Tree Lane to B1200 road, Grimoldby	64
4.12	Section 5 – B1200 road, Grimoldby to MLWS, near TGT	71
5	Assessment of the Baseline	76
5.1	Introduction.....	76
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets	76
5.3	Non-designated Built Heritage Assets	97
5.4	Non-designated Archaeological Remains	112
6	Conclusions	136
6.1	Summary	136
6.2	Designated heritage assets	136
6.3	Non-designated heritage assets	137
7	References	140
Annex A	Gazetteers of Assets & Events.....	145

Annex B Cartographic Assessment	286
Annex C Historic Hedgerows	293
Annex D Figures	298
Annex E Plates	328

Tables

Table 1: Palaeolithic (c. 950 / 850kya to c.9500 cal BC).....	112
Table 2: Mesolithic (c. 9500 to c.4000 BC)	113
Table 3: Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age (c. 4,000 to c.1150 BC)	113
Table 4: Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c. 1150 BC to AD 43).....	114
Table 5: Romano-British (AD 43 to c. 410)	115
Table 6: Early Medieval (c. AD 410 to 1066)	115
Table 7: Medieval (1066 to 1485)	116
Table 8: Post-medieval (1485 to 1750).....	116
Table 9: Modern (1750 to present)	117
Table 10: Non-designated Archaeological Assets and Historic Landscape Features within DCO Site Boundary.....	118
Table 11: Historic Landscape Sensitivity to Change.....	133
Table 12: Designated assets within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary to be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.	136
Table 13: Designated assets between 500m and 2km of the DCO Site Boundary to be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.....	136
Table 14: Non-designated built heritage assets within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary to be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.....	137
Table A -15: Gazetteer of assets in Section 1	145
Table A-16: Gazetteer of Assets in Section 2	164
Table A-17: Gazetteer of Assets in Section 3	183
Table A-18: Gazetteer of Assets in Section 4	214
Table A-19: Gazetteer of Assets in Section 5	233
Table A-20: Gazetteer of Aerial Photograph Assessment and LiDAR Analysis sites	245
Table A-21: Gazetteer of Events.....	257
Table A-22: Results of the assessment of cartographic resources	286
Table A-23: Historic hedgerows shown on available tithe maps	293

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 AECOM has been commissioned by Chrysaor Production (U.K.) Limited, a Harbour Energy group company, to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment for the development of the Viking CCS Pipeline (hereafter referred to as the “Proposed Development”). The Proposed Development comprises a new onshore underground pipeline to transport CO₂ from the Immingham industrial area to the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal (TGT) on the Lincolnshire coast and into the existing LOGGS pipeline to Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS). Associated infrastructure includes a reception area at Immingham to receive CO₂ from facilities in the Immingham industrial area, three block valve stations located along the pipeline and a facility at the former TGT Site. Access roads and construction compounds are also included.
- 1.1.2 The preferred pipeline route within the DCO Site Boundary is 55.5km in length and located in the Yorkshire and Humber region and East Midlands region of England (see **Figure 1** in Annex D).
- 1.1.3 The purpose of the assessment is to identify all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within defined study areas proportionate to the nature and scope of the Proposed Development (comprising 500m surrounding the DCO Site Boundary for all heritage assets, up to 2km for designated heritage assets and 1km for historic landscape features), in order to assess the archaeological potential within the DCO Site Boundary and to identify key constraints. It places the Proposed Development within its wider heritage context to inform the assessment of significance of the historic environment resource.
- 1.1.4 Heritage resource in this context means the above and below-ground archaeological resource, built heritage, the historic landscape, and any other elements which may contribute to the historical and cultural heritage of the area.

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The DCO Site Boundary passes through the local authority boundaries of North Lincolnshire Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, East Lindsey District Council and West Lindsey District Council. Both East and West Lindsey District Councils are both located within Lincolnshire County Council.

1.3 Proposed Development Description

- 1.3.1 The Proposed Development comprises the development of an approximately 55.6km long buried pipeline, which would enable CO₂ captured by emitters in Immingham to be transported to Theddlethorpe, for onward transportation within the existing offshore LOGGS Pipeline and a newly installed spur pipeline, to the offshore injection facilities for permanent storage. The Proposed Development relates to the onshore pipeline transportation system only. In particular, the Proposed Development consists of:
- The Immingham Facility;
 - A buried 24” onshore pipeline, approximately 55.6 km in length (including cathodic protection);
 - Above Ground Installations (AGIs), including Block Valve Stations;
 - The Theddlethorpe Facility; and

- The existing LOGGS Pipeline down to the extent of the DCO Site Boundary at Mean Low Water Springs (MWLS), including the Dune Isolation Valve.

1.4 Aims

1.4.1 The aims of this desk-based assessment are:

- To identify designated heritage assets within the DCO Site Boundary and study area and assess components of their setting that contribute to their significance;
- To place the DCO Site Boundary within their full historic/archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;
- To identify known non-designated heritage assets within the DCO Site Boundary; and
- To identify the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets within the DCO Site Boundary.

1.5 Structure of Document

1.5.1 This report is divided into the following sections:

- The legislative and planning policy framework is provided in Section 2 (Legislation and Planning Policy Context), which also includes an overview of Historic England policy and guidance.
- The methodology for assessment and determination of the study area is set out in Section 3 (Assessment Methodology).
- A description of the archaeological and historic background of the DCO Site Boundary, and description of identified heritage assets is set out in Section 4 (Heritage Baseline).
- The identification of heritage constraints and an assessment of their heritage significance, including how setting contributes to that significance are presented in Section 5 (Assessment of the Baseline). This includes an assessment of archaeological potential.
- Designated and non-designated heritage assets taken forward for assessment in *ES Volume II Chapter 8 Historic Environment (Application Document 6.2.8)* are identified in Section 6 (Conclusions).

2 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

2.1 Legislative Background

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (Ref 1) (the 1979 Act) is the central piece of legislation that protects the archaeological resource. Scheduled monuments are protected under the 1979 Act, which imposes the requirement to obtain consent from the relevant authority for any demolition, repair or alteration works that might affect these nationally important heritage assets.
- 2.1.2 The first section of the 1979 Act requires the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport to maintain a schedule of nationally important sites. For the purposes of the 1979 Act, a monument is defined as:
- 2.1.3 *“a) any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation; b) any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; and c) any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other moveable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument as defined within paragraph a) above; d) and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled” (Section 61 (7)).”*
- 2.1.4 The 1979 Act further defines an ancient monument as:
- “any Scheduled Monument; and any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it” (Section 61 (12)).”*
- 2.1.5 A set of criteria, defined as survival/condition, period, rarity, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, documentation, group value and potential, assist in the decision-making process as to whether an asset is deemed of national importance and best managed by scheduling.

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.1.6 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) (Ref 2) sets out the principal statutory provisions that must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas.
- 2.1.7 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the 1990 Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.
- 2.1.8 Section 72 of the 1990 Act establishes a general duty on a local planning authority or the Secretary of State with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area.

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997

- 2.1.9 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997, made under section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 (Ref 3) (the 1995 Regulations), set out requirements for the protection of 'important' hedgerows through legislative mechanisms of the NPPF (Ref 4) and local planning authorities. The 1995 Regulations define a hedgerow as “important” if it has existed for at

least 30 years and satisfies at least one other criteria, which may include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township predating 1850.
- The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is either under scheduled protection as per the 1979 Act already discussed or which has been recorded as a historic monument prior to the Regulations taking effect on 27 March 1997.
- The hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded prior to 27 March 1997 or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
- The hedgerow is recorded as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts, or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is either substantially complete or recorded as being a key landscape characteristic by the local planning authority prior to 27 March 1997.

2.1.10 Other criteria relating to wildlife and landscape set out in Schedule 1 Part II of the regulation are not within the scope of this historic environment assessment.

The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010

2.1.11 The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (Ref 5) set out matters to which the Secretary of State must have regard when deciding applications for development consent. It states that when deciding an application which affects a listed building, conservation area or a scheduled monument, or its setting, the decision-maker must have regard to the desirability of preserving the asset or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Regulation 3).

2.1.12 The effects of the Proposed Development on listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments have been considered as part of this historic environment assessment, with information provided in relation to their setting.

2.2 National Planning Policy

National Policy Statements for Energy: EN-1 and EN-4

2.2.1 A number of National Policy Statements (NPSs) have been published for energy infrastructure, those relevant to the Proposed Development comprise the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) and the NPS for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4).

2.2.2 The NPSs for energy infrastructure are currently under review. Draft NPSs were published in September 2021 with Revised Draft NPSs published for consultation in March 2023. The emerging NPSs are not yet adopted and therefore the existing 2011 adopted NPSs remain relevant. The following revised draft NPSs are considered to be important and of relevance to the SoS's decision on whether to grant a DCO for this Scheme:

- Revised Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (March 2023); and
- Revised Draft National Policy Statement for Natural Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (NPS EN-4) (March 2023).

Adopted Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2011)

- 2.2.3 The adopted NPS EN-1 (2011) (Ref 6) sets out the government's overarching policy statement for energy. With regard to the Historic Environment, the NPS provides a series of requirements and recommendations for the appropriate level of assessment of energy proposals that have the potential to impact upon the historic environment, and decision-making policies.
- 2.2.4 NPS EN-1 states (paragraph 5.8.17), *"Where loss of significance of any heritage asset is justified on the merits of the new development, the IPC should consider imposing a condition on the consent or requiring the applicant to enter into an obligation that will prevent the loss occurring until it is reasonably certain that the relevant part of the development is to proceed"*.
- 2.2.5 Paragraph 5.8.18 notes that, *"When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the IPC should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the IPC should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval"*.
- 2.2.6 Paragraph 5.8.22 states that, *"Where the IPC considers there to be a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the IPC should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction"*.

Revised Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (March 2023)

- 2.2.7 The revised NPS EN-1 (Ref 7) considers the historic environment in section 5.9. and provides updates consistent with the policies and the definitions of the historic environment and heritage significance as outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023) (see below).
- 2.2.8 Paragraph 5.9.10 states that, *"As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance..."*.
- 2.2.9 With regard to mitigation, paragraph 5.9.17 states, *"Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State will require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the asset's importance and significance and the impact. The applicant should be required to publish this evidence and to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environmental Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public repository willing to receive it"*.
- 2.2.10 Paragraph 5.9.18 continues, *"Where appropriate, the Secretary of State will impose requirements on the Development Consent Order to ensure that the work is undertaken in a timely manner, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that complies with the policy in this NPS and which has been agreed in writing with the relevant local authority, and to ensure that the completion of the exercise is properly secured"*.
- 2.2.11 Paragraph 5.9.19 notes that, *"Where there is a high probability (based on an adequate assessment) that a development site may include, as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State will consider requirements to ensure"*

appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction”.

- 2.2.12 With regard to decision-making, paragraph 5.9.22 states, *“In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal”.*
- 2.2.13 Paragraph 5.9.25 states, *“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset’s conservation. 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”.* Paragraph 5.9.26 continues, *“The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification”.*
- 2.2.14 Paragraphs 5.9.29 and 5.9.30 outline the approach to be taken in cases of substantial harm or less than substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets. *“Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to, or loss of, significance is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss” (paragraph 5.9.29).* *Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable use” (paragraph 5.9.30).* Paragraph 5.9.31 notes, *“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...”.*
- 2.2.15 Paragraph 5.9.34 states, *“When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting [of] such assets and treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the Secretary of State should give great weight to any negative effects, when weighing them against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval”.*

Adopted National Policy Statement for Natural Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (NPS EN-4) (2011)

- 2.2.16 The NPS EN-4 (Ref 8) sets out the government’s policy statement with regard to nationally significant infrastructure pipeline projects which transport natural gas or oil. However, NPS EN-4 notes that the information provided within may also be useful in identifying impacts to be considered in applications for pipelines intended to transport other substances.
- 2.2.17 Although there is no specific statement with regards to the historic environment, paragraph 2.21.6 notes with regard to mitigation of biodiversity and landscape and visual impacts that consideration should be given to whether it would be feasible to use horizontal direct drilling under ancient woodland or thrust bore under hedgerows subject to the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. Paragraph 2.21.5 notes that mitigation could include reducing the working width required for the installation of the pipeline in order to reduce the impact on the landscape where it will not be possible to fully reinstate the route.

Revised National Policy Statement for Natural Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (NPS EN-4) (March 2023)

2.2.18 As with the adopted NPS, the revised EN-4 (Ref 9) makes no specific statement with regards to the historic environment. However, paragraph 2.22.7 again notes with regard to mitigation of biodiversity and landscape and visual impacts, “In circumstances where the habitat to be crossed contains ancient woodland, ancient or veteran trees, trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order, or hedgerows subject to the Hedgerows Regulations 1997, the applicant should consider whether it would be feasible to use HDD under the ancient woodland or thrust bore under the protected tree or hedgerow and the Secretary of State should consider requiring this, where not included in the proposal”. Paragraph 2.22.6 again notes that mitigation could include reducing the working width required for the installation of the pipeline in order to reduce the impact on the landscape where it will not be possible to fully reinstate the route.

National Planning Policy Framework (2023)

2.2.19 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (Ref 4) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF requires plans, both strategic and non-strategic, to make provision for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment (paragraphs 15, 17 and 18). Section 16 of the NPPF deals specifically with the historic environment. Where changes are proposed, the NPPF sets out a clear framework to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance.

2.2.20 The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development proposal. The matter is particularly relevant when assessing assets which would be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction or through development within their setting.

2.2.21 Significance is defined in Annex 2 as, *“the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting”*. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as, *“the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced”*.

2.2.22 Paragraphs 199 to 203 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 199 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 200, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g., scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.

2.2.23 Paragraph 201 states that in instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Paragraph 202 says in instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal to provide a balanced judgement.

2.2.24 With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 203 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application.

A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

2.2.25 The determination of applications and responsibilities of the local planning authorities set out in the NPPF are superseded by the requirements of the NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-4 as set out above.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

2.2.26 The Planning Practice Guidance (Ref 10) provides further advice and guidance that expands the policy outlined in the NPPF. It expands on terms such as ‘significance’ and its importance in decision making. The PPG clarifies that being able to properly assess the nature, extent and the importance of the significance of the heritage asset and the contribution of its setting, is crucial to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (paragraph 007 Reference ID: 18a-007-20190723).

2.2.27 The PPG states that in relation to setting a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take in to account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it (paragraph 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723).

2.2.28 The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the asset. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (paragraph 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723).

2.2.29 The NPPF indicates that the degree of harm should be considered alongside any public benefits that can be delivered by development. The PPG states that these benefits should flow from the Proposed Development and should be of a nature and scale to be of benefit to the public and not just a private benefit and would include securing the optimum viable use of an asset in support of its long-term conservation (paragraph 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723).

2.3 Local Planning Policy

2.3.1 The proposed development falls across four local planning authority areas: North Lincolnshire Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, East Lindsey District Council and West Lindsey District Council.

North Lincolnshire Council

2.3.2 The statutory development plan for the area currently comprises the following documents:

- North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy (Ref 11);
- Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (Ref 12); and
- Saved Policies of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 13).

2.3.3 North Lincolnshire historic environment planning policies relevant to the Proposed Development includes the following saved policies from the 2003 Local Plan:

- Policy HE5: Development affecting Listed Buildings. The policy states that ‘proposals which damage the setting of a listed building will be resisted’.
- Policy HE8: Ancient Monuments. The policy states that proposals that would result in an adverse effect on the setting of a ‘Scheduled Ancient Monument’ will not be permitted.
- Policy HE9: Archaeological Excavation. The policy states:

“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”.

- 2.3.4 The North Lincolnshire Core Strategy (adopted June 2011) includes Policy CS1 Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire which sets out the broad framework around which the spatial strategy will be based. It states at item (e) that:

“Supporting the protection and enhancement of North Lincolnshire’s world class natural and built environment to ensure the continued attractiveness of the area as a place to live, work and visit’, the strategy states that ‘The character and landscape setting of the area’s historic market towns will be safeguarded and the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire will be preserved and enhanced. The value of regionally and locally important sites will be enhanced and opportunities to improve green infrastructure will be included in all new development”.

- 2.3.5 Also, Policy CS6 Historic Environment states the following [extract]:

“The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire’s historic assets through preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire.

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

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

Development proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate”.

- 2.3.6 North Lincolnshire Council is currently preparing a new single Local Plan for North Lincolnshire which is expected to be adopted in 2023 (Ref 12) and is a material consideration for the Proposed Development. Once formally adopted, this will replace the existing North Lincolnshire Local Plan and Core Strategy.

- 2.3.7 Policy HE1p of the emerging plan (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) states the following:

“Development proposals affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.

Planning applications for such development must be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate desk-based assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.

If desk-based assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as

appropriate to the site. All archaeological work professional standards and guidance published by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology.

Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for preservation by record according to a written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.

Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority. The written scheme of investigation should be submitted in advance of determination of the application and its implementation will be secured by condition”.

North East Lincolnshire Council

2.3.8 The North East Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 15) was adopted in 2018. It recognises the significant role the historic environment plays in providing a sense of community identity and local distinctiveness, and enhances the aesthetic, social and cultural quality of life available to residents.

2.3.9 Strategic Objectives (SO) provide a framework for the Plan policies to facilitate the form and pattern of development necessary to ensure that the vision is fully realised by 2032. SO6 refers to the Built, historic and natural environment:

“Ensure that the development needs of the Borough are met in a way that safeguards and enhances the quality of the built, historic and natural environment...”

Policy 39 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

2.3.10 Policy 39 sets out a clear approach providing guidance to developers on how to safeguard and respond to the historic environment, recognising designated and non-designated heritage assets. It outlines the Council's strategy for securing and facilitating conservation of the historic environment and the Borough's heritage assets, how it has and will continue to implement that strategy over the plan period.

2.3.11 The policy states (1):

“Proposals for development will be permitted where they would sustain the cultural distinctiveness and significance of North East Lincolnshire’s historic urban, rural and coastal environment by protecting, preserving and, where appropriate, enhancing the character, appearance, significance and historic value of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings.”

2.3.12 The policy also states (3):

“Development will be supported, and planning permission granted, including where proposals:

- A. Protect the significance of heritage assets, including their setting; through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, mass, use and views;*
- B. Conserve and, where appropriate, enhance other historic landscape and townscape features;*
- C. Preserve and enhance the special character and architectural appearance of Conservation Areas, especially those positive elements in any Conservation Area Appraisal;*
- D. Make appropriate provision to record, and where possible preserve in situ features of archaeological significance; and*

- E. Capture opportunities to increase knowledge and access to local heritage assets and better reveal their significance.”*

2.3.13 And (4):

“Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:

- A. Identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal;*
- B. Explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated;*
- C. Provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits;*
- D. Demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term use of the asset.*

2.3.14 The policy concludes (5) [extract]:

‘The Council will assess each application individually in terms of the magnitude of impact of any change on the significance of the asset or the contribution that setting makes to that significance or experiencing significance.’

East Lindsey District Council

2.3.15 The Local Plan Core Strategy (Ref 16) will guide growth and development in East Lindsey up to 2031.

Strategic Policy 11 (SP11) – Historic Environment

2.3.16 SP11 aims to secure the continued protection and enhancement of heritage assets in East Lindsey:

(2) *“Development proposals will be supported where they:*

- Preserve or enhance heritage assets and their setting;*
- Preserve or enhance the special character, appearance and setting of the District’s Conservation Areas. Proposals should take into account the significance of Conservation Areas including spaces, street patterns, views vistas and natural features, and reflect this in their layout, scale, design, detailing, and materials;*
- Have particular regard to the special architectural or historic interest and setting of the District’s Listed Buildings;*
- Do not harm the site or setting of a Scheduled Monument; any unscheduled nationally important or locally significant archaeological site. Appropriate evaluation, recording or preservation in situ is required and should be undertaken by a suitably qualified party;*
- Preserve or enhance the quality and experience of the historic landscapes and woodland of the District and their setting;*
- Are compatible with the significance of non-designated heritage assets in East Lindsey;*

- *Do not have a harmful cumulative impact on heritage assets;*
- *Promote a sustainable and viable use which is compatible with the fabric, interior, surroundings and setting of the heritage asset, and;*
- *Conserve heritage assets identified as being at risk, ensuring the optimum viable use of an asset is secured where it is consistent with the significance of the heritage asset. This may include redevelopment or enabling development, particularly where a use would benefit the wider.”*

Strategic Policy 27 (SP27) – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

2.3.17 SP27 includes carbon capture and storage, and provides that [extract]:

“Large-scale renewable and low carbon energy development [...] will be supported where its individual or cumulative impact is considered to be acceptable in relation to:

(c) the significance (including the setting) of a historic garden, park, battlefield, building, conservation area, archaeological site or other heritage asset”.

West Lindsey District Council

2.3.18 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 17) was formally adopted in 2023 and now forms part of the Development Plan (Ref 18) for the Central Lincolnshire authorities (Lincoln City, North Kesteven and West Lindsey councils), replacing the Local Plan adopted in 2017.

Policy S57 Historic Environment

2.3.19 Policy S57 is largely aligned with the policies of the NPPF and provides guidance to developers on how to safeguard and respond to the historic environment, recognising designated and non-designated heritage assets. It has the stated aim to protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire. It requires developers to adequately assess the significance of assets likely to experience an impact from a proposed development, identify that impact and justify any harm to assets against public benefit. It places a requirement on the developer to present the results of this assessment with a planning application and states a potential need for further field evaluations if desk-based research is considered insufficient to assess the significance of assets and to develop an appropriate mitigation strategy.

2.4 Other Guidance

Historic England Guidance

- 2.4.1 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPAs) and more detailed Historic England Advice Notes (HEANs). The GPAs of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Ref 19), and GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (Ref 20). The HEANs of most relevance to this appraisal are Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance (Ref 21), and Advice Note 15 (Ref 22) – Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment.
- 2.4.2 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development, and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 2.4.3 GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Setting is as defined in the NPPF and comprises the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Elements of a setting can make positive or negative contributions to the significance of an asset and affect

the ways in which it is experienced. Historic England state that setting does not have a boundary and what comprises an asset's setting may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Setting can be extensive and particularly in urban areas or extensive landscapes can overlap with other assets. The contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed by reference to views and the GPA in paragraph 11 identifies those views, such as those that were designed or those that were intended, that contribute to understanding the significance of assets.

- 2.4.4 Advice Note 12 (Ref 21) outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a 'Statement of Heritage Significance', as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset's significance and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development. The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary); namely archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.
- 2.4.5 Advice Note 15 (Ref 22) explains how the historic environment should be taken fully into account during the planning and delivery of commercial renewable energy developments in line with national policy. It reiterates the content of other advice notes in terms of understanding the significance of assets and the contribution that their setting makes to significance in order to assess impact and consider ways to minimise harm. It encourages the use of photomontages to inform assessments of potential impact on the setting of heritage assets, but also notes how Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment is different from an assessment of setting. In relation to proposed solar farm developments the guidance highlights the potential for impacts to below ground archaeological assets and impacts through change to the setting of heritage assets. It notes that mitigation measures such as consideration of different foundation designs and technologies, and the use of tree and hedge planting to screen the development should be considered.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 2.4.6 The baseline assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Ref 23), and the CIfA Code of Conduct (Ref 24).

IEMA Principles of Cultural Heritage Assessment in the UK

- 2.4.7 Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Ref 25) is a guide to good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment published jointly by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The document provides guidance on understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change.
- 2.4.8 Understanding cultural heritage assets is split into three stages: Description, Significance and Importance. The description arrives at a factual statement that establishes the nature of the asset. The heritage values of the asset are then analysed (the guidance stresses that these include but are not limited to aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values) and a statement of cultural significance given. Finally, the importance of the asset is assessed, and a conclusion drawn as to the level of protection that the asset merits in planning policy and cultural heritage legislation. The guidance notes that unlike cultural significance, importance is scaled and can be described as high, medium or low.
- 2.4.9 The process of evaluating the consequences of change is split into three stages: Understanding change, Assessing impact and Weighting the effect. All aspects of a proposal that have the ability to change a cultural heritage asset or its setting are first explained. If

these changes affect the cultural significance of the asset, the resulting impact (which could be positive or negative) and its magnitude is then assessed. The effect is a combination of the magnitude of the impact and the cultural heritage asset's importance, and the scale of the effect will determine by how much the issue should influence the design of the proposal and whether the proposal is acceptable and will be permitted.

Lincolnshire County Council

2.4.10 The study also follows guidance in the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook (Ref 26).

3 Assessment Methodology

3.1 Study Area

- 3.1.1 The following study areas were defined to include all designated and non-designated heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development, and to provide information on the archaeological potential of the land within the DCO Site Boundary. This ensures that the assessment is proportionate, in accordance with the requirements of the NPS EN-1 paragraph 5.8.8 (Ref 6) and in line with the NPPF paragraph 194 (Ref 4), and draft NPS-EN1 paragraphs 5.9.10-5.9.11 (Ref 7).
- 3.1.2 The study areas set out below were proposed in the Scoping report and agreed through consultation with relevant historic environment stakeholders. The study areas have been reviewed against the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) developed for the Proposed Development (see *ES Volume II, Chapter 7, Landscape and Visual (Application Document 6.2.7)*).
- 3.1.3 The purpose of the study areas is to ensure comprehensive data capture, encompassing all heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens, together with the relevant historic landscape characterisation. Heritage assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development have been taken forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

Designated heritage assets

- 3.1.4 Designated heritage assets up to 5km from the DCO Site Boundary, have been considered. No potential impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets beyond 2km were identified and therefore designated heritage assets between 2km and 5km were scoped out of the assessment. Considering the nature of the Proposed Development and its likely visibility level within the landscape, the 2km study area is considered to be sufficient for identifying designated assets that may experience temporary or permanent changes to their setting.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 3.1.5 The study area for the collation of information on non-designated heritage assets has been defined as 500m from the DCO Site Boundary. The 500m study area has been defined in order to capture detail about known heritage assets and will allow proportionate and sufficient archaeological context to be gathered to understand the potential for previously unknown heritage assets to be present. Non-designated heritage assets outside of the 500m study area and up to 1km have been considered where these provide context and inform the potential for unknown archaeology within the DCO Site Boundary.
- 3.1.6 A study area of 1km has been used to identify any historic landscape features likely to be impacted by the Proposed Development.
- 3.1.7 Inclusion of assets outside of the defined study areas is based on research and professional judgment. Such assets are only discussed where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor in their heritage value, in accordance with Historic England guidance, and where this has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.

3.2 Data and Information Sources

National and Local Heritage Databases and Archives

- 3.2.1 Several data sources have been consulted during the preparation of this chapter to define the baseline conditions for heritage assets:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information relating to designated heritage assets and local authority Conservation Areas;
- North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER) for information relating to non-designated heritage assets, archaeological interventions (events) and fieldwork reports;
- North East Lincolnshire Council HER for information relating to non-designated heritage assets, archaeological interventions (events) and fieldwork reports;
- Lincolnshire County Council HER for information relating to non-designated heritage assets, archaeological interventions (events) and fieldwork reports within the administrative boundaries of West Lindsey District Council and East Lindsey District Council areas;
- The local archives for each Local Planning Authority;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme for records of archaeological finds discovered by the public, mostly through metal detecting;
- Heritage Gateway for information relating to non-designated heritage assets; and
- Archaeology Data Service, for information relating to heritage assets and previous fieldwork events.

Locally Listed Heritage Assets and Archaeological Consulting Areas

- 3.2.2 North East Lincolnshire Council maintains a database of locally listed heritage assets, and these are identified herein (Ref 27). The Local List provides an enhanced level of identification to assist the local authority archaeologist with planning decisions. West Lindsey District (Lincolnshire County Council HER) are currently in the process of setting up their own heritage local lists (responses to the Lincolnshire local listing campaign were due on March 31, 2023).
- 3.2.3 North East Lincolnshire Council also keeps a list of Archaeological Consulting Areas covering several medieval and post-medieval nucleated settlements, farmsteads and archaeological sites and large designed landscapes that are within the local authority area (Ref 28). A review of this information has shown that the Proposed Development will impact part of the consulting area at Barnoldby Le Beck (southern end of the area) and part of Stallingborough (western side of the area). Elsewhere the pipeline passes close to but will not impact upon (alphabetical order), Ashby cum Fenby (pipeline route passes to the north and east), Aylesby (pipeline passes to the west), Brigsley (passes to the south and west), Immingham (passes to the north and west), Roxby (passes to the east) and Irby upon Humber (passes to the east).

Historic Landscape Character

- 3.2.4 A description of the historic landscape character of the areas that the pipeline route crosses is provided by several published reports that were consulted for the assessment: 'The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire. English Heritage Project No.4661 Main Report' (Ref 29) and 'The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire. English Heritage Project No.4661 The Historic Landscape Character Zones' (Ref 30). More recently (2020) Historic England's 'Farmstead and Landscape Statement, Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes. National Character Area 42' also provides additional research on historic landscapes that cover the DCO Site Boundary (Ref 31). Features that contribute to the historic landscape character are also identified in the catalogue of heritage assets (archaeological and landscape features).

Geology and Topography

- 3.2.5 British Geological Survey (BGS) Geo-Index online resources (Ref 32), including ground investigation data from the many boreholes drilled within the study area, and Chapter 9 of the Scoping Report (Geology & Hydrogeology) (Ref 33) were consulted (strata encountered in the drilled exploratory holes generally correlate with information obtained from BGS mapping data).
- 3.2.6 The topographic map of Lincolnshire was used to describe the general topography of the pipeline corridor (Ref 34).

Aerial Photographs and LiDAR Datasets

- 3.2.7 The results of Historic England's National Mapping Programme (NMP) were reviewed using the Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer (Ref 35). The NMP identified earthwork and cropmark features along the DCO Site Boundary (with clusters at or near to historic settlements). The information was checked against the relevant HER data to ensure that features identified on the aerial photographs matched the HER dataset. The Web resource also identified that a series of high-level RAF aerial photographs from the 1940s were relevant to the assessment, covering two areas of the DCO Site Boundary at Alvingham/North Cockerington and at Theddlethorpe (Mablethorpe Road and the shoreline).
- 3.2.8 More recently aerial investigation and mapping carried out by Historic England along the riverine and coastal strip of the Humber Estuary (Rapid Coastal Assessment Survey of the Inner Humber Estuary) covers a part of the area around the pipeline offtake facility at Immingham, where it has identified and recorded a variety of heritage assets including archaeological remains, buildings and structures and landscapes. The Rapid Coastal Assessment datasets were included within the HER search results.
- 3.2.9 LiDAR open-source datasets from the Environment Agency at 1m and 2m resolution were viewed as part of the baseline assessment. The 1m dataset reveals topographic and several archaeological features, but coverage is limited to part of Section 1 (around the pipeline offtake facility at Immingham) and from part of Section 3 to Section 5 (Ashby cum Fenby to the shoreline at Theddlethorpe). The 2m coverage extends across the entire DCO Site Boundary but the resolution is not sufficient to be able to identify archaeological remains.
- 3.2.10 In addition to the sources identified above, Google Earth images (2023) were also reviewed against the DCO Site Boundary plus an additional approximately 100m buffer either side.
- 3.2.11 Given the number of heritage assets identified in the review of available data, a specialist aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment and report using the Historic England Archives and more recent LiDAR were commissioned (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis*).
- 3.2.12 The results of the review of aerial photographs and LiDAR datasets and the specialist aerial photographic assessment and LiDAR analysis are summarised in section 4.6 of this report (below).

Cartographic Assessment

- 3.2.13 Historic maps dating from the 19th century (OS drawing of Grimsby 1819, OS drawing of Louth 1818, available parish tithe maps, OS maps 1887 to 1951, 6" to 1 mile (all belonging to the Lincolnshire Series)) were consulted to identify assets and features of archaeological and historical interest, including hedgerows shown on tithe maps that may be regarded as important under the historic criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations (see 2.1.9 above), and historic civil parish boundaries shown on the 1st edition OS maps which may reflect more ancient township boundaries; and to assess changes to land use and landscape change. In addition, the smaller scale 1:10,000 series Ordnance Survey maps were also reviewed to identify changes that have occurred between the early 1950s and the early 1990s.

3.3 Site Walkover Survey

3.3.1 A walkover survey and setting assessment of heritage assets within the DCO Site Boundary and study areas was undertaken in February 2023. This aimed to:

- Identify known archaeological sites within the DCO Site Boundary;
- Identify areas within the DCO Site Boundary with the potential to contain any previously unidentified archaeological or historical remains;
- Identify previously unidentified non-designated historic buildings;
- Identify and assess the setting of heritage assets within the study area;
- Identify the location, extent and severity of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts; and
- Assess ground conditions and the suitability of areas within the DCO Site Boundary for further evaluation.

3.3.2 The results of this walkover have been integrated into the baseline report presented below.

3.4 Significance of Heritage Assets

3.4.1 An assessment of the significance of heritage assets and their setting has been undertaken in consideration of guidance and good practice issued by Historic England. Historic England GPA3 (see 2.4.3 above) provides the basis of a methodology for the assessment of setting.

3.4.2 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. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting”. Historic England Advice Note 12 (see 2.4.4 above) also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary.

3.4.3 Significance is often established by statutory designation, for example as listed buildings, scheduled monuments or conservation areas.

3.4.4 The terminology used in the statements of significance in this desk-based assessment relates to the terminology used by the NPPF and Historic England Advice Note 12, referring to significance in terms of heritage interest rather than heritage values.

3.4.5 The significance of heritage assets has been determined, based on professional judgement guided by designations, national and local policies, guidance documents and research frameworks.

3.5 Archaeological Potential

3.5.1 Assessment of archaeological potential considers the possibility that unrecorded archaeological remains may exist within the DCO Site Boundary, in addition to the known archaeological resource identified in the baseline. The potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the DCO Site Boundary has been determined by professional judgement, guided by an assessment of the existing cultural heritage resource and the impact of previous modern development or ground disturbance within the DCO Site Boundary. Assessment of the archaeological resources draws on two factors:

- An assessment of the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the DCO Site Boundary based on the results of the baseline study; and

- An assessment of the potential survival of any known or unknown archaeological deposits to remain extant within the DCO Site Boundary based on an evaluation of previous ground disturbance.

3.5.2 The level of disturbance to buried archaeological remains caused by historic development has been assessed based on available data listed above (section 3.2, Data and Information Sources).

3.5.3 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated 'high', 'medium', 'low', 'negligible', or 'unknown'. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and takes into account the DCO Site Boundary, geological and topographical setting. The rating also considers the number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the DCO Site Boundary and the surrounding study areas.

3.6 Consultation

3.6.1 Consultation has been undertaken with key stakeholders with specific focus on the historic environment, including Historic England and the archaeological advisors to East Lindsey District Council, West Lindsey District Council, Lincolnshire County Council, North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council. This has included statutory consultation on the scope of the EIA and on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the Proposed Development, and additional consultation through an ongoing programme of monthly on-line meetings.

3.6.2 Consultation with the relevant HERs commenced with a meeting on 16 May 2022.

3.6.3 Consultation in respect of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavated on Welbeck Hill was undertaken with Dr Kevin Leahy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the North Lincolnshire Museum, Scunthorpe, following comment by a member of the public in response to the statutory consultation.

3.7 Assumptions and Limitations

3.7.1 The assessment has relied upon data and records provided by third parties, and therefore it has been assumed that this information is accurate and up to date at the time of reporting.

3.7.2 The assessment has been undertaken using the available design for the Proposed Development and the maximum likely extents of land required for its construction, operation and maintenance.

4 Heritage Baseline

4.1 Structure of Baseline

4.1.1 For the purposes of describing the Proposed Development it has been split into five sections (Sections 1 to 5) running from north to south to ensure that the baseline descriptions are relevant to the areas that the pipeline crosses. The section splits are based upon a combination of factors including geography, geology and topography which will have influenced prehistoric and historic settlement / activity patterns and the historic landscape character.

4.1.2 The five sections of the Proposed Development between the Immingham Facility and the Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS), near the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal (TGT) are as follows (north to south):

- Section 1 - Rosper Road (Immingham) to A180 road (including the Immingham Facility and the proposed North Compound);
- Section 2 - A180 road to A46 road (including Washingdales Lane Block Valve Station);
- Section 3 - A46 road to Pear Tree Lane (including the proposed Central Compound and Thoroughfare Block Valve Station);
- Section 4 – Pear Tree Lane to Manby Middlegate (B1200) (including Louth Road Block Valve Station); and
- Section 5 – Manby Middlegate (B1200), to Theddlethorpe and down to MLWS (Including the Theddlethorpe Facility and the proposed Southern Compound).

4.1.3 This heritage baseline section is structured as follows:

- 4.2 - Historic Archaeological Investigations – this section summarises historic investigations within and around the study areas that contribute to understanding the heritage baseline;
- 4.3 - Topography and Geology – this section summarises the geology and topography across the five sections of the Proposed Development;
- 4.4 – Archaeological and Historical Background – this section presents an overview of the historic environment resource within and around the study areas to provide a context for discussion of the known and potential resource within the study area;
- 4.5 - Historic Landscape Character – this section summarises the development of the historic landscape and settlement patterns across the five sections of the Proposed Development;
- 4.6 - Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis – this section summarises the results of the specialist assessment and analysis undertaken to inform this desk-based assessment; and
- 4.7 - Cartographic Assessment – this section summarises the assessment of historic map coverage of the Proposed Development.

4.1.4 The historic environment baseline for the study area within each of the five sections of the Proposed Development is then described in sections 4.8 – 4.12.

4.2 Historic Archaeological Investigations

Overview

- 4.2.1 The results of the HER searches indicate that archaeological investigations have been carried out at various locations along the preferred pipeline route in the recent past (refer to Annex A which identifies all interventions / HER Events within the 500m study area). These investigations for large- and small-scale developments have included desk-based assessments, reconnaissance and evaluation surveys sometimes involving different phases of fieldwork (walkover survey, surface artefact collection, metal detection, geophysical survey, aerial photography assessment and survey, and trial trenching). In Section 1 some of the work has also been combined with geoarchaeological assessment of deposit sequences which has investigated the potential for buried land surfaces, in-filled palaeochannels and former shorelines associated with fluctuating sea levels (archaeological borehole and auger survey transects and monitoring of geotechnical investigations). Archaeological sites discovered during these surveys have either been preserved *in situ* as part of the mitigation design for the developments or have been investigated and recorded through set-piece detailed excavation. Archaeological watching brief has also been used elsewhere at the mitigation stage to monitor areas of lower archaeological potential or areas where the archaeological potential has not been established.
- 4.2.2 The HERs record a concentration of archaeological interventions in Section 1, particularly at the north end of the DCO Site Boundary. Here work has been on-going since the 1970s but particularly over the last two decades as a result of industrial development at South Killingholme and the associated upgrading of the road network and energy infrastructure, although some of the work has also been research driven (for example, the Humber Wetlands Project: Ellis et al., 2001 (Ref 39) and Historic England's Rapid Coastal Assessment Survey of the Inner Humber Estuary). Of particular relevance to the Proposed Development are recent archaeological investigations (trial trench evaluation and geoarchaeological borehole survey) carried out at a proposed carbon capture plant at VPI Immingham, Rosper Road, which are not currently listed in the HER (Ref 36, Ref 37).
- 4.2.3 There is also a cluster of archaeological investigations that have been carried out towards the eastern end of Section 5 and which are associated with the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal.

Completed Infrastructure and Development Schemes

- 4.2.4 The following paragraphs summarise the completed infrastructure and development schemes recorded as events in the relevant HERs that contribute to understanding of baseline conditions within the 500m study area.

Theddlethorpe to Killingholme Pipeline (Proposed Development Sections 1 to 5)

- 4.2.5 The pipeline intersects the DCO Site Boundary between Grainsby (Barton Street) and Ludborough (Station Road) and at Theddlethorpe All Saints (Grove Road to former Gas Terminal); and lies alongside the western side of the proposed Central Compound and pipe storage facility at Habrough Road. At the southern end of the preferred pipeline route, it crosses the DCO Site Boundary at Theddlethorpe All Saints (NGR 546247, 387516) where it converges on the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal. Investigations included desk-based assessment, fieldwalking survey, geophysical survey and watching brief (ENL98, ENL3012).

Goxhill to Hatton Gas Pipeline (Sections 1 and 2).

- 4.2.6 Its alignment is west of the DCO Site Boundary between Habrough Road and the A180. Investigations included fieldwalking (ELS3162, ENL212) and geophysical survey (ELS3163, ENL207).

Conoco Gas Pipeline / Immingham CHP Plant and Pipeline (Section 1)

- 4.2.7 The pipeline crosses the DCO Site Boundary south of Houlton's Covert, following a westerly direction before turning north alongside Habrough Road and crossing Ulceby Road (A1077) west of the proposed North Compound and pipe storage facilities at Habrough Road (A160 roundabout); the Immingham CHP Plant is located immediately beyond the northern end of the DCO Site Boundary at South Killingholme. Investigations included desk-based assessment (ELS3021), fieldwalking (ELS3022), geophysical survey (ELS1974, ELS1975, ELS3024, ELS3023, ENL60), trial trench evaluation (ENL108, ELS1796, ELS1797, ELS1798, ELS1801, ELS1802), archaeological borehole survey (ELS3435), detailed excavation (ELS2947, ELS2948) and watching brief (ELS1977, ELS2956, ENL107).

Able Marine Energy Park and Land Off Marsh Lane, South Killingholme (Section 1).

- 4.2.8 This development is located immediately beyond the proposed pipeline offtake facility at Immingham at the northern end of the DCO Site Boundary at South Killingholme. Investigations included fieldwalking (ELS4010), geophysical survey (ELS3454, ELS3849), trial trench evaluation (ELS4011, ELS4064) and archaeological borehole and hand auger survey (ELS4008, ELS4611).

East End Farm, South Killingholme (Section 1)

- 4.2.9 This development covered two areas (now woodland) either side of the DCO Site Boundary and south of Houlton's Covert. Investigations included geophysical survey (ELS2239, ELS2258, ELS2365), metal detector survey (ELS2374) and field observation (ELS2366).

A160/A180 Roads Improvements (Sections 1 and 2)

- 4.2.10 The road improvement schemes were located close to and in the vicinity of the proposed Northern compound and temporary storage area south of Ulceby Road (A1077) and to the north of the pipeline offtake facility at Immingham. Investigations at these locations included archaeological desk-based assessment (ELS3308), assessment / survey of aerial photographs (ELS3299, ELS3301), fieldwalking (ELS3494), geophysical survey (ELS3302, ELS3304, ELS3493) and trial trench evaluation (ELS3578, ELS4142).

Hornsea Offshore Windfarm, Onshore Cable Route and Substation (Sections 1 to 3)

- 4.2.11 The Hornsea cable route intersects the DCO Site Boundary either side of Habrough Road (B1210) in Section 1 and again between Roxton Road and Riby Road (A1173) in Section 2. Its alignment then diverges from the DCO Site Boundary north of Aylesby. Investigations included archaeological desk-based assessment (ENL284, ELS3877), assessment of aerial photographs (ENL284), fieldwalking (ENL284, ELS3887), geophysical survey (ENL284, ENL452, ELS3884), trial trench evaluation (ENL331, ELS4050), detailed excavation (ENL369) and archaeological watching brief (ELS4514).

Brocklesby to Stallingborough High Pressure Pipeline (Section 2)

- 4.2.12 The pipeline crosses the DCO Site Boundary just south of Roxton Farm (NGR 517348, 412289). Investigations included archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation surveys (fieldwalking, aerial photography survey, excavation and watching brief) (ENL260).

4KG- Keadby to Grimsby West Overhead Line Refurbishment (Section 2)

- 4.2.13 The overhead line route crosses the DCO Site Boundary at Newstead Farm, south of Keelby Road (NGR 518282, 410800) and follows a southeasterly alignment approximately parallel with the DCO Site Boundary towards Riby Gap. Investigations included archaeological desk-based assessment (ENL95) and watching brief (ENL95, ELS2500).

Caistor to Irby Pipeline / Irby Reservoir to Caistor Top Reservoir (Section 2)

- 4.2.14 The pipeline follows an alignment alongside Washingdales Lane, south of Riby terminating c.140m west of the DCO Site Boundary. Investigations included a desk-based assessment incorporating the results of a route walkover (ELI9339) and watching brief (ENL217, ELI9164).

Underground Cabling, Louth to Wold Newton Electricity Cable (Section 3)

- 4.2.15 The cable route crosses the DCO Site Boundary south of Ashby cum Fenby, at a location north of Grainsby Grange (NGR 526187, 399428) and north of the former Autby House (NGR 527954, 397533). Investigations included a watching brief (ENL119, ELI2389).

Covenham Water Treatment Works (WTW) to Boston Transfer (Section 4)

- 4.2.16 The pipeline intersects the DCO Site Boundary to the south of Alvingham between Alvingham Road and Louth Road (north of Rushmore Country Park). Investigations included a route walkover (ELI12103), fieldwalking (ELI12344) and geophysical survey (ELI12253, ELI12428).

Maltby le Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main (Section 5)

- 4.2.17 Northeast of Great Carlton the water main follows an alignment c.390m west of the DCO Site Boundary but broadly parallel to it between Eastfield Farm and Pyewipe Farm. Investigations included geophysical survey (ELI4248) and watching brief (ELI5902).

Theddlethorpe to Hatton Gas Pipeline (Section 5)

- 4.2.18 The gas pipeline follows an alignment c.950m south of the DCO Site Boundary but broadly parallel to it between Great Carlton and Theddlethorpe All Saints, converging on the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal. Investigations included watching brief (ELI531).

Gayton le Marsh Windfarm (Section 5)

- 4.2.19 The development is located alongside the DCO Site Boundary between Sturdy Hill (Great Carlton) and Gayton le Marsh Grange and crosses the DCO Site Boundary at Walk Farm (NGR 542695, 387014). Investigations included route walkover (ELI12553), geophysical survey (ELI11126) and trial trench evaluation (ELI12554).

Archaeological Investigations at VPI Immingham (Immingham Facility / Section 1)

- 4.2.20 Trial trench evaluation carried out in April 2023 for the Humber Zero scheme has recorded evidence of prehistoric activity and Iron Age / Romano-British occupation along the edge of a former buried shoreline (Ref 34). Earlier archaeological investigations covered the northern part of the same site as part of the evaluation for the Immingham CHP project, between 1999 and 2000 by the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and included surface artefact collection, ELS3022; archaeological geophysical survey, ELS3023; trial trench evaluation, ELS2947; and geoarchaeological borehole transects, ELS3435. An area to the south of the VPI Immingham site and partly within the DCO Site Boundary was also archaeologically investigated by Network Archaeology in 2016 as part of the A160-A180 Road Improvement Scheme (see paragraph 4.2.10 above; area excavation and archaeological watching brief, ELS4281), following a geophysical survey (WYAS, 2009: ELS3304). These surveys formed part of wider archaeological investigations for various projects to the east of Rosper Road between 2006 and 2013 (geophysical survey, ELS2516

and ELS3454; surface artefact collection, ELS4010; trial trenching, ELS4064; and geoarchaeology assessment, ELS4008).

4.3 Topography and Geology

Section 1 - Rosper Road (Immingham) to A180 road

- 4.3.1 Ground levels across Section 1 are generally at and below the 10m contour (contour heights are expressed above Ordnance Datum (aOD)) with slightly higher ground at the western side of Section 1. Historically this coastal landscape strip mainly comprised seasonal saltmarsh grazing utilised by settlements located on the higher ground. At the start of the pipeline route the ground level is around the 5m contour and rises to the 11m contour at Habrough Road (B1210).
- 4.3.2 Most of Section 1 is underlain by superficial geological deposits comprising Glacial Till, a heterogenous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders varying widely in size and shape (diamicton). Tidal Flat Deposits are also present which comprise a consolidated soft silty clay, with layers of sand, gravel and peat, and alluvium is also present along localised watercourse channels around Immingham. These deposits comprise soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel. The bedrock geology underlying this Section is Chalk of the Burnham Chalk Formation, comprising white, thinly-bedded chalk with common tabular and discontinuous flint bands; sporadic marl seams.

Section 2 - A180 road to A46 road

- 4.3.3 At the start of Section 2 the ground level is around the 9m contour, rising to the 17m contour at Roxton Farm. Between this point and Riby Road (A1173) ground levels are generally at and around the 17m contour, although they are lower in the floodplain of North Beck Drain (13m). South of Riby Road the ground levels drop onto the 15m contour where the pipeline route passes Riby Gap. West of Aylesby, the topography becomes gently undulating and rises onto the 22m contour. Between Barton Street (A18 road) and the end of Section 2 the ground level rises further to the 48m contour where the pipeline route approaches the low foothills of the Lincolnshire Wolds west of Laceby.
- 4.3.4 The underlying superficial geology comprises mostly Glacial Till, however, Glaciofluvial Deposits of glacial origin are also present around Aylesby and between Irby Upon Humber and Laceby (sand and gravel with rare clay interbeds). Lacustrine Deposits are present around Irby Upon Humber which form small, localised pockets commonly comprising laminated clay and silt and which may contain thin layers of organic material or sand. Alluvium is also present along localised watercourse channels, for example alongside North Beck Drain (south of Greenlands Farm) and between Irby Upon Humber and Laceby (tributaries of Laceby Beck). The solid geology is predominantly Chalk of the Burnham Chalk Formation, although chalk of the Welton Chalk Formation is present towards the southern end, generally comprising white, massive or thickly bedded chalk with common flint nodules, lacking tabular flint bands.

Section 3 - A46 road to Pear Tree Lane

- 4.3.5 At the start of Section 3 the ground level is around the 53m contour, but it falls gradually to the 44m contour west of Scrub Holt Farm and then falls again onto the 28m contour as the pipeline route passes the earthwork remains of a scheduled Civil War earthwork fort northeast of Walk Farm. Between the A18 road and Waithe Beck, west and south of Barnoldby Le Beck, the ground level varies between the 28m to 41m contour, but it drops down to the 18m contour where the pipeline route crosses the broad valley of Waithe Beck, south of Waltham Road, Brigsley (B1203 road). South of Ashby cum Fenby the ground level rises to the 40m contour as the pipeline approaches and follows the alignment of the A18

but as the route crosses Whites Road and the A16 Louth Road, south of North Thoresby, the ground levels fall to the 21m contour. Between the A16 and the end of the Section at Pear Tree Lane the ground level is between the 21m and 24m contours.

- 4.3.6 Superficial deposits of Glacial Till cover most of Section 3, however, alluvium is also present along localised watercourses, including Laceby Beck, Waithe Beck and more extensively around Old Fleet Drain on the south side of Grainsby. Lacustrine and Glaciofluvial Deposits are also present within this Section and form smaller localised features (Glaciofluvial Deposits are recorded around Grainsby, and north of Ludborough there are Lacustrine Deposits). Chalk bedrock of the Burnham Chalk Formation underlies the northern end of Section 3, although elsewhere within this Section the bedrock is Chalk of the Welton Chalk Formation (the Welton Formation follows the orientation of the A18 between Aylesby and Brigsley and generally comprises white, massive or thickly bedded chalk with common flint nodules, lacking tabular flint bands).

Section 4 - Pear Tree Lane to Manby Middlegate (B1200)

- 4.3.7 At the start of Section 4 between Pear Tree Lane and Alvingham Road the ground level is gently undulating at between the 24m to 17m contour, although lower where the route crosses the floodplain of Poulton Drain and its tributaries, west of Covenham St Mary (10m) and Yarburgh Beck / Black Dike (12m), southwest of Yarburgh. From Alvingham Road the ground level drops to the 9m contour where the pipeline route crosses the Louth Canal / Navigation, between Alvingham and North Cockerington. Between North Cockerington and South Cockerington the ground rises slightly onto the 13m contour before dropping again onto the 7m contour to the east of South Cockerington; between here and the end of the section at Manby Middlegate (B1200 road) the topography is low lying and relatively flat between the 7m and 4m contours.
- 4.3.8 Superficial geology deposits mostly comprise Glacial Till. Alluvium is also present along localised watercourses, including Poulton Drain catchment area (western side of Covenham St Mary), Yarburgh Beck / Black Dike and its tributaries (south of Yarburgh) and more extensively around the Louth Canal and the River Lud, to the south of Alvingham. East of South Cockerington the pipeline route crosses Pock Hill Lane and runs along the interface of an area that comprises Glacial Till and Tidal Flats Deposits. The bedrock geology in this Section comprises Chalk of the Welton Chalk Formation, although the pipeline route crosses into the Ferriby Chalk Formation to the east of Brackenborough.

Section 5 - Manby Middlegate (B1200), to Theddlethorpe and down to MLWS

- 4.3.9 Ground levels throughout Section 5 are generally flat and around the 3m to 4m contour as the pipeline route crosses the coastal fenland strip.
- 4.3.10 The superficial geology covering most of Section 5 comprises Tidal Flat Deposits, but includes at the northern end small areas of Glacial Till immediately south of Manby Middlegate road (B1200). The northern end of this Section is underlain by Chalk of the Welton Chalk Formation and then Chalk of the Burnham Formation from east of Walk Farm, Great Carlton to the end of the Section.

4.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.4.1 The following paragraphs provide an overview of the historic environment resource in the vicinity of the Proposed Development; detailed descriptions of the resource within the 500m (non-designated heritage assets) and 2km (designated heritage assets) study areas in each of the sections of the Proposed Development is presented in the Baseline Resource Assessment (paragraphs 4.8.1 to 4.12.22). Where relevant, HER references are included for completeness and given in their full alphanumeric form: where these fall within the 500m

study area for non-designated heritage assets, the UID assigned in Annex A and shown on Figure 3 is also included.

Prehistoric to Roman

- 4.4.2 There is sparse evidence for Palaeolithic activity (500,000 to 10,000 BC) in the area traversed by the pipeline route. This is due to dramatic landscape changes in the later Pleistocene and Early Holocene periods resulting from glaciation and subsequent sea-level rises.
- 4.4.3 During most of the succeeding Mesolithic period (c.8000 BC to c.4000 BC) the sea level was substantially lower, and the future Lincolnshire Marsh lay well inland. No significant trace of Mesolithic activity has been found within the area. Within the outer marsh, at the south-eastern end of the pipeline route, later Holocene alluvium could mask remains of this date, including evidence of prehistoric ground surfaces. Investigations in the Humber wetlands has revealed a clear bias in the surviving evidence for Mesolithic settlement towards locations close to water (Ref 38, Figure 16).
- 4.4.4 The Humber wetlands in general contain sparse numbers of monuments belonging to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (c.4000 BC to c.800 BC), such as barrows, cursuses and henges. It is possible that traces of activity / occupation of this period exist close to water sources. (Ref 38, p.51). Fieldwalking during the Humber Wetlands Survey located a series of small scatters of Neolithic or Bronze Age flintwork, which contrasts with the Wolds where evidence for occupation is more forthcoming (for example, Neolithic pottery types such as Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware have been found more frequently). This could suggest that the lowlands were used principally for hunting and foraging for a considerable period of time after the start of the Neolithic, with the main focus of farming, settlement and ritualised activities on the Wolds (Ref 38, p.49). Small scale scatters of Neolithic or Bronze Age flintwork have been found on the edge of the Middle Marsh in North and South Killingholme (Ref 39, p.109). Additionally, stray finds of prehistoric flint (MLS19833) were made during a 2002 evaluation close to South Killingholme Drain. A rectangular pit containing fire-cracked flint characteristic of Bronze Age burnt mound technology was also found beside the same stream during a watching brief in 2003 (MLS19835).
- 4.4.5 There are few recorded sites of Iron Age date (c.800 BC to AD 43), although activity and settlement of this period is most likely to exist in association with salt-production. There is evidence for Early Iron Age settlement and salt production in South Killingholme, on the east side of Lindsey Refinery (MLS4635; MLS20422 [007], MLS21567), which appears to have been abandoned in the Middle Iron Age, with renewed settlement activity in the Late Iron Age comprising a series of enclosures on higher ground centred around a droveway.
- 4.4.6 By the later Iron Age, this industry was being conducted on a larger, organised scale, although the settlements that may be expected to accompany the salterns have remained largely elusive. It is possible that seasonal salt production in the Iron Age in the area was linked to permanent settlement on the Lincolnshire Wolds (Ref 38, p.75-6).
- 4.4.7 Archaeological surveys (geophysical surveys and aerial photography) have identified possible Iron Age settlement remains. A series of rectangular cropmark enclosures, c.45-80 m across, that probably represent Iron Age/Roman farmsteads have been located on either side of South Killingholme Drain (MLS21318, MNL820 [014]). There are also cropmarks suggestive of rural settlement and field boundaries to the south of Immingham (MNL1234) and south of Manor Top Farm in Laceby (MNL2536), and potential for settlement of this period beside other watercourses such as North Beck Drain and Laceby Beck. This is reinforced by the presence of well-known Iron Age sites in the wider area, such as the important metal-working site of Weelsby, situated beside Gooseman's Drain on the southern fringe of Grimsby. This latter site, located some 8km east of the study area, comprised a

rectangular enclosure ditch with two roundhouse gullies, a four-poster structure and various pits (Ref 38, p.71).

- 4.4.8 There is a relative dearth of Roman occupation sites. Salt making likely continued to be an important industry in this period (Ref 38, p.77). It is possible that settlement was on raised land beside watercourses or close to streams.
- 4.4.9 Scatters of later Roman pottery have been found on the fringes of the study area in Habrough (MNL2118) and at Immingham (MNL834). A rectangular enclosure has been recorded immediately west of Habrough Road (MLS21318). A late Roman belt buckle (MNL1906) was found in a field on the north side of North Beck Drain.
- 4.4.10 Evidence for Romano-British settlement has been found around South Killingholme Drain, during work associated with the upgrading of the A160-A180, where a series of apparently Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures were investigated (Ref 38, p.122). The contemporary context of these settlements – and those associated with Skitter Beck to the north – is probably best understood with reference to the Roman settlement at Kirmington, c.6 km to the south-west. This is the nearest known substantial settlement of the period that appears to have been connected to the wider provincial transport infrastructure. It lies in a gap in the Lincolnshire Wolds that has been used at all periods to access the Humber coast from the interior. Both Skitter Beck and South Killingholme Drain provide natural transport corridors to the sea, for those coming from Kirmington, and it therefore is to be expected that they should see particularly high levels of settlement activity.
- 4.4.11 Investigations near East End Farm, South Killingholme have identified extensive evidence of Romano-British settlement (MLS20152) [16]. This has many of the features of a ladder settlement, with a single north-south aligned trackway forming a spine for a series of perpendicular enclosures, bounded on the west side by what appears to be a triple ditch. There are also indications of masonry buildings. These features suggest a rather more formal and substantial settlement than many of the others in the area, possibly indicating either a military or civil function. Metal and pottery finds suggest occupation in the third-fourth centuries AD, and a high-status Roman settlement and industrial site has been investigated at Mauxhall Farm / Stallingborough Interchange (MNL4490, MNL4763).

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 4.4.12 In the Early Medieval period (c. AD 410 to 1066) there was likely a marked drop in settlement density in Lincolnshire from the beginning of the 5th century onwards, marking the collapse of the Roman administration in the region. There is evidence for widespread immigration of Germanic settlers from the late 4th century onwards, and from the later 6th century there are increasing numbers of small Early Saxon cemeteries in the region, characterised by inhumations with burial goods (Ref 39, p.66). By the middle of the 7th century northern Lincolnshire was governed as the single kingdom of Lindsey, although by the end of the century it had been subsumed within the larger Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Mercia (Ref 40).
- 4.4.13 After several decades of Viking raids in the mid-9th century, Lincolnshire was conquered by the Danes in 874, after the battle of Repton. Although it was won back by the English in the mid-10th century, Danish influence in the area remained strong. There was a further brief period of Scandinavian rule in 1013 when King Svein of Denmark took the throne of Northumbria, only for it to return to the English after his death the following year.
- 4.4.14 It is believed that many of the villages and their associated parishes in the area have their origins in the period of Danish rule. Place names of the inland parishes close to the pipeline route, notably those with the ‘-by’ suffix, indicate their origins at this period (e.g. Grimsby, Barnoldby, Laceby, Riby and Keelby) (Ref 38, p.131). Increasingly, discoveries of pottery and other finds from historic settlement cores, including Holton le Clay, North Thoresby and Tetney in the Lincolnshire Marsh, suggest that their origin is also to be found in the Late

Saxon, and occasionally Middle Saxon periods (Ref 38, p.137). The Church of St Martin at Waithe also contains 10th century elements (NHLE1359965).

- 4.4.15 The evidence of settlement on the marsh edge in the Early Medieval period was likely associated with salt production. The excavation of a 10th century saltern at Marshchapel, (c.5 km northeast of the pipeline route) further adds to this picture (Ref 39, p.137-158).
- 4.4.16 With the exception of a possible cemetery at South Ferriby, no Early Medieval cemeteries are known from the Humber Wetlands. At Elsham Wold, on the Lincolnshire Wolds, c. 600 cremation burials accompanied by grave goods were uncovered dating to AD 450 - 600 and at Barton-upon-Humber, a small cemetery of inhumed remains furnished with weapons was excavated in the 1980s (Ref 38, p.132).
- 4.4.17 It is likely that the wetland margins were important to the subsistence economy. These were utilised as seasonal summer pasture, which was exploited by the settlements and monastic centres that developed along the edge of the Wolds and on higher ground within the lowlands. It is likely that the lowland areas provided wetland resources that were complimentary to those found on the surrounding drylands (Ref 38, p.133).
- 4.4.18 The recolonisation of the Humber Wetlands during the medieval period (1066 to 1485) took place as part of a much broader intensification of agriculture and settlement onto marginal lands across northern Europe. This phenomenon has been attributed to a combination of increased political stability, economic prosperity, and marine regressions or optimum climatic conditions. By the time that the Domesday Book (1086) was being written, the recolonisation of the Humber Wetlands had already started as shown by the many references to settlements. Whereas the Roman and Romano-British settlers exploited the wetlands without making major changes to the landscape, during the Middle Ages the Humber Wetlands were extensively transformed through the construction of seabanks and drainage channels. Both high and low status settlements were founded in the wetlands (Ref 38, p.134-5).
- 4.4.19 As in all parts of England, Domesday provides the point of departure for understanding the medieval landscape of this area. On the Lincolnshire Marsh, new settlements were established on the lowlands, as daughter settlements of the parishes named in the Domesday book which were located near the 10 m contour. The eastward movement onto the marshland has been explained by the need to be close to the sea for salt production, and also by the creation of extensive saltern waste mounds, which were subsequently used as the location of settlements. This landscape development has left a number of isolated churches and abandoned villages in the Lincolnshire Marshes (Ref 38, p.137).
- 4.4.20 Several Norman motte-and-bailey castles were built in the Humber wetlands in order to control waterways. In the Lincolnshire Marsh, the motte and bailey castle at Toot Hill controlled the Great Eau, and Castle Carlton overlooked the Long Eau (Ref 38, p.139).
- 4.4.21 A key aspect of the medieval landscape was also the series of important and powerful monastic houses in the area. These owned much of the land and were a key economic as well as spiritual influence. These included Thornton Abbey, a major Augustinian foundation established in 1139 on the west side of the Skitter Beck (west of East Halton) that owned East Halton as well as much land in other nearby parishes including Killingholme (Ref 39, p.72); Newsham or Newhouse, a Premonstratensian monastery established in 1147 (west of Habrough village and now in Brocklesby Park), which was endowed with substantial estates in Killingholme; also Nun Cotham, a Cistercian convent founded in the mid-12th century (northwest of Keelby); and Humberston Abbey, a Tironian monastery at Humberston on the southern edge of Grimsby. In addition, there was a significant group of religious houses in Grimsby: the Augustinian Abbey of Wellow, an Augustinian nunnery, two friaries, and a hospital for lepers (Ref 39 p.67-72) (Ref 39, p.48-49).

- 4.4.22 All of these institutions owned land on both the Wolds and the marsh, providing them with grazing all year round as well as a variety of other important resources. These lands were run remotely from monastic granges, often surviving as moated sites (Ref 29, p.141).
- 4.4.23 The date of the first sea defences in this part of the Lincolnshire marshes has yet to be definitively established (they are not mentioned in historic documents before the late 12th century). Topographic assessment suggests that the shoreline (upper tidal limit) probably lay approximately along the eastern limits of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. The Lincolnshire Marsh did not require artificial drainage schemes, thanks to continuing alluviation and marine sedimentation accretion, aided by the formation of extensive storm beaches and the construction of the seabank (Ref 38, p.160).
- 4.4.24 The parishes of this area of Middle Marsh are quite distinct from the coastline parishes, tending to be focussed on villages situated in or beside the becks that drain towards the sea. In the medieval period their economies would largely have been dependent on arable and, in the later medieval period, pastoral farming.

Post-medieval and Modern (1485 to present)

- 4.4.25 The first major change to the landscape in the post-medieval period resulted from the dissolution of the monasteries, releasing large tracts of land in the Lincolnshire marshes into the hands of private owners, while the buildings themselves were demolished or turned into country houses; Thornton Abbey became initially a school before being acquired by Sir Vincent Skinner in 1602 and then by Lord Yarborough in 1816; and Newsham Abbey became a private residence and was later incorporated into the landscaped Brockelsby Park owned by Lord Yarborough of the Pelham family.
- 4.4.26 Probably the greatest change that took place before the middle of the 19th century came as the result of the enclosure of the medieval open fields. This took place in two distinct phases. Initially, the parishes of the Middle Marsh were enclosed (beginning in the 16th and 17th centuries), leaving most of the parishes along the coastline unaffected. The second phase came about through Acts of Parliament, beginning in the later 18th century, and is documented by the enclosure maps of the period which provide a detailed record of the pre-enclosure landscape as well as the changes that occurred (Ref 39, Ref 42, Ref 43).
- 4.4.27 A major change in the landscape came in 1848 with the construction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, between Grimsby and Louth (MNL1302), and the development of coastal resorts.
- 4.4.28 The construction of the docks at Immingham beginning in 1906, including the Humber Commercial Railway (1910) that cuts across the southern part of North Killingholme, were instrumental in the industrialisation of the northern part of the study area (the docks developed into a major industrial hub with extensive port facilities, warehouses, storage and production areas, including the Lindsey and Humber oil refineries). Also, at the beginning of the 20th century Immingham developed rapidly with the construction of workers' housing.
- 4.4.29 Defence of the docklands and industrial works along the Humber estuary was also an important consideration since the early 19th century with Napoleonic, World War 1 and World War 2 gun batteries being constructed on the southern shore of the Humber (Ref 38, p.93-94).
- 4.4.30 The remains of World War 2 defences are scattered across the area, including the sites of former anti-aircraft batteries south of Immingham Grange (MNL1524) [188] and south-east of Keelby Road (MNL1525) [189]. There are also aircraft obstructions such as anti-glider ditches throughout the coastal area (often visible on aerial photographs), and there are also several disused / abandoned former airfields, such as at Waltham (MNL1423) which was a heavy bomber base during World War 2, and the former RAF North Killingholme which was used by Avro Lancaster bombers from 1943 to 1945.

4.4.31 In the modern period the mechanisation of farming has led to the gradual erosion of the historic field pattern and the amalgamation of fields into larger parcels. The move towards ever greater enclosure, the decline of salt production and changing patterns of agricultural use led to considerable depopulation up to the 19th century, contributing to the shrinkage of the historic settlements (settlements at 'Holtham' and Blow Field were abandoned).

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

4.5.1 The pipeline route passes through two of Lincolnshire's historic landscape character (HLC) areas, although the 1km study area also overlaps into a third area. The northern and central parts of the pipeline route traverse Area 3 The Northern Marshes (Sections 1 and 2 and most of Section 3). The southern part of the pipeline route traverses Area 8 The Grazing Marshes through the southern end of Section 3 and through Sections 4 and 5 (Ref 29). In the central part of the pipeline route the 1km historic landscape study area also traverses the eastern fringes of Area 4 The Wolds through Sections 2 and 3. Within these character areas the pipeline route traverses a series of distinct character zones (Figure 4); these are identified below and discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

4.5.2 Within Area 3 The Northern Marshes, the Proposed Development crosses the following character zones (from north to south):

- NOM1: The Humber Bank (through Sections 1 and 2);
- NOM2: The Immingham Coastal Marsh (through Section 1); and
- NOM3: The Grimsby Commuter Belt (through Sections 2 and 3).

4.5.3 Within Area 4 The Wolds, the 1km study area lies within the following character zones (the Proposed Development does not cross into the area):

- WOL1: The Brocklesby Heath (through Section 2); and
- WOL3: The Upper Wolds (through Section 3).

4.5.4 Within Area 8 The Grazing Marshes, the Proposed Development crosses the following character zones:

- GRM1: The Middle Marsh (through Sections 3 and 4); and
- GRM3: The Mablethorpe Outmarsh (through Section 4 and 5).

4.5.5 The following description of the HLC has been extracted from 'The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire. English Heritage Project No.4661. The Historic Landscape Character Zones' (Ref 28). Additional background information on HLC is contained within Historic England's 'Farmstead and Landscape Statement, Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes. National Character Area 42' (Ref 31).

The Humber Bank (NOM1)

4.5.6 The Proposed Development crosses the southern end of the zone in Section 2, and the North Compound lies in part of the eastern side of this zone in Section 1. NOM 1 lies within NCA 41 Humber Estuary, NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes and NCA 43 Lincolnshire Wolds.

4.5.7 The historic landscape of NOM1 is primarily rural with scattered towns and villages. The rural landscape comprises mostly large open fields, with few hedges to interrupt the wide views across the zone, including views across the Humber estuary. Many of the fields have a strongly rectilinear character, indicative of the planned drainage and enclosure of the historic former marshland which once covered the zone.

- 4.5.8 Historic settlements occupy two distinct lines running parallel to the shore. The eastern line, from Habrough to East Halton, contains the visible and buried remains of several moated sites and areas of deserted village earthworks. The western line, from Ulceby to Barton, follows the main road through the zone. The historic cores are readily identifiable in most settlements, despite the encroachment of modern development.
- 4.5.9 Beyond the main settlements isolated farmsteads constructed of brick are evenly distributed across the character zone. Modern barns and sheds have occasionally replaced outbuildings associated with these farms. There is a former RAF Airfield at North Killingholme which is now an industrial estate, but which retains contemporary features (hangars and runways) in identifiable forms.
- 4.5.10 Drainage of this zone dates from the 18th and 19th centuries, but there were active settlements and farming systems in place by the time of the Domesday survey which are likely to have Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon and Danish) foundations. The coastal area would have comprised mostly low-lying saltmarsh and on higher ground the survival of relict ridge and furrow earthworks suggests it was part of an open-field farming regime. The saltmarsh to the east would have provided common grazing land for sheep and cattle. It is possible that some of the isolated farmsteads identified within the zone were founded in the medieval period (c.12th century) as granges attached to the relevant monastic estate, such as Thornton Abbey. Some of these granges were probably enclosed, perhaps for the purposes of livestock rearing. In the 18th and 19th centuries the landscape was subject to planned enclosure and drainage and much of this survives now, along with its associated isolated farmsteads. Following the end of World War 2 many of the fields were consolidated and enlarged resulting in the loss of some of the field boundaries.
- 4.5.11 Legibility of the medieval landscape is evident in the survival of the settlement pattern within historic settlement cores. Several earthwork sites represent former monasteries and medieval high-status residences are locally highly legible. Within the landscape, elements of the wider influence of these establishments are apparent, in the high legibility of early enclosures, which have been absorbed into later planned landscapes, and centred on certain isolated farmsteads. The planned character of the landscape survives to the present day and in places the 18th and 19th century field pattern remains largely unchanged.

The Immingham Coastal Marsh (NOM2)

- 4.5.12 The Proposed Development crosses this zone on its western side from the Immingham Facility to the A180 road (Section 1). NOM2 lies within Natural England's National Character Area (NCA) 41 Humber Estuary.
- 4.5.13 This character zone is dominated by industrial works, particularly installations related to the petrochemical industry and docks at Immingham. The settlement expanded rapidly in the 20th century from its historic core and is the only settlement within NOM2. There are a few, scattered isolated farmsteads surviving within the western periphery of the character zone (several have been subsumed into industrial works), and there are correspondingly very few surviving fields as these have been subsumed by modern industrial works and facilities associated with the port. Where they do survive the fields are evenly split between modern consolidated fields and surviving planned enclosure, with some examples of ancient enclosure in the vicinity of settlements.
- 4.5.14 Before the drainage and enclosure movements of the 18th and 19th centuries, the coastal landscape mainly comprised saltmarsh grazing for the settlements to the west. Certain areas of higher ground, especially in the immediate vicinity of Immingham, were used for arable farming in a traditional field regime.
- 4.5.15 The early 20th century saw the development of Immingham Port with good rail transport links to the rest of the country. The development of the port facility led to the establishment

of other industrial facilities in the surrounding area, some providing supporting infrastructure to the port, others connected to the import of materials or the export of finished products.

4.5.16 It is still possible to identify historic elements within the landscape; although the historic core of Immingham is largely gone, the historic Church of St Andrew remains as an indicator of its original location. The planned enclosure of the 18th century survives largely intact in the coastal area to the east of Lindsey Oil Refinery. Modern industries do not immediately appear to retain any vestiges of preceding landscapes, but they are typically aligned according to the planned field systems over which they were built. The internal roads and tracks of the Lindsey Oil Refinery in particular follow the courses of former field drains that can be seen on historic map data.

The Grimsby Commuter Belt (NOM3)

- 4.5.17 The Proposed Development crosses the western side of this zone through Sections 2 and 3. NOM3 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes.
- 4.5.18 The rural landscape through which the Proposed Development traverses is mostly made up of large modern fields that have been formed from the loss of field boundaries and the consolidation of adjacent fields. However, a significant proportion of the fields are the result of 18th century planned enclosure and display the straight boundaries and rectilinear pattern characteristic of this period. On a more limited scale, there are areas of irregular fields in the vicinity of some of the settlements, which are interpreted as ancient enclosure of medieval open fields. Much of the road network to the west of the character zone reflects those areas of higher ground and is fairly sinuous in nature (in contrast, roads which extend out into areas of former marsh are generally straight and rectilinear in nature).
- 4.5.19 Although there is evidence for occupation in the Prehistoric and Roman eras (cropmarks and scattered finds) no extant visible remains are now apparent. It is likely that these features were situated on areas of higher ground that would have been visible from the surrounding marsh land, and the existence of modern settlements on some of these areas of higher ground hints at continuity of use. Estates sharing the names of most of the current settlements are mentioned within the Domesday Survey. The settlements as seen today do not display any features dating from this period, but it is likely that they occupy the same locations. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the landscape was substantially changed (the open field farming regime being abolished in favour of planned enclosure) and land which was once farmed in common was parcelled out amongst individual land owners. The new holdings were bounded by long, straight hedges or ditches in a rectilinear pattern. At the same time isolated farm complexes were constructed amongst the new fields.
- 4.5.20 The settlement pattern retains much of its historic character, a mixture of nucleated medieval settlements and dispersed isolated farms. The rural landscape retains a high degree of legibility of planned enclosure landscapes, but with large modern fields formed by the process of consolidation.

The Brocklesby Heath (WOL1)

4.5.21 The 1km study area extends into the extreme south east corner of this zone at the southern end of Section 2; a full description of the zone is not considered relevant to this assessment. WOL1 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes and NCA 43 Lincolnshire Wolds.

The Upper Wolds (WOL3)

4.5.22 The 1km study area extends into the extreme north east fringes of this zone along Section 3 and so a full description of the zone is not considered relevant to this assessment. WOL3 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes and NCA 43 Lincolnshire Wolds.

The Middle Marsh (GRM1)

- 4.5.23 The Proposed Development crosses the northern extent of this zone through Section 3 (south end) and most of Section 4. GRM1 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes.
- 4.5.24 The western edge of the zone is marked by a line of settlements, aligned approximately north to south, generally adhering to the 20m contour line, which straddles the border between this character zone and the Wolds Character Area. Settlements retain much of their historic character, with little additional development. There are also several isolated farmsteads, scattered across the zone, the majority of which have expanded significantly from their original size to include modern barns and animal pens. The character zone as a whole displays a nucleated pattern of settlement.
- 4.5.25 The fields in the zone comprise a balanced mix of types. Close to historic settlements at the edge of the zone, there is some survival of ancient enclosures of the former open field systems. A distinct area of ancient enclosure survives around Keddington Grange. There is also a strong survival of planned enclosure landscapes across the character zone, and the modern fields, produced through a process of consolidation in the 20th century, seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the underlying planned enclosures. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have a strong east to west orientation, evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation. Throughout the zone, there are well preserved and maintained hedgerows, especially along roads. This gives a feeling of enclosure and has the effect of restricting viewing distances on low lying ground. There is a concentration of woodland on the high ground to the west of the zone (the greater part of the woodland is made up of small rectilinear plantations).
- 4.5.26 The earliest line of settlement lies on the east in the north of the zone situated on the marsh edge. This line extends from Covenham St Bartholomew in the north to Great Carlton in the south and comprises a series of nucleated settlements, which generally do not seem to have shrunk significantly in size. To the west of these settlements there was a typical open field arable and common grazing regime. There is some survival of early enclosures in this area centred on the late medieval grange at Keddington. Much of the zone was subject to planned enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries, but little survives with the dominant field type now comprising post World War 2 consolidated modern fields. In general, this zone follows the typical evolution of an open field farming system, from strip fields to planned enclosure to modern field consolidation.
- 4.5.27 The general settlement pattern results from the depopulation of medieval villages (caused by economic decline, worsening climate and repeated outbreaks of pestilence and also through the enclosure of open fields, pastures and commons as a result of the fluctuations in the prices of wool and meat, and by the removal of villages to facilitate emparking).
- 4.5.28 Legibility of the medieval landscape is evident in the survival of the linear settlement pattern and long east to west orientated field and parish boundaries. Some surviving ridge and furrow, visible as earthworks and as cropmarks on aerial photographs, is also present within the ancient enclosures near to settlements. The area around Keddington Grange displays a high legibility from this period.
- 4.5.29 Legibility of the post-medieval landscape is evident in the good survival of planned enclosure and isolated farmsteads across the character zone, which gives the zone its dispersed settlement character. The modern landscape shows field consolidation, the result of contemporary agricultural practices. Industrial activity is centred on Manby Airfield, which retains its character from its construction during the airfield expansion period of the 1930s. Most modern housing is centred on ancient settlements, but these settlements generally retain their historic character.

The Mablethorpe Outmarsh (GRM3)

- 4.5.30 The Proposed Development crosses the northern extent of this zone through Section 4 (south end) and Section 5. GRM3 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes.
- 4.5.31 Settlements in this zone are predominantly aligned along an east to west axis. They are also highly dispersed, with a linear character, and are generally spread along roads. There are numerous isolated farmsteads which is in keeping with the dominant planned enclosure landscape of the zone. In general, low-lying areas are served by straight roads, while those roads on higher ground are more sinuous. Most of the agricultural land in this zone displays a strongly rectilinear pattern, with long, straight boundaries laid out at right-angles to roads and drains. In some parts of the zone these rectilinear fields have been consolidated through boundary removal creating large open areas with irregular shapes. There are several small onshore wind farms which are a widely visible vertical component of the landscape. The gas terminal at Theddlethorpe is also a significant and visible industrial feature of the zone.
- 4.5.32 Early settlements are located on 'islands' of high ground within the undrained marsh. Associated with these settlements were strip fields which were located adjacent to the settlements, but the predominant landscape type was undrained marsh land, which would have been used for salt production and grazing. The marshland was drained in the 18th and 19th centuries, with isolated farmsteads being built among the new agricultural land. Since World War 2, the rural landscape has been altered by the widespread removal of field boundaries, resulting in the creation of some large modern fields in the zone (although this is not as widespread as elsewhere in the Character Area). The zone was too remote to be much affected by 19th century industrialisation; however, there are several late 20th century additions that have added an industrial component to the landscape, including Theddlethorpe gas terminal (constructed in 1972 after the discovery and exploitation of gas deposits in the North Sea) and more recently the development of onshore wind farms providing renewable energy.
- 4.5.33 There are partially legible remnants of the medieval landscape on the higher ground, primarily focussed on the few nucleated settlements. These include old enclosures with irregular boundaries and extant ridge and furrow earthworks. The post-medieval landscape is visible in the extensive survival of planned enclosure throughout the zone.

Landscape development on the Outmarsh

- 4.5.34 A recently completed (as yet unpublished) detailed assessment of the impact and effects of coastal change throughout the Outmarsh and wider area along the Lincolnshire coastline (Land on the Edge, The Landscape Evolution of the Lincolnshire Coastline, by Dr Caitlin Green) has provided an invaluable insight into the scale of change from prehistoric to modern times (Ref 50). The holistic, interdisciplinary approach using geology, archaeology and historical datasets, and scientific dating shows how the interaction between the land and sea has influenced the shape and character of coastal areas and how the existing coastal topography of sea-banks, dunes and salterns has been able to protect it despite it lying mostly below the mean high-water level of spring tides.
- 4.5.35 The key drivers in the evolution of this coastline were the effects of deglaciation that occurred from around 18,000 years ago (towards the end of the Late Devensian glaciation) when the land surface underlying the entire coastline was deposited, and then subsequent increasing inundation from a rising sea-level that happened from around 8000 years ago. In Land on the Edge, Green describes the effect of these processes as gradually transforming eastern Lincolnshire from an upland, hummocky, forest-covered zone into a gradually flooded landscape characterised by shallow valleys; and which eventually became a wide, flat landscape with low islands, creeks and coastal marshes that lay largely below the level of the highest tides. Between 6500BC to 1000BC it is likely that flooding reached its maximum extent along the Lincolnshire Marsh (Ref 50, p.115).

