

**A DESK-BASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE ANGLIAN WATER HUMBER BANK DISTRIBUTION MAIN and
HARBOUGH, HEALING AND LITTLE LONDON NITRATES SCHEME**

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Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by the Humberside Archaeology Unit on behalf of Anglian Water Engineering and Business Systems Ltd. Thirty-four sites were identified on or close to the proposed pipeline routes. Assessment of the sites has not resulted in the recommendation that any of the proposed routes be altered; watching briefs are recommended on some affected sites, and some additional survey work is proposed in advance of construction.

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1 Introduction

This desk-based archaeological assessment has been commissioned by Anglian Water Engineering and Business Systems Ltd. in advance of the construction of the Humber Bank Distribution Main, and the Habrough, Healing and Little London Nitrates Scheme. The construction of the proposed pipelines will have a significant impact on any surviving archaeological remains which lie along their route, and it is for this reason that a desk-based assessment has been commissioned. The aim of the assessment is to identify potentially affected remains, and establishing their extent, condition, character, quality and date, and this has been undertaken through the collation of existing written and graphic information, and through site inspections.

The assessment has been prepared with reference to a specification produced by the Humberside Sites and Monuments Officer on behalf of Anglian Water.

2 Geology and Soils

The routes of the proposed pipelines pass through the parishes of Habrough, Aylesby, Immingham, Stallingborough, Healing and Grimbsy (in Humberside), and Riby (in Lincolnshire), in the geographical area known as the Lincolnshire Marsh (See Map 1). The latter comprises land lying between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the coast, and can be regarded as two parts; the Middlemarsh, an area, generally above 7m OD, which is slightly undulating, and the adjacent Outmarsh, the featureless lower-lying coastal plain. The underlying drift geology of both areas is glacial till, though the Outmarsh has been rendered flat and devoid of relief by the deposition of marine and freshwater clays, which have masked the till surface, during inundation in the post-glacial period. The overlying soil types reflect the difference between the two parts of the Marsh - the Middlemarsh soils are predominantly fine loamy soils experiencing only slight seasonal waterlogging, in contrast to those of the Outmarsh, which are mainly clayey soils requiring control of groundwater through ditches (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1:250,000 Soil Map Series, Sheet 1 Northern England). Aside from the short length of pipeline running north-east from Stallingborough, however, all of the area covered by this assessment lies on the Middlemarsh.

3 Methods used in the assessment

The information upon which this assessment report is based derives from the following sources:

- i) existing records in the Humberside and Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Records;
- ii) examination of relevant collections of aerial photographs, notably the 1946-48 RAF verticals held at Hull University, and the Humberside County Council vertical cover from 1974 and 1989;
- iii) examination of the relevant 1st edition 6" and 25" Ordnance Survey maps (held at Lincoln Records Office);

- iv) findspots of artefacts, mostly the result of metal detecting, which have occasionally been reported to Scunthorpe and Grimsby Museums;
- v) site visits to ascertain current land-use where relevant to survival or preservation of the remains.

The results of the research on these sources have been incorporated into a gazetteer (see Appendix). The compilation of these results has enabled an assessment of the grade or importance of each archaeological site, area or find (see Part 4). A series of recommendations has then been made as to what further measures, if any, should be taken to preserve the archaeological resource (Part 5).

4 Discussion of the archaeological evidence

The various pipeline routes (over 20km in length) pass through, or very close to, thirty-four sites of archaeological interest (see Appendix). These vary in manifestation and importance from single finds of pottery or flint to complexes of upstanding earthworks. The accompanying maps (Maps 2-11) show the location and extent of these sites.

The earliest indications of human activity amongst the various sites are a single arrowhead of Bronze Age date (Site 34), and finds of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery close to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Laceby (Site 23). Other finds from close to the area of the pipeline include Bronze Age barrows at Little Coates (SMR 778; Loughlin and Miller 1979, 230) and at Toot Hill (SMR 780; *ibid.*, 228), and Bronze Age pottery recovered from the excavation of an Anglo-Saxon site at Riby Cross Roads, Riby parish (pers. comm. K. Steedman). The sparsity of prehistoric remains along the pipeline route is likely to be a reflection of the lack of systematic fieldwork in the area, coupled with the extensive obscuration of the remains of earlier periods beneath the widespread medieval ridge and furrow. Similarly, the few finds of Roman material (Site 22) should not be taken to indicate that the area is devoid of activity of this date; a number of groups of Roman finds have come from Little Coates Golf Course (Loughlin and Miller 1979, 229), close to the pipeline, while recent excavations of sites such as Chase Hill Farm, North Killingholme (Evans 1991) and East Halton Skitter (SMR 8777), hint at more widespread occupation on the Lincolnshire Marsh which, as yet, awaits discovery. With this in mind, there is a strong possibility that many of the enclosures along the pipeline, recorded as cropmarks, at present of "period uncertain" (PU), may be of Roman date.

The post-Roman or Early Medieval period is represented by one Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Site 23) and two less specific, but no less important, findspots of metalwork due to metal-detection (Sites 32 and 33). The vagueness of the location of the latter sites is largely the result of the manner of their discovery, and the secrecy which often surrounds their recovery, but they can be taken as indications of more widespread settlement of this period. The concentration of finds east of Aylesby (Site 33) hints at a previously unknown settlement site, while the location of the settlement site associated with the Laceby cemetery (Site 23) is unknown and could lie close to the pipeline.

A large proportion of the sites represent the remains of deserted (DMV) or shrunken (SMV) Medieval villages, and/or their associated field systems of ridge and furrow. Most of these settlement features survived as earthworks until the relatively recent past, though most have now been ploughed out or levelled during changes from pasture to arable agriculture. Notable amongst these are the extensive remains of the village of Stallingborough (Site 9), and the adjacent site centred on Little London (Site 8); the pipeline passes through the ploughed-out remains of enclosures and ridge and furrow. A number of the "period uncertain" sites may well be of Medieval date.

5 Recommendations

The route of the pipelines can be seen to run through, or very close to, a number of the archaeological sites identified during this research. However, the current state of survival of these sites, or their relatively low importance in terms of local, regional or national priorities (e.g. ridge and furrow as opposed to settlement remains) means that there does not appear to be a need, on present knowledge, to recommend alteration of these routes. Those sites which *are* affected could be recorded as watching briefs during monitoring of topsoil stripping, though it is important that the two fields of surviving ridge and furrow (Sites 3 and 7) are restored to their original contours following construction. There is always the possibility, however, that other sites await discovery, particularly of pre-medieval date (as discussed above); a programme of fieldwalking along the routes, followed by geophysical survey, would be the most appropriate method of fieldwork. This fieldwork could be targetted on certain areas, such as the area east of Aylesby, which has produced numerous finds of Anglo-Saxon and Viking metalwork (Site 33); areas where cropmarks could extend towards the pipeline (eg Site 13); findspots close to the route (Site 22); and the area north of Laceby Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Site 23). If carried out sufficiently far in advance of construction, this fieldwork would allow the identification, and recording, of sites where required.

Bibliography

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North Killingholme, Chase Hill Farm, *Lincs. History and Archaeology* 26, 35-6.

Loughlin, N., and Miller, K.R., 1979

A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

APPENDIX: Site Gazetteer

Abbreviations:

PRE - Prehistoric (BA - Bronze Age, IA - Iron Age); RO - Roman; EMED - Early medieval (AS - Anglo Saxon); MED - Medieval; PM - Post medieval; PU - period uncertain

Habrough, Little London and Healing pipeline (Maps 2-5)

1. RECTANGULAR CROPMARK (POSSIBLE BUILDING)

Map: 2 SMR No: 8753

Grid reference: TA141 133

Parish: Habrough

Period: PU

Description: Rectangular cropmark, c. 40m x 20m to south of the proposed route. No further information, but many other cropmarks in this area^{1,2,3}.

References: (1) British Gas construction record sheet, 1985? (2) K. Miller AP plot, Scunthorpe Museum. (3) a. Humberside Archaeology Unit AP collection; b. CPE/UK/2043/3010 (Hull Univ. collection); c. 37 76 121 (Humbs C.C. collection).

