

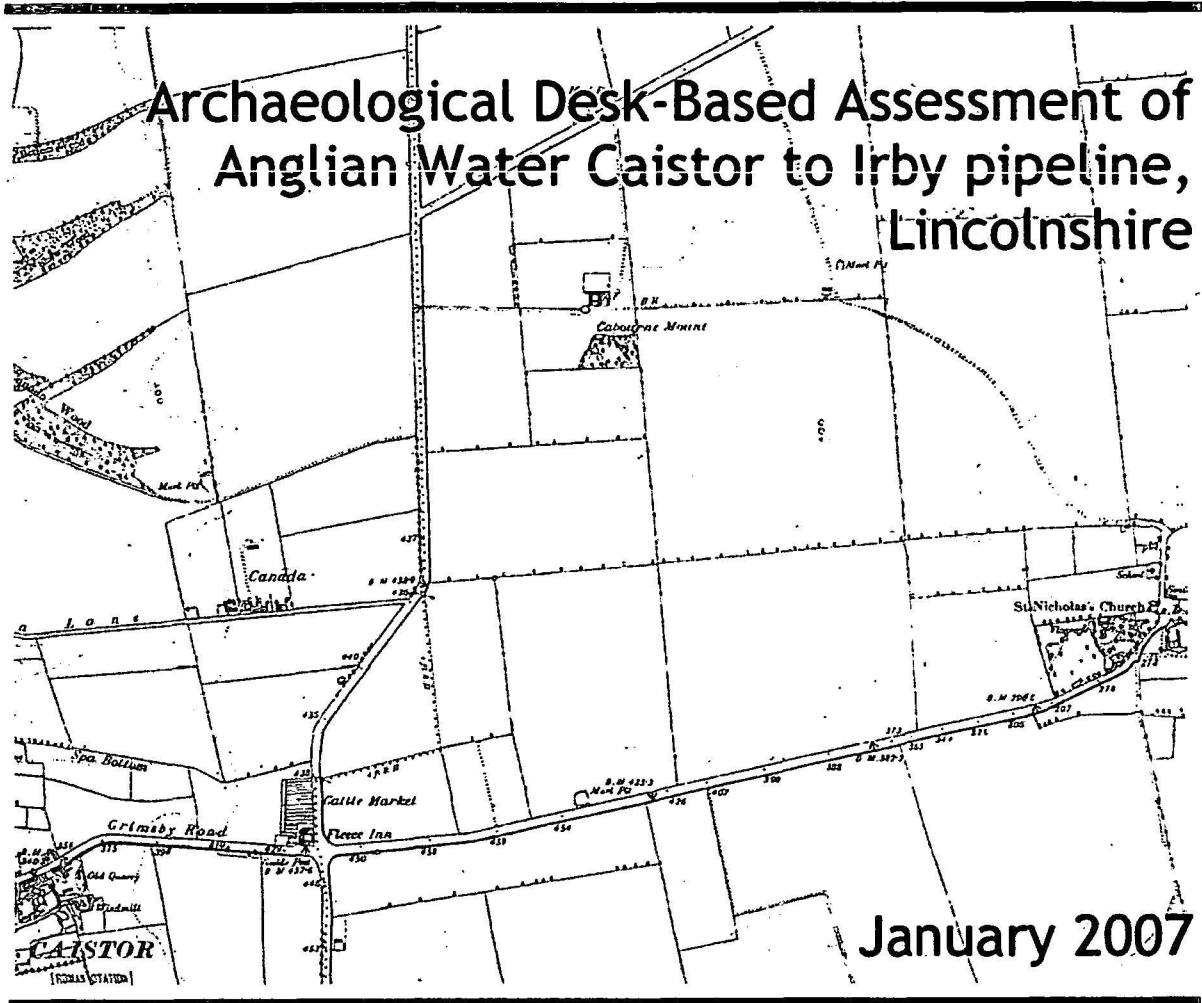
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Project Report 1079.1 (1)



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CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES	3
Illustrations.....	3
Plates.....	3
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	5
2.1 Aims	5
2.2 Data Collection	5
2.3 Site Visit	5
2.4 Planning and Legislative Framework.....	5
3 PIPELINE ROUTE.....	6
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY	7
4.1 Prehistoric to Early Medieval.....	7
4.2 Medieval.....	7
4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries	8
4.4 Nineteenth to Twentieth Centuries	9
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND MITIGATION	9
5.1 Archaeological Potential.....	9
5.2 Archaeological Mitigation.....	10
6 CONCLUSIONS.....	11
7 COPYRIGHT.....	12
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	12
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	12
References	12
Documents.....	12
Historical maps consulted.....	12
10 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SMR SITES AND FIND-SPOTS	13
11 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES	16