4.5.36 It is likely that the larger saltmarsh channels and estuarine rivers that are visible on LiDAR data have their origins in the initial marine inundation of the region. Along the Lincolnshire Marsh coastline there is little evidence of multiple generations of roddons (silt and sand filled former drainage channels) draining in different directions, suggesting that the channels systems are likely to have their origins in the prehistoric era. It is possible that either the coastline repeatedly fully flooded right up to the edge of the Middle Marsh in the pre-Viking period and therefore covered earlier channels, or these may simply reflect a stable series of creeks and drains (Ref 50, p.117). It is also noted that in the area around Theddlethorpe the underlying geology suggests that the initial inundation and drainage may have taken a slightly different route to that observed in the visible channel systems.

4.5.37 Key landscape and settlement factors within the Outmarsh may be summarised as follows (after Green).

Prehistoric and Roman

4.5.38 While it is clear that human activity tended to favour the 'islands' of glacial deposits representing the unflooded, or barely flooded, remains of former hilltops and hillocks, finds brought up from deeply buried levels along the coastline confirm that drowned and buried landscapes of the Outmarsh were inhabited both before their inundation and afterwards.

4.5.39 In the pre-medieval history of the coastal zone there were considerable periods of marine regression, where the active coastline retreated and the former saltmarshes either dried out in part or were overlain by freshwater peats. Radiocarbon dates from the upper peats within the Outmarsh and the Fenland (further to the south) indicate a clear period of marine regression in the Romano-British period, characterised by the silting up of some major roddons and the drying out of areas of former saltmarsh. Activity is represented by finds of Romano-British material scattered widely across the top of the former roddons, evidence for permanent Romano-British settlement and agriculture on the former saltmarshes of the Outmarsh. Some channels within the Outmarsh are likely to have remained active marine channels, as the significant Iron Age and Romano-British salt-making industry was able to flourish (saltern debris is distributed right across the area of the southern Outmarsh), and therefore the Romano-British coastal zone was probably one that allowed significant settlement activity to take place within a coastal environment.

4.5.40 In the late / post-Roman period there is evidence for a marine inundation that likely covered almost all of the low-lying Outmarsh and deposited a metre or more of sediment on top of most Romano-British sites. It is also likely that the creek systems that are mapped by LiDAR have their origins in this final major marine transgression.

Early Medieval and Medieval

4.5.41 Apart from the roddons, there is little evidence for renewed occupation of the wetland landscape at the beginning of the Early Medieval period (5th to 7th century AD). The finds that are recorded from this period come from the islands of higher grounds that remained above the floods and from the drier Middle Marsh margins, but there are few finds from the Outmarsh itself.

4.5.42 In the Middle Saxon period the finds distribution indicates there is slightly more evidence for occupation in the Outmarsh and suggests that some sort of activity was taking place in and around the creek systems, probably related to salt-making.

4.5.43 In the late Saxon / Anglo-Scandinavian period there are a significantly increased number of finds from the coastal margins, which suggests a corresponding increase in landscape exploitation within the Outmarsh that is probably primarily related to salt-making (represented by large blocks of salterns, for example around Grainthorpe and the 10th century saltern at Marshchapel). Between Theddlethorpe and Skidbrook a lot of the finds are focused on the great saltmarsh creeks, and finds from the end of the period start to

come from the tops of the roddons, indicating that these were a significant feature at the beginning of the period but had probably silted-up or were extinct towards the end of it and were becoming a focus for settlement (Ref 50, p.120). Elsewhere (in areas of the southern and northernmost Outmarsh) there is evidence that active marine channels and inlets continued to operate into the medieval period (evidence from the vicinity of Grainthorpe and Marshchapel suggests that sea-defence and desalination was a gradual process).

- 4.5.44 Ports along the Lincolnshire coast were established from at least the medieval period (Grimsby and Boston are both likely to have their origins in the 11th century), although a pre-Viking trading centre was established on the edge of the Middle Marsh at South Carlton near Louth and at the most inland point of a major roddon (Ref 50, p.121).
- 4.5.45 The 12th and 13th centuries appear to represent a period of settlement consolidation. Within the coastal zone much of the land was protected by sea-banks, with place-names and 'long lands' inland of these banks (these medieval divisions of the common wetlands are visible within the parishes of Theddlethorpe All Saints and Saltfleetby St Peter on OS maps that date to the later 19th century) suggesting the existence of wide, common wetland pastures utilised for summer grazing; and new villages like Mablethorpe (first mentioned in Domesday Book) and Marshchapel (likely origins in the later 12th to 13th centuries) along the largely dry and protected eastern edge of the Outmarsh, with salt-making still carried out along the open coast. The coastline was dotted with small ports (for example, Saltfleet Haven) which were predominantly located on or around the major creeks of the early medieval coast.
- 4.5.46 Another period of inundation likely occurred in the late 13th to early 14th centuries, which appears to have resulted in the destruction of a line of offshore barrier islands leaving the fragile coastal zone at the mercy of the North Sea. The result was that many of the medieval sea-banks were lost to erosion between the 13th to 17th centuries and several settlements were washed away, including Mablethorpe St Peter. Ironically, around the same time the great ports of the coast also reached the peak of their prosperity (for example, Boston).

Late Medieval and post-medieval to modern

- 4.5.47 The late medieval and post-medieval periods saw a fall in prosperity caused by increasing coastal erosion, silting up of ports (including the major ports of Boston and Grimsby), and as a result of wider economic changes. By the 16th and 17th centuries several of the ports were only able to stay open by moving away from their original sites (for example, Swine / Grainthorpe, Saltfleet Haven). The silting of the ports was compounded from the mid-16th century by extensive land reclamation and de-watering which took place along the coastal zone, as a result of which ports and havens ceased to be at the mouths and outfalls of great creeks or became choked with saltern mounds (the Lincolnshire salt-making industry ended in the early 17th century).
- 4.5.48 The Georgian fashion for bathing offered places along the Lincolnshire coast a new lease of life from the end of the 18th century and into the 19th century, including at Mablethorpe and Saltfleet. Here, and at other places along the coast bathing inns were established that fostered the emergence of an urban and resort landscape along the coastal strip, which was encouraged by the arrival of the railways (Ref 50, p.123).

Landscape Morphology on the Outmarsh

- 4.5.49 Major channels are large and very well defined (noticeably in the strip from Saltfleetby southwards), and there is more variation in the surface elevation compared to the area south of Mablethorpe.
- 4.5.50 There is a variable correlation between the recorded 19th century field and parish boundaries and LiDAR features. There are many medieval long lands and other sinuous elements, and the blocks of long lands appear to reflect the underlying pattern of roddons

in the Theddlethorpe area, which suggests that they continued to play a role into at least the early part of the medieval period.

- 4.5.51 Within a few kilometres of the current coastline the underlying glacial till (representing the Mesolithic land surface) is buried under more than 10m of marine silts, sands and clays. Further inland nearer the Middle Marsh the depth of sediments decreases relatively rapidly. At Theddlethorpe the initial marine flooding has been radiocarbon dated to the Mesolithic period (6114-6006 cal BC: Ref 51; Ref 51, p.57).
- 4.5.52 Small islands of glacial till at or very close to the surface are present within the coastal marshes. One very prominent island at Stain Hill (c.2.8km south of the pipeline route and marked on the draft OS map of 1818) (see Annex E, Plate 4) has evidence for occupation from the prehistoric period (worked flintwork (MLI41134)) and into the Romano-British period (large concentrations of Roman coins (MLI41133), cropmarks of possible Romano-British date (Ref 52)); and evidence of Saxon occupation (Saxon metalwork (MLI41132)). Stain was the site of a medieval village (MLI42669), moated manor (MLI43592) and chapel (MLI42668) (Ref 53) and is associated with a complex network of silted-up channels all around it, linked to the Alford-Wilgrip roddon (see paragraph 4.5.57 below).
- 4.5.53 There is little evidence for multiple periods of overlapping channels within this area on the Outmarsh. The pattern very probably represents a single system in operation in the early medieval period, after the last major marine inundation of the late/post-Roman era. (The only exception to this suggestion of a single system of creeks located significantly above the pre-medieval surface is in the area north-east of Stain Hill, in Theddlethorpe St Helen parish, and perhaps the very complex pattern of channels seen around South Somercotes.)
- 4.5.54 Finds of Romano-British date indicative of occupation or activity in a possibly slightly drier period that made small areas of the Outmarsh habitable have been found under thick layers of marine sediments deposited in this period. At Howdales (South Cockerington) remains were found that dated to the 3rd century AD and the finds were buried under 0.5m to 1.0m of late Roman / post-Roman marine deposits (Ref 54); and although the slightly higher ground at Howdales was probably suitable for settlement it is possible that the surrounding area may not have been. At Saltfleetby St Peter and Scupholme evidence of high-status activity was found beneath 1.5m to 3.0m of later sediments (Ref 55; Ref 56) (MLI88125, MLI89352, MLI41294).
- 4.5.55 The area in the Outmarsh south of Saltfleet shows a pattern of very large sinuous channels flowing in a north / northeasterly direction. One major roddon (c.500m wide) follows the Saltfleetby / Theddlethorpe parish boundary and enters the sea north of the pipeline route at a site recorded as Balack Haven in the immediate post-medieval period (Ref 50, Figure 44a). The course of the roddon appears to follow that of a major river that had flowed since prehistoric times (Ref 57) and although it is unclear when the creek ceased to function it is possible that the channel had ceased to function by the late Saxon / Anglo-Scandinavian period.
- 4.5.56 Finds from the area suggest there was little or no activity in this area of the Outmarsh in the pre-Viking period (a middle Saxon settlement and small wharf excavated at Little Carlton lies on the very edge of the Middle Marsh and appears to have occupied a small island on the coastal zone (Ref 58; Ref 50, Figure 44b)) but an increasing presence in the following Anglo-Scandinavian period. At Theddlethorpe All Saints and close to the roddon a late 9th to 10th century / 11th to 12th century farmstead has been discovered [542] and a small number of finds have been recorded around Saltfleetby St Clement above the roddon associated with the Long Eau which date from the Anglo-Scandinavian / late Saxon period (Ref 50, p.62) suggesting that this period marked the end of this and other major channels.
- 4.5.57 To the south another major roddon (Alford-Wilgrip roddon), associated with a possible estuarine river, crosses the Outmarsh and the pipeline route immediately south of

Theddlethorpe St Helen (Ref 50, Figure 48a). The mouth of the creek appears to have been the medieval port of Wilgrip which is recorded in historic documents from the 12th century, and which may have functioned into the 16th century (Ref 59). According to Green the most plausible location of Wilgrip lies at The Old Gout / haven recorded between Theddlethorpe and Mablethorpe on the OS 1st edition map (around Crook Bank car park, approx. 500m north of the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal) (Ref 50, p.142). It is possible that a local port may have continued to function after the second half of the 16th century further to the south of its original location at the main creek mouth. Historic maps suggest that there was a gap and haven just south of the mouth of the roddon, recorded in 1759 as Theddlethorpe Haven and in the 1810s as The Old Gout (Ref 50, Figure 48b). It was also where the original Theddlethorpe lifeboat was stationed prior to its relocation to Mablethorpe in the second half of the 19th century (Ref 50).

- 4.5.58 The northern edge of Theddlethorpe Haven is visible on LiDAR and was apparently known as Haven Hill in the 1950s (Ref 61). To the south, Crook Bank may preserve the line of a creek and some of the earlier medieval sea-banks in the area may have their origins in embankment of the silted-up roddons / channels (Ref 62).
- 4.5.59 A thin line of dunes now separates the low-lying Outmarsh from the sea to the east of the demolished Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal. Along this part of the coastline a substantial amount of land was lost during the 13th and 14th centuries and later (Ref 63; Ref 64; Ref 65). The village of Mablethorpe St Peter was destroyed in storms between 1286 and 1288 and, although it was rebuilt, the church, village and the greater part of the parish was eventually lost in the later 1530s (Ref 62).
- 4.5.60 There are numerous documented descriptions of shipwrecks and wreckers along the Lincolnshire coast from an early date (Ref 66; Ref 67). The shifting coastal sands and tides sometimes expose the wrecks of these vessels, and there appears to have been a thriving ship-breaking business operating along the beaches in the Mablethorpe area in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Ref 68). The numerous coastal creeks and minor havens along the coast also appear to have attracted pirates and smugglers since at least the later 8th century AD (Ref 69, Ref 70, Ref 71). Historical court records indicate that smuggling was being carried out at Crook Bank (Theddlethorpe Haven / The Old Gout) in the first half of the 19th century (Ref 72).

4.6 Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis

- 4.6.1 This section summarises the findings of a preliminary review of aerial photographs and LiDAR datasets consulted as part of the desk-based assessment (see 3.2.7 to 3.2.10 above) and a specialist assessment presented as an Appendix to the ES (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*). All assets identified in both the preliminary review below and the detailed assessment are also integrated in the foregoing archaeological and historic background.

Preliminary Review of Aerial Photograph and LiDAR Datasets

Section 1

- 4.6.2 Although no visible remains were noted during the walkover within the DCO Site Boundary, aerial imagery shows several blocks of ridge and furrow [030] in the fields next to the DCO Site Boundary, south and west of Houlton's Covert.
- 4.6.3 Historic England aerial photographic archive images at Rosper Road and the pipeline offtake facility at Immingham (vertical images: raf_cpe_uk_2043_rp_3085; dated 29/04/1947) shows the post-war field pattern around the junction of Rosper Road/Marsh Lane/Manby Road (prior to construction of the industrial works and the A160 Humber Road) and the Humber Commercial Railway line [080].

4.6.4 Aerial images also cover the North Compound area south of Ulceby Road, Habrough Road A160 roundabout (vertical images: raf_cpe_uk_2043_fp_1089 and raf_543_552_f21_0008) and show South Killingholme and the surrounding post-war field pattern at the junction of the original Ulceby Road and Habrough Road crossroads (images dated 29/04/1947 and 12/05/1959).

Section 2

4.6.5 Chalk pits at Greenlands Farm [147] are visible as features covered with vegetation to the west of the DCO Site Boundary.

4.6.6 There are no Historic England aerial photographic archive images that cover the DCO Site Boundary in this Section.

Section 3

4.6.7 Within the DCO Site Boundary, part of the remains of the former Barnoldby le Beck Park survive as a fragmented landscape feature (parkland) [282].

4.6.8 An Historic England aerial photographic archive image of the scheduled Civil War earthwork [303] (oblique image, looking SW: 28398_042, Flight N841; dated 06/06/2013) shows the monument and the surrounding modern field pattern. There is also an aerial image of Welbeck Hill (oblique image, looking north: 28065_033, Flight N757; dated 01/07/2010) that shows the modern field pattern, the former gravel pit on Welbeck Hill [290] and Welbeck Spring [203].

4.6.9 An aerial image of Barnoldby le Beck (oblique image, looking NW: EAW052077; dated 07/09/1953) (Annex E, Plate 13) shows the post-war field pattern around Barnoldby le Beck and the parkland to the west of the village (Barnoldby le Beck Park [282]) and Waithe Beck [205].

4.6.10 Close to Ludborough aerial photographs (vertical image: 28091_041; dated 29/07/2010) show a possible sub-rectangular enclosure [675] in the fields to the northeast of the dismantled East Lincolnshire Railway Line (approximately NGR 530926, 395600).

Section 4

4.6.11 Ridge and furrow earthworks [424] were not visible within the DCO Site Boundary during the heritage walkover north or west of Highfield House, however the LiDAR 1m DTM dataset records cultivation earthworks next to Highfield House.

4.6.12 The site of the demolished Glebe Farm (South Cockerington) [492] is visible on the LiDAR data (1m DTM dataset) alongside the DCO Site Boundary.

4.6.13 The site of the demolished Corner Farm (Grimoldby) [512] is visible on the LiDAR data (1m DTM dataset) alongside the DCO Site Boundary.

4.6.14 The site of a demolished farmstead (Hedge Ends, Grimoldby) [503] is visible on the LiDAR data (1m DTM dataset) alongside the DCO Site Boundary.

4.6.15 Part of the demolished Great Northern Railway line (Mablethorpe Branch) [608] is visible as a field boundary and trackway crossing the DCO Site Boundary northeast of Eastfield Farmhouse, Grimoldby (approximately NGR 540959, 388920) (also visible on the LiDAR 1m DTM dataset; demolished railway line also recorded at Theddlethorpe in Section 5).

4.6.16 Earthwork remains of the demolished 19th century farmstead (Hedge Ends) [503] were not visible during the heritage walkover, although there is an earthwork bund alongside the road (Manby Middlegate Road, B1200) (approximately NGR 541213, 388498) (Annex E, Plate 15).

4.6.17 There are a series of Historic England aerial photographic archive images from 1947 that show the post-war field pattern at Alvingham and North Cockerington (vertical images:

raf_cpe_uk_2127_rp_3068, raf_cpe_uk_2127_rp_3087; and raf_cpe_uk_2012_rs_4259 to raf_cpe_uk_2012_rs_4264).

4.6.18 At North Cockerington there are also images from 2010 that show the area of historic settlement [420], ridge and furrow cultivation [425], and the modern field pattern (oblique images, looking south and southeast: 20658_031 and 20658_032).

Section 5

4.6.19 Alongside the DCO Site Boundary the visible remains of a medieval field system and settlement [548] in an area of pasture east of Walk Farm, Great Carlton (approximately NGR 542957, 386797) also visible on the LiDAR 1m DTM dataset.

4.6.20 At Theddlethorpe All Saints another part of the demolished Great Northern Railway line (Mablethorpe Branch) [608] is visible as a soil mark crossing the DCO Site Boundary (approximately NGR 547449, 387645) (not visible on the LiDAR 1m DTM dataset).

4.6.21 North of the DCO Site Boundary there are ridge and furrow earthwork features [617] which are also visible on the LiDAR 1m DTM dataset.

4.6.22 Historic England aerial photographic archive images at Theddlethorpe All Saints (vertical images: raf_cpe_uk_2127_rp_3001 and raf_cpe_uk_2127_rp_3002; dated 31/05/1947) show the post-war field pattern southeast of the village prior to the construction of the gas terminal (including several fields with sinuous curving boundaries which possibly represent an older field / cultivation pattern) and the former Great Northern Railway line (Mablethorpe Branch) [608]. The images also appear to show areas of undated ridge and furrow [617] and part of the area of historic settlement at Theddlethorpe All Saints [539].

4.6.23 There are also several war-time images from September 1941 that show the coastal margins from Crook Bank to the North Sea shoreline (vertical images: raf_s615_v_0092 and raf_s615_v_0093).

Detailed Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis

4.6.24 Following the completion of the preliminary assessment and the positive results obtained from a review of available online data, a detailed assessment of archival aerial photographs and an analysis of comprehensive LiDAR data was completed and is presented as an appendix (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*). This section presents an overview of the detailed assessment, for completeness. The report used the following sources of data:

- Historic England Archives in Swindon;
- Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP);
- Lincolnshire National Mapping Programme (LNMP); and
- Online aerial and Satellite-derived images and LiDAR.

4.6.25 This study resulted in the identification of 44 individual sites and field system remains within the DCO Site Boundary and a further 9 sites immediately adjacent to and up to 200m outside the DCO Site Boundary. A number of these sites correlate to known assets present in the HER or identified in the preliminary aerial photograph assessment and review of cartographic evidence. All sites identified by the detailed aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment are cross referenced in the gazetteer and given a unique 'APS' number (see Annex A, Gazetteer of Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis sites). Where they correlate directly with previously recorded assets, the former gazetteer reference (i.e. [###]) has taken precedence and is used to refer to these assets throughout this document.

4.6.26 Included in the list of sites identified by the detailed aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment are two modern events relating to modern services [APS_36 and APS_42],

which are presented in the gazetteer but not further discussed in the above baseline or Environmental Statement. Excluding these two events, the detailed assessment has identified 23 previously unrecorded features, 19 of which are wholly or partially located within the DCO Site Boundary. The latter comprise:

Section 1

- Undated ditch west of Manby Road, Immingham [APS_50];

Section 2

- Area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs, Riby Gap, Stallingborough [APS_40];
- Post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs, north of Wells Road, Riby [APS_39];
- Area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs, The Lindens Farm, Riby [APS_38];
- Possible moated site east of The Lindens, Riby: the possible moat lies east of the DCO Site Boundary, but an associated leat extends across the pipeline route [APS_37];

Section 3

- Area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs, north of Banoldby le Beck Park [APS_31];
- Post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs, Waithe Beck to Barnoldby le Beck Park [APS_29];
- Post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs, Ashby cum Fenby [APS_26];
- Area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs, Ashby cum Fenby [APS_25];
- An undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure southeast of Autby Park [APS_21];
- An area of undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosures and medieval / post-medieval field boundaries at Damwells Farm [APS_20];
- An undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure at Cold Harbour Farm [APS_19];
- Area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs at Cold Harbour Farm [APS_18];

Section 4

- Area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs at Grove Farm, Utterby [APS_16];
- Two areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs at Grange Farm, Yarburgh [APS_15];
- An undated (possible prehistoric) rectilinear enclosure north of the Louth Canal [APS_13];
- A possible Iron Age 'Banjo' enclosure feature south of the Louth Canal [APS_11];

Section 5

- World War 2 anti-glider ditches are visible as structures on RAF photographs from 1947, South of Two Mile Bank and west of Great Eau. Gayton le Marsh [APS_01]; and
- Post-medieval field boundary visible on historic aerial photographs north of Walk Farm. Great Carlton [APS_04].

4.6.27 Areas of former medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation visible as earthworks on historic (post-war) aerial photographs, have been recorded in all five sections of the Proposed Development, both previously recorded and unrecorded in the HERs. Within the DCO Site Boundary, the great majority of these have been built over (in Section 1), or levelled within arable fields; limited survival of earthworks within the DCO Site Boundary is noted at the following locations:

- Greenland Farm, Stallingborough [APS_43] [124];
- Welbeck Hill [APS_032] [248]; and
- Theddlethorpe [APS_06] [549].

4.6.28 Nine earthwork or cropmark enclosure sites immediately adjacent to and up to 200m outside the DCO Site Boundary representing possible settlement activity comprise:

Section 2

- Historic settlement of Roxton at Roxton Farm [030, 125] [APS_44];

Section 3

- An undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure southeast of Autby Park, Ludborough [APS_21];
- An area of undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosures and medieval / post-medieval field boundaries at Damwells Farm [APS_20];
- An undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure at Cold Harbour Farm [APS_19];
- An undated (possible prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure south of Station Road [675] [APS_17];

Section 4

- An undated (possible prehistoric) rectilinear enclosure north of the Louth Canal [APS_13];
- A possible Iron Age 'Banjo' enclosure feature south of the Louth Canal [APS_11];
- Historic medieval settlement at North Cockerington: cropmarks and earthworks surviving as microtopography lie immediately to the north and outside of the DCO Site Boundary [APS_10]; and

Section 5

- Undated (possibly prehistoric) settlement at Walk Farm, Great Carlton: extensive extant earthwork features (crofts, tofts, building platforms, a moat, ridge and furrow and a boundary) survive immediately west of the DCO Site Boundary [APS_02].

4.7 Cartographic Assessment

4.7.1 New assets identified through a review of cartographic evidence (see 3.2.13 above) are listed in Annex B against the individual map in which they are first visible and integrated in the archaeological and historical background in sections 4.8 - 4.12 of this document (below) using the unique identifiers assigned in the gazetteers of assets and events (Annex A).

4.7.2 Hedgerows marking boundaries shown on available tithe maps that may be regarded as important under the historic criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations are listed in Annex C.

4.8 Section 1 – Rosper Road (Immingham) to A180 Road

Designated Heritage Assets

4.8.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within this section of the DCO Site Boundary.

4.8.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within the 2km study area of this Section of the pipeline route but there are 18 designated heritage assets. These 18 assets are listed and further detailed below.

4.8.3 There is one scheduled monument which is Manor Farm moated site, North Killingholme [027], which also contains the listed grade II* Manor Farmhouse, North Killingholme and the listed grade II Stables / granary approximately 50 metres east of Manor Farmhouse.

4.8.4 There are two grade I listed buildings:

- Church of St Denys, North Killingholme [036]; and
- Church of St Andrew, Immingham [035].

4.8.5 There is one grade II* listed building, the 16th century Manor Farmhouse, North Killingholme [027], which lies within Manor Farmhouse scheduled monument; and there are fourteen grade II listed buildings in this section:

- The Old Vicarage, North Killingholme [046];
- Stables/granary approximately 50 metres east of Manor Farmhouse, North Killingholme [027] which is within Manor Farm scheduled monument;
- Killingholme High Lighthouse, South Killingholme [043];
- Killingholme North Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme [050];
- Killingholme South Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme [044];
- The Nook, South Killingholme [048];
- Baptist chapel, South Killingholme [049];
- Cross base approximately 8 metres south of Church of St Andrew, Immingham [024];
- Churchfield Manor, Immingham [051];
- Belmont Cottage, Immingham [047];
- The Iron Bungalow, Immingham [072];
- Immingham War Memorial, Immingham [073];
- Appletree Cottage, Habrough [045]; and
- Church of St Margaret, Habrough [033].

Archaeological and Historic Background

Prehistoric (up to AD43) and Roman (AD43-450) periods

4.8.6 Archaeological evidence shows that the Humber estuary has been a key trade and communication route between the North Sea and the Pennines, and also to the Midlands (River Trent), since prehistoric times. Significant palaeo-environmental and archaeological

evidence preserved within wetland locations includes Bronze-age boats and fishtraps. There is also evidence of early settlement on higher, drier land, while the lower wetlands provided fishing and fowling as well as summer grazing for the surrounding settlements.

- 4.8.7 Research on the Humber wetlands has suggested that at the beginning of the Holocene, the onset of warmer conditions led to the establishment of dense vegetation cover over undulating boulder clay. At the same time, kettle-holes and poorly draining hollows would have allowed the formation of a series of organic peaty sediments and fluctuating sea levels would have led to increasing sedimentation through the process of alluviation and the formation of marshlands (Ref 42; Ref 43; Ref 44). The Humber continued to have great importance throughout the Roman and medieval periods for trade and communication and it is possible that on the north bank of the estuary drainage of the marshes began as long ago as the second century AD.
- 4.8.8 Prehistoric flintwork (waste material and tools) of Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date have been found within the 500m study area during investigations including surface artefact collection and excavations [001, 002, 003, 004, 015, 005]. There are other findspots of prehistoric flintwork (waste flakes and cores) in the wider area, south of Station Road (MLS19726).
- 4.8.9 Archaeological evaluation at the Humber Refinery, c.300 m northeast of the DCO Site Boundary, has recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity and a late prehistoric and Roman settlement with associated evidence for salt-making and iron smelting [006]. Charcoal from a ditch was radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age and sealed beneath 0.4 m of alluvial clay, was a charcoal-rich deposit (burnt stone and charcoal) that was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age. A spread of burnt material which lay over a possible buried soil was also sealed beneath the alluvium which produced a Middle Bronze Age date. The Iron Age (and early Roman occupation) appears to occupy the driest ground, towards the west of the investigated area. Many of the features coincided with geophysical anomalies (possibly representing Iron Age enclosure ditches) and it is possible that salt making was carried out on the wetter ground to the east.
- 4.8.10 Although undated deposits, interpreted as the buried shoreline, were recorded east of Rosper Road during archaeological evaluations in 2004 and 2005, trenches in 2004 recorded 1m of alluvium over a peaty deposit and alluvium over deposits of mid-late Iron Age date. In 2005 alluvium which sealed an organic deposit was recorded beneath subsoil [098]. Also, a system of creeks which were detected by geophysical survey are likely to mark a former high-water position.
- 4.8.11 Close to the northern end of the DCO Site Boundary an archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2016 at Rosper Road identified multiperiod activity, including several Iron Age ditches [007]. An earlier excavation either side of Rosper Road, that was carried out between 2000 to 2002 adjacent to the Conoco Refinery, suggested that the original early Iron Age settlement was located on the lower ground near to a former creek on the shore of the River Humber. There then appears, on the basis of the pottery sequence, to have been a hiatus in the mid- to late Iron Age, and the subsequent late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, representing possibly a small farmstead, developed on higher ground further north on the palaeo-shoreline, centred around a driveway and a pattern of enclosures [009, 015]. This site has also been recorded on historic aerial photographs [APS_51] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*). Further evidence for Iron Age occupation was found west of Rosper Road, within the DCO Site Boundary, during trial trenching in 2010 related to the A160-A180 road improvements, where two Iron Age ditches were recorded [010].
- 4.8.12 Trial trench evaluation carried out in April 2023 for the proposed Humber Zero carbon capture scheme, within the northern extent of the DCO Site Boundary at the proposed

pipeline offtake facility at Immingham, has recorded evidence of prehistoric activity and Iron Age / Romano-British occupation along the edge of the former buried shoreline (Ref 34). The evaluation formed part of a program of works, following a geophysical survey and a geoarchaeological borehole survey. A total of 32 trenches were excavated, which identified three areas of archaeological activity at the northwest, northeast and southeast corners of the trenched area, centring on the slightly higher ground within the site. Trenching at the northwestern corner of the evaluation area revealed several ditches containing Romano-British pottery and animal bone, however, the earliest evidence of activity came from a small number of pits found beside a possible palaeochannel which produced late Mesolithic / early Neolithic lithic fragments. At the northeastern corner an alignment of postholes and several small boundary or enclosure ditches were recorded. A concentration of features at the southeastern corner, dated mostly to the Iron Age / Romano-British period, included a large multiphase curvilinear ditch within a possible enclosure, and a series of small ditches possibly associated with a contemporary field system.

- 4.8.13 In the central part of the evaluation area geoarchaeological boreholes (11 drilled boreholes to a maximum depth of c.6m below ground level) were used to identify areas of archaeological potential by characterising the probable nature and depth of sub-surface deposits (Ref 35). The deposit sequence recorded included Pleistocene glacial till found between approximately -0.5m and 3m OD; the lower elevations traverse the evaluation site from the northeastern boundary, forming a relict coastal inlet which was found to be infilled with intertidal deposits. It is likely that this inlet was open in the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods but has been gradually infilled during the Holocene by alluvium or warp (flooding) deposits which were found across the site. Made ground of up to approximately 1.4m in thickness was also recorded.
- 4.8.14 There are several cropmark features of possible Iron Age date, including west of Habrough Road where a linear feature is visible [008] and a series of three possible enclosures [012]. From the wider area a late Iron Age enclosure, which was also visible on aerial photographs, was identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching (MLS1611).
- 4.8.15 Late Roman dated ditches were also recorded north of Marsh Lane (c.100 m north of the DCO Site Boundary) during trial trenching in 2012 and 2013. These are likely to represent a continuation of the small farmstead recorded on the east side of Rosper Road [013] (Glover, 2013: 2014).
- 4.8.16 At East End Farm (c.130 m west of the DCO Site Boundary) archaeological geophysical survey has detected a trackway and a complex series of rectangular ditches either side of the trackway. Additional evidence included a walled building which could represent a series of small Romano-British farmsteads, or a single large farm, or perhaps even a structure of military or ritual origin [016]. Metal detection in the same area also recovered Roman coins and metalwork.
- 4.8.17 From the wider area a possible droveway and enclosure of likely Roman date are visible on aerial photographs next to Ulceby Road and the woodland known as Sinks Covert (MLS8765).
- 4.8.18 South of East End Farm, and c.75 m west of the DCO Site Boundary, archaeological geophysical survey detected the buried remains of a Roman enclosure northeast of Glebe Farm which is also associated with Roman coins and pottery [014].
- 4.8.19 A sherd of possible imitation samian pottery has been found within the DCO Site Boundary [017].
- 4.8.20 Late Iron Age pottery and Roman pottery has also been found west of Habrough Road during archaeological excavations [005]. A large hoard of Roman coins was also discovered by a metal-detectorist in the same area [018].

4.8.21 In the wider area there is evidence of a high-status Roman settlement and industrial site at Mauxhall Farm / Stallingborough Interchange (MNL4490, MNL4763). Trial trenching at this archaeological site has revealed a substantial settlement belonging to two main phases (1st to 2nd centuries and 3rd centuries) followed by the site's abandonment (Ref 46; Ref 47; Ref 48). The presence of a stone building appears to mark this site out as different from other settlements along the edge of the tidal flats and it has been suggested that it may have functioned as a possible estate centre from which other sites were managed.

Early medieval (450-1066) and medieval (1066-1500)

4.8.22 Evidence of early medieval and medieval occupation tends to be concentrated within and close to the historic settlements that the pipeline route passes, however, the surrounding area also contains evidence for activity and occupation as a result of shifting settlement patterns and landscape changes. Within much of the study area the majority of the evidence is represented by former cultivation systems, and it is likely that some of these also continued in use until enclosure in the post-medieval period.

4.8.23 Immingham is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115) and the Early Yorkshire Charters (1100-15) and it formed a small cluster of settlements with place names indicating early Anglo-Saxon settlement [020]. The form of the settlement appears to have been a chain of farmsteads or hamlets laid out along a pair of parallel roads, with a denser core around the parish church. Archaeological trial trenching has recovered early medieval pottery and also pottery of 13th to 14th century and post-medieval date. Alluvial layers show that the area was also prone to flooding and that in some places, which were most vulnerable, was used for seasonal farming activities.

4.8.24 Habrough is also mentioned in various historic documents (Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115), Assize Rolls (1202), the Valuation of Norwich (1254) and Pipe Rolls (1197) [021]. Originally the parish included a large, detached section of coastal marshland, Habrough Marsh (now a part of Immingham). The village comprised of two settlement cores with dispersed occupation between them. The eastern core contains the church and at least one moated manorial site and appears to have been laid out along a single road. The western core contains post-medieval Newsham Farm (settlement appears to have formed around a small grid like system of roads without an obvious topographic influence).

4.8.25 Settlement evidence has been identified within and surrounding Immingham. The scheduled Manor Farm medieval moated site is located in North Killingholme and was occupied into the post-medieval period [027]. A second moated site south-east of North Killingholme [679] consisting of a double island with internal ditches has been extensively studied through a series of archaeological investigations.

4.8.26 A possible area of medieval settlement is located northeast of Houlton's Covert, from fieldname evidence, which may correspond to the small close shown on Russell's pre-enclosure map of Killingholme, on the edge of Summergates [025]. The possible remains of a shrunken medieval village have been found at South Killingholme [028], c.270 m north of the DCO Site Boundary, comprising a rectilinear enclosure, ditches and ridge and furrow (visible on aerial photographs but now largely built over, although elements of the site may survive). A possible medieval moated site was found during an archaeological evaluation and excavation west of Luxmore Farm (complex of ditches and pits that respected Immingham Road) [031].

4.8.27 A series of linear earthwork features (drainage systems, trackways and enclosures) at Homestead Park, Immingham [034] (c.486 m southeast of the DCO Site Boundary) is suggestive of medieval settlement. Waterlogged deposits of possible late medieval origin were recorded during monitoring in 1994. The site is on the North East Lincolnshire 2016 draft local list of historic assets of special interest.

- 4.8.28 Evidence of extensive ridge and furrow cultivation, of likely medieval to post-medieval date, is visible on aerial photographs at a number of different locations in Habrough [029] [APS_47], also south of Ulceby Road, South Killingholme [026] [APS_49] and at Immingham [030] [APS_47]. Archaeological geophysical survey has also identified ridge and furrow at South Killingholme [022] which is also visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs [APS_52, APS_53]. Additionally, a detailed assessment of aerial photographs has also identified ridge and furrow as earthwork features at the junction of Roxton Road and Stallingborough Road (Immingham Parish), but outside of the DCO Site Boundary [APS_45] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*). It is possible that several of the undated cropmarks visible on aerial photographs in this Section are the truncated remains of ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 4.8.29 Although there are no identified salterns within the 500m study area, salt working was an important local industry along the coastal margins in the medieval and earlier Roman periods and is likely to have been carried out on a seasonal basis (salt extracted from salt-encrusted sand from the foreshore was treated and dumped in large mounds). Eventually as the ground along the foreshore was improved and raised to prevent seasonal flooding the coastline gradually retreated and new salterns advanced seawards.
- 4.8.30 There are several findspots of medieval pottery recovered during surface collection surveys [023, 032]. The preferred pipeline route passes several designated parish churches which were constructed in the medieval period:
- Church of St Denys, North Killingholme [036] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century;
 - Church of St Andrew, Immingham [035] is a parish church that dates from the 11th century, and a medieval churchyard cross base [024]; and
 - Church of St Margaret, Station Road, Habrough [033] is a parish church that dates from the 14th century with possible earlier origins and was rebuilt in 1868-9.

Post-medieval (1500-1900) and modern (post-1900)

- 4.8.31 From the 17th century, coastal reclamation, drainage and enclosure had a significant impact on the rural landscape. Flood defences were built to protect the developing towns and industrial areas and warping was introduced by the Dutch in the 18th century. Later, Parliamentary enclosures produced the landscape of regular, geometric fields, mostly enclosed by dykes, with associated large brick-built isolated farmsteads and excavation of brick pits for the extraction of Pleistocene clays.
- 4.8.32 There are a series of historic roads of post-medieval to modern date in Immingham that are recorded on the early OS maps, including Stallingborough Road [058] and Mill Lane [061], and also Immingham Road, Habrough [062]. It is possible that Roxton Road, Immingham [059] and Habrough Road, Immingham [060] have origins that can be traced back to the medieval period.
- 4.8.33 The HERs record several landscape features, including an osier bed [040], a possible landscape park in Immingham [037] and historic hedgerows in South Killingholme parish [038, 068]. The Tithe map of Immingham (1841) depicts two former woodland plantations close to the DCO Site Boundary, Spinrosa Holt [651] located beneath the A180 trunk road, and Cherry Holt [652] located east of Immingham Grange. The tithe map also depicts a series of hedgerows that may be regarded as important under the historic criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations as forming part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts [H1-H6] (see Annex C), including the parish boundary between Immingham CP and Habrough CP [629] [H6]. Also within Section 1, the pipeline route crosses the parish boundary between South Killingholme and Immingham CP, south of Houlton's Covert, where

it follows an unmarked watercourse shown on the corresponding tithe map and OS maps [628].

- 4.8.34 Historic OS maps also record the presence of several features associated with coastal navigation and transportation, including several lighthouses – Killingholme High Lighthouse, South Killingholme [043]; Killingholme South Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme [044], and Killingholme North Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme [050].
- 4.8.35 There are numerous post-medieval and later farms / farmsteads within the study area in this Section that are either extant or demolished (for example, Glebe Farm [042], Church Farm, Habrough [053], Luxmore Farm, Habrough Road [055], Elm Tree Farm, South Killingholme [056], Willows Farm, Immingham [057] and Mill Farm, South Killingholme [677, 678]), and also rural dwellings / houses (for example, Belmont Cottage [047], The Nook, South Killingholme [048], Churchfield Manor, Immingham [051], Appletree Cottage, Habrough [045], Roxlyn House, Habrough [054] and Ivy Cottage [682]). Other assets include the site of South Killingholme's town hall [680] and the site of a former blacksmiths workshop [681]. These reflect the former agricultural character and rural industries of the area prior to the development of Immingham Docks and the subsequent expansion of the town. A demolished post mill was also located along Mill Lane, Immingham [041]. The Tithe map of Immingham depicts a possible homestead on Mill Lane [650] that is close to the DCO Site Boundary (opposite the post mill).
- 4.8.36 Several chapels are recorded in this Section that were constructed to serve the local communities; at South Killingholme there is a Baptist Chapel [049], a primitive Methodist Chapel [066] and a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel [676]; the latter is shown on the west side of Town Street on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1887), since destroyed. In the later 19th century village schools were built at Habrough (Immingham Road) [052] and at South Killingholme [067]. Several of the extant buildings are locally listed.
- 4.8.37 Immingham Dock was established by the Humber Commercial Railway and Dock Company in association with the Great Central Railway (Humber Commercial Railway and Dock Act of 1904, and subsequent amendments). Construction of Immingham Docks began in 1906 and was complete by 1912. Initially the dock exported coal from the coalfields of Derbyshire and Yorkshire via the Humber Commercial Railway (Grimsby District Light Railway was used for contractors' traffic and later for carrying passengers / dock workers) (Grace's Guide, 2020).
- 4.8.38 A temporary settlement or workers village was established at Immingham (Humberville) comprising of a series of corrugated tin huts (known as Tin Town) for the dock construction workers [072]. A 20th century railway signal box [077] and an extensive complex of railway lines and sidings were integrated into Immingham dock (London and North Eastern Railway - Immingham Dock Branch) [076]. The Humber Commercial Railway line constructed in 1912 linked the eastern jetty at Immingham Dock with the main Grimsby - New Holland line at Ulceby [080]. Other buildings of early 20th century date include a demolished mission room [069] and school [070], a demolished dwelling [071] on Rosper Road, South Killingholme and a row of demolished terraced houses (Marsh Row) to the south of Marsh Lane, Immingham [079].
- 4.8.39 From the 16th and 17th centuries defensive structures were constructed to protect the coastline from attack and the threat of invasion. This importance for defence continued into the late-19th century with a coastal artillery battery and minefield control centre built at Paull Point on the north bank of the estuary, followed in the 20th century by a World War 1 acoustic mirror near Kilnsea and two forts at the estuary mouth.
- 4.8.40 During World War 1 Immingham Docks was a base for British D-class submarines. Following the end of World War 1 trade declined (as it did elsewhere along the east coast), including demand for shipping services and new ships. Immingham Docks was subsequently used

for cruise ships in the 1930s, including vessels of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, White Star Line and Blue Star Line. World War 2 revived the dock's prospects but, together with other ports along the east coast such as Hull, it became the target of bombing raids.

- 4.8.41 During World War 2 Immingham Docks became a naval base and the headquarters for the Royal Navy on the Humber. A series of anti-aircraft batteries and bombing decoys were built to protect the docks and nearby military airfields from attack. Within the 500m study area there were several types of World War 2 military installations, including heavy anti-aircraft battery installations at Immingham [075] and a searchlight emplacement at North Killingholme [082] and aircraft obstructions that are now levelled at Immingham [078]. A possible bomb crater was also identified on aerial photographs at South Killingholme [081]. In the wider area were former barrage balloon sites (MNL4651, MNL4684, MNL4675), other military buildings/installations (MNL4644, MNL4689) and another anti-aircraft battery (MLS17455). A War Memorial dedicated to the fallen of World War 1 was erected in 1925 at the junction of Humberville Road and Pelham Road, Immingham [073], the fallen from World War 2 being added to it.
- 4.8.42 In the second half of the 20th century the docks expanded with the construction of east and west jetties and the addition of several deep-water jetties for bulk cargo. Immingham Oil Terminal jetty was also constructed at this time on the banks of the Humber west of the dock entrance (1969), and the Immingham Bulk Terminal was commissioned in 1970 for the export of coal and the import of steel. In 1985 the Immingham Gas Jetty was opened, handling liquid petroleum gas, and thereafter extensions to these facilities were added, including new terminals and roll-on/roll-off facilities during the 21st century, to improve connections to Europe and to develop port infrastructure and associated facilities and to facilitate the export of bulk goods.
- 4.8.43 A modern landfill site is recorded on the HER at Mill Lane, Immingham [074].

Undated Assets

- 4.8.44 There are several heritage assets within the 500m study area that are undated, and which are mostly visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks. An undated possible square enclosure, that is now beneath the Immingham CHP Plant, was identified as a cropmark [088] and there are several other undated cropmark features (possible rectangular enclosures, ring ditches, pits and linear features) south of Ulceby Road [089, 090, 091, 092, 096]. Also, immediately next to the A180 Immingham Bypass a former road is visible as a cropmark [APS_46] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*), and immediately west of Manby Road (A1173) and partially within the DCO Site Boundary is an undated ditch also visible on historic aerial photographs [APS_50].
- 4.8.45 Archaeological geophysical survey in South Killingholme detected a series of linear anomalies at East End Farm that are undated [086] and an undated linear feature, west of Rosper Road [087].

4.9 Section 2 – A180 Road to A46 Road

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.9.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within this section of the DCO Site Boundary.
- 4.9.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within the 2km study area of this Section of the pipeline route but there are 29 designated heritage assets (note that assets with multiple designations, such as e.g., scheduled monuments including listed structures, are counted in this total as single designated heritage assets). These assets are listed and further detailed below.

- 4.9.3 Laceby Conservation Area [116] is located within the historic core of the village which lies at the southern end of this Section of the pipeline route.
- 4.9.4 There are four scheduled monuments and these date to the medieval and post-medieval periods:
- Stallingborough medieval settlement, post-medieval manor house and formal gardens, Stallingborough [128];
 - Churchyard cross 20m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church, Stallingborough [133] (also grade II listed);
 - Site of medieval nunnery and post-Dissolution house, Nun Cotham [130]; and
 - Cross in St Bartholomew's churchyard, Keelby [120] (also grade II listed).
- 4.9.5 There are four grade I listed buildings that are of medieval and post-medieval date:
- Church of St Bartholomew, Keelby [134];
 - No 9 shop and Church End Farm, Keelby [135];
 - Church of St Lawrence, Aylesby [132]; and
 - Church of St Margaret, Laceby [131] which is within Laceby Conservation Area.
- 4.9.6 There are three grade II* listed buildings that are of medieval, post-medieval and modern date:
- Church of St Peter and St Paul, Stallingborough [178];
 - Former heavy anti-aircraft gun site, Stallingborough [189]; and
 - Church of St Edmund, Riby [129].
- 4.9.7 There are nineteen grade II listed buildings that date to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods:
- Daisy Cottage, Stallingborough [179];
 - The Mill, Stallingborough [150];
 - Cross approximately 20 metres south of Church of St Peter and St Paul, Stallingborough [133] (also a scheduled monument);
 - Gravestone approximately 0.5 metres south-west corner of nave of Church of St Peter and St Paul, Stallingborough [121];
 - Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post, Stallingborough [190];
 - Farm range on north side of Healing Wells Farm, Healing [149];
 - Village hall, Keelby [157];
 - Manor House, Keelby [158];
 - No 1 and outbuildings and railings, Keelby [159];
 - Churchyard cross at Church of St Bartholomew, Keelby [120] (also a scheduled monument);
 - Rifle range, Keelby [160];
 - F W Mcaulay Cottages, Aylesby [193];
 - Barn at Church Farm, Riby [153];
 - Church Farmhouse, Riby [154];

- 6 Caistor Road, Laceby [151] which is within Laceby Conservation Area;
- Rookery House, Laceby [180];
- College Farmhouse, Laceby [152] which is within Laceby Conservation Area;
- The Cottage, Laceby [672]; and
- Haagensen Memorial and vault, Laceby Cemetery, Laceby [156].

Archaeological and Historic Background

Prehistoric (to AD43) and Roman (AD42-450)

- 4.9.8 There is no evidence of significant prehistoric activity within the study area along this Section of the pipeline route, although prehistoric flintwork has been found during surface artefact collection but only in small quantities or as a single findspot [100, 101, 102, 690, 723]. In the wider area to the west of the pipeline route there is evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age burial activity. Southwest of Riby Grove Farm are the remains of a Neolithic long barrow and a Bronze Age round barrow (NHLE1018838) that are located on a spur of land overlooking several dry valleys. And prehistoric flints were recovered in Aylesby during trial trenching (MNL4760).
- 4.9.9 Barton Street forms the parish boundary between several settlements and has been identified as a possible late Iron Age routeway that continued in use into historic times [104]. In the wider area, Oldfleet Drain (formerly Healing Beck) is a landscape feature of possible prehistoric to modern date (MNL897).
- 4.9.10 A possible Iron Age settlement is recorded at Aylesby [693] consisting of two probable roundhouses, gullies, and posts in alignments suggestive of the presence of buildings. This site continued to be occupied into the Roman period, as evidenced by the remains of a large sub-rectangular 2nd century building.
- 4.9.11 Evidence for further possible Roman settlement has been found southeast of Greenlands Farm, Stallingborough [105]. The site appears to occupy an area of higher ground and comprises a complex of small enclosures alongside a trackway. Pottery from the site included possible Iron Age and early medieval material suggesting the site may have earlier origins and was occupied into the post-Roman period. The discovery of fragments of Roman brick and tile in Stallingborough are possible indicators of Romano-British settlement / occupation [107, 108].
- 4.9.12 There is also a scatter of findspots of other Roman material (pottery and metalwork) that indicate a Roman presence in the area [106, 109, 110, 111, 691]. It is possible that several of the undated cropmarks in this Section could date to the Roman period.

Early medieval (450-1066) and medieval (1066-1500)

- 4.9.13 The pipeline route passes close to several historic settlements that have their origins in the early medieval and medieval periods. Aylesby is mentioned in Domesday (1086) and the Lindsey Survey (c.1202) and the village is probably a later Saxon foundation (occupation focused on Barton Street) [113]. Evidence of Anglo-Scandinavian occupation has been recorded (pottery and other finds) in the village which suggests occupation from at least the 10th century. Archaeological excavations recorded the foundations of two buildings [684] within Aylesby which may be of early medieval origins.
- 4.9.14 Stallingborough is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115), the British Museum Charters (c.1130), the Episcopal Registers (1233) and the Valuation of Norwich (1254). Along with Healing, Immingham and a lost settlement called Lopingham, it forms a small cluster of settlements with place names indicating early Anglo-Saxon settlement [114]. The medieval village was originally located on the edge of the salt marsh that has since been almost totally reclaimed. A low hill formed an early settlement focus, and this elevated

position was used for the church and the principal manor house of the village. Recorded as a designated 'creek' port during the post-medieval period, archaeological investigations (geophysical survey, monitoring, trial trenching and excavation) have found evidence for Late Saxon and medieval occupation.

- 4.9.15 Irby upon Humber is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115) and the Assize Rolls (1202). The medieval settlement developed on patches of high ground around a riverless valley and formed around a sub-rectangular road with others radiating away from it with no particular focus for dense settlement [115].
- 4.9.16 There is evidence of early medieval occupation at Riby. A substantial middle Saxon settlement comprising field and enclosure ditches and elements of probable post-built and sunken buildings have been investigated at Riby Crossroads (MLI52885), associated with an extensive pattern of cropmarks. At Riby Park (just inside the study area) a small 7th century Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered in 1915 [697] and Anglo-Saxon pottery (MLI50023). Investigations southeast of Riby Church, within the Walled Garden have also recorded evidence of Roman, early medieval and medieval activity (MLI125879, MLI125880, MLI125881, MLI125882). Surviving earthworks associated with the shrunken medieval settlement of Riby [696] suggest the presence of at least two distinct settlement nuclei.
- 4.9.17 North of Barton House, Laceby (just inside the study area) another Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was found during sand and gravel extraction in 1934 and 1936-1939 [687].
- 4.9.18 Surface artefact collection north of Greenlands Farm, Immingham recovered a sherd of possible Saxo-Norman pottery [112].
- 4.9.19 There are several smaller settlements with historic cores along this Section of the pipeline route. Roxton is mentioned in historic documents (Book of Fees, 1242 and in the 1334 tax list and it is marked on the Yarborough Estate map). Earthwork remains of the deserted medieval settlement have largely been levelled and ploughed, but house sites, trackways and toft boundaries appear as soil and crop marks covering a relatively large area [125] [APS_44] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*). At Stallingborough, part of the deserted medieval settlement, together with the earthworks of a post-medieval manor house and associated formal gardens, are located next to the parish church and are a scheduled monument [128]. At nearby Little London three areas which are separated by roads and earthworks are largely contiguous with the earthworks at Stallingborough. Features along the south bank of North Beck Drain may represent a series of moated enclosures and fishponds. Investigations have revealed building platforms, chalk foundations, tile and Roman, medieval to post-medieval pottery and a range of other material (animal bones, oyster shell, nails and a coin of Henry IV) [126].
- 4.9.20 Aerial photography has recorded several areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow surrounding and extending from the historic villages and settlements, for example, at Stallingborough [124] [APS_43, APS41] and Aylesby [123] [APS_34]. Additionally, a detailed assessment of aerial photographs has also identified ridge and furrow as earthwork features crossing into the DCO Site Boundary at Riby Gap [APS_40] and at The Lindens Farm (Riby Parish) [APS_38].
- 4.9.21 Several medieval moated sites are recorded in the study area, including the scheduled Roxton Farm [119] and a probable moated site south of Manor Farm, Aylesby [117]. Church End Farm, Keelby contains a former manor house which was originally moated [135]. Aerial photography has also identified an undated possible moated site east of The Lindens (Riby Parish) which is outside of the DCO Site Boundary, although an associated leat is within the Order Limits [APS_37].

4.9.22 The pipeline route passes several designated churches and associated features that are of medieval and post-medieval date:

- Church of St Peter and St Paul, Stallingborough [178] is a parish church that dates from 1779-81 and a medieval churchyard cross [133] and a medieval gravestone [121];
- Church of St Bartholomew, Keelby [134] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century and a medieval churchyard cross [120];
- Church of St Lawrence, Aylesby [132] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century;
- Church of St Edmund, Main Street, Riby [129] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century; and
- Church of St Margaret, High Street, Laceby [131] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century.

Post-medieval (1500-1900) and modern (post 1900)

4.9.23 The HERs record that the preferred pipeline route passes several gravel and chalk extraction pits [139] [APS_35] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*), [140, 141, 142, 689] and an extant windmill tower (The Mill) at Riby Road, Stallingborough [150]. Additionally, two small ponds / extraction pits are depicted close to Beach Holt Lane, Aylesby on the OS 1st edition map (Lincolnshire Series XXI.SE, 1887). One of the features appears to be within the DCO Site Boundary [653] but the other is south of the lane [654]. The same map also depicts another pond / extraction pit [656] in the fields to the north of Aylesby, which also appears to be within the DCO Site Boundary. Also, an OS map of 1971 (TA 10 NE, 1:10k map) shows a possible pond / extraction pit [671] within the same general area that appears to be on the edge of the DCO Site Boundary (not visible on recent aerial images). An OS map of 1951 (Lincolnshire Series XXI.SE) shows a large possible extraction pit [658] that appears to be partly within the DCO Site Boundary to the west of The Crofts, Laceby.

4.9.24 A former guidepost [655] once stood at the original junction of Beach Holt Lane and Barton Street. A post-medieval field boundary which is partially within the DCO Site Boundary is also visible as a cropmark on satellite imagery north of Wells Road (Riby Parish) [APS_39].

4.9.25 The HERs also record numerous farmsteads and dwellings, both extant and demolished, within the 500m study area that are located within the historic settlements or the surrounding farmland and which date to the post-medieval and modern periods:

- Roxton Farm, Immingham [167] (also locally listed);
- Daisy Cottage, Stallingborough [179];
- Stallingborough Grange [146];
- Healing Wells Farm [149];
- Manor Farm, Aylesby [165] (also locally listed);
- The Old Vicarage, Aylesby [688];
- F W Mcaulay Cottages, Aylesby [193];
- Site of three timber cottages, Aylesby [685];
- Barn at Church Farm, Riby [153];
- Church Farmhouse, Riby [154];
- The Lindens, Riby [694, 695];

- The Crofts, Laceby [145];
- Greenland's Farm [147];
- A timber framed cottage, Laceby [148];
- 6 Caistor Road, Laceby [151];
- College Farmhouse, Laceby [152];
- Rookery House, Laceby [180];
- The Cottage, Laceby [672]; and
- Manor House, Keelby [158].

4.9.26 There are several post-medieval churches and religious buildings / structures within this Section of the pipeline route, including the Haagensen Memorial and Vault at Laceby Cemetery [156] and the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Church Lane, Stallingborough that was built at the end of the 18th century [178].

4.9.27 The Tithe map of Riby (1839) depicts a former tract of woodland, Plings Moor Wood [657], close to the DCO Site Boundary (not shown on OS maps). Rush Hills Covert [136] is a tract of woodland that is shown on OS maps of 1887-9 and is recorded in 1833 as 'Rash Hills Cover', and as Scrub Holt in 1828. Foxhole Wood [162] and Roxton Wood [163] are also marked on OS maps of 1887-9 and are recorded at least as far back as 1824. North Beck Drain [161] (Annex E, Plate 8) is marked on OS maps of 1887-9. The tithe map also depicts a series of hedgerows that may be regarded as important under the historic criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations as forming part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure [H7 – H19] (see Annex C), including those that mark the following parish boundaries:

- Parish boundary between Stallingborough CP and Riby CP at Riby Gap, immediately south of Riby Road [631]. The boundary is marked by a hedgerow [H9] shown on the Stallingborough tithe map of 1844;
- Parish boundary between Riby CP and Aylesby CP east of The Lindens [632]. The boundary is marked by a hedgerow [H14] shown on the Riby tithe map of 1839;
- Parish boundary between Aylesby CP and Laceby CP northeast of Rush Hills Covert [633]. The boundary is marked by a hedgerow [H16] shown on the Aylesby tithe map of 1839; and
- Parish boundary between Laceby CP and Irby upon Humber CP south of The Crofts [634]. The boundary is marked by a hedgerow [H19] shown on the Laceby tithe map of 1840.

4.9.28 The non-designated Riby Park [177], which was built over the deserted medieval settlement of Riby, was laid out around the Church of St Edmund [129] which was re-built in the 19th century. The Park is recorded on both the OS 1st edition maps and 2nd edition maps (1902-6). Riby Park was historically associated with Riby Grove, a now demolished country house. An avenue of trees remains of the former carriage drive.

4.9.29 The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway – Cleethorpes to Barton railway line [138], which opened in 1848 (Cleethorpes extension added around 1863, part of a trans-Pennine route from Manchester via Sheffield), is crossed by the DCO Site Boundary at the north end of the Section (south of the A180 road). A railway level crossing is marked along the line on OS maps of 1887-9 at Roxton [144]. Railway sidings at Immingham [143] are shown on the OS maps of 1887-9, located alongside Roxton Road, and an historic wooden railway signal box that is extant (Roxton Siding Signal Box) [166 (Annex E, Plate 9)

4.9.30 The preferred pipeline route passes several historic roads of post-medieval date (marked on OS maps of 1887-9), although some are also likely to have medieval origins:

- Riby Road, Stallingborough [174];
- Keelby Road, Stallingborough (probably documented in the reign of Henry III as 'Kelebigate') [175];
- Beach Holt Lane, Aylesby [170];
- Nooking Lane, Aylesby (road was also documented in 1840) [171];
- Church Lane, Aylesby [692];
- Temple Lane, Aylesby [172];
- Caistor Road, Laceby (road is part of a turnpike trust of 1765) [168];
- Lopham Lane, Laceby (road was also documented in 1828. Lopham's Close is recorded in the mid-18th century) [169]; and,
- North's Lane, Irby upon Humber [176].

4.9.31 The HERs record modern refuse disposal sites in Aylesby [184] and Laceby [183], and three landfill sites in Aylesby [185, 186 and 187]. OS maps record several features, including a sheep wash at Stallingborough (marked on OS maps of 1906-8) [181] and a small park (Aylesby Park) [191] is also shown on OS maps of 1907-10 on the southwest side of Aylesby, around Manor House Farm.

4.9.32 There are several World War 2 military installations at the northern end of the Section that are part of the defensive arrangements for Immingham Docks, including the Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery H37 at Immingham Grange [188] (possibly never built), and a pair of designated World War 2 heavy anti-aircraft batteries at Stallingborough (grade II* listed) [189], which in 1946 became a Nucleus Force Battery headquarters. There is also a 1960s underground Royal Observer Corps monitoring post at Stallingborough, which is also designated [190]. In the wider area a group of closely spaced circular or sub-circular earthworks at Healing Wells Farm, identified on aerial photographs from the 1940s, possibly represent the site of a World War 2 searchlight battery (MNL4346).

Undated assets

4.9.33 There are several heritage assets that are undated which have been identified as cropmarks, or as a result of archaeological geophysical survey or archaeological assessment. It is possible that some of these could represent prehistoric to medieval or later occupation. Cropmarks 200 m southwest of Barton Street represent a small enclosure and field boundaries of possible medieval to post-medieval date [197]. Cropmarks 340 m southwest of Manor Farm, Aylesby, suggest the presence of an enclosure [683] possibly associated with Romano-British pottery found nearby. Also near Aylesby are further cropmarks and trackways [686] 140m south of Temple Lane suggesting the presence of an undated settlement site. Undated ditches, pits and a possible palaeochannel have been detected by archaeological geophysical survey at Immingham [195] and Stallingborough [194], and a substantial but undated ditch was recorded during archaeological trial trenching also at Stallingborough [196]. An undated cropmark south of Gatehouse Farm, Stallingborough [198] was not located during construction work for a linear pipeline scheme in 1996 (although a large deposit of organic sediment was recorded during archaeological investigations close to the site).

4.10 Section 3 – A46 road to Pear Tree Lane, Covenham St Bartholomew

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.10.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within this section of the DCO Site Boundary.
- 4.10.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within the 2km study area of this Section of the pipeline route but there are 43 designated heritage assets. These assets are listed and further detailed below.
- 4.10.3 There are two Conservation Areas within this Section at Irby upon Humber [237] and North Thoresby [236].
- 4.10.4 There are four scheduled monuments, these date to the medieval and post-medieval (17th century) periods:
- Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm, Irby upon Humber [303];
 - Deserted medieval village of Beesby, Hawerby cum Beesby [240];
 - Deserted village of North Cadeby (site of) E of Cadeby Hall, Wyham cum Cadeby [241]; and
 - The Manor moated site and fishpond complex, Ludborough [673].
- 4.10.5 There are three grade I listed buildings that are all medieval in date:
- Church of St Andrew, Irby upon Humber [257] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
 - Church of St Helen, Barnoldby Le Beck [266]; and
 - Church of St Mary, Ludborough [265].
- 4.10.6 There are nine grade II* listed buildings that date to the medieval and post-medieval periods:
- Waltham Windmill, Waltham [369];
 - Church of St Helen, Brigsley [259];
 - Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby [261];
 - Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby [262];
 - The Farmhouse, North Thoresby [371] which is within North Thoresby Conservation Area;
 - Church of St Helen, North Thoresby [264];
 - Church of St Margaret, Hawerby cum Beesby [258];
 - Cadeby Hall, Wyham cum Cadeby [314]; and
 - The Manor House, Ludborough [370].
- 4.10.7 There are twenty-five grade II listed buildings that date to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods:
- The Lodge, Laceby [337];
 - Irby upon Humber War Memorial, Irby upon Humber [414] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
 - Dovecote at Irby Dales Farm approximately 150 metres west of Irby Dales Farmhouse, Irby upon Humber [306] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
 - Water pump house approximately 10 metres east of Blacksmiths Cottage, Irby upon Humber [375] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;

- The Old Rectory, Irby upon Humber [377] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
- Manor House, Barnoldby Le Beck [270];
- Pelham House, Barnoldby Le Beck [372];
- Huntsman's Obelisk and railed enclosure approximately 30 metres north east of Church of St Helen, Barnoldby Le Beck [313];
- Woodlands, Barnoldby Le Beck [378];
- Church of St Andrew, Beelsby [268];
- Churchyard cross approximately 12 metres south of Church of St Helen, Brigsley [260];
- The Thatch, Brigsley [326];
- Hatcliffe Mill, Hatcliffe [331];
- Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [297];
- Homefield Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [307];
- Well approximately 50 metres south east of Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [356];
- Front gate and railings approximately 5 metres south of Homefield Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [312];
- The Thatched Cottages, College Farmhouse, East Ravendale [381];
- Old Rectory, Grainsby [364];
- Stable block to former Grainsby Hall, Grainsby [363];
- Walnut Cottage and adjacent cottage, North Thoresby [310];
- Westbrook House, North Thoresby [311];
- Hawerby Hall, Hawerby cum Beesby [373];
- Glebe Farm House, Ludborough [376]; and
- White House, Ludborough [379].

Archaeological and Historic Background

Prehistoric (to AD43) and Roman (AD43-450)

- 4.10.8 Evidence of prehistoric activity within the 500m study area comes from findspots and cropmarks along this Section of the pipeline route. Small amounts of prehistoric flintwork comprising tools and waste material have been recovered at Irby Upon Humber [199], Ashby cum Fenby [201, 202, 724, 725, 726] and near Grainsby [208]. Neolithic flints (two flint scrapers and numerous flint flakes) plus a human tooth were discovered in Hatcliffe, located in discrete patches that possibly reflect disturbed features [206]. In the wider area prehistoric worked flints have also been discovered at Holton le Clay (MLI41238).
- 4.10.9 There is a possible prehistoric burial mound at Waltham that is visible as a subcircular cropmark on aerial photographs (MNL2554); and in the wider area there is a scheduled Bronze Age round barrow cemetery at Tetney (visible as low earthworks and cropmarks, below alluvial deposits) [NHLE1469975].
- 4.10.10 Topographic features such as hilltops and areas of higher ground may have been attractive to early settlers. A spring located on Welbeck Hill west of Barnoldby le Beck is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 but may have been used in the prehistoric period [203] (Annex E, Plate 1). Similarly, Laceby Beck may have been a valuable resource from the prehistoric period

(connecting Wellbeck Spring in the south with the River Freshney in the north) [204] (Annex E, Plate 11) and also Waithe Beck [205].

- 4.10.11 A possible late prehistoric or Roman enclosure with an opening to the east and a small enclosure at the northwest corner has been identified from aerial photographs at Ludborough [210]. Another possible late prehistoric farmstead with an associated field system has been identified from cropmarks but it is situated outside of the study area (west of North Thoresby) (MLI87920). Iron Age pottery from a ditch at Ashby cum Fenby is possibly indicative of late Iron Age activity in the study area [209].
- 4.10.12 There is evidence for more extensive Romano-British occupation and settlement within the 500m study area. A possible Roman villa [211] is visible as a cropmark to the west of Barnoldby le Beck. Finds recovered from the site include a wide range of material such as brickwork, stone roof tile, a flint core and flakes, worked stone masonry, painted plaster, ceramic roof tile, possible tesserae, possible hypocaust tiles, animal bone, stonework with paint and a large number of grey-ware sherds. At Irby upon Humber a dark soil on the south side of Welbeck Hill has produced Roman finds (abundant animal bone, burnt material and Roman pottery) [219]. The presence of early medieval pottery at the same site suggests that occupation may have extended into later periods. Surface artefact collection, archaeological geophysical survey and archaeological excavations of a cropmark site has revealed evidence of a Romano-British settlement at Hatcliffe [220].
- 4.10.13 Southwest of Hatcliffe Mill another Roman settlement is suggested by possible building platforms, that are visible on aerial photographs alongside an old road [221], with abundant Roman pottery from an adjacent field. In Ashby cum Fenby a Romano-British pit or ditch was uncovered during a watching brief in 1995 [212]. Roman material has also been found near Ashby Hill, west of Ashby cum Fenby [213], and Roman coins (together with early medieval and medieval material) have been reported by the Portable Antiquity Scheme near Ashby cum Fenby. An extensive Romano-British field system covering approximately 12 acres, that is associated with a possible vineyard, is visible on aerial photographs at North Thoresby [215]; and pottery that is associated with dark soilmarks at Grainsby may indicate the presence of kilns and a buried cultivation system [217]. The wider area also contains several findspots of Roman material, for example Roman pottery and tile has been found during investigations at Holton le Clay (MLI98910, MLI41242, MLI41243).
- 4.10.14 Several cropmark features that have been detected in this Section, but which are undated, could represent evidence for occupation in the prehistoric and Roman periods (see below).

Early medieval (450-1066) and medieval (1066-1500)

- 4.10.15 The preferred pipeline route passes several historic settlements that have their origins in the early medieval and medieval periods, however, not all settlements prospered, and there are a number of shrunken and deserted settlements (de-population caused by social and economic factors). Irby upon Humber (whose historic core lies just outside of the 500m study area) [115] is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115) and the Assize Rolls (1202) and likely has early medieval origins. It developed on patches of high ground around a river-less valley and the settlement formed around a sub-rectangular road with others radiating away from it, but it appears that there was no particular focus for dense settlement, instead it contained small clusters of houses and farmsteads, separated from each other by relatively small distances.
- 4.10.16 Barnoldby le Beck also has early medieval origins and is mentioned in historical sources (Domesday (1086), the Lindsey Survey (c.1115), and the Index to the Charters and Rolls (1202)) [228]. In the post-medieval period, it was de-populated and emparked. A cluster of farmsteads and cottages is shown around the parish church at the end of the 19th century, suggesting that in the medieval period there was a dense nucleated core with a tight grid like pattern of roads. Crofts arranged along a possible road, suggestive of planned

settlement, are documented around 250m south of the church. Two large areas of parkland were established around the 18th to 19th centuries 'Manor House' and 'Oakland House' (also known as 'Woodlands' and 'The Grange') which may have involved some re-organisation of the settlement. Remains dating to the 13th and 14th centuries have been recorded during archaeological investigations and there are earthworks representing the former medieval extent of settlement to the south of Main Road and Waltham Road (building platforms, paddocks and trackways).

- 4.10.17 Brigsley is mentioned in Domesday (1086), the Lindsey Survey (c.1115), the Assize Rolls (1202) and the Index to Charters and Rolls in the British Museum (1202). The settlement is formed within a rough grid-based road system of three north-south roads and two east-west roads with the parish church roughly central [233]. Areas of historic settlement earthworks survive, including a hollow way to the east of the church which represents an abandoned road. To the east of the hollow way is a post-medieval manorial site, around which appear to be the earthworks of medieval building platforms and house plots now covered by woodland. Archaeological investigations in Brigsley have uncovered evidence of early medieval to medieval occupation (ditches containing Ipswich ware and Northern Maxey Ware) [234].
- 4.10.18 Ashby cum Fenby is also mentioned in Domesday (1086), the Lindsey Survey (c.1115) and the Curia Regis Rolls (1205). Archaeological investigations have found evidence of 9th to 15th century occupation [235, 227, 225 and 232]. Aerial photographs and historic documents suggest that the settlement comprised dwellings interspersed with garths, paddocks and crofts. From at least the 19th century the settlement spread to the south of the manor and church. The area around the medieval manor was converted into parkland and formal gardens during the post-medieval period.
- 4.10.19 Hawerby is an historic settlement known to have existed since the early medieval period [231]. The former settlement pattern is of house platforms and crofts arranged along a single central road, with the church and rectory to the west and a small country house with its associated farmstead to the north.
- 4.10.20 In the wider area the settlement of Holton le Clay, which is first documented in the Domesday Book, contains evidence of medieval settlement (visible on aerial photographs). Saxon graves have been found during excavations at the church, including finds dating from the mid- to late Saxon period and investigations elsewhere in the village have produced late Saxon and medieval pottery and medieval and post-medieval features (MLI80552).
- 4.10.21 The pipeline route passes close to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Welbeck Hill [223, 224] that spreads along a gravel spur projecting from the hilltop (located c.100m south of the edge of the DCO Site Boundary). The site was discovered as a result of ploughing when the late Gordon Taylor, an amateur archaeologist, discovered a piece of femur bone, a fragment of Anglo-Saxon pottery and animal bone in areas of dark soil while field walking in 1962 ([REDACTED]). The site was investigated by Mr Taylor in the following years (between 1962 and 1979) and a total of 72 inhumation and 5 cremation burials were recorded in three areas: north-south along the hill crest, east-west on the hill's western slope and a deposit of cremations on the eastern slope. Finds recovered from the burials indicate a likely date for the burials from the mid-5th century to the 6th century and it is likely that the cemetery went out of use in the late 6th or early 7th centuries. It is possible that the cemetery has not been fully excavated.
- 4.10.22 It has also been claimed that occupation on Welbeck Hill began in the Bronze Age with a possible Roman signal station nearby [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- 4.10.23 The Welbeck Hill Anglo-Saxon cemetery lies relatively close to other known Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, including one c. 2.8km to the north at Laceby [687] and another c. 4.7km, northwest, at Riby Park [697].
- 4.10.24 There is evidence of medieval settlement and cultivation across this Section with a cluster at and around the settlements that had their origins in the early medieval period. Southwest of North Thoresby, traces of the deserted medieval settlement of Autby [239] have been identified in the northwest corner of Autby Park [361], including the cropmarked remains of ridge and furrow cultivation that are within and next to the DCO Site Boundary [APS_22] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*). The scheduled remains of the deserted medieval village of Beesby [240] are located on the edge of the study area. North of Cadeby Hall (northwest of Ludborough) and south of Cadeby Hall are the remains of the deserted medieval village of North Cadeby [241]. An early medieval coin [699] is recorded at Irby upon Humber.
- 4.10.25 Beyond the study area lie the remains of Waithe deserted medieval village (located alongside the A16 road) (MLI41233) and the shrunken medieval settlement of Grainsby which extends either side of Grainsby Lane (MLI41222).
- 4.10.26 There are several medieval moated sites in this Section, including east of Manor House, Irby upon Humber [254], where a square enclosure is flanked and respected by ridge and furrow. Although potentially a decorative post-medieval moat, a second moated site at Irby upon Humber may prove to be medieval. There is a moated site and other possibly associated features at Hall Farm [255], Ashby cum Fenby. At Barnoldby le Beck an L-shaped fishpond, which is marked on OS maps of 1887-9, is likely to be the remains of another moated site [249]; and at Ludborough, the Manor Moated site [673] has several earthworks including a rectangular enclosure likely to represent the site of the former manor house.
- 4.10.27 Aerial photography has identified several areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow throughout this Section. At Barnoldby le Beck extensive ridge and furrow earthworks almost surround the village core and were preserved in the two landscape parks to the south of the village [251] [APS_30] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*). A detailed assessment of aerial photographs has also identified an area of ridge and furrow that is partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary north of Barnoldby le Beck Park, visible as cropmarked features [APS_31]. Ridge and furrow is also visible at Welbeck Hill, northwest of Barnoldby le Beck [248] [APS_32]. At Brigsley, numerous disparate areas of ridge and furrow earthworks [252] suggest that these remains are part of more extensive cultivation systems (a geophysical survey identified linear features which might be the remains of ridge and furrow along with other field boundaries). In and around Ashby cum Fenby there are also extensive earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation features visible on aerial photographs from the late 1940s [250] [APS_24, APS_25, APS_27, APS_28, APS_30]. Ridge and furrow cultivation features are also recorded at Laceby [253], Hatcliffe [247], Grainsby Grange [244, 245] [APS_23], Hawerby [246] and northeast of Ludborough [242] and at Cold Harbour Farm (Ludborough Parish) where cropmarked features are visible partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary [APS_18].
- 4.10.28 The preferred pipeline route passes several designated parish churches and associated features that are of medieval date. Many of these are located within the historic settlement core areas:
- Church of St Andrew, Irby upon Humber [257] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century;
 - Church of St Helen, Church Lane, Barnoldby Le Beck [266] is a parish church that dates from the late 13th century;

- Church of St Andrew, Beelsby [268] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century;
- Church of St Helen, Brigsley [259] is a parish church with medieval origins, and a churchyard cross [260];
- Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby [261] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century;
- Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby [262] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century;
- Church of St Margaret, Barton Street, Hawerby cum Beesby [258] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century with restorations of 1846;
- Church of St Helen, North Thoresby [264] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century; and
- Church of St Mary, Main Street, Ludborough [265] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century.

Post-medieval (1500-1900) and modern (post-1900)

- 4.10.29 Southeast of Irby upon Humber and below Welbeck Hill is a scheduled Civil War earthwork fort [303] [APS_33] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*). The 17th century fort comprises a rectangular earthen rampart with projecting bastions at each of its four corners, an enclosing ditch, and a counterscarp bank. It is situated on high ground close to the road from the Humber to Boston and Kings Lynn (Barton Street, A18), and within easy reach of the road from Newark to the Humber via Gainsborough (Grimsby Road, A46).
- 4.10.30 The HERs record several areas of extant historic woodland south of Ashby cum Fenby, including Fenby Wood (east) [276] and Fenby Wood (west) [319] (recorded as Cottager's Plat in 1824, and Cottager's Plot in 1843) which are located next to the DCO Site Boundary; and in the same area Old Brat's Plantation [320] and The Holt [321], woodland tracts that are marked on OS maps of 1887-9.
- 4.10.31 A post-medieval field boundary that is partially within the DCO Site Boundary is visible on satellite imagery between Barnoldby le Beck Park and Waithe Beck [APS_29] and another field boundary that is broadly aligned along the axis of the DCO Site Boundary is visible also as a cropmark feature at Ashby cum Fenby [APS_26].
- 4.10.32 The OS maps of 1887-9 show two areas of parkland on the south side of Barnoldby le Beck with a northern boundary along Main Road and Waltham Road [282, 283] (Annex E, Plate 2 and Plate 3). There are also two areas of parkland at Hawerby cum Beesby, including Hawerby Park [322], which surrounds St Margaret's Church (shown on OS maps of 1887-9), and to the south a large area of dispersed trees, occasionally in groups, indicative of a landscaped park and shown on the OS maps of 1887-9 [323] (possibly an extension of Cadeby Park which is annotated to the south, or parkland for Beesby House which lies at the centre of the landscape). The parkland is still extant in areas where scheduled medieval earthworks are extant [240]). Early 20th century OS maps (between 1906-10) also depict an area of parkland at Oaklands, Laceby [410] and southwest of North Thoresby, Autby Park is marked on OS maps of 1956 [361].
- 4.10.33 Other miscellaneous features that are marked on OS maps include a sheepwash at Barnoldby le Beck [284], a post-medieval mill race at Hatcliffe [288], a sluice [272], a blacksmiths workshop [273] and an unidentified site ('Far Yard') [274] at Ashby cum Fenby. On Brigsley Road there is also a milepost [299], one of a set that were erected along the turnpike road from Grimsby to Wold Newton, and a designated post-medieval well [356]

which may have earlier medieval origins (located next to Hall Farmhouse in Ashby cum Fenby). The 1st edition OS maps (Lincolnshire Series XXX.SE, 1887) shows a possible pump [659] on the south side of Thoroughfare Lane (south of Ashby cum Fenby) that appears to be within the DCO Site Boundary (feature later depicted as a well).

- 4.10.34 A gasometer [360] is marked at Oaklands, in Laceby, possibly part of a private gasworks. At Ludborough the 1st edition OS map (Lincolnshire Series XL.SW, 1888) shows the East Lincolnshire Railway line [661] which was opened in 1848 but was closed to passenger traffic in 1961.
- 4.10.35 The pipeline route passes several gravel and chalk extraction pits that are marked on OS maps from the end of the 19th century (Irby upon Humber [289, 290, 702], Barnoldby le Beck [281], Beelsby [286], Hatcliffe [287, 324] and Ashby cum Fenby [271]). A pond / extraction pit [660], that is not recorded on the HER, is shown on the 1st edition OS maps (Lincolnshire Series, 1887) located c.115m south of the demolished Fenby Farm [315]. It is also depicted on the Tithe map of Ashby cum Fenby (1840).
- 4.10.36 A demolished hall and a park at Grainsby, which covered an extensive area, are marked on the OS 1st edition maps [362]. Grainsby Hall was used by the army in World War 2 but after 1945 was empty and eventually demolished in 1973. Possible post-medieval wood banks were identified as cropmarks in the park [304].
- 4.10.37 Several demolished post-medieval buildings and structures are located within the study area (mostly within and surrounding the historic settlements), including dwellings / houses at Barnoldby le Beck [302, 279], Brigsley [269], Ashby cum Fenby [292, 275] and Hawerby [318]; and former farms / farmsteads are recorded on the HERs at Barnoldby le Beck [285], Brigsley [332], Ashby cum Fenby [301, 315, 317], Beesby [316] and at Ludborough [368].
- 4.10.38 The pipeline route passes numerous extant farms, farmsteads, farm buildings, cottages, homesteads / dwellings and related features that date to the post-medieval and modern periods within this Section of the study area (many identified as a result of the Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping Project), at the following locations:
- Laceby (south side of A46 road): Scrub Holt [329], Oaklands Hotel [336], The Lodge at Oaklands [337];
 - Irby upon Humber: Dovecote at Irby Dales Farm [306], Walk Farm [330], Hasting and Millfield Cottages [333] (also locally listed), Hazel and Brandybuck Cottages [334], The Old White Cottage [335], Manor House [700], Keeper's Cottage [703], Irby Mount [704];
 - Barnoldby le Beck: New Farm [280], Huntsman's obelisk and railed enclosure [313], Woodlands [378], Pelham House [372], Manor House [270];
 - Brigsley: Manor House Farm [291], The Thatch [326], Church Farm [327], Melbourne House Farm [355], Former Glebe Farmhouse [359];
 - Ashby cum Fenby: Moorhouse Farm [277], Moorhouse [278], Glebe Farm House [293], Chestnut Farm [294], Longwood [295], Freshney Cottage [296], Hall Farmhouse [297], Homefield Farmhouse [307] and front gate and railings approximately 5 metres south of Homefield Farmhouse [312], Shaw's Cottages [358];
 - East Ravendale: The Thatched Cottages [381];
 - Grainsby: Stable block to former Grainsby Hall [363], Grainsby Grange [387];
 - Hawerby: Pear Tree Cottage [382];
 - North Thoresby: Walnut Cottage and adjacent cottage [310], Westbrook House [311], Westfield Farm [389], Park Farm [390], The Farmhouse [371];
 - Beesby: Hawerby Hall [373], Hawerby Hall Farm [374] (locally listed);

- Cadeby: Cadeby Hall [314];
- Fulstow: Bonscaupe [365], Southfield Farm [366] (Annex E, Plate 14); and
- Ludborough: Cold Harbour [367], The Manor House [370], White House [379], Glebe Farm House [376].

4.10.39 The 500m study area contains several extant and demolished chapels of post-medieval and modern date. Irby upon Humber contained a Primitive Methodist Chapel (now demolished), located at Hog Pit Hill [399] and a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel [701]. At Brigsley there is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel [325] and also a Primitive Methodist Chapel on Waithe Lane [328] (locally listed).