2. SMV EARTHWORKS, HABROUGH (SMV SITE 2)

Map: 2 SMR No: 1273

Grid reference: TA144 135

Parish: Habrough

Period: MED/PM

Description: Area of shrunken village earthworks, including house sites, toft boundaries and trackways. An area to the north of the road was levelled in 1966, when house sites with corner padstones and cobbled areas were revealed, along with 13th to 18th century pottery^{1,2,3}.

The area south of Newsham Lane has been ploughed out and there are no earthworks or ridge and furrow visible. The area north of Newsham Lane still contains prominent earthworks. Aerial photographs show large areas of ridge and furrow, all now ploughed out (see Habrough Grange site). The proposed pipeline route runs to the south of the extant earthworks and through the ploughed-out ridge and furrow^{4,5}.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 166. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/28. (3) OS Card TA11SW 3. (4) a. Humberside Sites and Monuments Record AP collection; b. CPE/UK/2043/3010-12 (Hull Univ. collection). (5) R. Teal site visit 25/11/93.

3. RIDGE AND FURROW, HABROUGH GRANGE

Map: 2 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: TA1476 1309

Parish: Habrough

Period: MED/PM

Description: One field of extant curving ridge and furrow at Habrough Grange. The proposed pipeline route passes directly through this site¹.

References: (1) R. Teal site visit 25/11/1993.

4. CROPMARKS, NEW FARM

Map: 3 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: TA153 126

Parish: Habrough

Period: PU

Description: Aerial photographs show vague cropmarks in one field north of New Farm. This site possibly extends up to the proposed pipeline route¹.

References: (1) CPE/UK/2043/3009-10 (Hull Univ. collection).

5. ROXTON DMV, ROXTON FARM

Map: 3 SMR No: 1262

Grid reference: TA167 126

Parish: Immingham

Period: MED Map: TA11SE

Description: Roxton village is not mentioned in Domesday, but appears in a tax list of 1334. Extensive earthworks of house sites, trackways and toft boundaries survived until the 1970's, when extensive ploughing took place. Finds from the ploughsoil include pottery from the late Saxon period to post-medieval wares^{1,2,3}. The former earthworks now appear as soilmarks on aerial photographs⁴.

Cropmarks show on aerial photographs south of Roxton Farm at TA167 124, possibly related to the DMV. Areas of ridge and furrow at TA160 125 and TA165 119 may also relate to the DMV. The proposed pipeline route passes to the south of the DMV but through part of the ridge and furrow⁵. Scunthorpe Museum records show Romano-British pottery from the village site⁶.

References: (1) Loughlin, N. & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 168. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/42. (3) OS Card TA11SE 5. (4) Humberside Sites & Monuments Record AP collection. (5) CPE/UK/2043/1007-9 (Hull Univ. collection). (6) Scunthorpe Museum Records.

6. MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Map: 4 SMR No: 1258

Grid reference: TA181 118

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: MED/C14,C15

Description: Medieval and post-medieval pottery and glass, associated with a cobbled road surface, c.1964^{1,2}.

References: (1) Loughlin, N. & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 170. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/106, 8/95.

7. RIDGE AND FURROW, GREENLANDS FARM

Map: 4 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: TA180 115

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: MED/PM

Description: One field of extant ridge and furrow at Greenlands Farm. The proposed route passes directly through this site¹. Site shows clearly on aerial photograph².

References: (1) R. Teal site visit 25/11/1993. (2) CPE/UK/2043/1005 (Hull Univ. collection).

8. MOATED SITE, & FISHPONDS, LITTLE LONDON

Map: 4 SMR No: 1251

Grid reference: TA188 118

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: MED

Description: A series of moated enclosures and fishponds, levelled and ploughed in 1965. A mound surrounded by a moat subsequently produced chalk rubble foundations and tile, 13th to 18th century pottery and metalwork^{1,2,3}. Aerial photographs show large areas of cropmarks West and East of Little London Farm, possibly related to the Moat and Fishpond complex and Stallingborough DMV⁴. All of these sites have been ploughed out. The proposed pipeline route passes through the site⁵.

References: (1) Loughlin, N. & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 170. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/57. (3) OS Card TA11SE 3. (4) Humberside Sites and Monuments Record AP collection. (5) R. Teal site visit 25/11/1993.

9. MED/PM SETTLEMENT & SMV EARTHWORKS, STALLINGBOROUGH

Map: 4&5 SMR No: 1249

Grid reference: TA195 116

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: MED/PM

Description: The largest single area of shrunken medieval settlement surviving in South Humberside¹. Partly scheduled (County No. 221)². Domesday survey records 3 or more mills, 4½ salterns (see SMR 1254) and a slaughterhouse¹. A very populous settlement until the early 18th century, when the number of families dropped from around 120 to only 66 in 1788-92. The decline was probably connected with enclosure in 1736-7⁵. Earthworks of house platforms, toft boundaries and trackways are very well preserved south of the church, although fields to the north and west of the scheduled area were ploughed in 1978, and remains there are visible as cropmarks. The remaining earthworks were surveyed in detail by Paul Everson in 1980⁴. Medieval pottery and a quernstone were found during Water Board works in 1958 at TA195 116³.

A U-shaped earthwork shown on the OS 25" map at TA193 119 may relate to the shrunken village earthworks⁷. Scunthorpe Museum records show Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery found in the area of Stallingborough village⁸. The proposed pipeline route passes near to the earthworks and through the cropmarks⁹.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 170. (2) English Heritage County list of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, March 1992. (3) OS Card TA11SE 4. (4) Everson, P., 1981, 'Stallingborough - Earthwork Survey', in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 16, 29-37. (5) Neave, D and Neave, S, 'Rural Population and land use in Humberside from the 16th to the early 19th centuries', in Ellis, S & Crowther, D (Eds), 1990, 'Humber Perspectives', 384. (6) Humberside Sites & Monuments Record AP collection. (7) OS 1907 25" Map 21/4. (8) Scunthorpe Museum Records. (9) R. Teal Humb C.C. 11/1993.

10. MANOR HOUSE (SITE OF), W. OF CHURCH

Map: 4 SMR No: 1253

Grid reference: TA1942 1186

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: MED:C15/PM

Description: The site of the Manor house of the Ayscough family, recorded as being still partly extant in 1834. Excavations in 1970 by A. Tailby revealed wall foundations^{1,2} probably associated with the early 18th century west wing of the house, a drawing of which survives in the Banks collection, Lincoln Central Library³. This site lies within the scheduled area of Stallingborough village earthworks⁴.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 170. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/105. (3) Everson, P., 1981, 'Stallingborough - Earthwork Survey', in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 16, 29-37. (4) English Heritage County List of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, March 1992.

11. CROPMARK, SW OF STALLINGBOROUGH VILLAGE

Map: 4 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: TA188 111

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: PU

Description: Aerial photographs show vague cropmarks in a field north-west of Riby Road and south-west of Stallingborough village. Possibly an enclosure with internal features, but likely to be associated with drainage¹. There is no evidence of the site on the ground².

References: (1) GB 190-1 (Humb C.C. collection). (2) R. Teal site visit 25/11/1993.

12. SILVER PENNY OF HENRY VIII

Map: 5 SMR No: 1259

Grid reference: TA201 114

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: PM:C16

Description: Worn silver penny of Henry VIII, London mint, 1544-7¹.

Reference: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 170.

13. ENCLOSURES AND DITCHES, SE OF STALLINGBOROUGH VILLAGE

Map: 5 SMR No: 14674

Grid reference 1: TA207 112

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: PU

Description: Aerial photographs show a number of enclosures, ditches and small square features which

could extend as far as the pipeline route¹.

References: (1) Humberside Sites and Monuments Record AP collection.

14. RIDGE AND FURROW, HEALING

Map: 5 SMR No: 0

Grid reference 1: TA211 108 Grid reference 2: TA215 114

Parish: Healing

Period: MED/PM

Description: Two areas of ridge and furrow, largely ploughed out, and old field boundaries probably related to Healing village. These two areas are north and south of the proposed route. Other similar sites probably existed along the route but have been destroyed and are not visible on aerial photographs or on the ground^{1,2}.