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

Illustrations

- 1 Location map
- 2 Location of HER sites and find-spots
- 3 Cropmark Sites 5, 7, 8 and 12
- 4 Cropmark Sites 34 and 35
- 5 Cropmark Sites 39 and 40
- 6 Site plan showing location and direction of plates in text

Plates

- 1 South-west terminus of pipeline route, viewed from Caistor Top reservoir
- 2 South-west terminus of route, viewed from A46 Grimsby Road facing south.
- 3 Looking south-east from pipeline towards Cabourne Mount.
- 4 New Close Wood.
- 5 Site 33 (previously unrecorded ditch in Black Wood).
- 6 Black Wood and field containing Site 34 (Neolithic long barrow and Bronze Age round barrow).
- 7 Putative route of Site 35 (possible medieval trackway).
- 8 Route of pipeline at east of Riby Grove Farm.
- 9 Location of Site 42 (former chalk pit marked on 1849 OS map).
- 10 Small, modern plantation wood.
- 11 View towards Irby reservoir at east end of pipeline route

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In December 2006, ARCUS were commissioned by Carl Bro to undertake for Anglian Water a desk-based assessment of land along the course of a proposed new pipeline to be constructed along a 10-km route between Caistor Top reservoir and Irby reservoir, Lincolnshire (TA 127 010 to TA 191 069).

The assessment, which comprised a walk-over survey, along with documentary and cartographic research, indicates that there are 43 known or potential archaeological sites within a search area extending for 500m on either side of the route. The known sites range in date from the prehistoric period through to the 20th century and include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, individual find spots, settlements, structures and listed buildings.

The majority of the archaeological sites are located away from the route and will not be impacted. However, four sites will be impacted directly by the pipeline. Previously unknown archaeological deposits cannot be ruled out.

In light of this, provision should be made for a programme of archaeological works to deal with the known and potential archaeological deposits along the route.

1 INTRODUCTION

Anglian Water are proposing to undertake the construction of a new main along a 10-km route between Caistor Top reservoir and Irby reservoir, Lincolnshire. This document presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of land within a 500m corridor on either side of the proposed pipeline.

Research and fieldwork were carried out by Glyn Davies and Mark Stenton.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to establish the archaeological and historical background of the site, and to assess the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological features. The impact of the development proposals on buried archaeological deposits was also noted.

2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Lincolnshire Archives;
- ARCUS Archives;
- Published secondary sources.

2.3 Site Visit

A site visit was made on 16th January 2007 by Glyn Davies. This involved a walk-over survey of the proposed development area, to discover if any features or finds of archaeological interest were visible. Land use and areas of previous disturbance that would affect the survival of sub-surface archaeology were also noted (Illustration 6).

2.4 Planning and Legislative Framework

PPG16

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16) 'Archaeology and Planning' was issued in 1990 by the Department of the Environment. This was issued to provide a statement of current legislative designations/protections for archaeological remains, and guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers, and other relevant bodies on the appropriate action of the investigation and preservation of such remains. PPG 16 states:

Paragraph 21

Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own

research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.

Paragraph 22

Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments and evaluations as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance.

Local Plan

West Lindsey Local Development Plan (adopted 2002, reviewed 2006) states that:

Policy NBE 7

Development will not be permitted which will detrimentally affect archaeological remains of national importance which are scheduled or otherwise, or their settings.

In respect of remains which are not of national importance, development will not be permitted which:

- i. Would adversely affect the archaeological remains near, on or under the site, or*
- ii. Would adversely affect the character or setting of an archaeological site, or*
- iii. Is located in an area where there is evidence of archaeological interest and the applicant has provided insufficient information needed to determine whether the proposals will adversely affect that interest, and*
- iv. Does not indicate how the archaeological interest will be preserved or recorded if planning permission were to be granted, and*
- v. Does not indicate what means would be employed to ensure the preservation or recording referred to in iv. above, that is, condition, agreements, planning obligations or other means.*

If development does have an adverse effect on archaeological remains, the Council will take into account any measures that are put forward to lessen that impact. In order of preference these are:

- a. Preservation of site in situ, with or without access to remains, depending upon their vulnerability;*
- b. Combination of preservation in situ and excavation according to the extent, nature and characteristics of the remains on site.*
- c. Recording and removal of movable artifacts and recording of all other material prior to destruction and publicizing the results.*

North East Lincolnshire Council Local Plan (adopted 2003) states that:

Policy BH112:

9.30 Where the extent or importance of a site may not be fully known, and development proposals for the area have been received, under the advice of the archaeology service applicants will have to provide evidence of a site assessment or evaluation before the planning application is determined.

3 PIPELINE ROUTE

The route of the pipeline commences at Caistor Top reservoir (TA 127 010) and runs north to the A1173 Riby Road (illustration 1). The proposed route follows the

course of the road, which runs north-east to Riby Grove Farm. From here, it veers south-east, before running north-east to Irby reservoir (TA 192 069).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its immediate area. Historical maps and plans of the area from the 18th century to the present were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. The non-OS historic maps, plans and surveys cannot be reproduced due to copyright restrictions. Secondary published works relating to the proposal area were also consulted. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted and a list of sites and find-spots within 1km of the site was compiled. This is presented in Appendix 1 with the locations of the sites shown in Illustration 2.