4.10.40 This Section of the pipeline route passes several historic roads of post-medieval date (marked on OS maps of 1887-9), although some are likely to have medieval origins. These include:

- Old Main Road, Irby upon Humber [347], the road from the village eastwards was part of the turnpike trust of 1765;
- Walk Lane, Irby upon Humber [348];
- Main Road, Barnoldby le Beck [341];
- Main Road, Beelsby [349];
- Waltham Road, Brigsley [338], a road that was part of the turnpike trust of 1765;
- Church Lane, Brigsley [339];
- Waithe Lane, Brigsley [340]. There is an associated modern historic roadside signpost [412] with a painted post and two planks, set into recesses forming three arms, located at the junction of Church Lane and Waithe Lane;
- Low Road, Hatcliffe [350];
- Brigsley Road, Ashby cum Fenby [342], a road that was part of the turnpike trust of 1765. Associated with this road is an unconfirmed toll house that stands on the north side of the road and on the west side of the beck [300];
- Ashby Lane, Ashby cum Fenby [343];
- Main Road, Ashby cum Fenby [344] (the OS map shows part of the alignment as a trackway rather than a formal road);
- Post Office Lane, Ashby cum Fenby [345];
- Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby [346] (the section around Thoroughfare Farm (formerly Sykes Farm), is shown as a trackway rather than a formal road). Associated with this road is a modern roadside signpost (MNL4149) at the junction of Main Street and Thoroughfare Lane;
- Beesby Road [352];
- Wold Newton [353]; and
- Haverby Road [354].

4.10.41 Section 3 of the pipeline route crosses the following historic civil parish boundaries (*ES Volume III, Figure 8-2*):

- Parish boundary between Irby upon Humber CP and Barnoldby le Beck CP, east of Welbeck Spring (boundary formed by Laceby Beck) [204];

- Parish boundary between Barnoldby le Beck CP and Ashby cum Fenby CP at Waithe Beck (west of Brigsley) [205];
- Parish boundary between Ashby cum Fenby CP and Grainsby CP south of the demolished Fenby Farm (marked as a field boundary on the OS maps) [635];
- Parish boundary between Grainsby CP and North Thoresby CP south of Grainsby Grange (marked as a field boundary on the OS maps) [636];
- Parish boundary between North Thoresby CP and Ludborough CP south of the former Autby House and Autby Park (marked as a field boundary on the OS maps) [637]; and
- Parish boundary between Ludborough CP and Utterby CP is crossed at Pear Tree Lane [638].

4.10.42 A series of hedgerows crossed by section 3 of the pipeline are marked on tithe maps and may be regarded as important under the historic criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations (Ref 3) as forming part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts [H20 – H30] (see Annex C).

4.10.43 There is a World War 2 searchlight battery and possible command post at Ashby cum Fenby visible on aerial photographs [400].

4.10.44 At Irby Upon Humber there is a grade II listed World War 1 war memorial [414] at the Church of St Andrew, Church Lane.

4.10.45 Within the 500m study area this Section of the pipeline route also passes various other features that are of modern date, including several landfill sites at Irby upon Humber [393, 698] and at Beelsby [394].

Undated assets

4.10.46 The pipeline route passes several undated cropmark features (enclosures and linear features) which could belong to any period (prehistoric to modern), including at Irby upon Humber (faint cropmarks indicating a possible sub-rectangular enclosure and trackway, [416]).

4.10.47 Several undated but possible prehistoric enclosures were identified from the detailed assessment of aerial photographs. In Ludborough Parish, the cropmarked remains of these features were visible partially within the DCO Site Boundary, west of the A16 road [APS_21], at Damwells Farm [APS_20], at Cold Harbour Farm [APS_19] and south of Station Road [675] [APS_17] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*).

4.11 Section 4 – Pear Tree Lane to B1200 road, Grimoldby

Designated Heritage Assets

4.11.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within this section of the DCO Site Boundary.

4.11.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within the 2km study area of this Section of the pipeline route but there are 61 designated heritage assets (note that assets with multiple designations, such as e.g., scheduled monuments including listed structures, are counted in this total as single designated heritage assets). These assets are listed and further detailed below.

4.11.3 There are six scheduled monuments which all date to the medieval period:

- Packhorse bridge, Utterby [431] (also grade II* listed);
- Cross in St Andrew's churchyard, Utterby [432] (also grade II listed);

- Deserted village, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [437];
- North Cockerington Hall moated site, North Cockerington [421];
- Louth Park Abbey, Keddington [430] (the ruins are also grade I listed); and
- Cross in St Edith's churchyard, Grimoldby [446] (also grade II listed).

4.11.4 There are seven grade I listed buildings that are of medieval and post-medieval date:

- Church of St John the Baptist, Yarburgh [443];
- Church of St Adelwold, Alvingham [448];
- Church of St Mary, Alvingham [449];
- Little Grimsby Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [464];
- Louth Abbey Ruins, Keddington [430] (also a scheduled monument);
- Church of St Leonard, South Cockerington [535]; and
- Church of St Edith, Grimoldby [450].

4.11.5 There are eight grade II* listed buildings that date to the medieval and post-medieval periods:

- Packhorse bridge, Utterby [431] (also a scheduled monument);
- Church of St Andrew, Utterby [441];
- Church of St Bartholomew, Covenham St Bartholomew [447];
- Church of St Mary, Covenham St Mary [445];
- Watermill, Alvingham [515];
- Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [514];
- Church of St Margaret, Keddington [452]; and
- Church of St Peter, Saltfleetby St Peter [454].

4.11.6 There are forty-four grade II listed buildings that date to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods:

- Stable range at Utterby House, Utterby [518];
- Arbour in garden wall to S.E. of Utterby House, Utterby [457];
- Utterby House, Utterby [458];
- Manor House, Utterby [460];
- Cross base on south side of Church of St Andrew, Utterby [432] (also a scheduled monument);
- The Old Rectory, Utterby [461];
- Mill House, Covenham St Bartholomew [521];
- Haith's Farm House, Covenham St Bartholomew [522];
- Covenham St Bartholomew War Memorial, Covenham St Bartholomew [529];
- Westfield House, Yarburgh [480];
- Coach house at Westfield House, Yarburgh [482];
- Allenby Almshouses, Fotherby [465];

- Church of St Mary, Fotherby [439];
- Sunday school, Fotherby [466];
- Mawers Farm, Fotherby [467];
- Abbey Farmhouse and garden wall, Alvingham [517];
- High Street Farmhouse, Alvingham [478];
- Carriagehouse and stables at High Street Farmhouse, Alvingham [479];
- Alvingham Lock and Inverted Syphon TF 365909, Alvingham [471];
- Salter Fen Lock TF 356902, Alvingham [472];
- Barn with pigeoncote at Grange Farmhouse, Alvingham [473];
- Mill owners house, Alvingham [459];
- Grange Farmhouse, Alvingham [481];
- Folly at Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough [468];
- Church of St Edith, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [438];
- Urn at west end of Church of St Edith, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [469];
- Gardener's Cottage and Hall Cottage, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [674];
- Stable block at Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [470];
- Oak Cottage, North Cockerington [520];
- Home Farmhouse, North Cockerington [451];
- Ticklepenny Lock TF 351889, Keddington [455];
- Willows Lock TF 352892, Keddington [456];
- Baines Flour Mill, Thames Street, Louth [716];
- Abbey Farmhouse, Keddington [519];
- Stable block at Abbey Farmhouse, Keddington [463];
- Outhouse to rear of South Cockerington Hall, South Cockerington [516];
- The Almshouses, South Cockerington [462];
- Eastfield Farmhouse, Grimoldby [474];
- The Gables, Grimoldby [475];
- Ivy House Farmhouse, Grimoldby [476];
- Cross, Grimoldby [446] (also a scheduled monument);
- Eastfields, Grimoldby [523];
- Grimoldby War Memorial, Grimoldby [528]; and
- Tumbleydown Cottage, Saltfleetby St Peter [524].

Archaeological and Historic Background

Prehistoric (to AD43) and Roman (AD43-450)

4.11.7 The DCO Site Boundary in this Section cross the edge of the low-lying Mablethorpe Outmarsh in an area where there are few known heritage assets of prehistoric or Roman

date. Within the study area, probable Bronze Age barrows have been identified as cropmarks at Alvingham [530] and at Keddington [706]. Possible enclosures have also been identified at Keddington [707, 708]. The walkover survey identified three isolated lithic fragments of likely prehistoric date near Covenham [727, 728, 729]. In the wider area prehistoric flintwork has been found at South Cockerington (MLI81617, MLI43242). A probable ring ditch was detected during an archaeological geophysical survey at South Cockerington (MLI116056), and a possible Bronze Age barrow has been identified on aerial photographs south of Covenham St Mary (MLI87809), but these assets are situated outside the study area.

- 4.11.8 A possible Iron Age 'banjo' enclosure is visible as a cropmark feature partially within the DCO Site Boundary to the south of Louth Canal (Keddington Parish) [APS_12] (*ES Volume IV Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*).
- 4.11.9 Find spots and features of Roman date are absent from the study area.

Early medieval (450-1066) and medieval (1066-1500)

- 4.11.10 The historic settlements of Covenham St Bartholomew, Covenham St Mary, Yarburgh, North End, Alvingham, North Cockerington, South Cockerington, Keddington and Grimoldby were likely founded in the early medieval or medieval periods, and all are documented since the medieval period. Several of the villages are outside of the study area (Covenham St Bartholomew (MLI81752), Covenham St Mary (MLI87799), Yarburgh (MLI41248) and Grimoldby (MLI88070). The settlements are often associated with ridge and furrow and other settlement related features (crofts, tofts and former field boundaries and lanes), which extend beyond their historic core areas and which are visible on aerial photographs (Covenham St Bartholomew (MLI87811), Covenham St Mary (MLI87807, MLI87808) and Yarburgh (MLI87851)).
- 4.11.11 The scheduled earthwork and buried remains of the deserted medieval village of Brackenborough are located c.1 km west of the DCO Site Boundary [437].
- 4.11.12 The historic settlement at North Cockerington [420] is first documented in Domesday. Medieval settlement remains (trackway, ponds, enclosures, ridge and furrow, field boundary, boundary bank and crofts) are visible as cropmarks and earthworks around the present village. Archaeological watching briefs have recorded evidence of medieval and later occupation which are likely associated with the earthworks and cropmarks. Features associated with the settlement were visible from the detailed assessment of aerial photographs, but the remains lie to the north of Red Leas Lane and outside of the DCO Site Boundary [APS_10].
- 4.11.13 Between Meadow Lane and Red Leas Lane, on the south side of North Cockerington, there is a scheduled medieval moated site (rectangular enclosure surrounded by a ditch) [421].
- 4.11.14 South Cockerington (MLI43243) [422] is first documented in Domesday and it probably has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. The regular road layout is possibly the result of deliberate planning. Earthworks associated with medieval settlement (crofts and trackways) have been identified and archaeological watching briefs have recorded evidence of medieval occupation.
- 4.11.15 Keddington is also first recorded in the Domesday book and is listed as being owned by the Bishop of Durham and Rainer of Brimeux. Based on the size of the settlement and the etymology of the name it is likely that the settlement originated in the early Anglo-Saxon period. A medieval earthwork moat, enclosures and ditches are recorded near the village [709], as are earthworks of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs [713] [APS_12].
- 4.11.16 In the wider area, extensive earthworks have been noted in and around the village of Alvingham (MLI41254) (tofts, crofts and strip fields), spreading out from the present village

core. Other features include enclosures, linear features, a boundary, a boundary bank and a pond.

4.11.17 Several areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow have been identified within and surrounding the historic settlements (also often extending beyond the study area, for example at Alvingham (MLI5866, MLI116055), visible on aerial photography and identified by archaeological geophysical survey and earthwork survey at Alvingham [422], North Cockerington [423, 424, 425, 429] [APS_9] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*), South Cockerington [426, 427, 428] [APS_8], Keddington [435] and Grimoldby [436]. The cropmarked remains of ridge and furrow are also visible on satellite imagery within the DCO Site Boundary at Grove Farm (Utterby Parish) [APS_16] and at Grange Farm (Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Parish) [APS_15].

4.11.18 A possible medieval water channel [433] is visible on aerial photographs between the River Lud and the Louth Canal, north of Keddington Corner Farm, East Keddington and there is a former medieval / post-medieval windmill mound alongside Marsh Lane, South Cockerington [440].

4.11.19 There are a sparse number of find spots of medieval date, including a medieval cauldron or skillet found at North Cockerington [434].

4.11.20 The pipeline route passes several designated abbeys, parish churches and associated features which were constructed in the medieval period. Many of these are located within the historic settlement cores:

- Church of St Andrew, Utterby [441] is a parish church that dates from the 14th century that contains a medieval churchyard cross [432];
- Church of St Bartholomew, Village Street, Covenham St Bartholomew [447] is a parish church constructed in the late 14th to early 15th centuries, and the non-designated churchyard likely dates to at least the 13th century (MLI125107);
- Church of St Mary, Covenham St Mary [445] is a parish church that dates from the 14th century;
- Church of St John the Baptist, Yarburgh [443] is a parish church that dates from the 15th century with a non-designated medieval churchyard (MLI116245);
- Church of St Mary, Fotherby [439] is a parish church that dates to the 13th century (church renovated in 1863);
- Church of St Adelwold, Abbey Lane, Alvingham [448] is a parish church that dates from c.1300;
- Church of St Mary, Abbey Lane, Alvingham [449], formerly the chapel to the Priory of St Mary (MLI41255), is a parish church that dates from the mid- to late 12th century;
- Church of St Edith, Main Street, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [438] is a parish church of 15th century date (church restored in the 18th and 19th centuries);
- Church of St Margaret, Keddington [452] is a parish church that dates from the early 12th century (church restored in 1862);
- Church of St Leonard, South Cockerington [535] is a parish church that dates to the early 14th century;
- Louth Abbey [430], an abbey that dates from the late 12th century;
- Church of St Edith, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby [450] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century, that contains a medieval churchyard cross [446]; and

- Church of St Peter, Saltfleetby St Peter [454] is a parish church that was built in 1877 (located at the junction of the A1200 (Main Road) and North End Road in Saltfleetby St Peter).

Post-medieval (1500-1900) and modern (post-1900)

- 4.11.21 The 1st edition OS maps (Lincolnshire Series XL.SW, 1888) depict a possible pond / extraction pit [662] northeast of Pear Tree Farm and within the DCO Site Boundary. In the same general area, the Tithe map of Utterby (1839) also depicts a possible tract of former heathland fen (identified as ‘furze’) together with several rectangular features (possibly ponds / buildings and a north-south aligned trackway along the western side) [663]. In the fields between Utterby and Yarburgh the same tithe map also depicts a demolished homestead (house and garden, stackyard and buildings) [665] to the south of Utterby Beck and c.50 m west of the DCO Site Boundary.
- 4.11.22 A post-medieval field boundary that is partially within the DCO Site Boundary is visible on satellite imagery next to Brackenborough Road (parishes of Alvingham, Keddington and Brackenborough with Little Grimsby) [APS_14] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*).
- 4.11.23 The pipeline route crosses the historic Louth Navigation [525] between Alvingham and North Cockerington. Construction of the canal began in 1767 and linked inland Louth with coastal Tetney. A small inland port developed at Louth and the canal remained open until the 20th century (canal closed to navigation in 1924). Several designated (listed grade II) historic canal locks of red brick and ashlar limestone construction are located within the study area, including Ticklepenny Lock TF 351889 [455] and Willows Lock TF 352892 [456] at Keddington; Alvingham lock and inverted syphon [471] and Salter Fen lock at Alvingham [472]. At Abbey Lane, Alvingham, there is a designated 18th century watermill [515] alongside Alvingham Mill Stream, presumably diverted from the River Lud / Louth Navigation.
- 4.11.24 There are a number of existing post-medieval Methodist chapels within the study area. South End Primitive Methodist Chapel, North Cockerington [483] was built in 1864 and closed in 1942 (converted into a house). The United Methodist Free Chapel, South Cockerington [484] was built in 1855 and closed in 1985 (subsequently used as a workshop).
- 4.11.25 There are several demolished farms / farmsteads of post-medieval to modern date that are within the study area, at Brackenborough [508], North Cockerington [497], South Cockerington [492, 493 494] and at Grimoldby [512, 513, 503].
- 4.11.26 The pipeline route also passes numerous extant farmsteads, farm buildings, cottages, dwellings and related features of post-medieval to modern date (many identified as a result of the Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping Project), at the following locations:

Utterby:

- Manor House [460], Unnamed farmstead (Chequers Farm) [486], Pear Tree Farm (Pear Tree Lane Barn) [487], Grove Farm [488], Yew Tree Cottage [506], Stable range at Utterby House [518];

Covenham St Bartholomew

- Mill House [521], Haith’s Farm House [522];

Covenham St Mary

- Unnamed farmstead (Gowt Farm) [489];

Yarburgh

- Westfield House [480], Coach house at Westfield House [482], Little Beck Farm [485], Grove Farm (Yarburgh Grove) [505];

Fotherby

- Allenby Almshouses [465], Mawers Farm [467];

Little Grimsby

- Little Grimsby Grange [504];

Alvingham

- Mill owners house [459], Barn with pigeoncote at Grange Farmhouse [473], High Street Farmhouse [478], Carriage house and stables at High Street Farmhouse [479], Grange Farmhouse [481], Abbey Farmhouse and garden wall [517];

Brackenborough

- Little Grimsby Hall [464], Stable block at Brackenborough Hall [470], The Barn [491], Unnamed farmstead (Woodhouse Farm) [507], Brackenborough Hall [514], Gardener's Cottage and Hall Cottage [674];

North Cockerington

- The Old Farmhouse [477], Highfield House [498], Unnamed farmstead [499], Will Fitts Farm [500], Red Leas [511], Oak Cottage [520]. At the junction of Louth Road, Red Leas Lane, School Lane and Mill Hill Way on the south side of North Cockerington the OS 1st edition maps (Lincolnshire Series XLVIII.SE, 1888) depicts and labels three buildings of possible late 19th century date that are close to the DCO Site Boundary and that are still extant: White Hart Inn and post office [666], a smithy [667] and an un-named homestead / dwelling [668]. The 1907 OS map labels a post office at the same location next to the inn (probably part of the same building as the inn);

Keddington

- Abbey Farmhouse [519], Stable block at Abbey Farmhouse [463], Stables at River Farm [710], the Old Farmhouse [711], River Farmhouse [712], Keddington Corner Farm [714], River Farm [715];

Louth

- Baines Flour Mill, Thames Street, Louth [716];

South Cockerington

- The Almshouses [462], The Hollies [495], Unnamed farmstead [496], The Barn [510], Outhouse to rear of South Cockerington Hall [516];

Grimoldby

- Eastfield Farmhouse [474], The Gables [475], Ivy House Farmhouse [476], Fleet House [501], Pick Hill Farm [502], Eastfields [523]; and

Saltfleetby St Peter

- Tumbleydown Cottage [524].

4.11.27 A field opposite White Hart Inn is recorded on the Tithe map of North Cockerington (1844) as 'Brickkiln Close' [669] suggesting a possible link to local rural industrial activity. The pipeline route passes a large post-medieval mill mound [453] at North Cockerington that is next to an area of ridge and furrow. (The mound was originally identified as a burial mound (tumulus) on early OS maps).

4.11.28 In Section 4 the pipeline route crosses the following historic civil parish boundaries (*ES Volume III, Figure 8-2*):

- Parish boundary between Utterby CP and Brackenborough with Little Grimsby CP at Ings Lane [639];
- Parish boundary between Brackenborough with Little Grimsby CP and Alvingham CP [640];
- Parish boundary between Alvingham CP and North Cockerington CP at the River Lud [641];
- Parish boundary between North Cockerington CP and South Cockerington at Louth Road [642];
- Parish boundary between South Cockerington and Grimoldby CP at Grayfleet Drain [643]; and
- Parish boundary between Grimoldby CP and Manby CP at Manby Middlegate (the B1200 road) [644].

4.11.29 A series of hedgerows, crossed by section 4 of the pipeline route, are marked on tithe maps and may be regarded as important, under the historic criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations, as forming part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts [H31 – H34] (see Annex C).

4.11.30 The pipeline route crosses a demolished railway line of post-medieval to modern date (Great North Railway, Mablethorpe Branch line, marked on OS maps from 1888: Lincolnshire Sheet XLVIII.SE) northeast of Eastfield Farm, Grimoldby, which is visible as a field boundary/trackway/soilmark (Google Earth images) (part of the same line is also visible at Theddlethorpe All Saints) [608]. The study area in this Section contains two World War 2 anti-aircraft obstructions at Grimoldby which are part of a larger network of similar features constructed to deter an invading landing force [526, 527]. At Covenham St Bartholomew and Grimoldby there are war memorials dedicated to the fallen of World War 1 and World War 2 which are designated heritage assets (listed grade II): Covenham St Bartholomew War Memorial [529] and Grimoldby War Memorial [528].

Undated assets

4.11.31 There are several undated enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs which have been found at North Cockerington (possible moated site) [531] and near South Cockerington [532, 534]. Undated linear cropmarks are also visible at Grimoldby [533]. An undated (possible prehistoric) rectilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs and lies partially within the DCO Site Boundary, north of Louth Canal (Alvingham Parish) [APS_13] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*).

4.12 Section 5 – B1200 road, Grimoldby to MLWS, near TGT

Designated Heritage Assets

4.12.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within this section of the DCO Site Boundary.

4.12.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within the 2km study area of this Section of the pipeline route but there are fifteen designated heritage assets. These assets are listed and further detailed below.

4.12.3 There is one grade I listed building, the medieval Church of All Saints, Theddlethorpe All Saints [565]; and one grade II* listed building: Church of St Helen, Theddlethorpe St Helen [564].

4.12.4 There are thirteen grade II listed buildings which date to the post-medieval and modern periods:

- 16, Chapel Lane, Manby [605];
- Pear Trees Cottage, Manby [570];
- Sunnyside, Manby [606];
- Manby Hall, Manby [572];
- Gayton Engine Pumping House, Gayton Le Marsh [568];
- Neves Farm House, Theddlethorpe All Saints [579];
- The Grove, Theddlethorpe All Saints [581];
- Hall Farmhouse, Theddlethorpe All Saints [571];
- Ashleigh Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen [580];
- Stable block at The Hall, Theddlethorpe St Helen [567];
- The Hall, Theddlethorpe St Helen [569];
- Tennysons Cottage, Mablethorpe [721]; and
- Pump at Tennysons Cottage, Mablethorpe [722].

Archaeological and Historic Background

Prehistoric (to AD43) and Roman (AD43-450)

4.12.5 This Section of the pipeline route is located on the low-lying Mablethorpe Outmarsh area where there are few known heritage assets of prehistoric or Roman date. A prehistoric flint scraper [536] was found between Two Mile Bank and Pyewipe Farm during archaeological monitoring for the Maltby le Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main.

4.12.6 An archaeological watching brief near Walk Farm, Great Carlton recorded evidence of a Romano-British field system and occupation remains [537] [APS_02] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*) suggesting the possible presence of a nearby settlement (ditches, gully, hearth, pit, pottery and possible industrial activity). A sherd of Roman pottery was found during archaeological monitoring at Gayton le Marsh [538].

Early medieval (450-1066) and medieval (1066-1500)

4.12.7 There is extensive evidence for medieval settlement and cultivation within this Section of the pipeline route. Northeast of Great Carlton the route passes the remains of a medieval field system and settlement at Walk Farm [548] [APS_02]. Here the remains sit on slightly higher ground above the neighbouring enclosed fen that forms the marshland parish (features visible on aerial photographs include crofts, tofts, building platforms, a moat, ridge and furrow and a linear boundary feature). An archaeological geophysical survey (2003) identified a series of archaeological anomalies, including linear and rectilinear features (possibly representing field systems and/ enclosures) and several pit-like features (represented by burning or possible domestic dumping). During a subsequent archaeological watching brief (Maltby le Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main) ridge and furrow was recorded and a sherd of medieval pottery. Next to the medieval settlement a boundary earthwork is also visible on aerial photographs [556]. Within the wider area there

is also an undated earthwork north of Walk Farm that could be part of the settlement (MLI88283).

- 4.12.8 An area of historic settlement is documented at Theddlethorpe All Saints [539] which is mentioned in Domesday (although there is no distinction between Theddlethorpe All Saints and Theddlethorpe St Helens) and remains of the settlement have been identified on aerial photographs (enclosures and a moat). Pottery from Theddlethorpe All Saints suggests possible early medieval / medieval occupation west of Mablethorpe Road [540] and near to Railway Farm [541]. A possible late Saxon / medieval farmstead has also been recorded next to Station Road [542]. A medieval moated site known as 'Keleshall' was found in 1956 along Grove Road [547]. Between Slates Farm and Will Row on the western side of Theddlethorpe All Saints more remains of likely medieval settlement have been found (cropmark and earthwork remains of tofts and a trackway visible on aerial photographs next to the Great Eau) [543]. Also, north of Will Row and alongside the Great Eau there are more cropmarks and earthwork features (including the remains of tofts) [544] [APS_06] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*).
- 4.12.9 At Theddlethorpe St Helen there is evidence of medieval settlement and cultivation (tofts and ridge and furrow) either side of Mablethorpe Road (A1031 road), extending as far south as Carlton House [545] [APS_05]; and also next to Dicote House (cropmark and earthwork remains of enclosures and tofts) [546].
- 4.12.10 Areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow have been identified associated with the evidence of settlement activity, including at Pyewipe Farm, Gayton [550] and either side of Station Road [617] [APS_06]. In the wider area, cultivation earthworks are also recorded at Theddlethorpe All Saints, alongside Highgate and east of Highgate Farm, (MLI88216). Extensive areas of ridge and furrow are also present at Theddlethorpe St Helen [562] and either side of Mablethorpe Road, [549 [APS_06], 551, 552, 554, 555]. West of Mablethorpe Road there are other linear and pit-like features (recorded during archaeological monitoring) that are undated, but which could belong to this period [614, 615, 616].
- 4.12.11 Medieval pottery has been found at Gayton le Marsh during surface artefact collection for a linear scheme [557], and a medieval candlestick was found during drainage work on the edge of Long Eau at Dowsey Fen [558] and these could be related to the medieval settlement near Walk Farm. Several pieces of medieval pottery were also recovered during an archaeological watching brief close to the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal [559].
- 4.12.12 A probable medieval salters' route [561] follows the parish boundaries between Gayton le Marsh and Great Carlton that corresponds to an earthwork that is recorded (as Two Mile Bank) on the 1st edition OS map of 1888.
- 4.12.13 The pipeline route passes several designated parish churches (listed grade I and grade II*) and associated features which date to the medieval and post-medieval periods:
- Church of All Saints, Louth Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints [565] is a parish church constructed from the 12th century; and
 - Church of St Helen, Main Road, Theddlethorpe St Helen [564] is a parish church constructed from the 14th century.

Post-medieval (1500-1900) and modern (post-1900)

- 4.12.14 A post-medieval field boundary that is partially within the DCO Site Boundary is visible on satellite imagery north of Walk Farm (Great Carlton Parish) [APS_04].
- 4.12.15 This Section of the pipeline route contains several demolished farms / farmsteads of post-medieval to modern date, including at Saltfleetby [584, 585, 586], Manby [598], Gayton le Marsh [602] and at Mablethorpe and Sutton [599].

4.12.16 The pipeline route passes a post-medieval pumping station [568] and numerous extant farms, farmsteads, farm buildings, homesteads / dwellings and related features that are of post-medieval to modern date (many identified as a result of the Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping Project), at the following locations:

- Saltfleetby St Peter: Poplar Farm [583].
- Manby: Pear Trees Cottage [570], Manby Hall [572], 16, Chapel Lane [605], Sunnyside [606].
- Great Carlton: Lordship Farm [596].
- Gayton le Marsh: Gayton le Marsh Grange [576], Slates Farm [603].
- Theddlethorpe All Saints: Hall Farmhouse [571], Grange Farm [575], Neves Farm House [579], The Grove [581], Little Dams [587], The Woodlands Farm [609]. The 1st edition OS maps (XLIX.SE, 1888) depict a possible homestead [670] next to the Great Eau (southwest of Grange Farm) which is close to the DCO Site Boundary.
- Theddlethorpe St Helen: Stable block at The Hall [567], The Hall [569], Ashleigh Farm [580], Hunters Gap [589], Dicote House [590], North End Farm [591], Railway Farm [592], The Poplars [593], unnamed farmsteads [594, 717], La Siesta (Theddlethorpe Mill) [595], Meersbridge House [718], Carlton House [719].
- Mablethorpe and Sutton: Sand Hills Farm [600], Bleak House [601], unnamed farmstead [720].
- Tennysons Cottage [721].
- Pump at Tennysons Cottage [722].

4.12.17 In section 5 the pipeline route crosses the following historic civil parish boundaries (*ES Volume III, Figure 8-2*):

- Parish boundary between Manby CP and Saltfleetby CP at Green Lane, southwest of Saltfleetby (marked by a field boundary) [645];
- Parish boundary between Saltfleetby CP and Great Carlton CP (Long Eau watercourse, north of Walk Farm) [646];
- Parish boundary between Great Carlton CP and Gayton le Marsh CP at Two Mile Bank (east of Walk Farm) [561] (Annex E, Plate 17);
- Parish boundary between Gayton le Marsh CP and Theddlethorpe All Saints CP (Great Eau / Old Engine Drain) [647];
- Parish boundary between Theddlethorpe All Saints CP and Theddlethorpe St Helen CP (Mill Road) [648]; and
- Parish boundary between Theddlethorpe St Helen CP and Mablethorpe and Sutton CP (Crook Bank, east of former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal) [649].

4.12.18 A series of hedgerows, crossed by section 5 of the pipeline route, are marked on tithe maps and may be regarded as important under the historic criteria, set out in the Hedgerow Regulations as forming part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts, on Great Carlton parish tithe map [H35] ('Willow Row Bank') and in Gayton le Marsh parish (1839 tithe map) [H36 – H38] (see Annex C).

4.12.19 The pipeline route crosses a demolished railway line of post-medieval to modern date at Theddlethorpe All Saints, the Great North Railway, Mablethorpe Branch line [608] (marked on OS maps from 1888: Lincolnshire Sheet XLIX.SE & XLIXA.SW), which is visible as a soilmark.

4.12.20 Military defence sites have been constructed along the coastline since at least pre-Viking times (Old Skegness which has been lost to the sea may have been a Roman walled site and part of the Saxon Shore Fort system and placenames suggest that look-out places were sited along the coast in the Anglo-Saxon period). Medieval defensive earthworks and post-medieval coastal beacons were added in subsequent periods. From at least the mid-19th century defences were upgraded as a result of the threat of French invasion and during World War 2 these were significantly improved.

4.12.21 Although much of this military infrastructure was removed / decommissioned in the subsequent post-war years, elements are recorded on the local authority HERs and are still visible within the landscape. There are several World War 2 aircraft obstruction sites which are visible on aerial photographs within the study area, including at Theddlethorpe All Saints [612] and at Theddlethorpe St Helen [613]. Assessment of aerial photographs has also identified other sites in the same area, including between Two Mile Bank and the Great Eau (Gayton le Marsh Parish) [APS_01] (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2: Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (Application Document 6.4.8.2)*) where the features lie partially within the DCO Site Boundary; and at Mablethorpe [APS_03] where the features are beneath a holiday camp. Undated buildings, which are possibly part of World War 2 defensive structures, were also identified on the beach northeast of Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal [APS_07]. These are part of a larger group of former coastal defence installations in the wider area (pillbox and gun emplacements (MLI43272); anti-aircraft pillbox (MLI125949, MLI125950); aircraft obstructions (MLI88212); and the possible site of a World War 2 store (MLI43393)).

Undated

4.12.22 The pipeline route passes other features which are also visible on aerial photographs, but which remain undated. These include linear features at Theddlethorpe All Saints, on the eastern side of the Great Eau [619] and close to the centre of the village [621]; and two enclosures at Theddlethorpe St Helen [622, 626].

5 Assessment of the Baseline

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the baseline presents an assessment of the heritage value and the contribution of setting of designated and non-designated assets within the study area. It also presents an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area within the DCO Site Boundary. This section identifies where there is potential for impact as a result of the Proposed Development and the assets that will be subject to assessment in the Environmental Statement (ES) (*ES Volume II, Chapter 8: Historic Environment*) ('the ES chapter').

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the DCO Site Boundary.

Designated Heritage Assets within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary

5.2.2 There are 20 designated assets located within the 500m study area, the significance and setting of which are all discussed below. These include two scheduled monuments, a single conservation area and 17 listed buildings.

Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm (Scheduled Monument)

5.2.3 The Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm [303] is a scheduled monument located approximately 80m south-west of Section 3 of the Draft Order Limit. The earthwork comprises a rectangular earthen rampart approximately 130m x 50m. The fort was built during the English Civil War (1642-46) by royalist troops, and is believed to have originally enclosed a hall belonging to the Holles family. The surviving earthen rampart is up to 1.5m high and includes square bastion gun emplacements at each corner. The fortifications are thought to have been erected by the king's forces to prevent parliamentary communication and troop movements based in Hull and Boston and watch the north-south arterial route. The setting of the asset includes the remains of the hall the earthworks enclosed and the surrounding landscape which the defences overlooked.

5.2.4 Due to the potential for temporary impact upon setting during construction of the Proposed Development, the Civil War fort is included in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

North Cockerington Hall Moated Site (Scheduled Monument)

5.2.5 The North Cockerington Hall moated site [421] is located approximately 450m north of Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary. The asset comprises a complete moat approximately 2-3m in width with a bridge providing access to the island from the north-east. There is no extant above ground structure within the central island, but LiDAR data indicates the presence of a depression in its centre, suggesting remains of the foundations are likely to survive. A number of channels and ponds are visible to the north-east of the scheduled area and various earthworks, including ridge and furrow, are visible to the north and north-east. North Cockerington appears to have belonged to the Gilbertine priory of St Mary, Alvingham throughout the medieval period. It is unclear whether the moated manor was part of these lands or formed part of a separate manorial estate.

5.2.6 Although both North and South Cockerington are medieval in date (12th and 14th century respectively), their relationship remains relatively unclear. The setting of the scheduled monument includes the surrounding earthworks and remnant medieval landscape features and may include the road connecting the manor to South Cockerington.

5.2.7 The DCO Site Boundary are located 450m to the south of the asset and bisect the road connecting South and North Cockerington. However, given that the connection will not be severed by the Proposed Development and that no temporary impacts to the setting of the asset will result from the construction works, the asset will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Irby upon Humber Conservation Area

5.2.8 The Irby upon Humber Conservation Area is located approximately 320m west of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary [237]. The majority of the conservation area is centred on the settlement of Irby upon Humber. The Irby upon Humber Conservation Area was designated in 2009, however, no character appraisal has yet been produced. The conservation area covers an area measuring 25.5ha, comprising of the settlement and some surrounding agricultural land. Irby upon Humber was recorded as a large settlement at the time of the Domesday Survey. The Church of St Andrew [257] grade I has a 12th century nave and 14th century tower, built on the site of an earlier church mentioned in Domesday. The majority of the buildings within the village are post-medieval, comprising of a number of farmsteads, detached and semi-detached dwellings, a Methodist Chapel, smithy and school. During the 19th century chalk-quarrying was an important local industry; a chalk pit and quarry appear on the 1887 six-inch Ordnance Survey map to the north of the Conservation Area. There are a number of detached 20th century dwellings along Walk Lane and School Lane and a further two on Church Lane. There are five listed buildings within the conservation area, none of which are located within the 500m study area.

5.2.9 The section of the Irby upon Humber Conservation Area located within the study area includes post-medieval and modern dwellings along the north side of Old Main Road. Of these dwellings three are considered as non-designated heritage assets, comprising two pairs of semi-detached estate cottages: Hasting and Millfield Cottages [333] and Hazel and Brandybuck Cottages [334], and the Old White Cottage [335]. The buildings are post-medieval, dating to the late 18th or 19th centuries. The road is also post-medieval, Old Main Road is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 and was part of the turnpike trust of 1765 where it runs eastwards from the village [347].

5.2.10 The heritage value of the conservation area stems from its historic and architectural interest as an example of a historic agricultural village with medieval origins and post-medieval building stock. The village is surrounded by agricultural land. The village is approached from the east along Old Main Road, which is lined with mature trees and hedgerows preventing long-range views in the direction of the DCO Site Boundary. Views eastward towards the DCO Site Boundary elsewhere in the conservation area are prevented by shielding from development, trees and hedgerows and variation in the topography of the landscape as shown on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (see 3.1.2 above).

5.2.11 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects upon the Irby upon Humber Conservation Area. Therefore, the asset will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Churchfield Manor (Grade II Listed)

5.2.12 The grade II listed Churchfield Manor [051] is a late 17th or early 18th century house located on the northern outskirts of Immingham, approximately 450m south of Section 1 of the DCO Site Boundary. The house is constructed in red brick with a pitched pantile roof on a rectangular plan and has a tall brick plinth and decorative brick band to the first floor. The windows have been replaced with 20th century casements beneath the original segmental stretcher arches as has the door. Churchfield Manor is bounded to the west by Immingham Golf Course and to the north by arable land.

5.2.13 The asset has medium heritage value stemming from architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval rural dwelling, this is informed by its setting which includes a small area of

pasture to the front in addition to gardens to the rear. Gardens to the rear of the house are bordered by a shelter belt of trees and hedges which are present on the first edition OS map. This shelter belt screens views to the north in the direction of the DCO Site Boundary.

- 5.2.14 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects upon the asset through temporary changes to setting during construction. Therefore, Churchfield Manor will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun Site, Stallingborough (Grade II* Listed)

- 5.2.15 The grade II* listed Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun Site [189] in Stallingborough CP is a World War 2 defensive structure built in 1944 to counter Luftwaffe bombing raids. The structure is one of fifteen known gun sites and is notable for the completeness of its survival, retaining all four emplacements with engine houses, semi-sunken command post, guard house and gun store. The site was retained after the war as a Battery Headquarters and later partially reused when the Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post [190] was established in 1961.

- 5.2.16 The asset is of high heritage value, stemming from historic interest as associated with World War 2 and wartime technological advances, rarity of survival and intactness of survival. The setting of the structure is considered to comprise of the surrounding fields and woodland, there is no visual relationship with the docks at Immingham which the asset was likely installed to defend.

- 5.2.17 The asset is not considered likely to experience any significant effects through temporary changes to setting during construction of the Proposed Development. Therefore, the asset will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post, Stallingborough (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.18 The grade II listed Royal Observer Corps monitoring post [190] is a Cold War subterranean monitoring post built in 1961 for the purpose of monitoring radioactive fallout following a nuclear attack. The structure comprises of an underground monitoring room accessed by a ladder shaft. The monitoring post was designed to withstand heat and blast and to reduce radiation penetration. The monitoring room retained original furniture and fittings when last inspected in 1999.

- 5.2.19 The asset has medium heritage value, stemming from historic interest as associated with the perceived threat of nuclear attack during the Cold War and intactness of survival. The setting of the structure is considered to comprise of the surrounding fields and woodland.

- 5.2.20 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects upon the asset through temporary changes to setting during construction. Therefore, the asset will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Church of St Helen, Brigsley (Grade II* Listed)

- 5.2.21 The grade II* listed Church of St Helen [259] is a parish church located in the village of Brigsley. The church comprises of an 11th century tower with 13th century blocked nave arcades, 14th century chancel and 14th and 15th century clerestory. The church has undergone a number of alterations, repairs and restorations in the 19th and 20th centuries. The west tower is square and has two stages, built in ironstone rubble and squared blocks, cobbles and chalk with limestone ashlar. The nave is in squared ironstone blocks with cement render and a slate roof. The chancel is in squared ironstone blocks with pantile roof.

- 5.2.22 The church has high heritage value derived from architectural interest, historic interest as the religious centre of the parish and evidential interest relating to the survival of late

medieval material. The church is the earliest building in Brigsley, demonstrating the village's medieval origins. The churchyard contains the grade II listed medieval churchyard cross [260] and upstanding grave memorials, which contribute to aesthetic merit. The Church of St Helen is the tallest building within the settlement, built upon raised ground. The setting of the church is considered to comprise of the immediate churchyard and surrounding rural parish. The churchyard is enclosed by mature trees and vegetation which restrict views of the tower from the north and east. The church is visible looking eastwards across the meadow from Waltham Road.

- 5.2.23 The DCO Site Boundary are screened from view by development and tall vegetation and is not considered to contribute to setting nor is it considered that the Proposed Development would affect the ability to appreciate significance. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects through temporary change to setting during construction therefore, the asset will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby (Grade II* Listed)

- 5.2.24 The grade II* listed Church of St Peter [261] (Annex E, Plate 12) is a parish church located in the village of Ashby cum Fenby. The church comprises of a 12th century nave, 13th century tower and nave arcade, north aisle and chancel rebuilt in the 17th century incorporating surviving 14th century windows. The church has slate roofs, built in squared ironstone and chalk with some flint and rubble stone and has undergone several 19th and 20th century restorations and repairs.
- 5.2.25 The church has high heritage value derived from architectural interest, historic interest as the religious centre of the parish and evidential interest relating to the survival of late medieval material. The church is the earliest building in Ashby cum Fenby, demonstrating the village's medieval origins. The churchyard contains grave memorials and is bordered by mature trees which contribute to aesthetic merit. As a result of shielding from mature trees and foliage, the church is only visible from certain viewpoints within Ashby cum Fenby, such as south of the parish hall on Main Street. The setting of the church is considered to comprise of the immediate churchyard and surrounding rural parish.
- 5.2.26 The DCO Site Boundary are located within agricultural land to the north and east of the church. Views between the DCO Site Boundary and the church are partially obscured by mature trees and vegetation. The DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to interpret the special interest of the Church of St Peter.
- 5.2.27 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects through temporary change to setting during construction therefore, the asset will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Church of St Margaret, Hawerby cum Beesby (Grade II* Listed)

- 5.2.28 The grade II* listed Church of St Margaret [258] is a parish church located in the village of Hawerby cum Beesby. The church dates to the 12th century with mid-19th century restorations. The church comprises of the nave with bellcote and chancel with slate roofs in squared ironstone blocks with chalk rubble and limestone ashlar dressings. North and south windows have been restored; both have two-lights with Y tracery. The church was made redundant in 1978 and was briefly used as a studio and gallery before falling into a state of disrepair and appearing on the Heritage at Risk Register, although it has recently been removed.
- 5.2.29 The church has high heritage value derived from architectural interest, historic interest as the former religious centre of the parish and evidential interest relating to the survival of late medieval material. The Church of St Margaret is located within the grounds of the grade II

listed Hawerby Hall [373]. A dense belt of mature trees and foliage surrounds the church, preventing views of the surrounding agricultural fields. Although the functional relationship with the neighbouring vicarage [385] (Figure 3) has been lost, the vicarage is still considered an important aspect of the assets setting. Views between the DCO Site Boundary and the church are partially obscured by mature trees and vegetation. The DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to interpret the special interest of the Church of St Margaret.

5.2.30 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects through temporary change to setting during construction therefore, the asset will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Manor House, Barnoldby le Beck (Grade II Listed)

5.2.31 Manor House [270] is a substantial grade II listed post-medieval house located to the south of the village of Barnoldby le Beck. The house dates to the late 18th century but has earlier origins. It has two storeys plus attics, built on a square plan. The west front dates to the early 19th century and is in brick in Flemish bond, now whitewashed, with stucco plinth. There is a doorway in the central bay of the west front with a decorated doorcase featuring ionic columns which support an open pediment and glazed fanlight. Windows are sliding slashes with stucco flat arches.

5.2.32 The setting of Manor House is as it appears on the 1887 six-inch Ordnance Survey map with the addition of a stable block (now a dwelling) to the west of the house, comprising of surrounding parkland and a large ornamental fishpond to the southwest with Manor Farm barns to the east. The asset is located within the non-designated post-medieval Barnoldby le Beck park, and while there has been loss of parkland the gardens of the house retain historic character and planting. The asset has medium heritage value stemming from architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval dwelling set within a small area of surviving post-medieval parkland.

5.2.33 The DCO Site Boundary are located within the historic extent of Barnoldby le Beck Park, approximately 175m southwest of the asset. Due to the potential for temporary impact upon setting during construction of the Proposed Development, Manor House is included in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

The Thatch, Brigsley (Grade II Listed)

5.2.34 The Thatch [326] is a grade II listed post-medieval cottage located within the village of Brigsley. The cottage is 17th century with later additions, comprising of one and a half storeys on a rectangular plan. The cottage has a timber frame with mud and stud infill, encased in brick to the right where it has been extended and rendered with one wall in white-washed chalk on the south side. The roof is hipped thatch with ornate ridge capping, central brick stack and two hooded-half dormers on the south side.

5.2.35 The asset has medium heritage value stemming from architectural and historic interest and is considered to be of particular aesthetic merit, contributing to the historic character of the village. The setting of the asset includes the other post-medieval dwellings along Waithe Lane, Brigsley which provide visual context for the asset to be viewed. Views between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset are prevented by intervening development along the south side of Waithe Lane. The DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to interpret the special interest of the Thatch.

5.2.36 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects through temporary change to setting during construction therefore, the asset will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.37 Hall Farmhouse [297] is a substantial grade II listed post-medieval farmhouse, located in the village of Ashby cum Fenby. The main front of the farmhouse is dated mid to late 18th century and has three storeys in red brick in Flemish bond with venetian windows to the ground and first floor. The farmhouse is built on an L-shape plan, the rear wing dates to the 17th century with 19th century outshot and comprises of two storeys in red brick in English bond. Roofs are slate with brick end stacks.
- 5.2.38 Hall Farmhouse has medium heritage value stemming from architectural and historic interest as a substantial post-medieval farmhouse with little alteration and high-quality architectural details. The setting of the asset includes the gardens to the front of the farmhouse and the historic farm buildings of Hall Farm which informs historic use. Although the original functional relationship between the farmhouse and the farm has been lost as result of conversion for use as a hotel and restaurant, there is a good degree of survival of historic farm buildings and original use can still be interpreted. The DCO Site Boundary are screened from view by a shelter belt of trees and tall vegetation and are not considered to contribute to setting.
- 5.2.39 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects through temporary change to setting during construction therefore, Hall Farmhouse will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Hawerby Hall, Hawerby cum Beesby (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.40 Hawerby Hall [373] is a grade II listed substantial post-medieval house in Hawerby cum Beesby. The house was built 1780 and enlarged and altered in 1840, with the addition of a porch in the 20th century. The house has three storeys on an L-shape plan in stuccoed brick with hipped Westmoreland slate roof.
- 5.2.41 The asset has medium heritage value stemming from architectural and historic interest as a large post-medieval rural dwelling. The setting of Hawerby Hall comprises of the historic Hawerby Park, which appears on the 1887 six-inch Ordnance Survey map. Although much of the parkland has been lost, some planting has been retained around Hawerby Hall which may relate to earlier landscape iterations. There are no mutual views between the asset and the DCO Site Boundary, which are located on the other side of the A18 Barton Street and further screened from view by a hedgerow and vegetation. The DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the setting of Hawerby Hall or the ability to appreciate significance.
- 5.2.42 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects through temporary change to setting during construction therefore, Hawerby Hall will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Hatcliffe Mill (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.43 Hatcliffe Mill [331] is a grade II listed watermill located off the A18 Barton Street, east of the village of Hatcliffe. The mill was built in 1774 and comprises of a millhouse, wheelhouse and 20th century engine shed in colour washed brick. The wheel and sluice are in iron and timber on an ashlar mount. The millhouse has a steep pitched Yorkshire flagstone roof, the wheelhouse has a slate roof and the engine shed has a pantile roof. The milling machinery was removed in the 1920s and replaced with an electricity generator powered by the wheel. The mill is no longer in use and is noted as being in a state of disrepair within the listing description.
- 5.2.44 The mill is considered to have medium heritage value as a locally rare example of its building type and has historic interest associated with its former use. Although the functional

relationship has been severed, Waithe Beck is considered an important component of the assets setting and can be easily identified as the watercourse which formerly powered the waterwheel. There are no mutual views between the asset and the DCO Site Boundary, which are located on the other side of the A18 Barton Street and further screened from view by hedgerows and vegetation. The DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the setting of the asset.

- 5.2.45 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects through temporary change to setting during construction, therefore, Hatcliffe Mill will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Churchyard Cross Approximately 12m South of the Church of St Helen, Brigsley (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.46 The Churchyard Cross, approximately 12m south of the Church of St Helen [260], is a grade II listed cross located in the Churchyard of the Church of St Helen [259], in the village of Brigsley. The cross is medieval in date and comprises of a chamfered shaft on a pedestal in masonry ashlar, approximately 1.5m in height.

- 5.2.47 The churchyard cross has medium heritage value stemming from historic interest as a monument which contributes to understanding of medieval religious and secular customs, as well as associative and aesthetic interest with the Church of St Helen. There are a number of other upstanding monuments within the churchyard which are considered to comprise the asset's setting. The churchyard is enclosed by mature trees and vegetation which restrict views of the tower from the north and east.

- 5.2.48 The DCO Site Boundary are screened from view by existing development and tall vegetation and is not considered to contribute to setting. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects through temporary change to setting during construction, therefore, the churchyard cross will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Well Approximately 50m Southeast of Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.49 The well approximately 50m southeast of Hall Farmhouse (see 5.2.37 above) is a grade II listed well located in Ashby cum Fenby [356]. The well is locally known as 'The Roman Well'. The well is post-medieval in date with likely medieval origins, in brick and ashlar with a railing and flight of eight steps. The chamber is approximately 1.7m high and 1.3m wide with flagstone floor and barrel-vault ceiling. The asset is considered to have medium heritage value stemming from historic interest as a historic landscape feature with potential medieval origins.

- 5.2.50 The well is located within an area of dense vegetation south of Hall Farm. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects upon the well through temporary change to setting during construction, therefore it will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Mickling Barf (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.51 Mickling Barf [409] is a grade II modern detached house located off the A18 Barton Street approximately 70m west of the DCO Site Boundary. The house was built by local architect Rex Critchlow. Mickling Barf has a single storey and geometric layout including hexagonal plan living room. The house has architectural merit as a high-quality example of the mid-century style rare within the region.

- 5.2.52 The house is screened by mature trees and planting and separated from the DCO Site Boundary by the A18 Barton Street. Therefore, it is not considered likely that the proposed

development would result in any significant effects and the asset is not considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Salter Fen Lock TF 356902 (II Listed Grade) and Willows Lock TF 352892 (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.53 Salter Fen Lock [472] and Willows Lock [456], both listed grade II, are two locks on the Louth Navigation. Salter Fen Lock is located approximately 85m west of the proposed access route, and approximately 260m west of the crossing point of the pipeline route alignment over the Louth navigation, in Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary. Willows Lock is located approximately 170m from Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary.
- 5.2.54 The Louth Navigation was a canalisation of the river Lud, granted by a Parliamentary Act in 1763 and completed in 1770. Both locks were constructed by John Grundy in red brick, limestone ashlar dressings, wood and cast iron. The Louth Navigation was abandoned in 1924; the entire route remains in water. The chamber walls of Salter Fen Lock comprise of three brick sections while the chamber walls of Willows Lock have four brick sections. Both locks retain the timbers and some of the iron fittings where the lock gates would have hung.
- 5.2.55 The assets are considered to have medium heritage value stemming from historic interest associated with the operation of the canal and local industry and are considered important landscape features. The setting of the assets is considered to comprise of the canal and towpath as well as the other structures which originally formed the Louth Navigation.
- 5.2.56 A trenchless crossing technique will be used to construct the pipeline under the Louth Navigation, therefore maintaining the setting of both locks. The construction of the Proposed Development is therefore not considered likely to result in any significant effects upon either asset through temporary changes to setting. Salter Fen Lock and Willows Lock are not considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Neves Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.57 Neves Farm [579] is a grade II listed post-medieval farmhouse located approximately 330m south of Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary. The farmhouse is dated to the early 18th century with later alterations and comprises of a single storey in colour-washed brick with pitched pantile roof with garret window. There is a lean-to conservatory to the front of the cottage and a small extension to the left. On the first edition OS map of 1888, the farmstead comprised of the cottage and an attached range of agricultural buildings. The farmstead has been redeveloped and now comprises of large modern sheds to the immediate west of the asset with the new farmhouse to the north.
- 5.2.58 Although the original setting has been altered, the farmhouse retains views of agricultural land to the north and south. The asset has medium heritage value derived from historic and architectural interest as a historic farmhouse, although this has been slightly diminished as a result of the construction of a new, larger farmhouse.
- 5.2.59 The DCO Site Boundary are located at a sufficient distance such that it is not considered likely that any significant effects will arise through temporary changes to setting during construction of the Proposed Development. Therefore, Neves Farm will not be considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

The Grove, Theddlethorpe All Saints (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.60 The Grove [581] is a grade II listed post-medieval farmhouse located approximately 160m north of Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary in the rural village of Theddlethorpe All Saints. The farmhouse dates to the 17th century and was re-fronted in the 18th century with further alterations in the 19th century. The farmhouse is attached to a range of farm buildings and comprises of two storeys plus attics in red brick with painted stone dressings and concrete

tile roof. There are gardens to the west of the farmhouse, enclosed by an attached full height brick wall.

- 5.2.61 The setting of The Grove farmhouse comprises of the redeveloped 19th century farmstead with large modern sheds which prevent views of the agricultural fields to the south. The asset has medium heritage value stemming from historic and agricultural interest as a historic farmhouse with 17th century origins and as a feature of the rural historic landscape.
- 5.2.62 The DCO Site Boundary are screened from view by the large modern sheds to the immediate south. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects through temporary changes to setting during construction, therefore the Grove is not considered further in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Ashleigh Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen (Grade II Listed)

- 5.2.63 Ashleigh Farm [580] (Annex E, Plate 19) is a grade II listed post-medieval farmhouse located immediately adjacent (approximately <5m) from Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary where side access is proposed onto Mablethorpe Road, and approximately 220m south of the pipeline route within the DCO Site Boundary. Ashleigh Farm farmhouse dates to the early 19th century, comprising two storeys in red brick with rendered rear elevation and extensions to the side and rear. The roof of the farmhouse is hipped with clay pantiles and elaborate twisted brick ridge stack. The setting of the farmhouse includes the working farm buildings at Ashleigh Farm and surrounding agricultural fields. The farmhouse retains views to and from the surrounding agricultural fields which contribute to aesthetic merit and historic integrity. Ashleigh Farm is considered to have medium value stemming from historic and architectural interest.
- 5.2.64 The DCO Site Boundary are considered to fall within the setting of Ashleigh Farm. Due to the potential for impacts upon setting, both temporary during construction and permanent during operation, Ashleigh Farm is included in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Sensitive Designated Heritage Assets between 500m and 2km of the DCO Site Boundary

- 5.2.65 There are 155 designated assets identified within the 2km study area located at a distance of greater than 500m from the DCO Site Boundary. Of these assets, the following have been identified as being of particular sensitivity to change within their setting, or likely to experience an impact from the Proposed Development, and therefore have been included within the assessment of the baseline. The remaining assets have been scoped out of the assessment of the baseline as they are sufficiently distant and screened from the DCO Site Boundary that it is not considered to contribute to their setting or significance in any meaningful way.

Manor Farmhouse, North Killingholme (Scheduled Monument)

- 5.2.66 Manor Farmhouse [027] is a scheduled medieval moated site incorporating a grade II* listed farmhouse and grade II listed stables and granary located in North Killingholme, situated approximately 1.8 km north of the North Compound and 2km from Section 1 of the DCO Site Boundary and the proposed Immingham Facility. The farmhouse is constructed on an L shape plan in brick with a pantile roof, dated to the 16th century with a 17th century extension and 19th century porch.
- 5.2.67 Manor Farmhouse is located on an island within the larger of two moats within the scheduled monument, from which archaeological interest is derived and forms a group of assets alongside the stables and granary. The asset has high value; historic interest lies in the agricultural function of the farmhouse and its foundations in the medieval period, both of which are evident in the setting of agricultural land.

5.2.68 The asset is located at a sufficient distance, and well screened by a shelterbelt of mature and intervening development, at North Killingholme such that it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects upon the asset through changes to setting. Therefore, Manor Farmhouse will not be considered further in the ES chapter.

Church of St Andrew, Immingham (Grade I Listed)

5.2.69 The Church of St Andrew [035] (Annex E, Plate 5) is designated grade I and located on the northern outskirts of the urban settlement of Immingham, approximately 570m south of Section 1 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Parish Church was established in the 11th or 12th century with the nave surviving from this period. The majority of the Church is later medieval in date with 19th and 20th century restorations. The immediate setting of the Church is the churchyard which contains a medieval cross base [024]; the wider setting extends to include the parish of Immingham, however, views between the Church and parish are currently obscured by tall foliage and mature trees along the boundary of the churchyard.

5.2.70 The asset is considered to have high value. The Church has archaeological interest as a structure which contains 12th and 13th century fabric. The architectural interest lies within the Church's fine masonry in its architectural detailing. The historic interest lies in the church's role as the centre of religious and administrative life within the parish of Immingham during the Medieval and post-Medieval periods.

5.2.71 Due to the sensitivity of the receptor and the potential for impacts, including temporary changes to setting during construction and permanent changes to setting as a result of the construction of the Immingham Facility, the Church of St Andrew is included in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Church of St Denys, North Killingholme (Grade I Listed)

5.2.72 The Church of St Denys [036] (Annex E, Plate 6) is a grade I listed parish church located in the village of North Killingholme, approximately 1.6km north of the North Compound and 2km north-west of the DCO Site Boundary of the proposed Immingham Facility. The Church dates to the 12th century with multiple phases of extension and alteration throughout the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The Church is constructed in squared limestone, ironstone and chalk, chalk rubble and flint, and has 18th century slate roofs.

5.2.73 The immediate setting of the Church is defined by the churchyard which has a low hedge boundary with a stone arch gateway; its wider setting extends to include views between the Church and the historic parish of North Killingholme. The churchyard is slightly elevated, enhancing the visual prominence of the Church as the tower can be viewed from various points throughout the village. The Church of St Denys is of high value.

5.2.74 The Church is considered to have archaeological interest as a structure which contains 12th, 13th and 14th century fabric, with later phases of alterations. There is architectural interest in the fine detailing of the structure and historic interest in the church's role as the centre of religious and administrative life.

5.2.75 Due to the sensitivity of the receptor, and the potential for impacts from permanent changes within the setting of the asset, associated with the construction of the Immingham Facility, the Church of St Denys is included in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Church of St Edmund, Riby (Grade II* Listed)

5.2.76 The Church of St Edmund [129] is a grade II* listed parish church located in the village of Riby, approximately 840m west of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the 12th century with multiple phases of extension and alteration throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The Church is constructed in limestone and ironstone rubble with ashlar

dressings and slate roofs. The Church comprises of the west tower, nave, south aisle and chancel.

5.2.77 The setting of the Church is considered to include the churchyard, which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, and the surrounding parish and agricultural fields. The Church tower is a prominent feature of the landscape which can be viewed across the agricultural fields from the A18 Barton Street. The Church of St Edmund has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from its archaeological interest as a structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases. The Church also has architectural interest in the fine 13th and 19th century tracery and historic interest relating to the church's historic role as the centre of religious and administrative life.

5.2.78 Due to the sensitivity of the receptor, and the potential for impacts from temporary changes within the setting of the asset, associated with the construction of the Proposed Development, the Church of St Edmund is included in the potential impacts and assessment of effects section of the ES chapter.

Church of St Lawrence, Aylesby (Grade I Listed)

5.2.79 The Church of St Lawrence [132] is a grade I listed parish church located in the village of Aylesby, approximately 630m north of the proposed access route off the A18 Barton Street and 850m east of Section 2 of the DCO Site Boundary of the proposed pipeline. The Church dates to the 13th century with multiple phases of extension, alteration and restoration throughout the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The Church is constructed in ironstone ashlar with some squared chalk and limestone ashlar dressings. The roof of the chancel is Westmoreland slate with plain tile elsewhere. The Church comprises of west tower, nave with south porch and chancel.

5.2.80 The setting of the Church is considered to include the churchyard, which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the surrounding parish and agricultural fields. The Church tower is a prominent feature in views along Church Lane but is shielded from the DCO Site Boundary by mature trees along the east side of A18 Barton Street. The Church of St Lawrence has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric. The Church also has architectural interest in the surviving decorative stonework and tracery and historic interest relating to the church's historic role as the centre of religious and administrative life.

5.2.81 As a result of the screening provided by mature trees and intervening development, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects upon the asset through changes to setting. Therefore, the Church of St Lawrence will not be considered further in the ES chapter.

Nun Cotham (Scheduled Monument)

5.2.82 The Site of a medieval nunnery and post-Dissolution house, Nun Cotham [130], is a scheduled monument located 1.9km west of Section 2 of the DCO Site Boundary. The monument includes the remains of a 12th century Cistercian nunnery dissolved in 1539. The remains of the nunnery are overlain by those of a post-Dissolution house, garden, farm buildings and other later features. Extensive earthworks are visible in LiDAR data.

5.2.83 The setting is mostly encompassed within the former nunnery precinct covered by the scheduling. Part of the surrounding countryside may have formed part of its estate but there is no surviving evidence of this connection. The DCO Site Boundary do not form part of this setting and do not contribute to the asset's significance. As such, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects upon the asset through changes to setting. Therefore, Nun Cotham scheduled monument will not be considered further in the ES chapter.

Stallingborough Medieval Settlement, Post-Medieval Manor House and Formal Gardens (Scheduled Monument)

- 5.2.84 Stallingborough medieval settlement, post-medieval manor house and formal gardens [128] is a scheduled monument located 1.3km east of Section 2 of the DCO Site Boundary. The monument includes earthwork and associated buried remains of part of the medieval settlement of Stallingborough, together with the earthworks of a post-medieval manor house and associated formal gardens. The scheduled monument almost encircles the grade II* listed Church of St Paul [178] (Annex E, Plate 10) and associated churchyard monuments [121, 133]. The setting of the medieval settlement includes the surrounding medieval agricultural hinterland and surviving features, while the setting of the manor house is entirely confined to the former estate included in the scheduling.
- 5.2.85 The DCO Site Boundary do not contribute to the significance of the asset and the Proposed Development will therefore not impact it through changes to setting. Therefore, the Stallingborough scheduled monument will not be considered further in the ES chapter.

Church of St Peter and St Paul, (Grade II* Listed), Churchyard Cross (Scheduled Monument) and Gravestone (Grade II Listed), Stallingborough

- 5.2.86 The Church of St Peter and St Paul [178] is a grade II* listed parish church located on the north-west limits of the village of Stallingborough, approximately 1.4km east of Section 2 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the late 18th century with late 19th century interior restoration and re-roofing in Welsh slate. The Church is constructed in red-brown brick in Flemish bond to the tower, west and south sides of the nave and chancel and English bond elsewhere with limestone and ironstone ashlar dressings. The tower is square in three stages with belfry and pyramidal roof with weathervane. The windows on the north side of the church have been infilled with brick.
- 5.2.87 The Churchyard is slightly elevated, enhancing the visual prominence of the tower on approaching from the south along Church Lane, however, views of the Church are restricted from other directions as a result of the tall shelterbelt of trees surrounding the Churchyard. The Churchyard contains the scheduled Churchyard cross [133] and a number of other upstanding grave monuments which contribute to aesthetic merit and historic interest.
- 5.2.88 The Churchyard is enveloped by the scheduled Stallingborough medieval settlement, post-medieval manor house and formal gardens [128], which suggests significant potential for archaeology relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The setting of the asset as a rural parish church comprises of the village of Stallingborough and surrounding agricultural land. The Church of St Peter and St Paul has high value, stemming from architectural and historic interest as the historic administrative and religious centre of the parish and an important feature of the landscape.
- 5.2.89 The Churchyard Cross approximately 20m south of the Church of St Peter and St Paul [121] is a grade II listed cross located in the Churchyard of the Church of St Peter and St Paul [178] in the village of Stallingborough. The cross is medieval in date and comprises of a square chamfered shaft on a square base in masonry ashlar, approximately 1.5m in height.
- 5.2.90 The churchyard cross has medium heritage value stemming from historic interest as a monument which contributes to understanding of medieval religious and secular customs, as well as associative and aesthetic interest with the Church of St Peter and St Paul [121]. There are a number of other upstanding monuments within the churchyard including a grade II designated gravestone [120] which are considered to comprise the asset's setting.
- 5.2.91 The gravestone approximately 0.5m southwest of the Church of St Peter and St Paul [120] is a grade II listed grave monument located in the churchyard of the Church of St Peter and St Paul [178] in the village of Stallingborough. The gravestone is medieval in date and comprises of a coffin-shape ironstone slab, imitating the 12th century Barnack style.

5.2.92 The gravestone has medium heritage value stemming from historic interest as a medieval monument, and has an associative and aesthetic interest with the Church of St Peter and St Paul [121]. There are a number of other upstanding monuments within the churchyard including a scheduled medieval cross base [121] which are considered to comprise the asset's setting.

5.2.93 The churchyard is enclosed by mature trees and vegetation which restrict views of the tower from the north and east. As a result of the screening provided by the mature shelterbelt of trees and distance to the DCO Site Boundary, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will result in any significant effects upon the asset through changes to setting. Therefore, the Church of St Peter and St Paul will not be considered further in the ES chapter. Similarly, the grade II listed gravestone [121] and scheduled cross [133] will not be impacted by the Proposed Development and will not be discussed further in the ES chapter.

Church of St Andrew, Irby upon Humber (Grade I listed)

5.2.94 The Church of St Andrew [257] is a grade I listed parish church located within the Irby upon Humber Conservation Area (see 5.2.8 above), approximately 630m west of the DCO Site Boundary in Section 3. The Church dates to the 12th century with later alterations and additions throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, restored in 1794 and 1883. The Church is constructed in ironstone rubble and ashlar with limestone ashlar dressing and tower parapet and slate roofs. The Church comprises of the west tower, nave, aisles, chancel and porch. The setting of the Church is considered to include the Churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the surrounding parish of Irby upon Humber and the agricultural fields which surround the village.

5.2.95 The Church of St Andrew has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases of building and rebuilding. The Church has historic interest associated with its role as the centre of religious and administrative life within the parish. There is also architectural interest in the fine masonry detailing including 12th century moulded column capitals and 19th century perpendicular tracery which reflect the historic wealth and status of the Church. The Church is screened heavily by trees and mature foliage, there are no mutual views of the Church or west tower from within the DCO Site Boundary. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well screened and the DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. The Church of St Andrew is therefore not considered further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Helen, Barnoldby le Beck (Grade I Listed)

5.2.96 The Church of St Helen [266] is a grade I listed parish church located in the village of Barnoldby le Beck, approximately 875m east of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the 13th century with later alterations and additions throughout the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, including restoration and rebuilding in 1892 and 1901-2. The Church is constructed in ironstone rubble and blocks, chalk rubble, flint and cobbles with limestone ashlar dressings and facing to the nave clerestory and tower parapet and sandstone re-facing to the tower. The Church comprises of west tower, nave, aisles, chancel and south porch.

5.2.97 The setting of the Church is considered to include the Churchyard, which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the surrounding parish of Barnoldby le Beck and the agricultural fields which surround the village. The churchyard occupies an elevated location within the village, the west tower features in key viewpoints within the village above the roofline.

5.2.98 The Church of St Helen has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval

fabric, relating to multiple phases of building and rebuilding. The Church has historic interest associated with its role as the centre of religious and administrative life within the parish. There is also architectural interest in the surviving masonry detailing including medieval grotesques, gargoyles and curvilinear tracery.

5.2.99 The Church tower appears in views west from the Draft Order Limit, these views are considered to contribute to significance. Due to the sensitivity of the receptor, and the potential for impacts from temporary changes within the setting of the asset associated with the construction of the Proposed Development, the Church of St Helen will be carried forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

Church of St Mary, Ludborough (Grade I Listed)

5.2.100 The Church of St Mary [265] is a grade I listed parish church located in the village of Ludborough, approximately 950m west of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the 13th century with 14th and 15th century alterations and additions and restoration in 1858. The Church is constructed in squared ironstone and chalk rubble with limestone dressing and slate and tile roofs. The Church comprises of west tower, nave with clerestory, aisles and chancel. The setting of the Church is considered to include the Churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the surrounding parish of Ludborough and the agricultural fields which surround the village.

5.2.101 The Church of St Mary has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases of building, rebuilding and restoration. The Church has historic interest associated with its role as the centre of religious and administrative life within the parish. The Church also has architectural and aesthetic value in the decorative masonry moulding and early 20th century stained glass.

5.2.102 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well-screened by other development and the DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. The Church of St Mary is therefore not considered further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby (Grade II* Listed)

5.2.103 The Church of St Nicholas [262] is a grade II* listed small rural parish Church located in the village of Grainsby, approximately 1.3km east of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the 12th century with subsequent phases of alteration and additions throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and a restoration in 1834. The Church is constructed in squared and coursed chalk, brick, limestone rubble and ashlar with slate roofs. The Church comprises of the west tower, nave, chancel and south porch.

5.2.104 The setting of the Church is considered to include the Churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the grade II listed Old Rectory [364], the surrounding Grainsby estate and the agricultural fields which surround the village. The functional relationship between the Old Rectory and the Church of St Nicholas has been lost; however, the visual relationship between the assets informs historic use and is considered to contribute to significance.

5.2.105 The Church of St Nicholas has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases of building and alteration. The Church has historic interest associated with its role as the centre of religious and administrative life within the parish of Grainsby. The Church has architectural and aesthetic interest as the only masonry structure within the village, reflecting its historic status.

5.2.106 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well screened by other development and the DCO Site

Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. The Church of St Nicholas is therefore not considered further within the ES chapter.

Deserted Medieval Village of Beesby (Scheduled Monument); and Deserted Village of North Cadeby (Scheduled Monument)

- 5.2.107 The deserted medieval village of Beesby [240] and the deserted village of North Cadeby (site of) east of Cadeby Hall [241] are both scheduled monuments, located 600m and 800m south of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary respectively.
- 5.2.108 The medieval village of Beesby survives well archaeologically, as evidenced by extensive earthworks visible in LiDAR data. A main street appears to have run east-west, parallel to a small stream to the north. A number of mounds are visible along either side of the street as well as extensive ridge and furrow to the west of the village.
- 5.2.109 Little information is available on the medieval remains of North Cadeby, but LiDAR data indicates good survival of earthworks relating to the former medieval settlement. It does not appear to have been as extensive as Beesby and incorporates few remains of ridge and furrow as the surrounding area appears to have been levelled by modern ploughing.
- 5.2.110 The setting of both settlements is largely contained within the scheduling but also includes the surrounding countryside that once formed part of their agricultural hinterland. The DCO Site Boundary do not contribute to the significance of these assets and the Proposed Development will therefore not impact them through changes to setting. Therefore, neither of the scheduled monuments will be further assessed in the ES chapter.

The Manor Moated Site and Fishpond Complex, Ludborough (Scheduled Monument)

- 5.2.111 The Manor moated site and fishpond complex, Ludborough [673] is located 800m southwest of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The scheduled monument includes a medieval moated site of possible 11th century origins and fishpond complex located to the east.
- 5.2.112 The Manor is located on the southern edge of the medieval village of Ludborough, on the periphery of which several fields of ridge and furrow survive. The moated site is likely to have been the focus of the manorial estate controlling the medieval settlement itself and may have been replaced by the later, grade II* listed Manor House of 16th century date [370].
- 5.2.113 The setting of the asset incorporates the medieval core of Ludborough, the Church of St Mary in the centre of the village [265] (see 5.2.100 above) and the surrounding countryside that likely formed part of its former estate. The DCO Site Boundary are sufficiently distant that they do not form part of the asset's setting and do not contribute to its significance. The asset will therefore not be impacted by the Proposed Development through changes to its setting and it will not be further assessed in the ES chapter.

Church of St Helen, North Thoresby (Grade II* Listed)

- 5.2.114 The Church of St Helen [264] is a grade II* listed parish church located to the north of the village of North Thoresby, approximately 1.5km east of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the 13th century with subsequent phases of alteration and additions throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and restorations in 1732 and 1903. The Church is constructed in limestone rubble, coursed limestone rubble and chalk with slate roofs. The Church comprises of west tower, nave, chancel, north aisle and south porch.
- 5.2.115 The setting of the Church is considered to include the churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the parish of North Thoresby and the agricultural fields to the north. The churchyard occupies an elevated position and the west tower features in key viewpoints along Church Lane.
- 5.2.116 The Church of St Helen has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval

fabric, relating to multiple phases of building and alteration. The Church has historic interest associated with its role as the centre of religious and administrative life within the parish of North Thoresby. The Church has architectural and aesthetic interest in the fine masonry detailing.

5.2.117 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well-screened by other development and located at a sufficient distance from the DCO Site Boundary. The Church of St Helen is therefore not considered further within the ES chapter.

Deserted Village, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (Scheduled Monument)

5.2.118 The scheduled remains of a deserted village [437] are located 1.2km west of Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary, south of the village of Little Grimsby. The remains of this medieval settlement are largely concentrated on the eastern slopes of a small flat hill overlooking several streams. Separating the two scheduled areas on top of the hill is the grade II* listed Brackenborough Hall [514], which itself is situated on the site of a former moated manor (not scheduled). There is little information available about the deserted village, but remains of house platforms, gardens, streets, and ridge and furrow can clearly be seen in LiDAR data.

5.2.119 It is highly likely that the village is associated with the former moated manor below Brackenborough Hall. The setting of the asset therefore includes the former moated manor and surrounding medieval features, which includes several areas of ridge and furrow. The DCO Site Boundary do not fall within this setting and do not contribute to the asset's significance. As such there is little potential for impacts to the asset to derive from the Proposed Development and it will therefore not be further assessed in the ES chapter.

Louth Abbey, Keddington (Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed)

5.2.120 Louth Abbey ruins [430] are listed grade I and also a scheduled monument, located east of Louth, approximately 885m west of the proposed access route on Alvingham Road and around 1.5km east of Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary of the proposed pipeline corridor.

5.2.121 A Cistercian Abbey was founded in 1139 as a daughter-house of Fountains Abbey on land in Louth Park granted by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln. A plan produced in 1873 from site visits and documentary evidence suggests that at its height the abbey comprised a church, sacristy, chapter house, store, monk's parlour, abbot's lodge, kitchen, refectory, undercroft with dormitories above, guest house, cloister court and lavatory complex, infirmary and gate house with two fishponds and burial grounds within the site. The abbey prospered in the 13th century with temporalities of more than £200 a year, falling into such decline that there were only ten monks with the abbot at the time of the dissolution.

5.2.122 The abbey now comprises of some upstanding fragments of the north and south chancel walls of the church, with the rest of the structures surviving only as grass covered outlines and earthworks. Water was supplied to the abbey and its fishponds from Aswell and St Helens Spring approximately 2 miles west via Monks Dyke, a watercourse which is now maintained as a modern drain. Upstanding fragments are in uncoursed limestone rubble, coursed greenstone blocks and limestone ashlar up to a height of 15ft. The abbey church was originally around 256ft long, the nave was approximately 61ft with exterior wall width of 7ft. In 1818 stone and fragments of sculpture were taken from the site by a local architect to construct a dwelling and garden folly in Louth. In 1850 a stone arch was recovered and incorporated into the organ chamber of the Church of St Margaret [452].

5.2.123 The setting of the asset is considered to include Louth Park medieval park including the agricultural landscape which was initially farmed by the Cistercian monks. This landscape has been altered by post-medieval and modern enclosure and agricultural practices and the expansion of Louth but provides historic context for the foundation and life of the abbey.

5.2.124 Louth Abbey ruins have high value. The significance of Louth Abbey stems from archaeological interest in the potential to yield evidence associated with medieval monastic life. The abbey has historic interest as an early Cistercian monastery, the first colonisation of Fountains Abbey. Louth Abbey exerted significant historic influence over the surrounding area. The abbey ruins have architectural interest in surviving fragments of sculpture and building materials which remain in situ and scattered on the site.

5.2.125 There is no intervisibility between the DCO Site Boundary and Louth Abbey. The DCO Site Boundary are not considered to form an aspect of the asset's setting. Therefore, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset. Louth Abbey ruins are not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Church of St John the Baptist, Yarburgh (Grade I Listed)

5.2.126 The Church of St John the Baptist [443] is a grade I listed closed parish church located within the village of Yarburgh, approximately 1.75km east of Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the 14th century, largely rebuilt in 1405 after a fire and restored in 1855. The Church is constructed in squared ironstone and chalk rubble with limestone ashlar dressings and lead and plain tile roofs.

5.2.127 The Church comprises of west tower, nave with clerestory, chancel, south porch, vestry and north aisle. The setting of the Church is considered to include the churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the former parish of Yarburgh and the agricultural fields which surround the village.

5.2.128 The Church of St John the Baptist has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases of building and rebuilding. The Church has historic interest associated with its role as the historic centre of religious and administrative life within the parish, although this function has been lost. There is also architectural interest in the fine masonry detailing including the moulded surround of the west doorway which is embellished with figurative carving depicting Christian imagery. The churchyard is screened heavily by trees and mature foliage.

5.2.129 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well screened and the DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. Therefore, the Church of St John the Baptist is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Mary, Covenham St Mary (Grade II* Listed)

5.2.130 The Church of St Mary [445] is a grade II* listed parish church located within the village of Covenham St Mary, approximately 1.5km east of Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the mid-14th century with subsequent phases of alteration throughout the late medieval and post-medieval periods. The Church is constructed in squared chalk, limestone and ironstone rubble and red brick with slate and pantile roof.

5.2.131 The Church comprises of west tower, nave, chancel and south porch. The setting of the Church is considered to include the churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the parish of Covenham St Mary and the agricultural fields which surround the village. The alignment and potential for views between the Church of St Mary and the Church of St Bartholomew in the adjoining village is an important element of the asset's setting.

5.2.132 The Church of St Mary has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases. The Church has historic interest associated with its role as the historic centre of religious and administrative life within the parish. There is also architectural interest in the fine architectural detailing including the 15th century human-

head corbels decorating the tower arch and curvilinear tracery. The churchyard is screened heavily by trees and mature foliage, obscuring long range views of the tower.

5.2.133 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well screened and the DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. Therefore, the Church of St Mary is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Bartholomew, Covenham St Bartholomew (Grade II* Listed)

5.2.134 The Church of St Bartholomew [447] is a grade II* listed closed parish church located in the village of Covenham St Bartholomew, approximately 1.5km east of Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the late 14th century with multiple phases of alteration throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Although the fabric of the church is later, there is documentary evidence to suggest that the Church of St Bartholomew may have pre-Conquest origins and predates the neighbouring Church of St Mary [445]. The Church is constructed in chalk and greenstone with limestone ashlar dressings and some brick patching. The bell tower is timber-framed with hanging slate and has a slate roof, as does the chancel and south porch. The nave roof is lead covered.

5.2.135 The Church comprises nave, chancel, south transept and porch, originally on a cruciform plan before the loss of the north transept. The setting of the Church is considered to include the churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the former parish and the agricultural fields which surround the village. The alignment with and potential for views between the Church of St Mary in the adjoining village is an important element of the asset's setting.

5.2.136 The Church of St Bartholomew has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases with potential for evidence associated with an earlier church on the site. The Church has historic interest associated with its former role as the historic centre of religious and administrative life within the parish. The churchyard is screened heavily by trees and mature foliage, obscuring views of the squat bell tower.

5.2.137 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well screened and the DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. Therefore, the Church of St Bartholomew is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Adelwold, Alvingham (Grade I Listed)

5.2.138 The Church of St Adelwold [448] is a grade I listed parish church located within the village of Alvingham, approximately 1.1km east of Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the early 14th century with later phases of alteration and addition including restoration in 1933. The Church of St Adelwold shares a churchyard with the Church of St Mary [449], located in the former precinct of a 12th century Gilbertine Priory. The Church is constructed in coursed chalk, greenstone, ironstone and limestone rubble and red brick with limestone ashlar dressings and some render, roofs are slate with stone coped gables.

5.2.139 The Church comprises of west tower, nave, south porch, chancel and north chapel. The setting of the Church is considered to include the churchyard, which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments in addition to the Church of St Mary, the parish of Alvingham and the agricultural fields which surround the Church on three sides.

5.2.140 The Church of St Adelwold has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases in addition to its potential to yield evidence associated with Alvingham Priory. The Church has historic interest as the historic centre of religious and administrative life within the parish. There is also architectural interest in the range of fine

masonry detailing and 14th century west tower construction. The Church is considered unusual and of interest associated with the shared churchyard and as the only Church in England dedicated to St Adelwold. The Church tower can be viewed from North Cockerington to the south but is screened from view from the west by the trees and mature foliage which enclose the churchyard.

5.2.141 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well screened and the DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. Therefore, the Church of St Adelwold is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Mary, Alvingham (Grade I Listed)

5.2.142 The Church of St Mary [449] is a grade I listed former chapel and now closed parish church, located in the village of Alvingham, approximately 1.1km east of Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates largely to the 13th century incorporating some 11th and 12th century fragments, with later alterations and additions. The church is constructed in greenstone, ironstone and limestone coursed rubble and brick with some sections of render and slate and lead roofs.

5.2.143 The Church comprises of south-west tower, nave, south aisle and chancel. The Church of St Mary was originally a chapel to the 11th century Gilbertine Priory and was given to the parish of North Cockerington after the dissolution. The setting of the Church is considered to include the churchyard which is shared with the Church of St Adelwold and contains a number of upstanding grave monuments and the agricultural fields which surround the Church on three sides. The setting of the Church of St Mary also includes its former Parish of North Cockerington to the south, although the functional relationship has been lost.