References: (1) a. 3G/TUD/UK/203/5176,5225 (Hull Univ. collection); b. GB 214-5 (Humb C.C. collection). (2) R. Teal site visit 25/11/1993.

Humber Bank Distribution Main

(Maps 6-11)

15. CROPMARKS, SOUTH OF EPHAMS LANE

Map: 6 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: TA205 125

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: PU/MED

Description: Aerial photographs show linear cropmarks and ridge and furrow¹. No trace of this site on the ground. The proposed route runs through this field².

References: (1) a. CPE/UK/2043/1001 (Hull Univ. collection); b. 37 76 137 (Humb C.C. collection). (2) R. Teal site visit 25/11/1993.

16. POSSIBLE ENCLOSURES, S. OF ELEANOR HOUSE

Map: 5 SMR No: 1256

Grid reference: TA211 124

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: PU

Description: Soilmarks of two or more rectangular features, possibly enclosures, along with other features probably associated with drainage¹. These latter features are extant as earthworks. The proposed pipeline route passes through the site².

Cropmarks and earthworks are visible on aerial photographs in the area of TA211 124. Also two small features at TA211 127³.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 170. (2) R. Teal site visit 25/11/1993. (3) a. CPE/UK/2043/1001 (Hull Univ. collection); b. GB 214-5 (Humb. C.C. collection).

17. CROPMARKS, SOUTH OF NORTH MOSS LANE

Map: 6 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: TA210 130

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: PU

Description: Aerial photographs show cropmarks, possible field boundaries and drainage features¹.

References: (1) CPE/UK/2043/1001 (Hull Univ. collection).

18. FORMAL GARDENS (SITE OF), N & W OF CHURCH

Map: 4 SMR No: 3656

Grid reference: TA195 119

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: PM

Description: An area of formal gardens associated with the site of the Maonr house of the Ayscough family (see SMR 1253). The main area of earthworks were at first separated from the surrounding shrunken village earthworks by the construction of the railway line, and were levelled in the late 1970's; for this reason, the

area north of the railway line was descheduled in 1985². Two mid 19th century diagrams of the gardens exist, and show substantial ornamental ponds and flower beds, perhaps later converted to a 'Garden Wood'. Other gardens of a similar form were being laid out in the first quarter of the 17th century¹.

The proposed route passes close to the ploughed-out features north of the railway².

References: (1) Everson, P., 1981, 'Stallingborough - Earthwork Survey', in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 16, 29-37. (2) English Heritage correspondence dated 22.10.85. (3) R. Teal Humbs C.C. 11/1993.

19. CROPMARKS NORTH OF STALLINGBOROUGH CHURCH

Map: 4 SMR No: 143

Grid reference: TA196 123

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: PU

Description: Cropmarks to the north of the church and of the site of the formal gardens. Possibly related to the gardens or the village. The proposed pipeline route passes through this site^{1,2}.

References: (1) Scunthorpe Museum Records (aerial photograph plots). (2) R. Teal Humb C.C. 11/1993.

20. ENCLOSURE & FIELD BOUNDARIES

Map: 9 SMR No: 147

Grid reference: TA196 065

Parish: Aylesby

Period: PU

Description: Small enclosure with associated field boundaries visible as a cropmark. Possibly associated with several buildings of unknown usage shown on O.S. 1" first edition map in the same area^{1,2,3}.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 164. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/3. (3) AP - Hunting Aerofilms 89/126, Run 6, f2999. (Not held by Humb C.C.).

21. MED/PM SETTLEMENT & SMV TRACES, AYLESBY

Map: 10 SMR No: 145

Grid reference: TA204 074

Parish: Aylesby

Period: MED/PM

Description: Aylesby is mentioned in Domesday; landholders included the Bishop of Durham. Two mills are recorded, also a church and a priest⁶. In the post-medieval period, parish registers show that between the late 16th century and the early 18th century, Aylesby experienced a decline in population from 45 households to only 14, largely as a result of enclosure in the early 1660's⁴. The earthworks of the abandoned parts of the village, mostly in the area south of the church and east of Church Lane, were bulldozed in 1966. Subsequent surface finds included medieval pottery of the 14th and 15th centuries, post medieval pottery, tile and glass¹. Coins of the 16th and 17th centuries have also been found by metal detectorists⁷.

No remains are now visible on the ground⁶, but aerial photographs still show enclosure boundaries, trackways and the remains of buildings as soilmarks^{1,6}. The course of the pipeline passes very close to the site of a building marked on the OS 1" first edition map, at approximately TA2025 0705⁵.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 164. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/68. (3) OS card TA20NW 19. (4) Neave, D & Neave, S, 'Rural population and land use in Humberside from the 16th to early 19th centuries', in Ellis, S. & Crowther, D. (eds), 1990, 'Humber Perspectives', 383. (5) OS, 1824, 1" sheet 86. (6) Foster, C. W. and Longley, T (eds), 1921, 'The Lincolnshire Domesday and The Lindsey Survey' Vol 19 boxvi; 3/39;12/14;27/4. L9/3,7,17. (7) Notes by P. Wise, Grimsby Museum, 1989. (8) Humberside Sites & Monuments Record AP collection.

22. ROMANO-BRITISH, MEDIEVAL & POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY, AND FINDS, AYLESBY.

Map: 10 SMR No: 146

Grid reference 1: TA202 070 Grid reference 2: TA204 704

Parish: Aylesby

Period: RO/MED/PM

Description: Romano British greyware, Samian sherds and a quernstone fragment, found along with medieval and post medieval pottery after levelling and ploughing of SMV earthworks, 1965-6. Directly on the proposed pipeline route^{1,2,3,4}. Scunthorpe Museum records show Romano-British and Medieval pottery found at TA204 704 and a spiral-headed pin from TA203 075 in 1986⁵.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 164. (2) East Midlands Archeological Bulletin, 1966, 13. (3) OS Card TA20NW 17. (4) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/67. (5) Scunthorpe Museum Records.

23. ANGLO SAXON INHUMATION CEMETERY, N. OF BARTON HOUSE

Map: 10 SMR No: 1244

Grid reference 1: TA20420665

Parish: Laceby

Period: PRE:BA,IA/EMED:AS:C6,C7

Description: Skeletons found between 1934 and 1939 during the excavation of a sandpit. Associated finds include square headed brooches, cruciform brooches, an annular brooch, iron spearheads and a knife, a funerary urn, and domestic pottery. These grave goods indicate that the site is of the 6th and 7th centuries^{1,2,3,4,5}. Bronze Age and Early Iron Age sherds have also been found in the same area⁴. The proposed route passes close to the northern extent of the cemetery as known⁶.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 170. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/101, 102. (3) OS Card TA20NW 1. (4) YAS Card 6476. (5) Leahy, K, 'The Anglo Saxon Settlement of Lindsey', in Vince, A (Ed), 1993, 'Pre Viking Lindsey', 40. (6) R. Teal Humb C.C. 11/1993.

24. AYLESBY MILL (SITE OF), OFF AYLESBY ROAD

Map: 11 SMR No: 10348

Grid reference: TA226 079

Parish: Aylesby

Period: PM

Description: Aylesby Mill and Mill House shown on OS 1st edition maps^{1,2}. The proposed route passes directly through this site³.

References: (1) OS 1824 1" Map 23. (2) OS 1888 25" Map 22/9. (3) R. Teal Humb C.C. 11/93

25. CROPMARKS, SE OF PYEWIPE FARM

Map: 11 SMR No: 1485

Grid reference: TA231 082

Parish: Aylesby

Period: PU

Description: Aerial photographs show a series of linear cropmarks over a wide area along the proposed route. Some are evidently related to post-medieval drainage works, perhaps associated with Wybers Farm (see SMR 113230)¹. Ploughed-out ridge and furrow and ditches are visible on aerial photographs².

References: (1) Humberside Sites and Monuments Record AP collection. (2) 3G/TUD/UK/203/5123-4 (Hull Univ. collection).

26. MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY, WYBERS FARM

Map: 11 SMR No: 144

Grid reference: TA227 082

Parish: Aylesby

Period: MED/PM

Description: Surface finds of medieval and post medieval pottery, found after ploughing the area SW of the site of Wyber's Farm, 1971. Wares included Green glazed, Staffordshire slipware, Midland purple, Westerwald and Stonewares^{1,2}. Perhaps associated with SMR 1485³.

References: (1) Loughlin, N., & Miller, K.R., 1979, 'A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside', 164. (2) Humberside County Planning Department, 1976, 'Schedule of site of Possible Archaeological Interest', site 8/66. (3) M. Hemblade, Humb C.C. Archaeology Unit 11/93.

27. WYBERS FARM (SITE OF), W. OF TOWN'S HALT

Map: 11 SMR No: 11323

Grid reference 1: TA2320 0840

Parish: Aylesby

Period: PM

Description: Site of Wyber's Farm, shown on 1" first edition map of 1824^{1,2}; demolished at some time before 1984. Visible as cropmarks in 1991³.

References: (1) OS, 1824, 1" sheet 86. (2) OS, 1984, 1:10,000 sheet TA20NW. (3) Humberside Sites and Monuments Record AP collection.

28. CROPMARKS NORTH OF WYBERS FARM SITE

Map: 11 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: TA231 086

Parish: Aylesby

Period: PU

Description: Aerial photographs show a group of small circular features in a field north of the site of Wybers Farm. The site does not show clearly on the photographs but the features could possibly be the enclosures of a small settlement site¹. There is nothing visible on the ground².

References: (1) a. 3G/TUD/UK/203/5123 (Hull Univ. collection); b. 37 76 201 (Humb C.C. collection). (2) R. Teal site visit 25/11/1993.

29. DECOY (SITE OF), TOWN'S HOLT, LITTLE COATES

Map: 11 SMR No: 1569

Grid reference: TA236 085

Parish: Grimsby

Period: PM:C19

Description: Formerly known as Wybers decoy, and described in 1886 as being out of use for 80 years and 'vanished under cultivation'. The area was in use as a wildfowl reserve in 1989, with no decoy features being visible². The proposed pipeline route crosses the presumed site of the decoy³.

References: (1) Payne-Gallway, 1886, 'A History of Decoys', 125. (2) E. Dennison site visit August 1989. (3) R. Teal Humb C.C. 11/1993.

Marginal sites

(not marked on accompanying maps due to uncertainty of location)

30. MEDIEVAL SALTERNS, HABROUGH

Map: 00 SMR No: 16302

Grid reference: Marginal

Parish: Habrough

Period: MED:C11

Description: The Domesday Survey records a saltern at Habrough¹.

References: (1) Knowles, G. C. 'The Humber and its People during the Medieval Period' in Ellis and Crowther 1990 'Humber Perspectives' 369.

31. SALTERNS, STALLINGBOROUGH

Map: 00 SMR No: 1254

Grid reference: Marginal

Parish: Stallingborough

Period: MED

Description: The Domesday Survey records four-and-a-half salterns in operation at Stallingborough^{1,2}. These are more likely to lie north of the village towards the margins of the Outmarsh³.

References: (1) Scunthorpe Museum Records. (2) Loughlin, N and Miller, K, 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside, 170. (3) K. Steedman, Humbs C.C.

32. MIDDLE SAXON FINDS

Map: 00 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: Marginal

Parish: Riby

Period: EMED

Description: A considerable number of metal detector finds of Middle Saxon material have been made in

the parish of Riby¹. Many of these may have come from the Early and Middle Saxon settlement at Riby Cross Roads, excavated in advance of the Kinetica gas pipeline in 1991, a site which has been intensively metal-detected since its discovery².

References: (1) Scunthorpe Museum Records. (2) K. Steedman, pers. comm.

33. MARGINAL FINDS, AYLESBY

Map: 00 SMR No: 0

Grid reference: Marginal

Parish: Aylesby

Period: EMED

Description: Much Viking and Middle Saxon material has been found in Aylesby parish. These include an 8th-century pinhead, a Viking bell, a Disc-Brooch and metalwork fragments¹. There is reported to be a particular concentration of these finds on the east side of the village of Aylesby².

References: (1) Scunthorpe Museum Records. (2) Grimsby Museum source.

34. BARBED AND TANGED ARROWHEAD

Map: 00 SMR No: 143

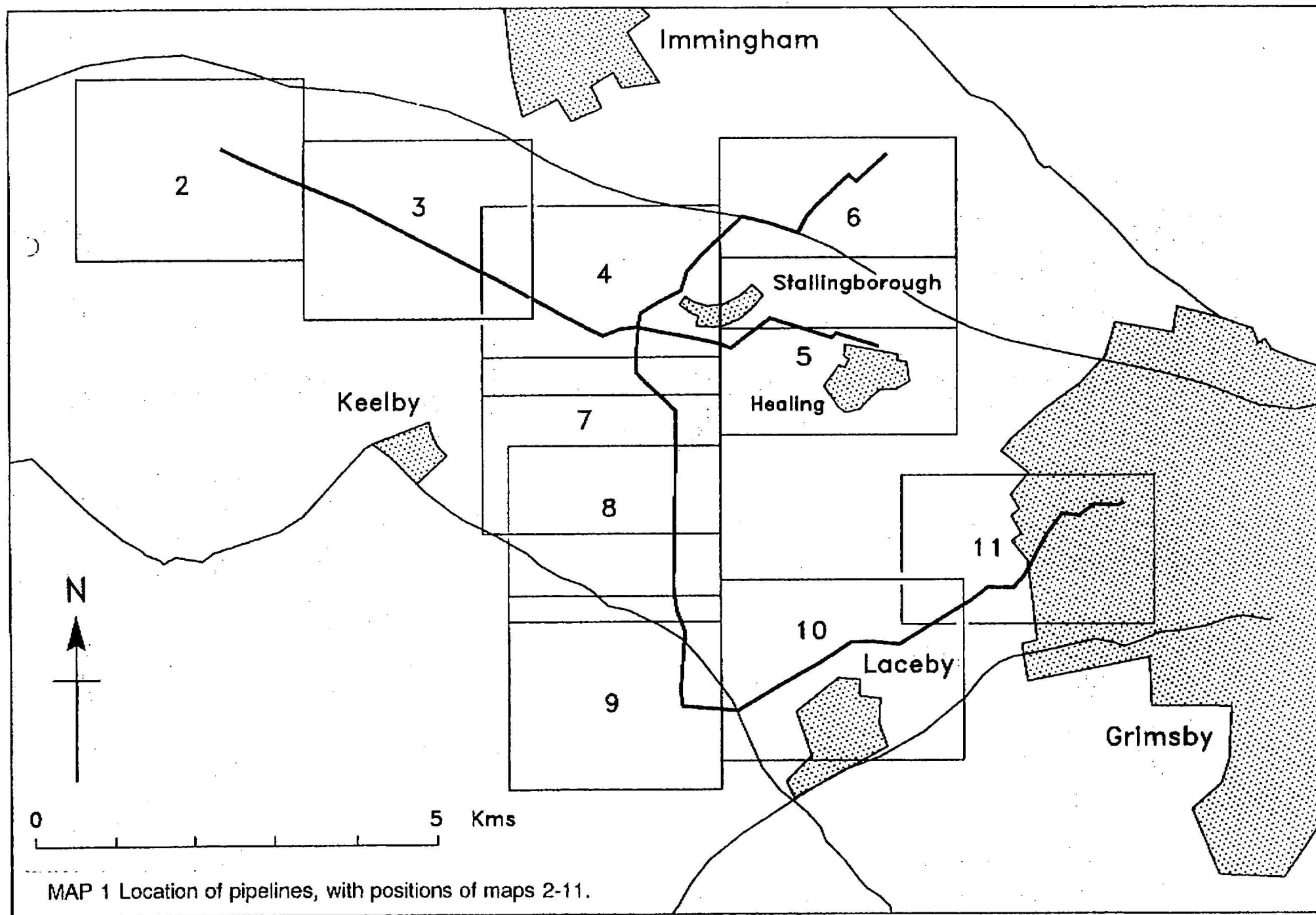
Grid reference: TA20 07 (Marginal)