The search area for the route included a band 1-km in width, with a corridor of 500m on either side of the centre line of the route being searched to place the archaeology in context and to identify any sites that could extend into the pipeline route.

4.1 Prehistoric to Early Medieval

The HER search revealed several prehistoric sites or find-spots within the corridor. Undated prehistoric enclosures (Sites 3 and 6) are located to the west and north of the pipeline's terminus at Caistor reservoir, and also to the east of the pipeline (Site 7). A Bronze Age round barrow (Site 15) and two undated boundary ditches (Sites 16 and 18) are located to the west and east of the A1173, while a possible Iron Age settlement site, including enclosures and boundary ditches (Site 5), and an undated ditch (Site 8) are situated to the north of the A46 at Cabourne. These features, along with a series of prehistoric pits (Site 20) near Cabourne Lodge and undated enclosures to the north of the A1173 (Site 21), will not be impacted directly by the proposed development. However, the intended pipeline route will cross the site of an undated ditch (Site 13) to the east of the A1173 at Caistor.

Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, a Neolithic long barrow (Site 34 - SAM no. 29729) and a Bronze Age bowl barrow (Site 34 - SAM no.29729), are situated immediately east of the route, just south of Riby Grove Farm. However, the pipeline will run along the western side of the road in this area and thus will not affect this site.

A scatter of Roman ceramic and tile (Site 14) was found during fieldwalking along the pipeline route to the east of the A1173 near Cabourne Mount. The pipeline will cross this find-spot.

There are no early medieval archaeological sites or find-spots recorded along the proposed pipeline route, although undated human skeletal remains found close to Swallow Wold Farm (Site 32) may date from this period. A shrunken village (Site 40) to the north-west of Irby reservoir was extant during the third quarter of the 11th century and is likely to have been established during the late Anglo-Saxon period.

4.2 Medieval

A medieval boundary (Site 4) to the west of the B1225 at Caistor, the site of a

scatter of medieval brick and tile (Site 2) immediately east of the road and an undated ceramic and tile scatter (Site 17) will not be impacted by the intended works. However, the pipeline will run parallel with the eastern edge of a possible sub-triangular boundary (Site 12) immediately east and north-east of the A1173/A46 junction at Caistor. Medieval brick, tile and ceramic have been recovered from the immediate vicinity of this feature, which appears to follow the alignment of a parish boundary. It is possible that these finds may relate to activity at Cabourne Mill (Site 11), which was marked to the west of Site 12 on Bryant's 1828 map of Lincolnshire.

Cabourne Mill is not recorded in the Lincolnshire HER and the periods during which it was constructed and demolished remain unknown. However, a map of Cabourne (Lincolnshire Archives YARB/4/5/1), tentatively ascribed to 1811 but more plausibly dated to the mid-19th-century, named fields in the immediate vicinity as 'Mill Platt' and 'Mill Slack', although the mill itself was not marked, suggesting that it had been demolished shortly after the 1828 map. The pipeline's projected course runs to the east of the hedge along the Site 12 field boundary and thus will not impact upon the likely site of the mill.

A trackway immediately south-east of Riby Grove Farm (Site 35) was marked on Bryant's 1828 map. Penn (2006) suggested that this feature was a medieval route, although no supporting evidence was cited and its origin remains unclear. The track is situated within the angle formed by the pipeline's northernmost route along the A1173 and its course to the south of the farm, but was not visible on the ground at the time of the walk-over survey. Through much of this area, the pipeline will run to the west of the road and so will not affect the majority of the track. However, the pipeline it will cross the A1173 to the south-west of Riby Grove Farm and the north-eastern extremity of the trackway may be thus impacted by the intended works.

Two parallel ditches are located within Black Wood (Site 33) to the south-west of Site 34. These features, which are not recorded in the HER, pre-date the woodland which was shown on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map but which had not been marked on the 1828 Bryant map. Their origin and function remain unknown, although it is possible that they represent previously unrecorded sections of the Site 35 trackway. The intended works will take place on the north side of the A1173 in this area and so not affect these features.

A shrunken village (Site 40) is visible as earthworks to the north-west of Irby reservoir. Features include a holloway, tofts and stone-walled foundations, along with banks, closes and a ditch. This site, which is likely to be the settlement recorded in this vicinity during the 1086 Domesday survey, will not be impacted by the proposed pipeline route.

4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

Brocklesby Park (Site 29 - EH GD1969) is a 17th- and 18th-century landscaped estate containing parkland, woodland and a lake, with 19th-century formal gardens around the hall. This site, which has a Grade I rating in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens, is bounded at the east by the A1173 but will be unaffected by the pipeline.