5.2.144 The Church of St Mary has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric, relating to multiple phases in addition to its potential to yield evidence associated with Alvingham Priory. The Church has historic interest associated with its earlier use as a priory chapel and later use as a parish church which would have functioned as the religious and administrative centre. There is also architectural interest in the range of fine masonry detailing and surviving 18th century box pews. The Church is screened from view by mature trees and foliage which enclose the shared churchyard and obscured from views from the south by the taller and more prominent tower of the Church of St Adelwold.

5.2.145 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as the DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. The Church of St Mary is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Edith, Grimoldby (Grade I Listed)

5.2.146 The Church of St Edith [450] is a grade I listed parish church located in the village of Grimoldby, approximately 1.55km west of Section 4 of the DCO Site Boundary. The Church dates to the 13th century with several subsequent phases of alteration and additions throughout the medieval and post-medieval period. The Church is constructed in greenstone coursed rubble and ashlar, ironstone rubble and limestone ashlar.

5.2.147 The Church comprises of west tower, nave, north and south aisles, north and south porch, vestry and chancel. The setting of the Church comprises of the churchyard including the grade II listed churchyard cross [446] and war memorial [528], other upstanding grave monuments and lychgate. The setting of the Church also includes the former rectory located on the opposite side of Tinkle Street and the wider parish of Grimoldby.

5.2.148 The Church of St Edith has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure containing material relating to multiple phases

during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The Church has historic interest as the religious and administrative centre of the parish. The Church also has architectural interest and group value with the other designated assets within the churchyard.

5.2.149 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as it is well screened by mature trees and 20th century development. The DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to setting or the ability to appreciate significance. The Church of St Edith is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Little Grimsby Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (Grade I Listed)

5.2.150 Little Grimsby Hall [464] is a grade I listed small country house located within an area of parkland in the village of Little Grimsby, approximately 1.1km west of the DCO Site Boundary. The house was built c. 1700 and extended in the 19th century with a billiards room.

5.2.151 The house has two storeys plus attics in red brick with orange brick quoins and window reveals and hipped plain tile roof with three gabled dormers. The windows are all sliding sashes, the principal entrance has a decorated doorcase with Doric pilasters and triglyph frieze. The setting of the Hall is comprised of an area of post-medieval parkland which includes fishponds to the north-west and two grade II listed assets: a pair of cottages [674] and the Church of St Edith [438].

5.2.152 Little Grimsby Hall has high value, stemming from historic and architectural interest as an early 18th century high status dwelling. The Hall also has associative interest as the home of Margaret Wintringham during the 1920s, the first female Liberal MP and Justice of the Peace. The grounds of Little Grimsby Hall are enclosed by a full height brick wall and well screened by mature trees and vegetation.

5.2.153 There is no intervisibility between the Hall and the DCO Site Boundary, which are not considered to contribute to significance. Therefore, Little Grimsby Hall is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Leonard, South Cockerington (Grade I Listed)

5.2.154 The Church of St Leonard [535] is a grade I listed parish church located in the village of South Cockerington, approximately 900m south of the DCO Site Boundary in Section 4. The Church dates to the early 14th century with late 15th century alterations and additions and 19th century restoration. The Church is constructed in greenstone rubble with limestone ashlar and brick patching. The roofs are slate with stone coped gables.

5.2.155 The Church comprises of west tower, nave with north porch and chancel. The setting of the Church of St Leonard comprises of the churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, the parish of South Cockerington and the neighbouring farmsteads and agricultural fields.

5.2.156 The Church of St Leonard has high value. The significance of the Church is derived from archaeological interest as a historic structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric relating to multiple phases. The Church has historic interest associated with its role as the historic centre of religious and administrative life within the parish as a rural parish church. There is also architectural interest in the fine masonry detailing including 19th century tracery and restored 15th century screen.

5.2.157 There is no intervisibility between the Church and the DCO Site Boundary due to intervening development and screening from mature trees and foliage which enclose the churchyard. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset, therefore the Church of St Leonard is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Church of St Helen, Theddlethorpe St Helen (Grade II* Listed)

- 5.2.158 The Church of St Helen [564] is a grade II* listed parish church located in the village of Theddlethorpe St Helen, approximately 950m north of Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary, 1.6km north-west of the Theddlethorpe Facility. The Church dates to the 14th century with 15th century alterations and additions and aisles and chancel rebuilt in 1866. The Church is constructed in squared greenstone rubble and mixed stone rubble with limestone ashlar dressings and slate roof.
- 5.2.159 The Church comprises of west tower, nave with clerestory, aisles, south porch, chancel and vestry. The setting of the church includes the churchyard which contains a range of upstanding grave monuments, the historic parish and the agricultural fields which surround the parish.
- 5.2.160 The Church of St Helen has high value. The Church is considered to have archaeological interest as a structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric relating to multiple phases of building. There is architectural interest in the use of quality craftsmanship and fine detailing such as the 19th century window tracery. There is historic interest in the church as the centre of religious and administrative life.
- 5.2.161 Mature trees which demarcate the churchyard prevent views between the asset and the DCO Site Boundary. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset as the DCO Site Boundary is not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate the asset's significance. The Church of St Helen is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Church of All Saints, Theddlethorpe All Saints (Grade I Listed)

- 5.2.162 The Church of All Saints [565] is a grade I listed closed parish church located in the village of Theddlethorpe All Saints, approximately 550m north of Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary, 2.3km north-west of Theddlethorpe Facility Option 1 and 1.8km north-west of Option 2. The Church dates to the 12th century with several subsequent phases of alteration and extension throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and minor repairs in the mid-19th century. The Church has lead roofs and is constructed in squared greenstone rubble, coursed limestone rubble with brick patching and limestone ashlar dressings.
- 5.2.163 The Church of All Saints comprises four-stage west tower, nave with clerestory, aisles, south porch and chancel. The setting of the Church is defined by the churchyard which is enclosed by tall trees and mature foliage and the rural parish of Theddlethorpe All Saints. The height of the west tower is increased by a central lead-covered crocketed pinnacle with weathervane. The tower features prominently in views towards Theddlethorpe All Saints along Thacker Bank, Grove Road and the surrounding agricultural land.
- 5.2.164 The Church of All Saints has high value. The Church is considered to have archaeological interest as a structure which contains medieval and post-medieval fabric relating to multiple phases. There is architectural interest in the use of fine detailing and craftsmanship including the unusual central pinnacle, moulded doorway and screens with renaissance carving. There is historic interest in the church's former role as the centre of religious and administrative life.
- 5.2.165 The Church of All Saints is located outside of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development, shielded from views of the proposed Theddlethorpe Facility by existing development. The DCO Site Boundary are not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. The Church of All Saints is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Gayton Engine Pumping House, Gayton Le Marsh (Grade II listed)

5.2.166 The Gayton Engine Pumping House [568] is designated grade II and located on Thacker Bank on Old Engine Drain and Great Eau, approximately 670m north of Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary. The drainage pumping station was built in 1850 to pump water from the Gayton fen and marsh into the Great Eau.

5.2.167 The engine house comprises of a single storey in whitewashed brick with corrugated iron roofs with large round-headed windows. The main front of the engine house has a projecting gable bay with large timber plank doors in the left bay. The Gayton Engine Pumping House was replaced by an electric pumping station in 1956 but has been retained as a heritage site open to the public. Although the original function of the asset has been lost, the visual relationship with the Great Eau and Old Engine Drain remains a key aspect of setting which informs historic use.

5.2.168 The Gayton Engine Pumping House has medium value. The asset has historic and evidential interest as a feature of the historic rural landscape, associated with enabling agricultural land use.

5.2.169 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset through temporary change to its setting during construction. Gayton Engine Pumping House is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

Hall Farmhouse, Louth Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints (Grade II Listed)

5.2.170 The Hall Farmhouse [571] is a grade II listed house located approximately 605m north of Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary. The house is 16th century with multiple phases of alteration and additions in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The house has two storeys plus attics on an H shaped plan, in red brick with blue pantile roof with brick end stacks. The wings either side of the main hall have projecting gable ends. Windows are timber sashes with brick segmental heads. The setting of the house includes the landscaped grounds, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The driveway in front of the house frames views of agricultural land to the south. Hall Farmhouse has medium heritage value stemming from architectural and historic interest as a substantial early post-medieval house with high-quality architectural details. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset through temporary change to its setting during construction as the house is located at a sufficient distance and well screened. Therefore, Hall Farmhouse is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

5.3 Non-designated Built Heritage Assets

Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary

5.3.1 There are 13 locally listed buildings and a further 88 non-designated built heritage assets within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary. An assessment of their setting and potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development is presented here.

Habrough School, Immingham Road, Habrough (Locally Listed)

5.3.2 Habrough School [052] (Annex E, Plate 7) is a former village school built in 1876, now converted for residential use. The school is located approximately 75m west of the DCO Site Boundary in Section 1. The school has a single storey in red brick with buff brick banding and ashlar dressing and pitched slate roof. The front elevation has two projecting gable ends and a central projecting porch with ornate bell tower.

5.3.3 The school building has architectural and historical interest as a well decorated late 19th century school building. The setting of Habrough School is considered to comprise of the surrounding agricultural landscape including views to the front and rear of the building, as a historic rural village school. The DCO Site Boundary is located within the setting of the asset. There is considered to be potential for temporary impacts to the asset through changes to

setting during construction of the Proposed Development, therefore the asset is considered in the Potential Impacts and Assessment of Effects section of the ES chapter.

Church Farm, Habrough (Locally Listed); and Luxmore Farm, Habrough Road, Immingham (Locally Listed)

- 5.3.4 Church Farm [053] and Luxmore Farm [055] both comprise partially extant 19th century farmsteads with substantial farmhouses and farm buildings arranged around a courtyard. Church Farm is located approximately 420m west of Section 1 of the DCO Site Boundary and Luxmore Farm is approximately 110m east of the DCO Site Boundary. Some farm buildings within both farm complexes have been previously demolished; however, the original layouts remain legible and overall there is good survival of historic fabric.
- 5.3.5 The farms have historic and agricultural interest as good examples of 19th century farmsteads which remain in use as working farms. The settings of both farmsteads include the surrounding agricultural fields including views of farmland from the farmhouses. The assets retain visual and functional relationships with their settings which contribute to the ability to understand historic interest.
- 5.3.6 The DCO Site Boundary is located within the setting of Luxmore Farm. There is considered to be potential for temporary impacts to the asset through changes to setting during construction of the Proposed Development, therefore it is considered in the Potential Impacts and Assessment of Effects section of the ES chapter.
- 5.3.7 It is considered that Church Farm is located at a sufficient distance from the DCO Site Boundary such that it will not experience any significant effects, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Roxlyn House, Habrough (Locally Listed)

- 5.3.8 Roxlyn House [054] is a 19th century rural dwelling located approximately 495m west of the Section 1 DCO Site Boundary. The house has two storeys plus attics in buff brick on a red brick plinth with pitched slate roof. The various exterior elevations are highly fenestrated, perhaps originally to maximise views of surrounding countryside, although long range views to the south and east are obscured by shielding from a shelter belt of trees and to the north by a hedgerow.
- 5.3.9 Roxlyn House has architectural and historic interest as a fine dwelling, likely built and occupied by a wealthy business owner from a neighbouring settlement. The setting of Roxlyn House, comprising of the surrounding agricultural fields contributes to historic interest as a substantial rural dwelling.
- 5.3.10 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon Roxlyn House, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Roxton Siding Signal, Immingham (Locally Listed)

- 5.3.11 Roxton Siding Signal [166] (Annex E, Plate 9) is a locally listed signal box located on the Barnetby to Grimsby railway approximately 205m west of Section 1 of the DCO Site Boundary. The signal box is constructed following the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway type 2 design, in timber, with pitched slate roof and has decorative bargeboards with pendant. The signal box opened in 1883 and closed in 2015 after the crossing was upgraded.
- 5.3.12 Roxton Sidings Signal has historic interest associated with the arrival and operation of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway and as a feature of the post-medieval historic landscape. The setting of the asset includes the railway with which the asset's historic function is associated and the surrounding agricultural landscape.

5.3.13 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon Roxton Railway Sidings, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Elm Tree Farm, South Killingholme; Willows Farm, Immingham; and Mill Farm, South Killingholme

5.3.14 Elm Tree Farm [056], Willows Farm [057] and Mill Farm [677] are all partially extant and date to the 19th century. Elm Tree Farm is located approximately 445m north-east of the proposed North Compound at South Killingholme. The farmstead comprises of a farmhouse and agricultural buildings arranged around a courtyard. The setting of the farm has been eroded by the expansion of the village, the presence of the dual carriageway to the south and the building of 20th century housing on historic agricultural land, however, it retains some historic and architectural interest in the survival of the historic farm buildings and historic fabric.

5.3.15 Willow Farm is located approximately 450m east of the proposed North Compound at South Killingholme. The farm comprises of buildings arranged around a U-shaped courtyard. There has been significant loss of historic farm buildings, a number of modern sheds have been erected and the farmhouse appears to be a modern replacement. The setting of the farm includes agricultural fields which enable the original function of the farm to be interpreted, although views are obscured by mature foliage and the brick boundary wall surrounding the farmstead. Willow Farm retains some historic interest as a partially extant 19th century farmstead and from the survival of some Edwardian fabric.

5.3.16 Mill Farm [677] is located approximately 495m east of the proposed North Compound location at South Killingholme. The farmstead comprises of agricultural buildings arranged around a loose courtyard with detached farmhouse. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings and replacement with large modern sheds. The setting of the farm includes agricultural land which contributes towards historic interest as a 19th century farmstead.

5.3.17 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects to any of the three farmsteads, therefore they are not considered further within the ES chapter.

Killingholme Primary School, School Road, South Killingholme

5.3.18 Killingholme Primary School [067] is a 19th century school located approximately 350m east of the proposed North Compound site at South Killingholme. The school has two storeys on a 'C' shape plan with gables facing the street in red brick with a pitched slate roof. The gables have decorative timber bargeboards and ribbed arches above modern sash windows.

5.3.19 The setting of the asset is considered to comprise of the school playing fields and surrounding residential area. The school has architectural interest in its decorative features, typical of a late 19th century school building, and is considered to be of local significance.

5.3.20 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects to the asset, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Primitive Chapel Lane, South Killingholme

5.3.21 The former Primitive Methodist Chapel [066] is located approximately 495m east of the proposed North Compound at South Killingholme. The chapel comprises of a single storey red brick building with pitched slate roof. The chapel was used up until the 1950s, after which it was used as a store and is now derelict.

5.3.22 The asset is considered to have historic interest associated with its former religious and social functions within the community. It is not considered likely that the Proposed

Development would result in any significant effects to the asset, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery L, Immingham

5.3.23 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery L [075] is a World War 2 defensive structure located approximately 405m south-east of Section 1 of the DCO Site Boundary. The structure was manned by 270 battery of the 91st regiment and currently comprises of a building which was likely the Magazine or Command Post; the emplacements have not been located. The structure is now in a state of dereliction.

5.3.24 The setting of the asset is considered to comprise of the Immingham docks to the east which the Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery was designed to defend, although there is no visual relationship between the asset and this setting. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects to the asset, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Triangulation Pillar, Mill Hill, South Killingholme

5.3.25 The triangulation pillar [085] located within fields at Mill Hill is located approximately 395m south of the proposed North Compound at South Killingholme. The asset comprises of a concrete triangulation pillar used during the retriangulation of Great Britain in 1936. The asset is considered to have historic interest as a surveying tool. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects to the asset, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Non-designated farmsteads – Section 2

5.3.26 There are five non-designated farmhouses within the 500m study area around Section 2 of the DCO Site Boundary:

- Immingham Grange [122];
- Greenland's Farm, Keelby Road [147];
- Manor Farm, Aylesby [165] (locally listed);
- Roxton Farm, Immingham [167] (locally listed); and
- The Lindens, Riby [695].

5.3.27 Of these non-designated farmsteads, both Manor Farm and Roxton Farm are locally listed.

5.3.28 The most common arrangement comprises of farm buildings arranged around a regular courtyard with detached farmhouse; Roxton Farm is the only example where the farmhouse is attached to a range of working farm buildings. There have been buildings on the sites of Immingham Grange and Manor Farm since the medieval period. Most of the farmsteads have experienced partial loss of traditional farm buildings, except Greenlands Farm where loss has been significant (over 50%). At Manor Farm the historic coach house and attached stables, smithy and barn have previously undergone historic building recording.

5.3.29 The farmsteads all have historic and architectural interest as 19th century working farmsteads which retain post-medieval farmhouses and some traditional outbuildings. The settings of the farmsteads comprise of the surrounding agricultural fields, which inform historic and aesthetic interest as post-medieval farmsteads.

5.3.30 It is not considered likely that the proposed development would result in any significant effects to either Immingham Grange, Manor Farm, Roxton Farm or the Lindens, and they are not considered further within the ES chapter.

5.3.31 It is considered that Greenlands Farm, located 50m west of the DCO Site Boundary, has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development and therefore it has been taken forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

Hastings and Millfield Cottages, Old Main Road, Irby upon Humber (Locally Listed)

5.3.32 Hastings and Millfield Cottages [333] are located on Old Main Road within the Irby upon Humber Conservation Area, approximately 215m west of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary.

5.3.33 The asset comprises of a pair of semi-detached brick estate cottages, which likely date to the 19th century. The cottages have two storeys plus attics, with single storey porches. The cottages are in buff brick and have slate roofs with timber bargeboards and shared central brick stack. Windows are casements and have brick drip moulds and painted cills. The cottages are set back from the road behind brick paved driveways with brick boundary walls.

5.3.34 The setting of the cottages comprises of Old Main Road, which is now leafy in character and is the location of several other estate cottages. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the cottages due to screening and distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. Hastings and Millfield Cottages are therefore not considered further within the ES chapter.

Oaklands Hotel, Laceby (Locally Listed)

5.3.35 Oaklands Hotel [336] is located south of Laceby, approximately 460m east of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The hotel was likely built as a manor house, dated 1875 in the 'Jacobethan' style.

5.3.36 The hotel has two storeys plus attics in red brick with ashlar detailing and slate roof. The main façade features an elaborately decorated porch with Dutch gable and projecting bay window to the ground floor. A modern extension has been built on to the façade of no architectural merit which is considered to detract from the overall architectural interest of the building. The hotel is associated with a grade II listed lodge [337] located approximately 415m north and an area of post-medieval parkland [410].

5.3.37 The setting of the asset comprises of a small area of parkland, which appears on the 1887 six-inch Ordnance Survey map. The hotel is considered to have historic and architectural merit as a substantial post-medieval dwelling with a range of high-quality architectural details which reflect local wealth and status.

5.3.38 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon Oaklands Hotel due to screening from existing planting and distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. The Oaklands Hotel is therefore not considered further within the ES chapter.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Waithe Lane, Brigsley (Locally Listed)

5.3.39 The Primitive Methodist Chapel [328] on Waithe Lane, Brigsley, is located approximately 360m northeast of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The chapel, which was built in 1875, closed in 1975 and has since been converted for residential use. The chapel is in red brick with gable end and pitched slate roof. Windows are arched with brick and masonry arches and keystones. The chapel is located at the junction between Waithe Lane and Church Lane, a position which gives the gable end slight prominence. The chapel is considered to have some architectural and aesthetic merit which contributes to local character, in addition to historic interest.

5.3.40 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the chapel due to sufficient distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. The Primitive Methodist Chapel is not considered further within this ES chapter.

Village Hall, Main Road, Ashby cum Fenby (Locally Listed)

5.3.41 The village hall at Ashby cum Fenby [357] is located approximately 300m from Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The hall, formerly a Sunday school, comprises of a single storey building on a rectangular plan in yellow brick, likely late 18th or early 19th century in date. The hall has pitched pantile roof, arched windows with matching glazed fanlight above the door. The setting of the hall comprises of the village and the Church for which the hall performs social functions. The asset is considered to have historic interest and communal use associated with its past and ongoing use by the community.

5.3.42 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset due to the distance and presence of intervening development between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. The asset is not considered further within the ES chapter.

K6 phone box, Post Office Lane, Ashby cum Fenby (Locally Listed)

5.3.43 The K6 phone box [411] is located within the village of Ashby cum Fenby, approximately 385m south of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The kiosk is now decommissioned and maintained by the local Parish Council. The phone box is of the K6 design, comprising of the square cast-iron kiosk painted red with domed roof, glazed door and windows. Although the kiosk has now lost its original function, it is considered to be of aesthetic merit and contributes to local character. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Hawerby Hall Farm, Hawerby cum Beesby (Locally Listed)

5.3.44 Hawerby Hall Farm [374] is a farm complex located in Hawerby cum Beesby, approximately 430m west of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The farm complex appears on the 1887 six-inch Ordnance Survey map and is partially extant with the addition of several large modern sheds.

5.3.45 The surviving 19th century buildings comprise a detached cottage, detached cart shed and barn complex. The barn complex appears to have originally formed an 'E' shape plan but now forms an 'F' shape as a result of the loss of a range. The central range of the barn is largely obscured by the large modern sheds. The cottage is in brown brick with a slate roof. The cottage is considered architecturally elaborate for an agricultural building, reflecting the association with Hawerby Hall. The windows have chamfered ashlar lintels, the gables have decorated timber bargeboard and the frontage has two brick string courses, one plain and one dentilled. The setting of the farm complex is considered to comprise of the surrounding agricultural fields, which contribute to the asset's interest as a working farm.

5.3.46 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects, as the DCO Site Boundary is distant on the opposite side of the A18 Barton Street. Hawerby Hall is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Hazel Cottage, Brandybuck Cottage and Old White Cottage, Old Main Road, Irby upon Humber

5.3.47 Hazel and Brandybuck Cottages [334] and Old White Cottage [335] are located on Old Main Road within the Irby upon Humber conservation area, approximately 375m west of the DCO Site Boundary in Section 2.

5.3.48 Hazel and Brandybuck Cottages are a pair of semi-detached estate cottages built to the same design as Hastings and Millfield Cottages [333], also located on Old Main Road. Hazel

cottage is in red brick and Brandybuck Cottage has been rendered. The cottages appear more altered than Hastings and Millfield Cottages which may suggest why they are not also locally listed. A lean-to porch has been added to Brandybuck Cottage and both cottages appear to have been extended to the rear.

- 5.3.49 Old White Cottage is a small detached two storey cottage. The cottage is late 18th or early 19th century and has a faux half-timbered exterior with pitched pantile roof and brick end stacks. The age of the cottage and proximity to other estates cottages suggest that it may also have been constructed to house estate workers.
- 5.3.50 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the cottages due to screening and distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. Neither asset is considered further within the ES chapter.

Manor House, Church Lane, Irby upon Humber (Locally Listed)

- 5.3.51 Manor House [700] is a partially extant 19th century farmstead and early 20th century manor house located in Irby upon Humber approximately 475m from the DCO Site Boundary. The farmstead comprises of 19th and 20th century agricultural buildings arranged around a regular 'E' shape courtyard. There has been partial loss of traditional buildings and construction of large modern sheds on the site. The oldest surviving structure within the farmstead is a mid-19th century two-storey barn with hayloft. The farmhouse is detached and located away from the main working complex. To the east of the farmstead are enclosed agricultural fields.
- 5.3.52 A manor appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, now replaced with the current early 20th century house. The manor house comprises two storeys plus attics in buff brick with pitched slate roof and brick central stack. The house is set within landscaped gardens enclosed by mature trees. Manor House has architectural and historic interest as a post-medieval farmstead and high-status dwelling associated with the manorial structure of Irby upon Humber.
- 5.3.53 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset due to screening and distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. Therefore, the asset is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Walk Lane, Irby upon Humber

- 5.3.54 The former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel [701] is located in the village of Irby upon Humber approximately 450m west of the DCO Site Boundary. The chapel appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and is built in red brick with ashlar dressings. The chapel has been converted for residential use with a second storey inserted and an extension which refers to the chapel in architectural style and materials. The setting of the chapel comprises of the village and surrounding areas from which its congregation was drawn. The chapel retains some architectural merit and historic interest relating to the emergence of non-conformist religion within the village.
- 5.3.55 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset due to screening and distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. Therefore, the asset is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Keeper's Cottage, Walk Lane, Irby upon Humber

- 5.3.56 Keeper's Cottage [703] is a large estate cottage located in the village of Irby upon Humber approximately 420m west of the DCO Site Boundary. The asset appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map to the south of the village.
- 5.3.57 The cottage comprises of two storeys in whitewashed brick with pitched slate roof with brick end stacks. The cottage has been extended to the rear in addition to a lean-to extension to the left return. The front elevation of the cottage has two bay windows on the ground floor,

likely later insertions, and hung sashes to the first floor. The setting of Keeper's Cottage is rural, informing historic interest as a probable 19th century game keeper's cottage.

5.3.58 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon the asset due to screening and distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. Therefore, Keeper's Cottage is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Irby Mount, Church Lane, Irby Upon Humber

5.3.59 Irby Mount [704] comprises two partially extant farmsteads located within the village of Irby upon Humber approximately 465m west of the DCO Site Boundary. The asset comprises of Mount House and Mount Farm, both of which appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Mount House is an extant 19th century farmstead arranged around an E-plan courtyard. It is unclear where the farmhouse was formerly located, a number of large modern sheds are located to the south of the site.

5.3.60 Mount Farm comprises of agricultural buildings arranged around a regular courtyard on an L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to the range of working buildings. Mount Farmhouse is a substantial building comprising two storeys plus attics in buff brick with pitched slate roof.

5.3.61 The setting of Irby Mount comprises of the village to the west and agricultural land to the east which inform historic interest as a grouping of two late post-medieval farmsteads. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon Irby Mount due to screening and distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. Therefore, the asset is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Non-designated farmsteads – Section 3

5.3.62 A total of fourteen non-designated farmsteads located within the 500m study area around Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps:

- Moorhouse Farm, Brigsley [277];
- New Farm [280];
- Manor House Farm, Brigsley [291];
- Chestnut Farm, Ashby cum Fenby [294];
- Longwood, Ashby cum Fenby [295];
- Scrub Holt [329];
- Walk Farm, Irby upon Humber [330];
- Melbourne House Farm, Brigsley [355];
- Bonscaupe, Fulstow [365];
- Southfield Farm, Fulstow [366] (Annex E, Plate 14);
- Cold Harbour, Ludborough [367];
- Grainsby Grange [387];
- Westfield Farm, North Thoresby [389]; and
- Park Farm, North Thoresby [390].

5.3.63 Most of the farms remain in operation with the addition of modern agricultural buildings. Buildings are typically arranged around a loose or regular U-plan courtyard, where the farmhouse survives it may be attached or detached from other agricultural ranges. Half of the farmsteads identified have experienced partial loss of traditional buildings, the others are considered to have experienced significant loss. The location of the farmsteads within agricultural fields informs their setting and reflects historic interest relating to function.

5.3.64 It is considered that Westfield Farm, Moorhouse Farm and Chestnut Farm have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development and therefore these are taken forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

5.3.65 For the remaining ten farmsteads, it is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects as they are located at a sufficient distance from the DCO Site Boundary, and screened from view. These assets are therefore not considered further within the ES chapter.

Non-designated farmhouses – Section 3

5.3.66 There are four non-designated 18th or 19th century farmhouses within the 500m study area around Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary which appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps:

- Moorhouse, Ashby Hill, Brigsley [278];
- Glebe Farm House, Ashby cum Fenby [293];
- Church Farm, Church Lane, Brigsley [327]; and
- Former Glebe Farmhouse, Brigsley [359].

5.3.67 Of the four farmhouses only Moorhouse is still associated with a working farm (Moorhouse Farm [277]), the remaining three are now private dwellings. Church Farm and the former Glebe Farmhouse are located within the village of Briglsey, Glebe Farm House is located within the village of Ashby Cum Fenby.

5.3.68 The setting of Moorhouse is considered to comprise of agricultural buildings and yards and includes views to and from the surrounding agricultural fields, informing the asset's historic interest as a 19th century farmhouse. The settings of the remaining three assets are considered to comprise of other residential dwellings; the agricultural fields formerly worked by the farms have been developed as a result of the expansion of the villages during the 19th century. A brief overview of each asset is given in the gazetteer of heritage assets located in Annex A of this report.

5.3.69 Moorhouse is considered to have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development as a result of the sensitivity of its setting in terms of distance to the DCO Site Boundary (50m), therefore it has been taken forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

5.3.70 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon Glebe Farm House, Church Farm or former Glebe Farmhouse as they are located at a sufficient distance from the DCO Site Boundary, therefore these assets are not considered further within the ES chapter.

Historic sign posts

5.3.71 Two historic sign posts have been identified within the 500m study area in Section 3 of the pipeline route, one at the junction between Church Lane and Waithe Lane in Brigsley [412] and another at the junction between Main Road and Thoroughfare Lane in Ashby cum Fenby [413]. The sign posts comprise of a painted timber post with two planks forming three arms with names and distances to villages and towns. The signpost at the junction between Church Lane and Waithe Lane is partially hidden during summer months.

5.3.72 The setting of the sign posts is considered to comprise of their positioning at the junctions, informing their role as historic wayfinding signage. Neither signpost is considered to have potential to experience any effects from the Proposed Development as the DCO Site Boundary does not form part of their setting. Neither signpost is considered further within the ES chapter.

Possible toll House, Ashby cum Fenby

5.3.73 A possible toll house at Brigsley [300] is located within the 500m study area, approximately 265m northeast of Section 3 of the DCO Site Boundary. The building dates to the 18th century and is shown on the 1887 six-inch Ordnance Survey map. The structure is currently used as a residential dwelling and comprises of a single storey plus attics on a rectangular plan, rendered with pitched pantile roof and central brick stack.

5.3.74 It is known that a tollhouse existed on the Grimsby to Wold Newton turnpike in Brigsley, although the exact location is unknown. The location of the asset fronting onto Main Road suggests that the structure could have been the historic toll house, therefore informing its historic interest. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects due to screening and distance between the DCO Site Boundary and the asset. The potential toll house is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Brigsley

5.3.75 A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel [325] is located within the 500m study area in the village of Brigsley, approximately 350m northeast of the DCO Site Boundary. The asset is identified on the 1887 six-inch Ordnance Survey map and has been converted into a residential dwelling. The former chapel is rendered and has two storeys with a single storey lean to extension and small modern brick porch on the front elevation. The roof is pitched pantile with brick end stacks, windows have been replaced with modern casements and have brick headers.

5.3.76 The chapel is situated along the leafy Waithe Lane and is considered to contribute to its rural character. The chapel also evidences the growth and popularity of non-conformist religion in the village alongside the Primitive Methodist Chapel [328] (see 5.3.39 above) also located on Waithe Lane. It is not considered likely that the proposed development would result in any significant effects upon the chapel due to sufficient distance between the DCO Site Boundary, therefore it is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Vicarage, Ashby cum Fenby

5.3.77 The Vicarage [298], now known as Ashby House, is the former rectory to the grade II* listed Church of St Peter [261], approximately 435m west of the DCO Site Boundary. The former rectory has two storeys in buff brick with slate roofs and central brick stacks and two brick bands between the ground and first floor. The front elevation has two large square bay windows overlooking gardens to the south. The setting of the asset, as the former rectory to the Church of St Peter and its location in relation to the church, informs its historic interest, although the functional relationship has been removed.

5.3.78 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development would result in any significant effects upon The Vicarage due to sufficient distance between the DCO Site Boundary and screening from mature foliage. Therefore, the Vicarage is not considered further within the ES chapter.

Freshney Cottage, Post Office Lane, Ashby cum Fenby; and Shaw's Cottages, Ashby cum Fenby

5.3.79 Two post-medieval dwellings which appear on the 1887 six-inch Ordnance Survey map in the village of Ashby cum Fenby: Freshney Cottage [296] and Shaw's Cottages [358] are both located approximately 420m from the DCO Site Boundary. Freshney Cottage is a single dwelling, formerly two cottages in red brick with pantile roof and brick end stacks. Shaw's Cottages was originally a terrace of three cottages, now combined into two, in rendered and colourwashed brick with slate roofs. Both cottages are considered to contribute to local character.

5.3.80 The cottages are located at sufficient distance and screened from the DCO Site Boundary by existing development within the village, therefore it is not considered likely that the

Proposed Development would result in any significant effects. Freshney Cottage and Shaw's Cottages are not considered further within the ES chapter.

Non-designated 19th century farmsteads – Section 4

5.3.81 There are a total of twenty-six non-designated 19th century farmsteads located within the study area, surrounding Section 4 of the Draft Order Limits, which appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping and are recorded within the county HER. These farmsteads comprise the following:

- Pear Tree Farm (Pear Tree Lane Barn), Utterby [487];
- Chequers Farm, Utterby [486];
- Grove Farm, Utterby [488];
- Gowt Farm, Covenham St Mary [489];
- Yew Tree Cottage [506];
- Woodhouse Farm, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [507];
- Little Grimsby Grange [504];
- The Barn, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (the barn at Little Grimsby Grange) [491];
- Grove Farm (Yarburgh Grove), Yarburgh [505];
- Little Beck Farm, Yarburgh [485];
- White Barn Farm (MLI117729);
- Keddington Corner Farm, Keddington [714];
- River Farm, Keddington [715];
- Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington [499];
- Highfield House, North Cockerington [498];
- Will Fitts Farm, North Cockerington [500];
- The Stables, South Cockerington [494];
- Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington [496];
- The Hollies, South Cockerington [495];
- The Barn, South Cockerington [510];
- Red Leas, North Cockerington [511];
- Eleven Greens (MLI117794);
- Marsh Lane Farm, South Cockerington [493];
- Corner Farm, Grimoldby [512] (Annex E, Plate 16);
- Pick Hill Farm, Grimoldby [502]; and
- Fleet House, Grimoldby [501].

5.3.82 Of these twenty-six farmsteads, three are extant, nine have experienced partial loss of traditional buildings, nine more have experienced significant loss of traditional farm buildings and three have been redeveloped.

5.3.83 Most of the farms remain in operation with the addition of modern agricultural buildings. Buildings are typically arranged around a regular plan courtyard, typically 'L', 'F' or 'U' shape, however, two farmsteads, Gowt Farm and Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington, are of

a loose courtyard arrangement. Farmhouses are most commonly detached and located away from the main working complex, although three of the farmsteads have farmhouses attached to working buildings. The location of the farmsteads within agricultural fields informs their setting and reflects historic interest relating to function. A brief overview of each farmstead is given in the gazetteer of heritage assets located in Annex A.

5.3.84 It is considered that Pear Tree Farm, Chequers Farm, Yew Tree Cottage, Woodhouse Farm, Highfield House, Corner Farm and Pick Hill Farm have the potential to be affected by the development, as a result of temporary changes to their setting during construction, and therefore they have been taken forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

5.3.85 The remaining nineteen farmsteads are not considered likely to experience any significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development, as they are considered to be well screened and located at a sufficient distance from the DCO Site Boundary. Therefore, these assets are not considered further within the ES chapter.

The Stables and The Farmhouse, River Farm, Keddington

5.3.86 The Stables [710] and The Farmhouse [712] at River Farm, Keddington, are non-designated assets located approximately 220m south of the proposed access route on Alvingham Road. The stables and farmhouse were both constructed around 1800. The stables comprise two storeys in red brick with pantile roof and coped gables. The farmhouse is typical of the polite, late-Georgian style, including two storeys in red brick with stone dressing and concrete tile roof on an L-plan. There has been significant alteration and loss of historic fabric such that both assets were de-listed in 2012. The location of the assets, in proximity to contemporary agricultural buildings at River Farm [715], provides context to view and interpret their historic interest as part of an early 19th century farmstead.

5.3.87 The assets are not considered likely to experience any significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore are not considered any further within the ES chapter.

The Old Farmhouse, Keddington Corner Farm

5.3.88 The Old Farmhouse, Keddington Corner Farm [711], is a non-designated asset located approximately 250m from the proposed access route on Alvingham Road. The farmhouse was built around 1800, containing some earlier fabric associated with the 17th century chimney, and was restored in the late 20th century. The farmhouse comprises two storeys in red brick with pitched pantile roof and brick end stacks.

5.3.89 The farmhouse has been significantly altered and was derelict between 1960 and 1986. As a result of the extent of the alterations and loss of historic fabric and features, the asset was de-listed in 2011. The setting of the asset in relation to agricultural outbuildings and enclosed fields informs its historic interest as a former farmhouse.

5.3.90 The asset is not considered likely to experience any significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore is not considered any further within the ES chapter.

The White Hart Inn and Post Office, North Cockerington

5.3.91 The White Hart Inn and post office [666], North Cockerington (Annex E, Plate 21) is an asset identified on historic OS maps approximately 15m from the DCO Site Boundary. The White Hart Inn and an adjacent smithy are shown and labelled on the first edition maps of 1888 at the junction. The now demolished post office is labelled on the 1907 OS maps on Red Leas Lane. The former Inn is shown in historic photographs as owned and managed by Soulby, Son & Winch brewery. A 1955 advertisement for the sale of the inn refers to the post office, evidencing that it remained extant at this time (Annex E, Plate 22).

5.3.92 The White Hart Inn has been converted into a dwelling, comprising of two storeys plus attics in colour-washed brick with pantile roof and brick end stacks. A range of outbuildings which appear on the first edition maps are located along Red Leas Lane. The asset retains

historical and archaeological interest as a post-medieval roadside inn, its setting is informed by its rural roadside location.

5.3.93 The proximity of the asset to the DCO Site Boundary means that it is considered likely to experience an impact as a result of the temporary changes to its setting during construction of the Proposed Development, therefore it has been taken forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

Non-designated farmsteads – Section 5

5.3.94 There are a total of 19 non-designated 19th century farmsteads within the study area, around Section 5 of the DCO Site Boundary, which appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping and are recorded within the county HER. These farmsteads comprise the following:

- Grange Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints [575] (Annex E, Plate 18);
- Gayton le Marsh Grange [576];
- Poplar Farm, Saltfleetby [583];
- Little Dams, Theddlethorpe All Saints [587];
- Hunter's Gap, Theddlethorpe St Helen [589];
- Dicote House, Theddlethorpe St Helen [590];
- North End Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen [591];
- Railway Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen [592];
- The Poplars, Theddlethorpe St Helen [593];
- Unnamed Farmstead, Theddlethorpe St Helen [594];
- La Siesta (Theddlethorpe Mill), Theddlethorpe St Helen [595];
- Lordship Farm, Great Carlton [596] (Annex E, Plate 20);
- Sand Hills Farm, Mablethorpe and Sutton [600];
- Bleak House, Mablethorpe and Sutton [601];
- Slates Farm, Gayton le Marsh [603];
- The Woodlands Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints [609];
- Meersbridge House (Meers Bridge), Theddlethorpe St Helen [718];
- Carlton House, Theddlethorpe St Helen [719]; and
- Unnamed Farmstead, Mablethorpe and Sutton [720].

5.3.95 Of these 19 farmsteads, roughly half have experienced partial loss of traditional buildings and the other half have experienced significant loss of traditional buildings. At Sand Hills Farm, the farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure.

5.3.96 Most of the farms remain in operation with the addition of modern agricultural buildings, largely comprising large sheds. Farm buildings are typically arranged around a regular plan courtyard, typically 'L' or 'U' shape: in contrast, buildings at Railway Farm are in a linear arrangement and in loose clusters at Unnamed farmstead, Theddlethorpe St Helen and Dicote House. The farmhouses are variously attached or detached from the main working complex.

5.3.97 The location of the farmsteads within surviving agricultural fields informs their setting and reflects historic interest relating to function. The 19th century farmsteads are considered a key feature of the historic rural landscape.

5.3.98 It is considered that the following farmsteads have potential to be impacted through changes to their settings: Lordship Farm, Grange Farm, Little Dams, Dicote House, North End Farm, The Poplars, Sand Hills Farm and Bleak House. These assets have been taken forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

5.3.99 Gayton le Marsh Grange is not considered likely to experience any significant effects as it was identified as in a state of dereliction during the walkover survey. The remaining fifteen farmsteads are not considered likely to experience any significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development as they are considered to be sufficiently distant and well-screened from the DCO Site Boundary. These assets are therefore not considered further within the ES chapter.

Theddlethorpe Railway Station

5.3.100 Theddlethorpe Railway Station [573] is a non-designated asset which appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, located approximately 430m north of the DCO Site Boundary. The station was built in 1877 for the Louth and East Coast single track railway. The railway line closed to goods and passengers in 1960 and the track was removed by 1963.

5.3.101 The station building has now been converted for use as a private dwelling and is similar in style to the other examples on the line. The station building has two storeys with two single storey projections in red brick with bands of cream brick and slate roofs. The single platform has been retained. The setting of the former station on the footprint of the former railway illustrates past use and informs historic interest.

5.3.102 The asset is not considered likely to experience any significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development due to screening and the DCO Site Boundary location outside of the asset's setting. Therefore, Theddlethorpe Railway Station is not discussed further within the ES chapter.

Non-designated parks

5.3.103 There are six areas of non-designated parkland within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary:

- Riby Park;
- Aylesby Park;
- Parkland to Oaklands, Laceby;
- Barnoldby le Beck Park;
- Hawerby Park; and
- Grainsby Hall and Park.

Riby Park

5.3.104 Riby Park [177] is a non-designated post-medieval park, the northeast corner of which is directly bordered by the DCO Site Boundary, in Section 2 of the pipeline route, where it crosses Barton Street north of Aylesby. Riby Park is recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1887) associated with the now demolished Riby Grove post-medieval country house. Hermitage Woods is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, included in the Lincolnshire HER entry for the park in 2018.

5.3.105 The parkland was established during the post-medieval period, over the footprint of the shrunken medieval settlement remains of Riby [696]. The area of parkland diminished during the 20th century, from the extent recorded on historic OS mapping, and is now limited to a small area of parkland south of St Edmund's Church [129], the carriage drive leading to the former site of Riby Grove which survives as an avenue of trees, an area of historic

woodland west of the church, and Hermitage Wood. Most of the historic parkland has been turned over to agriculture.

5.3.106 The DCO Site Boundary is located outside of the historic extent of Riby Park. The Proposed Development is not considered likely to impact any of the surviving features of the park nor the ability to interpret their historic interest. Therefore, Riby Park will not be discussed further within the ES chapter.

Aylesby Park

5.3.107 Aylesby Park [191] is a non-designated post-medieval park associated with Manor House Farm [165] at Aylesby. Aylesby Park is located approximately 35m east of the proposed access route to Block Valve Station 1 (on the opposite side of the A18 Barton Street), approximately 365m east of the proposed Block Valve Station and access and laydown area. The DCO Site Boundary in Section 2 of the proposed pipeline route traverse past the park to the north and west, approximately 260m north at their closest point.

5.3.108 Aylesby Park is recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1887) as an area of parkland with fishponds. An avenue of trees first appears on the 1956 6" OS map and survives with a small area of parkland west of Manor House Farm. Either side of the avenue of trees, land has been enclosed and given over to agricultural use in the late 20th century.

5.3.109 The DCO Site Boundary is located outside of the historic extent of Aylesby Park. The construction and operation of the Proposed Development is not considered likely to impact any of the surviving features of the park nor the ability to interpret historic interest. Therefore, Riby Park will not be discussed further in the ES chapter.

Parkland to Oaklands, Laceby

5.3.110 An area of parkland associated with Oaklands [410] is located partially within the 500m study area for non-designated heritage assets at the start of Section 3 of the pipeline route, approximately 310m east of the DCO Site Boundary and proposed laydown area off Old Main Road, Irby upon Humber. The parkland is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1887) surrounding the Oaklands Hotel [336], originally likely to have been built as a manor house (see 5.3.35 above). A small area to the south has been turned over to agricultural use but most of the park survives as meadow and small areas of woodland. The construction of the Proposed Development is not considered likely to impact the setting of the parkland nor the ability to interpret historic interest, therefore the area of parkland at Oaklands will not be discussed further within the ES chapter.

Barnoldby le Beck Park

5.3.111 Barnoldby le Beck Park [282] is a non-designated post-medieval park located partially within the DCO Site Boundary in Section 3 of the pipeline route. Barnoldby le Beck Park is associated with Manor House [270], which is designated grade II. The park is recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1887), shown as a large area of parkland with ornamental fishponds and a shelterbelt of trees surrounding Manor House. The park is bisected by Waithe Beck, a historic watercourse.

5.3.112 An aerial photograph from 1953 (Annex E, Plate 3) shows that there had not been any significant loss of parkland at this time. Since the photograph was taken, most of the historic parkland has been turned over to agricultural use and pine plantation. An area of historic parkland is located to the southwest of Manor House containing a large fishpond and tree planting. The surviving parkland has been retained where it provides landscaping and aesthetic viewpoints to and from Manor House.

5.3.113 The DCO Site Boundary are located within the area of surviving historic parkland character. Therefore, there is potential for direct impact upon Barnoldby le Beck Park and it is carried forward for assessment in the ES chapter.

Hawerby Park

- 5.3.114 Hawerby Park [322] is an area of non-designated parkland, approximately 50m west of the DCO Site Boundary, in Section 3 of the pipeline route at Hawerby cum Beesby. The park is recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1887), shown as a large area of parkland with a number of fishponds, bordered to the north-west by the Holt [321], a small area of woodland.
- 5.3.115 Land to the north and south of Hawerby Hall [373] and the Church of Saint Margaret [258] has been turned over for agricultural use. Parkland is retained surrounding the Hall and Church which contribute to the settings of both assets and their aesthetic qualities. The DCO Site Boundary is located on the opposite side of Barton Street and is not considered to contribute to the historic interest of Hawerby Park.
- 5.3.116 It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will have any significant effects upon Hawerby Park and therefore it will not be further assessed in the ES chapter.

Grainsby Hall and Park, Grainsby

- 5.3.117 Grainsby Hall and Park [362] is a non-designated park and the site of a demolished country house, located approximately 470m east of the DCO Site Boundary in Section 3 of the pipeline route. Grainsby Park is recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1887), shown as an extensive area of parkland with lodge, carriage drive leading to the Hall, wooded areas and a large fishpond along the eastern edge. There has been some loss of parkland – land to the north and south of the site of the former Hall has been given over to agricultural use. Parkland survives either side of Grainsby Lane, retaining the character of a historic country estate.
- 5.3.118 The DCO Site Boundary is located at a sufficient distance from Grainsby Park and does not contribute to the historic or aesthetic interest of the asset. It is not considered likely that the Proposed Development will have any significant effects upon Grainsby Hall and is not further assessed in the ES chapter.

5.4 Non-designated Archaeological Remains

Significance and Research Framework

- 5.4.1 The significance (value) of archaeological remains is derived from the stated Research Objectives and agenda topics (**Table 1** through to **Table 9**) as described in the Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the East Midlands (Ref 73). The same research framework and questions would be relevant for both the on-going and proposed archaeological evaluation to assess the significance of previously unrecorded remains, and to inform the scope of mitigation investigations that would be carried out at the pre-construction and construction stages of the Proposed Development. (Note that the dating conventions presented in **Table 1** to **Table 9** are those used in the Research Agenda and Strategy, rather than those presented in the baseline in section 4 above).

Table 1: Palaeolithic (c. 950 / 850kya to c.9500 cal BC)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
How many studies of fauna, pollen and other organic material from palaeochannels [...] and other deposits refine our understanding of the evolving environment, and how may this have varied spatially?	Pleistocene environmental change: 1.5.2	1H

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
How can we elucidate further the archaeological potential of the submerged landscapes of Doggerland?	General themes: 1.6.3	1H

Table 2: Mesolithic (c. 9500 to c.4000 BC)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
How were sites distributed across low-lying and upland areas, and in particular how many sites might be concealed beneath alluvium, colluvium and other masking deposits or beneath the sea?	Spatial distribution of activity: 2.2.2	2B, 2C, 2D, 2G, 2I
What range of structural remains may survive on open-air sites across the region (particularly below alluvium and other masking deposits)?	Identification of site types: 2.3.3	2B, 2C, 2G, 2I
What can analyses of palaeochannel fills and other deposits with potential for preserved pollen, charcoal and other organic remains contribute to studies of the earliest stages of woodland clearance and plant domestication?	Environmental change and food procurement strategies: 2.6.1	2A, 2H, 2I
How can we maximise the potential of palaeochannels or coastal peats and other organically rich deposits as sources of data on Early Holocene landscapes and changes in subsistence strategies and diet?	Environmental change and food procurement strategies: 2.6.2	2A, 2H, 2I

Table 3: Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age (c. 4,000 to c.1150 BC)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
To what extent may hunter-gatherer subsistence traditions have continued into the Neolithic?	Continuity of hunter-gatherer traditions: 3.2.1	3E, 3I
How may environmental sampling strategies assist in elucidating the transition from later Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic economies?	Continuity of hunter-gatherer traditions: 3.2.3	3E
When was the transition from nomadic to semi-sedentary and sedentary communities and to what extent did this vary in different landscapes?	Introduction, character and development of agriculture: 3.3.1	3A, 3E, 3I
How may the region's remarkable variety of upland, lowland and coastal landscapes be surveyed in ways that would permit recognition of significant intra-regional variations in land use?	Exploitation of landscape zones: 3.4.1	3D, 3E
Can we identify locations with a high potential for elucidating variations in arable,	Exploitation of landscape zones: 3.4.2	3D, 3E, 3I

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
pasture and woodland cover between ecological zones (e.g., palaeochannels)?		
Can we further refine our knowledge of the selective use of particular landscapes for ritual, agriculture and other activities?	Exploitation of landscape zones: 3.4.3	3E, 3F, 3G
Can we obtain a clearer understanding of temporal and spatial variability in the duration of settlement activity?	Settlement patterns: 3.5.2	3A

Table 4: Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c. 1150 BC to AD 43)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
How can we expand our knowledge of first millennium BC activity in areas with a poor record of settlement?	Site visibility, prospection and landscape exploration: 4.2.3	4C, 4I
Why are sites of this period comparatively rare in the archaeological record?	Late Bronze Age & Early Iron Age settlement: 4.3.1	4A, 4B, 4C, 4I
How may nucleated and other settlements have developed in the Roman period?	Late Iron Age settlements: 4.5.3	4E
Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?	Field systems and major linear boundaries: 4.6.1	4C, 4F
What roles may wet, and other natural locations have performed and how might these have changed over time?	Ritual & structured deposition & religion: 4.7.2	4H, 4J
Can we chart more closely the processes of woodland clearance and agricultural intensification, their impact upon alluviation and colluviation, and variations between different areas?	The agricultural landscape & landscape: 4.8.1	4C, 4F, 4J
How may diet and land-use have varied over time and between different ecological zones? Can we identify specialist pastoral zones and elucidate coastal resource exploitation strategies?	The agricultural landscape & landscape: 4.8.2	4C, 4F, 4J
How can we add to our existing knowledge of industries and crafts in this region, particularly the extraction and smelting of iron and lead, salt production and quern manufacture?	Finds, craft, industry & exchange: 4.9.1	4C, 4G

Table 5: Romano-British (AD 43 to c. 410)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?	Rural settlement patterns and landscapes: 5.4.1	5C, 5H, 5I
How did rural settlements relate to each other and to towns and military sites, and how may this have varied regionally and over time?	Rural settlement patterns and landscapes: 5.4.3	5B, 5C, 5H, 5I
How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?	Rural settlement patterns and landscapes: 5.4.4	5C, 5H, 5I
What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?	Rural settlement patterns and landscapes: 5.4.5	5H, 5I
How is the upland-lowland divide manifested in the regional agricultural economy and other aspects of the archaeological record?	Agricultural economy: 5.5.1	5E, 5H
How did integration into the Roman Empire impact upon the agrarian economy, including the introduction of new crops, herbs and fruits?	Agricultural economy: 5.5.2	5E
Can we chart more closely the processes of agricultural intensification and expansion and the development of field systems?	Agricultural economy: 5.5.4	5C, 5E, 5H, 5I
What production techniques and exchange networks were involved in the manufacture and marketing of salt and building materials?	Artefacts: production, distribution and social identify: 5.6.4	5B, 5J
To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement?	Roads and waterways: 5.7.3	5G, 5I, 5J

Table 6: Early Medieval (c. AD 410 to 1066)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
Can we identify social / political boundaries (e.g., surviving linear earthworks and natural barriers) and / or estate centres?	Demography and the identification of social groups: 6.1.7	6F, 6G, 6I
Can 'sub-Roman' or 'British' cemeteries and cemeteries dating from the late seventh to ninth centuries be identified?	Ritual and belief: 6.2.2	6B
What roles may rivers have played as corridors for the movement of goods and people, and how might these have varied over time?	Roads and rivers, transport routes and cultural boundaries: 6.3.3	6H, 6I, 6J
What impact may Germanic and Scandinavian immigration have had upon rural settlement patterns?	Rural settlement patterns: 6.4.1	6C, 6G

Can we elucidate the production and distribution of Early Medieval salt?	Industry, trade and the emergence of a monetary system: 6.6.3	6H
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Table 7: Medieval (1066 to 1485)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
How can we shed further light upon the origin and development of dispersed hamlets and farms in champion and pastoral areas?	Rural settlement: 7.2.2	7E, 7I
Can we clarify further the processes of settlement desertion and shrinkage, especially within zones of dispersed settlement?	Rural settlement: 7.2.4	7E, 7F
Can we improve our knowledge and classification of moated sites in the region, and how can environmental data add to our knowledge?	Manors and manorial estates: 7.3.3	7F
What can we deduce about changes in woodland management and animal or crop husbandry (including new crops, crop rotation, field systems, etc.)?	The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy: 7.7.3	7F, 7I
What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in rural and coastal communities?	The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy: 7.7.4	7F
How best may we enhance study of the origins and development of early land reclamation and drainage?	The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy: 7.7.6	7E

Table 8: Post-medieval (1485 to 1750)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?	Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy: 8.3.1	8E
How did water management and land drainage change the landscape during this period?	Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy: 8.3.2	8E
Can we enhance our understanding of the houses of the rural poor?	Rural settlement patterns and building traditions: 8.4.1	8A, 8C
How can we refine our knowledge of Civil War defences and siege works?	Battlefields and fortifications: 8.7.2	8J

Table 9: Modern (1750 to present)

Research question	Updated Research Agenda section ref.	Research Objective
What linear transport features, river/canal craft and associated structural remains have survived, and how does this vary regionally?	The transport infrastructure: 9.4.1	9D
What roles have different transport systems played in the development of industry, commerce, agriculture and settlement?	The transport infrastructure: 9.4.2	9D
How has the relationship between linear transport systems developed over time (e.g., shift from canal to rail transport)?	The transport infrastructure: 9.4.3	9D
What survives of country estates, parks and gardens, how are they distributed, and how should they be classified?	Estates, parks, gardens and woodlands: 9.5.2	9H
What was the impetus for the development of estate farming and rural agricultural industries, and what has been the landscape impact?	Agriculture: 9.6.1	9G
How did Parliamentary enclosure and other agricultural improvements (e.g., water management) impact upon the rural landscape?	Agriculture: 9.6.2	9G
How are military sites distributed across the regions?	Military sites: 9.8.2	9H

5.4.2 Additionally, Green has proposed several new research topics related to landscape evolution on the Outmarsh that could be addressed during the archaeological mitigation work for the Proposed Development (Ref 45; Section 4, Directions for future research):

- Additional investigations into, and monitoring of, the submerged and buried fragments of the pre-inundation landscape (outcrops that occur on the coastline itself appear to have suffered considerably from erosion and loss in recent times);
- Further borehole/auger and geoarchaeological surveys to add to the knowledge of landscape evolution over time; and
- Studies that use intertidal and offshore data.

Known Archaeological Assets and Landscape Features within the DCO Site Boundary

5.4.3 A total of 108 non-designated and locally listed archaeological assets and historic landscape features have been identified within the DCO Site Boundary and are presented in **Table 10**. Eighteen of these assets were identified by the Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis (*ES Volume IV, Appendix 8-2*), and 39 were identified during the DCO Site Boundary site walkover survey or from review of documentary and cartographic sources. The remaining 51 assets were previously recorded in the HERs.

5.4.4 The value (significance) assigned to known archaeological assets in **Table 10** is derived from the stated Research Objectives and agenda topics described in the Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the East Midlands (Ref 68) (**Table 1** through to **Table 9** above).

5.4.5 All archaeological assets and historic landscape features within the DCO Site Boundary have the potential to be impacted by intrusive construction activities. Therefore, all will be taken forward and assessed in the ES chapter.

Table 10: Non-designated Archaeological Assets and Historic Landscape Features within DCO Site Boundary

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
1	26	MLS10748	Ridge and furrow and circular feature south of Ulceby Road, South Killingholme	Medieval	Low
1	9	MLS19771	Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, west of Rosper Road	Early Iron Age to Roman	Medium
1	84	MLS26104	Chapel, West Side, Rosper Road	Modern	Very low
1	98	MLS20141	Former shoreline, east of Rosper Road	Undated	Low
1	38	MLS20570	Historically important hedgerows (pre-1840), South Killingholme parish	Post-medieval	Low
1	87	MLS21315	Geophysical anomaly, west of Rosper Road	Undated	Very low
1	22	MLS20104	Open field system, South Killingholme	Medieval	Low
1	10	MLS22428	Late Iron Age ditches, west of Rosper Road	LIA to Roman	Low
1	80	MLS21326	The Humber Commercial Railway	Modern	Very low
1	25	MLS19827	Possible medieval farmstead, northeast of Houlton's Covert	Medieval	Low
1	628	n/a	Parish boundary between South Killingholme CP and Immingham CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
1	17	MNL1508	Roman pottery in Immingham	Roman	Low
1	30	MNL2238	Ridge and furrow in Immingham	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
1	629	n/a	Parish boundary between Immingham CP and Habrough CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
1	APS_50	n/a	Immediately west of Manby Road (A1173), Immingham parish. An undated ditch is visible on historic aerial photographs, no longer present on satellite imagery or LiDAR data.	Undated	Very low
1	APS_46	n/a	Immediately north of A180 Immingham Bypass, Immingham parish. The former line of a road visible as cropmark, now beneath the A180.	Post-medieval	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
1, 2	651	n/a	Spinrosa Holt	Post-medieval	Very low
1	H1	n/a	Linear hedgerow south of Houlton's Covert, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
1	H2	n/a	Linear hedgerow, boundary of modern Immingham Golf Course, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
1	H3	n/a	Linear hedgerow, boundary of modern Immingham Golf Course, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
1	H4	n/a	Linear hedgerow, boundary of modern Immingham Golf Course, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
1	H5	n/a	Sinuous linear hedgerow within modern plantation west of Immingham Golf Course, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
1	H6	n/a	Linear hedgerow along parish boundary [629] between Immingham and Habrough. Boundary between parishes existed before 1850.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	030	MNL2238	Ridge and furrow in Immingham (asset extends into Section 2)	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
2	59	MNL3515	Roxton Road, Immingham	Post-medieval to modern	Low
2	109	MNL3925	Roman pottery in Immingham	Roman	Very low
2	138	MNL1302	Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway – Cleethorpes to Barton	Post-medieval	Very low
2	125	MNL286	Historic settlement of Roxton	Medieval to post-medieval	Very low
2	723	n/a	Prehistoric flintwork, east of Roxton Farm	Prehistoric	Very low
2	630	n/a	Parish boundary between Immingham CP and Stallingborough CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
2	198	MNL1234	Cropmark 300m to 700m south of Gatehouse Farm, Stallingborough	Undated (prehistoric to modern)	Low
2	124	MNL2235	Ridge and furrow in Stallingborough (Greenlands Farm)	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
2	105	MNL2689	Roman enclosures south east of Greenlands Farm, Stallingborough	Roman	Low
2	161	MNL1796	North Beck Drain, formerly Stallingborough Beck	Post-medieval	Low
2	194	MNL3914	Possible ditches, pits and a palaeochannel in Stallingborough	Undated (prehistoric to modern)	Low
2	168	MNL3461	Caistor Road, Laceby	Post-medieval to modern	Low
2	174	MNL3502	Riby Road, Stallingborough	Post-medieval to modern	Low
2	175	MNL3505	Keelby Road, Stallingborough	Post-medieval to modern	Low
2	631	n/a	Parish boundary between Stallingborough CP and Riby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
2	632	n/a	Parish boundary between Riby CP and Aylesby CP east of The Lindens	Post-medieval to modern	Very low
2, 3	104	MNL2583, MLI116141	Barton Street	Late prehistoric to post-medieval	Low
2	177	MLI92320	Riby Park	Post-medieval to modern	Very low
2	197	MNL123	Cropmark boundaries and enclosure 200m south west of Barton Street, Aylesby	Undated (medieval to post-medieval)	Low
2	139	MNL1565	Gravel extraction pit, Laceby	Post-medieval to modern	Very low
2	187	MNL1070	20 th century refuse disposal site	Modern	Very low
2	123	MNL2225	Ridge and furrow in Aylesby	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
2	633	n/a	Parish boundary between Aylesby CP and Laceby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
2	658	n/a	Possible extraction pit west of The Crofts, Laceby	Modern	Very low
2	634	n/a	Parish boundary Laceby CP and Irby upon Humber CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
2	APS_40	n/a	Riby Gap, Stallingborough parish. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs. Levelled.	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
2	APS_39	n/a	North of Wells Road, Riby parish. A post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	APS_38	n/a	The Lindens Farm, Riby parish. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs.	Medieval to post-medieval	Very low
2	APS_37	n/a	East of The Lindens, Riby parish. An undated possible moated site visible on aerial photographs. The leat may extend into the DCO Site Boundary	Medieval	Low
2	H7	n/a	Linear hedgerow north of Greenland Top Farm, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H8	n/a	Linear hedgerow adjacent to North Beck Drain [161], potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H9		Linear hedgerow along parish boundary [631] between Stallingborough and Riby, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H10	n/a	Linear hedgerow in Riby parish, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H11	n/a	Linear hedgerow in Riby parish, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H12	n/a	Linear hedgerow in Riby parish, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
2	H13	n/a	Linear hedgerow in Riby parish, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H14	n/a	Linear hedgerow along parish boundary [632] between Riby and Aylesby north of A18 Barton Road, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H15	n/a	Linear hedgerow in Aylesby parish, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H16	n/a	Linear hedgerow along parish boundary [633] between Aylesby and Laceby, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H17	n/a	Linear hedgerow in Laceby parish, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
2	H18	n/a	Linear hedgerow in Laceby parish, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
3	347	MNL3534	Old Main Road, Irby upon Humber	Post-medieval to modern	Low
3	248	MNL2237	Ridge and furrow in Irby upon Humber (Welbeck Hill)	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
3	204	MNL4273	Laceby Beck	Prehistoric to modern	Low
3	251	MNL2228	Ridge and furrow in Barnoldby le Beck	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
3	250	MNL2224	Ridge and furrow in Ashby cum Fenby	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
3	341	MNL3447	Main Road, Barnoldby le Beck	Post-medieval to modern	Low
3	205	MNL4344	Waithe Beck	Prehistoric to modern	Low
3	282	MNL1588	Barnoldby le Beck Park	Post-medieval	Low
3	342	MNL3448	Brigsley Road, Ashby cum Fenby	Post-medieval to modern	Low
3	346	MNL3455	Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby	Post-medieval to modern	Low
3	659	n/a	Possible pump, Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
3	724	n/a	Prehistoric flintwork, south of Ashby cum Fenby	Prehistoric	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
3	232	MNL98	Historic Settlement of Fenby	Early medieval to modern	Medium
3	660	n/a	Pond / extraction pit south of demolished Fenby Farm	Post-medieval	Very low
3	725	n/a	Prehistoric burnt flint, south of Ashby cum Fenby	Prehistoric	Very low
3	635	n/a	Parish boundary between Ashby cum Fenby CP and Grainsby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
3	726	n/a	Prehistoric flintwork, south of Ashby cum Fenby	Prehistoric	Very low
3	244	MLI98650	Medieval ridge and furrow west of Grainsby Grange	Medieval	Low
3	636	n/a	Parish boundary between Grainsby CP and North Thoresby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
3	215	MLI41207	Romano-British field system and possible vineyard, North Thoresby	Roman	Low
3	239	MLI41208	The medieval village of Autby	Medieval	Medium
3	361	MLI41209	Autby House and Autby Park	Post-medieval to modern	Very low
3	637	n/a	Parish boundary between North Thoresby CP and Ludborough CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
3	661	n/a	Dismantled East Lincolnshire Railway Line at Ludborough	Post-medieval	Very low
3	638	n/a	Parish boundary between Ludborough CP and Utterby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
3	282	n/a	Historic landscape elements of former Barnoldby le Beck Park	Post-medieval	Low
3	APS_31	n/a	North of Barnoldby le Beck Park. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and currently visible as cropmarks.	Medieval to post-medieval	Low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
3	APS_29	n/a	Waithe Beck to Barnoldby le Beck Park. A post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery.	Post-medieval	Very low
3	APS_26	n/a	Ashby cum Fenby. A post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery.	Post-medieval	Very low
3	APS_25	n/a	Ashby cum Fenby. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery.	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
3	APS_21	n/a	East of demolished Autby House (immediately west of A16 road), Ludborough parish. An undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure visible on aerial photographs and on aerial imagery.	Prehistoric	Low
3	APS_20	n/a	Damwells Farm (immediately east of A16 road), Ludborough parish. An area of undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosures and medieval / post-medieval field boundaries visible on aerial photographs.	Prehistoric	Low
3	APS_19	n/a	Cold Harbour Farm (north of Station Road), Ludborough parish. An undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure visible on aerial photographs.	Prehistoric	Low
3	APS_18	n/a	Cold Harbour Farm (immediately north of Station Road), Ludborough parish. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery.	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
3	H20	n/a	Linear hedgerow immediately north of Civil War fort [303], part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H21	n/a	Linear hedgerow immediately northeast of Civil War fort [303], part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H22	n/a	Linear hedgerow immediately southeast of Civil War fort [303], part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
3	H23	n/a	Linear hedgerow immediately north of Welbeck Spring [203], part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H24	n/a	Linear hedgerow immediately south of Waithe Beck [205], part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H25	n/a	Linear hedgerow south of Waithe Beck [205], part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H26	n/a	Curvilinear hedgerow west of Ashby cum Fenby, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H27	n/a	Curvilinear hedgerow north of Ashby cum Fenby, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H28	n/a	Curvilinear hedgerow east of Ashby cum Fenby, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H29	n/a	Curvilinear hedgerow north of demolished Autby House, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
3	H30	n/a	Curvilinear hedgerow north of demolished Autby House, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts	Post-medieval	Very low
4	662	n/a	Pond / extraction pit northeast of Pear Tree Farm	Post-medieval	Very low
4	663	n/a	Features northeast of Pear Tree Farm	Post-medieval	Very low
4	664	n/a	Possible pond / building northwest of Gowt Farm	Post-medieval	Very low
4	727	n/a	Prehistoric flintwork, north of Ings Lane (Covenham St Mary)	Prehistoric	Very low
4	639	n/a	Parish boundary between Utterby CP and Brackenborough with Little Grimsby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
4	728	n/a	Prehistoric flintwork, north of Ings Lane (Covenham St Mary)	Prehistoric	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
4	729	n/a	Prehistoric flintwork, south of Ings Lane (Covenham St Mary)	Prehistoric	Very low
4	640	n/a	Parish boundary between Brackenborough with Little Grimsby CP and Alvingham CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
4	525	MLI86587	Louth Navigation	Post-medieval to modern	Low
4	641	n/a	Parish boundary between Alvingham CP and North Cockerington CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
4	424	MLI87883	Ridge and furrow field system, North Cockerington	Medieval	Low
4	669	n/a	Brick kiln close, North Cockerington	Post-medieval	Very low
4	642	n/a	Parish boundary between North Cockerington CP and South Cockerington	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
4	426	MLI88026	Ridge and furrow at South Cockerington	Medieval	Low
4	492	MLI117795	(Glebe Farm), South Cockerington	Post-medieval to modern	Very low
4	643	n/a	Parish boundary between South Cockerington and Grimoldby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
4	608	n/a	Site of a demolished railway line at Grimoldby and Theddlethorpe (Great North Railway, Mablethorpe Branch line)	Post-medieval to modern	Very low
4	APS_16	n/a	Grove Farm, Utterby parish. Medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and currently as cropmarks on satellite imagery.	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
4	APS_15	n/a	Grange Farm, Yarburgh, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby parish. Two areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and currently as cropmarks on satellite imagery	Medieval to post-medieval	Low
4	APS_14	n/a	Brackenborough Road, in the parishes of Alvingham, Keddington and Brackenborough with Little Grimsby. A post-medieval field	Post-medieval	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
			boundary is visible on historic aerial photographs and as cropmarks on satellite imagery		
4	APS_13	n/a	Immediately north of Louth Canal. Alvingham parish. An undated (possible prehistoric) rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Prehistoric	Low
4	APS_11	n/a	Immediately south of Louth Canal. North Cockerington parish. A possible Iron Age 'Banjo' enclosure feature which may have been used in the Iron Age for stock is visible as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs.	Prehistoric	Low
4	503	MLI117829	Hedge Ends, Grimoldby	Post-medieval to modern	Very low
4, 5	644	n/a	Parish boundary between Grimoldby CP and Manby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
4	H31	n/a	Linear hedgerow east of Pear Tree Farm, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
4	H32	n/a	Linear hedgerow extending from Louth Road, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
4	H33	n/a	Linear hedgerow between Red Leas Lane and Harrowsea Drain, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
4	H34	n/a	Linear hedgerow between Red Leas Lane and Harrowsea Drain, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
5	645	n/a	Parish boundary between Manby CP and Saltfleetby CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
5	646	n/a	Parish boundary between Saltfleetby CP and Great Carlton CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
5	548	MLI42821	Field system and settlement near Walk Far, Great Carlton	Medieval	Low
5	561	MLI82703	A probable medieval salters' route (Two Mile Bank)	Medieval, post-medieval, modern	Low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
5	647	n/a	Parish boundary between Gayton le Marsh CP and Theddlethorpe All Saints CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
5	544	MLI88214	Toft earthworks and cropmarks, Theddlethorpe All Saints	Medieval	Low
5	612	MLI88213	Aircraft obstructions at Theddlethorpe All Saints	Modern	Low
5	648	n/a	Parish boundary between Theddlethorpe All Saints CP and Theddlethorpe St Helen CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
5	616	MLI80944	Undated pit features, Theddlethorpe All Saints	Undated	Very low
5	541	MLI80945	Scatter of fired clay fragments and medieval potsherds, Railway Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints	Early medieval to medieval	Very low
5	549	MLI80943	Ridge and furrow, west of Mablethorpe Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints	Medieval	Low
5	622	MLI88265	Undated enclosure, Theddlethorpe St Helen	Undated	Low
5	649	n/a	Parish boundary between Theddlethorpe St Helen CP and Mablethorpe and Sutton CP	Post-medieval, modern	Very low
5	APS_04	n/a	North of Walk Farm. Great Carlton parish. A post-medieval field boundary is visible on historic aerial photographs and as cropmarks on satellite imagery.	Post-medieval	Very low
5	APS_01	n/a	South of Two Mile Bank and west of Great Eau. Gayton le Marsh parish. World War 2 anti-glider ditches are visible as structures on RAF photographs from 1947 but are no longer visible in recent aerials.	Modern	Very low
5	H35	n/a	Linear hedgerow north of lane known as Willow Row Bank. Fragmented field boundary, possibly part of medieval long lands pattern of fields present in the Outmarsh. Potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
5	H36	n/a	Linear hedgerow and associated field ditch south of Two Mile Bank, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low

Section	ID	HER no.	Name and description	Period	Value
5	H37	n/a	Linear hedgerow and associated field ditch south of Two Mile Bank, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low
5	H38	n/a	Linear hedgerow and associated field ditch south of Two Mile Bank, potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Post-medieval	Very low

Previously Unrecorded Archaeological Remains

- 5.4.6 This section assesses the potential for further unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be present within the DCO Site Boundary. The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available at the time of writing and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the DCO Site Boundary and study area, and historical and cartographic evidence presented in the baseline (section 4 above).
- 5.4.7 Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the majority of the DCO Site Boundary has remained agricultural fields, and it is therefore likely that ground disturbance is largely limited to ploughing of the topsoil across the DCO Site Boundary. The DCO Site Boundary cross several existing roads and canals. Beneath these, the ground will have been heavily disturbed, with localised disturbance to any surviving earlier archaeological deposits beneath.
- 5.4.8 The significance of previously unrecorded remains within the DCO Site Boundary will derive from their archaeological and historical interest and their potential to contribute to our understanding of past human activity based on national, regional or local research frameworks. According to current evidence, isolated artefactual material or truncated/disturbed remains would be of low value, while well preserved and *in situ* evidence for occupation/ settlement remains could be of medium value. In each case they would contribute to local and regional research frameworks.
- 5.4.9 The value of any remains that are compromised by poor preservation or truncation is assessed as very low. The significance of any previously unknown remains that may survive within the DCO Site Boundary would derive from their archaeological value and their potential to contribute to our understanding of past human activity guided by local, regional and national research priorities.

Palaeoenvironmental remains

- 5.4.10 There is a high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to survive within the DCO Site Boundary. This potential is particularly high within the former marshes and infilled channels traversed by the DCO Site Boundary. This data would be useful in reconstructing Holocene environments.

Early prehistoric

- 5.4.11 No early prehistoric remains have been identified in the study area. Furthermore, given that any such remains will have been largely disturbed by Pleistocene glacial activity, the potential for early prehistoric remains, particularly *in situ*, is considered low.

Mesolithic

- 5.4.12 There is limited Mesolithic evidence in the study area, in part due to the lower sea levels at the time meaning the DCO Site Boundary would have been much further from the coast than in the modern period. A few lithic scatters in the study area may be of late Mesolithic date but these are not securely dated. Later Holocene alluvium could mask remains of this date in the outer marshes, in the south-eastern portion of the DCO Site Boundary, but overall, the potential for Mesolithic remains is considered low.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 5.4.13 The study area contains few Neolithic or Bronze Age remains and these are largely limited to flint scatters and ephemeral features. It is likely that the lowlands were used principally for hunting and foraging for a considerable period of time after the start of the Neolithic, with the main focus of farming, settlement and ritualised activities on the Wolds. As such, the potential for previously unrecorded Neolithic and Bronze Age remains within the DCO Site Boundary is considered low.

Iron Age

5.4.14 There is extensive evidence of Iron Age settlement and industrial activity in South Killingholme, Immingham, Laceby, Weelsby and Grimsby. Aside from these clusters of activity there is little evidence of Iron Age settlement sites in the study area. It is, however, likely that previously unrecorded remains comprising small settlements or farmsteads such as those already known will be present within the DCO Site Boundary. The potential for Iron Age remains is considered high.

Roman

5.4.15 There are a number of Roman occupation sites in the study area along with some evidence of salt making, which continued to be an important industry in this period. A rectangular enclosure has been recorded immediately west of Habrough Road and evidence for Romano-British settlement has been found around South Killingholme Drain. The nearest known substantial settlement of the period that appears to have been connected to the wider provincial transport infrastructure was Kirmington, c.6 km to the south-west of the DCO Site Boundary. Both Skitter Beck and South Killingholme Drain provide natural transport corridors to the sea, for those coming from Kirmington, and it, therefore, is to be expected that they should see particularly high levels of settlement activity.

5.4.16 Investigations near East End Farm, South Killingholme have identified extensive evidence of Romano-British settlement suggesting the presence of a rather more formal and substantial settlement than many of the others in the area. This may indicate either a military or civil function. Another high-status Roman settlement and industrial site has been investigated at Mauxhall Farm / Stallingborough Interchange.

5.4.17 Although it is likely that Roman settlements were clustered on raised land beside watercourses or close to streams rather than the low-lying areas in which the DCO Site Boundary are generally situated, the study area retains a high potential for previously unrecorded Roman remains. This is likely to include small settlements or farmsteads typically exhibiting continuity from the Iron Age. Aerial photographic assessment and LiDAR analysis has identified cropmarked enclosures of likely late prehistoric or Roman date in sections 3 and 4 of the pipeline route (see section 4.6 above).

Early medieval

5.4.18 It is believed that many of the villages and their associated parishes, in the study area, have their origins in the period of Danish rule (e.g., Grimsby, Barnoldby, Laceby, Riby and Keelby) and there is increasing archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation at several locations (e.g., Holton le Clay, North Thoresby, Tetney and Waithe). The evidence of settlement on the marsh edge in the early medieval period was likely associated with salt production. Few early medieval cemeteries are known in the marshes themselves, but the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Welbeck Hill is notable for its location on a low but prominent hill on the eastern edge of the Wolds overlooking the coastal marshes.

5.4.19 It is likely that the wetland margins were important to the subsistence economy. These were likely utilised as seasonal summer pasture, which was exploited by the settlements and monastic centres that developed along the edge of the Wolds and on higher ground within the lowlands. It is likely that the lowland areas provided wetland resources that were complimentary to those found on the surrounding drylands.

5.4.20 The DCO Site Boundary largely avoids known medieval settlements, and while there is a moderate potential for previously unrecorded early medieval archaeological remains, these are likely to consist of evidence of agricultural activity rather than settlement or funerary activity.

Medieval

- 5.4.21 The wetlands of the Humber and Coastal Marshes were colonised in earnest following extensive efforts to protect the coastline from marine transgression in the medieval period. Both high and low status settlements were founded in the wetlands, often following a pattern broadly attributed to salt production and the creation of saltern waste mounds that were subsequently colonised, resulting in the isolation of churches and the abandonment of villages further inland as the coastal marshes receded. There is also extensive evidence of ecclesiastical buildings and Norman motte and bailey castles throughout the area. Moated sites are common and were typically related to manor houses or monastic granges.
- 5.4.22 The economy would largely have been dependent on salt production in marginal land, on arable agriculture and, in the later medieval period, pastoral farming on higher and drier ground. The Proposed Development avoids all known medieval settlements but does bisect a number of areas of former ridge and furrow cultivation, some areas of which survive as earthworks. The potential for previously unrecorded medieval remains to be present within the DCO Site Boundary is considered to be high.

Post-medieval

- 5.4.23 There are extensive post-medieval remains throughout the DCO Site Boundary and study area. The landscape is known to have changed dramatically during this period, following first the dissolution of the monasteries, and subsequently two phases of enclosure. The arrival of the railway led to increasing industrial activity and the development of coastal resorts.
- 5.4.24 The potential for previously unrecorded post-medieval archaeological remains is considered to be high. These remains are likely to consist of evidence of agricultural and pastoral activity and land management, as well as transport. However, there is also a potential for remains of 19th century parkland estates, industrial activity and outfarms or other buildings to be present.

Modern

- 5.4.25 The northern portions of the DCO Site Boundary were largely transformed into an industrial heartland following the construction of the docks at Immingham in the early 20th century. This was accompanied by rapid urban expansion in Immingham to accommodate workers' housing. Defence of the Humber estuary, the docklands and industrial works along it was also an important consideration since the early 19th century – with Napoleonic, World War 1 and World War 2 defences scattered throughout the area. World War 2 defences are more extensive and survive well at several locations.
- 5.4.26 The potential for previously unrecorded modern archaeological remains of interest to be present within the DCO Site Boundary is considered low.

Historic landscape sensitivity to change

- 5.4.27 Landscape sensitivity is applied to historic landscape character and its associated historic features, combining judgements of their susceptibility to the specific development type / development scenario or other change being considered together with the value(s) related to that landscape and historic resource. Landscape sensitivity may be regarded as a measure of the resilience, or robustness, of a landscape to withstand specified change arising from development types or land management practices, without undue negative effects on the legibility of the historic landscape, its features and their value. It accounts for the historic landscape's time-depth and how common or uncommon it is on local, regional, and national scales.

5.4.28 This report has identified three broad HLC areas, divided into seven character zones. Of these, only two HLC areas and five zones are relevant to the Proposed Development. Each zone comprises a number of historic features, and while each retains settlement patterns and remnant features of medieval date, all seven character zones are firmly rooted in the post-medieval and modern periods (dating from the 18th to the 20th century). The sensitivity to change of each character zone has been assessed and is presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Historic Landscape Sensitivity to Change

Historic Landscape Character	Historic Landscape Zones	Broad Features	Sensitivity to Change
Area 3 Northern Marshes	NOM1 Humber Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural with scattered towns and villages, some with historic cores of medieval date. Field patterns reflective of post-medieval planned drainage and enclosure of landscape and vestiges of earlier farming systems. Several earthwork sites represent former monasteries and medieval high-status residences. 	Low
Area 3 Northern Marshes	NOM2 Immingham Coastal Marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominated by industrial works, particularly installations related to the petrochemical industry and docks at Immingham. Modern industries retain orientation of 18th and 19th century field and drainage patterns. Few surviving historic farms and field systems, most of which have been modified in the 20th century. 	Very Low
Area 3 Northern Marshes	NOM3 Grimsby Commuter Belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural landscape largely made up of large modern fields that have been formed from the loss of field boundaries and the consolidation of adjacent fields, although remnants of 18th century enclosure visible. Some field patterns near historic villages exhibit earlier irregular medieval field patterns. Modern settlements are located on higher ground and likely to be located on nucleated medieval or earlier settlements. They retain few features dating to the medieval period. 	Low
Area 8 Grazing Marshes	GRM1 Middle Marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural landscape of nucleated settlements of medieval origins and scattered post-medieval farmsteads. The general settlement pattern results from the depopulation of medieval villages and movement eastwards due to shifting centres of salt production. Settlements retain much of their historic character, with little additional development. Modern fields, produced through a process of consolidation in the 20th century, seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the underlying planned enclosures of the 18th and 19th centuries. Many boundaries retain the east-west pattern of earlier medieval field systems. 	Low

Historic Landscape Character	Historic Landscape Zones	Broad Features	Sensitivity to Change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial activity is centred on Manby Airfield, which retains its character from its construction during the airfield expansion period of the 1930s. 	
Area 8 Grazing Marshes	GRM3 Mablethorpe Outmarsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements in this zone are predominantly aligned along an east to west axis and highly dispersed and linear in character. Earlier settlements are located on higher drier ground. Low-lying areas are served by straight roads, while those roads on higher ground are more sinuous. Fields exhibit a strongly rectilinear pattern, with long, straight boundaries laid out at right-angles to roads and drains. Some rectilinear fields have been consolidated through boundary removal creating large open areas with irregular shapes. Fields near historic settlements retain earlier medieval field pattern features. Scattered isolated farmsteads in keeping with the planned enclosure landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries. The gas terminal at Theddlethorpe and more recent windfarms are significant and visible industrial features. 	Low

5.4.29 The Viking CCS Pipeline will be largely buried, and the only above ground elements will be the Immingham Facility, the Theddlethorpe Facility and three Block Valve Stations.