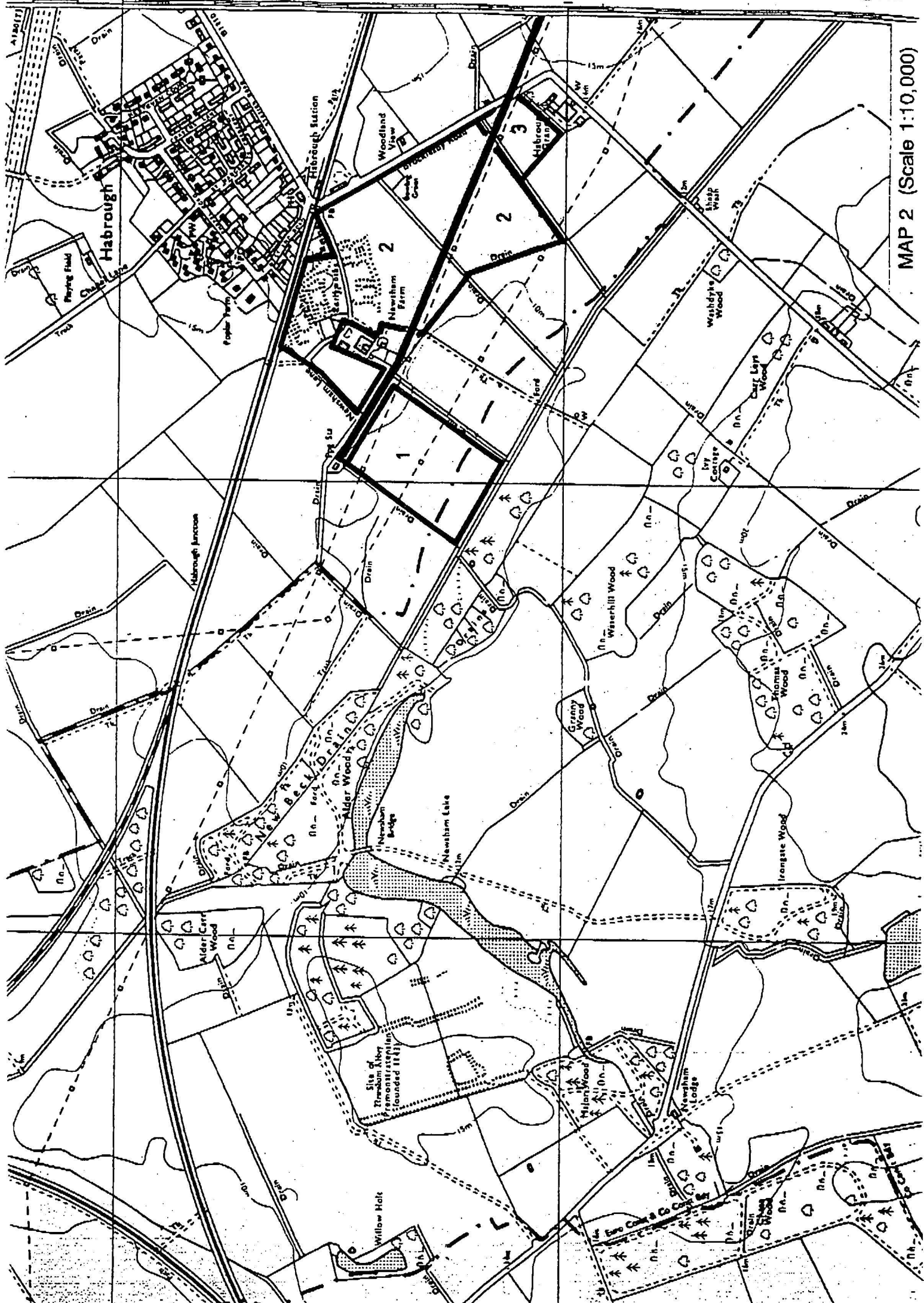
Parish: Aylesby

Period: PRE:BA

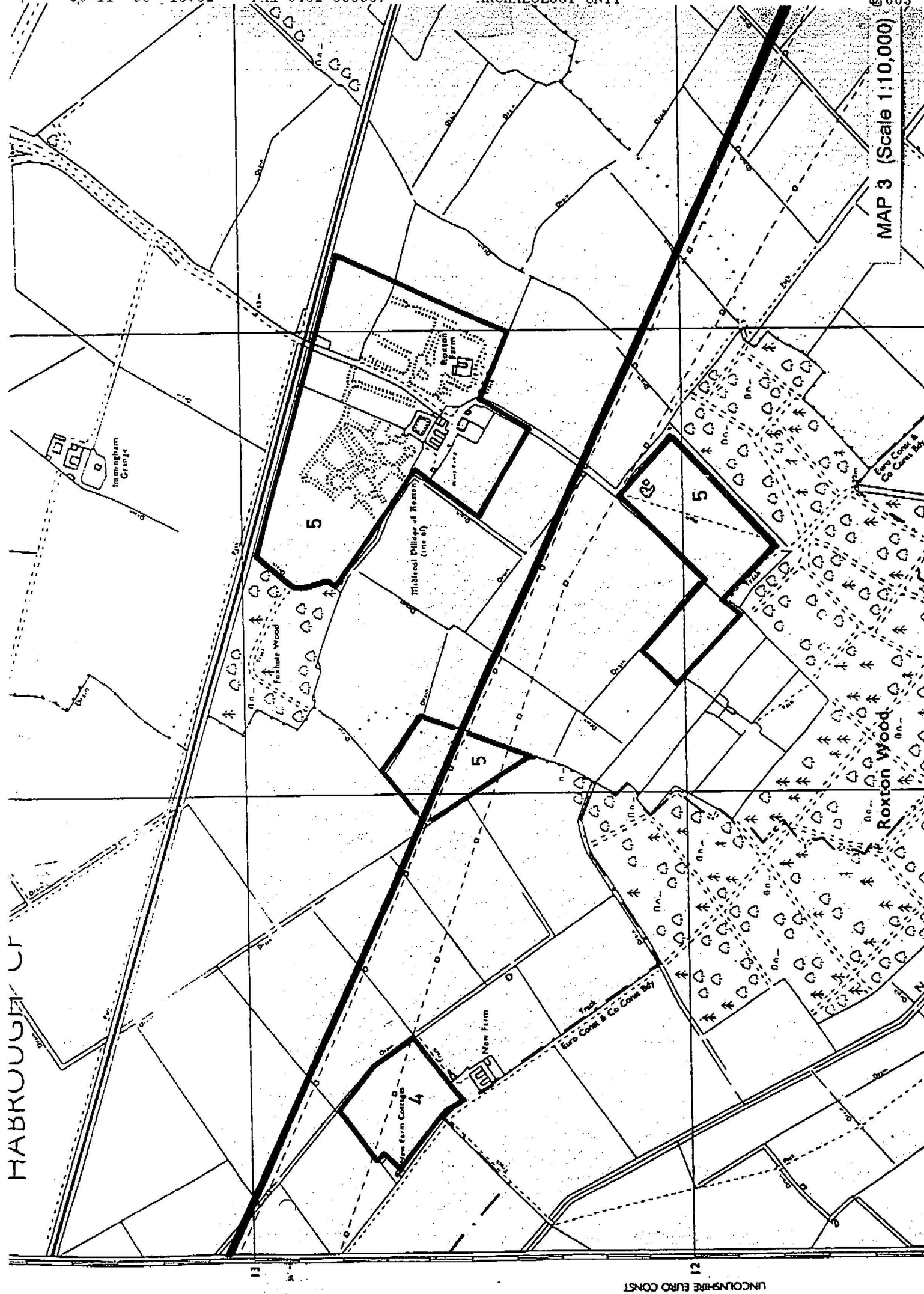
Description: Exact findspot of this implement not known. Currently in Scunthorpe Museum¹.

Reference: (1) OS Card TA20NW 2.