An undated, but probably post-medieval, enclosure (Site 39) and road (Site 40) are located to the north-west of Washing Dales Farm. These features will not be impacted by the proposed works, although to the north-east of the farm the

pipeline's projected course will cross a boundary that formerly demarcated the perimeter of Riby Park (Site 41). This boundary, along with a probable water feature, was marked on Bryant's 1828 map.

The Fleece (Site 10), Grimsby Street, Caistor, is a late 18th-century public house with 19th-century additions. This Grade II listed building will not be impacted by the pipeline.

4.4 Nineteenth to Twentieth Centuries

An 1806 survey of roads in the Riby area (Lincolnshire Archives L25F/Kirton/Epiph/1807/8), did not show any previously unknown structures or features along the proposed pipeline route. The mid-19th-century map of Cabourne (Lincolnshire Archives YARB/4/5/1) showed several tracks and customary paths crossing the projected pipeline route between Caistor Top reservoir and the A1173 Riby Road, although no structures were shown along the route at that date. However, this map marked two marl pits that are not recorded by the Lincolnshire HER office: one immediately north of the pipeline's route along the A1173 above Cabourne Mount (Site 19), with the other (Site 23) immediately south of the road in the vicinity of Site 22. These sites will not be affected by the intended works.

Further marl extraction is indicated by a series of pits (Sites 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27) that were located to the south of the pipeline's course along the A1173. Chalk pits (Sites 36 and 37) were also recorded to the east of Riby Grove Farm and south of Irby reservoir (Sites 41 and 42). The date at which these pits were established is unclear, although their function was named on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map but not on the 1888 map, perhaps indicating that they were in use at the time of the former but had become disused by the latter date. These sites will not be impacted by the new pipeline.

The mid-19th-century Cabourne map showed a square, 2-acre enclosure marked 'Manorial Allotment' (Site 28) in the field immediately south-west of Site 30, on the north side of the A1173. Neither of these sites will be affected by the intended works.

Bryant's 1828 map indicated that the pipeline will cross a road leading from Caistor High Street to Storks Farm, which was located in the immediate vicinity of the present-day Cabourne Mount. No further structures or features were shown along the route on the 1828 map. Similarly, Irby's 1845 tithe plan (Lincolnshire Archives YARB/4/15/2) did not show any previously unknown features along the proposed course of the pipeline or within the associated corridor.

Swallow Mount Farm (Site 31) dates from the early 19th century and is a Grade II listed building to the south of the A1173. This structure, along with a possible former military workshop in Swallow Wold Wood (Site 30), will remain unaffected by the proposed works.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND MITIGATION

5.1 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential has been assessed only for sites identified as being likely to be impacted or having the potential to be impacted. A list of all the sites within the search area is provided in Appendix 1.

In Table 1, sites coded with a letter A are located on the proposed pipeline route and are likely to be impacted. Sites coded with a letter B are located off the proposed pipeline route, but may extend into the proposal area and therefore have the potential to be impacted.

The archaeological potential is an assessment of the potential of the site to contain significant archaeological remains, to be of value for further archaeological research and/or to be worthy of preservation. The sites were assigned to one of four categories: none, low, moderate, high. In cases where it is difficult to assess the potential a site may be assigned to two groups e.g. low/moderate, low to moderate archaeological potential.

The potential impact of the pipeline on the site is also assessed and assigned to one of four categories: none, low, moderate, high. This is an assessment of the likely impact of the pipeline on the archaeology on the site.

Table 1 Archaeological potential and proposed mitigation for sites on the pipeline route

Letter codes with the site number identify the proximity of the site to the proposed route and the likelihood of the site being impacted by the pipeline.

A: Site located on the proposed pipeline route and likely to be impacted.

B: Site located off the proposed pipeline route, but which may extend into the proposal area and therefore have the potential to be impacted.

C: Site located off the proposed pipeline route, will not be impacted.

Site No.	Description	Archaeological Potential	Potential Impact
12 B	Possible earthwork and cropmarks, in alignment with present-day parish boundary. Medieval or post-medieval ceramic, tile and brick recovered during fieldwalking. 1828 Bryant map marked Cabourne Mill within this boundary.	moderate	low/moderate
13 A	Undated ditch to east of A1173, Cabourne. Discovered during work on pipeline.	moderate	low/moderate
14 A	Roman ceramic and tile scatter. Recovered during fieldwalking along route of pipeline to east of A1173, south-west of Cabourne Mount.	moderate/high	moderate
35 B	Trackway. Possibly medieval. Shown on 1828 Bryant map and visible on aerial photograph NMP LI. 288.4.1 (1993).	moderate	low/moderate

5.2 Archaeological Mitigation

The desk top assessment has identified numerous archaeological sites within the search area. However, for much of the route, the pipeline will run alongside the A1173 Riby Road and the impact of this section of the works will depend upon the proximity of the pipeline to the road and the methodology used in its construction. At either end of the route, the pipeline runs through fields. In these cases, four sites (12, 13, 14 and 35) will be impacted and archaeological mitigation will be required where the intended works will pass through these sites. However, the nature of the mitigation, and whether it will be required over the course of the route along the A1173, will depend upon the scope and methodology of the

intended pipeline works. The nature and extent of the archaeological mitigation cannot be determined until further details of the pipeline groundworks are available.