5.4.30 Although above ground features of the historic landscape including watercourses, hedgerows and minor roads will normally be crossed using open-cut trenching techniques, the use of trenchless construction methods may be adopted where open-cut is not considered practicable, for example for major roads, canals and railways. Non-designated earthworks such as ridge and furrow may be locally truncated. The pipeline construction working width will be reduced to the minimum to allow the pipeline to be installed safely, this will minimise the impacts on historic landscape features. Historic landscape features such as hedgerows will be reinstated following installation of the pipeline; no features of the historic landscapes are expected to be entirely removed by the Proposed Development. The truncation of individual features would not alter or detract from our ability to understand or appreciate any of the historic landscapes.

5.4.31 The Immingham and Theddlethorpe facilities are located within an existing industrial area in the NOM2 Immingham Coastal Marsh character zone, and within a former industrial area in the GRM3 Mablethorpe Outmarsh respectively. The presence of these facilities within current and former highly industrialised areas would not further impact these landscapes. The scale of the three Block Valve Stations is such that they are unlikely to detract or alter our ability to understand and appreciate any of the historic landscapes in which they will lie. Any other impacts would be temporary and would have negligible impacts on the historic landscapes.

5.4.32 Although the Proposed Development is likely to impact individual features of various historic landscapes, these would not result in noticeable changes to the legibility of these landscapes. As such, while individual designated and non-designated assets which form

part of these historic landscapes will be assessed in the ES chapter, no further assessment of the historic landscapes themselves will be taken forward.

6 Conclusions

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment sets out the heritage baseline within defined study areas proportionate to the nature and scope of the Proposed Development (500m from the DCO Site Boundary for non-designated assets and 2km for designated assets). Known designated and non-designated heritage assets located within the DCO Site Boundary are identified, and the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains to be present within the DCO Site Boundary is assessed. Heritage assets within the study areas that may have their settings impacted by the Proposed Development are also identified. This assessment has also assessed the historic landscape character within the DCO Site Boundary and a surrounding study area and determined its sensitivity to change. This desk-based assessment includes an assessment of the significance, using NPS-EN and NPPF terminology, of the known and potential heritage resources that may be significantly impacted by the Proposed Development, in accordance with the NPS-EN-1 and NPS-EN-4.

6.2 Designated heritage assets

6.2.1 This report has identified 20 designated heritage assets within a 500m study area and a further 155 designated heritage assets within a 2km study area. The significance and setting of all designated heritage assets within 2km of the DCO Site Boundary that are likely to be impacted by the Proposed Development have been assessed. Designated heritage assets outside of the 2km study area and up to 5km, have also been considered where the settings of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (heritage value) (being scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) may be impacted.

6.2.2 No designated heritage assets will be physically harmed by the Proposed Development. Designated heritage assets which could be impacted by the Proposed Development through changes to their setting that will be further assessed in the Environmental Statement are shown in **Table 12** and **Table 13**.

Table 12: Designated assets within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary to be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.

Asset	Type	Value
Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm [303] (Section 3)	Scheduled Monument	High
Manor House, Barnoldby Le Beck [270] (Section 3)	Grade II listed building	Medium
Ashleigh Farm [580] (Section 5)	Grade II listed building	Medium

Table 13: Designated assets between 500m and 2km of the DCO Site Boundary to be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.

Asset	Type	Value
Church of St Andrew [035] (Section 1)	Grade I listed building	High
Church of St Denys [036] (Section 1)	Grade I listed building	High
Church of St Edmund, Riby [129] (Section 2)	Grade II* listed building	High

Asset	Type	Value
Church of St Helen, Barnoldby Le Beck [266] (Section 3)	Grade I listed building	High
Church of All Saints, Theddlethorpe [565] (Section 5)	Grade I listed building	High

6.3 Non-designated heritage assets

6.3.1 This assessment has identified non-designated heritage assets within the 500m study area that have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development. Non-designated heritage assets outside of the 500m study area and up to 1km beyond the DCO Site Boundary have been considered where these provide context and inform the potential for unknown archaeology within the DCO Site Boundary.

Built heritage assets

6.3.2 Twenty-three non-designated built heritage assets that have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development through changes to their setting have been identified within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary. These are shown in **Table 14** and will be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.

Table 14: Non-designated built heritage assets within 500m of the DCO Site Boundary to be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.

Asset	Type	Value
Habrough School, Immingham Road, Habrough [052] (Section 1)	Non-designated building	Low
Luxmore Farm, Habrough Road, Immingham [055] (Section 1)	Non-designated building	Low
Greenland's Farm, Keelby Road [147] (Section 2)	Non-designated building	Low
Moorhouse Farm, Brigsley [277] (Section 3)	Non-designated building	Low
Westfield Farm, North Thoresby [389] (Section 3)	Non-designated building	Low
Chestnut Farm, Ashby cum Fenby [294] (Section 3)	Non-designated building	Low
Moorhouse, Ashby Hill, Brigsley [278] (Section 3)	Non-designated building	Low

Asset	Type	Value
Pear Tree Farm, Utterby [487] (Section 4)	Non-designated building	Low
Chequers Farm, Utterby [486] (Section 4)	Non-designated building	Low
Yew Tree Cottage, Utterby [506] (Section 4)	Non-designated building	Low
Woodhouse Farm, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby [507] (Section 4)	Non-designated building	Low
Highfield House, North Cockerington [498] (Section 4)	Non-designated building	Low
Corner Farm, Grimoldby [512] (Section 4)	Non-designated building	Low
Pick Hill Farm, Grimoldby [502] (Section 4)	Non-designated building	Low
The White Hart Inn and post office [666] (Section 4)	Non-designated building	Low
Lordship Farm [596] (Section 5)	Non-designated building	Low
Grange Farm [575] (Section 5)	Non-designated building	Low
Little Dams, Theddlethorpe All Saints [587] (Section 5)	Non-designated building	Low
Dicote House [590] (Section 5)	Non-designated building	Low
North End Farm [591] (Section 5)	Non-designated building	Low
The Poplars [593] (Section 5)	Non-designated building	Low
Sand Hills Farm, Mablethorpe and Sutton [600] (Section 5)	Non-designated building	Low
Bleak House [601] (Section 5)	Non-designated building	Low

Archaeological assets

6.3.3 This report has identified 108 non-designated archaeological assets within the DCO Site Boundary. Excluding find spots which have been entirely removed from the archaeological record, known non-designated buried archaeological remains which lie wholly or partially within the DCO Site Boundary (Table 10 above) are all considered to have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development and will be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.

6.3.4 There is a high potential for previously unrecorded palaeoenvironmental remains and for archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods to be present within the DCO Site Boundary; a moderate potential for remains dating to the Early Medieval period; and a low potential for remains dating to the earlier prehistoric and modern periods. This potential for previously unrecorded palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains will be further assessed through a programme of archaeological evaluation and impacts to this potential resource will be fully assessed in the Environmental Statement.

Historic landscape character zones

6.3.5 This report has identified five historic landscape character zones that will be traversed by the Proposed Development. However, given the limited above ground aspects of the Proposed Development and the ability to avoid or minimise impacts to watercourses, hedgerows, roads, canals, and other landscape features, it is considered unlikely that any of these historic landscape character zones will be significantly affected by the Proposed Development, and as such they will not be further assessed in the Environmental Statement.

Individual features of the historic landscape, including several non-designated hedgerows, will be assessed as non-designated assets as listed in **Table 10** (above).

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Annex A Gazetteers of Assets & Events

Table A -15: Gazetteer of assets in Section 1

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
001	MNL3927	Archaeology	Prehistoric flints in Immingham (HER records this as a sherd of Roman pottery)	Prehistoric	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
002	MLS19799	Archaeology	Three flint flakes, East End, 1999	Prehistoric (LM to LN)	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
003	MLS21544	Archaeology	<p>Worked flint, west of Rosper Road</p> <p>A relatively large assemblage of material found during fieldwalking (1999), and in excavations in 2000 and 2001. Appears to be located close to the known former shoreline in this area.</p>	Prehistoric (LM to EBA)	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
004	MLS1615	Archaeology	Flint scraper, Romano-British pottery, oil refinery, 1966	Prehistoric (EN to EBA), Roman	ND	Very low
005	MLS19829, MLS19830, MLS19831, MLS19832, MLS19834,	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork, Iron Age and Roman pottery from trial trenching spoilheaps, west of Habrough Road Material recovered during evaluation trial trenching from the spoilheaps of several trenches.	Prehistoric (LM to EBA), late IA to Roman	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
006	MLS21553, MLS21554, MLS21555, MLS21556	Archaeology, geoarchaeology	<p>Bronze Age activity, Iron Age and Roman settlement, north of Humber Road</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation recorded Bronze Age activity and a late prehistoric and Roman settlement with associated evidence for salt-making and iron smelting. Charcoal from a ditch was radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age (MLS21554). Sealed beneath 0.4m of alluvial clay was a charcoal-rich deposit (burnt stone and charcoal) that was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age (MLS21553). Also beneath alluvium was a spread of burnt material which lay over a possible buried soil and which produced a Middle Bronze Age date (MLS21555). The Iron Age and early Roman occupation appears to have been concentrated on the driest ground, towards the west of the Site (MLS21556). The majority of the features coincided with geophysical anomalies, likely to have been Iron Age enclosure ditches. It is possible that salt making was carried out on the wetter ground to the east.</p>	Prehistoric (EBA to LBA), EIA to Roman	ND	Medium
007	MLS20103, MLS20422, MLS20424	Archaeology	<p>Multiperiod activity on land at Rosper Road</p> <p>Several east-west linear anomalies were detected during a geophysical survey (2000) which were tested by trenching in 2016 and identified as a service trench (MLS20103). Iron Age ditches were also recorded during trenching (MLS20422) and a medieval ditch (MLS20424).</p>	Iron Age, medieval, modern	ND	Low
008	MLS20077	Archaeology	<p>Linear cropmark, west of Habrough Road</p> <p>Feature visible on Aps.</p>	Iron Age to medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
009	MLS19771	Archaeology	<p>Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, west of Rosper Road</p> <p>Excavations from 2000 to 2002 suggests that an original early Iron Age settlement was located in the south of the site on the lower ground near to the former creek on the shore of the River Humber. There then appears, on the basis of the pottery sequence, to have been a hiatus in the mid to late Iron Age. The late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement developed on higher ground further north, centred around a driveway and a pattern of enclosures.</p>	EIA to Roman	ND	Medium
010	MLS22428	Archaeology	<p>Late Iron Age ditches, west of Rosper Road</p> <p>Two ditches, possibly part of an enclosure, produced Iron Age pottery.</p>	LIA to Roman	ND	Low
011			[NOT USED]			
012	MLS20780	Archaeology	<p>Cropmarks, west of Habrough Road</p> <p>Cropmarks of three possible enclosures visible on Aps.</p>	LIA to Roman	ND	Low
013	MLS22743	Archaeology	<p>Late Roman ditches, north of Marsh Lane</p> <p>Features were recorded during trial trenching (2012 and 2013). The ditches appear to be the continuation of a small farmstead or settlement recorded on the west side of Rosper Road (MLS19771).</p>	Roman	ND	Low
014	MNL820	Archaeology	<p>Roman enclosure 440m north east of Glebe Farm in Habrough</p> <p>An enclosure system was found during geophysical prospection prior to the laying of a pipeline which has the appearance of a Roman site and is also associated with Roman finds (coins and pottery).</p>	Roman	LL	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
015	MLS1614, MLS20078	Archaeology	Romano-British occupation, oil refinery Linear features and enclosures visible on 1958 Aps at head of a former tidal inlet (MLS20078). A flint knife and greyware pottery was discovered at the same location (MLS1614).	EBA, Roman	ND	Low
016	MLS20152	Archaeology	Romano-British settlement, East End Farm Two phases of geophysical survey were carried out by Geoquest associates at East End Farm, in advance of a tree planting scheme which detected a trackway and a complex series of rectangular ditches either side of the trackway. Some anomalies could suggest the presence of a walled building. Together these could represent a series of small farmsteads or a single large farm or perhaps even of military or ritual origin. Metal detection recovered Roman coins and metalwork.	Roman	ND	Medium
017	MNL1508	Archaeology	Roman pottery in Immingham	Roman	ND	Low
018	MLS16344	Archaeology	Roman coin hoard A hoard of over 4,000 Roman coins was discovered by a metal detector user in 1993.	Roman	ND	Low
019			[NOT USED]			
020	MNL287	Settlement	Historic settlement of Immingham An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Early medieval to post-medieval	LL	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
021	MNL205	Settlement	Historic Settlement of Habrough An area of historic settlement (also extends into Section 2 of the pipeline route) that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Early medieval to modern	LL	Medium
022	MLS20104	Archaeology	Open field system, South Killingholme Several units of medieval ridge and furrow were identified (10 areas) during the Inner Humber Estuary RCZAS NMP. Extensive geophysical surveys (2011) detected several areas of parallel linear anomalies and low earthworks were observed during a walkover (2013).	Medieval	ND	Low
023	MNL1507	Archaeology	Medieval pottery in Immingham Surface find (six pieces) of early green glaze from an area that appears to be north of the ridge and furrow fields of Immingham.	Medieval	ND	Low
024	NHLE1161628, MNL280	Built heritage	Cross base, approximately 8m south of St Andrew's Church, Immingham	Medieval	LB grade II	Medium
025	MLS19827	Archaeology	Possible medieval farmstead, northeast of Houlton's Covert A possible area of medieval settlement, northeast of Houlton's Covert. The position is suggested from fieldname evidence. A farm or toft was mentioned in the C12 as Enchetun or Enketoft which may correspond to the small close shown on Russell's pre-enclosure map of Killingholme, on the edge of Summergates.	Medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
026	MLS10748	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow and circular feature south of Ulceby Road, South Killingholme A large area of ridge and furrow and a small undated circular feature visible on Aps.	Medieval	ND	Low
027	NHLE1008044, NHLE1346854, NHLE1214980	Archaeology, built heritage	Manor Farm moated site, North Killingholme Two medieval moated sites. The island of the larger moat appears to have been sub-divided by further drainage ditches. Manor Farm (house, C16 east wing, C17 west wing, grade II* listed: NHLE1346854) and its associated outbuildings (stables and granaries mid C18, grade II listed: NHLE1214980) are located in the centre of the island of the larger moated site.	Medieval, post-medieval	SAM, LB grade II*, LB grade II	High
028	MLS1613	Archaeology	Medieval and post-medieval settlement and shrunken medieval village traces, South Killingholme Mentioned in Domesday (1086). Aps taken in 1947 showed medieval and/or post-medieval earthworks (rectilinear enclosure, ditches and ridge and furrow), although this area is now largely built over. To the south, medieval ditches, banks, platforms, hollows, field boundaries and ridge and furrow survived as earthworks in 1946. Some were built over when the A160 was constructed, but other components survive in small fields.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
029	MNL2234	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Habrough Aps from the late 1940s show ridge and furrow earthworks and crop/soil marks surrounding the settlement core(s) in Habrough plus numerous small, isolated areas (Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer). (Asset also extends into Section 2 of the pipeline route). The former field system has been largely ignored in the creation of the modern field boundaries. Aps from 2000 show very little remaining intact in the parish.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
030	MNL2238	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Immingham Aps from the late 1940s show earthworks of ridge and furrow around the settlement core with additional areas around the settlement of Roxton (Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer). (Asset also extends into Section 2 of the pipeline route). Modern field boundaries respect the former field system for the most part, although the longer furlongs have been split by perpendicular hedges. Aps from 2000 show small, isolated areas of earthworks around the parish (a large and significant group is extant in and around the golf course).	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
031	MNL2373	Archaeology	Moated site in Habrough Remains of a moated site investigated during an evaluation and subsequent excavation. The complex of ditches and pits were adjacent to and apparently respected Immingham Road.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Medium
032	MLS20275	Archaeology	Medieval finds, East End Farm Material recovered by metal detector survey (coins and a spur).	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
033	NHLE1346976	Built heritage	Church of St Margaret, Station Road, Habrough Parish church. Rebuilt 1868-69 by R J Withers of London, with restored C14 arcades, tower and chancel arches.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
034	MNL284	Archaeology	Historic settlement earthworks at Homestead Park, Immingham Earthworks apparently composed of drainage systems, trackways and enclosures. Monitoring works in 1994 found waterlogged deposits of possible late medieval origin.	Medieval to modern	LL	Medium
035	NHLE1310011, MNL294	Built heritage	Church of St Andrew, Immingham A parish church with C11 architectural components. Built of limestone ashlar, limestone and ironstone mixed rubble, chalk and flint rubble and a slate roof.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
036	NHLE1103701	Built heritage	Church of Saint Denys, North Killingholme Parish church. C12 tower arch with later medieval additions. Restored in C18, C19 and C20.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
037	MNL3934	Historic landscape	Possible landscape park in Immingham An area of ridge and furrow earthworks with a scatter of isolated trees, suggestive of a small area of landscape park, shown on Aps.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
038	MLS20570	Historic landscape	Historically important hedgerows (pre 1840), South Killingholme parish Various lengths of field boundaries that are shown on the 1779 South Killingholme enclosure map (located next to the pipeline offtake facility but outside of the DCO Site Boundary).	Post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
039	MLS21101	Archaeology	Cropmark field boundary, west of Rosper Road Features is visible on OS 1 st edition map of 1887.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
040	MNL2450	Historic landscape	Osier beds in Immingham A feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
041	MNL4349	Archaeology	Post mill, Mill Lane Immingham Site of a demolished post mill along Mill Lane in Immingham, adjacent to the parish boundary with Habrough. Mill advertised as being for sale in 1805 and 1808. The Tithe Map of Immingham (dated 1841) records this area (plot 156) as 'Alcock Close'.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
042	MNL1818	Archaeology	Glebe Farm Site of a farm marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
043	NHLE1103706	Built heritage	Killingholme High Lighthouse, South Killingholme Lighthouse. Established 1831, rebuilt 1876-7 for Trinity House. Brick.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
044	NHLE1215093	Built heritage	Killingholme South Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme Lighthouse. 1836 by Francis Dales for Trinity House. Brick, rendered and colourwashed.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
045	NHLE1161587	Built heritage	Appletree Cottage, Habrough House. Timber framed. Probably C17, with later C17-C18 and C19 additions; re-conversion to single dwelling in mid C20.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
046	NHLE1214966	Built heritage	The Old Vicarage, North Killingholme Vicarage, now house. Early – mid C19 with later alterations and additions to rear. Yellow brick in Flemish bond. Slate roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
047	NHLE1161631	Built heritage	Belmont Cottage, Church Lane, Immingham House. Early C19, perhaps with earlier origins; alterations of 1986. Yellow brick with red brick to rear. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
048	NHLE1215113, MLS8621	Built heritage	The Nook, School Road, South Killingholme House. C17 or earlier origins with C19 extension, C19-C20 re-roofing and casing, and C20 porch. Timber framing infilled with mud and stud, partly encased in brick. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
WE	NHLE1346858	Built heritage	Baptist chapel, Baptist Chapel Lane, South Killingholme Baptist Chapel. 1792 on datestone, with C19 to C20 alterations and minor additions. Brick. Pantile roofs.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
050	NHLE1103707	Built heritage	Killingholme North Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme Lighthouse and adjoining lighthouse keeper's house, now house. 1851 by William Foale for Trinity House, with later alterations and additions to rear. Brick.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
051	NHLE1161630, MNL288	Built heritage	Churchfield Manor, Immingham A late C17 or early C18 house built of red brick with later C20 additions.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
052	MNL192	Built heritage	Habrough School, Immingham Road, Habrough Former village school of 1877 for the joint Habrough and Immingham school board. Closed in 1942 it is now two residential properties. Built of brick with a slate roof. Marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
053	MNL2302	Built heritage	Church Farm, Habrough A partially extant C19 farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
054	MNL2311	Built heritage	Roxlyn House, Habrough A two storey brick house with a slate roof. Shown on historic maps with outbuildings, possibly a small farm range. A fine house, one of a dispersed group of similar buildings, representative of relative wealth in the village.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
055	MNL2449	Built heritage	Luxmore Farm, Habrough Road, Immingham A post-medieval farmstead with farmhouse and E-shaped complex shown but not annotated on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
056	MLS25002	Built heritage	Elm Tree Farm, South Killingholme Extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
057	MNL2451	Built heritage	Willows Farm, Immingham Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
058	MNL3514	Archaeology	Stallingborough Road, Immingham A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. (Asset also extends into Section 2 of the pipeline route).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
059	MNL3515	Archaeology	Roxton Road, Immingham A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. Recorded as "himinghamgate" c.1330, and "viam de Roxtun" c.1170. (Asset also extends into Section 2 of the pipeline route).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
060	MNL3516	Archaeology	Habrough Road, Immingham A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. Possibly called "Stone Gate" in 1841, and/or "Haburgate" in 1327.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
061	MNL3521	Archaeology	Mill Lane, Immingham A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
062	MNL3525	Archaeology	Immingham Road, Habrough A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
063	MLS24941	Archaeology	Site of unnamed farmstead, South Killingholme Demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
064	MLS25013	Archaeology	Site of unnamed farmstead, South Killingholme Demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
065	MLS26105	Archaeology	Site of farmstead, north side of A160 A demolished farmhouse and barns shown on OS maps of 1887.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
066	MLS21884	Built heritage	Former primitive Methodist Chapel, Primitive Chapel Lane Building shown on OS 1 st edition map of 1887. Now converted into a private dwelling.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
067	MLS22326	Built heritage	Killingholme Primary School, School Road Shown on OS 1 st edition maps of 1887 and 2 nd edition maps of 1907. Front of the original building survives.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
068	MLS22660	Historic landscape	Historically important hedgerows, Poplar Farm Feature identified during a desk-based assessment and walkover survey (Located north of Ulceby Road, A1077).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
069	MLS22497	Archaeology	Mission room, Rosper Road Site of a demolished building shown on OS map of 1945.	Modern	ND	Very low
070	MLS22498	Archaeology	Day school and school house, Rosper Road Site of demolished buildings shown on OS map of 1945.	Modern	ND	Very low
071	MLS22499	Archaeology	Myrtle Villas, Rosper Road, South Killingholme Site of a demolished building shown on OS map of 1945.	Modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
072	NHLE1391349	Built heritage	The Iron Bungalow, Pelham Road, Immingham One in a row of five bungalows, built in 1907 by Price, Wills and Reeve. The timber-framed pitched roof and walls of the bungalow are clad in corrugated iron sheets galvanised with zinc.	Modern	LB grade II	Medium
073	NHLE1455139	Built heritage	Immingham War Memorial, junction of Humberville Road and Pelham Road, Immingham Unveiled in 1925, dedicated to the fallen of World War 1 and World War 2.	Modern	LB grade II	Medium
074	MNL1018	Archaeology	Mill Lane Landfill Site A C20 landfill site (domestic and industrial waste) used from 1936 to 1976.	Modern	ND	Very low
075	MNL1523	Archaeology, built heritage	Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery L, Immingham A World War 2 heavy anti-aircraft battery, later converted to industrial use as warehousing. A site visit in 2005 located a World War 2 Magazine.	Modern	ND	Very low
076	MNL3039	Historic landscape	London and North Eastern Railway – Immingham Dock Branch A massive complex of railway lines and sidings integrated into Immingham Dock, branching off from the main LNER line and shown on OS maps of 1932-3.	Modern	ND	Very low
077	MNL3041	Archaeology	Signal box, Immingham Railway Branch A feature box marked on OS maps of 1932-3.	Modern	ND	Very low
078	MLS21322	Archaeology	World War 2 aircraft obstructions A T-shaped arrangement of ditches is visible on wartime Aps north of Humber Road. Four other sections of ditch were located to the east of Rosper Road (mostly levelled at some time after the war).	Modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
079	MLS21323	Archaeology	Marsh Row Site of demolished buildings shown on Aps from 1941 (row of terraced houses to the south of Marsh Lane). OS map evidence show they were built between 1902 and 1932 and were demolished by 1975.	Modern	ND	Very low
080	MLS21326	Historic landscape	The Humber Commercial Railway A line constructed in 1912 to link the eastern jetty at Immingham Dock with the main Grimsby – New Holland line at Ulceby.	Modern	ND	Very low
081	MLS26149	Archaeology	World War 2 bomb crater, South Killingholme A small near-circular hollow is visible on Aps taken in 1947.	Modern	ND	Very low
082	MLS26168	Archaeology	World War 2 searchlight emplacement, North Killingholme A near-circular earthwork now levelled that is visible on Aps taken in 1945.	Modern	ND	Very low
083			[NOT USED]			
084	MLS26104	Archaeology	Chapel, West Side, Rosper Road Site of a demolished building shown on OS maps of 1945 and identified as a chapel by a local resident.	Modern	ND	Very low
085	MLS22749	Built heritage	Triangulation pillar, Mill Hill An OS extant triangulation point (concrete pillar type), located within an agricultural field known as Mill Hill.	Modern	ND	Very low
086	MLS20273, MLS20274	Archaeology	Geophysical anomalies, East End Farm, South Killingholme A series of linear anomalies detected by geophysical survey (2004) in the vicinity of East End Farm.	Undated	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
087	MLS21315	Archaeology	Geophysical anomaly, west of Rosper Road A short linear anomaly was identified in a geophysical survey (2009).	Undated	ND	Very low
088	MLS21321	Archaeology	Possible square enclosure, west of Rosper Road Feature was visible as a cropmark on Aps taken in 2001 (now masked by the southern edge of the Immingham CHP plant).	Undated	ND	Low
089	MLS20124	Archaeology	Possible cropmarks, south of East Middle Mere Road Cropmark features (ditches and sub-circular features) identified during AP assessment for a linear power line.	Undated	ND	Low
090	MLS1608	Archaeology	Rectangular enclosure, south of Ulceby Road An enclosure and possible trackway visible on Aps.	Undated	ND	Low
091	MLS1609	Archaeology	Rectangular enclosure, south of Ulceby Road Feature visible on Aps. A possible second enclosure was identified to the southwest.	Undated	ND	Low
092	MLS20781	Archaeology	Ring ditch south of Ulceby Road Feature identified as a cropmark but not identified by archaeological geophysical survey.	Undated	ND	Low
093	MLS20783	Archaeology	Linear cropmark east of Habrough Road Feature visible on Aps.	Undated	ND	Low
094			[NOT USED]			
095			[NOT USED]			
096	MLS1610	Archaeology	Possible field boundary, south of Ulceby Road Linear feature visible on Aps.	Undated	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
097	MLS25944	Archaeology	Pit feature, south of Ulceby Road An undated pit feature was recorded within an excavation trench in 2012.	Undated	ND	Very low
098	MLS20141	Archaeology, geoarchaeology	Former shoreline, east of Rosper Road A system of creeks, detected by geophysical surveys in 2003 and 2004, which mark a former high water position. Deposits interpreted as the buried shoreline were recorded during archaeological evaluations in 2004 and 2005. Trenches in 2004 recorded 1m of alluvium over a peaty deposit; and alluvium over deposits of mid-late Iron Age date. In 2005 alluvium which sealed an organic deposit was recorded beneath subsoil.	Undated	ND	Low
628	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between South Killinghome CP and Immingham CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
629	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Immingham CP and Habrough CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
650	n/a	Archaeology	Unidentified buildings along Mill Lane, Immingham The tithe map and 1 st edition OS maps depicts two unidentified buildings, possibly a homestead on the south side of Mill Lane (opposite a post mill, [041]) (features demolished by 1951).	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
676	MLS21882	Archaeology	Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Located on west side of Town Street and shown on OS maps of 1887.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
677	MLS25003	Built heritage	Mill Farm, South Killingholme Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
678	MLS25010	Archaeology	Site of unnamed farmstead, South Killingholme Demolished farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
679	MLS1606	Archaeology	Moated site, 'Blow Field' Medieval moated site still extant as a very slight earthwork within an arable field. A dense complex of rectilinear ditches was revealed by a geophysical survey in 2011. Trial excavations in 2012 revealed features and finds of late Saxon to medieval date.	Medieval	ND	Medium
680	MLS22324	Archaeology	Site of village hall, Town Street Demolished building marked 'hall' on OS maps from 1887. Located in the centre of the island between Town Street and School Road.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
681	MNL278	Archaeology	Site of blacksmiths workshop, Stallingborough Road Demolished workshop shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
682	MNL4092	Archaeology	Site of Ivy Cottage, Immingham Demolished timber framed and thatched cottage that stood next to Churchfield Manor.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low

Table A-16: Gazetteer of Assets in Section 2

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
099			[NOT USED]			Very low
100	MNL3924	Archaeology	Prehistoric flint north of Roxton Farm, Immingham A single flint found during fieldwalking for a linear scheme.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
101	MNL3922	Archaeology	Prehistoric flint in Immingham A single flint found during fieldwalking.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
102	MNL3923	Archaeology	Prehistoric flint in Immingham A single flint found during fieldwalking.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
103			[NOT USED]			Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
104	MNL2583, MLI116141	Archaeology	Barton Street A road marked as a possible route on the map of Late Iron Age Lincolnshire. It forms the parish boundary between Beelsby and Barnoldby le Beck and between Ashby cum Fenby and Hatcliffe East Ravendale, West Ravendale and Hawerby cum Beesby as well as other parishes. (Asset also extends into Section 3 of the pipeline route).	Late prehistoric to post-medieval	ND	Low
105	MNL2689	Archaeology	Roman enclosures south east of Greenlands Farm, Stallingborough A complex of enclosures alongside a trackway found by geophysical survey and dated by fieldwalking.	Roman	LL	Low
106	MNL1906	Archaeology	Roman pottery and buckle in Stallingborough A late Roman buckle found by a metal detectorist and Roman greyware sherds.	Roman	ND	Low
107	MNL3920	Archaeology	Roman ceramics in Stallingborough Two sherds of pottery and a brick from the Roman period indicating that a Roman settlement or building was nearby.	Roman	ND	Low
108	MNL3921	Archaeology	Roman ceramics in Stallingborough A sherd of pottery, a fragment of tile and a brick from the Roman period indicating that a Roman settlement or building was nearby.	Roman	ND	Low
109	MNL3925	Archaeology	Roman pottery in Immingham A sherd of Roman pottery found during fieldwalking.	Roman	ND	Very low
110	MNL3926	Archaeology	Roman pottery in Immingham A sherd of Roman pottery found during fieldwalking.	Roman	ND	Very low
111	MNL834	Archaeology	Roman and medieval pottery and coins in Immingham	Roman to medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
112	MNL4199	Archaeology	Early medieval pottery in Immingham A sherd of probable Saxo-Norman pottery found during fieldwalking.	Early medieval	ND	Low
113	MNL125	Settlement	Historic settlement of Aylesby An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Early medieval to modern	ND	Medium
114	MNL371	Settlement	Historic settlement of Stallingborough An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Early medieval to modern	LL	Medium
115	MNL67	Settlement	Historic settlement of Irby upon Humber An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains. (Asset also extends into Section 3 of the pipeline route).	Early medieval to modern	LL	Medium
116	n/a	Settlement	Lacey Conservation Area Historic core of the village which contains the grade I listed Church of St Margaret (NHLE1346952) and two grade II listed buildings (NHLE1161206, NHLE1103501).	Early medieval to modern	CA	Medium
117	MNL120	Archaeology	Moat south of Manor Farm A probable medieval moated site in Aylesby	Medieval	ND	Low
118			[NOT USED]			High
119	MNL283	Archaeology	Moated site, Roxton Farm A small, moated site on the eastern side of the deserted settlement of Roxton.	Medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
120	NHLE1018287, NHLE1308778	Archaeology, Built heritage	Cross in St Bartholomew's Churchyard, Keelby The base and the lower part of the shaft of a grade II listed standing stone cross (NHLE1308778). Located at the grade I Church of Saint Bartholomew, Keelby (NHLE1063367).	Medieval	SAM, LB grade II	High
121	NHLE1310015	Built heritage	Gravestone approximately 0.5 metres south-west corner of nave of Church of St Peter and St Paul, Church Lane, Stallingborough Gravestone. 1100 to 1140. Ironstone. Coffin-shaped slab bearing raised pattern with cross.	Medieval	LB grade II	Medium
122	MNL1878	Built heritage	Immingham Grange Partially extant C19 farmstead. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. A farm or grange marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale). (An Immingham Grange is recorded at least as far back as 1545 as a grange of Nun Appleton, North Yorkshire but it is not clear if the sites are the same).	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
123	MNL2225	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Aylesby Discrete areas of ridge and furrow earthworks shown on late 1940s Aps with further indistinct areas shown as cropmarks (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer). The furlongs have sinuous profiles and have been almost entirely ignored in the creation of the modern field system. Aps from 2000 show just a single area of extant earthworks. LiDAR imagery shows a small area of extant earthworks (TA22670919) under the tree canopy of Wyber's Wood.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
124	MNL2235	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Stallingborough (Greenlands Farm) Aps from the late 1940s show earthworks and crop/soil marks related to ridge and furrow covering large areas of the parish. Aps from 2000 show no survival of earthworks apart from an area around Mauxhall Farm. Part of this site was surveyed in 2016 for the Hornsea One Project, it was also an area which had set piece excavation.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
125	MNL286	Settlement	Historic settlement of Roxton An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Medieval to post-medieval	LL	Medium
126	MNL382	Archaeology	Historic settlement earthworks, Little London Three areas of earthworks separated by roads and earthworks (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer) that are largely continuous with the earthworks of Stallingborough. Features along the south bank of North Beck Drain may represent a series of moated enclosures and fishponds. Ploughing in 1965 produced chalk rubble foundations, tile and C13 to C18 pottery. A watching brief in 1995 recorded Roman and medieval pottery and animal bones, oyster shell, nails and a coin of Henry IV. A watching brief and excavations (1994) found evidence for building platforms as well as further artifacts. Part was still intact enough to show as an earthwork when the Environment Agency LiDAR imagery was taken in 2013.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Medium
127	MNL383	Archaeology	Medieval pottery in Stallingborough Medieval and post-medieval pottery found along with evidence of a cobbled road.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
128	NHLE1020423	Archaeology, historic landscape	Stallingborough medieval settlement, post-medieval manor house and formal gardens, Stallingborough Earthwork and associated buried remains of part of the settlement of Stallingborough, together with the earthworks of a post-medieval manor house and associated formal gardens.	Medieval to post-medieval	SAM	High
129	NHLE1146937, MLI50027	Built heritage	Church of St Edmund, Main Street, Riby Parish Church C12, C13, C15, 1868, restoration by Ferrey. Random limestone and ironstone rubble, limestone and ironstone ashlar dressings slate roofs.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade II*	High
130	NHLE1008686	Archaeology	Site of medieval nunnery and post-Dissolution house, Nun Cotham The remains of a medieval nunnery, a priory of Cistercian nuns founded in the mid-C12 and dissolved in 1539. The remains are overlain by those of a post-Dissolution house, garden, farm buildings and other later features. Also associated with the site are a pair of fishponds and a post-medieval windmill mound.	Medieval to post-medieval	SAM	High
131	NHLE1346952	Built heritage	Church of St Margaret, High Street, Laceby Parish church. C12 sections to nave and north arcade, remainder of arcade C13; C13 chancel with C14 to C15 windows, C13 tower with C14 to C15 top stage. Restorations of 1869 by James Fowler of Louth. Within Laceby Conservation Area.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade I	High
132	NHLE1161566, MNL110	Built heritage	Church of St Lawrence, Aylesby Parish church. C13 chancel and nave arcades; C14 south aisle, C16-C17 tower. Re-seated in 1759. C19 restorations included new aisle and chancel windows, re-roofing. Tower restored 1939.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
133	NHLE1020023, NHLE1161697	Archaeology, built heritage	Churchyard cross 20m south of St medieval monument and St Paul's Church, Stallingborough A medieval churchyard cross and associated buried remains in the churchyard.	Medieval to modern	SAM, LB grade II	High
134	NHLE1063367	Built heritage	Church of Saint Bartholomew, Keelby Parish church. Dating from C13 with medieval to modern additions. Ironstone, limestone ashlar, chalk, brick, slate roofs.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
135	NHLE1359820	Built heritage	No 9 shop and Church End Farm, Keelby Shop, formerly manor house, c.1200 with extensive alterations of the C14 and some of the C20. Squared chalk blocks, some brick patching, pantiled gabled roof. The site was originally moated.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
136	MNL1917	Historic landscape	Rush Hills Covert A feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale) and recorded in 1833 as 'Rash Hills Cover', and Scrub Holt in 1828.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
137			[NOT USED]			
138	MNL1302	Historic landscape	Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway – Cleethorpes to Barton A railway line opened in 1848 with the Cleethorpes extension added around 1863 (part of a transpennine route from Manchester via Sheffield).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
139	MNL1565	Archaeology	Gravel pit in Aylesby Feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
140	MNL1566	Archaeology	Chalk pit in Aylesby Feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
141	MNL1569	Archaeology	Chalk pits in Aylesby Features marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
142	MNL2175	Archaeology	Chalk pit in Laceby A feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
143	MNL2960	Historic landscape	Immingham railway siding Feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Low
144	MNL3081	Archaeology	Roxton railway level crossing A feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
145	MNL4254	Archaeology	The Crofts, Laceby A farmstead shown on OS maps of 1887-9. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
146	MNL1893	Archaeology	Stallingborough Grange Site of a farm or grange marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale). Large modern sheds are located on the site. A grange is recorded in Stallingborough in 1352, with possible connections to Newsham Priory, Nun Coatham Priory, Selby Abbey or Thornton Abbey (which all held lands in Stallingborough), however this grange is later and is the Grange of the heirs of Walter of Stallingborough.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
147	MNL1895	Built heritage	Greenland's Farm (Greenland Top), Keelby Road A partially extant C19 farm marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale). Possible formerly known as Lawyers Plat or Bonners Farm in 1828.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
148	MNL2342	Archaeology	Timber framed cottage, Hog Pit Hill, Laceby Site of a demolished building.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
149	NHLE1346977, MNL241	Built heritage	Farm range on north side of Healing Wells Farm, Healing A C18 or C19 farm complex.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
150	NHLE1103468, MNL341	Built heritage	The Mill, Riby Road, Stallingborough A windmill tower built in 1875 of tarred brick. The building is a tapered round 6 storey tower with C20 additions related to its conversion to a house. The mill ceased operating in c.1954.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
151	NHLE1103501	Built heritage	6 Caistor Road, Laceby House. Early-mid C19 with later alterations, including re-roofing. Brick with slate roof. Within Laceby Conservation Area.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
152	NHLE1161206	Built heritage	College Farmhouse, Cooper Lane, Laceby Farmhouse, now house. Probable C16 origins, encased in late C17, with C18 and C19 alterations and additions to rear. Renovations of 1980. Timber framed, underbuilt and encased in brick. Pantile roof. Within Laceby Conservation Area.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
153	NHLE1308735, MLI96869	Built heritage	Barn at Church Farm, Main Street, Riby Barn, C18, date of 1782 in iron end ties not necessarily the construction date. C19 alterations. Brick. Pantiled roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
154	NHLE1359822, MLI97067	Built heritage	Church Farmhouse, Main Street, Riby Farmhouse, early C18 with C19 addition. Brick with ashlar dressings, pantiled roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
155			[NOT USED]			
156	NHLE1422159	Built heritage	Haagensen Memorial and Vault, Laceby Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Laceby Memorial statue and subterranean family vault, erected 1897.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
157	NHLE1063368	Built heritage	Village hall, Keelby Village Hall, 1897. Yellow brick with red brick details and dressings, slate roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
158	NHLE1308752	Built heritage	Manor House, Keelby Manor house, 1794. Brick with hipped pantile roof having lead dressings.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
159	NHLE1308756	Built heritage	No 1 and outbuildings and railings, Keelby House, stable, wall and railings, C17, late C18 with C19 alterations.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
160	NHLE1359821	Built heritage	Rifle range, Keelby Rifle range, 1897. Yellow brick with red brick dressings and terracotta details, concrete barrel vaulted roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
161	MNL1796	Historic landscape	North Beck Drain, formerly Stallingborough Beck Feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
162	MNL1880	Historic landscape	Foxhole Wood A wood marked on the OS maps of 1887-9 and recorded at least as far back as 1824.	Post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
163	MNL1882	Historic landscape	Roxton Wood A wood marked on the OS maps of 1887-9 and recorded at least as far back as 1824.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
164			[NOT USED]			
165	MNL1609	Built heritage	Manor Farm, Aylesby A farm marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale). The complex comprises of a two storey coach house (constructed in red brick with a concrete tile roof, the north elevation is partially constructed of chalk ashlar). Attached to the coach house is a small single storey red brick stable and a larger red brick single storey barn, smithy and a later modern outbuilding. Manor house is a fine quality C19 house on the site of an older medieval manor. It has a three bay primary frontage facing south, with large parallel rear wings and detached outbuildings.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
166	MNL2820	Built heritage	Roxton Siding Signal Box, Immingham Type 2 Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway wooden signal box.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
167	MNL1881	Built heritage	Roxton Farm, Immingham Partially extant C19 farmstead (large farmhouse and an E shaped range of farm buildings. One small storage building may date from the C18).	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
168	MNL3461	Archaeology	Caistor Road, Laceby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9, part of a turnpike trust of 1765. Road largely superseded by the bypass/dual carriageway but otherwise intact.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
169	MNL3462	Archaeology	Lopham Lane, Laceby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. Recorded in 1828. Lopham's Close is recorded in the mid C18. Partially demolished in the north where the bypass/dual carriageway cuts across. (Asset also extends into Section 3 of the pipeline route).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
170	MNL3476	Archaeology	Beach Holt Lane, Aylesby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
171	MNL3477	Archaeology	Nooking Lane, Aylesby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9 and recorded at least as far back as 1840.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
172	MNL3479	Archaeology	Temple Lane, Aylesby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
173			[NOT USED]			
174	MNL3502	Archaeology	Riby Road, Stallingborough A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
175	MNL3505	Archaeology	Keelby Road, Stallingborough A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. Probably documented in the reign of Henry III as 'Kelebigate'.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
176	MNL3536	Archaeology	North's Lane, Irby upon Humber A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. (Asset also extends into Section 3 of the pipeline route). Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
177	MLI92320	Historic landscape	Riby Park Recorded on both the OS 1 st edition maps and 2 nd edition maps. A site visit in 2018 confirmed that Hermitage Wood to the south of the park was historically part of it.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
178	NHLE1346978	Built heritage	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Church Lane, Stallingborough Parish church. 1779-81. Restorations of 1874 and C20. Orange-brown brick.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
179	NHLE1103467	Built heritage	Daisy Cottage, Church Lane, Stallingborough House. C17 or earlier origins, incorporating reused medieval masonry; C18 to C19 outshuts and dormers, C20 stack to left gable. Limestone ashlar with red brick.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
180	NHLE1103502	Built heritage	Rookery House, Grimsby Road, Laceby House. Mid-late C18, perhaps with earlier origins to rear wing. Brick with slate roof to front, pantiles to rear. C20 additions.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
181	MNL1574	Archaeology	Sheepwash in Aylesby Feature marked on OS maps of 1906-8 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Modern	ND	Very low
182			[NOT USED]			
183	MNL1020	Archaeology	Laceby Landfill Site A C20 refuse disposal site.	Modern	ND	Very low
184	MNL1031	Archaeology	Washingdale Landfill, Aylesby A C20 refuse disposal site.	Modern	ND	Very low
185	MNL1068	Archaeology	Landfill site Aylesby 'A' A C20 landfill site.	Modern	ND	Very low
186	MNL1069	Archaeology	Landfill site Aylesby 'B' A C20 landfill site.	Modern	ND	Very low
187	MNL1070	Archaeology	Landfill site Aylesby A18 A C20 landfill site.	Modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
188	MNL1524	Archaeology	Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery H37, Immingham Grange A World War 2 heavy anti-aircraft battery first referenced on 22 June 1942. Not shown on Aps from the late 1940s and so potentially never built.	Modern	ND	Very low
189	NHLE1403222, MNL1525	Built heritage	Former Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun Site, Stallingborough A pair of World War 2 heavy anti-aircraft batteries in Stallingborough, first referenced on 27 June 1940 and last referred to on the 15 January 1946. On 15 January 1946 it was made a Nucleus Force Battery headquarters and was therefore permanently gunned. The 5.25 battery still stands, along with many associated structures.	Modern	LB grade II*	High
190	NHLE1403218, MNL1900	Built heritage	Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, Stallingborough An underground post that was opened in March 1961 and closed in September 1991.	Modern	LB grade II	Medium
191	MNL3157	Historic landscape	Aylesby Park A feature marked on OS maps of 1907-10 around Manor House Farm.	Modern	ND	Low
192			[NOT USED]			
193	NHLE1161705	Built heritage	F W Mcaulay Cottages, Aylesby Road, Aylesby Almshouses, c.1920. Red brick with ashlar dressings and pantile roofs.	Modern	LB grade II	Medium
194	MNL3914	Archaeology	Possible ditches in Stallingborough Features identified by geophysical survey including natural features (possible palaeochannel) and possible ditches and pits.	Undated (prehistoric to modern)	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
195	MNL3915	Archaeology	Possible pits in Immingham Features identified by geophysical survey tentatively identified as possible pits.	Undated (prehistoric to modern)	ND	Very low
196	MNL4366	Archaeology	Undated ditch in Stallingborough A substantial but undated ditch found during an archaeological evaluation.	Undated (prehistoric to modern)	ND	Very low
197	MNL123	Archaeology	Cropmark boundaries and enclosure 200m south west of Barton Street, Aylesby Cropmark site, small enclosure and field boundaries. Buildings shown on OS 1 st edition maps.	Undated (medieval to post-medieval)	ND	Low
198	MNL1234	Archaeology	Cropmark 300m to 700m south of Gatehouse Farm, Stallingborough Cropmark site. A pipeline constructed in 1996 found no remains (an earlier pipeline through the site may have removed any deposits). A large deposit of peat, forming bands, was found NE of the site at TA1800012384.	Undated (prehistoric to modern)	ND	Low
630	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Immingham CP and Stallingborough CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
631	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Stallingborough CP and Riby CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
632	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Riby CP and Aylesby CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
633	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Aylesby CP and Laceby CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
634	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary Laceby CP and Irby upon Humber CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
651	n/a	Historic landscape	Spinrosa Holt A former area of woodland that is depicted and labelled on the Tithe map of Immingham (1841) but which is now covered by the A180 trunk road.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
652	n/a	Historic landscape	Cherry Holt A former area of woodland that is depicted and labelled on the Tithe map of Immingham (1841).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
653	n/a	Archaeology	Pond / extraction pit at Beach Holt Lane Feature is depicted on the 1 st edition OS maps, and it appears to be visible on recent Google Earth images.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
654	n/a	Archaeology	Pond / extraction pit at Beach Holt Lane Feature is depicted on the 1 st edition OS maps, and it appears to be visible on recent Google Earth images.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
655	n/a	Archaeology	Former guidepost at Beach Holt Lane Feature is depicted on the 1 st edition OS maps at the junction of Beach Holt Lane and Barton Street (original alignment).	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
656	n/a	Archaeology	Pond / extraction pit north of Aylesby Feature is depicted on the 1 st edition OS maps, and it appears to be visible on recent Google Earth images.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
657	n/a	Historic landscape	Plings Moor Wood A former area of woodland that is depicted and labelled on the Tithe map of Riby (1839).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
658	n/a	Archaeology	Possible extraction pit west of The Crofts, Laceby Feature depicted on 1951 OS map.	Modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
671	n/a	Archaeology	Pond / extraction pit north of Aylesby Feature is depicted on modern OS maps (1971) but is not visible on recent Google Earth images.	Modern	ND	Very low
672	NHLE1161248	Built heritage	The Cottage, Phillips Lane, Laceby House. C17 to early C18, encased in C19 with C19-C20 additions and alterations. Timber frame encased in brick, with brick additions. Concrete tile roof.	Post-medieval, modern	LB grade II	Medium
683	MNL114	Archaeology	Cropmark enclosure 340m south west of Manor Farm, Aylesby A possible archaeological site of unknown date that maybe connected to Romano-British pottery found in the area.	Undated (Roman?)	ND	Low
684	MNL2278	Archaeology	Medieval buildings in Aylesby Excavations revealed evidence of foundations for two rectangular buildings.	Early medieval to medieval	ND	Low
685	MNL2340	Archaeology	Site of three timber framed cottages in Aylesby Demolished buildings shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
686	MNL2489	Archaeology	Cropmark enclosures and trackways 140m south of Temple Lane in Aylesby A possible archaeological site of unknown date.	Undated	ND	Low
687	MNL295	Archaeology	Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery, North of Barton House, Laceby Skeletons found between 1934 and 1939 with grave goods suggest a 6 th -7 th century date (site has been levelled).	Early medieval	ND	Very low
688	MNL3824	Archaeology	The Old Vicarage, Aylesby A vicarage shown on OS maps of 1887-9 (earlier vicarage burnt down in 1826).	Post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
689	MNL3827	Archaeology	A sand and gravel pit in Laceby (The workings uncovered an Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery, MNL295).	Modern	ND	Very low
690	MNL4735	Archaeology	Possible Bronze Age flints found in the Barton Street sandpit, Laceby Prehistoric flintwork and two sherds of Bronze Age pottery found in 1949.	Prehistoric	ND	Low
691	MNL633	Archaeology	Multiperiod findspot in Aylesby Romano-British ceramics, a quernstone fragment, pewter spoon bowl, medieval and post-medieval pottery were in found 1965-1966 following levelling and ploughing. Buildings marked here on OS 1 st edition map.	Roman, medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
692	MNL3478	Archaeology	Church Lane, Aylesby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
693	MNL2277	Archaeology	Iron Age and Roman settlement in Aylesby An occupation site shown by ditches and roundhouse gullies, part of a Roman settlement that may have originated in the Iron Age period.	Prehistoric, Roman	ND	Medium
694	MLI116743	Archaeology	Lindens Farm, Riby Redeveloped C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
695	MLI116744	Built heritage	The Lindens, Riby Extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
696	MLI50029	Archaeology	Shrunken medieval settlement remains, Riby Earthwork remains of the shrunken medieval settlements at Riby. The surviving earthworks have been disturbed by intensive parkland tree-planting in the C19 and their relationships are obscure. They nevertheless indicate that former settlement was probably made up of two distinct nuclei, possibly relating to the medieval tenurial situation.	Medieval, post-medieval	ND	Medium
697	MLI50022	Archaeology	Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Riby Park A small beaker-shaped vessel, of rough red ware with one light neckline above continuous random stamping was found in association with an iron knife, fibula and glass and amber beads at Riby Park in 1915. The finds are from what was a small, probably C7 cemetery. Soldiers camping in Riby Park in 1915 encountered skeletons and an urn. Further skeletons were found a year later. There are numerous cropmark enclosures in the area.	Early medieval	ND	Medium
723	n/a	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork, east of Roxton Farm Walkover survey identified a small prehistoric thumbnail type scraper (possible late Neolithic / early Bronze Age date) in survey Field 40 (Annex E, Plate 23).	Prehistoric	ND	Very low

Table A-17: Gazetteer of Assets in Section 3

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
199	MNL1213	Archaeology	Prehistoric flints in Irby upon Humber A flint scraper, possible knife/dagger tip and flakes found in 2003.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
200			[NOT USED]			
201	MNL2110	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork in Ashby cum Fenby A fragment of a blade and two retouched flakes found during an evaluation.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
202	MNL2111	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork in Ashby cum Fenby Six flint flakes.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
203	MNL1570	Historic landscape	Welbeck Spring Feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Prehistoric to modern	ND	Low
204	MNL4273	Historic landscape	Lacey Beck A watercourse shown on OS maps of 1887-9 connecting to Welbeck Spring in the south and the River Freshney in the north. It also forms the parish boundary between Irby upon Humber CP and Barnoldby le Beck CP.	Prehistoric to modern	ND	Low
205	MNL4344	Historic landscape	Waithe Beck A natural stream shown on OS maps of 1887-9. It also forms the parish boundary between Barnoldby le Beck CP and Ashby cum Fenby CP.	Prehistoric to modern	ND	Low
206	MNL2081	Archaeology	Neolithic flints and tooth in Hatcliffe Two flint scrapers found along with numerous flint flakes and a human tooth in 2005 and 2007. The finds were located in discrete patches, possibly reflecting disturbed pit features.	Neolithic	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
207			[NOT USED]			
208	MLI41215	Archaeology	Bronze Age scraper, North Thoresby Found near Grainsby.	Bronze Age	ND	Very low
209	MNL4398	Archaeology	Iron Age pottery sherd, Ashby cum Fenby Single sherd of Iron Age pottery found at the base of an early medieval ditch, suggestive of late Iron Age activity in the area.	Iron Age	ND	Low
210	MLI98689	Archaeology	Possible late prehistoric or Roman enclosure in Ludborough An enclosure with an opening to the east and a small enclosure at the northwest corner (identified on Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Late IA to Roman	ND	Low
211	MNL850	Archaeology	Possible Roman villa, west of Barnoldby le Beck Identified on APs and finds include brickwork, a fragment of stone roof tile with a nail-hole, a flint core and flakes, worked stone masonry, painted plaster, roof tile, possible tessara, poor quality worked flint, possible hypocaust tiles, animal bone, stonework with paint and a large number of grey-ware sherds and medieval pottery.	Roman	ND	Medium
212	MNL2370	Archaeology	Roman feature in Ashby cum Fenby A Romano-British pit or ditch was uncovered during a watching brief in 1995.	Roman	ND	Low
213	MNL96	Archaeology	Roman findspot, Ashby cum Fenton	Roman	ND	Very low
214	MNL2112	Archaeology	Roman buried soil, Ashby cum Fenby A layer containing Roman pottery identified during an evaluation.	Roman	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
215	MLI41207	Archaeology	Romano-British field system and possible vineyard, North Thoresby Romano-British pottery found associated with dark soilmarks. An excavation found 'organics' which suggested these were cultivation ditches. APs indicated ditches in a rectangular grid covering at least 12 acres.	Roman	ND	Low
216			[NOT USED]			
217	MLI41216	Archaeology	Romano-British occupation site, Grainsby Pottery associated with dark patches of earth revealed during ploughing may indicate the presence of kilns and the remains of a cultivation system.	Roman	ND	Low
218			[NOT USED]			
219	MNL1952	Archaeology	Roman and early medieval pottery and bone in Irby upon Humber Dark patches of soil containing much animal bone, burnt material and Roman and early medieval pottery found on the south bank of Welbeck Hill.	Roman to Early medieval	ND	Low
220	MNL211	Archaeology	Roman settlement in Hatcliffe A Romano-British site found in 1965 indicated by a surface scatter material (pottery, animal bones and oyster shell) and cropmarks of a settlement. The site was confirmed by excavations (2005) and geophysical survey (2007).	Roman to Early medieval	ND	Medium
221	MNL208	Archaeology	Earthworks south west of Hatcliffe Mill An old road shown as an earthwork on APs. There are possible building platforms alongside the road and an adjacent field has produced large amount of Roman pottery which may possibly be related to this site.	Roman to medieval	LL	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
222	MLI41217	Archaeology	Romano-British pottery and medieval plaque found in Grainsby Found after ploughing.	Roman to medieval	ND	Low
223	MNL64	Archaeology	Welbeck Hill Anglo-Saxon Cemetery A mixed Anglo-Saxon cemetery (inhumations and cremations) excavated between 1962 and 1979 following plough disturbance. Cemetery spreads along a gravel spur projecting from the hilltop.	Early medieval	ND	Low
224	MNL71	Archaeology	Soilmark at Welbeck Hill, Irby upon Humber A large dark carbonized area in the ploughsoil to the northeast of Welbeck Hill cemetery, possibly indicating settlement, or a pyre associated with the cemetery.	Early medieval	ND	Low
225	MNL3102	Archaeology	Pond with medieval deposits in Ashby cum Fenby A feature (pond, or depression, or probable natural origins) silted up and sealed by a plough soil of probable post-medieval date. A watching brief in 2011 found a sherd of late C9 to early C11 pottery and a sherd of C13 to C14 pottery in fresh condition	Early medieval to medieval	ND	Low
226			[NOT USED]			
227	MNL2113	Archaeology	Medieval ditches in Ashby cum Fenby Ditches and other features, including a possible sunken feature building, containing medieval pottery found during an evaluation.	Early medieval to medieval	ND	Low
228	MNL137	Settlement	Historic settlement of Barnoldby le Beck An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Early medieval to modern	LL	Medium
229			[NOT USED]			

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
230			[NOT USED]			
231	MNL233	Settlement	Historic settlement of Hawerby A historic settlement known to have existed since the early medieval period. The former settlement pattern is of house platforms and crofts arranged along a single central road with the church and rectory to the west and a small country house with its associated farmstead to the north.	Early medieval to modern	ND	Medium
232	MNL98	Settlement	Historic Settlement of Fenby A historic settlement mentioned in Domesday and known to have existed since the early medieval period.	Early medieval to modern	ND	Medium
233	MNL2250	Settlement	Historic settlement of Brigsley An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Early medieval to modern	ND	Medium
234	MNL2320	Archaeology	Early medieval deposits in Brigsley A series of early medieval ditches containing Ipswich and Northern Maxey wares found during monitoring works.	Early medieval to medieval	ND	Low
235	MNL2249	Settlement	Historic settlement of Ashby cum Fenby An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Early medieval to modern	ND	Medium
236	n/a	Settlement	North Thoresby Conservation Area Historic core of the village part of which crosses MLI88927 Historic Settlement of Thoresby, and which contains a grade II* listed building (NHLE1063127).	Early medieval to modern	CA	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
237	n/a	Settlement	Irby upon Humber Conservation Area Historic core of the village which crosses the greater part of MNL67 Historic Settlement of Irby upon Humber. There are five listed buildings within the conservation area, one grade I (HNLE1161130) and four grade II (NHLE1454998, NHLE1310234, NHLE1103499, NHLE1103500). In addition, there are seven other non-designated building assets (MNL2477, MNL2480, MNL2478, MNL1908, MNL2483, MNL1907, MNL1911)	Early medieval to modern	CA	Medium
238			[NOT USED]			
239	MLI41208	Archaeology	The medieval village of Autby Deserted medieval village. Traces of ancient tofts were visible in the north-west corner of Autby Park. The site was revealed during the construction of a factory extension in 1962, together with some burials to the south of the church. There was a chapel there in 1204, perhaps manorial, given to Beauport Abbey. Cropmark features identified on Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer.	Medieval	ND	Medium
240	NHLE1003553	Archaeology	Deserted medieval village of Beesby, Hawerby cum Beesby Three separate areas of scheduled earthworks.	Medieval	SAM	High
241	NHLE1003611	Archaeology	Deserted village of North Cadeby (site of) E of Cadeby Hall, Wyham cum Cadeby	Medieval	SAM	High

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
242	MLI125503	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow, Ludborough Earthwork remains to the north-east of Ludborough identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer). Additional features were recorded in 1992 during construction of Ludborough bypass. Remains visible on Google Maps.	Medieval	ND	Low
243	MNL408	Archaeology	Medieval pottery in Irby upon Humber Possible architectural fragments made of stone and medieval pottery found in 1963.	Medieval	ND	Low
244	MLI98650	Archaeology	Medieval ridge and furrow west of Grainsby Grange Features visible as earthworks on APs but appear to have been levelled by cultivation.	Medieval	ND	Low
245	MLI98651	Archaeology	Medieval ridge and furrow at Grainsby Grange Features visible as earthworks on APs.	Medieval	ND	Low
246	MNL2226	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Hawerby cum Beesby Features visible as earthworks on late 1940s APs but APs from 2000 show that none of the earthworks around Hawerby are extant, although around Beesby they are preserved.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
247	MNL2236	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Hatcliffe Features visible as earthworks on late 1940s APs but APs from 2000 show that all but one area of the earthworks have been levelled.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
248	MNL2237	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Irby upon Humber (Welbeck Hill) Features visible as earthworks on late 1940s APs and surround the settlement core and apparent valley areas elsewhere in the parish. APs from 2000 show that most of the earthworks have been levelled.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
249	MNL1590	Archaeology	Fishpond in Barnoldby le Beck A fishpond marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale). It is potentially the remains of a moat as it is L shaped.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
250	MNL2224	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Ashby cum Fenby Extensive earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation features visible on APs from the late 1940s (covers 34 plots) (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer). The modern field system shows some acknowledgment of the former field system but has also, in many cases, cut across furlongs.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
251	MNL2228	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Barnoldby le Beck Three large area of ridge and furrow earthworks shown on APs from the late 1940s (24 plots) that almost surround the village core (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer). Large areas were preserved in the two large landscape parks to the south of the village. Modern field boundaries show little respect to the former system.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
252	MNL2230	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow and other land management features in Brigsley Numerous disparate areas (10 plots) of ridge and furrow earthworks shown on APs from the late 1940s with limited crop/soil marks suggesting that these are remnants of larger systems. Modern field boundaries appear to be based loosely on the earlier system. APs from 2000 show very limited survival in several places around the parish. A geophysical survey identified linear features which may be the remains of ridge and furrow along with other field boundaries.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
253	MNL2243	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow in Laceby APs from the late 1940s show earthworks and crop/soil marks associated with ridge and furrow, mostly in small, isolated groups although a dense cluster runs either side of Barton Street. Modern field boundaries appear to respect the former field system. Remains were recorded in 2016 by the Hornsea One Project.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
254	MNL2511	Archaeology	Medieval enclosure 120m east of Manor House in Irby upon Humber A square ditched enclosure with a possible internal bank, flanked and respected by ridge and furrow, shown on APs. Possibly a moated manorial site.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
255	MNL411	Archaeology	Moated site, Hall of Wray, Ashby cum Fenby A moat and other possibly associated features seen as earthworks. The moat is probably medieval in origin but was also probably used as a post-medieval garden feature. Formal garden remains were visible to the north and south of Hall Farm. The garden remains to the south of Hall Farm comprise an avenue and an enclosure.	Medieval to post-medieval	LL	Low
256			[NOT USED]			
257	NHLE1161130	Built heritage	Church of St Andrew, Irby upon Humber Parish church. C12 nave arcades and chancel arch, C13 to C14 tower with later parapet. Restorations of 1794; nave clerestory removed late C18 - early C19. Extensive restorations of 1883 by James Fowler of Louth. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade I	High

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
258	NHLE1310283, MNL231	Built heritage	Church of Saint Margaret, Barton Street, Hawerby cum Beesby Parish church made redundant 1978. C12 to C13, with later demolition of south aisle. Restorations of 1846.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade II*	High
259	NHLE1103490, MNL173	Built heritage	Church of St Helen, Brigsley Parish church with medieval origins with alterations in 1796 and restorations (C19 to C20).	Medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
260	NHLE1103491, MNL180	Built heritage	Churchyard cross approximately 12 metres south of Church of Saint Helen, Brigsley In the churchyard of St Helen's Church is the base of a cross.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
261	NHLE1346925, MNL403	Built heritage	Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby Parish church. C12 nave, C13 tower; nave arcade, north aisle and chancel rebuilt in C17, the latter incorporating C14 windows. Restored 1845, tower repaired 1886, west end restored 1910, tower restored 1959.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
262	NHLE1063111, MLI41214	Built heritage	Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby Parish church with features dating from the C12. It underwent alterations in C13, C14 and C16 and was restored in 1834.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
263			[NOT USED]			
264	NHLE1359941	Built heritage	Church of St Helen, Church Lane, North Thoresby Parish church. C13, C14, C16, 1732, 1903 restoration. Squared limestone rubble, chalk and limestone coursed rubble with slate roofs.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
265	NHLE1063122, MLI41196	Built heritage	Church of St Mary, Main Street, Ludborough Parish church. C13, C14, C15, 1858 restoration by James Fowler of Louth. Squared ironstone and chalk rubble, limestone dressings, slate and tiled roof.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
266	NHLE1103486	Built heritage	Church of St Helen, Church Lane, Barnoldby le Beck Parish church. Late C13 south door; C13 to C14 arcades, aisles and tower; C14 to C15 nave clerestory and tower parapet. Re-roofed and chancel rebuilt 1839. Restorations of 1892 by Ewan Christian. Tower and porch rebuilt 1901-2 by C Hodgson Fowler of Durham.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
267			[NOT USED]			
268	NHLE1103488	Built heritage	Church of Saint Andrew, Beelsby Parish church. C13 blocked arcades, arch to south side of chancel and former tower arch incorporated in rebuilding of 1889-90 by R H Fowler.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
269	MNL2358	Archaeology	Timber framed cottages, Waithe Lane, Brigsley Site of a semi-detached timber framed cottage shown on a photograph.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
270	NHLE1103485, MNL135	Built heritage	Manor House, Beelsby Road, Barnoldby le Beck A late C18 house with earlier origins. Built of brick.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
271	MNL1547	Archaeology	Chalk pit in Ashby cum Fenby Feature marked on the OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
272	MNL1549	Archaeology	Sluice in Ashby cum Fenby A sluice marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
273	MNL1550	Archaeology	Blacksmiths workshop in Ashby cum Fenby Site of a blacksmiths workshop marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
274	MNL1552	Archaeology	Far Yard, Ashby cum Fenby An unidentified site marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
275	MNL1553	Archaeology	Norman Wells House Site of a substantial house marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
276	MNL1554	Historic landscape	Fenby Wood (East) A woodland shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
277	MNL1559	Built heritage	Moorhouse Farm, Brigsley A farm marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale). No farmhouse survives and only one large barn has been retained from the farmstead.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
278	MNL1560	Built heritage	Moorhouse, Ashby Hill, Brigsley A three bay villa style farmhouse and some intact single storey outbuildings to the rear (courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings). House marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Low
279	MNL1571	Archaeology	Welbeck House, Barton Street, Barnoldby le Beck Site of a house marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale) and recorded in 1828 as Welbeck Cottage.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
280	MNL1572	Built heritage	New Farm Partially extant C19 farmstead (farmhouse location unclear). Regular courtyard of U plan. Marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
281	MNL1587	Archaeology	Chalk pit in Barnoldby le Beck Feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
282	MNL1588	Historic landscape	Barnoldby le Beck Park A park is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Low
283	MNL1589	Historic landscape	Parkland in Barnoldby le Beck A park is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Low
284	MNL1591	Archaeology	Sheepwash, Barnoldby le Beck Feature is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
285	MNL1592	Archaeology	Barf Farm Site of a demolished C19 farmstead that is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
286	MNL1593	Archaeology	Chalk pit, Beelsby Feature is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
287	MNL1838	Archaeology	Chalk pit in Hatcliffe A feature is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
288	MNL1839	Archaeology	Hatcliffe Mill Race, Hatcliffe A mill race is marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
289	MNL1922	Archaeology	Gravel pit in Irby upon Humber A feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
290	MNL1925	Archaeology	Gravel pit in Irby upon Humber A feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
291	MNL2470	Built heritage	Manor House Farm, Brigsley Redeveloped C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
292	MNL343	Archaeology	Wray Almshouses Demolished almshouses or poorhouses built for Sir Christopher Wray by his mother before 1641 and restored in C19, then re-built in 1967 but beyond recognition (de-listed in 1986).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
293	MNL3822	Built heritage	Glebe Farm House, Ashby cum Fenby The Old Rectory (marked as Glebe Farm House on OS maps) C18, restored 1919.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
294	MNL3899	Built heritage	Chestnut Farm, Ashby cum Fenby A possible historic farmstead, a range of buildings shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
295	MNL3900	Built heritage	Longwood, Ashby cum Fenby A possible historic farmstead, a range of buildings shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
296	MNL391	Built heritage	Freshney Cottage, Post Office Lane, Ashby cum Fenby A pair of cottages, now a single house, built in red/brown brick with end stacks and a modern clay tile roof.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
297	NHLE1103526, MNL393	Built heritage	Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby Farmhouse. Mid-late C18 west front with C17 or earlier rear wing and C19 outshut in angle. C19-C20 alterations.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
298	MNL399	Built heritage	Vicarage, Ashby cum Fenby Ashby House, the former rectory of St Peter's, Ashby cum Fenby. A 'brick box' built in 1844 by John Carr, a builder.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
299	MNL4162	Archaeology	Milepost, Brigsley Road, Ashby cum Fenby A mile post shown on OS maps of 1887-9. One of a set built along the turnpike from Grimsby to Wold Newton.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
300	MNL4210	Built heritage	Possible toll house, Ashby cum Fenby A toll house existed on the Grimsby to Wold Newton Turnpike in Brigsley. The unconfirmed toll house stands on the north side of the road.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
301	MNL4259	Archaeology	Farmstead in Ashby cum Fenby Demolished C19 farmstead (regular courtyard of U plan and farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
302	MNL4282	Archaeology	Bedlam Hill, Barnoldby le Beck Three small enclosures, two containing houses shown on OS maps of 1887-9 ('Bedlam Hill'). Recorded in 1828, probably a derogatory name alluding to the Royal Bethlem Hospital, London.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
303	NHLE1007735, MNL62	Archaeology	Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm C17 earthwork fort situated on high ground close to the road from the Humber to Boston and Kings Lynn, and within easy reach of the road from Newark to the Humber via Gainsborough. It comprises a rectangular earthen rampart with projecting bastions at each of its four corners, an enclosing ditch, and a counterscarp bank.	Post-medieval	SAM	High

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
304	MLI98649	Archaeology	Possible post-medieval wood banks in the park of Grainsby Hall, in North Thoresby parish Features in the park of Grainsby Hall, seen as cropmarks on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Post-medieval	ND	Low
305						
306	NHLE1103499	Built heritage	Dovecote at Irby Dales Farm approximately 150 metres west of Irby Dales Farmhouse, Irby upon Humber Dovecote and horse-gin. 1855 on datestone. Brick, whitewashed. Welsh slate roof. Octagonal on plan. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
307	NHLE1103527	Built heritage	Homefield Farmhouse, Third Lane, Ashby cum Fenby Farmhouse. Late C18 to early C19. Yellow brick in Flemish bond. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
308			[NOT USED]			
309			[NOT USED]			
310	NHLE1168155, MLI93244	Built heritage	Walnut Cottage and adjacent cottage, North Thoresby A house, now two cottages, dating from the late C17 which underwent alterations in the C19.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
311	NHLE1168160	Built heritage	Westbrook House, Station Road, North Thoresby House, c.1840. Red brick with painted stucco dressings and low hipped slate roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
312	NHLE1346945	Built heritage	Front gate and railings approximately 5 metres south of Homefield Farmhouse, Third Lane, Ashby cum Fenby Gate and railings. Late C18 to early C19. Wrought-iron gate and railings on ashlar-coped brick dwarf wall.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
313	NHLE1346946	Built heritage	Huntsman's obelisk and railed enclosure approximately 30 metres north east of Church of Saint Helen, Chapel Lane, Barnoldby le Beck Monument in railed enclosure, erected 1861 to William Smith. Granite obelisk with chamfered marble pedestal bearing two inscribed plaques.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
314	NHLE1307067	Built heritage	Cadeby Hall, Wyham cum Cadeby Small country house. Early C18, raised late C18. Ashlar with asbestos hipped roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II*	High
315	MNL1555	Archaeology	Fenby Farm Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
316	MNL1864	Archaeology	Beesby Farm Farm marked on OS maps of 1887-9 but now redeveloped.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
317	MNL2472	Archaeology	South Farm, Ashby cum Fenby Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
318	MNL1868	Archaeology	Hawerby Hall Lodge Site of a lodge shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
319	MNL1556	Historic landscape	Fenby Wood (West) A wood shown on OS maps of 1887-9. Recorded as Cottager's Plat in 1824, and Cottager's Plot in 1843.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
320	MNL1685	Historic landscape	Old Brat's Plantation A plantation marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
321	MNL1867	Historic landscape	The Holt A wood shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
322	MNL1870	Historic landscape	Hawerby Park Parkland marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
323	MNL3935	Historic landscape	Parkland in Hawerby cum Beesby A large area of dispersed trees, occasionally in groups, indicative of a landscape park shown on OS maps of 1887-9. Possibly an extension of Cadeby Park which is annotated to the south, or parkland for Beesby House which lies at the centre of the landscape. The parkland is still extant in areas where scheduled medieval earthworks are extant (NHLE1003553).	Post-medieval	LL	Low
324	MNL1840	Archaeology	Chalk pit in Hatcliffe Feature marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
325	MNL1611	Built heritage	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Brigsley An extant Wesleyan Methodist chapel marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
326	NHLE1310319, MNL172	Built heritage	The Thatch, Waithe Lane, Brigsley A C17 mud walled thatched cottage with later additions.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
327	MNL174	Built heritage	Church Farm, Church Lane, Brigsley A small farmhouse of red brick with ceramic tile roof which has been extended.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
328	MNL175	Built heritage	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Waithe Lane, Brigsley Primitive Methodist chapel built in 1873 (brick, with a broad three-bay front). It closed in 1975 and is now a dwelling.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
329	MNL1918	Built heritage	Scrub Holt A farmstead (farm workers cottage and farmhouse) marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale). Farmhouse built in brick now two houses.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
330	MNL1923	Built heritage	Walk Farm, Irby upon Humber A farm marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (25" to 1 mile scale). The pattern of buildings is still extant, but it is not clear how much of the original fabric survives.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
331	NHLE1346951, MNL214	Built heritage	Hatcliffe Mill, Barton Street, Barnoldby le Beck A brick built watermill originally constructed in 1774 with C19 and C20 additions. A mill is reputed to have stood on this site since the late Saxon period and the mill is recorded in the Domesday Survey. There are also references to a kiln.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Low
332	MNL2471	Archaeology	Farmstead, Church Lane, Brigsley Demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
333	MNL2477	Built heritage	Hasting and Millfield Cottages, Old Main Road A pair of estate cottages in brick. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
334	MNL2478	Built heritage	Hazel and Brandybuck Cottages, Old Main Road A pair of estate cottages in brick. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
335	MNL2480	Built heritage	The Old White Cottage, Old Main Road A small two storey cottage, probably a C18 or early C19 estate cottage. Faux half-timbered exterior with decorated bargeboards and a pantile roof. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
336	MNL298	Built heritage	Oaklands Hotel, Laceby Built 1875 in the Elizabethan style and set in parkland style grounds with its own gas holder. The Jacobean style manor house matches the grade II listed lodge house that is on Barton Street (NHLE1161191).	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
337	NHLE1161191, MNL308	Built heritage	The Lodge at Oaklands, Barton Street, Laceby Gate lodge. 1875 on datestone. Built of red brick in Flemish bond with sandstone ashlar dressings and a slate roof. Jacobethan style.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
338	MNL3439	Archaeology	Waltham Road, Brigsley A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9 that was part of a turnpike trust of 1765.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
339	MNL3441	Archaeology	Church Lane, Brigsley A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
340	MNL3442	Archaeology	Waithe Lane, Brigsley A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
341	MNL3447	Archaeology	Main Road, Barnoldby le Beck A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
342	MNL3448	Archaeology	Brigsley Road, Ashby cum Fenby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9 and part of a turnpike trust of 1765.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
343	MNL3450	Archaeology	Ashby Lane, Ashby cum Fenby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
344	MNL3451	Archaeology	Main Road, Ashby cum Fenby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (part of the alignment is shown as a trackway rather than a formal road).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
345	MNL3452	Archaeology	Post Office Lane, Ashby cum Fenby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
346	MNL3455	Archaeology	Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. The central section, around Thoroughfare Farm (formerly Sykes Farm), is shown as a trackway rather than a formal road.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
347	MNL3534	Archaeology	Old Main Road, Irby upon Humber A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. The road from the village eastwards was part of a turnpike trust of 1765. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
348	MNL3538	Archaeology	Walk Lane, Irby upon Humber A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
349	MNL3542	Archaeology	Main Road, Beelsby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
350	MNL3548	Archaeology	Low Road, Hatcliffe A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
351			[NOT USED]			
352	MNL3560	Archaeology	Beesby Road, Hawerby cum Beesby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
353	MNL3561	Archaeology	Wold Newton, Hawerby cum Beesby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
354	MNL3562	Archaeology	Hawerby Road, Hawerby cum Beesby A road marked on OS maps of 1887-9	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
355	MNL3898	Built heritage	Melbourne House Farm, Brigsley A possible historic farmstead, a range of buildings shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
356	NHLE1346926, MNL400	Built heritage	Well approximately 50 metres south east of Hall Farmhouse, Ashby Lane, Ashby cum Fenby Probably C18 with earlier, perhaps medieval origins. Brick and ashlar chamber surrounded by late C19-C20 railings of no special interest. L-shaped on plan.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
357	MNL402	Built heritage	Hall, Main Road, Ashby cum Fenby Village hall in yellow brick with arched windows and clay tile roof. Formerly a Sunday School.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
358	MNL4090	Built heritage	Shaw's Cottages, Ashby cum Fenby A row of three cottages, two of which have been 'knocked through' into a single dwelling. Brown brick.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
359	MNL4148	Built heritage	Former Glebe Farmhouse, Brigsley A farmhouse built c.1880 and formerly named 'Glebe Farmhouse'. Yellow brick, now rendered, with brick and pantile outbuildings.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
360	MNL4708	Archaeology	Gasworks at Oaklands, Laceby Gasometer shown on OS maps of 1887-1946 indicating a private gasworks at Oaklands.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
361	MLI41209	Archaeology, historic landscape	Autby House and Autby Park House and park marked on OS maps of 1956 which shows an avenue of trees. The current house is a redeveloped C19 farmstead. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
362	MLI41219	Archaeology, historic landscape	Grainsby Hall and Park, Grainsby Site of a hall that was an C18 house (enlarged 1860). It was taken over and used by the army in World War 2 but after 1945 was empty and eventually demolished in 1973. The park covered an extensive area and is recorded on the OS 1st edition maps, including a fishpond at the eastern edge of the park.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
363	NHLE1378742, MLI83018	Built heritage	Stable block to former Grainsby Hall, Grainsby Lane, Grainsby Stable block built in around 1820 in white brick with ashlar dressings and a shallow hipped slate roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
364	NHLE1359936, MLI93651	Built heritage	Old Rectory, Grainsby A former rectory, now a house, built in 1846 by Joseph Chapman of Binbrook, which underwent minor alterations in the late C19. Constructed of red brick with moulded brick dressings and has a fish scale slate roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
365	MLI117094	Built heritage	Bonscaupe, Fulstow Extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
366	MLI117095	Built heritage	Southfield Farm, Fulstow Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
367	MLI117119	Built heritage	Cold Harbour, Ludborough Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
368	MLI117126	Archaeology	(Coney Mires), Ludborough Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
369	NHLE1161256	Built heritage	Waltham Windmill, Brigsley Road, Waltham Tower windmill. 1880 by John Saunderson of Louth. Restorations underway since 1966. Tared brick tower with wooden cap and sails.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
370	NHLE1063123, MLI41201	Built heritage	The Manor House, Main Street, Ludborough House. C16 with C19 and C20 alterations. Red brick rendered and colourwashed with slate roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
371	NHLE1063127	Built heritage	The Farmhouse, The Square, North Thoresby Farmhouse. 1683 date, with initials B.M., inscribed on the tie-beam; later additions and alterations. Originally mud-and-stud construction on brick plinth. Within North Thoresby Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
372	NHLE1103487	Built heritage	Pelham House, Waltham Road, Barnoldby le Beck House. Mid C18 with earlier origins to rear wing; C20 alterations and additions. Brick. Slate roof to front, pantiles to rear.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
373	NHLE1103494, MNL228	Built heritage	Hawerby Hall, Barton Street, Hawerby cum Beesby House, c.1780, enlarged and extensively altered 1840-41 for Theophilus Harneis; C20 entrance porch.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
374	MNL232	Built heritage	Hawerby Hall Farm, Hawerby cum Beesby A farm complex built of brick with pantile roofs.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
375	NHLE1103500	Built heritage	Water Pump House approximately 10 metres east of Blacksmiths Cottage, Irby upon Humber Water pump house. Late C19 with later repairs and additions. Timber walls, corrugated iron roof, ashlar base, brick retaining walls, cast and wrought iron machinery. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
376	NHLE1147872, MLI88860	Built heritage	Glebe Farm House, Station Road, Ludborough Farmhouse. Probably c.1700 with early and later C19, also C20 alterations. Colourwashed brick with cogged brick eaves. C20 concrete-tile roof and brick ridge.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
377	NHLE1310234	Built heritage	The Old Rectory, Irby upon Humber Rectory, now house. Mid C18 east range with later C18 to early C19 west wing; alterations of 1794 for Rev George Holiwell. C19 additions by James Fowler of Louth. Early C20 additions. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
378	NHLE1346947	Built heritage	Woodlands, Waltham Road, Barnoldby le Beck House. Early C19 for Nainby family, with extensive alterations and additions of 1930's for L K Osmond. Yellow brick with sandstone porch and dressings. Welsh slate roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
379	NHLE1391639, MLI88861	Built heritage	White House, Station Road, Ludborough Farmhouse. C17 with C19 and C20 alterations. Constructed in mud and stud partly underbuilt in brick, and all colour washed. Corrugated iron roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
380			[NOT USED]			
381	NHLE1160968	Built heritage	The Thatched Cottages, College Farmhouse, East Ravensdale House. C17, extended, renovated and encased in 1979-80. Timber-frame, encased in brick, rendered above plinth.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
382	MNL4783	Built heritage	Pear Tree Cottage, Hawerby A probable C19 pair of one up one down cottages now converted into a single house. Red brick with slate roof, central chimney pot.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
383			[NOT USED]			
384			[NOT USED]			
385	MNL1869	Built heritage	Rectory in Hawerby cum Beesby A rectory marked on the OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
386			[NOT USED]			
387	MLI41220	Built heritage	Grainsby Grange A C19 farmstead and also placename evidence for a grange.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
388			[NOT USED]			
389	MLI117110	Built heritage	Westfield Farm, North Thoresby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
390	MLI117111	Built heritage	Park Farm, North Thoresby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
391			[NOT USED]			
392			[NOT USED]			
393	MNL1049	Archaeology	Irby & Barnoldby Landfill Site A C20 landfill site.	Modern	ND	Very low
394	MNL1058	Archaeology	Landfill Site 'C' Beelsby A small landfill site now covered in trees.	Modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
395	MNL1561	Archaeology	Windpump in Ashby cum Fenby A windpump marked on OS maps of 1906-8 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Modern	ND	Very low
396	MNL1629	Archaeology	Post office, Post Office Lane, Ashby cum Fenby A post office marked on OS maps of 1906-8 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Modern	ND	Very low
397	MNL1630	Archaeology	Blacksmiths workshop, Brigsley Site of a blacksmiths workshop marked on OS maps of 1906-8 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Modern	ND	Very low
398	MNL1631	Archaeology	Sheepwash, Brigsley Feature marked on OS maps of 1906-8 (25" to 1 mile scale).	Modern	ND	Very low
399	MNL2177	Archaeology	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Hog Pit Hill, Irby upon Humber Site of a primitive Methodist chapel marked on OS maps of 1887-9.	Modern	ND	Very low
400	MNL2223	Archaeology	Searchlight battery in Ashby cum Fenby Site of a World War 2 searchlight battery made up of circular earthworks and a possible command post visible on APs.	Modern	ND	Very low
401			[NOT USED]			
402			[NOT USED]			
403			[NOT USED]			
404			[NOT USED]			
405			[NOT USED]			