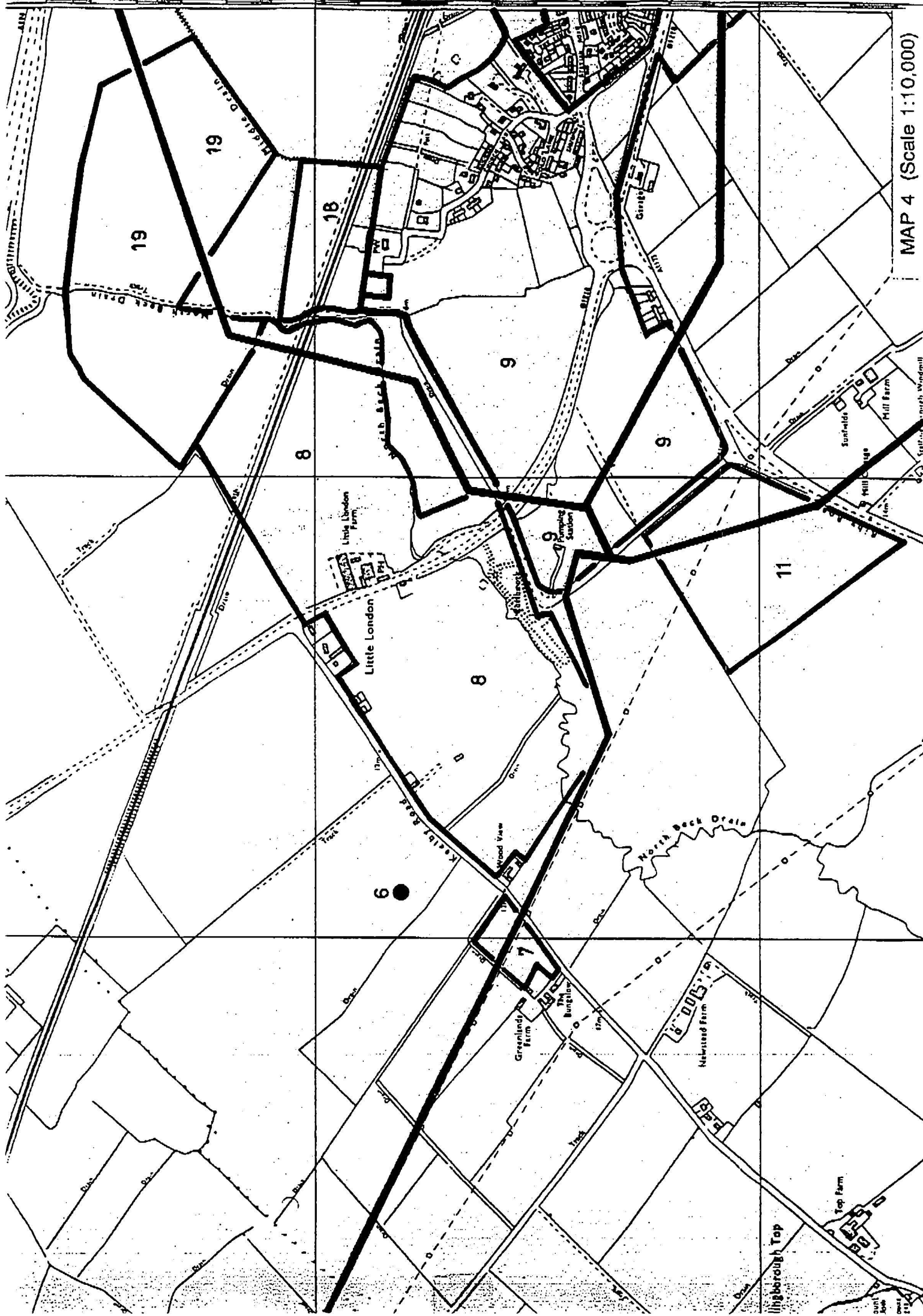


MAP 2 (Scale 1:10,000)

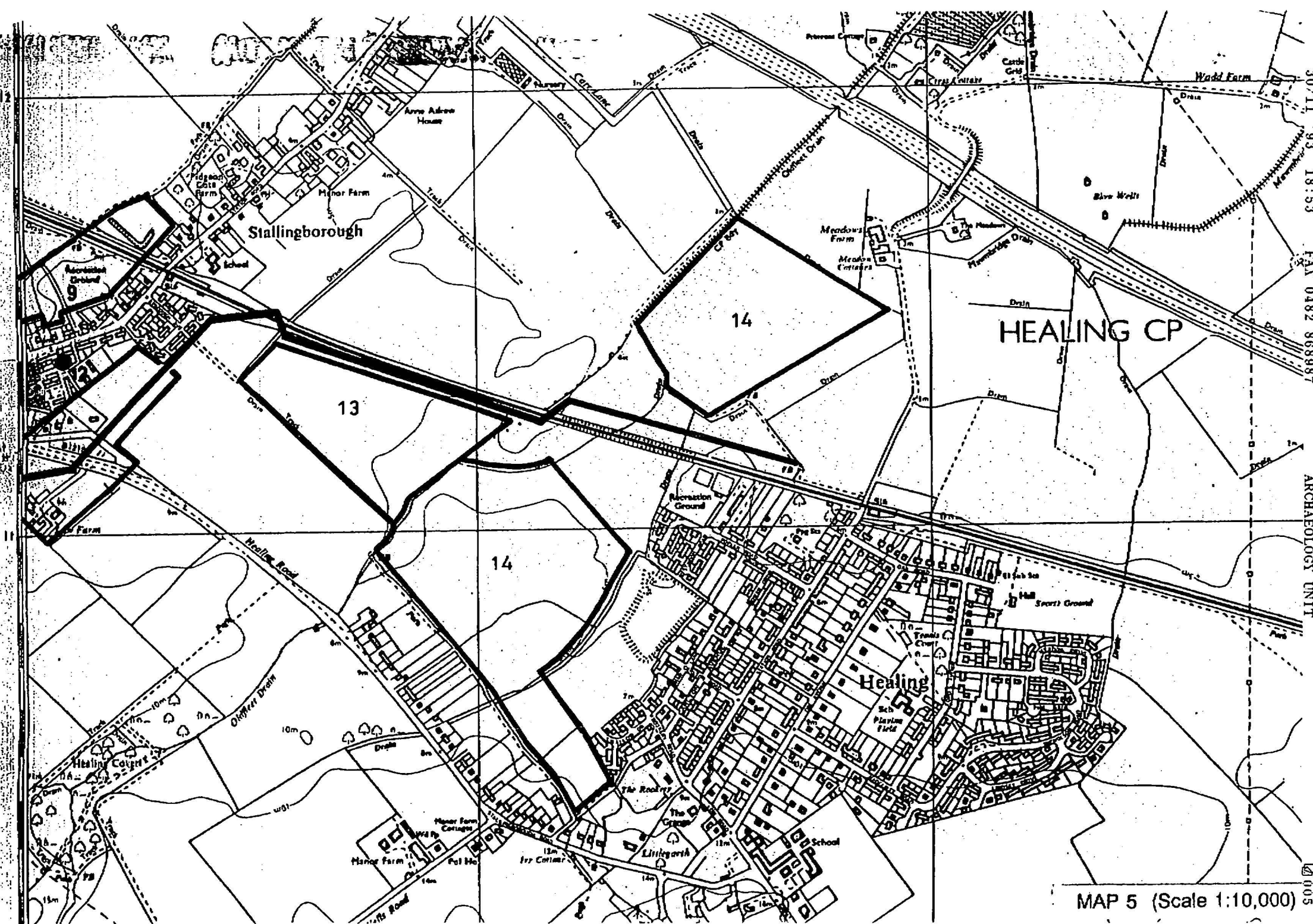


HABROUGHT OF

UNCONSTRUCTED EURO CONST



MAP 4 (Scale 1:10,000)