Depending on the details of the pipeline construction methodology a watching brief may be required along all or parts of the route. In the case of Sites 12, 13, 14 and 35, the archaeological potential is such that additional works may be required to excavate and record these features.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-top assessment of the pipeline route has identified that its course between Caistor and Irby runs through an area containing known archaeological remains from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and industrial periods. The pipeline route avoids the majority of these but some sites will be impacted by the proposed development. In light of this, provision should be made in the archaeological works programme to deal with archaeological discoveries. In the case of Sites 12, 13, 14 and 35, archaeological deposits or features may be exposed. Provision should be made in the construction programme to record these sites archaeologically if disturbed by the pipeline groundworks.

Previously unknown deposits cannot be ruled out and archaeological deposits, structures or finds may turn up unexpectedly. In light of this, provision should be made in the archaeological works programme to deal with unexpected discoveries.

7 COPYRIGHT

ARCUS may assign copyright to the client upon request, and retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79).

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the staff of Lincolnshire Archives.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

References

Penn, K. 2006 An archaeological desk-based assessment of an Anglian Water pipeline from Caistor to Irby, Lincolnshire. Unpublished NAU report 1230.

Documents

1798 Caistor enclosure award (Lincolnshire Archives Caistor PAR 17/1).

1814 Caistor Moor enclosure award (Lincolnshire Archives Lindsey Enc 16, 128).

1838 Irby tithe award (Lincolnshire Archives YARB/4/15/2 FG).

1840 Hundon and Farnby tithe award (Lincolnshire Archives 2 CC 61/40).

Historical maps consulted

c.1770 plan of Irby (Lincolnshire Archives YARB/4/15/1).

1798 Caistor enclosure plan (Lincolnshire Archives Caistor PAR 17/1).

1806 Riby roads survey (Lincolnshire Archives L25F/Kirton/Epiph/1807/8).

Undated (mid-19th-century) plan of Cabourne (Lincolnshire Archives YARB/4/5/1).