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
406			[NOT USED]			
407			[NOT USED]			
408	MNL1872	Archaeology	Sheep wash in Hawerby cum Beesby Feature marked on the OS maps of 1906-8.	Modern	ND	Very low
409	MNL4781	Built heritage	Mickling Barf, 1960s house Hatcliffe House that architect Rex Critchlow built for himself and his family. A fine example of 1960s design.	Modern	ND	Low
410	MNL3156	Historic landscape	Parkland to Oaklands, Laceby A feature marked on OS maps of 1907-10 around Oaklands.	Modern	ND	Low
411	MNL392	Built heritage	K6 phone box, Post Office Lane, Ashby cum Fenby A decommissioned K6 or similar model, telephone kiosk. Cast iron.	Modern	LL	Low
412	MNL4157	Built heritage	Signpost, junction of Church Lane and Waithe Lane, Brigsley A historic roadside signpost with a painted post and two planks set into recesses forming three arms.	Modern	ND	Low
413	MNL4149	Built heritage	Signpost, junction of Main Road and Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby A historic roadside signpost with a painted post and two planks set into recesses forming three arms.	Modern	ND	Low
414	NHLE1454998	Built heritage	Irby Upon Humber War Memorial, Church of St Andrew, Church Lane, Irby Upon Humber World War 1 memorial unveiled in September 1919. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Modern	LB grade II	Medium
415			[NOT USED]			

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
416	MNL409	Archaeology	Cropmark 300m east of Hilltop House, Irby upon Humber Faint cropmarks indicating possible sub-rectangular enclosure and trackway.	Undated (Neolithic to medieval)	ND	Low
417			[NOT USED]			
418			[NOT USED]			
419			[NOT USED]			
635	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Ashby cum Fenby CP and Grainsby CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
636	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Grainsby CP and North Thoresby CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
637	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between North Thoresby CP and Ludborough CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
638	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Ludborough CP and Utterby CP The boundary follows the alignment of Pear Tree Lane.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
659	n/a	Archaeology	Possible pump, Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby Feature is depicted on 1st edition OS map (1887) and later maps show a well at the same location.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
660	n/a	Archaeology	Pond / extraction pit south of demolished Fenby Farm Feature is depicted on the Tithe map of Ashby cum Fenby and 1st edition OS maps.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
661	n/a	Archaeology	Dismantled East Lincolnshire Railway Line at Ludborough Railway line that originally connected the towns of Louth and Grimsby and which opened in 1848 but was closed to passenger traffic in 1961. Part of the line was re-opened by Lincolnshire Wolds Railway in 1991 with trains running north from nearby Ludborough Station.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
673	NHLE1019979	Archaeology	The Manor moated site and fishpond complex, Ludborough The moated island has several earthworks including a rectangular enclosure likely to represent the site of the former manor house. The moat is linked to a series of three fishponds.	Medieval	SAM	High
675	n/a	Archaeology	Cropmark of possible sub-rectangular enclosure Historic England Archive images show a feature in the fields to the northwest of the dismantled East Lincolnshire Railway Line at Ludborough and approx. 120m northeast of the DCO Site Boundary (at approx. NGR 530926, 395600).	Undated	ND	Low
698	MNL1046	Archaeology	Landfill Site 'A', Irby-upon-Humber A C20 landfill site used for agricultural tipping.	Modern	ND	Very low
699	MNL1441	Archaeology	Early Medieval coin in Irby upon Humber.	Early medieval	ND	Very low
700	MNL1907	Built heritage	Manor House, Church Lane, Irby upon Humber Partially extant C19 farmstead marked on OS maps of 1887-9 and an early C20 manor house set in the landscaped grounds. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval, modern	LL	Low
701	MNL1908	Built heritage	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Walk Lane, Irby upon Humber A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel marked on OS maps of 1887-9 (now converted to residential use and extended). Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
702	MNL1921	Archaeology	Chalk pit in Irby upon Humber Feature shown on OS maps of 1887-9.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
703	MNL2483	Built heritage	Keeper's Cottage, Walk Lane A large estate cottage. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
704	MNL1911	Built heritage	Irby Mount, Church Lane, Irby Upon Humber An extant farmhouse and associated farm buildings marked on OS maps of 1887-9. Within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area.	Post-medieval to modern	LL	Low
705	MNL410	Archaeology	Moated site in Irby upon Humber A badly mutilated medieval manorial moated site, or (more likely) a post-medieval decorative moat.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
724	n/a	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork, south of Ashby cum Fenby Walkover survey identified an undiagnostic prehistoric flint core fragment with at least one flake scar in survey Field 103 (Annex E, Plate 24).	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
725	n/a	Archaeology	Prehistoric burnt flint, south of Ashby cum Fenby Walkover survey identified a broken lump of burnt flint of likely prehistoric date found in survey Field 105 / 106 /108.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
726	n/a	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork, south of Ashby cum Fenby Walkover survey identified a small prehistoric flint waste flake in survey Field 105 / 106 / 108.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low

Table A-18: Gazetteer of Assets in Section 4

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
420	MLI83365	Settlement	Historic settlement of North Cockerington An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Early medieval to modern	ND	Medium
421	NHLE1004988, MLI43595	Archaeology	North Cockerington Hall moated site A rectangular enclosure surrounded by a ditch. A small brick shed and the site of a well are visible.	Medieval	SAM	High
422	MLI87867	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow, Alvingham Features were identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer) and during a walkover survey.	Medieval	ND	Low
423	MLI87881	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow field system, North Cockerington Features were observed on APs as part of the NMP. The corner of an undated enclosure was identified by geophysical survey (2011).	Medieval	ND	Low
424	MLI87883	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow field system, North Cockerington Earthworks of a medieval ridge and furrow field system were identified on APs as part of the NMP. Further traces were identified during geophysical survey (2011).	Medieval	ND	Low
425	MLI87887	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow west of North Cockerington Features were observed on APs as part of the NMP.	Medieval	ND	Low
426	MLI88026	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow at South Cockerington Features were observed on APs as part of the NMP (now levelled by ploughing).	Medieval	ND	Low
427	MLI88027	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow, South Cockerington Features were observed on APs as part of the NMP (now appear to have been levelled by ploughing).	Medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
428	MLI99468	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow, South Cockerington Earthwork remains identified during a walkover survey.	Medieval	ND	Low
429	MLI87886	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow east of North Cockerington Features were identified on APs but earthworks have been levelled by ploughing.	Medieval	ND	Low
430	NHLE1005002 , NHLE1063050	Archaeology, built heritage	Louth Abbey, Keddington Abbey ruins with fragments of north and south walls of chancel of cruciform church, above ground; and grass covered outline of rest of church with cloister, chapter house, undercroft, dormitories, kitchen etc. to south. Late C12, mid C13.	Medieval	SAM, LB grade I	High
431	NHLE1005032 , NHLE1168183	Built heritage	Packhorse bridge, Utterby Packhorse bridge. C14. Ashlar. Bridge with square abutments and double chamfered cambered arch dying into the reveals.	Medieval	SAM, LB grade II*	High
432	NHLE1018294 , NHLE1307134	Built heritage	Cross in St Andrew's Churchyard, Utterby The monument includes the base, which takes the form of two steps and a socket stone of a grade II listed standing stone cross constructed of limestone.	Medieval	SAM, LB grade II	High
433	MLI98758	Archaeology	Possible medieval water channel in Keddington Feature was identified from APs as part of the NMP.	Medieval	ND	Low
434	MLI41372	Archaeology	Cauldron fragment or skillet rim found in North Cockerington	Medieval	ND	Low
435	MLI99449	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow, Keddington Features were identified from APs as part of the NMP.	Medieval	ND	Low
436	MLI97316	Archaeology	Possible ridge and furrow, Grayfleet Drain, Grimoldby The possible feature was recorded in November 2008 during archaeological monitoring.	Medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
437	NHLE1003616	Archaeology	Deserted village, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Earthwork and buried remains of a medieval village.	Medieval	SAM	High
438	NHLE1063120	Built heritage	Church of St Edith, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Parish church. C15, restored 1777, 1855 and 1891. Rendered and whitewashed stone with ironstone and ashlar dressings, lead roofs.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
439	NHLE1063137	Built heritage	Church of St Mary, Fotherby Parish church. C13, 1863 rebuilding by James Fowler of Louth. Squared chalk and limestone, with sandstone dressings, slate roofs.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
440	MLI41379	Archaeology	Mill Hill, South Cockerington Mill Hill is labelled on the OS 1st edition maps of 1883-6 and is shown as a circular mound. Earthwork remains of a former windmill mound also identified on APs by the NMP.	Medieval to post-medieval	ND	Low
441	NHLE1063086	Built heritage	Church of St Andrew, Church Lane, Utterby Parish church. C14, C15, C16, C19. Squared chalk, ironstone and limestone rubble with some brick patching.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade II*	High
442	MLI43243	Settlement	Historic settlement of South Cockerington An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains.	Medieval to modern	ND	Medium
443	NHLE1063089 , MLI41249	Built heritage	Church of St John the Baptist, Yarburgh The church dates from the C15 and is thought to have replaced an earlier church that burnt down in 1405.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
444			[NOT USED]			

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
445	NHLE1063109 , MLI41341	Built heritage	Church of St Mary, Covenham St Mary Parish church with features dating from c.1359. It underwent alterations in the C15, late C18 and C19.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
446	NHLE1018282 , NHLE1063047	Built heritage	Cross in St Edith's Churchyard, Grimoldby The monument includes the base, shaft and head of a grade II listed standing stone cross to the north west of the north porch. The cross is medieval in origin with modern additions.	Medieval to modern	SAM, LB grade II	High
447	NHLE1063108	Built heritage	Church of St Bartholomew, Village Street, Covenham St Bartholomew Late C14 to early C15, with possibly C18 brick patching, and C15 porch; north transept has been removed possibly C17 or early C18. Two episodes of restoration 1854-5 and 1863-64. The church was made redundant in 1981.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
448	NHLE1063076	Built heritage	Church of St Adelwold, Abbey Lane, Alvingham Parish church c.1300, C15, C16, 1806, restored 1933. Coursed chalk, greenstone, ironstone and limestone rubble, limestone ashlar, red brick, some render.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
449	NHLE1261895	Built heritage	Church of St Mary, Abbey Lane, Alvingham Chapel to Gilbertine Priory (MLI41255), now parish church to village of North Cockerington. C11, late C12, c.1300, C14, C19. Greenstone, ironstone and limestone coursed rubble, limestone ashlar, some brick, some render.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High
450	NHLE1359986	Built heritage	Church of St Edith, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby Parish church. C13, early and late C14, C15, C16, 1878, 1890. Coursed greenstone rubble and ashlar, some ironstone rubble, limestone ashlar.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
451	NHLE1165668 , MLI43359	Built heritage	Home Farmhouse, Meadow Lane, North Cockerington A late C17, one and a half storey, timber framed house which was originally four bays in length, with a lobby entrance in the south hall. Altered in the C18, C19 and C20.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
452	NHLE1359987	Built heritage	Church of St Margaret, Keddington Parish church. Early C12, late C12, C14, restored 1862, 1878. Chalk, greenstone, ironstone and limestone rubble blocks, limestone ashlar dressings, some red brick. Slate roof.	Medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
453	MLI41375	Archaeology	Mill mound, North Cockerington Feature originally referred to as 'tumulus' on OS maps from 1824. It is a large mill mound with a steep profile, associated with ridge and furrow.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
454	NHLE1063060	Built heritage	Church of St Peter, Saltfleetby Parish church. 1877 by James Fowler re-using C13, C14 and C15 fragments from original parish church in Charles Gate Road.	Post-medieval	LB grade II*	High
455	NHLE1063048	Built heritage	Ticklepenny Lock TF 351889, Alvingham Road, Keddington Lock. 1767, by John Grundy. Red brick, limestone ashlar dressings, timber and some cast iron.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
456	NHLE1063049	Built heritage	Willows Lock TF 352892, South Cockerington Road, Keddington Lock. 1767, by John Grundy. Red brick, limestone ashlar dressings, some timber and cast iron.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
457	NHLE1063088	Built heritage	Arbour in garden wall to southeast of Utterby House, Church Lane, Utterby Early C19. Red brick with limewashed interior. Semi- circular plan with hemispherical domed top.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
458	NHLE1168210	Built heritage	Utterby House, Church Lane, Utterby House. 1718 altered and extended c.1810. Red brick, with painted stucco dressings, slate roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
459	NHLE1253253, MLI93436	Built heritage	Mill owners house, Abbey Lane, Alvingham Miller's house. Late C18, remodelled in early C19. Brown brick. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
460	NHLE1307102	Built heritage	Manor House, Church Lane, Utterby House. Early C18 extensively altered c.1900. Red brick with painted stone dressings, plain tiled roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
461	NHLE1359964	Built heritage	The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Utterby Former rectory, now house. 1863 by James Fowler of Louth. Red brick with yellow brick polychromatic bands and dressings, and ashlar dressings. Plain tiled roofs.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
462	NHLE1359974, MLI41377	Built heritage	The Almshouses, St Leonard's Lane, South Cockerington 4 almshouses, now house, c.1890. Red brick with some applied timber framing. Hipped slate roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
463	NHLE1359989	Built heritage	Stable block at Abbey Farmhouse, South Cockerington Road, Keddington Stable block. 1663, late C18, early C19. Colourwashed red brick. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
464	NHLE1063121	Built heritage	Little Grimsby Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Small country house. c.1700 with minor C19 addition. Red brick with orange brick quoins. Deeply hipped plain tiled roof. Associated with parkland (MLI98348).	Post-medieval	LB grade I	High

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
465	NHLE1168127	Built heritage	Allenby Almshouses, Fotherby 6 almshouses. 1869 by James Fowler of Louth. Red brick with ashlar dressings, slate roof with decorative ridge tiles.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
466	NHLE1119674	Built heritage	Sunday school, Fotherby Sunday school. 1837. Rubble stone with brick and ashlar dressings. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
467	NHLE1359949	Built heritage	Mawers Farm, Fotherby Farmhouse. Late C18 with minor C19 alterations. Pale red brick with pantile roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
468	NHLE1063083	Built heritage	Folly at Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough Folly. 1863 re-using C14 fragments. Red brick, some greenstone rubble, limestone ashlar.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
469	NHLE1147780	Built heritage	Urn at west end of Church of St Edith, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Late C18. Limestone ashlar. Urn on square pedestal with stepped top.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
470	NHLE1359961	Built heritage	Stable block at Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Stable block. Late C18, c.1855-60. Red brick. Some limestone and greenstone rubble, some limestone ashlar dressings. Pantile roofs.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
471	NHLE1063080 , MLI89033	Built heritage	Alvingham lock and inverted syphon, Alvingham Built in 1767 by John Grundy. It is constructed of red brick with limestone ashlar dressings, wood and cast iron.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
472	NHLE1063081 , MLI89034	Built heritage	Salter Fen lock, Alvingham Built in 1767 by John Grundy. It is constructed of red brick with limestone ashlar dressings, wood and cast iron.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
473	NHLE1063082 , MLI90653	Built heritage	Barn with pigeoncote at Grange Farmhouse, Alvingham Late C18 barn with pigeoncote, with C20 alterations/additions.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
474	NHLE1063044 , MLI92945	Built heritage	Eastfield Farmhouse, Grimoldby Dating from the late C18 and altered c.1900. Constructed of red brick and has a pantile roof with brick coped gables.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
475	NHLE1063045 , MLI92946	Built heritage	The Gables, Grimoldby Partially extant C18 farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
476	NHLE1063046 , MLI92947, MLI125912	Built heritage	Ivy House Farmhouse, Grimoldby Dating from the late C18 and altered in the C19. Constructed of red brick with brick and ashlar dressings and has a slate roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
477	MLI92951	Built heritage	The Old Farmhouse, North Cockerington A cottage dating from about 1800 which was altered in the C20 (delisted).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
478	NHLE1063078 , MLI92969	Built heritage	High Street Farmhouse, Alvingham A farmhouse dating from the late C18 which was constructed of red brick and ashlar dressings and has a pantile roof with stone coped gables.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
479	NHLE1063079 , MLI92970	Built heritage	Carriage house and stables at High Street Farmhouse, Alvingham A carriage house and stables dating from the early C19 which was constructed of red brick and has hipped pantile roofs.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
480	NHLE1168234 , MLI93258	Built heritage	Westfield House, Yarburgh A house dating from c.1830 which was constructed of red brick.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
481	NHLE1359960 , MLI93663	Built heritage	Grange Farmhouse, Alvingham A farmhouse dating from the mid C18 with alterations in the mid C20. Constructed of brown brick and has pantile roofs with brick coped gables.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
482	NHLE1359966 , MLI93668	Built heritage	Coach house at Westfield House, Yarburgh A coach house, now a garage, dating from c.1830 which was constructed of red brick and has hipped concrete roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
483	MLI99048	Built heritage	South End primitive methodist chapel, North Cockerington Built in 1864. It closed in 1942 and was sold in 1945 and subsequently converted into a house, 'The Old Chapel House'. The building is of brick, rendered white, and has a hipped roof.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
484	MLI99068	Built heritage	United Methodist Free Chapel, South Cockerington Built in 1855 of red brick and has a hipped roof. It closed in 1985 and was subsequently used as a workshop.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
485	MLI117567	Built heritage	Little Beck Farm, Yarburgh Extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
486	MLI117569	Built heritage	Unnamed farmstead (Chequers Farm), Utterby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
487	MLI117570	Built heritage	Pear Tree Farm (Pear Tree Lane Barn), Utterby Extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
488	MLI117579	Built heritage	Grove Farm, Utterby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
489	MLI117581	Built heritage	Unnamed farmstead (Gowt Farm), Covenham St Mary Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
490			[NOT USED]			
491	MLI117734	Built heritage	The Barn, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
492	MLI117795	Archaeology	(Glebe Farm), South Cockerington Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
493	MLI117796	Built heritage	Marsh Lane Farm, South Cockerington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
494	MLI117800	Archaeology	The Stables, South Cockerington Site of a redeveloped C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
495	MLI117801	Built heritage	The Hollies, South Cockerington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
496	MLI117802	Built heritage	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
497	MLI117810	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
498	MLI117817	Built heritage	Highfield House, North Cockerington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
499	MLI117818	Built heritage	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
500	MLI117819	Built heritage	Will Fitts Farm, North Cockerington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
501	MLI117825	Built heritage	Fleet House, Grimoldby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
502	MLI117826	Built heritage	Pick Hill Farm, Grimoldby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
503	MLI117829	Archaeology	(Hedge Ends), Grimoldby Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
504	MLI41344	Built heritage	Little Grimsby Grange A C19 farmstead and placename evidence for a grange.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
505	MLI117568	Built heritage	Grove Farm (Yarburgh Grove), Yarburgh Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
506	MLI117580	Built heritage	Yew Tree Cottage, Utterby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
507	MLI117733	Built heritage	Unnamed farmstead (Woodhouse Farm), Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
508	MLI117737	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
509			[NOT USED]			
510	MLI117797	Built heritage	The Barn, South Cockerington Extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
511	MLI117809	Built heritage	Red Leas, North Cockerington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
512	MLI117827	Built heritage	Corner Farm, Grimoldby Demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
513	MLI117828	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Grimoldby Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
514	NHLE1165515	Built heritage	Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Small country house. C17, 1733-4, late C18, c.1855-60, C20. Red brick with painted ashlar dressings.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
515	NHLE1063077 , MLI41259	Built heritage	Watermill, Abbey Lane, Alvingham Watermill. C17, 1782 by John Maddison, c.1900, restored 1972. Red brick, mostly colourwashed. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II*	High
516	NHLE1063022	Built heritage	Outhouse to rear of South Cockerington Hall, St Leonard's Lane, South Cockerington House now outhouse. Late C18, C20. Colourwashed red brick. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
517	NHLE1063075 , MLI92968	Built heritage	Abbey Farmhouse and garden wall, Abbey Lane, Alvingham Farmhouse. C17, late C18 C20. Red brick with brick and ashlar dressings. Pantile roofs.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
518	NHLE1063087	Built heritage	Stable range at Utterby House, Church Lane, Utterby Stable range. C18 altered C19 and C20. Red brick with hipped pantile roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
519	NHLE1165652	Built heritage	Abbey Farmhouse, South Cockerington Road, Keddington House. Early C19, C20. Rendered and colourwashed brick. Hipped slate roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
520	NHLE1165659	Built heritage	Oak Cottage, Back Lane, North Cockerington Cottage. C17, C20. Timber frame, colourwashed brick. Thatched roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
521	NHLE1359933	Built heritage	Mill House, Fulstow Road, Covenham St Bartholomew Former mill cottage, now restaurant. C16 with C19 and C20 alterations. Timber-framed, cased in brick and plastered. Thatched,	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
522	NHLE1359934	Built heritage	Haith's Farm House, Village Street, Covenham St Bartholomew Farmhouse. Late C18, raised early C19, with C20 alterations. Red brick, painted stucco dressings, concrete tiled roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
523	NHLE1359985	Built heritage	Eastfields, Mill Lane, Grimoldby Cottage. C17, C18, C19, C20. Timber frame, some colourwashed red brick, some colourwashed render. Thatched roofs clad in corrugated iron and timber, some pantiles.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
524	NHLE1359991	Built heritage	Tumbleydown Cottage, North End Lane, Saltfleetby Cottage. Mid C19, C20. Red brick. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
525	MLI86587	Historic landscape	Louth Navigation Canal running between Louth and Tetney, construction of which began in 1767. The Canal closed to navigation in 1924. Louth Navigation allowed Louth to develop as a small inland port, to the detriment of Saltfleetby.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
526	MLI88037	Archaeology	Aircraft obstruction at Grimoldby World War 2 features were identified on APs as part of the NMP.	Modern	ND	Low
527	MLI88040	Archaeology	Aircraft obstruction at Grimoldby World War 2 features were identified on APs as part of the NMP.	Modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
528	NHLE1440860	Built heritage	Grimoldby War Memorial, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby World War 1 memorial, unveiled on 2 October 1921.	Modern	LB grade II	Medium
529	NHLE1469632 , MLI116049	Built heritage	Covenham St Bartholomew War Memorial, St Bartholomew's Church, Main Street, Covenham St Bartholomew Memorial by Mawer Bros. of Louth (unveiled in 1920), dedicated to members of the local community who served and lost their lives in World War 1 and World War 2.	Modern	LB grade II	Medium
530	MLI82175	Archaeology	Barrow cropmark, Alvingham Probable Bronze Age cropmark barrow identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Undated (BA?)	ND	Low
531	MLI42854	Archaeology	Cropmark of a possible moated site in North Cockerington	Undated	ND	Low
532	MLI88025	Archaeology	Enclosure cropmark north east of South Cockerington Enclosure cropmarks were observed on APs (1999) as part of the LCGMP.	Undated	ND	Low
533	MLI88041	Archaeology	Parallel linear cropmarks in Grimoldby Features were observed on APs (1999) as part of the LCGMP.	Undated	ND	Low
534	MLI88024	Archaeology	Possible enclosure, South Cockerington Enclosure or natural geological feature observed as cropmarks on APs.	Undated	ND	Low
535	NHLE1309123 , MLI41376	Built heritage	Church of St Leonard, South Cockerington Parish church. Early C14, late C15, restored 1872-3. Coursed greenstone rubble, limestone ashlar, some brick. Slate roofs with stone coped gables. West tower, nave with north porch, chancel.	Medieval to modern	LB grade I	High

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
608	n/a	Archaeology	Site of a demolished railway line at Grimoldby and Theddlethorpe (Great North Railway, Mablethorpe Branch line) Railway between Louth and Mablethorpe opened in 1877 and closed in 1960. Feature shown on OS maps from 1888 northeast of Eastfield Farm, Grimoldby (Lincolnshire Sheet XLIX.SW) (approx. NGR 540959, 388920). The now demolished line is visible as a field boundary/trackway/soilmark on Google Earth images. It is also visible as a soilmark at Theddlethorpe All Saints in Section 5 (Lincolnshire Sheet XLIX.SE & XLIXA.SW) (approx. NGR 547449, 387645).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
639	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Utterby CP and Brackenborough with Little Grimsby CP The boundary follows the alignment of Ings Lane.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
640	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Brackenborough with Little Grimsby CP and Alvingham CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
641	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Alvingham CP and North Cockerington CP The boundary follows the alignment of the River Lud.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
642	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between North Cockerington CP and South Cockerington The boundary follows the alignment of Louth Road.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
643	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between South Cockerington and Grimoldby CP The boundary follows the alignment of Grayfleet Drain.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
644	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Grimoldby CP and Manby CP The boundary follows the alignment of Manby Middlegate (B1200 road).	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
662	n/a	Archaeology	Pond / extraction pit northeast of Pear Tree Farm Feature is depicted on the 1st edition OS maps.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
663	n/a	Archaeology	Features northeast of Pear Tree Farm Several features that are crossed by the DCO Site Boundary are shown on the Tithe map of Utterby (1839) to the northeast of Pear Tree Farm. It includes a former area of furze and several rectangular features (possibly ponds / buildings and a north-south aligned trackway along the western side).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
664	n/a	Archaeology	Possible pond / building northwest of Gowt Farm Feature is depicted on the Tithe map of Utterby (1839).	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
665	n/a	Archaeology	Site of a demolished homestead south of Utterby Beck A demolished homestead (house and garden, stackyard and buildings) is shown on the Tithe map of Utterby (1839) but is not depicted on the 1st edition OS maps.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
666	n/a	Built heritage	White Hart Inn and post office, North Cockerington The inn is shown and labelled on the 1st edition maps of 1888 and the post office is labelled on the 1907 OS maps. It has now been converted into a dwelling, but historic images show that the inn was formerly owned and operated by the Soulby, Son and Winch brewery. In 1955 the former licensed premises were for sale. ([REDACTED]).	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Low
667	n/a	Built heritage	Former smithy, North Cockerington A smithy is shown and labelled at this location on the 1st edition maps of 1888.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Low
668	n/a	Built heritage	Un-named homestead, North Cockerington A homestead is shown at this location on the 1st edition maps of 1888.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Low
669	n/a	Archaeology	Brick kiln close, North Cockerington Field name recorded on the tithe map of North Cockerington (1844) suggests possible rural industrial activity in the vicinity of the crossroads at North Cockerington.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
674	NHLE1147815	Built heritage	Gardener's Cottage and Hall Cottage, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby House, now divided into 2 cottages. Late C17 with C19 and C20 alterations.	Post-medieval, modern	LB grade II	Medium
706	MLI82192	Archaeology	Barrow cropmark, Keddington Possible Bronze Age cropmark barrow.	Undated (Bronze Age?)	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
707	MLI87925	Archaeology	Two possible prehistoric enclosures, Keddington	Undated (prehistoric)	ND	Low
708	MLI87928	Archaeology	Possible prehistoric enclosure, Keddington	Undated (prehistoric)	ND	Low
709	MLI88730	Archaeology	Probable medieval earthwork moat, enclosures and ditch, Keddington	Medieval	ND	Low
710	MLI93154	Built heritage	Stables, River Farm, Keddington Built c.1800 around the same time as the farmhouse (MLI93678) and have been subject to alterations (de-listed in 2012).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
711	MLI93155	Built heritage	The Old Farmhouse, Keddington Corner Farm A farmhouse dating from c.1800 but incorporates fragments from an earlier structure (de-listed in 2011).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
712	MLI93678	Built heritage	Farmhouse, River Farm, Keddington A farmhouse dating to about 1800, constructed of red brick with brick and stone dressings (de-listed in 2012).	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
713	MLI98757	Archaeology	Earthwork ridge and furrow in Keddington Features seen on APs and recorded by the NMP.	Medieval	ND	Low
714	MLI125729	Built heritage	Keddington Corner Farm, Keddington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
715	MLI125730	Built heritage	River Farm, Keddington Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Name and description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
716	NHLE1078197	Built heritage	Baines Flour Mill, Thames Street, Louth Water powered flour mill which dates to c.1800. Red brick with pantile roofs.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
727	n/a	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork, north of Ings Lane (Covenham St Mary) Walkover survey identified a prehistoric flint waste flake in survey Field 147.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
728	n/a	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork, north of Ings Lane (Covenham St Mary) Walkover survey identified an undiagnostic prehistoric flint core fragment in survey Field 148.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
729	n/a	Archaeology	Prehistoric flintwork, south of Ings Lane (Covenham St Mary) Walkover survey identified an undiagnostic prehistoric flint core fragment in survey Field 149 (Annex E, Plate 25).	Prehistoric	ND	Very low

Table A-19: Gazetteer of Assets in Section 5

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
536	MLI87326	Archaeology	Flint scraper Found during monitoring for a linear scheme.	Prehistoric	ND	Very low
537	MLI87322	Archaeology	Roman field system and occupation near Walk Farm, Great Carlton Watching brief recorded evidence of Roman occupation (ditches, gully, hearth, pit, domestic pottery and possible industrial activity) and was interpreted as a field system associated with a nearby settlement.	Roman	ND	Low
538	MLI87325	Archaeology	Romano-British pottery sherd in Gayton le Marsh Parish Found during monitoring for a linear scheme.	Roman	ND	Very low
539	MLI88255	Settlement	Historic settlement of Theddlethorpe All Saints An area of historic settlement that is documented from at least the medieval period and which contains multi-period remains (Domesday entries combines the parishes of both Theddlethorpe All Saints and Theddlethorpe St Helens).	Early medieval to modern	ND	Medium
540	MLI80941	Archaeology	Possible Late Saxon / medieval occupation site, west of Mablethorpe Road (A1031), Theddlethorpe All Saints Medieval pottery scatter recorded during a watching brief that may indicate at least one late Saxon and medieval dwelling in the immediate area.	Early medieval to medieval	ND	Low
541	MLI80945	Archaeology	Scatter of fired clay fragments and medieval potsherds, Railway Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints Material recovered during a watching brief for a linear scheme.	Early medieval to medieval	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
542	MLI80963	Archaeology	Late Saxon / medieval possible farmstead, Station Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints Remains of a late Saxon / medieval possible farmstead were recorded during a watching brief and excavation.	Early medieval to medieval	ND	Low
543	MLI88207	Archaeology	Tofts and settlement at Theddlethorpe All Saints Cropmark and earthwork tofts were observed on APs which appear to form an area of medieval settlement (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Medieval	ND	Low
544	MLI88214	Archaeology	Toft earthworks and cropmarks, Theddlethorpe All Saints Features were identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Medieval	ND	Low
545	MLI98809	Archaeology	Remains of medieval settlement features both sides of Mablethorpe Road, Theddlethorpe St Helen Features identified from APs on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer) on both sides of Mablethorpe Road (crofts, tofts and ridge and furrow).	Medieval	ND	Low
546	MLI98811	Archaeology	Medieval settlement remains in Theddlethorpe St Helen Parish Features identified from APs (enclosures and tofts) (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Medieval	ND	Low
547	MLI41411	Archaeology	Moated site, Theddlethorpe All Saints Moated site reported in 1956 when medieval pottery and a hearth tile were found. A house within the moat was called Keleshall. Features were also identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Medieval	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
548	MLI42821	Archaeology	Field system and settlement near Walk Far, Great Carlton Earthwork features (crofts, tofts, building platforms, a moat, ridge and furrow and a boundary) were identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer) and geophysical survey. The remains lie along slightly higher ground above the enclosed fen.	Medieval	ND	Low
549	MLI80943	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow, west of Mablethorpe Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints During a watching brief, north-east/south-west aligned ridge and furrow was observed. Features were also identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Medieval	ND	Low
550	MLI84714	Archaeology	Possible ridge and furrow, Gayton le Marsh Observed during fieldwalking in 2003 (2 locations) and identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer) but not visible on APs in 2013.	Medieval	ND	Low
551	MLI98722	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow earthworks north of Harps Bridge, Theddlethorpe St Helen Features forming part of a medieval open field identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Medieval	ND	Low
552	MLI98724	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow earthworks, Ashleigh Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen Features forming part of a medieval open field were identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Medieval	ND	Low
553			[NOT USED]			

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
554	MLI88264	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow earthworks at Theddlethorpe St Helen Features were identified on APs (2 locations) (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer) and earthworks were still visible in 2012.	Medieval	ND	Low
555	MLI88266	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow earthworks at Theddlethorpe St Helen Features were identified on APs (2 locations) (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Medieval	ND	Low
556	MLI88280	Archaeology	Medieval earthwork boundary in Great Carlton The feature was identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer). The area has since come under arable cultivation and any earthworks are likely to have been destroyed.	Medieval	ND	Low
557	MLI84716, MLI84718, MLI84724	Archaeology	Medieval pottery sherds and post-medieval tile, Gayton le Marsh Found during fieldwalking (route of Maltby-le-Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main).	Medieval	ND	Very low
558	MLI41309	Archaeology	Remains of pottery candlestick, Great Carlton	Medieval	ND	Very low
559	MLI80938	Archaeology	Medieval pottery scatter 5 sheds of pottery found during monitoring work.	Medieval	ND	Very low
560	MLI80939	Archaeology	Medieval or later field ditch During a watching brief, a medieval or later field ditch was recorded.	Medieval	ND	Low
561	MLI82703	Archaeology, historic landscape	A probable medieval salters' route (Two Mile Bank) A linear earthwork feature that is recorded on OS maps (Two Mile Bank) which also forms the parish boundary between Great Carlton CP and Gayton le Marsh CP.	Medieval, post-medieval, modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
562	MLI98954	Archaeology	Shrunken medieval settlement, Theddlethorpe St Helen Cropmarks of extensive areas of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries visible on APs around Theddlethorpe St Helen.	Medieval	ND	Low
563	MLI80947	Archaeology	Single sherd of medieval pottery Found during a watching brief for a linear scheme.	Medieval	ND	Very low
564	NHLE1147259, MLI41418	Built heritage	Church of St Helen, Main Road, Theddlethorpe St Helen Parish church. C14, C15. Chancel and aisles rebuilt 1866 by S. S. Teulon. Squared greenstone rubble, random mixed rubble, limestone dressings, slate roofs.	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade II*	High
565	NHLE1062991, MLI41414	Built heritage	Church of All Saints, Louth Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints Parish church. C12, c.1380-1400, late C17, 1865-66 minor repairs. Squared greenstone rubble, coursed limestone rubble, limestone dressings, C17 brick patching, lead roofs	Medieval to post-medieval	LB grade I	High
566			[NOT USED]			
567	NHLE1062993	Built heritage	Stable block at The Hall, Main Road, Theddlethorpe St Helen Early C19. Red brick in English garden wall bond.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
568	NHLE1063090, MLI92978	Built heritage	Gayton Engine Pumping House, Gayton le Marsh Drainage Pumping Station, c.1850. Red brick colourwashed. Slate and corrugated iron roofs with overhanging eaves.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
569	NHLE1147241	Built heritage	The Hall, Main Road, Theddlethorpe St Helen House. Late C17, with early C18 and C19 alterations. Red brick with slate roof	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
570	NHLE1165551	Built heritage	Pear Trees Cottage, Chapel Lane, Manby Cottage. Mid C18, early C19. Red brick, brown brick. Pantile roof.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
571	NHLE1308616, MLI41415	Built heritage	Hall Farmhouse, Louth Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints House. C16 altered c.1680, with alterations of late C18 and C19 Red brick with blue pantile roof,	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
572	NHLE1359984	Built heritage	Manby Hall, Church Lane, Manby Small country house. C16, mid C18, C19. Red brick, mostly cement rendered. Slate and pantile roofs.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium
573	MLI43509	Built heritage	Theddlethorpe Railway Station Former railway station on the east coast railway Louth to Mablethorpe now a dwelling.	Post-medieval	ND	Low
574			[NOT USED]			
575	MLI41416	Built heritage	Grange Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints A partially extant C19 farmstead and placename evidence for a grange.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
576	MLI41423	Built heritage	Gayton le Marsh Grange A partially extant C19 farmstead and placename evidence for a grange.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
577	MLI84715	Archaeology	Possible post-medieval to modern building remains, Gayton le Marsh Rubble remains of possible building identified during fieldwalking.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
578	MLI85787	Archaeology	Tower Mill, Theddlethorpe St Helen Site of a mill built 1833; derelict in 1953; gone by 1978.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
579	NHLE1062990, MLI92920	Built heritage	Neves Farm House, Theddlethorpe All Saints A cottage dating from c.1700 with alterations in C19 and C20.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
580	NHLE1062992, MLI92921	Built heritage	Ashleigh Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen A farmhouse dating from the early C19 but perhaps with an original core that is somewhat earlier.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
581	NHLE1147127, MLI93189	Built heritage	The Grove, Theddlethorpe All Saints A farmhouse dating from the late C17 with alterations in the mid C18 and C19. Constructed of red brick and has a concrete tiled roof.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
582			[NOT USED]			
583	MLI117783	Built heritage	Poplar Farm, Saltfleetby Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
584	MLI117784	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Saltfleetby Site of a demolished C19 farmstead	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
585	MLI117785	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Saltfleetby Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
586	MLI117786	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Saltfleetby Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
587	MLI118151	Built heritage	Little Dams, Theddlethorpe All Saints Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
588						
589	MLI118155	Built heritage	Hunters Gap, Theddlethorpe St Helen Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
590	MLI118160	Built heritage	Dicote House, Theddlethorpe St Helen Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
591	MLI118161	Built heritage	North End Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
592	MLI118162	Built heritage	Railway Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
593	MLI118163	Built heritage	The Poplars, Theddlethorpe St Helen Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
594	MLI118164	Built heritage	Unnamed farmstead, Theddlethorpe St Helen Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
595	MLI118165	Built heritage	La Siesta (Theddlethorpe Mill), Theddlethorpe St Helen Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
596	MLI118185	Built heritage	Lordship Farm, Great Carlton Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
597			[NOT USED]			
598	MLI118194	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Manby Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
599	MLI118366	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Mablethorpe and Sutton Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
600	MLI118367	Built heritage	Sand Hills Farm, Mablethorpe and Sutton Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
601	MLI118368	Built heritage	Bleak House, Mablethorpe and Sutton Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
602	MLI118412	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Gayton le Marsh Site of a redeveloped C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low
603	MLI118414	Built heritage	Slates Farm, Gayton le Marsh Extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
604			[NOT USED]			

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
605	NHLE1063084	Built heritage	16, Chapel Lane, Manby Cottage. C17, mid C19, C20. Timber frame, colourwashed mud and stud, some colourwashed red brick. Thatched roof clad in corrugated iron.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
606	NHLE1253232	Built heritage	Sunnyside, Grange Lane, Manby House, now vacant. Early C18, with alterations late C19, mid and late C20 and mid C20 addition. Mud and stud with C19 brick cladding. Gabled and hipped thatched roof now clad with corrugated iron.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
607			[NOT USED]			
609	MLI118150	Built heritage	The Woodlands Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints Partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
610			[NOT USED]			
611			[NOT USED]			
612	MLI88213	Archaeology	Aircraft obstructions at Theddlethorpe All Saints World War 2 obstructions were identified on APs (11 locations) (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Modern	ND	Low
613	MLI88267	Archaeology	Aircraft obstructions, Theddlethorpe St Helen World War 2 obstructions were identified as cropmarks on APs (Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Modern	ND	Low
614	MLI80940	Archaeology	Undated ditch or furrow, Theddlethorpe All Saints Feature was recorded during a watching brief.	Undated	ND	Very low
615	MLI80942	Archaeology	Undated ditches, Theddlethorpe All Saints During a watching brief, two undated ditches were recorded.	Undated	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
616	MLI80944	Archaeology	Undated pit features, Theddlethorpe All Saints During a watching brief, a group of irregular shallow pit features were recorded.	Undated	ND	Very low
617	MLI80946	Archaeology	Undated ridge and furrow, Theddlethorpe All Saints During a watching brief, slight traces of ridge and furrow were recorded. Features were also identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Undated	ND	Low
618			[NOT USED]			
619	MLI88208	Archaeology	Linear features at Theddlethorpe All Saints Features were identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Undated	ND	Low
620			[NOT USED]			
621	MLI88217	Archaeology	Trackway cropmark at Theddlethorpe All Saints Feature was recorded from APs as part of the NMP.	Undated	ND	Low
622	MLI88265	Archaeology	Undated enclosure, Theddlethorpe St Helen Feature was on identified on APs (Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer).	Undated	ND	Low
623			[NOT USED]			
624	MLI80948	Archaeology	Undated ditch During a watching brief a backfilled ditch was recorded that was part of an existing water-filled ditch.	Undated	ND	Low
625	MLI88258	Archaeology	Earthworks in Theddlethorpe All Saints Features observed during a site visit in 2004.	Undated	ND	Low
626	MLI98810	Archaeology	A cropmark enclosure in Theddlethorpe St Helen Feature identified on APs.	Undated	ND	Low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
627	n/a	Archaeology	PAS findspot, near Theddlethorpe All Saints Unidentified wooden object of unknown purpose and date.	Undated	ND	Very low
645	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Manby CP and Saltfleetby CP	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
646	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Saltfleetby CP and Great Carlton CP The boundary follows the alignment of the watercourse known as Long Eau.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
647	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Gayton le Marsh CP and Theddlethorpe All Saints CP The boundary follows the alignment of the watercourse known as Great Eau	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
648	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Theddlethorpe All Saints CP and Theddlethorpe St Helen CP The boundary follows the alignment of Mill Road.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
649	n/a	Historic landscape	Parish boundary between Theddlethorpe St Helen CP and Mablethorpe and Sutton CP The boundary follows the alignment of Crook Bank.	Post-medieval, modern	ND	Very low
670	n/a	Archaeology	Possible homestead southwest of Grange Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints Feature shown on the Tithe map of Theddlethorpe All Saints (1841) and on the 1st edition OS maps (1888) next to the Great Eau watercourse.	Post-medieval	ND	Very low
717	MLI118166	Archaeology	Unnamed farmstead, Theddlethorpe St. Helen Site of a demolished C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Very low

Unique identifier	HER/NHLE no.	Asset type	Description	Period	Designation and grade	Value
718	MLI118167	Built heritage	Meersbridge House (Meers Bridge), Theddlethorpe St. Helen A partially extant C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
719	MLI118171	Built heritage	Carlton House, Theddlethorpe St. Helen Redeveloped C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
720	MLI118369	Built heritage	Unnamed farmstead, Mablethorpe and Sutton Redeveloped C19 farmstead.	Post-medieval to modern	ND	Low
721	NHLE1062983	Built heritage	Tennysons Cottage Cottage with late C17 origins and with C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Colourwashed brick with concrete tiled roof. Used by the Tennyson family as a seaside holiday home in the first half of the C19. It is thought that "Ode to Memory" refers to this cottage.	Post-medieval to modern	LB grade II	Medium
722	NHLE1359996	Built heritage	Pump at Tennysons Cottage Mid C19. Cast iron and ashlar. The cast iron pump has a tall fluted shaft supporting a spherical top.	Post-medieval	LB grade II	Medium

Table A-20: Gazetteer of Aerial Photograph Assessment and LiDAR Analysis sites

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
1	APS_53	517069, 416510	North of Houlton's Covert, South Killingholme parish [022] An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1748 5029 1946, RAF/CPE/UK/2043 2006 1947, F22 RAF/58/2501 75 1958, MAL/75029 254 1975) which overlies a crop marked ditched enclosure. These features were mapped by Alison Deegan in 2009 and are now built over.
1	APS_52	516149, 416694	West of Rosper Road, South Killingholme parish Not recorded on HER datasets. [022] An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1748 5029 1946, RAF/CPE/UK/2043 2006 1947, F22 RAF/58/2501 75 1958, MAL/75029 254 1975) which overlies a crop marked ditched enclosure. These features were mapped by Alison Deegan in 2009 and are now built over.
1	APS_51	516760, 417122	West of Rosper Road, South Killingholme parish [009, 015, 088] An Iron Age / Roman settlement site is visible on aerial photographs while being excavated and is now built over (TA 1617 /5 /6 /7 10 /11 /12 /13 /14 /15 /17 2000, www.google.com/earth 2003).
1	APS_50	517674, 416040	Immediately west of Manby Road (A1173), Immingham parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An undated ditch is visible on historic aerial photographs (MAL/70084 81 1970), no longer present on satellite imagery or LiDAR data. Type unknown. Feature is partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.196m length of the pipeline route).
1	APS_49	514541, 415693	Immediately south of A1077 Ulceby Road at Habrough Road, South Killingholme parish [026] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (F22 RAF/58/2501 73 1958, MAL/65058 25 1965). Now partially under modern transport infrastructure (lies to the north and west of areas of likely prehistoric-Roman enclosures). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.420m length of the proposed temporary working / laydown area). Features also recorded by HER but only mapped as a point dataset.

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
1	APS_48	516733, 415259	Southwest of Holton's Covert, Immingham parish [030] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2043 3007 1947, F22 RAF/58/2501 76 1958, MAL/65051 61 1965, MAL/76009 122 1976, OS/82187 35 1982) and where earthwork remains survive (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2009 2019 2021 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.130m length of the pipeline route in modern woodland). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
1, 2	APS_47	516324, 414774	Habrough Road / Immingham Road [029, 030] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow (four adjoining blocks) visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2043 3007 1947, F22 RAF/58/2501 76 1958, MAL/65051 61 1965, MAL/76009 122 1976, OS/82187 35 1982) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2009 2019 2021 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.2.2km length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
1	APS_46	516957, 413884	Immediately north of A180 Immingham Bypass, Immingham parish Not recorded on HER datasets. The former line of a road visible as cropmark (MAL/76037 118 1976, 2020 1m National Lidar Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2009 2019 20212022). Beneath the A180 road where the DCO Site Boundary crosses the bypass. Feature not recorded on historic OS maps from 1855 to 1946 / 1947.
1, 2	APS_45	517692, 413382	Junction of Roxton Road and Stallingborough Road, Immingham parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (OS/82187 34 1982) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2008 2017 2021). Outside of the DCO Site Boundary and bisected by the A180 Immingham Bypass.
2	APS_44	516918, 412681	Roxton Farm, Immingham parish [030, 125] Enlarged area consisting of earthworks from the historic settlement of Roxton visible on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2043 1005 1006 1947, MAL/65058 29 1965, MAL/76037 118 1976) and currently

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
			visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (2021 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2009 2021). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (bisected by an existing farm track). Covers c.300m length of the pipeline route. Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
2	APS_43	517992, 411552	Greenlands Farm, Stallingborough parish [124] An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (MAL/65051 98 1965) and earthwork remains survive (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2009 2011 2017 2019 2021 2022). Feature also recorded by the HER covering the same area, partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary.
2	APS_42	518239, 411286	Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm. Onshore Cable Route and Substation. Modern service that was installed during or prior to 2017 and visible as satellite imagery (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2017). An equivalent HER event ENL284 (part of a suite of archaeological investigations including ENL452 / ENL331 / ENL369 / ELS3877 / ELS3887 / ELS3884 / ELS4059 / ELS4514) matches the feature for approx. 5.4km from a location south of Immingham Grange (Immingham parish) to a location east of The Lindens Farm (Riby parish). It crosses the DCO Site Boundary immediately north of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway line [138], at NGR 517257, 412876.
2	APS_41	518266, 410561	South of Greenlands Farm, Stallingborough parish [124] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow (three adjoining blocks) visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (MAL/65059 120 1965) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2009 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.700m length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
2	APS_40	518697, 409810	Riby Gap, Stallingborough parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 3205 1946). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.198m length of the pipeline route).
2	APS_39	518962, 409255	North of Wells Road, Riby parish Not recorded on HER datasets.

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
			A post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 3205 1946) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2009). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.83m length of the pipeline route).
2	APS_38	519184, 408802	The Lindens Farm, Riby parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (MAL/76037 196 1976) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2008 2017 2019). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.495m length of the pipeline route).
2	APS_37	519494, 408183	East of The Lindens, Riby parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An undated possible moated site visible on aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 5206 1946). The possible moat lies just outside the DCO Site Boundary, the 'leat' within the boundary. The outline of the water area is mapped by the OS. Covers c.307m length of the pipeline route.
2, 3	APS_36	519598, 407504	Modern service that was installed prior to 1992 and visible as cropmarks (OS/92515 15 1992, OS/94276 36 1994) and residual microtopographic earthworks (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2008 2019). No equivalent event recorded on HER and appears to follow closely the alignment of the DCO Site Boundary either side of the A46 road. Approx. 6.6km length between Grange Farm, Stallingborough and Walk Farm, Irby upon Humber.
2	APS_35	519993, 406834	Immediately west of A18 road, Aylesby parish [139] Former area of gravel extraction, located c.430m east of DCO Site Boundary. Working area visible on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 5206 1946) but has been reinstated (www.google.com/earth 2003).
2	APS_34	519629, 406623	Immediately west of A18 road, Aylesby parish [123] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 5206 1946) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2017 2019). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.870m length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
3	APS_33	521223, 404405	Northwest of Welbeck Hill, Irby upon Humber parish [303] The upstanding remains of a scheduled civil war fort which lies c.160m outside (south and west) of the DCO Site Boundary. Earthworks visible on historic and modern aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 4208 1946, MAL/78003 38 1978, www.google.com/earth 2003 2007 2008 2017 2019 2021 2022 2023, 2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data).
3	APS_32	521782, 404172	Welbeck Hill, Irby upon Humber parish [248] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 4208 4209 1946, MAL/78003 38 1978) and currently visible as microtopographic earthworks (2020 1m National LiDAR Programme data). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.720m length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
3	APS_31	522299, 403163	North of Barnoldby le Beck Park Not recorded on HER datasets. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 4209 1946) and currently visible as cropmarks (www.google.com/earth 2008 2017 2021). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.760m length of the pipeline route). Features alongside another area of ridge and furrow recorded on the HER [251].
3	APS_30	523076, 402629	Barnoldby le Beck Park [250, 251, 282] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow, part of Barnoldby le Beck Park, visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 4210 1946, MAL/78003 38 1978) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.420m length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
3	APS_29	523919, 402378	Waithe Beck to Barnoldby le Beck Park Not recorded on HER datasets. A post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 6213 6214 1946, FSL/7022 1668 1970) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2017 2018 2019 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.990m length of the pipeline route).

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
3	APS_28	524698, 401584	Ashby cum Fenby [250] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 6213 6214 1946, FSL/7022 1669 1970, TA 2501 /1 1997) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery. Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.1.4km length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
3	APS_27	525911, 401025	Ashby cum Fenby [250] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 6215 1946 RAF/CPE/UK/1746 5032 1946, FSL/7022 1670 1970) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2019 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.890m length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
3	APS_26	526187, 400466	Ashby cum Fenby Not recorded on HER datasets. A post-medieval field boundary visible while extant on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 6215 1946) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022). Broadly aligned along axis of the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.400m length of the pipeline route).
3	APS_25	526343, 400134	Ashby cum Fenby Not recorded on HER datasets. An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (FSL/7022 1671 1970) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery. Adjacent to another block of ridge and furrow (APS_24). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.154m length of the pipeline route).
3	APS_24	526518, 399855	Ashby cum Fenby [250] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1880 6216 1946, FSL/7022 1671 1970) and no longer visible on LiDAR or satellite imagery. Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.640m length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
3	APS_23	526159, 398779	Grainby Grange, Ashby cum Fenby and Grainsby parishes [244, 245, 250] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2042 4180 1947, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003 2017 2018, www.google.com/earth 2008, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2017 2018 2020 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.2.2km length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
3	APS_22	528108, 397271	North and east of demolished Autby House (immediately west of A16 road), Ludborough parish [239, 361] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2042 2182 1947, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2008 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.1km length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area centred around the demolished Autby House.
3	APS_21	528908, 397144	East of demolished Autby House (immediately west of A16 road), Ludborough parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure visible on aerial photographs (TF 2897 /1 1996, TF 2997 /1 /2 /6 /7 1996) and on aerial imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.282m length of the pipeline route). It lies within an area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow (APS_22).
3	APS_20	529382, 396884	Damwells Farm (immediately east of A16 road), Ludborough parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An area of undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosures and medieval / post-medieval field boundaries visible on aerial photographs (TF 2996 /1 /2 /3 /4 1996). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.828m length of the pipeline route).
3	APS_19	530061, 396312	Cold Harbour Farm (north of Station Road), Ludborough parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An undated (possibly prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure visible on aerial photographs (TF 3096 /1 /2 /3 /4 1995). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.287m length of the pipeline route). It lies within an area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow (APS_18).

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
3	APS_18	530098, 396182	<p>Cold Harbour Farm (immediately north of Station Road), Ludborough parish Not recorded on HER datasets.</p> <p>An area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 4027 1947) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003 2006). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.890m length of the pipeline route). Feature abuts an area of ridge and furrow at Ludborough that is recorded on the HER, [242]).</p>
3	APS_17	530613, 395787	<p>Immediately south of Station Road, Ludborough parish [675] Enlarged area containing an undated (possible prehistoric) cropmarked enclosure that is visible on aerial photographs (TF 3095 /7 /8 /9 /10 /11 1996). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.735m length of the pipeline route). Although not recorded on HER datasets an enclosure at this location was identified as a new asset during preliminary assessment of AP coverage.</p>
4	APS_16	532327, 393915	<p>Grove Farm, Utterby parish Not recorded on HER datasets.</p> <p>Medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2042 1169 1947, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data) and currently as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003 2006 2008 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.1.6km length of the pipeline route).</p>
4	APS_15	533448, 392315	<p>Grange Farm, Yarburgh, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby parish Not recorded on HER datasets.</p> <p>Two areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/20121023 1024 1947, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data) and currently as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003 2020). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (areas cover c.870m and c.250m lengths of the pipeline route and are separated by a distance of c.420m).</p>
4	APS_14	534434, 390929	<p>Brackenborough Road, in the parishes of Alvingham, Keddington and Brackenborough with Little Grimsby Not recorded on HER datasets.</p> <p>A post-medieval field boundary is visible on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 1023 1024 1947) and as cropmarks on satellite imagery (OS/92326 24 1992, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data,</p>

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
			www.google.com/earth 2006 2016 2020). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.850m length of the pipeline route).
4	APS_13	536046, 390542	Immediately north of Louth Canal. Alvingham parish Not recorded on HER datasets. An undated (possible prehistoric) rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (TF 3690 /4 /5 /6 /7 1995), partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary. The site lies within an area of ridge and furrow (APS_12)
4	APS_12	535450, 390382	Immediately north of Louth Canal. Alvingham parish and Keddington parish [713] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 4263 1947) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (OS/92326 25 1992, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2020 2021). Partially within and next to DCO Site Boundary (covers c.1.2km length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area. [706] Possible cropmarked round barrow visible on satellite imagery, 210m to the north and outside of the DCO Site Boundary. Feature also recorded by HER.
4	APS_11	536124, 390124	Immediately south of Louth Canal. North Cockerington parish Not recorded on HER datasets. Within and next to DCO Site Boundary is a possible Iron Age 'Banjo' enclosure feature which may have been used in the Iron Age for stock corralling (covers c.188m length of the pipeline route). It is visible as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (TF 3690 /1 1991). It lies within an area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow (APS_09).
4	APS_10	537700, 390011	North of Red Leas Lane, North Cockerington [420, 421, 531] Immediately adjacent to DCO Site Boundary, but not visible within its boundary is the historic medieval settlement of North Cockerington and associated moated sites visible as earthwork on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 4259 1947, TF 3789 /10 /11 1991) and now visible as cropmark with residual microtopography (TF 3789 /30 /31 /32 /33 /34 1999). These are the outfields to the adjacent medieval village. The assets also are recorded on the HER.

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
4	APS_09	536766, 389871	South of Louth Canal. North Cockerington parish, South Cockerington parish [423, 424, 425] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 4261 1947, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2016 2018 2020). And currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery. Partially within and next to DCO Site Boundary (covers c.1.67km length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area.
4, 5	APS_08	540144, 389243	Parishes of South Cockerington, Grimoldby and Saltfleetby [426] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 1220 1947, RAF/CPE/UK/2012 4225 42564257 1947, OS/95620 16 1995, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data) and currently visible as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003 2006 2008 2015 2016 2019 2021). Partially within and next to DCO Site Boundary (covers c.4.55km length of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area. [532] Next to DCO Site Boundary an undated possible enclosure visible as cropmark alongside the Greyfleet Drain and Pick Hill Bridge, South Cockerington (also recorded on the HER).
5	APS_01	544394, 386530	South of Two Mile Bank and west of Great Eau. Gayton le Marsh parish. Not recorded on HER datasets. World War 2 anti-glider ditches are visible as structures on RAF photographs from 1947 (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 1223 1947) but are no longer present. Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.1.km of the pipeline route).
5	APS_02	542776, 386553	Walk Farm. Great Carlton parish. [537, 548] Enlarged area showing an undated (possibly prehistoric) settlement site visible as cropmarked ditches with associated medieval ridge and furrow (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 1222 1947). Both ridge and furrow and the settlement site are recorded on the HER. Located immediately adjacent to DCO Site Boundary, but not visible within its boundary.
5	APS_03	549520, 386694	Mablethorpe Not recorded on HER datasets.

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
			Approx. 80m south of DCO Site Boundary are World War 2 anti-glider ditches which are visible as structures on RAF photographs from the 1940's (RAF/613C/UK558 8467 8468 8469 1940) but are no longer present (beneath Haven Golden Sands Holiday Park).
5	APS_04	542757, 387023	North of Walk Farm. Great Carlton parish. Not recorded on HER datasets. A post-medieval field boundary is visible on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 1221 1947, OS/001000 1675 1676 1677 2000) and also as cropmarks on satellite imagery (www.google.com/earth 2003 2008 2016). Partially within and next to the DCO Site Boundary (covers c.405m of the pipeline route).
5	APS_05	548343, 387208	Theddlethorpe and Mablethorpe [545, 560] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval occupation (settlement and cultivation) both sides of Mablethorpe Road. Area of ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/613C/UK558 8467 8468 8469 1940, RAF/613D/BR52 13 14 1941 RAF/S615 92 93 1941, RAF/CPE/UK/2012 1228 1229 1230 1231 1947, F22 RAF/542/160 254 255 256 1955, MAL/70001 8 11 24 32 1970, OS/80157 22 23 24 1980, OS/95620 35 1995, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data, www.google.com/earth 2003 2006 2008 2011 2012 2015 2016 2019 2021). Partially within and next to DCO Site Boundary (covers c.925m of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area. Areas remain earthwork.
5	APS_06	546643, 387513	Theddlethorpe [544, 549, 617] Enlarged area of medieval / post-medieval occupation (cultivation) in two blocks west of Mablethorpe Road. Ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/2012 1226 1227 1947, OS/001000 1669 1670 2000, 2019 1m National LiDAR Programme data). Partially within and next to DCO Site Boundary (covers c.1.9km of the pipeline route). Features also recorded by HER but in a smaller area. Areas remain earthwork. [612] The historic aerial photographs also show that modern World War 2 anti-glider ditches within the same area have been removed.
5	APS_07	549649, 387800	Shoreline, northeast of Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal, Mablethorpe and Sutton parish Not recorded on HER datasets.

Section	APS Site	Location (centre point)	Description
			Approx. 200m north of DCO Site Boundary. Buildings formerly located on the beach, possibly World War 2 defensive structures (MAL/70001 90 1970). Removed or destroyed by erosion.

Table A-21: Gazetteer of Events

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1 to 5	ENL98	Theddlethorpe to Killingholme Pipeline Project, Lincolnshire - Humberside: Archaeological watching brief, 1991.	Watching brief recorded only one definite feature (undated field boundary) and 11 areas of archaeological interest identified from artefacts recovered during topsoil stripping. Wessex Archaeology. 1991. Theddlethorpe to Killingholme Pipeline Project, Lincolnshire - Humberside: Archaeological Watching Brief.
1	ELS3012	Watching brief on Theddlethorpe to Killingholme Pipeline, 1992.	Watching brief for 52km long pipeline recorded 1 undated field boundary and 11 other areas of interest. Part of a programme of work involving fieldwalking, geophysics and desk-based assessment. Humberside Archaeology Unit. 1992. An Archaeological Watching Brief on two sections of the Theddlethorpe to Killingholme gas pipeline Rawlings, M. 2000. Theddlethorpe to Killingholme Pipeline Project, Lincolnshire-Humberside: Archaeological Watching Brief (Wessex Archaeology)
1	ENL143	Geophysical Survey on areas west and south of East End Farm, South Killingholme, 2005.	Survey of c.4.8ha. identified pipelines criss-crossing the area and traces of fossil channel systems (palaeochannels), plus other anomalies which might represent pits and ditches of possible archaeological significance. Humber Archaeology Partnership. 2005. Geophysical Survey on Areas West and South of East End Farm, South Killingholme. GeoQuest Associates. 2005. Geophysical Sample Surveys Within the Area of Proposed Phase II Planting at East End Farm, South Killingholme, North and North East Lincolnshire.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS3308	Desk-based assessment, A160/A180 Improvements, South Killingholme, 2008.	Cultural heritage desk-based assessment undertaken for the proposed road improvement scheme to the A160/180 at South Killingholme. Brown, A. 2009. 4.0 Cultural Heritage, A160-A180 Improvements - Immingham Environmental Assessment: Option Identification Stage. Vols 1, 2 & 3, Cultural Heritage, chapter 4, Appendix 4, (Golder Associates (UK) Ltd) (SLS3921).
1	ELS3494	A160/A180 improvements – fieldwalking, 2011	Survey based on 10m wide transects. Pottery and flintwork recovered. Harrison, S and Webb, A. 2011. A160 - A180 Improvements - Geophysical Survey and Fieldwalking. (Archaeological Services WYAS)
1	ELS3302	Geophysical survey, A160/A180 Improvements, South Killingholme, 2008	Survey covered c.15.25ha. and anomalies were detected throughout the survey areas, the majority concentrated at the southern end of the route. Webb, A. 2008. A160-A180 Improvements, North Lincolnshire. (Archaeological Services WYAS)
1	ELS3304	Geophysical survey, A160/A180 Improvements, South Killingholme, 2009.	Survey covered c.8.2ha. and a series of anomalies of archaeological interest were identified (located in three blocks) and other discrete anomalies were also mapped in other blocks. Webb, A. 2009. A160-A180 Improvements, North Lincolnshire, Additional Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Services WYAS)
1	ENL233	A160/A180 Improvements, North Lincolnshire: Geophysical survey, 2008	Survey in two areas identified buried pipes, drains, agricultural activity, areas of modern disturbance and geological anomalies; and also confirmed the location of two cropmark enclosures and other features possibly indicative of archaeological activity. West Yorkshire Archaeological Service. 2008. A160 - A180 Improvements, North Lincolnshire: Geophysical Survey.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS3493	A160/A180 improvements - Geophysical survey, 2011.	The third phase of magnetometer geophysical survey. Archaeological anomalies identified included the southwest corner of a possible enclosure (found in survey blocks 36 and 37). Harrison, S and Webb, A. 2011. A160 - A180 Improvements - Geophysical Survey and Fieldwalking. 1 – 5. (Archaeological Services WYAS)
1, 2	ELS4096	A160/A180 Port of Immingham Improvement, 2014. Geophysical survey	Survey covered 7 land parcels and recorded clusters of pit-like anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest. Wessex Archaeology. 2014. A160/A180 Port of Immingham Improvement, North Lincolnshire and North-East Lincolnshire Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report
1	ELS3299	Aerial photographic assessment, A160/A180 Improvements, South Killingholme, 2008.	Survey covered c.5.2km sq. and resulted in the identification of two palaeochannels and 25 archaeological sites. Deegan, A. 2008. Air photo mapping and interpretation for the A160-A180 Improvements, Immingham, North Lincolnshire. (Golder Associates (UK) Ltd)
1	ELS3301	Aerial photographic assessment, A160/A180 Improvements, Option 7, South Killingholme, 2009.	Survey covered c.1.7km sq. [no identified results] Deegan, A. 2009. Air photo mapping and interpretation for Option 7 of the A160-A180 Improvements, Immingham, North Lincolnshire (Supplementary Report). (Golder Associates (UK) Ltd)
1	ELS4285	Aerial photography, A160/A180, 2015.	Survey before and during roads improvement works. Archaeological features visible in some images.
1, 2	ENL254	A160/A180 Improvements, Immingham, North and North East Lincolnshire, 2010. Trial trenching	Trial trenching (26 trenches) recorded remains of an Iron Age enclosure (confirming the results of geophysical survey and AP cropmark), also part of a Romano-British settlement represented by a complex of linear features, and dated by pottery. West Yorkshire Archaeological Service. 2010. A160-A180 Improvements, Immingham, North and North East Lincolnshire.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS3578	A160/A180 improvements, Immingham, 2010. Trial trenching	Trial trenching (26 trenches in total) were opened following a magnetometer survey. 2 trenches, out of 12 that were within North Lincolnshire, produced evidence of Iron Age activity. Williams, D..2010. A160-A180 Improvements, Immingham (Archaeological Services WYAS)
1	ELS4142	Archaeological evaluation, A160/A180 improvements, North Lincolnshire, 2014. Trial trenching	Trial trenching on land adjacent to the A160 (North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) for the proposed improvement of the A160/A180 between Habrough and South Killingholme. Within North Lincolnshire area there were no archaeologically significant features. Features identified related to post-medieval cultivation and land drains. Daniel, P. 2015. A160/A180 Improvement, Immingham, North Lincolnshire (Wessex Archaeology)
1	ELS4281	Archaeological mitigation and monitoring, A160/A180, 2015.	A programme of archaeological mitigation (excavation; strip, map and sample; archaeological monitoring; and earthwork survey) in 2015 in advance of road improvement works. [no identified results] Lopez, R. 2015. A160/A180 Port of Immingham Improvement, Archaeological Mitigation: Interim Statement of Results (Network Archaeology)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1, 2, 3	ENL284	Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm. Onshore Cable Route and Substation, 2011. Desk-based assessment, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and aerial photographic assessment.	A programme of surveys were deployed to identify and mitigate the impact of the scheme. [no identified results] followed by targeted trenching (ENL331). Pre-Construct Archaeological Services. 2013. Hornsea Wind Farm: Option 3 (Southern Route) Onshore Cable Route: Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey. Pre-Construct Archaeological Services. 2013. Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm (Phase One) Onshore Cable Route and Substation: Geophysical Survey. RPS Planning and Development. 2013. Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm. Onshore Cable Route and Substation: Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment. Air Photo Services. 2013. Hornsea Project 1, Onshore Cable Route, North Coates to North Killingholme, Lincolnshire: Aerial Photographic Assessment.
1	ELS3877	Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm, 2011 to 2013. Desk-based assessment	Assessment for the onshore elements of a proposed wind farm RPS. 2011-13. Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm, Onshore Cable Route & Substation DBA
1	ELS3884	Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm (Phase 1) onshore cable route & substation, 2011. Geophysical survey	Continuous survey of a 50m wide corridor using fluxgate gradiometer that partly covered North Lincolnshire. [no identified results] Bunn, D. 2011. Geophysical Survey - Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm (Phase 1). Volumes I and II. (Pre-Construct Geophysics)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1, 2	ENL331, ELS4050	Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project One Trial trenching.	Excavation and recording evaluation trial trenches along the route corridor in North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire areas (work followed a programme of desk-based assessment, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and aerial photographic assessment, ENL284). In North Lincolnshire a known medieval moated site (South Killingholme) and two square enclosures of Iron Age date were recorded (ELS4050). In North East Lincolnshire it recorded medieval salt-processing landscape extending across the former coastal areas of North Cotes and Tetney parishes; a late Romano-British settlement in the parish of Holton-le-clay; a Romano-British settlement (possibly a minor agricultural community) in Stallingborough parish; a possible medieval moated site in Habrough Parish; a medieval moated site (possibly a manor with pre-Conquest origins) in south Killingholme parish; and 2 Iron Age sites, including a square enclosure with abundant evidence for occupation, in North Killingholme parish. Pre-Construct Archaeological Services. 2013. Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project One: Trial Trenching Report.
1	ENL369	Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project One Detailed excavation	An area of detailed excavation (medieval settlement of Habrough). Wessex Archaeology. 2017. Hornsea One Wind Farm Project SMR 6 (Plot 101). Strip map and record at Habrough.
1	ELS4514	General watching brief (GWB area AS, Plot 106), Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project One, 2015 to 2019.	Watching brief recorded a post-medieval ditch and furrows of likely medieval or post-medieval date. Tuck, A. 2020. Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project One, Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.
1, 2, 3	ENL452	Geophysical survey by magnetometry for Hornsea Project TWO onshore electrical cable route and substation site, 2017.	Survey covered sections of the pipeline route. [no identified results] Allen Archaeology Ltd. 2017. Hornsea TWO geophysical survey on Land between Horseshoe point in North Cotes and the Power Station in North Killingholme.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS3887	Hornsea Wind Farm Option 3 Onshore Cable Route Fieldwalking survey, 2011	Survey of 27km (c.71% of the route) based on a 50m wide corridor divided into 6 transects. 316 finds recovered within North Lincolnshire. Cater, D & Johnson, M, Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2011. Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm, Option 3 Cable Route: Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey
1	ENL403	Land at Highfield House, Stallingborough Road, Immingham, 2018. Trial trenching	33 trenches opened for a new residential development. [no identified results] Part of a programme of work including geophysical survey (see ENL451). Archaeological Project Services. 2020. Land at Highfield House, Stallingborough Road, Immingham.
1	ENL419	Willows Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham, 2020. Building recording	Recording prior to demolition and redevelopment of the site. Elizabeth Mayle. 2020. Willows Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham.
1	ENL446	Heritage Impact Assessment Highfield Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham, 2017.	[no identified results] Pre-Construct Archaeological Services. 2017. Heritage Impact Assessment Highfield Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham.
1	ENL451	Geophysical survey on land at Highfield Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham, 2017.	[no identified results] Geophysics followed by trial trench evaluation (ENL403). Pre-Construct Geophysics. 2017. Land at Highfield Farm, Stallingborough Road, Immingham.
1	[not identified in HER]	Land to the east of Total Lindsey Oil Refinery. Desk-based assessment	[no identified results] Archaeological Project Service (2006) (SLS2881)
1	ELS3021	Desk-based assessment of land adjacent to the Conoco Humber Refinery, North Lincolnshire, 1999.	Assessment took place in anticipation of a proposed redevelopment of the site. George, R. 1999. A Desk-Based Assessment of land adjacent to the Conoco Humber Refinery, North Lincolnshire (Humber Archaeology Partnership)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	[not identified in HER]	Immingham CHP Natural Gas Pipeline. Desk-based Assessment	[no identified results] AC Archaeology (1999-2000) (SLS2374).
1	ELS3022	Fieldwalking at land adjacent to the Conoco Humber Refinery, North Lincolnshire, 1999.	Surveyed c.23ha, covering the area of a proposed new Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Plant. Transects spaced at 20m intervals which in turn were subdivided into 20m sections. Finds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date were recovered. Buglass, J. 1999. Results of Archaeological Field Walking Survey (interim statement of results): Land adjacent to the Conoco Humber Refinery, Rosper Road, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire (Humber Archaeology Partnership)
1	ELS3023	Geophysical survey at land adjacent to the Conoco Humber Refinery, North Lincolnshire, 1999.	Survey covered c.23ha. and identified a system of rectilinear ditches and a network of enclosures. Noel, M. 1999. Geophysical Survey of an area of proposed development at Conoco Humber Refinery, Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. (Geoquest Associates)
1	ELS3435	Borehole surveys, Conoco CHP, 2000.	3 no. 100m auger transects which identified in-filled silted palaeochannels and probable former shorelines. Savage, S. 2006. Archaeological excavations on land at Immingham Combined Heat and Power Plant, Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. 40-43, Figs 1, 26 (Humber Archaeology Partnership)
1	ELS2956	Watching brief at the Immingham CHP Plant, Rosper Road, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, 2007.	Monitoring for further development of the Immingham CHP plant found no archaeological remains. Atkinson, D. 2007. Archaeological Observation Investigation and Recording at Immingham CHP Plant, Rosper Road, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. (Humber Archaeology Partnership)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS2225	Desk-based assessment, 400KV OH Line, Conoco Immingham CHP to Killingholme Substation, 2001.	[no identified results] Environmental Statement: National Grid Company Plc. 2001. Proposed 400KV Overhead Transmission Line from Conoco Immingham CHP Project to Killingholme Substation. Chapter 8, fig24 (Northern Archaeological Associates) (SLS2683)
1	ELS1410	Geophysical survey, OH Line, Conoco CHP Plant, North Killingholme, 2002.	Resistivity and gradiometry survey failed to identify archaeological responses or clear anomalies (poor ground conditions). C. Stephens, GSB Prospection. 2002. Geophysical Survey Report Killingholme, North Lincolnshire
1	ELS2227	Watching brief, 400KV OH Line, Conoco Immingham CHP to Killingholme Substation, 2002.	Monitoring recorded no significant archaeological features. A Bronze Age flint scraper was recovered from topsoil. Fraser, R. (ed). 2004. Humber Refinery Substation Overhead Line, North Lincolnshire, Archaeological Survey and Watching Brief (Northern Archaeological Associates)
1	ELS1974	Geophysical survey, Conoco CHP Gas Pipeline, North and South Killingholme, 2000.	Surveyed areas identified pit-type anomalies and linear trends of possible archaeological interest. Weston, D. 2000. Geophysical Survey Report, Conoco Gas Pipeline, South Killingholme, Lincolnshire GSB (Prospection)
1	ELS1975	Geophysical survey, Conoco CHP Gas Pipeline, South Killingholme, 2001.	A further c.2ha of detailed gradiometry detected a possible small enclosure and several linear and pit-type responses. Weston, D. 2001. Geophysical Survey Report, Conoco Gas Pipeline IV, South Killingholme, Lincolnshire (GSB Prospection)
1	ENL108	Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project: Results of archaeological trench evaluation, NE Lincolnshire, 2002.	An extensive archaeological site comprising a complex of enclosures was identified on the original pipeline route (pipeline was subsequently routed to the north of the site). AC Archaeology. 2002. Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project: Results of Archaeological Trench Evaluation, NE Lincs.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS1977, ENL107	Watching brief, Conoco CHP Gas Pipeline, South Killingholme, 2001.	Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping prior for a 6km gas pipeline. Recorded 3 areas of ridge and furrow and an undated feature. Cottrell, T. & Sutherland, T. 2003. Archaeological Observations during the construction of the Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline near Immingham, North Lincolnshire. (AC Archaeology)
1	ELS1796	Trenches 1 & 2, archaeological evaluation, Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project, 2002.	2 trenches failed to identify any features but a small amount of Romano-British pottery was found in spoil heaps. Valentin, J. 2002. Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project Results of archaeological trench evaluation: North Lincolnshire (AC Archaeology)
1	ELS1797	Trenches 3 & 4, archaeological evaluation, Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project, 2002.	2 trenches over a possible ring ditch cropmark failed to identify any features but a small amount of prehistoric flintwork was found in the spoil heaps. Valentin, J. 2002. Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project Results of archaeological trench evaluation: North Lincolnshire (AC Archaeology)
1	ELS1798	Trench 5, archaeological evaluation, Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project, 2002.	1 trench targeted a cluster of possible pits identified by geophysical survey but failed to locate any remains. A small amount of prehistoric flintwork was found in the spoil heap. Valentin, J. 2002. Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project Results of archaeological trench evaluation: North Lincolnshire (AC Archaeology)
1	ELS1801	Trench 11, archaeological evaluation, Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project, 2002.	1 trench targeted a possible enclosure and linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Only land drains and a possible palaeochannel were recorded. Valentin, J. 2002. Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project Results of archaeological trench evaluation: North Lincolnshire (AC Archaeology)
1	ELS1802	Trench 12, archaeological evaluation, Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project, 2002.	1 trench over a possible linear cropmark recorded a series of possible furrows. Valentin, J. 2002. Immingham CHP Gas Pipeline Project Results of archaeological trench evaluation: North Lincolnshire (AC Archaeology)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS2947	Excavations (including preceding phase of trial trenching) on land at Immingham Combined Heat and Power Plant, Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, 1999 – 2000.	Phase 1 area excavation over c.1.1ha recorded evidence for Iron Age to Roman settlement and medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Environmental Statement: 2000. Updated Environmental Statement: The Cultural Heritage. For Immingham CHP Plant, Rosper Road, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire (Humber Archaeology Partnership)
1	ELS2948	Excavations on land at Immingham Combined Heat and Power Plant, Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, 2002.	Phase 2 area excavation covering two areas recorded remains similar to Phase 1 (early Iron Age settlement activity followed by Roman settlement). Environmental Statement: 2000. Updated Environmental Statement: The Cultural Heritage. For Immingham CHP Plant, Rosper Road, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire (Humber Archaeology Partnership)
1	ELS3024, ENL60	Geophysical survey for Conoco Gas Pipeline II, South Killingholme, 2000.	Survey covered c.3ha. and identified several anomalies which appear to be extending southwards. Weston, D. 2000. Geophysical Survey Report 2000/84: Conoco Gas Pipeline II, South Killingholme, Lincolnshire (GSB Prospection)
1	ELS4020	Overbridge at Marsh Lane, Immingham, 2013. Desk-based assessment	[no identified results] URS (2013)
1	[not identified in HER]	Proposed Southern Energy UK Generation Gas Supply. Desk-based assessment	[no identified results] Network Archaeology (1997) (SLS2028)
1	ELS3860	Greengate Lane, South Killingholme – archaeological desk-based assessment, 2012.	Assessment concluded there is potential for an undated droveway / track to cross the site which lies on the periphery of Romano-British and medieval settlement. Davies, G. 2012. Greengate Lane, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation (Evaluation) for a proposed housing development. (Archaeological Research Services Ltd)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS3926	Desk-based assessment, Poplar Farm, Ulceby Road, South Killingholme, 2012.	[no identified results] Hall, N. 2012. An Archaeological Desk-based study of land at Poplar Farm, Ulceby Road, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire.
1	ELS3636	Heron REP electrical connection route, Immingham. Desk-based assessment	[no identified results] Headland archaeology (2010)
1	ELS3967	Humber Refinery, South Killingholme - Assessment of archaeological potential, 2013. Desk-based assessment	Assessment of the archaeological potential of the site of a new blender control room and car park at the Humber Refinery, South Killingholme. Fraser, J. 2013. Humber Refinery, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, Assessment of Archaeological Potential (Humber Archaeology Partnership)
1	[not identified in HER]	Humber Link Pipeline Project. Desk-based Assessment	[no identified results] AC Archaeology (1999) (SLS2033).
1	ELS3025	Desk-based assessment of the Humber and Trent shore.	[no identified results] Wetland Archaeology & Environment (2001) (SLS2485).
1, 2	ELS3162, ENL212	Fieldwalking on the Goxhill to Hatton Natural Gas Pipeline, North Lincolnshire, 2007.	c.50% of the fields surveyed based on a 30m wide corridor divided into 5 transects. Total of 340 finds recovered (dating from the late Mesolithic / Early Neolithic to modern periods) which included worked flint, Roman and medieval pottery. Clay, C. 2008. Report on Fieldwalking of the Proposed Goxhill to Hatton Natural Gas Pipeline. (Allen Archaeological Associates)
1, 2	ELS3163, ENL207	Geophysics on Goxhill to Hatton Proposed Pipeline, North Lincolnshire, 2007.	50.64km length of the route surveyed, plus an additional 13.75km following route revisions. It identified several sites (mostly isolated pits or linears in or around the Lincolnshire Wolds). Extended surveys in these areas identified at least four separate settlements. Also traces of ridge and furrow and other archaeological anomalies were identified at various locations along the route. Bunn, D. 2008. Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Goxhill to Hatton Proposed Gas Pipeline Volume 1 (of 3). (Pre-construct Geophysics)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS4008	Palaeoenvironmental assessment, Able Marine Energy Park, 2012.	Borehole and hand auger survey carried out in transects. It recorded 2 areas of possible palaeosols (old ground surfaces) were identified. A stream valley was found to contain deep deposits of organic silts (possibly late Bronze Age or Iron Age). An outcrop of sand & gravel may not have been subject to inundation or erosion, so the prehistoric ground surface could still be extant. J Rackham and C Clay, Allen Archaeology Limited. 2013. Stage 1 Palaeoenvironmental report: Able Marine Energy Park, North Killingholme
1	ELS4010	Fieldwalking survey, Able Marine Energy Park, 2012.	Surveyed 6 fields within the proposed marine energy park area using 10m transects. 227 finds recovered including, small amount of flintwork, Roman pottery, and medieval and post-medieval pottery (Roman pottery scatters intersected with archaeological anomalies from geophysical survey). G. Glover, Allen Archaeology Limited. 2013. Fieldwalking survey report: Able Marine Energy Park, North Killingholme
1	ELS4011	Trial trenching, land at Able Marine Energy Park.	Extensive trial trenching (39 trenches) for a proposed marine energy park recorded significant late Iron Age and Roman remains in four areas and confirmed the results of earlier geophysics and fieldwalking. G Glover, Allen Archaeology Limited. 2013. Archaeological evaluation report: Able Marine Energy Park, North Killingholme
1	ELS4064	Able Marine Energy Park Area 6 - Trial Trenching.	Trial trenching (10 in total) within Area 6 at Able Marine Energy Park. 7 trenches were sterile. 3 trenches recorded evidence for Iron Age to early Roman occupation (ditches and double ditched enclosure / trackway). Deep alluvium (up to 0.90m deep) was found in all trenches. Glover, G. 2014. Interim Archaeological Report: AMEP Area 6 Trial Trenching (Allen Archaeology Limited)
1	ELS1785	Humber Link Pipeline IIIC. Geophysical survey	Survey along a section of a proposed pipeline corridor identified short linear trends and a possible ring ditch identified near the location of a cropmark complex, but no indications of major settlement activity. D. Shiel, GSB Prospection. 2000. Geophysical Survey Report 2000/21 Humber Link Pipeline IIIC