30/11/93 18:53

FAX 0482 868987

ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

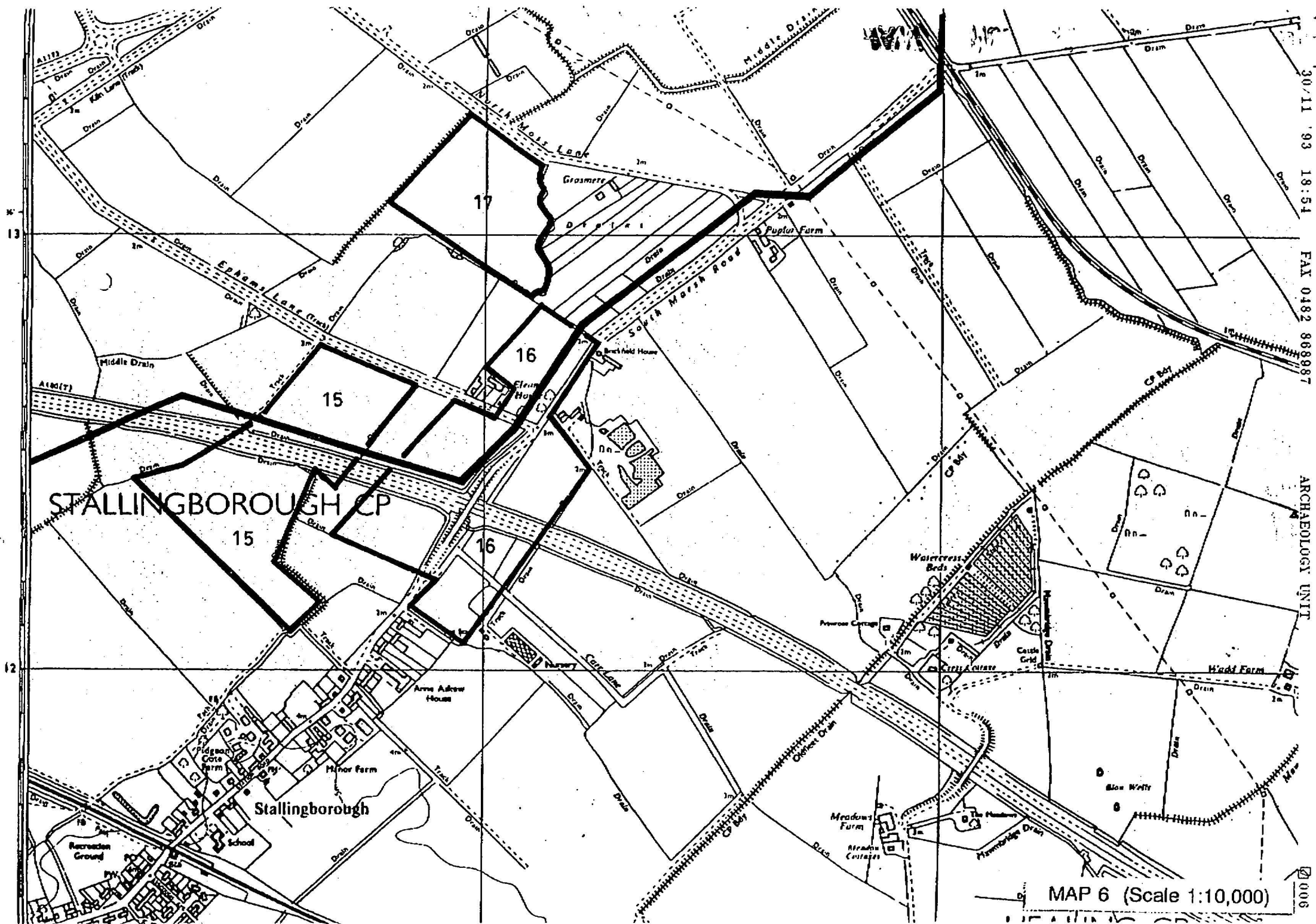
005

HEALING CP

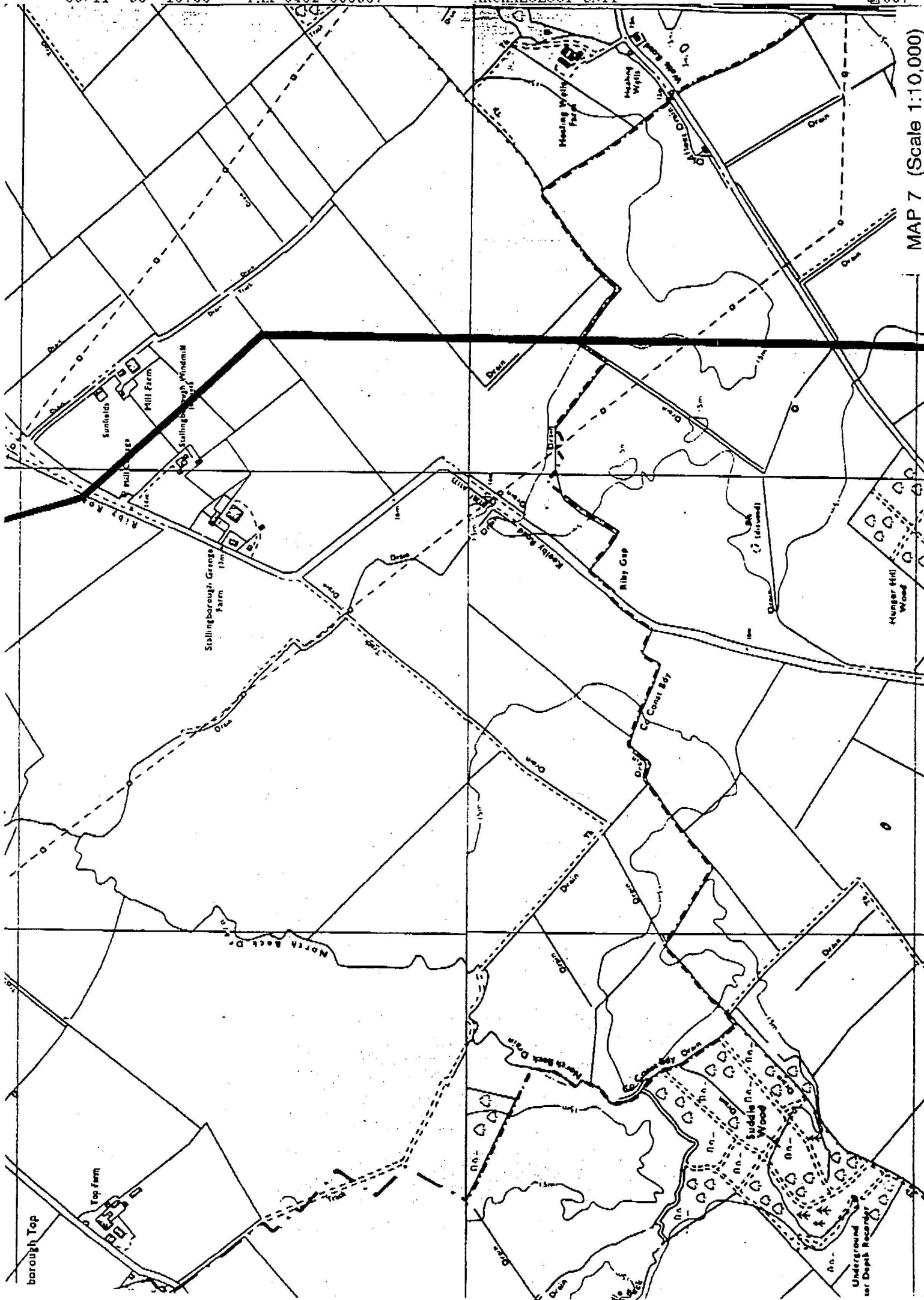
Healing

Stallingborough

MAP 5 (Scale 1:10,000)



MAP 6 (Scale 1:10,000)



MAP 7 (Scale 1:10,000)



AYLESBY CP (a)

LOUTH CD CONST

GRIMSBY RD

08

11

07

Sheep Wash

Nooking Lane

Beach Hill Lane

20

Pit (drowned)

Pit (drowned)

London

Washing

Riby Park

Washing Dales Farm

Hall

Keepers Cottage

Church Farm

Riby

Riby Lodge

St Edmund's Church

Nursery

Pit (drowned)