1828 Bryant map of Lincolnshire.

1845 Irby tithe plan (Lincolnshire Archives YARB/4/15/2).

1849 Ordnance Survey 1: 6 inch map.

1885 Skipworth Estate plan (Lincolnshire Archives DIXON 18/1/4/2-3)

1888 Ordnance Survey 1: 6 inch map.

1922 Ordnance Survey 1: 6 inch map.

1934 Ordnance Survey 1: 6 inch map.

1956 Ordnance Survey 1: 6 inch map TA 10 NE, TA 10 NE SE, TA 10 SW.

10 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SMR SITES AND FIND-SPOTS

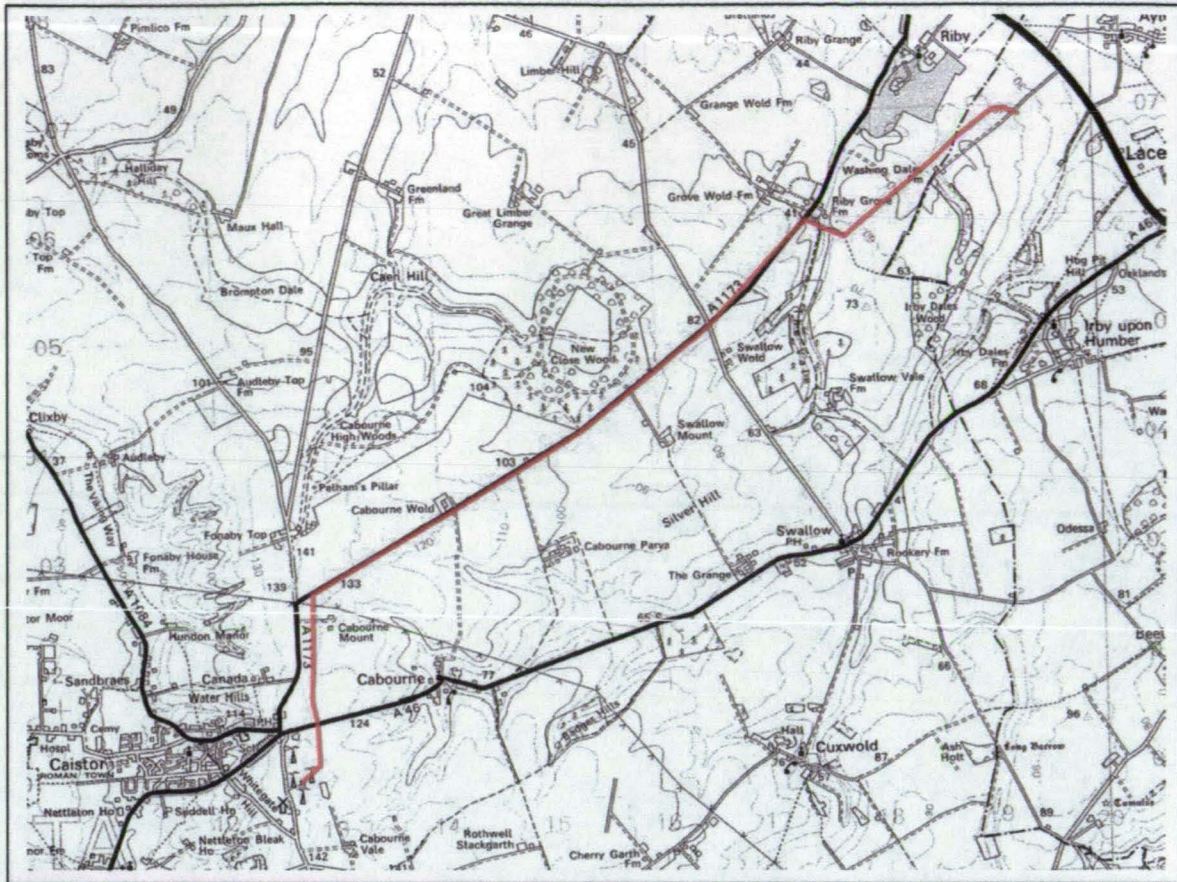
Site locations shown in Illustration 2.

Site no	Description	NGR	HER no
1	Tower Mill, Caistor. Early 19 th -century windmill. Four-storey, tapering circular tower remains extant. Grade II listed building.	TA 1250 0070	52675
2	Medieval brick and tile scatter. Recovered during fieldwalking along pipeline route.	TA 1252 0121	53094
3	Prehistoric enclosure, visible as cropmark.	TA 1220 0100	52659
4	Medieval boundary. Visible on aerial photograph NMP LI. 237.11.1 (1993).	TA 1217 0110	52660
5	Possible Iron Age settlement site. Enclosures and boundary ditches visible as cropmarks. Visible on aerial photograph NMP LI. 242.1-1, 1-2 .	TA 1330 0143	52974
6	Prehistoric enclosure, visible as cropmark. Visible on aerial photograph NMP LI. 237.10.1 (1993).	TA 1246 0121	52658
7	Prehistoric enclosure, visible as cropmarks. RCHM NMP LI. 242.8.1 (1993).	TA 1330 0143	52975
8	Ditch. Undated. RCHM 2977/12-17 (1979); NMP LI. 242.8.1 (1993).	TA 1337 01820	52978
9	Marl Pit. Marked on 1849 OS map.	TA 130 016	
10	The Fleece, public house. Late 18 th -century building with 19 th -century additions. Known formerly as The Golden Fleece. Grade II listed building..	TA 125 015	-
11	Cabourne Mill. Shown on 1828 Bryant map, but not mid-19 th -century Cabourne map, despite 'mill' element in surrounding fieldnames.	TA 126 016 (approx.)	-
12	Possible earthwork and cropmarks, in alignment with present-day parish boundary. Medieval or post-medieval ceramic, tile and brick recovered during fieldwalking.	TA 1270 0160	52969
13	Undated ditch to east of A1173, Cabourne. Discovered during work on pipeline.	TA 1282 02012	55269
14	Roman ceramic and tile scatter. Recovered during fieldwalking along route of pipeline to east of A1173, south-west of Cabourne Mount.	TA 1280 0210	53093
15	Prehistoric round barrow, probably Bronze Age. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photograph NMP LI. 240.13.1-2 (1993).	TA 1242 0248	52657
16	Undated boundary ditch, Caistor. Visible on aerial photograph NMP LI. 240.12.2 (1993).	TA 1241 0271	54803
17	Undated ceramic and tile scatter. Found during fieldwalking along route of pipeline.	TA 1260 0270	53092
18	Undated boundary ditch. RCHM 2977 (1979).	TA 1340 0260	52970
19	Marl Pit. Marked on 1849 OS map.	TA 129 028	-