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS2239	Geophysical survey, East End Farm, South Killingholme, 2004.	Survey covered c.2.1ha. [no identified results] Noel, M. 2004. Archaeological Geophysical Survey on an area of proposed tree planting at East End Farm, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire: Phase 2 (GeoQuest Associates)
1	ELS2258	Geophysical survey (phase 2), East End Farm, South Killingholme, 2004.	Survey covered 2.56ha. which mapped the extent of a settlement enclosure (fading out of features to the south may be as a result of later colluviation or alluviation on lower ground). Noel, M. 2004. Archaeological Geophysical Survey on an area of proposed tree planting at East End Farm, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire: Phase 2 (GeoQuest Associates)
1	ELS2365	Geophysical survey, Phase II, East End Farm, South Killingholme, 2005.	Survey covered c.5ha (7 blocks A-G: A and northern sections of C & D were located within North Lincolnshire). [no identified results] Steedman, K. 2005. Geophysical Survey on Land south of East End Farm, South Killingholme, North & North East Lincolnshire (Geoquest Associates)
1	ELS2374	Metal detector survey, East End Farm, 2005.	Survey across a large rectangular enclosure and road which had been discovered during an earlier geophysical survey. (Grimsby and District Metal Detecting Club)
1	ELS2366	Field observation, East End Farm, South Killingholme, 2005.	A hollow way was observed during geophysical survey, although the survey found no significant magnetic anomaly corresponding to the feature. Noel, M. 2005. Geophysical Sample Surveys within the area of Proposed Phase II Planting at East End Farm, South Killingholme, North and North East Lincolnshire. 2-3, figs1-2,4,6,8
1	ELS2419	Geophysical survey, land west of Rosper Road, North Killingholme (east of Lindsey Oil Refinery, South Killingholme), 2006.	Survey covered c.17.3ha and extensive evidence of ploughing activity was identified along with further linear anomalies that may be of archaeological origin. Elks, D. 2006. Geophysical Survey Report, Total Oil Refinery, North Killingholme, Lincolnshire. (Stratascan)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS2517	Trial trenching, land west of Rosper Road, North Killingholme, 2006.	A programme of trial trenching (60 trenches, 15m to 70m long) targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey (ELS2419) and features highlighted in a desk-based assessment. 17 trenches produced remains, including possible prehistoric enclosure system and post-medieval land drains and plough marks. Murphy, K. 2006. Archaeological evaluation on Land at Rosper Road, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire (Archaeological Project Services)
1	ELS2518	Watching brief, land west of Rosper Road, North Killingholme, 2006.	Linear features identified in the trial trenches appeared to terminate and no additional remains were identified. Murphy, K. 2006. Archaeological evaluation on Land at Rosper Road, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. 8, fig 17 (Archaeological Project Services)
1	ELS2516	Geophysical survey, Humber Hydrogen Pipeline, East Halton - South Killingholme 2006.	Survey covered c.3.8km of the pipeline route (total area of c.10.5ha). A concentration of potential archaeological anomalies was detected in the mid-section of the pipeline. Adcock, J. 2006. Geophysical Survey Report Humber Hydrogen Pipeline (South Bank) (North Lincolnshire). (Geoquest Associates)
1	ELS3156	Geophysical survey at North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, 2007.	Survey covered c.2.8ha. (continuation of two previous surveys completed in 2006) and identified numerous weak responses of unknown origin. Elks D. 2007. Geophysical Survey Report, North Killingholme 3, Lincolnshire (Stratascan)
1	ELS3313	Desk-based assessment, Heron Renewable Energy Plant, South Killingholme, 2009.	Assessment for a proposed industrial development site. Breslin, L. 2009. Heron Renewable Energy Plant at Immingham, North Lincolnshire. Vol 2, Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage; Vol 3, figs; Vol 4, Appendix J. Vol 2 Chap 15; Vol 4 App J. (Headland Archaeology)
1	ELS3314	Geophysical survey, Heron Renewable Energy Plant, South Killingholme 2009.	Survey covered c.8.1ha, and identified a series of anomalies comprising ditches, drainage ditches, plough furrows and former borehole locations of low archaeological significance. Stronach, Simon. 2010. Heron Renewable Energy Plant - Geophysical Investigations (Headland Archaeology)

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS3317	Trial trenching, Heron Renewable Energy Plant, South Killingholme, 2009.	Trial trenching (following geophysical survey) of the proposed main plant area (22 trenches) revealed deep alluvial deposits and evidence for Romano-British occupation (linear ditches and a pit). Environmental Statement: Breslin, L..2009. Heron Renewable Energy Plant at Immingham, North Lincolnshire. Vol 2, Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage; Vol 3, figs; Vol 4, Appendix J. Vol 4, app J.5 (Headland Archaeology)
1	ELS3454	Able UK Marine Energy Park, 2010 to 2011. Geophysical survey	Survey covered c.100ha. and identified a possible settlement (Field 1) and potential ridge and furrow detected (Field 19) and numerous natural creek-type anomalies. C. Stephens, GSB Prospection. 2011. Able UK Ltd Marine Energy Park - Geophysical Survey Report.
1	ELS3849	Geophysical survey, proposed Able UK Ltd Marine Energy Park, North Killingholme, 2012.	Survey covered c.13.2ha. and identified enclosure-type anomalies (Fields 5 and 12). Alister Bartlett, Headland UK Ltd. 2012. Proposed Able UK Ltd Marine Energy Park, North Killingholme - Archaeological Geophysical Survey. (Bartlett Clark Consultancy)
1	ELS1450	Watching brief during pipeline removal, Immingham CHP Plant, 2002.	Monitoring during the demolition and removal of a redundant pipeline (prior to the construction of the CHP Plant) recorded no archaeological remains. Atkinson, D. Humber Field Archaeology. 2002. Archaeological Watching Brief at Rosper Road, South Killingholme. (Humber Archaeology Partnership)
1	ELS1773	Watching brief, Community Alarm Tower, Habrough Road, 2002.	No archaeological remains recorded during the watching brief and likely that ground levels artificially raised by the placement of material from the nearby oil refinery. Caroline Atkins. 2002. A Report on the Archaeological Watching Brief on the Community Alarm, Habrough, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS2500	Watching brief, Tower 116, 4KG Keadby - Grimsby overhead transmission line refurbishment, 2000.	Monitoring recorded no archaeological remains. Bradley, J. 2001. 4KG-Keadby to Grimsby West overhead line refurbishment. Brief assessment of archaeological potential and report on archaeological monitoring. 24-25, fig 8. (Humber Archaeological Partnership)
1, 2	ENL95	4KG- Keadby to Grimsby West Overhead Line Refurbishment. Desk-based assessment and archaeological watching brief, 2000 to 2001.	Assessment identified assets dating to the from the Mesolithic (flintwork), Bronze Age (hoards and ring ditches), Romano-British (settlement enclosures) through to the medieval period (DMVs and ridge and furrow) and possible remains connected to the flax industry. Monitoring revealed little of archaeological significance. Humber Archaeology Partnership. 2001. 4KG- Keadby to Grimsby West Overhead Line Refurbishment.
1	ENL472	Geophysical survey on land off Mill Lane, Immingham, 2018.	Survey covered c.6ha. and possible archaeological anomalies were identified including a ring ditch and enclosure. West Yorkshire Archaeological Service. 2018. Geophysical Survey on Land off Mill Lane, Immingham.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS1690, ELS1691, ELS1695, ELS1696, ELS1700, ELS1704, ELS1706, ELS1708, ELS1712, ELS1714 to ELS1719, ELS1721, ELS1724, ELS1728, ELS1729	Humber Wetlands site visits, 1999. Walkover / visual assessment.	Throughout 1999 visual assessments were carried out in several areas. Ellis, S, Fenwick, H, Lillie, M, Van De Noort, R (Eds). 2001. Wetland Heritage of the Lincolnshire Marsh.
1	ELS1692, ELS1725	Humber Wetlands, fieldwalking survey, 1999.	Systematic fieldwalking recovered flintwork (ELS1692). Ellis, S, Fenwick, H, Lillie, M, Van De Noort, R (Eds). 2001. Wetland Heritage of the Lincolnshire Marsh.
1	ELS2536	Geotechnical borehole excavations, land east of Lindsey Oil Refinery, 2006.	Geotechnical boreholes (6 no.) drilled to depth of between 16m and 25m recorded a sequence of geological deposits but no archaeological remains. Hall, N. 2006. Desk-Based Assessment of Land to the east of the Total Lindsey Oil Refinery (LOR), North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire
1	ELS2568	LIDAR survey flights, 2001.	Environment Agency aerial survey.
1	ELS2575	LIDAR survey flights, 1998.	Environment Agency aerial survey.
1	ELS2577	LIDAR survey flights, 2000.	Environment Agency aerial survey.
1	ELS2578	LIDAR survey flights, 2002.	Environment Agency aerial survey.
1	ELS2579	LIDAR survey flights, 2003.	Environment Agency aerial survey.
1	ELS2580	LIDAR survey flights, 2004.	Environment Agency aerial survey.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
1	ELS2581	LIDAR survey flights, 2005.	Environment Agency aerial survey.
1	ELS2582	LIDAR survey flights, 2006.	Environment Agency aerial survey.
1	ELS3309	Finding of the Killingholme Hoard, 1993. Metal detection survey	Hoard of over 4000 Roman coins of Constantinian.
1	ELS3479	English Heritage survey flight, 2011.	Aerial survey.
1	ELS3700	Aerial photographic sortie, 1970.	Aerial survey of South Humberside.
1	ELS4206	Aerial photographic sortie, 1970.	Aerial survey of South Humberside.
1	ELS768	Aerial photographic sortie, 1989.	Aerial survey.
1	ELS4357	Watching brief, VPI Immingham Power Station, North Lincolnshire, 2018.	Monitoring during intrusive Ground Investigation works (test pits, trial trenches, access trackways and hand-excavated pits prior to borehole drilling) failed to identify any archaeological remains. Natural subsoil was present at the bases of trenches sealed by deposits of made ground or topsoil. Beardow, G. & Potten, S. 2018. VPI Immingham Power Station, North Lincolnshire, Archaeological Watching Brief Report. Appendix 11C, Environmental Statement VPI Immingham Energy Park 'A' Power Station
1	ELS4611	Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental assessment, land off Marsh Lane, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, 2016.	Boreholes and hand augering in 2 transects that recorded organic silt, peat, glacial sands and mudflat and saltmarsh deposits representing marine inundation; a truncated palaeosol; and a possible tidal creek. Rackham, J. & Clay, C. 2016. Stage 1 Palaeoenvironmental Survey Report: Land off Marsh Lane, North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire
2	ENL62	An archaeological evaluation of the Humber Bank Strategic Works, 1994. Geophysical survey	Geophysical survey of c.5ha. identified archaeological anomalies in two areas. GSB Prospection. 1994. Report on Geophysical Survey at Humber Bank.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
2	ENL86	Excavations in Aylesby, South Humberside, 1994.	Investigations recorded evidence for settlement in the Aylesby area from the first millennium BC to the C16, including the excavation of coastal lowland Iron Age site which was also occupied into the Romano-British period, although the focus of occupation was elsewhere. Possible Saxon activity was found with a focus possibly along Barton Street. Ditches of medieval and post-medieval date were also recorded. Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. 1995. Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, Volume III0.
2	ENL260	Brocklesby to Stallingborough High Pressure Pipeline: Desk-based assessment, fieldwalking, aerial photography survey, excavation and watching brief, 1994 to 1996.	Various surveys identified several areas of archaeological interest, including evidence of prehistoric activity to the south of the former medieval settlement of Habrough and a cropmark complex of indeterminate age and nature south of Eleanor House in Stallingborough. British Gas Engineering Projects. 1996. Brocklesby to Stallingborough High Pressure Pipeline: Desk Based Assessment, Fieldwalking, Aerial Photography Survey, Excavation and Watching Brief.
2	ENL367	Hornsea One Offshore Wind Farm Project, earthwork survey, 2016.	A topographic survey covered 11 areas of earthworks along the route of the pipeline. Wessex Archaeology. 2016. Hornsea One Earthwork Survey Report.
2	ENL392	Historic building recording at Manor Farm, Main Road, Aylesby, 2018.	Recording ahead of the conversion of historic farm buildings. Neville Hall. 2018. Historic building recording at Manor Farm, Main Road, Aylesby.
2	ENL406	Land north of Aylesby, desk-based assessment, 2020.	[no identified results] Part of a programme of assessment that included geophysical survey (ENL418) and trial trenching (ENL466). Orion Heritage. 2020. Land North of Aylesby Desk based Assessment.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
2	ENL418	Geophysical survey at Grimsby solar farm, Aylesby, 2020.	Survey covered c.152.1ha. Potential archaeological anomalies were identified, including ridge and furrow and other agricultural features. Geophysics followed by trial trench evaluation (ENL466). Magnitude Surveys. 2020. Grimsby solar farm, Aylesby.
2	ENL466	Land north of Aylesby, Aylseby, North East Lincolnshire, 2021. Trial trenching	73 trenches opened to inform impacts of a solar farm. [no identified results] Part of a programme of assessment that included desk-based assessment (ENL406) and geophysics (ENL418). Foundations Archaeology. 2021. Land North of Aylesby, Aylseby, North East Lincolnshire.
2	ELI9339	Walkover survey of the Proposed Caistor to Irby Pipeline Route (Irby Reservoir to Caistor Top Reservoir), 2007.	[no identified results] ARCUS. 2007. Desk Based Assessment of the Proposed Caistor to Irby Pipeline Route.
2	ENL217, ELI9164	Irby Reservoir to Caistor Top Reservoir, 2008. Watching brief	No archaeological features were noted during the watching brief but 7 worked flints were found (2 in North East Lincolnshire). Lindsey Archaeological Services. 2008. Irby Reservoir to Caistor Top Reservoir.
3	ENL72	Fluxgate gradiometer and hedgerow and woodland surveys: land at South Farm, Ashby-cum-Fenby, 2003.	Geophysical survey covered c.5ha. and identified several anomalies of archaeological interest (linear features, possible ring ditches and possible building remains).
3	ENL70	Land at South Farm. Ashby-Cum-Fenby, NE Lincolnshire, 2004.	An assessment suggested that the overall archaeological potential of the site is moderate. Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2003. Land at South Farm. Ashby-Cum-Fenby, NE Lincs: Archaeological Assessment and Non-Intrusive Evaluation Report.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
3	ENL119, ELI2389	Archaeological watching brief during underground cabling: Louth to Wold Newton, 2000.	Monitoring in North East Lincolnshire part of the route recorded only a modern stone track and a collection of artefacts from the topsoil (prehistoric flint tool and a sherd of Romano-British pottery). Monitoring in Lincolnshire part of the route recorded no archaeological remains. Archaeological Project Services. 2001. Archaeological Watching Brief During Underground Cabling: Louth to Wold Newton.
3	ENL154	Land adjacent to The Barns, Walk Lane, Irby. Watching brief	Monitoring revealed brick rubble and mortar from a post-medieval farm cottages which had been demolished in the 1990s. Lindsey Archaeological Services. 2001. Land Adjacent to The Barns, Walk Lane, Irby.
3	ENL158	The Thatch, Brigsley, Humberside: Historic Building Report, 1992. Building survey	Building with early C17 origins.
3	ENL168	Archaeological watching brief on groundworks at Willow Cottage, Church Lane, Brigsley, 2006.	Monitoring revealed several pits and linear ditches possibly dated to the middle Saxon and medieval periods. Archaeological Project Services. 2006. Archaeological Watching Brief on Groundworks at Willow Cottage, Church Lane, Brigsley, North East Lincolnshire.
3	ENL195	Crangleigh, Main Road, Brigsley, Lincolnshire: archaeological watching brief, 2006.	Monitoring recorded evidence relating to post-medieval occupation. Mike Jarvis Archaeological Services. 2007. Crangleigh, Main Road, Brigsley, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Watching Brief.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
3	ENL200	Hatcliffe-Nettleton Project, North East Lincolnshire: geophysical survey, 2007.	Survey of c.2.2ha. revealed ditches and enclosures likely reflecting more than one phase of activity. The features likely continue beyond the limit of the survey in every direction suggesting the extent of the settlement has not yet been determined. Remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were also identified. Durham University Archaeological Services. 2007. Hatcliffe-Nettleton Project, North East Lincolnshire: Geophysical Survey.
3	ENL202	Results of an archaeological excavation on land at South Farm, off Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby, North East Lincolnshire, 2006 to 2007.	Excavation after a programme of geophysics and trenching produced evidence to suggest a possible medieval settlement in the vicinity. Linear ditches and the remains of a small building and yard were recorded. M & M Archaeology. 2008. Results of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at South Farm, off Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby, North East Lincolnshire.
3	ENL228	An archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Park Close, Ashby Lane, Ashby cum Fenby, 1995.	Monitoring recorded a pit or ditch of possible Roman date and a post-medieval land drain. Humber Archaeology Partnership. 1995. An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land Adjacent to Park Close, Ashby Lane, Ashby-cum-Fenby.
3	ENL236	Hawerby Hall, Hawerby cum Beesby, North East Lincolnshire: archaeological watching brief, 2009.	Monitoring recorded the foundations of a likely 18th century stable block and two brick structures (well and cess pit / water tank). Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2009. Hawerby Hall, Hawerby cum Beesby, North East Lincolnshire: Archaeological Watching Brief Report.
3	ENL253	The Cottage, Post Office Lane, Ashby-cum-Fenby, North-East Lincolnshire, 2011. Trial trenching	A buried topsoil and a single large pit of late postm-edieval / modern date were recorded in the trench. Pre-Construct Archaeological Services. 2011. The Cottage, Post Office Lane, Ashby-cum-Fenby, North-East Lincolnshire: Retrospective Scheme of Works.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
3	ENL267	An archaeological watching brief at Park Close, Ashby Lane, Ashby cum Fenby, Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire, 2011.	Monitoring identified a substantial pond which occupied a natural hollow, it produced 2 sherds of pottery (late Anglo-Saxon and a medieval sherd). Neville Hall. 2011. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Park Close, Ashby Lane, Ashby cum Fenby, Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire.
3	ENL273	An archaeological watching brief at Coulbeck Garth, Chapel Lane, Ashby cum Fenby, 2011.	Monitoring recorded a simple deposit sequence (topsoil horizon, a medieval ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of boulder clay) and 2 undated pits. Neville Hall. 2012. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Coulbeck Garth, Chapel Lane, Ashby cum Fenby, Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire.
3	ENL319	Archaeological assessment: Church of Saint Margaret, Hawerby cum Beesby, North East Lincolnshire, 2013 to 2014. Desk-based assessment, photographic survey, watching brief	Scheme of works determined that the archaeological potential was low. Monitoring of 3 test pits recorded evidence for foundation trenches and a wall belonging to a possible south aisle. Allen Archaeological Associates. 2014. Archaeological Assessment Report: Church of Saint Margaret, Hawerby cum Beesby, North East Lincolnshire.
3	ENL325	Archaeological geophysical survey: land at Ashby cum Fenby, 2015.	Survey identified anomalies of possible of medieval or post-medieval settlement activity, west of Ashby Lane. Pre-Construct Geophysics. 2015. Archaeological Geophysical Survey: Land at Ashby cum Fenby, North East Lincolnshire.
3	ENL350	Archaeological observation and investigation and recording on land to the rear of 2 Main Street Barnoldby le Beck, 2015 to 2016.	Monitoring did not identify any archaeological remains. Humber Archaeology Partnership. 2016. Archaeological Observation and Investigation and Recording on land to the rear of 2 Main Street, Barnoldby le Beck.
3	ENL372	Trial trenching on land off Ashby Lane, Ashby cum Fenby, 2016.	4 trenches were opened [no identified results]. Witham Archaeology. 2016. Land off Ashby Road, Ashby Cum Fenby.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
3	ENL374	Archaeological monitoring and recording on land off Waltham Road, Barnoldby le Beck, 2019.	Monitoring during groundworks for a new building. [no identified results] Allen Archaeology Ltd. 2020. Archaeological monitoring on Land off Waltham Road, Barnoldby le Beck
3	ENL386	Watching brief on land at the Paddocks, Main Road, Brigsley, 2016.	Monitoring revealed no archaeological remains. James Roberts. 2016. Land at the Paddocks, Main Road, Brigsley.
3	ENL434	Land at 3 Green Lane, Brigsley, 2021. Trial trenching.	Trench produced no archaeological remains. Groundworks Archaeology. 2021. Land at 3 Green Lane, Brigsley.
3	ENL447	Land off Main Road Ashby Cum Fenby, 2018. Trial trenching.	Three trenches produced no archaeological remains. West Yorkshire Archaeological Service. 2018. Land off Main Road Ashby Cum Fenby
3	ELI911	St Peter's Close (Champions Close), 1999. Trial trenching	3 trenches were dug. [no identified results] Pre-Construct Archaeology. 1999. Land off St Peter's Close
3	ELI1046	St Peter's Close (Champions Close), 1999. Watching brief	No archaeological remains were encountered. Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2000. Land off Champions Close, Holton le Clay
3	ELI9286	Archaeological watching brief at 52 Church Lane, Holton le Clay, 2007 to 2008.	Monitoring during groundworks for a small residential development recorded several ditches that produced medieval and post-medieval pottery. Marc Berger. Mar 2009. Archaeological Monitoring of Land at 52 Church Lane, Holton le Clay, Lincolnshire.
3	ELI11553	Church Lane, Holton le Clay, 2011 to 2013. Watching brief	Monitoring recorded several features including pits, post-holes and a well, containing medieval pottery and the remains of a leather costrel. The presence of small quantities of redeposited Roman pottery, indicated the truncation of earlier activity. Archaeological Research Services. 2013. Church Lane, Holton le Clay

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
3	ELI8724	Land at 107 Louth Road, Holton le Clay, 2008. Watching brief	Monitoring recorded a sequence of natural deposits but no archaeological remains. Allen Archaeological Associates. 2008. Land at 107 Louth Road, Holton le Clay
3	ELI137	Excavations at the Church of St Peter, Holton le Clay, 1973.	[no identified results]
3	ELI658	Excavations at the Church of St Peter, Holton le Clay, 1975.	[no identified results]
4	ELI5520	Cable trench at Chapel Lane, South Cockerington, 2004. Watching brief	No archaeological remains were found but a sequence of natural and recent deposits were identified. Archaeological Project Services. 2004. Cable Trench at Chapel Lane, South Cockerington
4	ELI11715	Site visit to South End Primitive Methodist Chapel, North Cockerington, 2013. Condition survey	n/a
4	ELI11735	Site visit to United Methodist Free Chapel, Chapel Lane, South Cockerington, 2013. Condition survey	n/a
4	ELI12103	Walkover survey for the Covenham WTW to Boston Transfer, 2010 to 2011.	Several areas of medieval ridge and furrow were noted, and earthwork remains of a possible round barrow. Mott MacDonald. 2011. Covenham WTW to Boston Transfer.
4	ELI12253	Geophysical survey for the Covenham WTW to Boston Transfer, 2011 (Phase 1).	Several parts of the route were surveyed, and several archaeological sites were identified, including former settlements and agricultural activity. Bartlett-Clark Consultancy. 2011. Covenham WTW to Boston Transfer

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
4	ELI12344	Fieldwalking for the Covenham WTW to Boston Transfer: Phase 2, 2011.	Systematic fieldwalking identified several concentrations of finds, including prehistoric flints to the south of Harrington, Roman pottery at Sibsey and to the east of Yarburgh, and medieval pottery to the south of Old Bolingbrok. Oxford Archaeology East. 2012. Covenham WTW to Boston Transfer: Field Walking Phase 2
4	ELI12428	Geophysical survey for the Covenham WTW to Boston Transfer: Phase 2, 2011.	Selected parts of the route were surveyed (those not available at Phase 1) and several archaeological sites were identified, including some which clearly represent areas of former settlement and agricultural activity (including a possible isolated ring-ditch). Bartlett-Clark Consultancy. 2011. Geophysical Survey for the Covenham WTW to Boston Transfer: Phase 2
4	ELI9235	Replacement floodbank, Grayfleet Drain, Grimoldby, 2008. Watching brief	Traces of possible north to south aligned ridge and furrow were the only archaeological feature of significance identified. Lindsey Archaeological Services. 2008. Replacement Floodbank, Grayfleet Drain, Grimoldby.
4	ELI473	Earthwork survey at Ludborough, 1992.	Survey recorded medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. Heritage Lincolnshire. 1992. Earthwork Survey at Ludborough
5	ELI1384	Watching brief on Saltfleetby Pipeline, 1999.	Watching brief during groundworks. [no identified results] Archaeological Services. April 2000. Saltfleetby Pipeline - Howdales, South Cockerington-Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal.
5	ELI1385	Excavation on Saltfleetby Pipeline, 1999.	Excavation in 2 areas near the village of Theddlethorpe All Saints (following a watching brief) identified archaeological features. [no identified results] Archaeological Services. April 2000. Saltfleetby Pipeline - Howdales, South Cockerington-Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal.

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
5	ELI4245	Maltby-le-Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main, 2003. Fieldwalking	[no identified results] Pre-Construct Archaeology. April 2003. Surface Collection Survey, Proposed Route of Maltby-le-Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main
5	ELI4248	Maltby le Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main, 2003. Geophysical survey	Survey of the pipeline corridor (20m width) Identified several linear and rectilinear anomalies, including a possible enclosure with associated pit or kiln like features, and a possible palaeochannel. Pre-Construct Geophysics. June 2003. Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Proposed Route of Maltby le Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main
5	ELI5902	Maltby le Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main, 2003. Watching brief	Monitoring during groundworks. [no identified results] Pre-Construct Archaeology. Feb 2004. Watching brief of the Maltby le Marsh to Manby replacement water main
5	ELI531	Theddlethorpe to Hatton Gas Pipeline, 1988. Watching brief	[no identified results] Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd. 1991. Theddlethorpe to Hatton Gas Pipeline.
5	ELI11266	Rapid Field Survey of the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh. Condition survey	Extensive heritage asset condition survey of the coastal grazing marsh zone. Heritage Lincolnshire. 2010. Integrated Historic and Landscape Study of the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marshes Project.
5	ELI12553	Gayton le Marsh Windfarm, 2010. Walkover survey	No new assets identified. CgMs Consulting. 2010. Desk Based Assessment of Gayton le Marsh Windfarm.
5	ELI11126	Gayton le Marsh Windfarm, 2011. Geophysical survey	Survey covered the turbine footprints and identified modern trackways and field drains but no archaeological features. Stratascan. 2011. Windfarm Site, Gayton le Marsh. Stratascan

Section	HER event no.	Event name and type	Description
5	ELI12554	Gayton le Marsh Windfarm, 2013. Trial trenching	18 trenches opened but no archaeological remains encountered. Wessex Archaeology. 2013. Gayton le Marsh Windfarm.

Annex B Cartographic Assessment

Table A-22: Results of the assessment of cartographic resources

Map name, Section	Dates	Comments
XIII.SW, Section 1	1887, 1908, 1932, 1950	The 1887 map shows the area of the proposed North Compound as enclosed fields (regular square / sub-square fields) alongside Ulceby Road. There is little change between the late 19 th century and the post-war period. Allotments are labelled at the junction of Habrough Road and Ulceby Road on the 1932 map (now partly occupied by A160 roundabout). There is no tithe map coverage of this area (South Killingholme Parish).
XIII.NE Section 1	1887, 1910, 1932, 1951	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. Humber Road and Rosper Road are labelled and Fox Covert wood (Houlton's Covert). The 1932 map shows the LNER line Ulceby to Immingham branch [080] and extensive sidings at Immingham Docks on embankments and in cuttings [076].
XIII.SE Section 1	1887, 1908, 1932, 1947, 1951	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. The map also indicates that some of the larger fields in the parish shown on the tithe map had been subdivided by the later 19th century. Luxmore Farm [055], Habrough School [052], Immingham Grange and Gatehouse Farm are shown. Part of the Manchester Sheffield and Lincoln Railway line [138] is shown and labelled. Habrough Road is shown [060]. A post mill [041] is shown next to Mill Lane.
Tithe map of Immingham, Sections 1 and 2	1841	This map shows the tithe land within Immingham Parish and the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses. The tithe map and 1st edition OS maps depicts two unidentified buildings at approx. NGR 516387, 414714 next to the DCO Site Boundary, possibly a homestead [650] (south side of Mill Lane, opposite a post mill, [041]) (features demolished by 1951). There are also two former plantations / woods that are not recorded on the OS 1st edition maps. One is identified as 'Spinrosa Holt' (tithe plot 132) [651] (approx. NGR 516653, 413885) (now mostly beneath the A180 trunk road), and 'Cherry Holt' [652] (plot 126) (approx. NGR 517068, 413479), located to the east of Immingham Grange.
XXI.NE Section 2	1887, 1908, 1951	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields and indicates that the field pattern had changed little between the mid- and later 19th century. Several historic roads are shown including, Keelby Road [175] and Riby Road [174] (A1173 road) [173]. Roxton Farm [167] and Greenland Top (Greenland's Farm) [147] are shown.

Map name, Section	Dates	Comments
Tithe map of Stallingborough, Section 2	1844	This map shows the tithe land within Stallingborough Parish and shows the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses. North Beck Drain is shown as a prominent topographic feature. Roxton Farm and Greenland Top are depicted.
XXI.SE Section 2	1887, 1908, 1951	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields and indicates that there had been some consolidation in the number of fields with fewer larger fields at the end of the 19th century compared to the first half of the century. Two small ponds / extraction pits are depicted on the OS 1st edition maps close to Beach Holt Lane, Aylesby at approx. NGR 519573, 407542 [653] and on the south side of the lane at approx. NGR 519662, 407460 [654] (both outside of the DCO Site Boundary). Both features appear to be visible on recent Google Earth images. A former guidepost [655] is marked at the original junction of Beach Holt Lane and Barton Street at approx. NGR 519636, 407470. Another possible pond / extraction pit [656] is depicted at approx. NGR 519741, 408614 and is also outside of the DCO Site Boundary (feature is visible on modern aerial photographs north of Aylesby).
Tithe map of Riby, Section 2	1839	This map shows the tithe land within Riby Parish and shows the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses. A former tract of woodland (Plings Moor Wood, plot 18) [657] is shown at approx. NGR 519843, 408629, c.400m east of the DCO Site Boundary (wood not shown on the 1st edition OS map).
Tithe map of Aylesby	1839	This map shows the tithe land within Aylesby Parish and the existing roads and fields on the western side of the village that the pipeline crosses. (There is no Enclosure Award for Aylesby, suggesting either piecemeal enclosure had taken place or earlier private enclosure).
XXIX.NE Sections 2 and 3	1887, 1908, 1951	1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. Several features are depicted, including the farmstead known as The Crofts [145]. Several chalk pits are labelled close to the DCO Site Boundary which could be late 19th century in date (not shown on Aylesby or Laceby tithe maps) [140, 142] which have been re-used as landfill sites. The 1951 OS map shows a large possible extraction pit within the DCO Site Boundary at approx. NGR 519850, 406029 [658] (west of The Crofts, Laceby).
Tithe map of Laceby, Section 2	1840	This map shows the tithe land within Laceby Parish and the existing fields that the pipeline crosses. Two buildings are depicted at the same location as The Crofts farmhouse [145].

Map name, Section	Dates	Comments
Tithe map of Irby upon Humber, Sections 2 and 3	1837	This map shows the tithe land within Irby Parish and the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses, including Green Lane (access to Scrub Holt Farm from Walk Lane). The scheduled Civil War Fort [303] is shown and Laceby Beck [204] and Welbeck Spring [203]. There is no tithe map coverage west of Barnoldby le Beck, the next available tithe map covers Ashby cum Fenby Parish.
XXX.NW Section 3	1887, 1908, 1946, 1951	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. The scheduled Civil War Fort [303] is shown. Laceby Beck [204] and Welbeck Spring [203] are shown. Barton Street is labelled [104]. Welbeck House [279] is shown.
XXX.SW Section 3	1887, 1907, 1951	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. The former extent of Barnoldby Le Beck Park is shown and labelled [282]. Main Road, Barnoldby Le Beck [341] and Barton Street (A18 road) [104] are shown, and Waithe Beck [205]. Two chalk pits are shown either side of Barton Street and north of Waithe Beck [281, 286]. To the south, Moor House [278] and Chestnut Farm [294] are shown. Ashby Hill / Brigsley Road (B1203 road) [342] is also shown.
Tithe map of Ashby cum Fenby, Section 3	1840	This map shows the tithe land within Ashby cum Fenby Parish and Waithe Beck and shows the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses.
XXX.SE Section 3	1887, 1907, 1946, 1951	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. Thoroughfare Lane [346] and Norman Wells House [275] are shown. A possible pump [659] is shown on the south side of Thoroughfare Lane at approx. NGR 526267, 400271 and within the DCO Site Boundary (later depicted as a well).
XXXIX.NE Section 3	1887, 1907, 1951	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. Grainsby Hall and Park are labelled [362]. Fenby Wood is labelled [276] and the site of demolished Fenby Farm [315]. A pond / extraction pit [660] is shown c.115m south of the former farm at approx. NGR 525914, 399064 which is also depicted on the tithe map of Ashby cum Fenby. Westfield Farm [389] is shown but not labelled. A farm track to Westfield House is shown at its existing location. Further south and east Autby House and Park are shown and labelled [361] and two farm tracks to the north and east of Autby House which are shown at their existing locations. The road from Great Grimsby to Louth (A16 road) is shown.
Tithe map of Grainsby, Section 3	1843	This map shows the tithe land within Grainsby Parish and the roads and fields that the pipeline crosses. The pipeline route is shown as fields. The land that becomes Grainsby Park on the OS 1st edition maps (1887) are depicted as fields.
Tithe map of North Thoresby, Section 3	1839	This map shows the tithe land within North Thoresby Parish and the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses. Westfield Farm is shown. The tract of woodland that is labelled North Thoresby

Map name, Section	Dates	Comments
		Screed (OS 1st edition map) is depicted, although with a smaller footprint. A trackway from the A16 road leading to Autby House is shown.
XXXIX.SE Sections 3	1887, 1907, 1950	The 1887 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. The original alignment of the A16 (Livesey Road) is shown and Station Road and Pear Tree Lane.
Tithe map of Ludborough, Section 3	1851	This map shows the tithe land within Ludborough Parish and the existing roads. None of the fields crossed by the pipeline are included in the map. There is no tithe map coverage east of Ludborough, the next tithe map covers Utterby Parish.
XL.SW Sections 3, 4	1888, 1907, 1951	The 1888 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. Pear Tree Lane is shown and the East Lincolnshire Railway line [661]. A dismantled section of the line crosses the DCO Site Boundary at approx. NGR 531071, 395343 (north of Pear Tree Lane). The railway line opened in 1848 but was closed to passenger traffic in 1961. Pear Tree Farm (Pear Tree Lane Barn) is labelled [487] and a possible pond / extraction pit [662] at approx. NGR 531499, 394965 to the northeast of the farm (located in Section 4). Chequers Farm [486], Grove Farm [488] and Gowt Farm [489] are shown and labelled. Oak Plantation is shown to the south of Grove Farm. Ings Lane and Yarburgh Road are shown at Covernham St Mary. South of Chequers Farm the field pattern includes several long narrow fields, some with sinuous curving boundaries which possibly represent an older field / cultivation pattern.
Tithe map of Utterby, Section 4	1839	This map shows the tithe land within Utterby Parish and the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses. Buildings at Pear Tree Farm are depicted. East of Pear Tree Farm is a possible tract of former heathland fen at approx. NGR 531531, 394970 (plot 163 which is crossed by the pipeline), identified as 'furze' [663] with several rectangular features (possibly ponds / buildings and a north-south aligned trackway along the western side). Further south the pipeline route also appears to cross another rectangular feature at approx. NGR 532365, 394045, a possible pond / building [664], northwest of Gowt Farm (identified in plot 227). Utterby Beck (Poulton Drain) is shown as a prominent feature and is labelled. Oak Plantation and Gowt Plantation are depicted. The site of a demolished homestead (house and garden, plot 244; stackyard and buildings, plot 245) [665] at approx. NGR 532548, 393366, is shown c.70m west of the DCO Site Boundary (south of Utterby Beck). (The homestead was likely demolished by the end of the 19th century and is not shown on the 1st edition OS map.) There is no tithe map coverage for the areas of Little Grimsby and Brackenborough (the next tithe map covers North Thoresby Parish).

Map name, Section	Dates	Comments
XLVIII.NW Section 4	1888, 1907, 1951	The 1888 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. Yarburgh Beck, Westfield Road and Yarburgh Road are labelled. Woodhouse Farm is shown [507] and is labelled on 1907 OS maps. Square Plantation is shown to the south of the farm.
XLVIII.NE Section 4	1888, 1907, 1951	The 1888 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. Yarburgh Road, Alvingham Road, Lock Road and Louth Navigation (canal) [525] are shown. A towing path is depicted along the south side of the canal, and a green lane is shown between Lock Road and the River Ludd.
XLVIII.SE Section 4	1888, 1907, 1951	<p>The 1888 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. It shows Green Dike, Louth Road, Red Leas Lane, School Lane and Mill Hill Way at North Cockerington, and Marsh Lane and Pick Hill Lane, South Cockerington, and Middlesykes Lane, Grimoldby. Highfield House [498], and an unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington [499], a primitive Methodist Chapel [483] and a burial mound (tumulus) [453] (identified as a mill mound in the HER).</p> <p>At the crossroads in North Cockerington (junction of Louth Road, Red Leas Lane, School Lane and Mill Hill Way) are three buildings of possible late 19th century date that are close to the DCO Site Boundary and are still extant: White Hart Inn and post office [666], at approx. NGR 537589, 389630; a smithy [667], at approx. NGR 537581, 389637; and an un-named homestead / dwelling [668] at approx. NGR 537568, 389666. The 1907 OS map labels a post office also at the crossroads in North Cockerington (probably part of the inn). Grayfleet Drain is labelled. The (demolished) Glebe Farm [492] is shown at the junction of Red Leans Lane and Marsh Lane (east of Marsh Lane Farm), and to the south Corner Farm [512] is also shown along Pick Hill Lane.</p>
Tithe map of North Cockerington, Section 4	1844	This map shows the tithe land within North Cockerington Parish and the existing roads that the pipeline crosses. There is very little detail regarding fields / field pattern. A field northwest of the junction of Louth Road and School Lane is recorded as 'Brickkiln Close' (Plot 11) at approx. NGR 537523, 389631 [669], indicating the presence of possible rural industrial activity. Other fields around the crossroads are recorded as 'Nuns Close' and 'School Garth'.
Tithe map of South Cockerington, Section 4	1846	This map shows the tithe land within South Cockerington Parish and the existing roads that the pipeline crosses. There is very little detail regarding fields / field pattern.
Tithe map of Grimoldby, Section 4	1848?	<p>This map shows the tithe land within Grimoldby Parish and the existing roads that the pipeline crosses. There is very little detail regarding fields / field pattern.</p> <p>There is no tithe map coverage for the area between Manby Middlegate and Green Lane (southwest of Saltfleetby), (the next available tithe map covers Saltfleetby St Peters Parish).</p>

Map name, Section	Dates	Comments
XLIX.SW Sections 4	1888, 1907, 1951	<p>The 1888 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. The former Great Northern Railway line (Mablethorpe Branch) [608] crosses the DCO Site Boundary at approx. NGR 540959, 388920, north of Manby Middlegate (B1200). The demolished Hedge Ends farm is shown [503]. Several other roads are labelled, including Manby Middlegate (B1200), Green Lane, Willow Row Bank, Thacker Bank, and two watercourses Sykes Drain and Head Dike Drain.</p> <p>Between Manby Middlegate road and Head Dike Drain the field pattern changes to a series of long, narrow rectangular fields that are aligned orthogonal to Green Lane and Willow Row Bank. Several of the fields have sinuous curving boundaries which possibly represent an older field / cultivation pattern.</p>
Tithe map of Saltfleetby St Peters, Section 5	1841	<p>This map shows the tithe land within Saltfleetby St Peters Parish and the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses. The field pattern is similar to that depicted on the 1st edition OS maps. There is no tithe map coverage for the area between Long Eau and Two Mile Bank (the next available tithe map covers Gayton le Marsh Parish).</p>
LVII.NW Section 5	1888, 1907, 1951	<p>The 1888 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. Several watercourses are labelled, including The Cut and Land Drain. A long linear earthwork (Two Mile Bank) that is an historic routeway / salters' route [561] is shown next to Land Drain. Lordship Farm [596] is also shown.</p>
Tithe map of Gayton le Marsh, section 5	1839	<p>This map shows the tithe land within Saltfleetby St Peters Parish and the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses. Along the route corridor many of the tithe descriptions refer to fenland.</p>
LVII.NE Section 5	1888, 1907, 1951	<p>The 1888 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields.</p>
XLIX.SE & XLIXA.SW Section 5	1888, 1907, 1951	<p>The 1888 map shows the pipeline route as enclosed fields. South of Theddlethorpe the field pattern changes from mostly broad, square or rectangular arrangement to fields that are predominantly long, narrow and rectangular and which are aligned orthogonal to the local road network. Several watercourses are shown, including Great Eau and Engine Drain and The Cut. Also, several roads are shown including Grove Road, Mill Road, Saltfleet Road (A1031) and Crook Bank.</p> <p>A possible homestead [670] is shown on the edge of the DCO Site Boundary at approx. NGR 545810, 387372 (next to Great Eau and southwest of Grange Farm). It is also shown on the Tithe map of Theddlethorpe (1841) (occupier recorded as William Stones).</p> <p>Little Dams [587] is labelled as a post office and The Poplars [593] is shown. The Great North Railway, Mablethorpe Branch Line [608] crosses the DCO Site Boundary at approx. NGR 547449,</p>

Map name, Section	Dates	Comments
		387645. Between Theddlethorpe All Saints and the coast the OS maps show few changes between the latter part of the 19th century and the post-war period.
Tithe map of Theddlethorpe All Saints, Section 5	1841	This map shows the tithe land within Theddlethorpe All Saints and Theddlethorpe St Mary Parishes. It shows Engine Drain and the existing roads and fields that the pipeline crosses.
Tithe map of Theddlethorpe St Helen with Mablethorpe St Peter, Section 5	1841	This map shows the tithe land within Theddlethorpe St Helen with Mablethorpe St Peter Parishes and the fields that the pipeline crosses. The coastal strip is described as 'Sand Hills'.

Annex C Historic Hedgerows

Table A-23: Historic hedgerows shown on available tithe maps

Section	Hedgerow ref.	Description	Recorded by
1	H1	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south, and south of Houlton's covert (boundary of pasture field). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Immingham tithe map, 1841
1	H2	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south, boundary of modern Immingham Golf Course. Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Immingham tithe map, 1841
1	H3	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south, boundary of modern Immingham Golf Course. Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Immingham tithe map, 1841
1	H4	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south, within part of modern plantation woodland west of Immingham Golf Course. Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Immingham tithe map, 1841
1	H5	Length of sinuous linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south, within part of modern plantation woodland west of Immingham Golf Course (boundary of arable land). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Immingham tithe map, 1841
1	H6	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south, along parish boundary [629] between Immingham CP and Habrough CP (separating arable fields). Boundary between parishes existing before 1850.	Immingham tithe map, 1841
2	H7	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northeast-southwest (separating arable fields, north of Greenland Top Farm). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Stallingborough tithe map 1844
2	H8	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly east-west (separating arable fields, adjacent to North Beck Drain [161]). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Stallingborough tithe map 1844

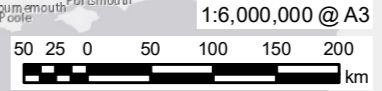
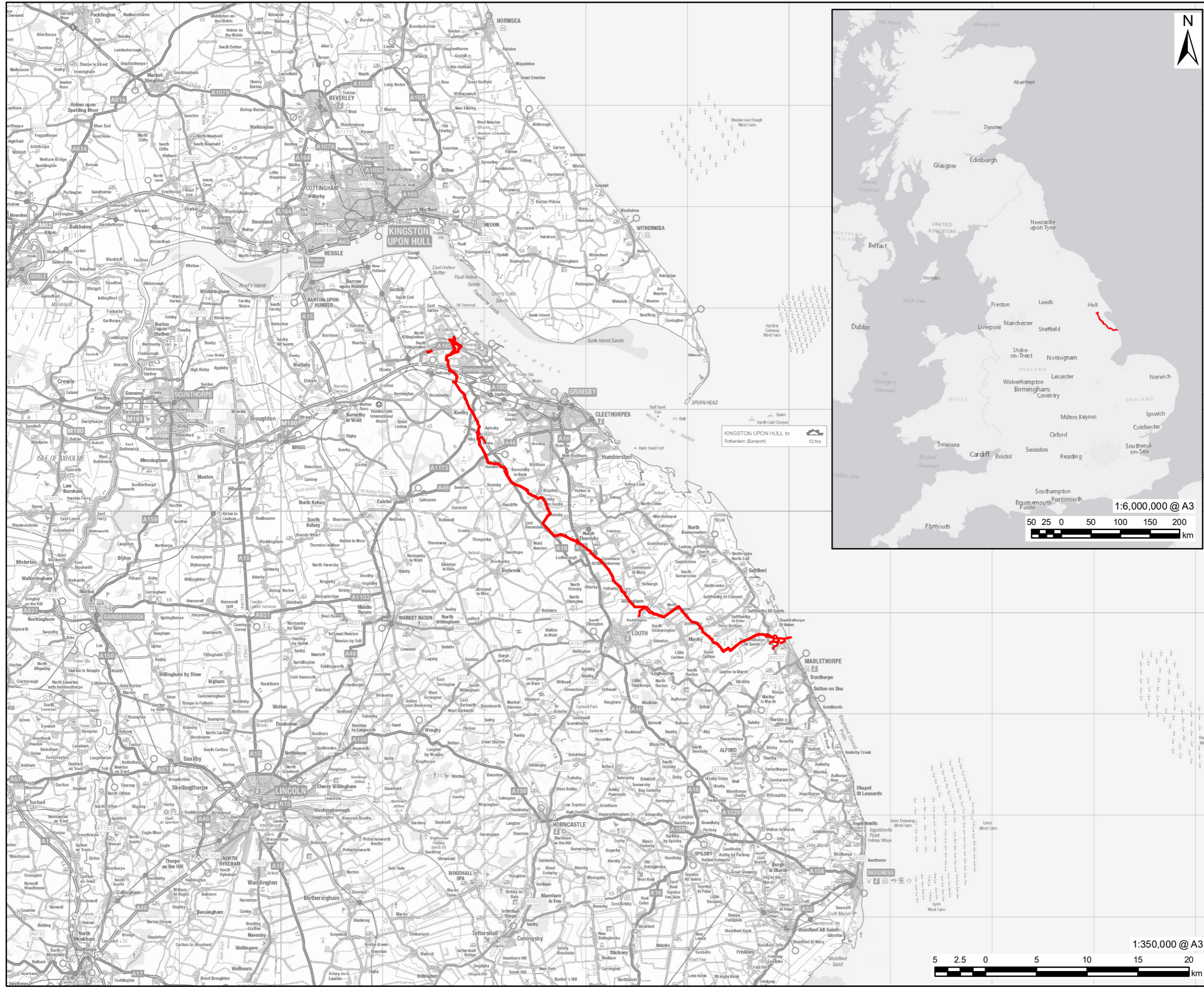
Section	Hedgerow ref.	Description	Recorded by
2	H9	Length of linear hedgerow, surviving part is aligned broadly northeast-southwest along parish boundary [631] between Stallingborough CP and Riby CP (separating arable fields at Riby Gap). Boundary between parishes existing before 1850.	Stallingborough tithe map 1844
2	H10	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly east-west (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Riby tithe map 1839
2	H11	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northwest-southeast (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Riby tithe map 1839
2	H12	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northeast-southwest (separating arable and grassland fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Riby tithe map 1839
2	H13	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northwest-southeast (separating rough grassland and arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Riby tithe map 1839
2	H14	Length of linear hedgerow, surviving part is aligned broadly north-south along parish boundary [632] between Riby CP and Aylesby CP (separating arable fields north of A18 Barton Road). From 519398, 407787 to 519440, 407858 Boundary between parishes existing before 1850.	Riby tithe map 1839
2	H15	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northeast-southwest (separating arable and pasture fields). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Aylesby tithe map, 1839
2	H16	Short length of linear hedgerow following scarp edge, aligned broadly northeast-southwest, along parish boundary [633] between Aylesby CP and Laceby CP (separating pasture and arable fields). From 519760, 406113 and 519794, 406197 to 519814, 406224 Boundary between parishes existing before 1850.	Aylesby tithe map, 1839
2	H17	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northwest-southeast (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Laceby tithe map 1840

Section	Hedgerow ref.	Description	Recorded by
2	H18	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northeast-southwest (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Laceyby tithe map 1840
2	H19	Short length of slightly curvilinear hedgerow aligned broadly northwest-southeast, along parish boundary [634] between Laceyby CP and Irby upon Humber CP (separating arable fields). From 519948, 405765 and 520033, 405725 to 520097, 405676 Boundary between parishes existing before 1850.	Laceyby tithe map 1840
3	H20	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south (separating arable fields, immediately north of Civil War fort [303]). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Irby upon Humber tithe map, 1837
3	H21	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly east-west (separating arable fields, immediately northeast of Civil War fort [303]). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Irby upon Humber tithe map, 1837
3	H22	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly east-west (separating arable fields, immediately southeast of Civil War fort [303]). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Irby upon Humber tithe map, 1837
3	H23	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly east-west (separating arable fields, immediately north of Welbeck Spring [203]). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Irby upon Humber tithe map, 1837
3	H24	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly east-west (separating arable fields, immediately south of Waithe Beck [205]). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Ashby cum Fenby tithe map, 1840
3	H25	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south (separating arable fields, south of Waithe Beck [205]). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Ashby cum Fenby tithe map, 1840

Section	Hedgerow ref.	Description	Recorded by
3	H26	Length of curvilinear hedgerow aligned broadly northeast-southwest (separating arable fields, west of Ashby cum Fenby). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Ashby cum Fenby tithe map, 1840
3	H27	Length of curvilinear hedgerow aligned broadly northwest-southeast (separating arable fields, north of Ashby cum Fenby). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Ashby cum Fenby tithe map, 1840
3	H28	Length of curvilinear hedgerow aligned broadly east-west (separating arable fields, east of Ashby cum Fenby). Field boundary, part of likely field system pre-dating Enclosure Acts.	Ashby cum Fenby tithe map, 1840
3	H29	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south (separating arable fields, north of demolished Autby House). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	North Thoresby tithe map, 1839
3	H30	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south (separating arable fields, north of demolished Autby House). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	North Thoresby tithe map, 1839
4	H31	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly north-south (separating arable fields, east of Pear Tree Farm). Tithe map shows the boundary enclosing an area of furze (gorse). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Utterby tithe map, 1839
4	H32	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northwest-southeast extending from Louth Road (separating arable fields). Field boundary continues north of the proposed pipeline centreline but this part is not shown on the tithe map. Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	North Cockerington tithe map, 1844
4	H33	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northwest-southeast between Red Leas Lane and Harrowsea Drain (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	South Cockerington tithe map, 1846

Section	Hedgerow ref.	Description	Recorded by
4	H34	Length of linear hedgerow aligned broadly northwest-southeast between Red Leas Lane and Harrowsea Drain (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	South Cockerington tithe map, 1846
5	H35	Length of linear hedgerow, aligned broadly north-south north of lane known as Willow Row Bank (separating arable fields). Fragmented field boundary. Possibly part of medieval long lands pattern of fields that are present in the Outmarsh. Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Saltfleetby St Peters tithe map, 1841
5	H36	Length of linear hedgerow and associated field ditch aligned broadly northwest-southeast south of Two Mile Bank (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Gayton le Marsh tithe map, 1839
5	H37	Length of linear hedgerow and associated field ditch aligned broadly northwest-southeast south of Two Mile Bank (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Gayton le Marsh tithe map, 1839
5	H38	Length of linear hedgerow and associated field ditch aligned broadly northwest-southeast south of Two Mile Bank (separating arable fields). Field boundary potentially part of a field system that could pre-date the Enclosure Acts.	Gayton le Marsh tithe map, 1839

Annex D Figures



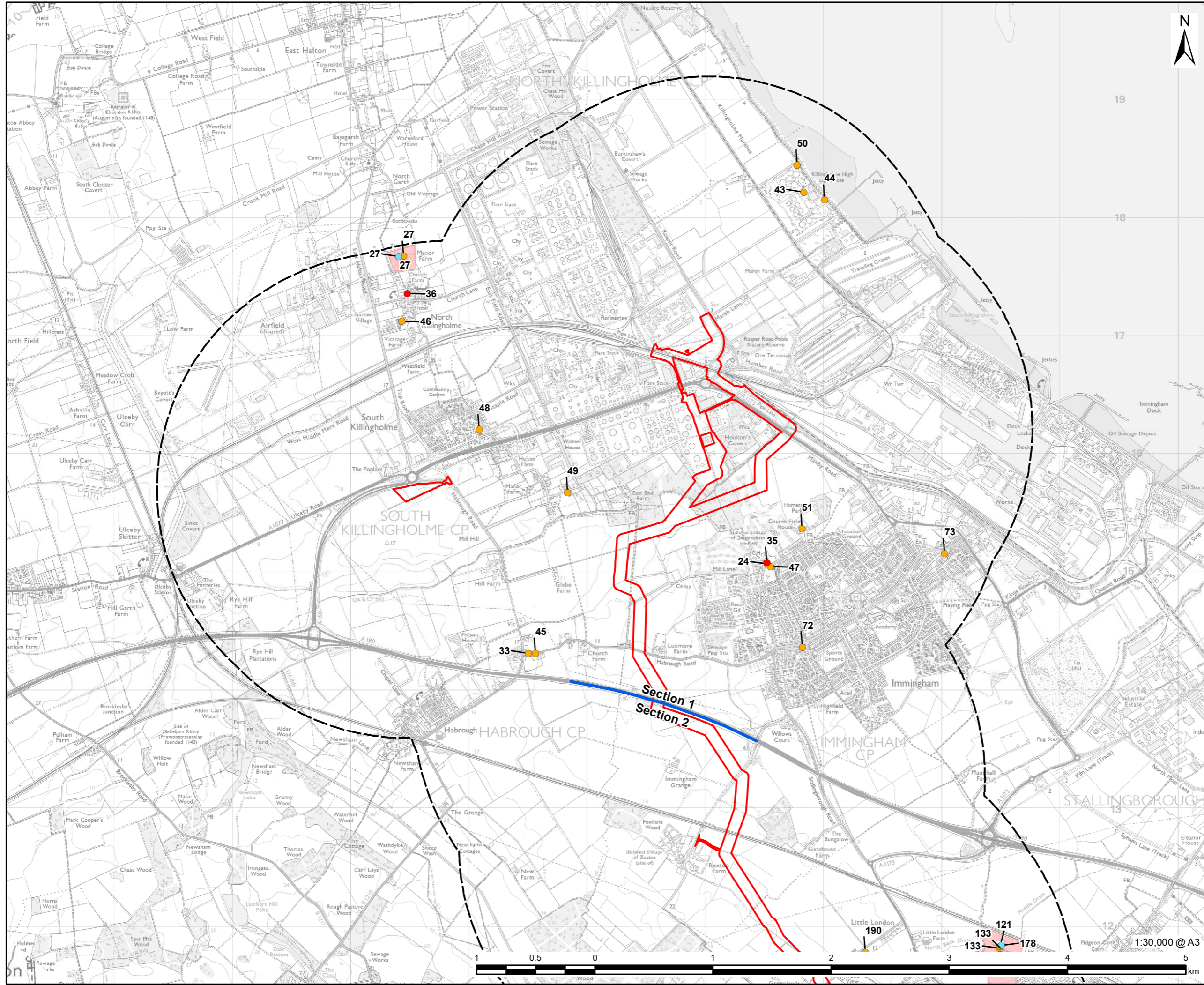
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FIGURE TITLE
Figure 1
 Project Location

ISSUE PURPOSE
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
 PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE

60668955 / VCCS_230928_HEDBA_1

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- LEGEND**
- DCO Site Boundary
 - Route Section Break
 - 2km Wider Study Area
 - Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building
 - Scheduled Monument

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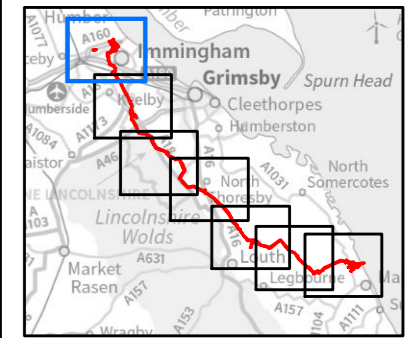
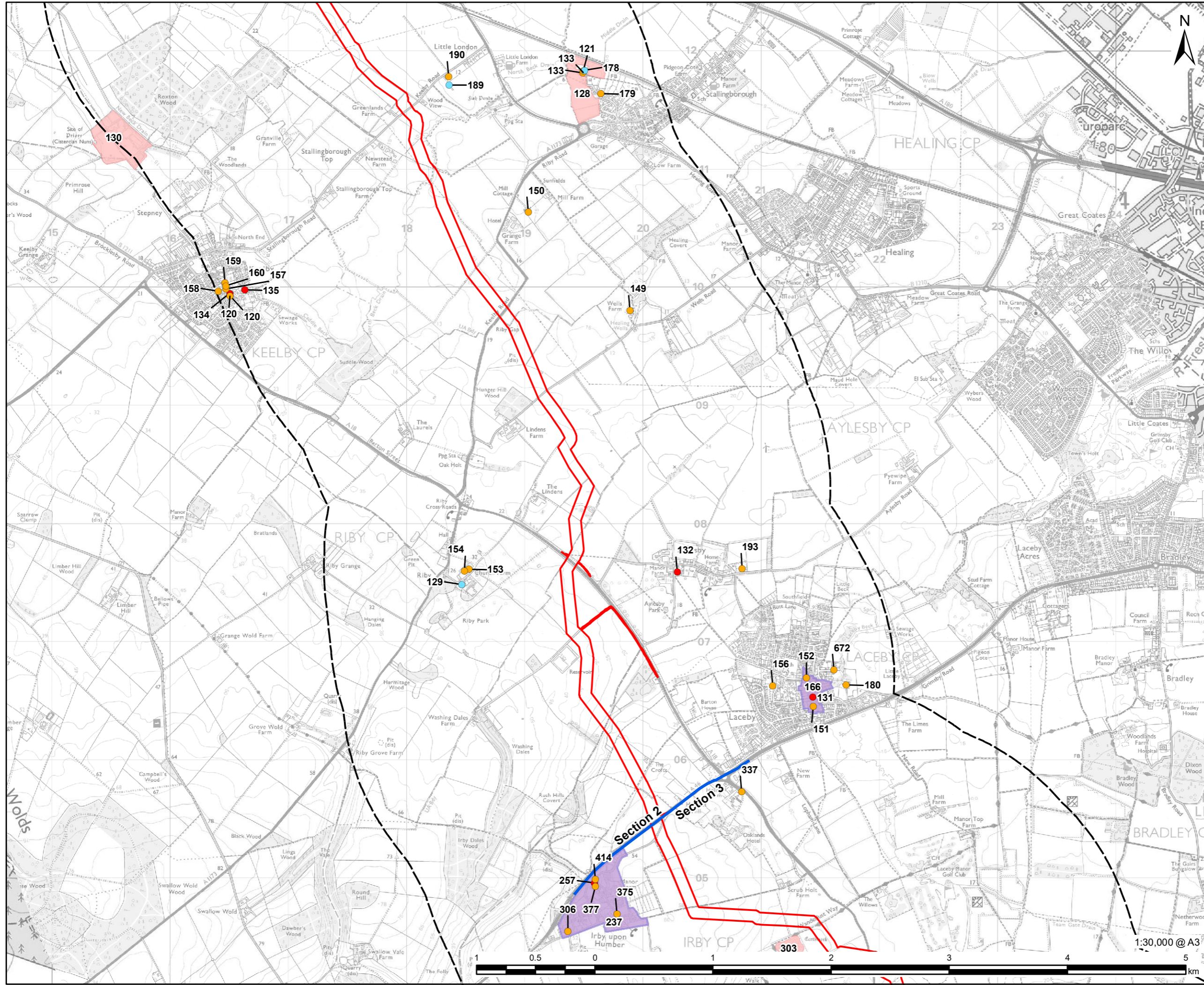


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 2 (1 of 7)
Location of Designated Heritage Assets with 2km

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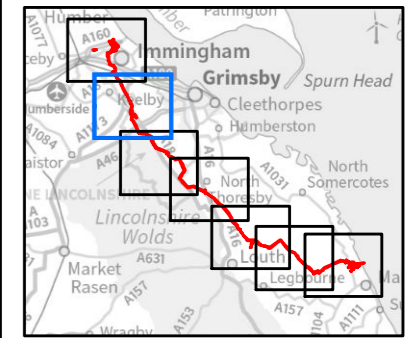
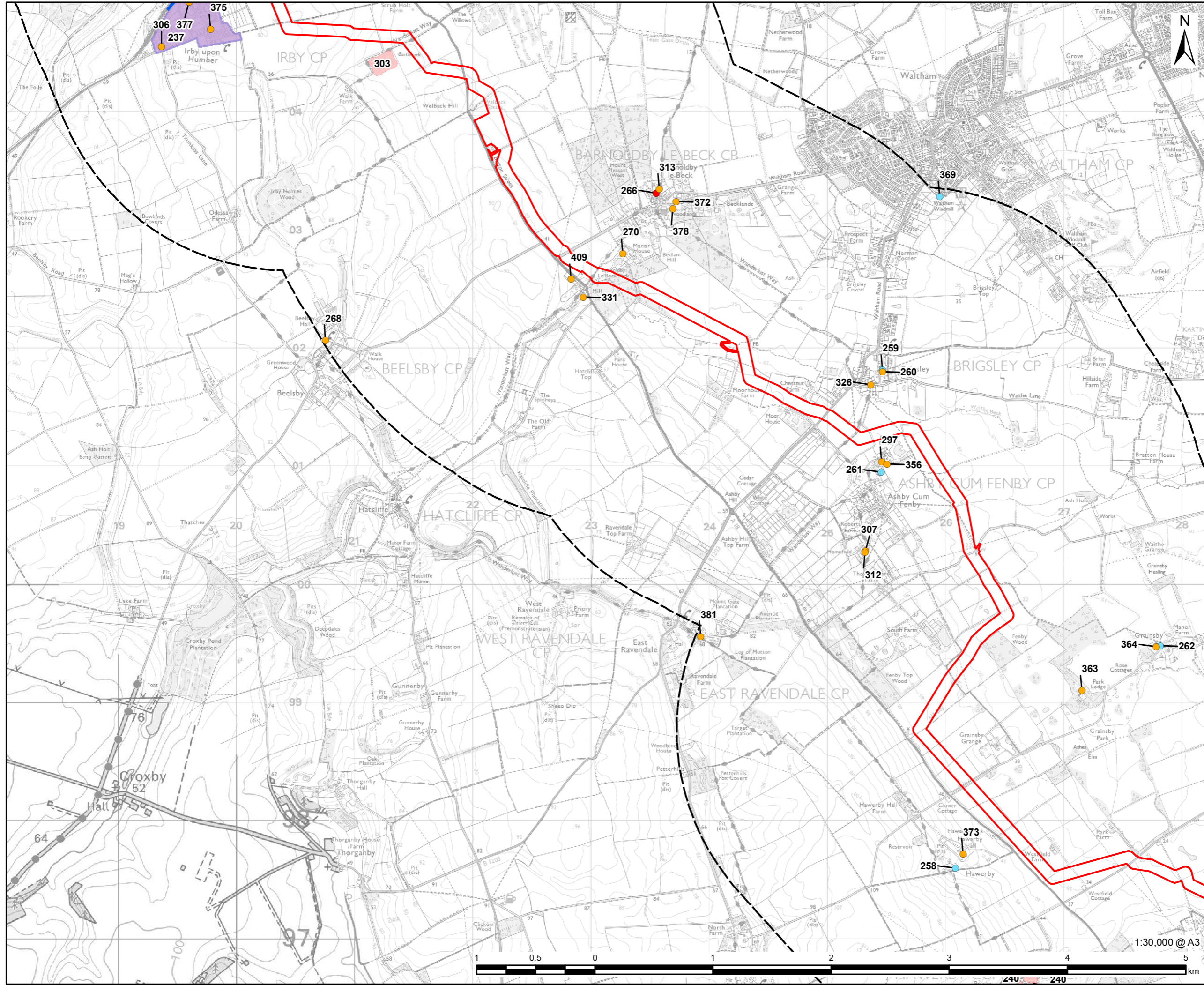


FIGURE TITLE
 Figure 2 (2 of 7)
 Location of Designated Heritage Assets with 2km

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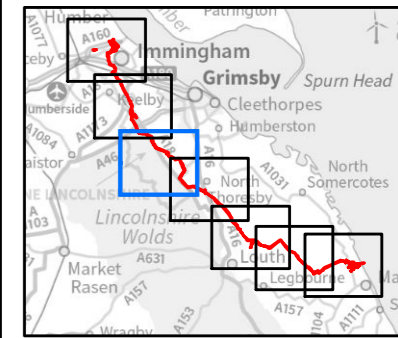
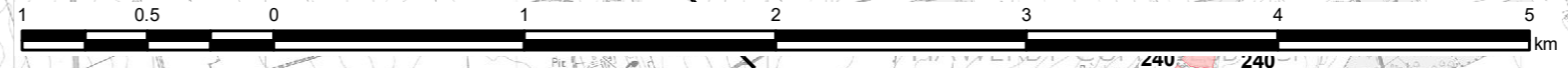
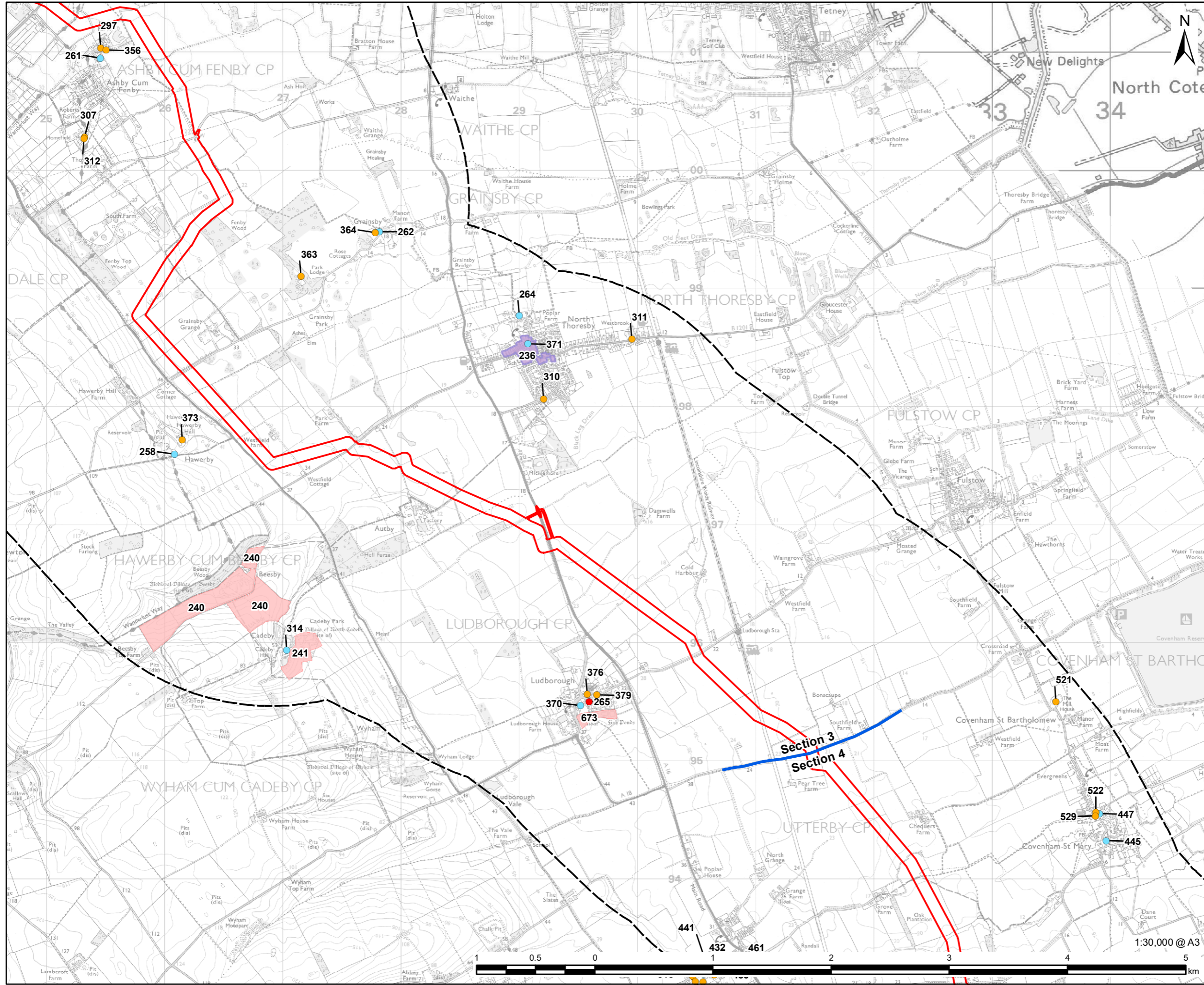


FIGURE TITLE
 Figure 2 (3 of 7)
 Location of Designated Heritage Assets withi 2km

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
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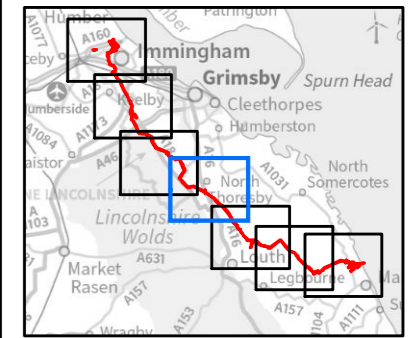
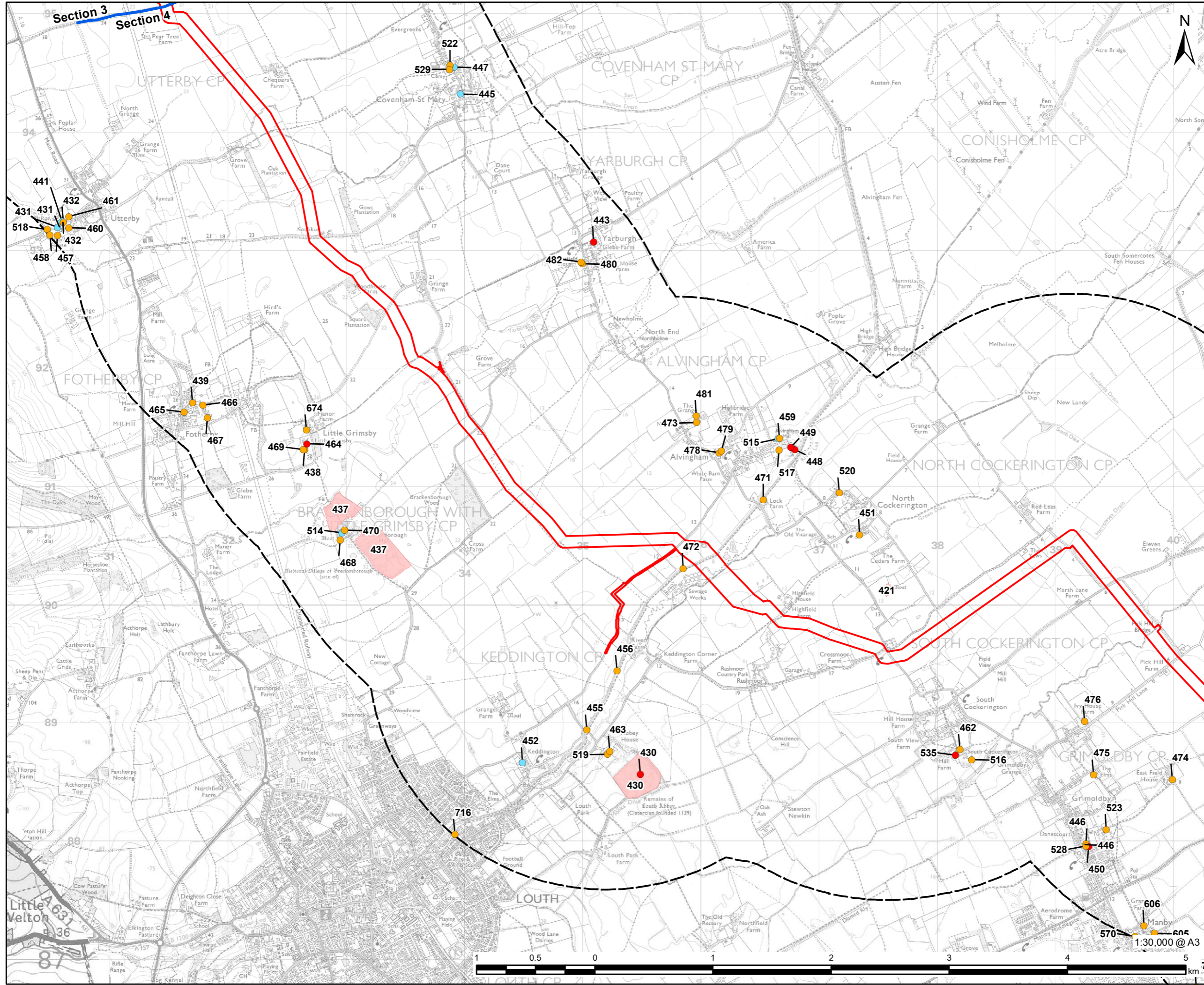


FIGURE TITLE
 Figure 2 (4 of 7)
 Location of Designated Heritage Assets with 2km

ISSUE PURPOSE
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE
 60668955 / VCCS_230928_HEDBA_2

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VikingCCS

AECOM

PROJECT
Viking CCS Pipeline

LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- Route Section Break
- 2km Wider Study Area
- Grade I Listed Building
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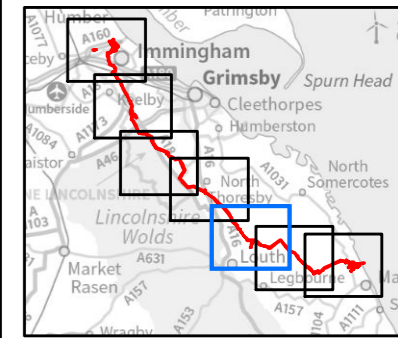
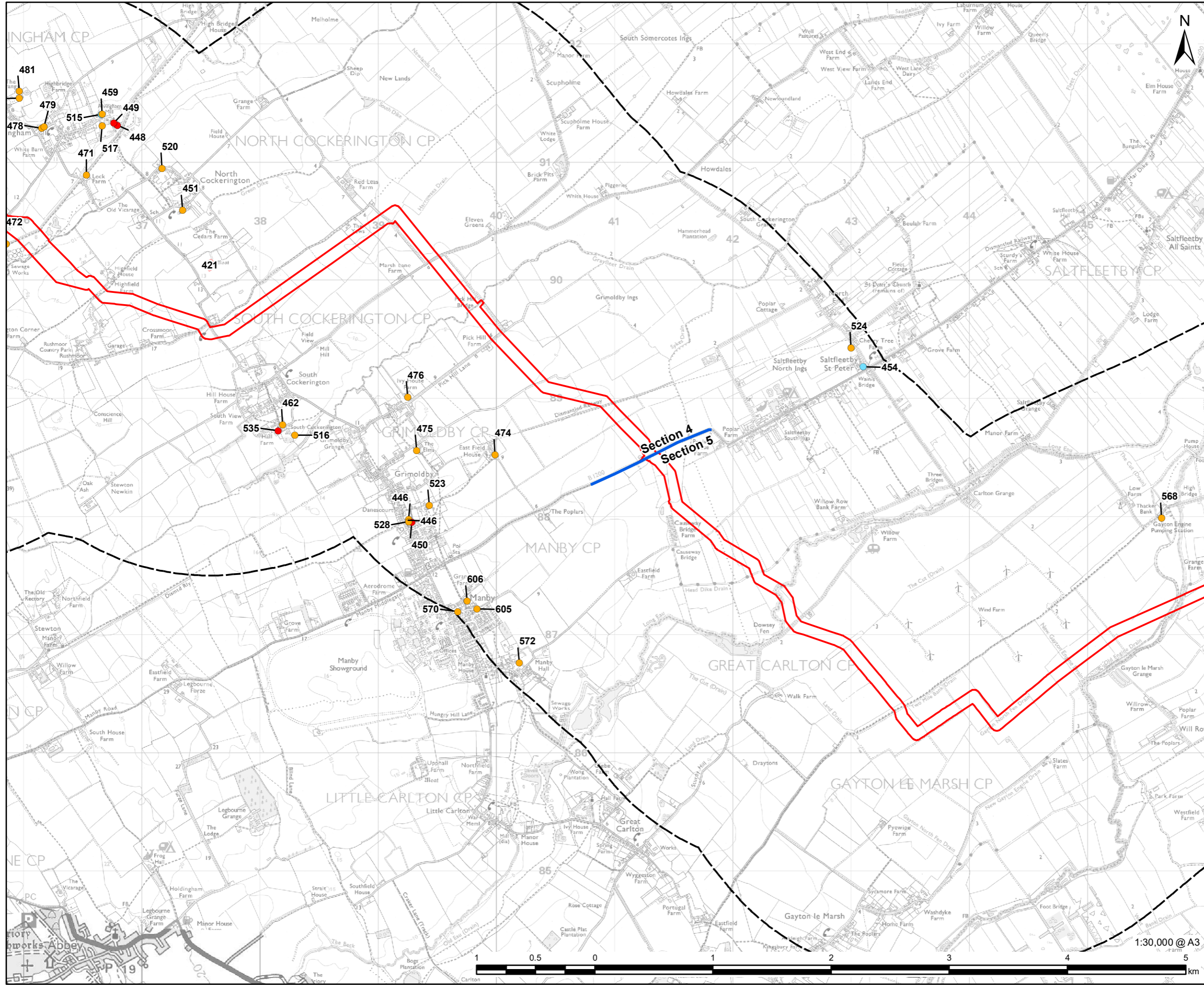


FIGURE TITLE
 Figure 2 (5 of 7)
Location of Designated Heritage Assets with 2km

ISSUE PURPOSE
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE
 60668955 / VCCS_230928_HEDBA_2