Pit (drowned)

Pit (drowned)

Pit (drowned)

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RIBY CP

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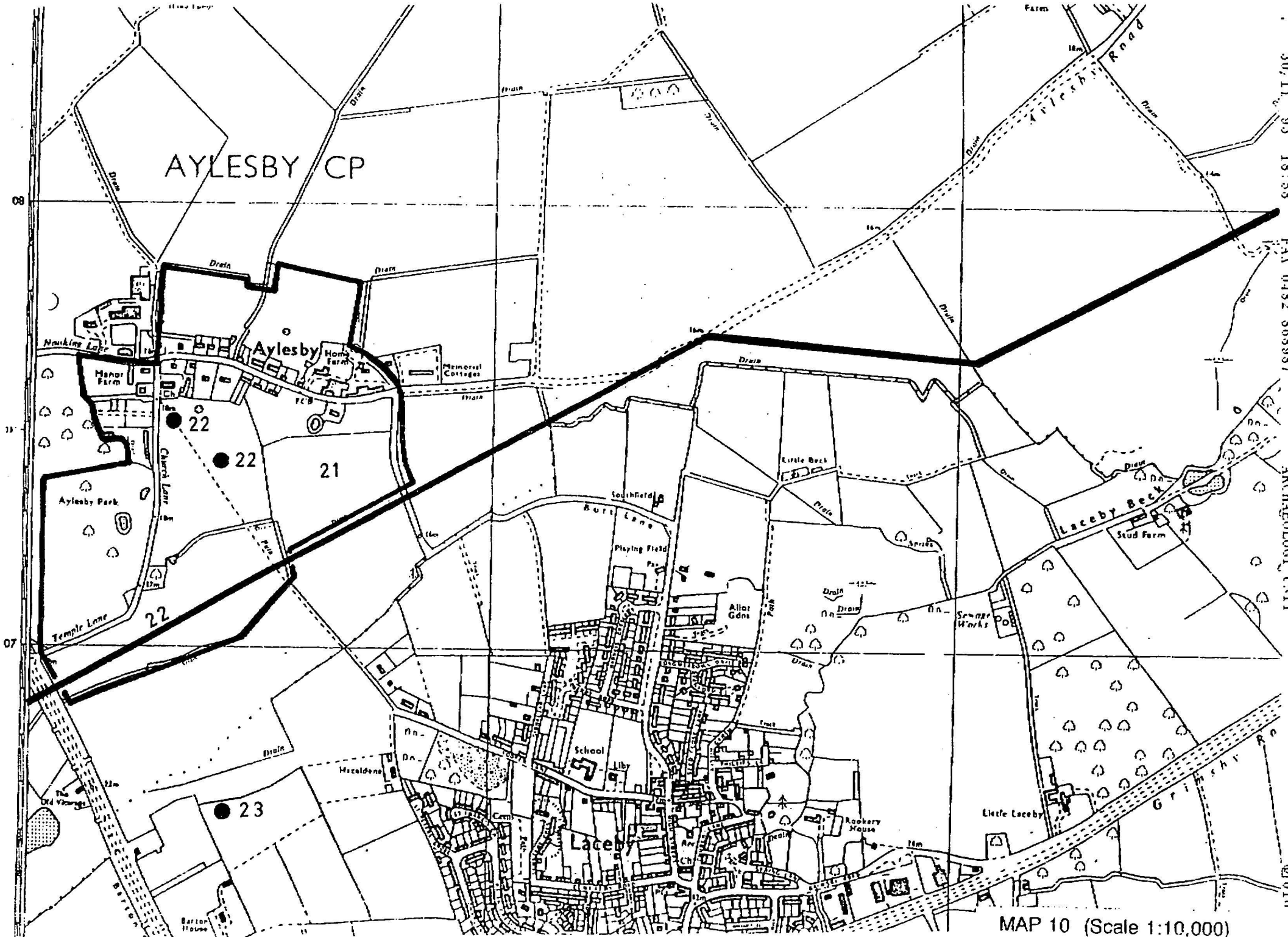
Glenside

Hermitage Wood

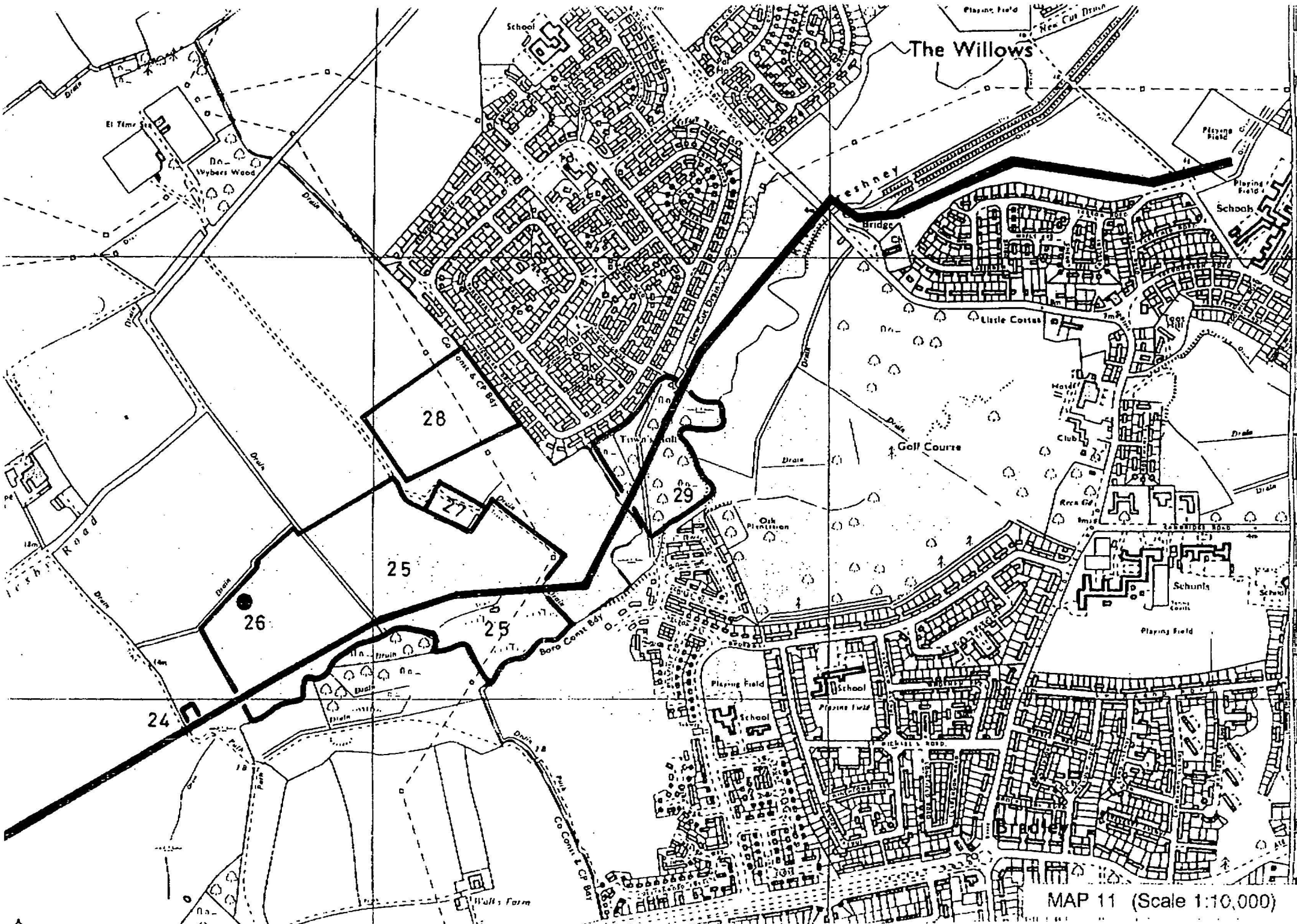
Chalk Quarry

Pit (drowned)

MAP 9 (Scale 1:10,000)



MAP 10 (Scale 1:10,000)



MAP 11 (Scale 1:10,000)