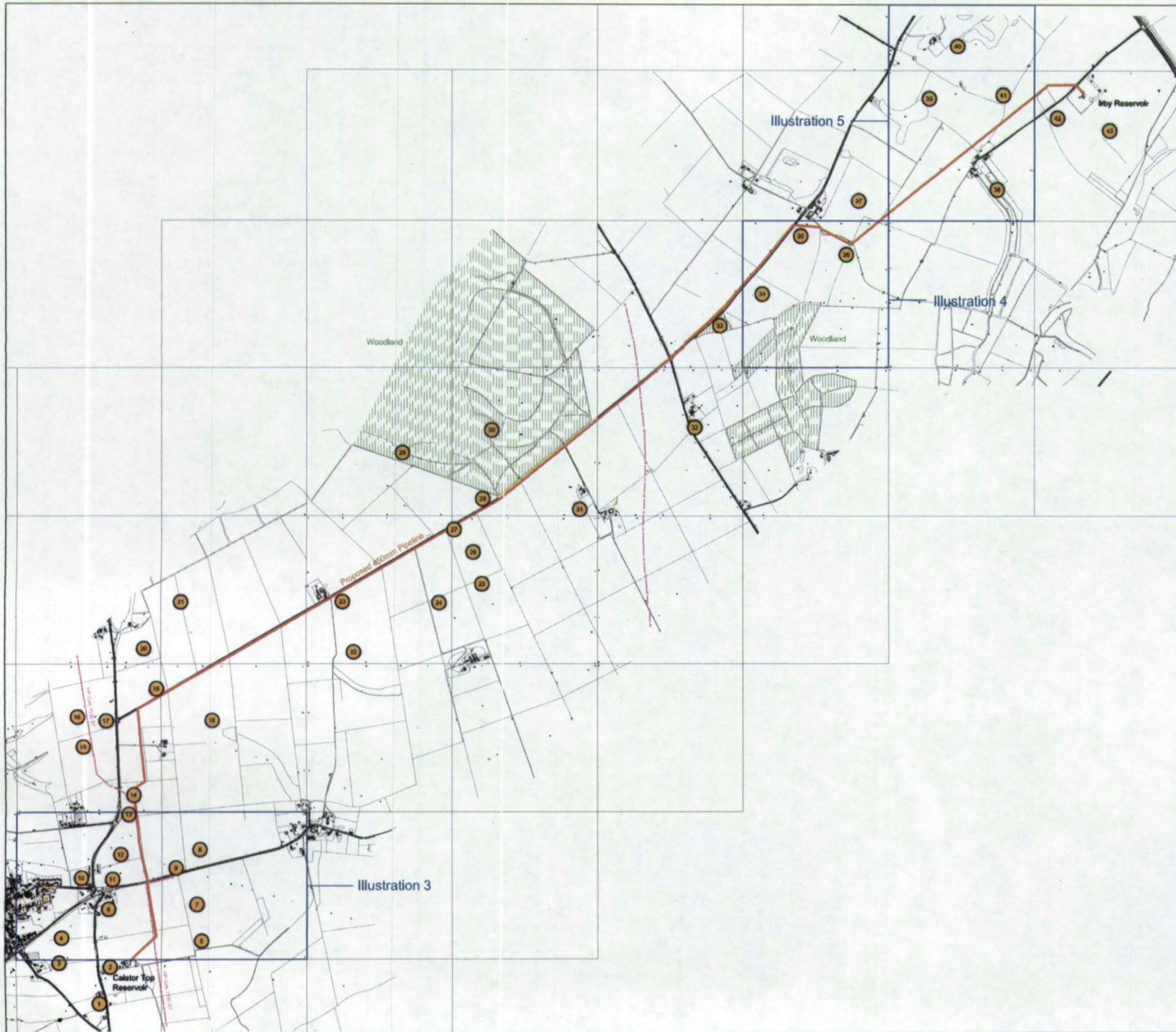
20	Prehistoric pits. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photograph NMP LI. 240.14.1 (1993).	TA 1276 0306	52980
21	Undated enclosures, near Cabourne Lodge. RCHM 2977/11 (1979).	TA 1320 0350	50333
22	Disused pit. Marked on 1849 OS map.	TA 1435 0318	52988
23	Marl Pit. Marked on 1849 OS map.	TA 142 034	-
24	Disused pit. Marked on 1849 OS map.	TA 1491 0345	52989
25	Disused pit. Marked on 1849 OS map.	TA 1520 0357	52991
26	Disused pit. Marked on 1849 OS map.	TA 1514 0376	52992
27	Marl Pit. Marked on 1849 OS map.	TA 150 039	-
28	'Manorial allotment'. Two-acre, square plot marked on mid-19 th -century Cabourne map.	TA 152 041	-
29	Brocklesby Park. Post-medieval landscaped park (EH Register of Parks and Gardens GD1969, Grade I).	TA 1200 1000	50084
30	Possible site of military workshops, Swallow Wold Wood, Swallow. Some structural remains.	TA 1530 0452	54877
31	Swallow Mount Farm. Early 19 th century. Grade II listed building.	TA 159 041	-
32	Undated human skeletal remains (part of skull), recovered close to Swallow Wold Farm.	TA 1670 0470	54561
33	Black Wood. Parallel tracks within woodland. Tracks pre-date wood, which was shown on 1849 OS but not 1828 Bryant map.	TA 167 053	-
34	Neolithic long barrow, near Riby Grove Farm. Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 29729. Visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs NMP LI. 288.6.1 (1993), RAF CPE/UK/1880/2202 (1946), CUCAP BBJ39-40 (1970), RCHM 1705/1 (1976).	TA 1717 0549	52457
	Bronze Age bowl barrow. Scheduled Ancient Monument no.29729. Visible on aerial photograph NMP LI. 288.6.1 (1993).	TA 1720 0549	53790
35	Trackway. Possibly medieval. Shown on 1828 Bryant map and visible on aerial photograph NMP LI. 288.4.1 (1993).	TA 1729 0578	53791
36	Chalk pit. Shown on 1849 OS map.	TA 177 058	-
37	Chalk pit. Shown on 1849 OS map.	TA 177 061	-
38	Washing Dales. Linear water feature in woodland, marked on 1849 OS.	TA 187 062	-
39	Post-medieval enclosure. Visible on aerial photograph NMP LI. 289.4.1 (1993).	TA 1833 0681	53793
40	Medieval shrunken village. Visible as earthworks, with a Holloway, tofts, stone-walled foundations, closes and stone-built banks. Two distinct nuclei, one associated with St. Edmunds Church, the other in Riby Park. This reflects Domesday Book account of two settlement divisions here as early as 1066. merged into single settlement by Tomline family during late 17 th century. Medieval ditch revealed during excavation.	TA 1850 0730	50029