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LEGEND

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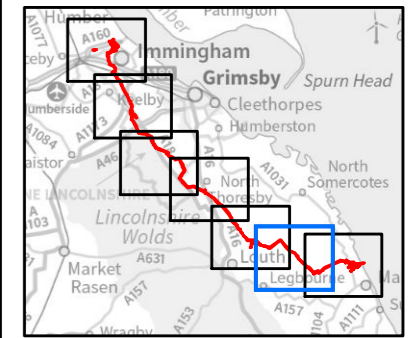
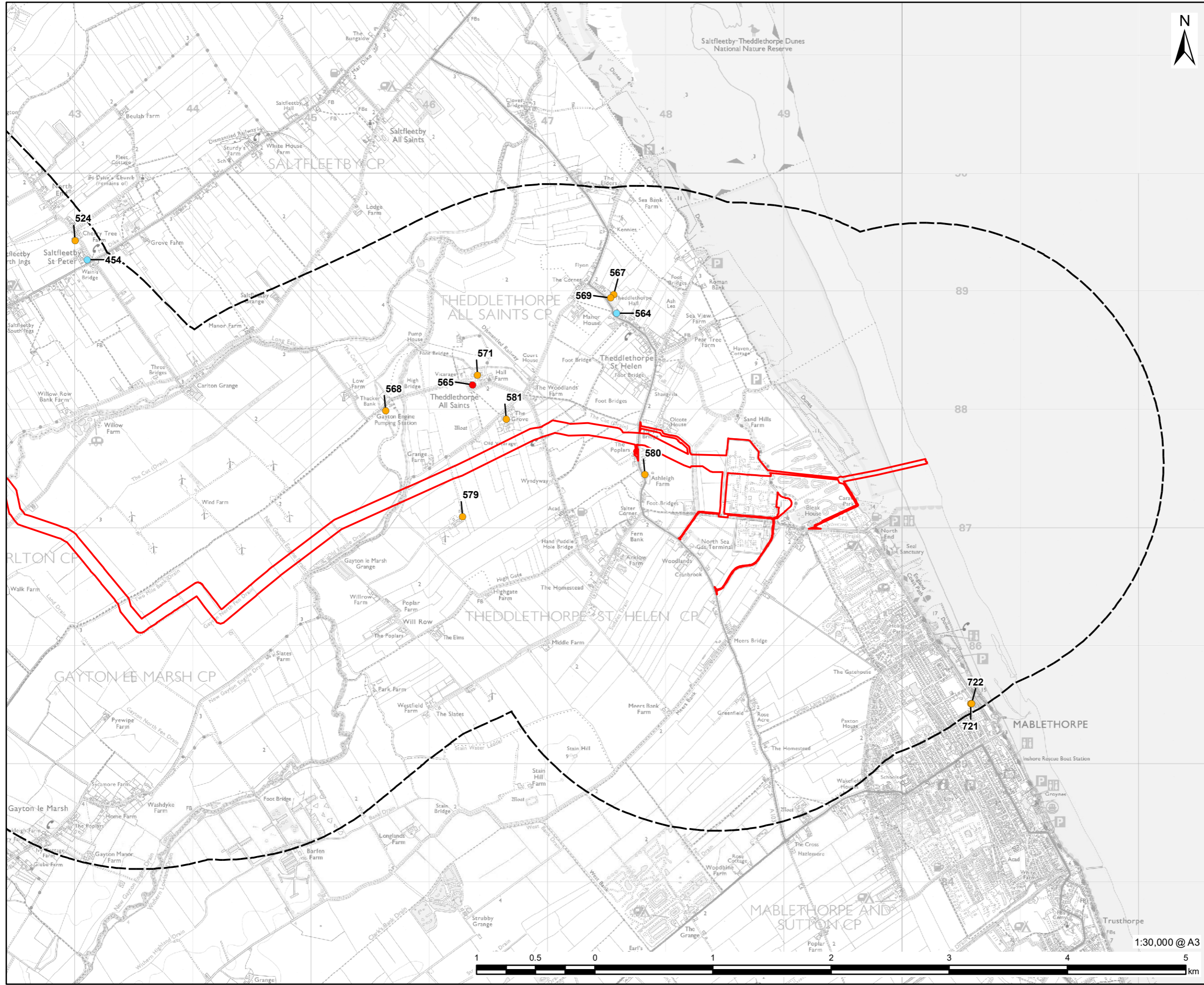


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 2 (6 of 7)
Location of Designated Heritage Assets with 2km

ISSUE PURPOSE
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE
 60668955 / VCCS_230928_HEDBA_2

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- LEGEND**
- DCO Site Boundary
 - 2km Wider Study Area
 - Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building

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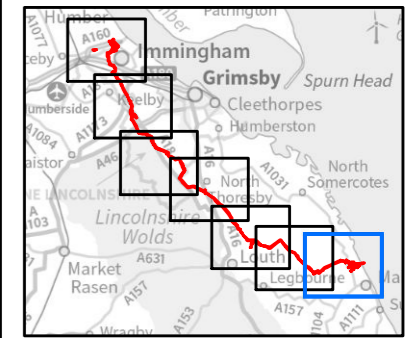
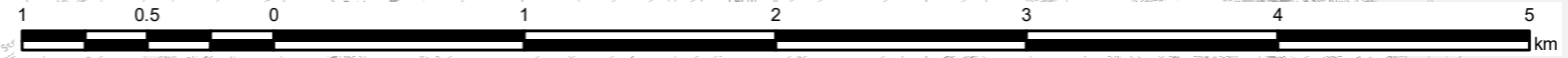
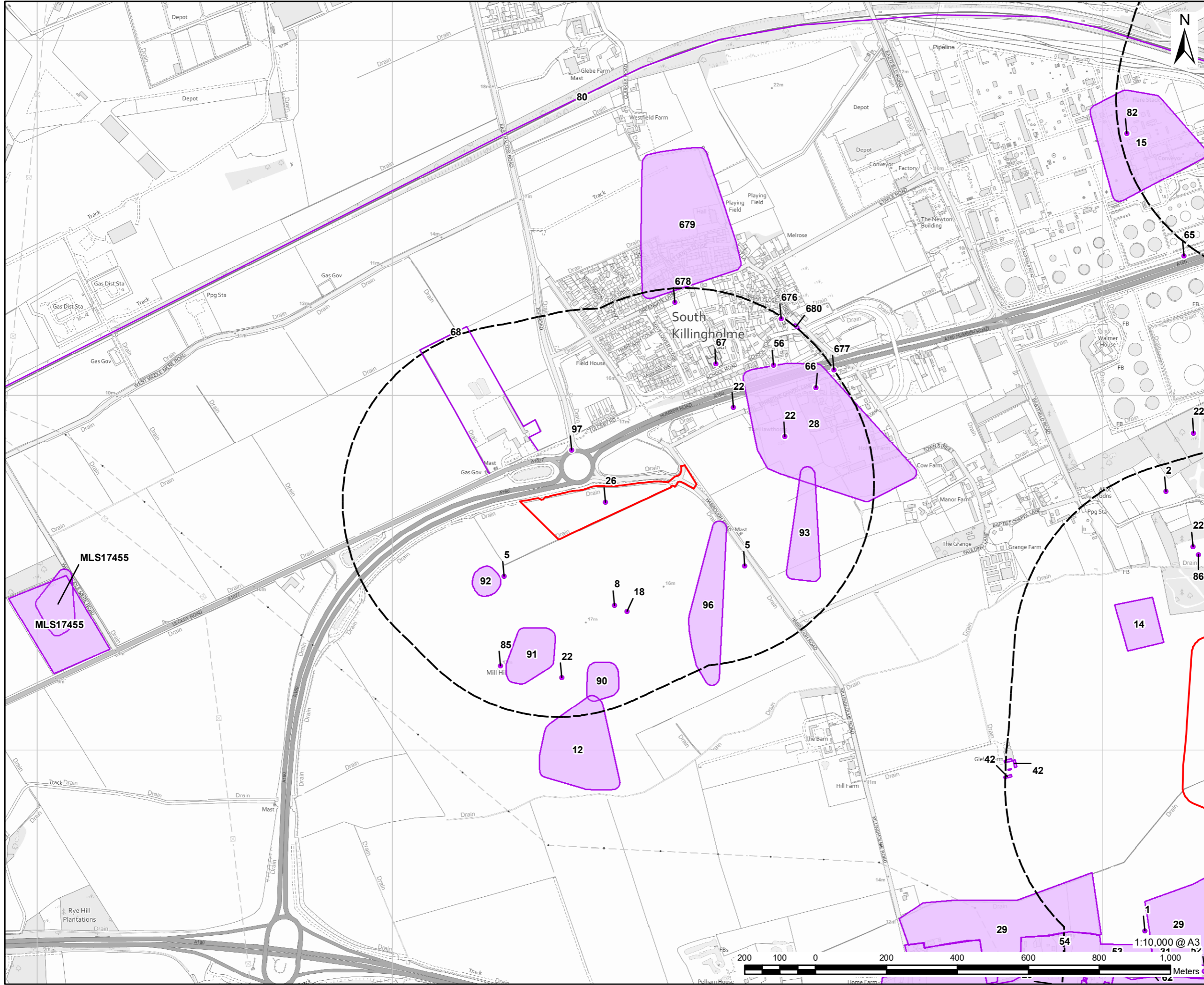


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 2 (7 of 7)
Location of Designated Heritage Assets with 2km

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area

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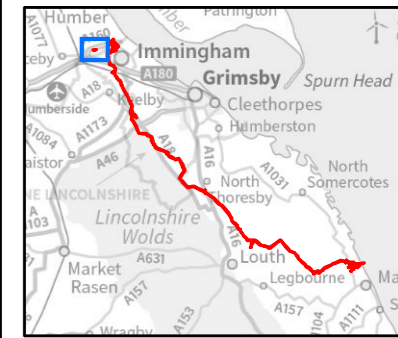


FIGURE TITLE

Figure 3 (1 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

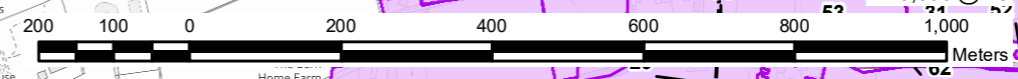
ISSUE PURPOSE

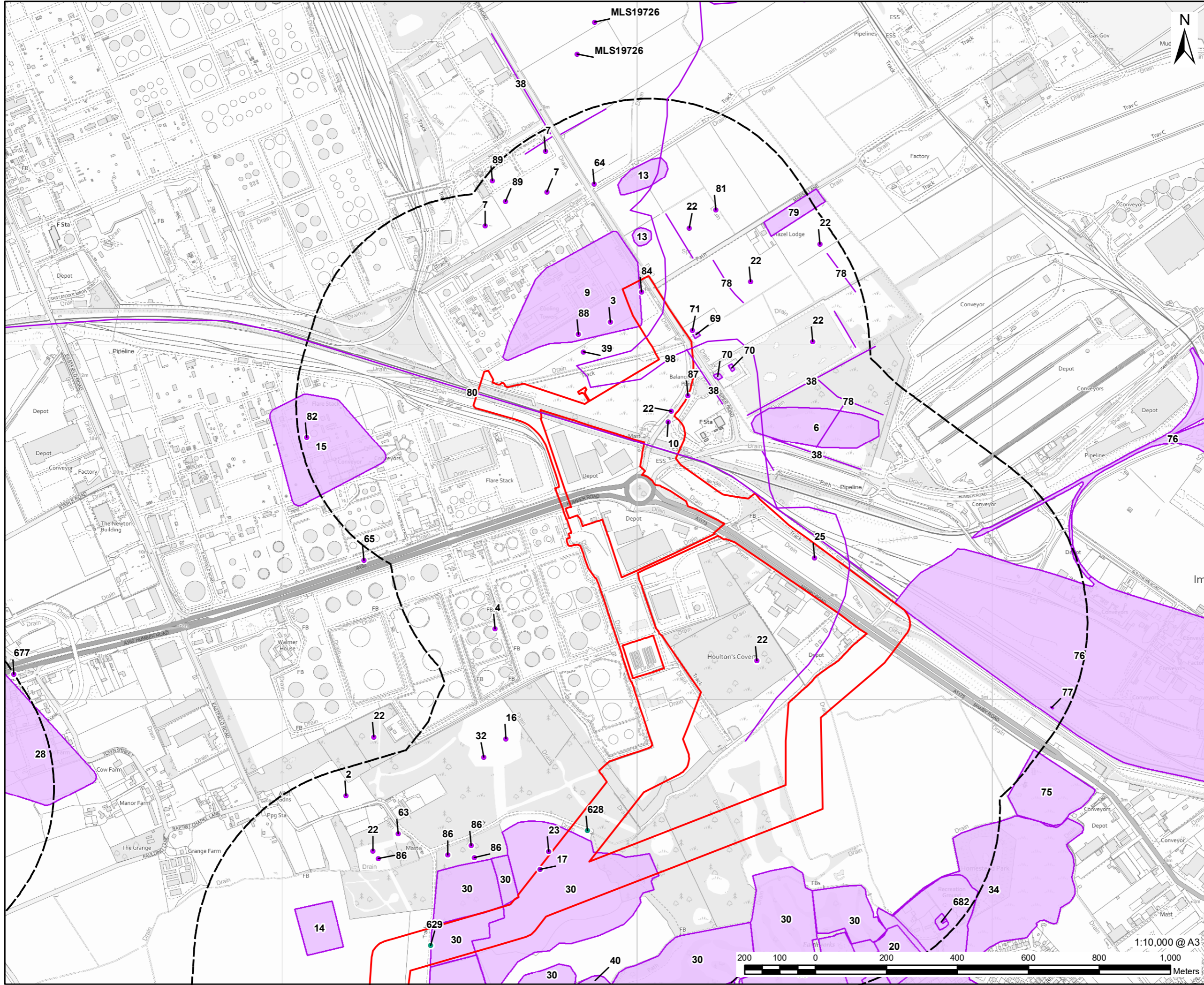
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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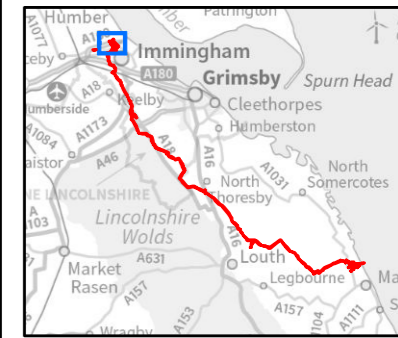
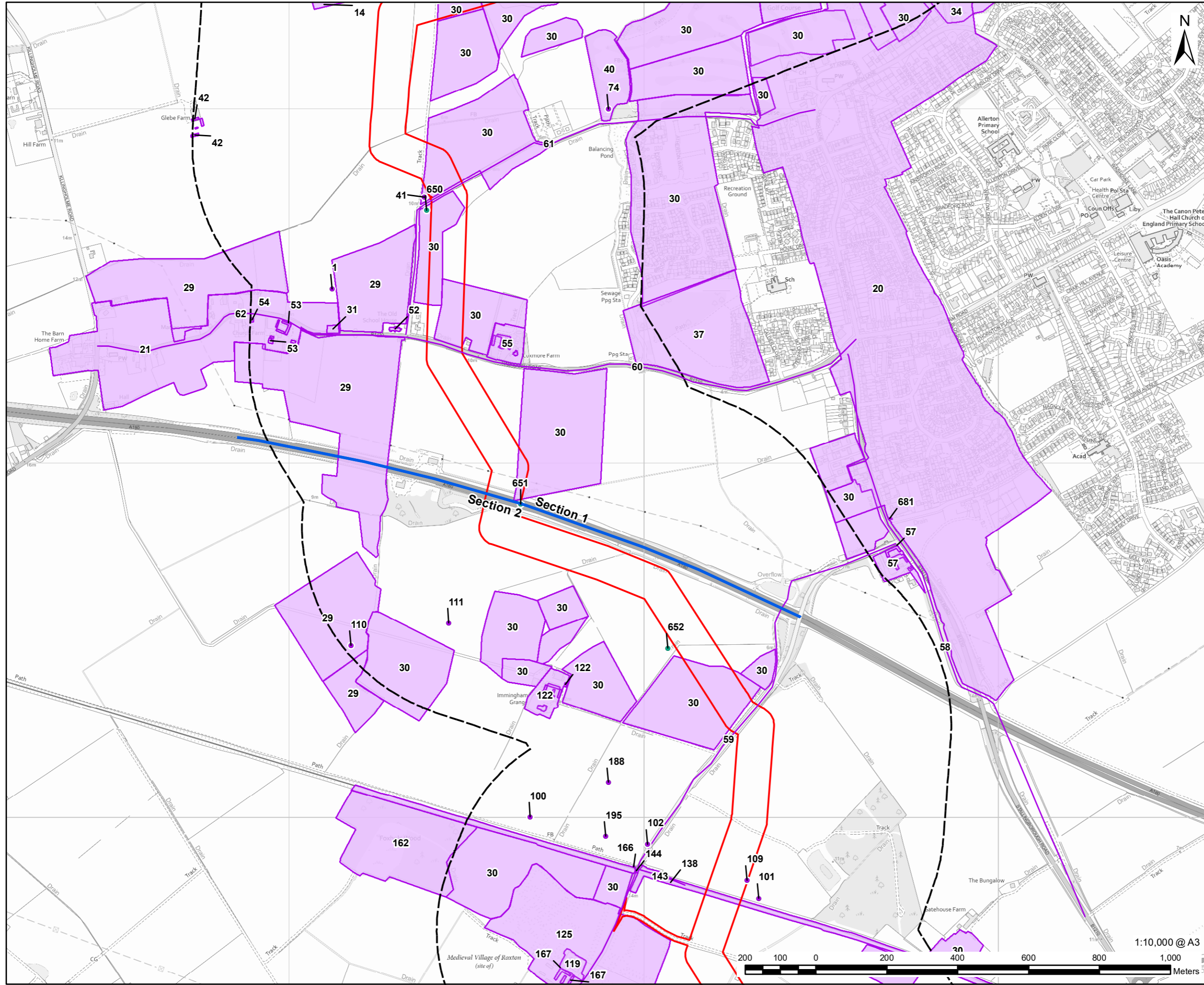


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 3 (2 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- Route Section Break
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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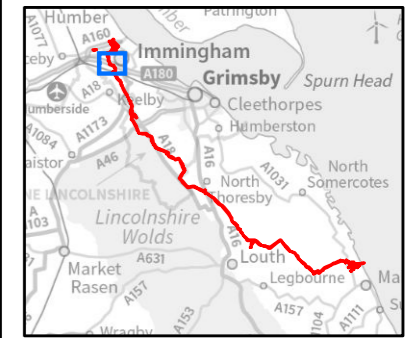
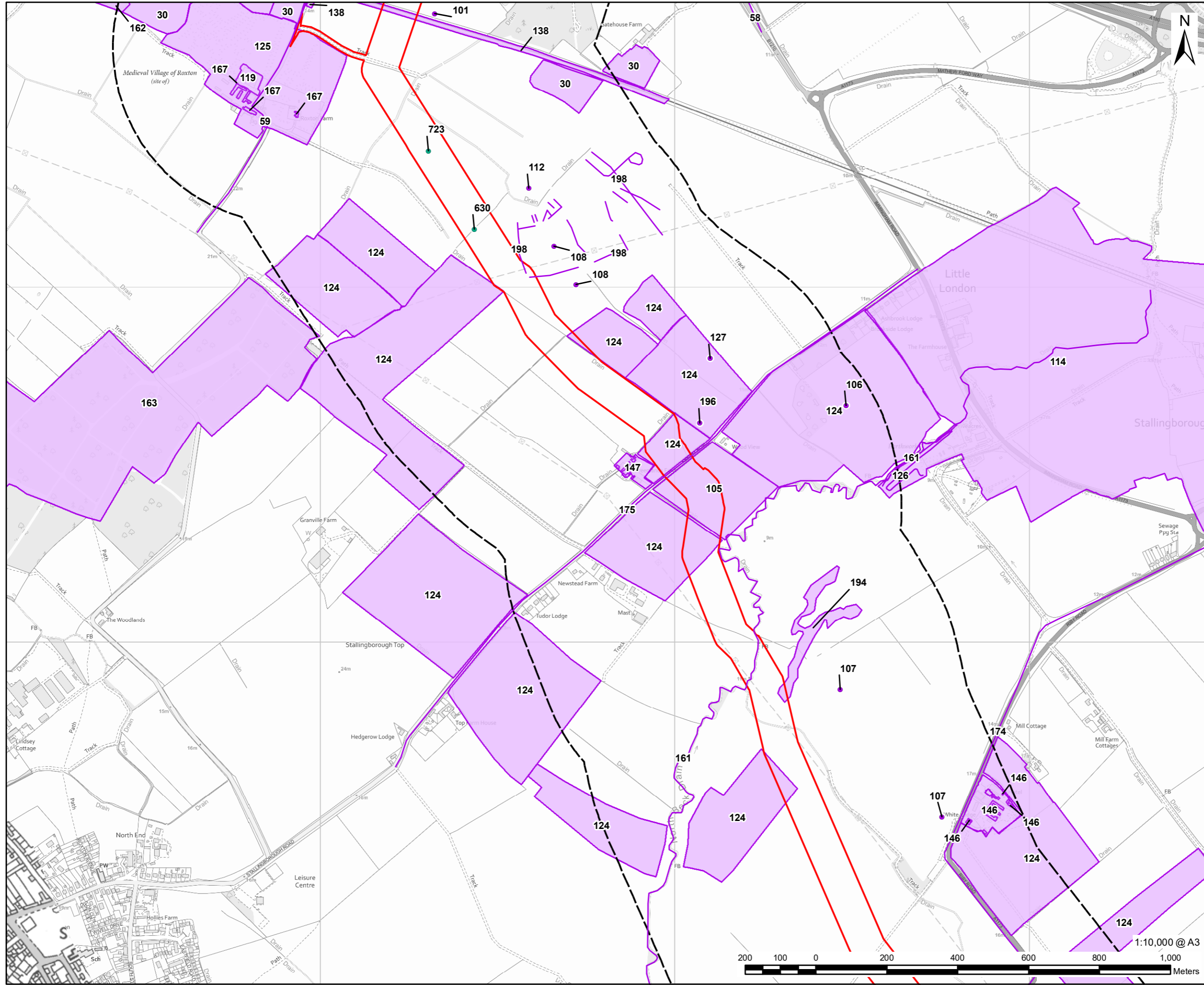


FIGURE TITLE

Figure 3 (3 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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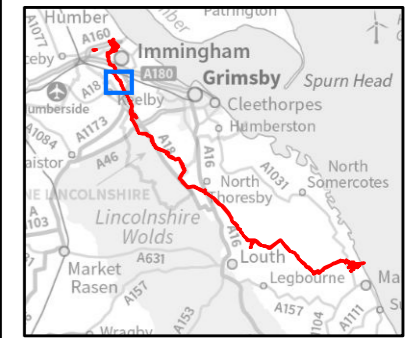
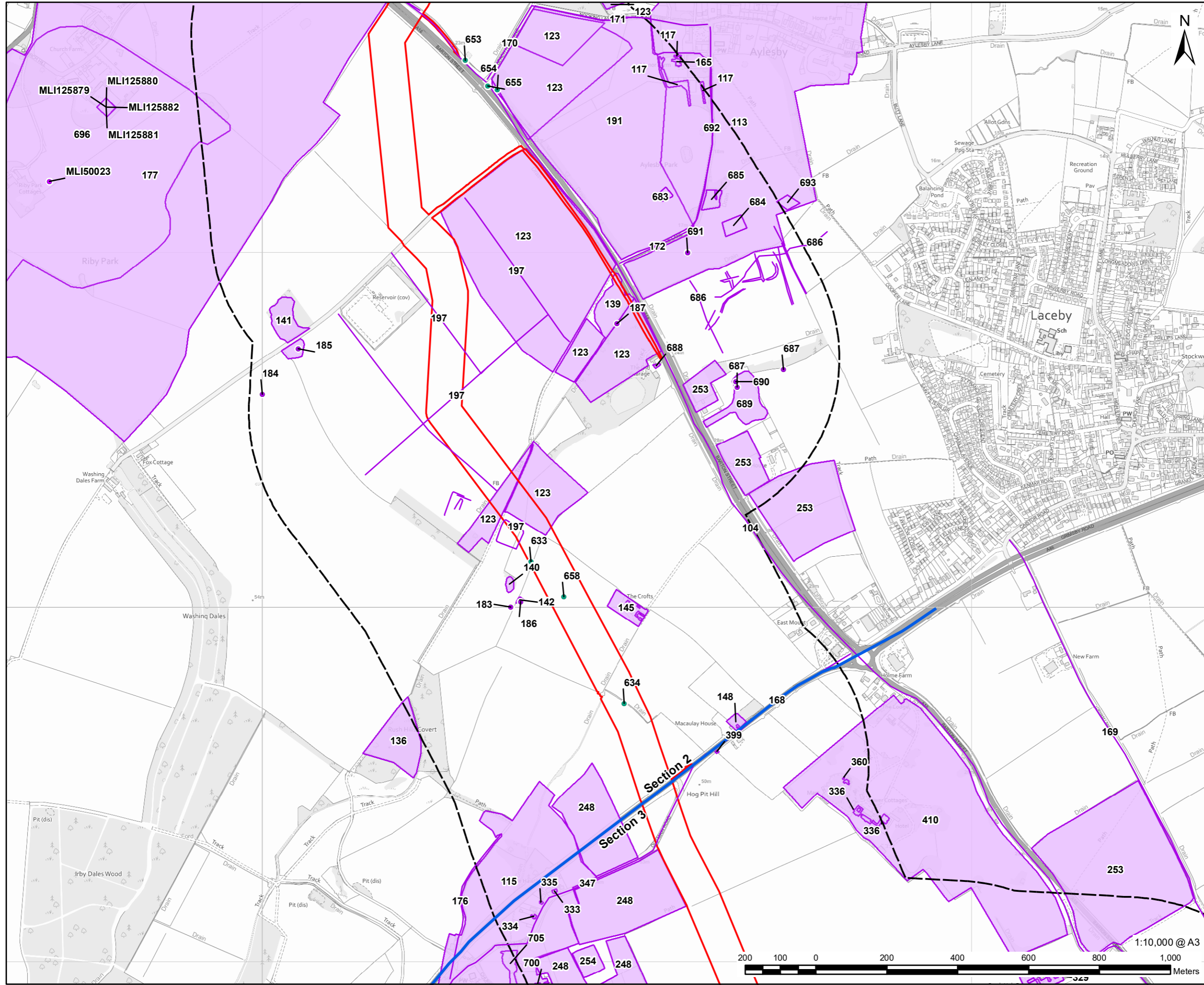


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 3 (4 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

ISSUE PURPOSE
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE
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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- Route Section Break
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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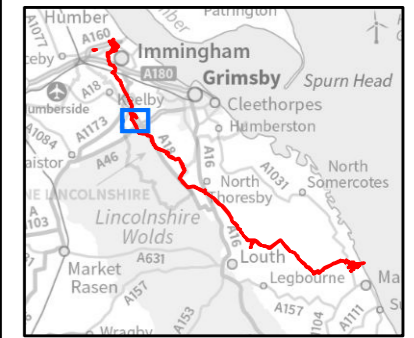


FIGURE TITLE

Figure 3 (6 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

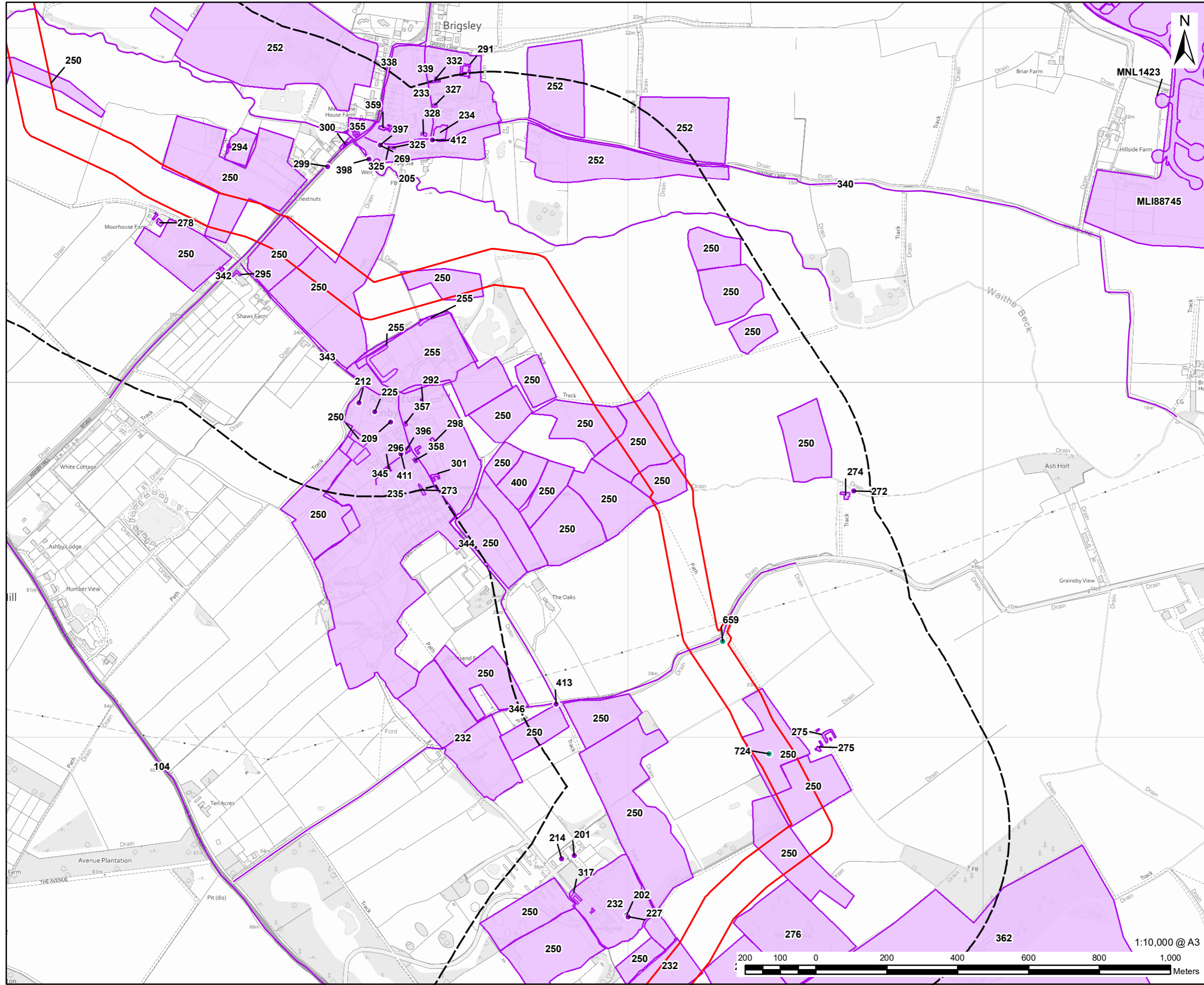
ISSUE PURPOSE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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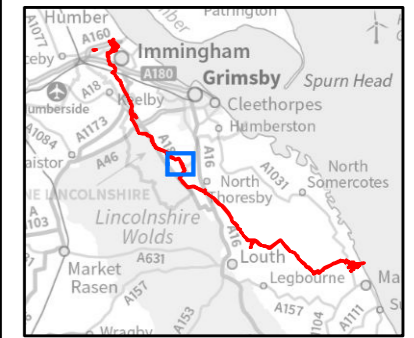
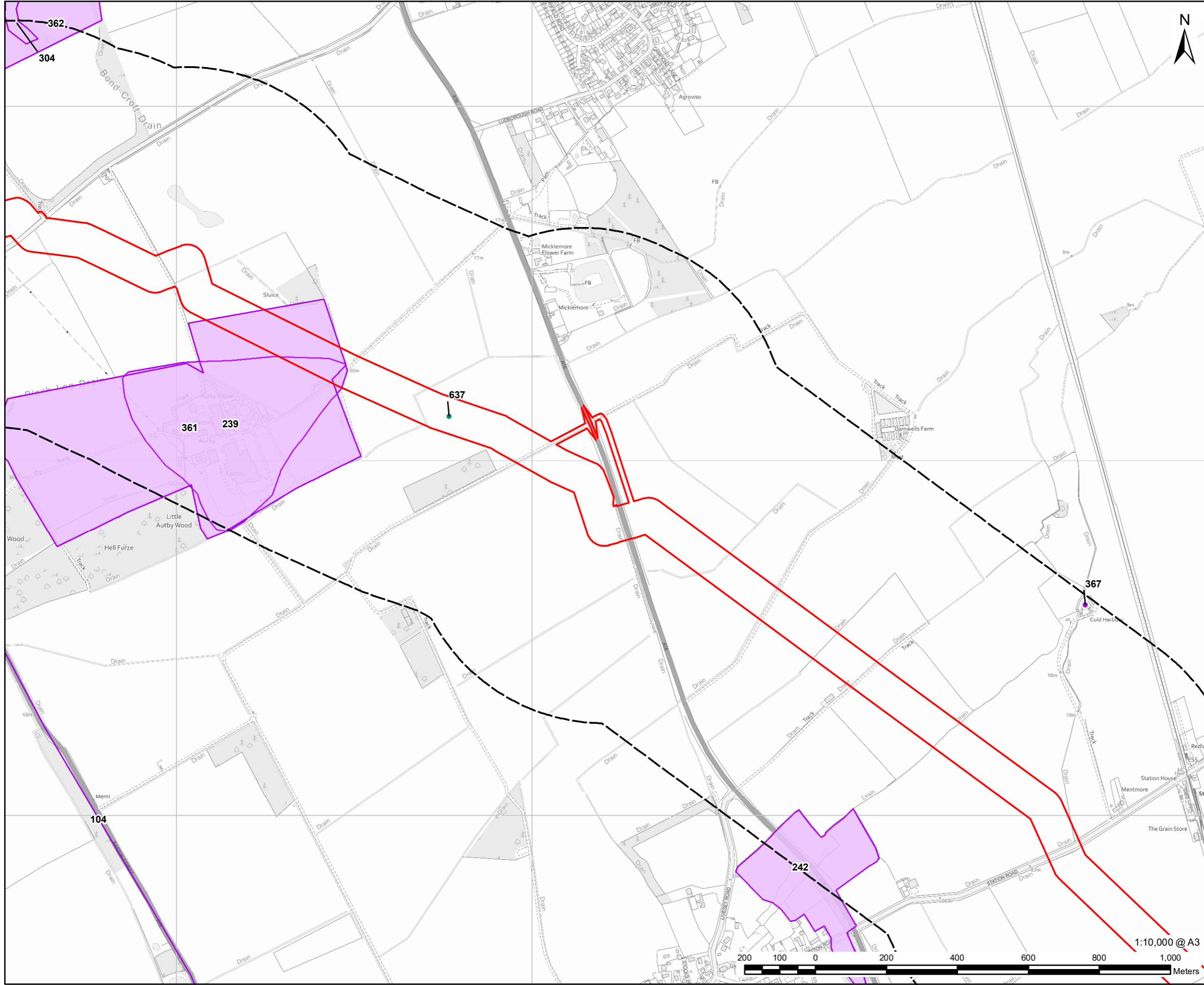


FIGURE TITLE

Figure 3 (9 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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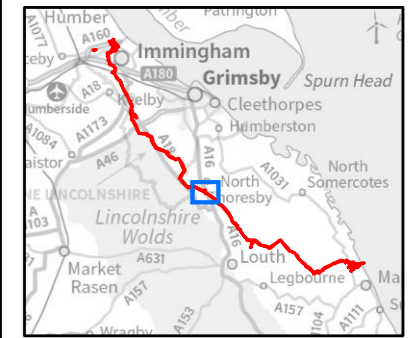
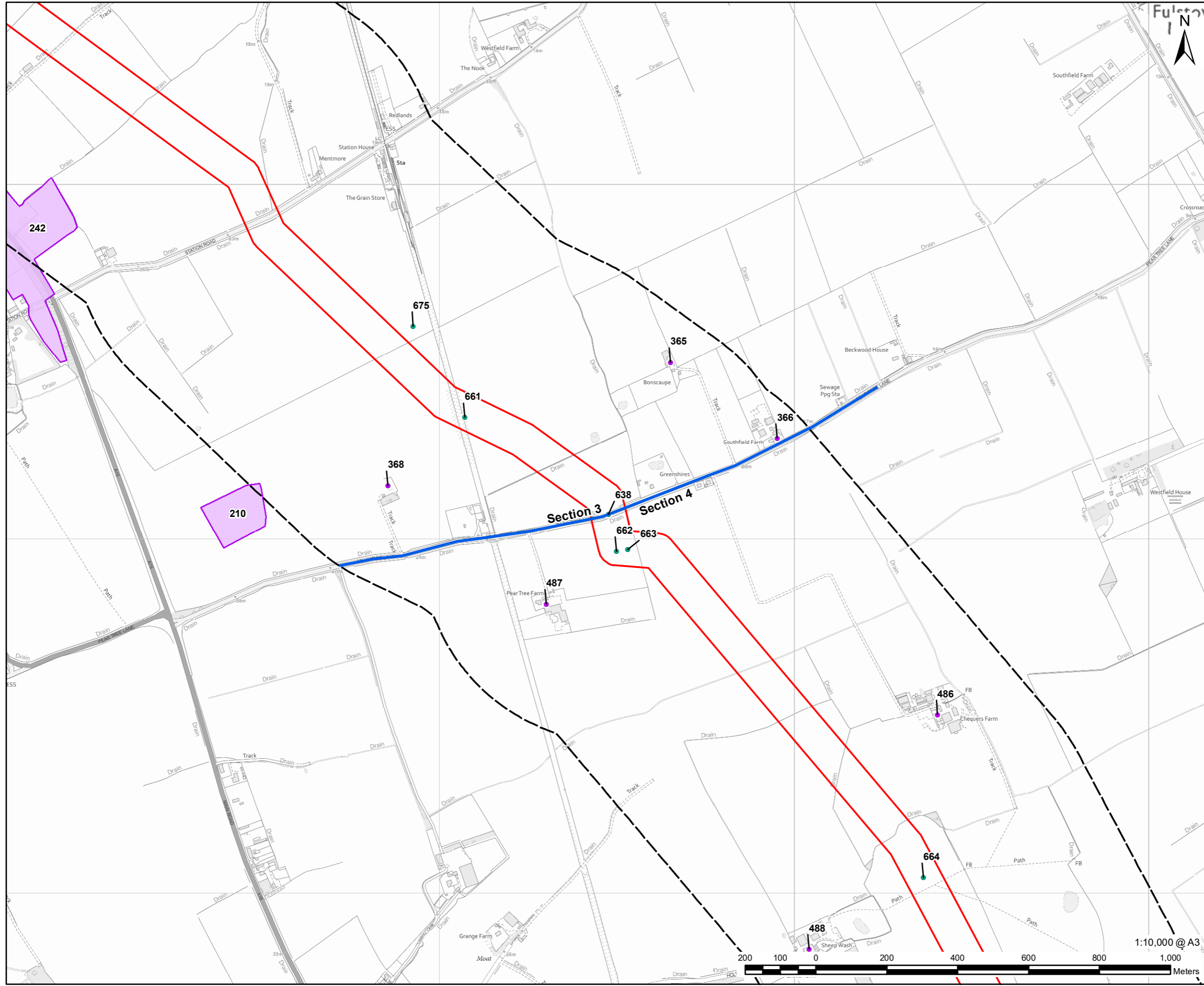


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 3 (11 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

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VikingCCS

AECOM

PROJECT
Viking CCS Pipeline

LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- Route Section Break
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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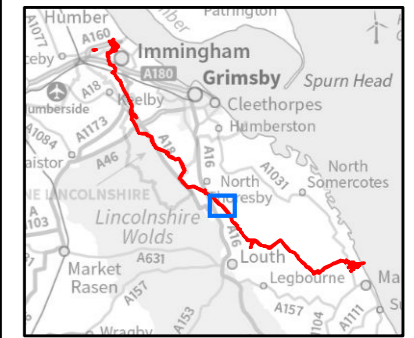
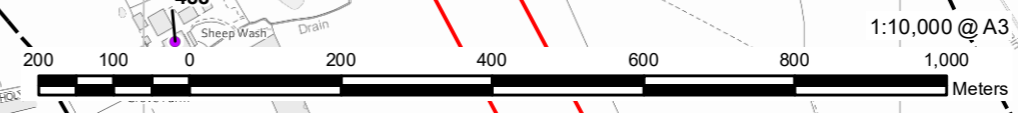


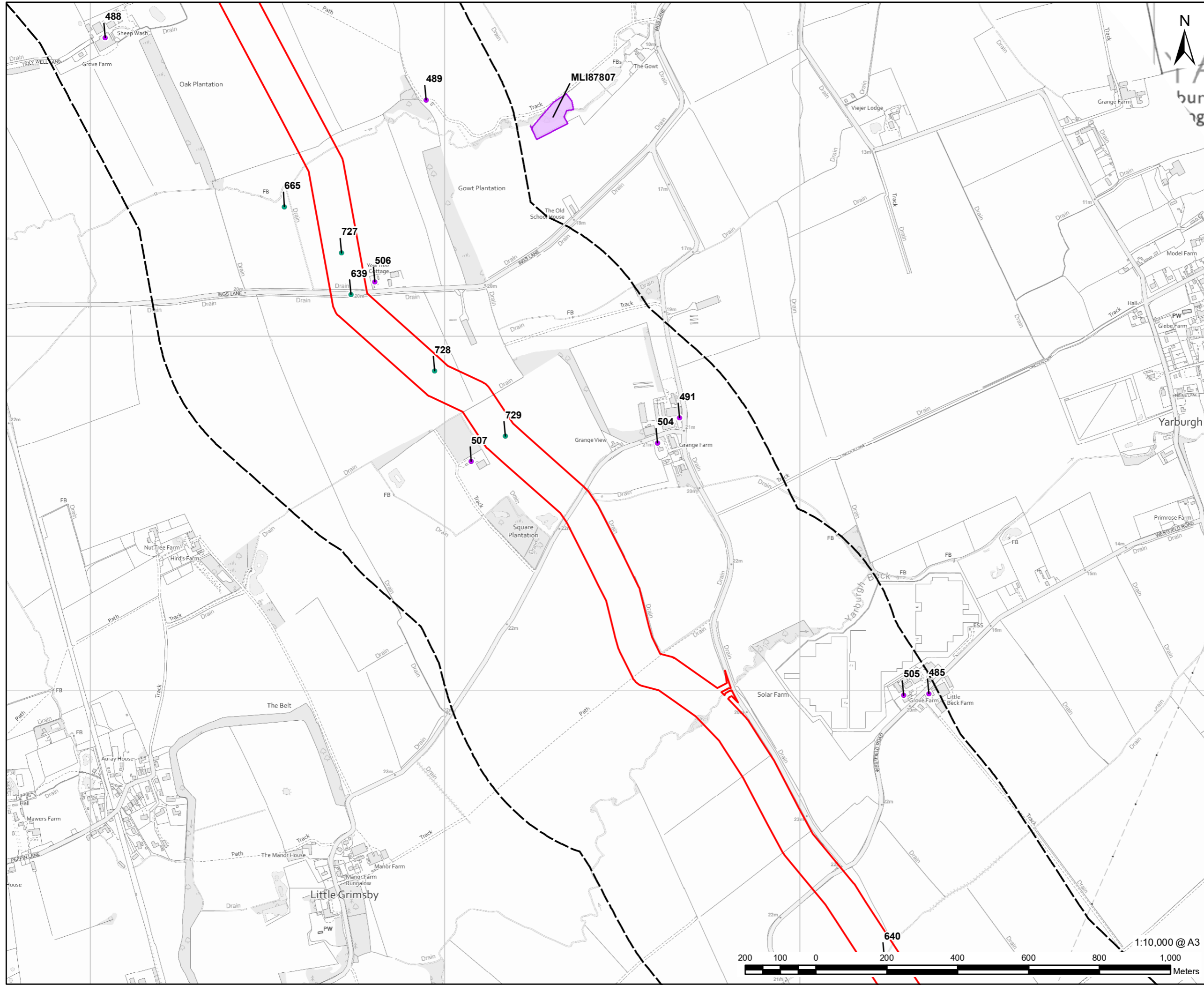
FIGURE TITLE
Figure 3 (12 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

ISSUE PURPOSE
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE
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VikingCCS

AECOM

PROJECT
Viking CCS Pipeline

LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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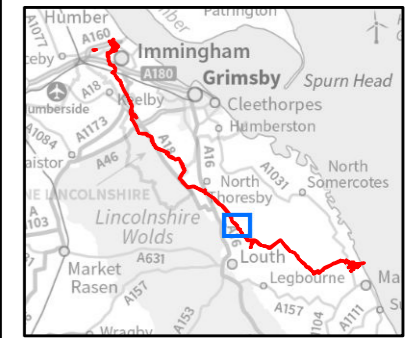
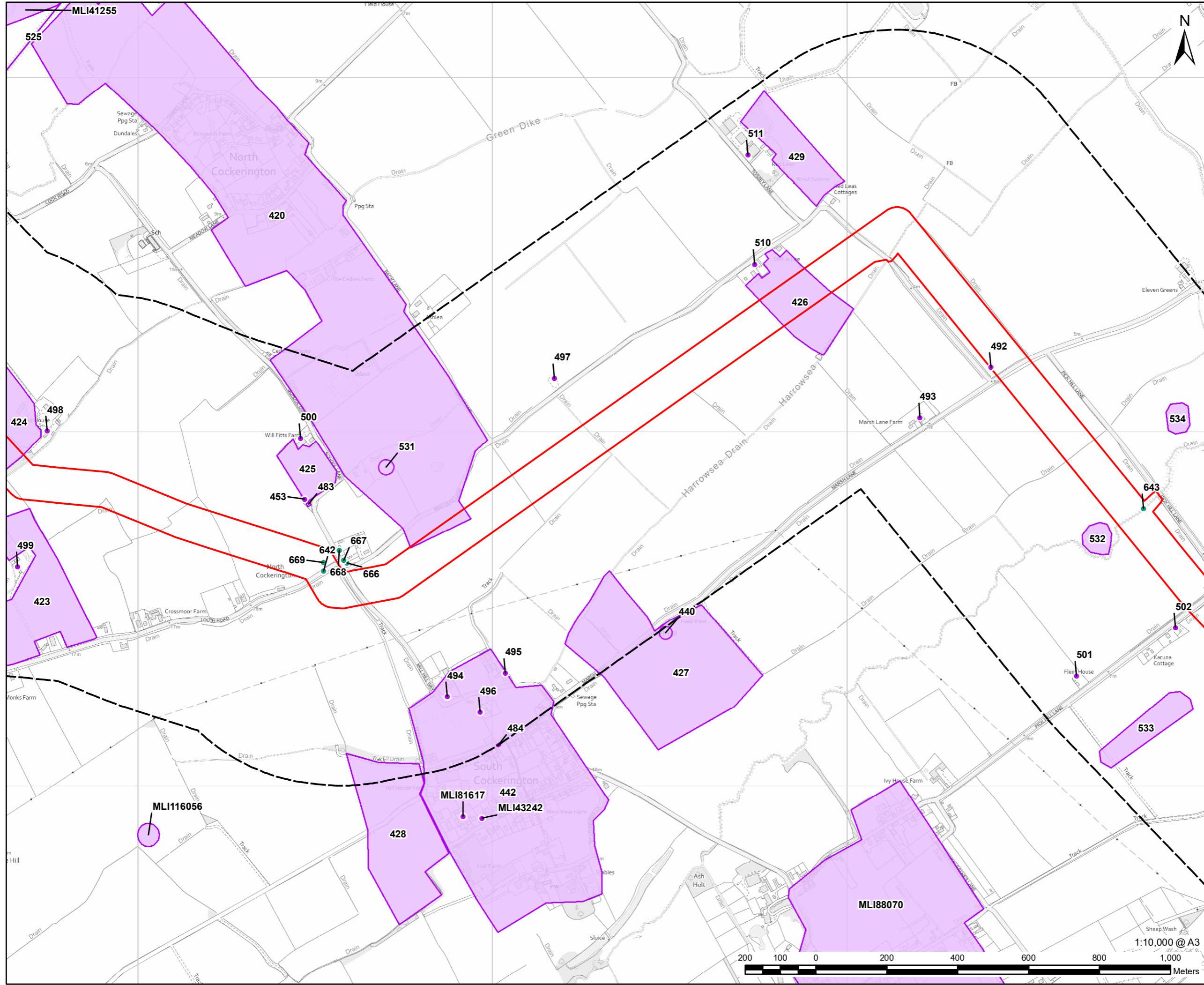


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 3 (13 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

ISSUE PURPOSE
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE
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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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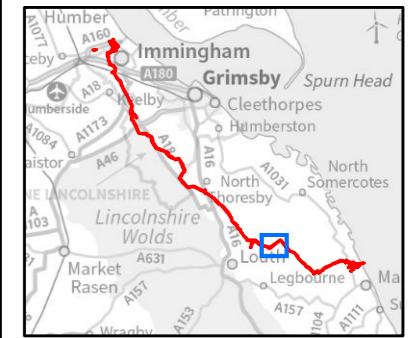
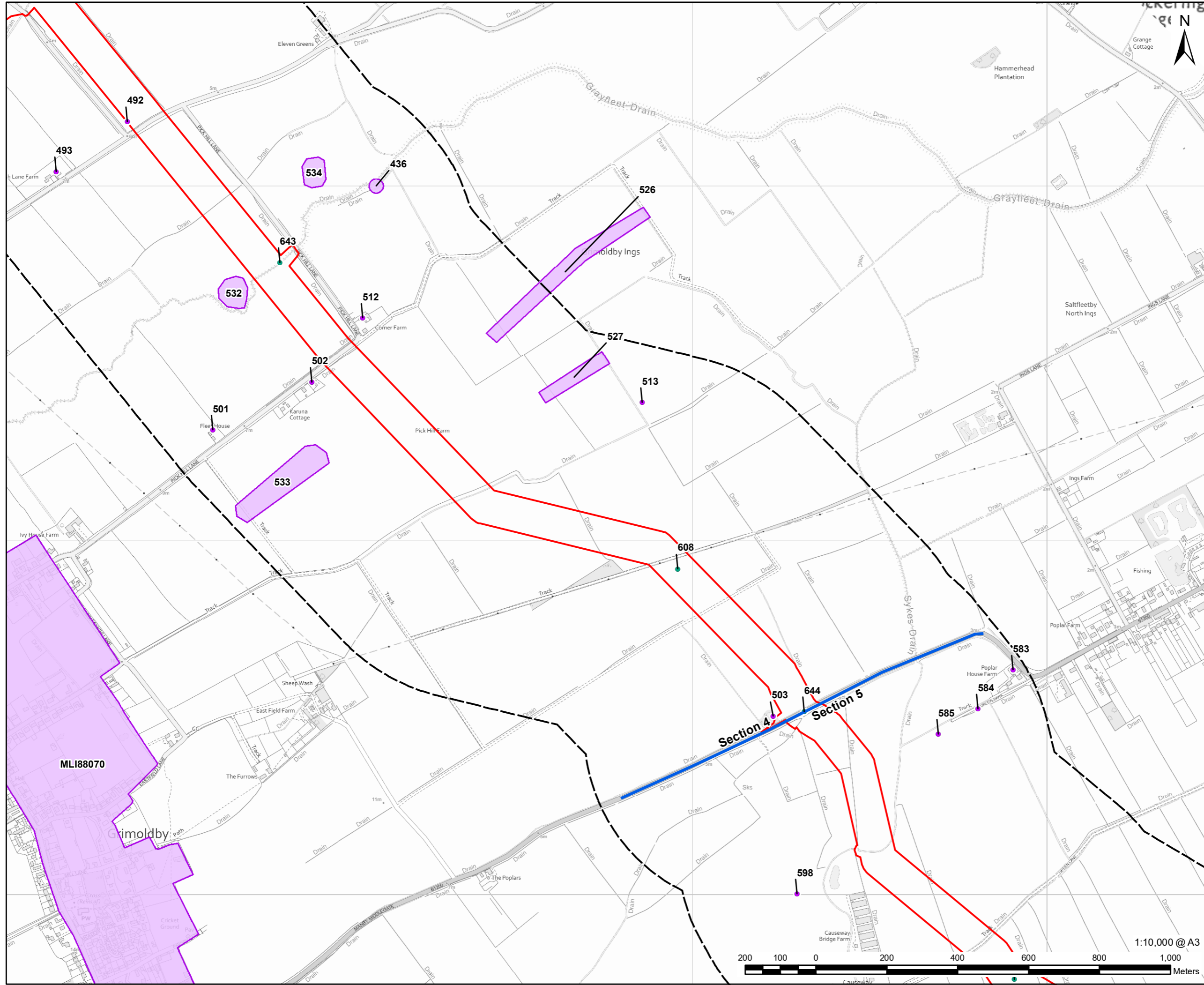


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 3 (15 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- Route Section Break
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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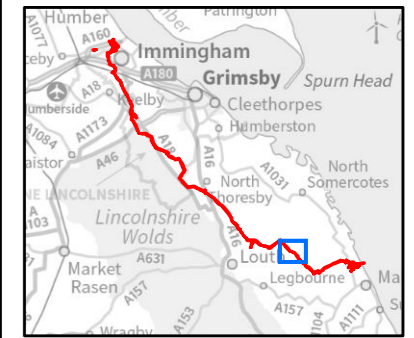


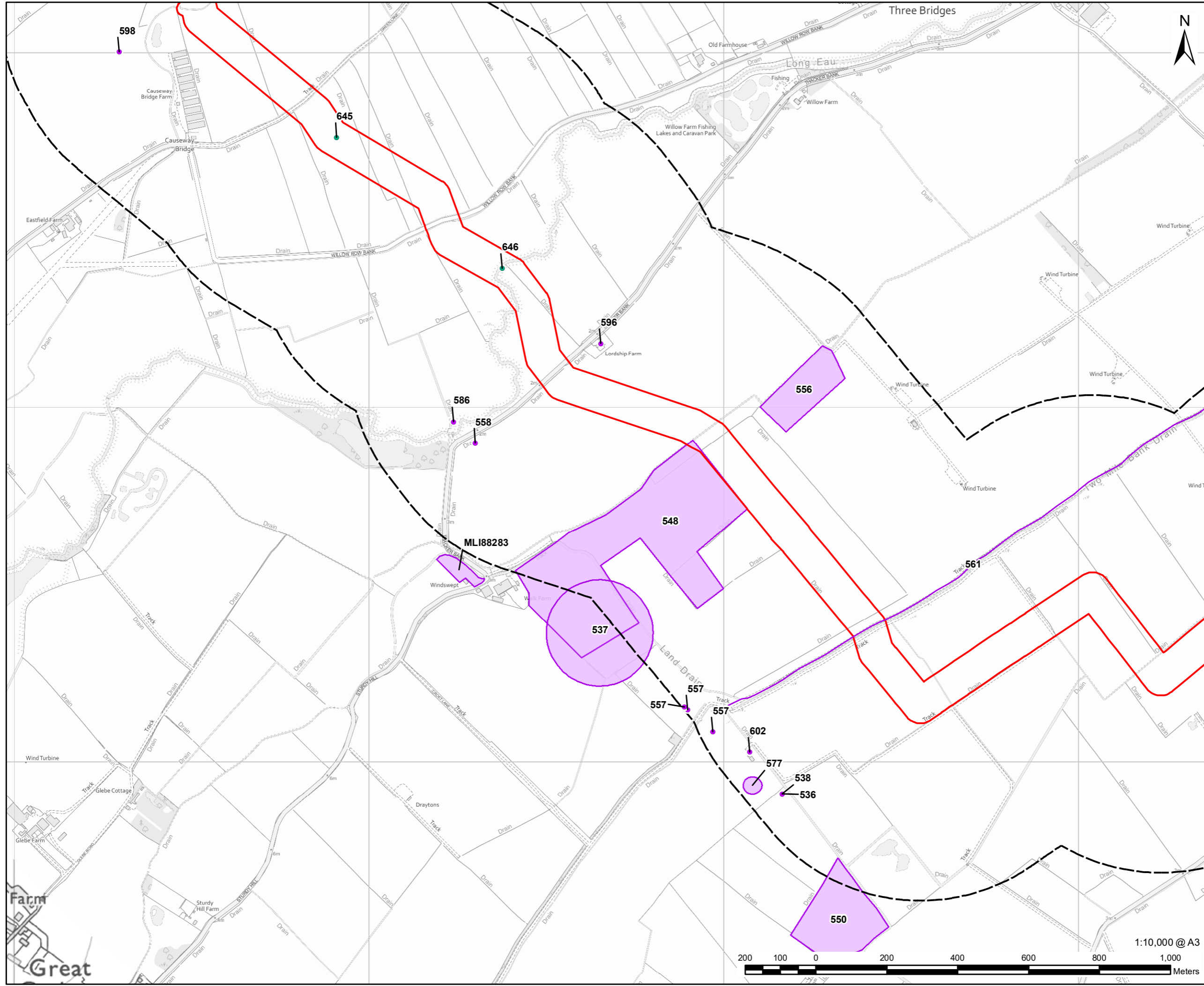
FIGURE TITLE

Figure 3 (16 of 20)

Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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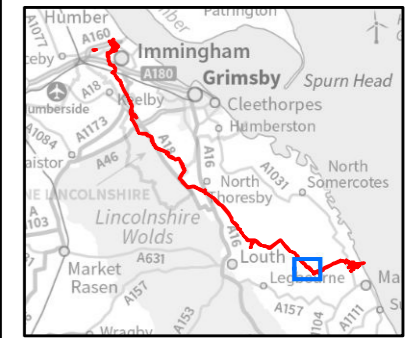
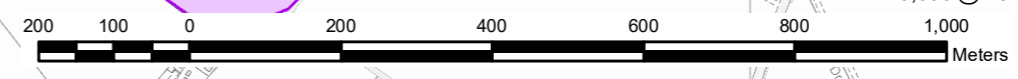
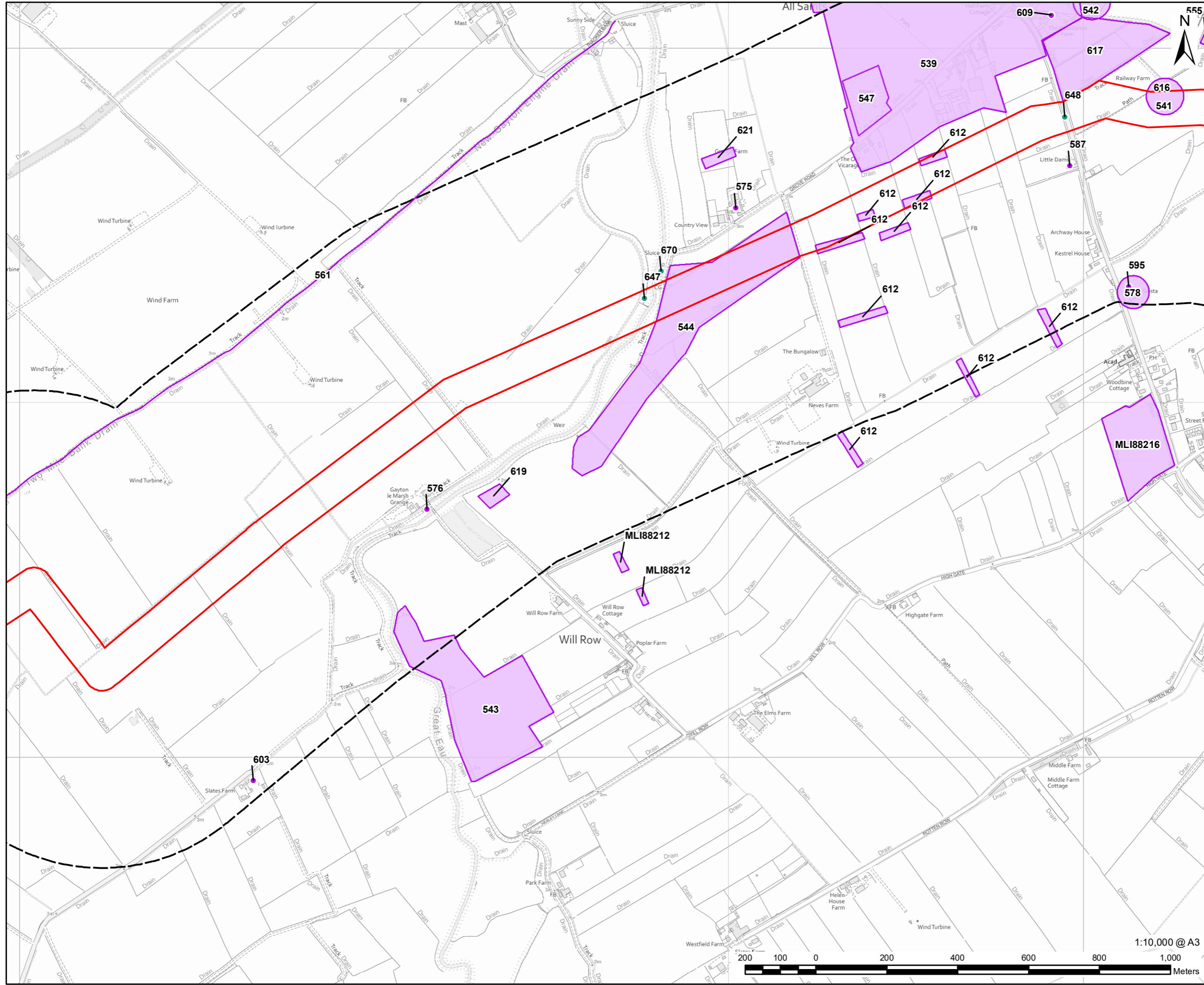


FIGURE TITLE

Figure 3 (17 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

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VikingCCS

AECOM

PROJECT
Viking CCS Pipeline

LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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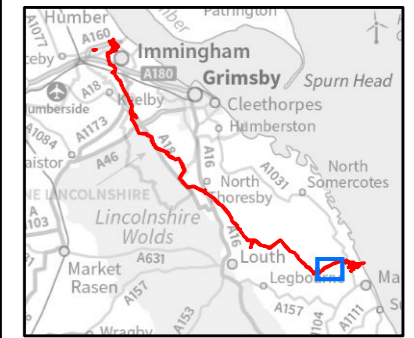
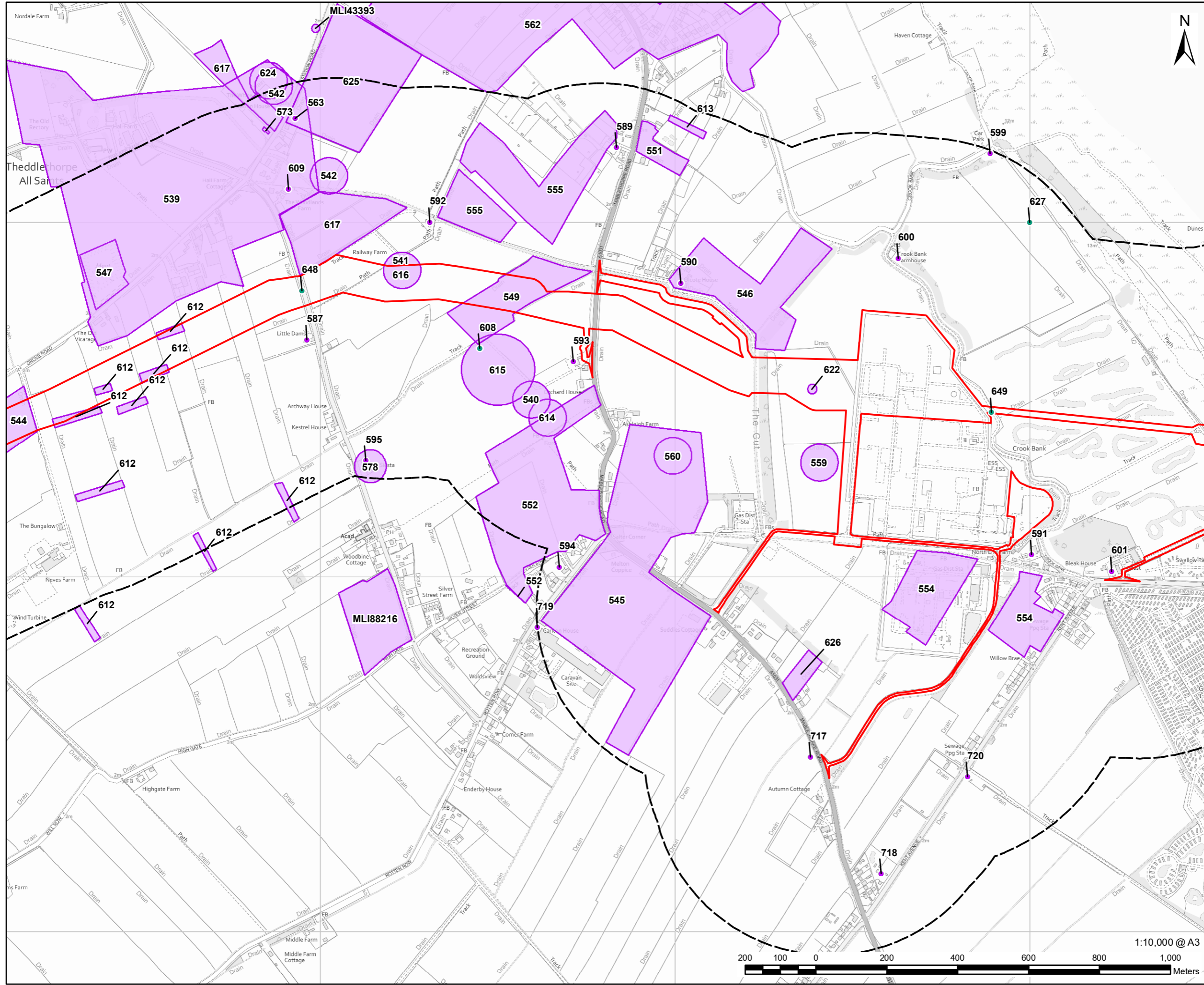


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 3 (18 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m

ISSUE PURPOSE
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE
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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area
- Additional Non-Designated Asset

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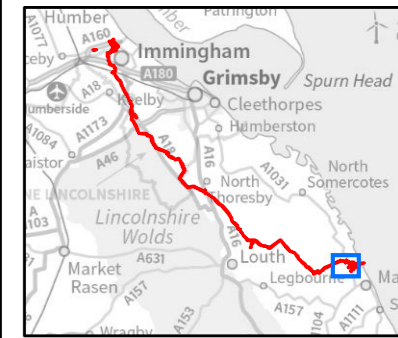
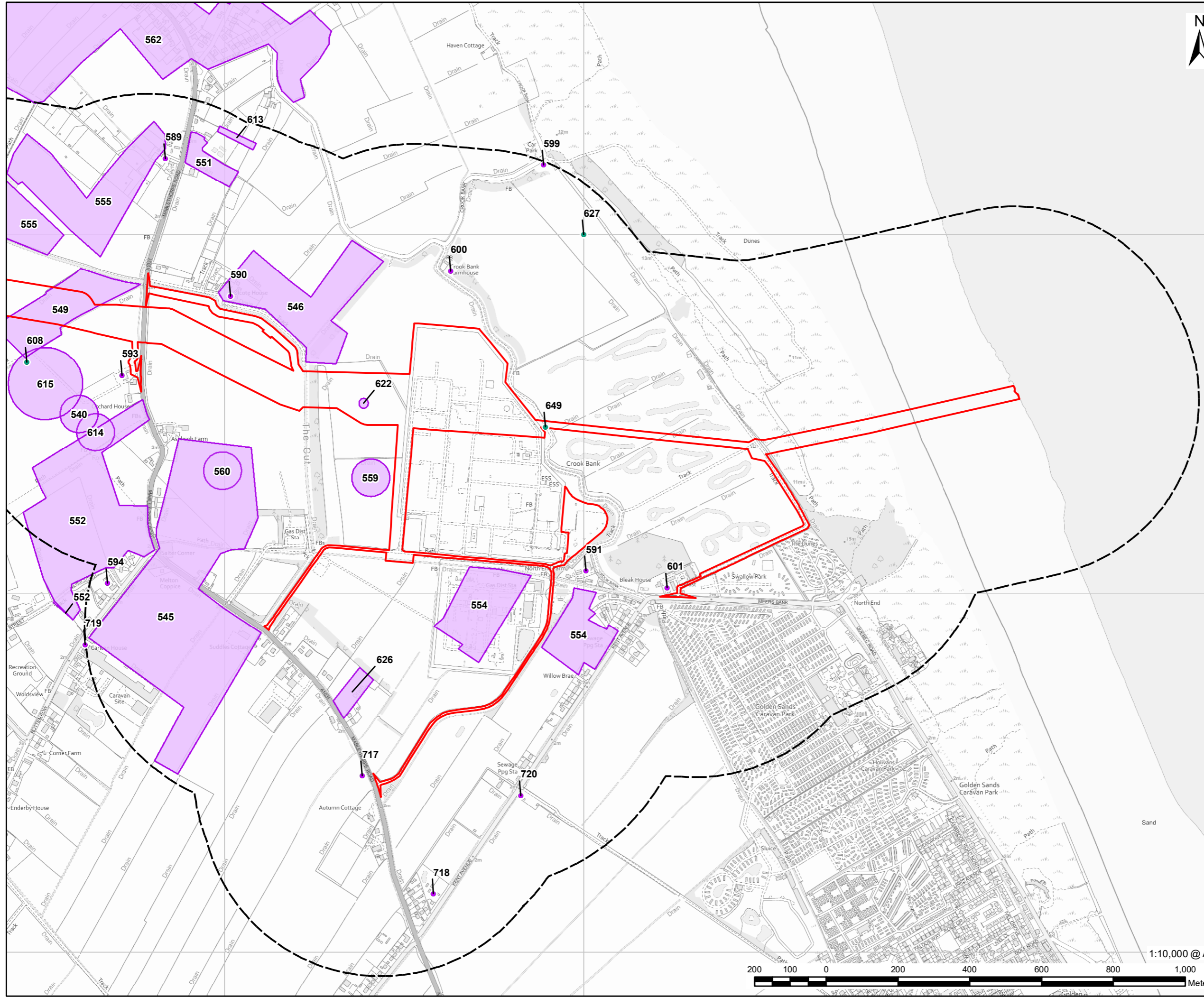


FIGURE TITLE

Figure 3 (19 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m



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- LEGEND**
- DCO Site Boundary
 - 500m Study Area
 - HER Monument - Point
 - HER Monument - Line
 - HER Monument - Area
 - Additional Non-Designated Asset

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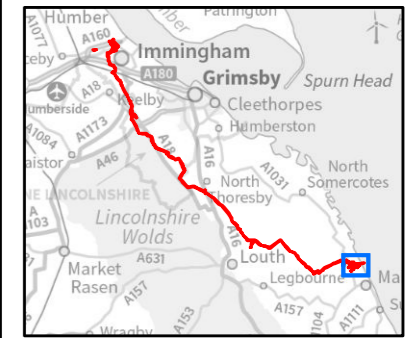
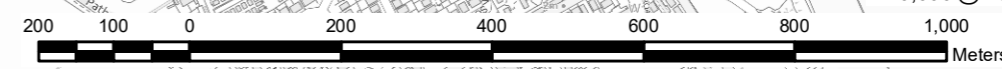
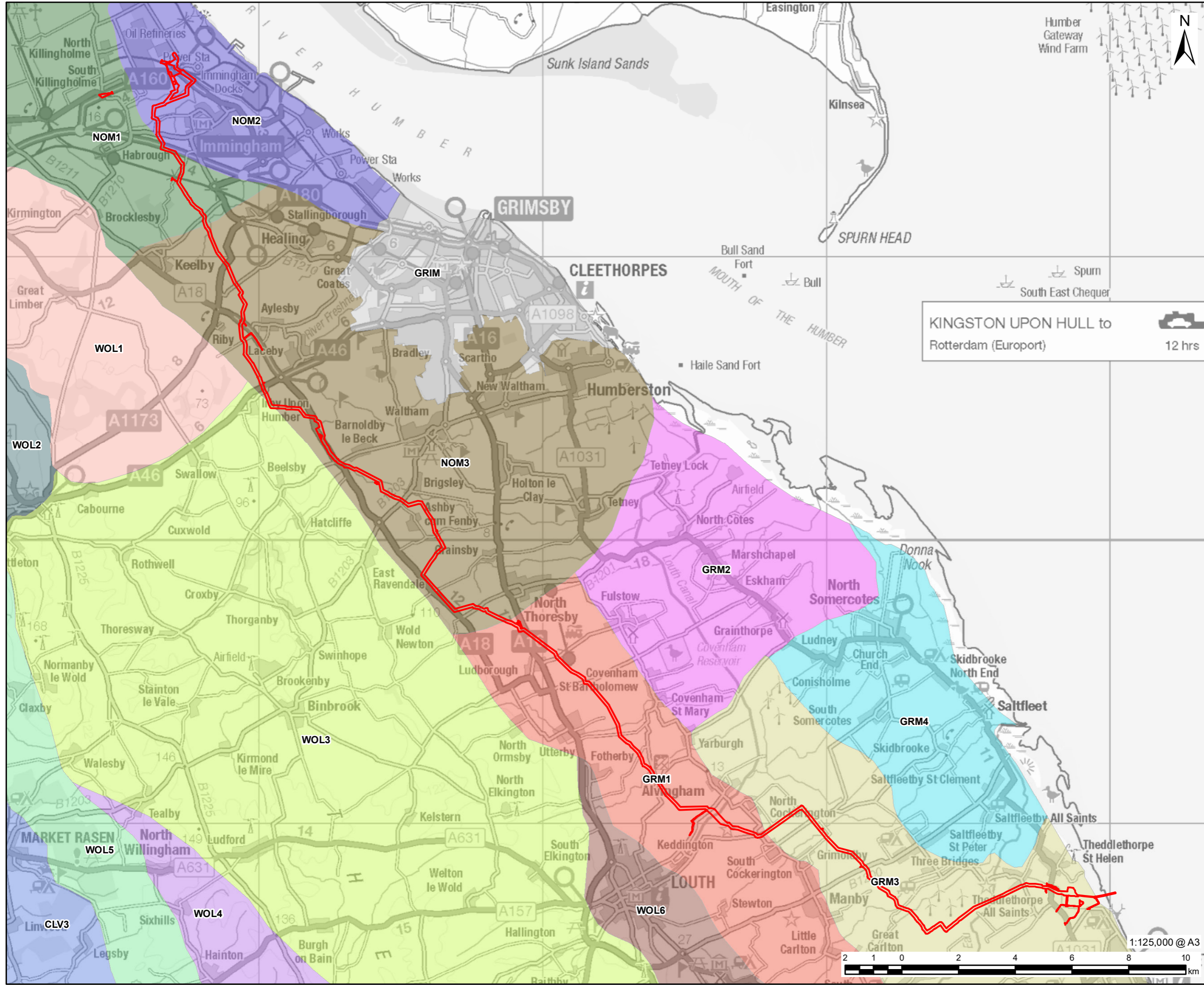


FIGURE TITLE
Figure 3 (20 of 20)
Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m



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LEGEND

- DCO Site Boundary
- Historic Landscape Character
- CLV3, The Central Clay Vale
- GRIM, Built up area
- GRM1, The Middle Marsh
- GRM2, The Salterns
- GRM3, The Mablethorpe Outmarsh
- GRM4, The Saltfleet Storm Beach
- NOM1, The Humber Bank
- NOM2, The Immingham Coastal Marsh
- NOM3, The Grimsby Commuter Belt
- WOL1, The Brocklesby Heath
- WOL2, The Caistor Spring Line
- WOL3, The Upper Wolds
- WOL4, The Dry Valleys
- WOL5, The Western Wolds Foothills
- WOL6, The Spilsby Crescent

KINGSTON UPON HULL to Rotterdam (Europort)

12 hrs

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FIGURE TITLE

Figure 4
 Historic Landscape Character

ISSUE PURPOSE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE

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Annex E Plates

Image	Plate caption
1	OS 1st edition map (Lincolnshire XXX.NW, 1887) showing Welbeck Hill and Civil War fort [303] and Welbeck Spring [203], Irby upon Humber parish
2	OS 1st edition map (Lincolnshire XXX.SW, 1887) showing extent of Barnoldby le Beck Park [282]
3	Aerial photograph of Barnoldby le Beck Park, September 1953 [282]
4	1818 OS draft map showing area between North Cockerington and Theddlethorpe (Source: British Library Maps OSD 284/Wikimedia Commons)
5	Church of St Andrew, Immingham [035]
6	Church of Saint Denys, North Killingholme [036]
7	Habrough School, Immingham Road, Habrough Parish [052]
8	North Beck Drain [161], Stallingborough Parish
9	Roxton Siding Signal Box, Immingham Parish [166]
10	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Church Lane, Stallingborough [178]
11	Laceby Beck and boundary between Irby upon Humber and Barnoldby le Beck parishes [204]
12	Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby [261]
13	Barnoldby le Beck Park [282]
14	Southfield Farm, Fulstow [366]
15	Site of Hedge Ends demolished farmstead, Grimoldby Parish [503]
16	Corner Farm, Grimoldby [512]
17	Two Mile Bank and boundary between Great Carlton and Gayton le Marsh parishes [561]
18	Grange Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints [575]
19	Ashleigh Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints [580]
20	Lordship Farm, Great Carlton [596]
21	White Hart Inn, North Cockerington (early 20th century?) [666]
22	Former White Hart Inn and post office, North Cockerington [666]
23	Prehistoric flint scraper from east of Roxton Farm [723]
24	Prehistoric flint core from south of Ashby cum Fenby [724]
25	Prehistoric flint core from south of Ings Lane, Covenham St Mary [729]

Plate 1 – OS 1st edition map (Lincolnshire XXX.NW, 1887) showing Welbeck Hill and Civil War fort [303] and Welbeck Spring [203], Irby upon Humber parish



Plate 2 – OS 1st edition map (Lincolnshire XXX.SW, 1887) showing extent of Barnoldby le Beck Park [282]

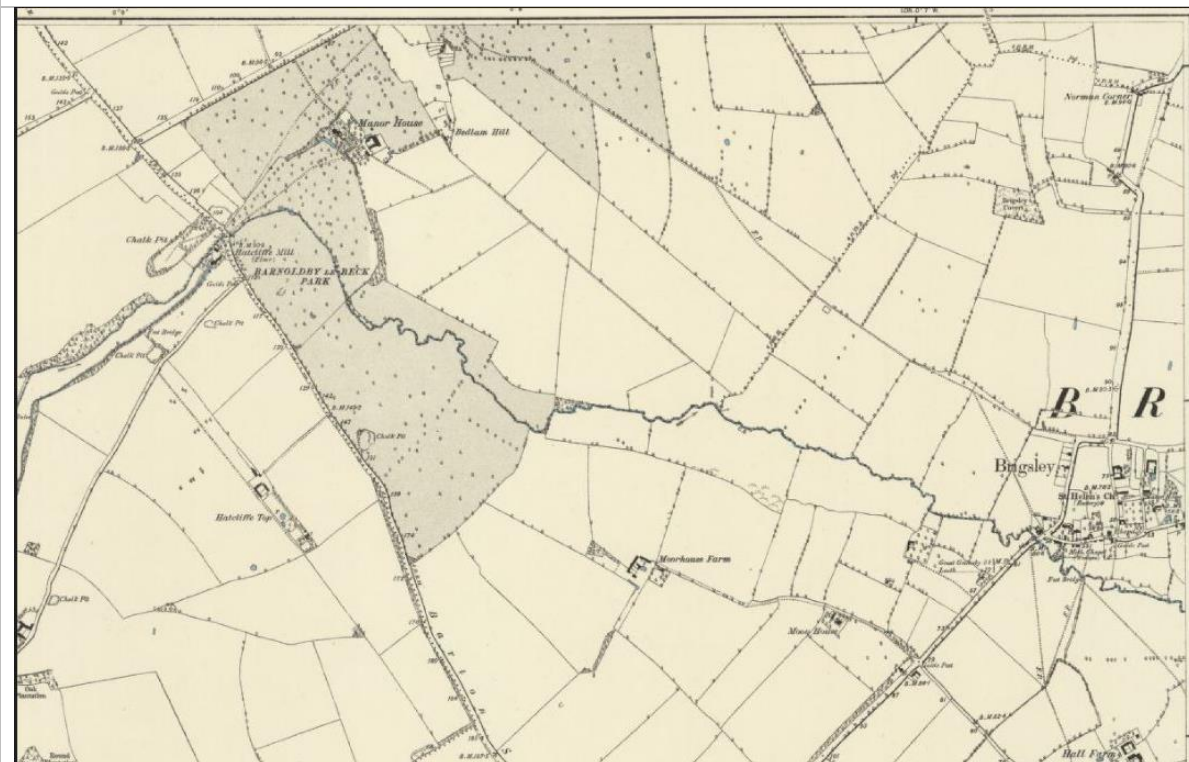


Plate 3 – Aerial photograph of Barnoldby le Beck Park, September 1953 [282]



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Plate 4 – 1818 OS draft map showing area between North Cockerington and Theddlethorpe (Source: British Library Maps OSD 284/Wikimedia Commons)



Plate 5 – Church of St Andrew, Immingham [035]



Plate 6 – Church of Saint Denys, North Killingholme [036]



Plate 7 – Habrough School, Immingham Road, Habrough Parish [052]



Plate 8 – North Beck Drain [161], Stallingborough Parish



Plate 9 – Roxton Siding Signal Box, Immingham Parish [166]



Plate 10 Church of St Peter and St Paul, Church Lane, Stallingborough [178]



Plate 11 – Laceby Beck and boundary between Irby upon Humber and Barnoldby le Beck parishes [204]



Plate 12 – Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby [261]



Plate 13 – Barnoldby le Beck Park [282]



Plate 14 – Southfield Farm, Fulstow [366]



Plate 15 – Site of Hedge Ends demolished farmstead, Grimoldby Parish[503]



Plate16 – Corner Farm, Grimoldby [512]



Plate 17 – Two Mile Bank and boundary between Great Carlton and Gayton le Marsh parishes [561]



Plate 18 – Grange Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints [575]



Plate 19 – Ashleigh Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints [580]



Plate 20 – Lordship Farm, Great Carlton [596]



Plate 21 – Former White Hart Inn and post office, North Cockerington [666]



Plate 22 – White Hart Inn, North Cockerington (early 20th century?) [666]



Source: [REDACTED]

Plate 23 - Prehistoric flint scraper from east of Roxton Farm [723]



Plate 24 – Prehistoric flint core from south of Ashby cum Fenby [724]



Plate 25 – Prehistoric flint core from south of Ings Lane, Covenham St Mary [729]