	Post-medieval road. Visible on CUCAP FO5554 5758 (1951) and RCHM LI. 289.3.11 (1993).	TA 1848 7240	53787
41	Former boundary of Riby Park, post-medieval landscaped park. Shown on 1828 Bryant map, with possible water feature.	TA 1850 0700	-
42	Chalk pit. Shown on 1849 OS map.	TA 197 067	-
43	Pit. Shown but not named on 1849 OS map.	TA 194 065	-

11 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES



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	Title: Site Location Plan	NGR: TA 127 010 to 192 069-	Drawn: M. Stenton
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Key
 HER Site / Find Spot

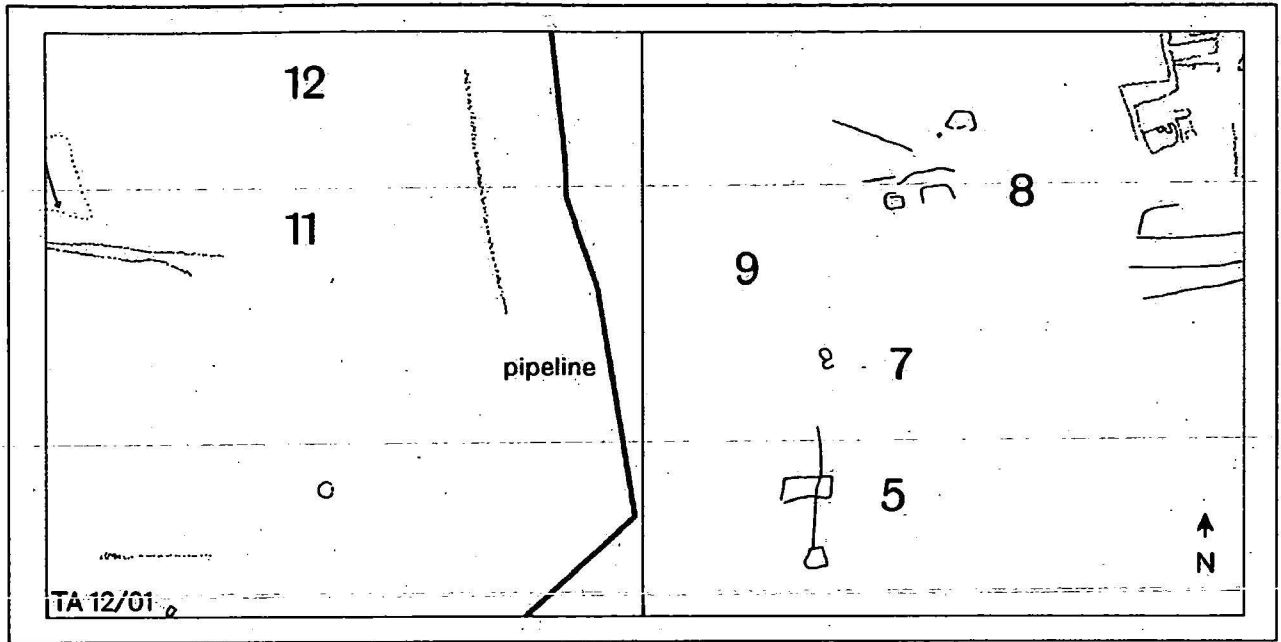


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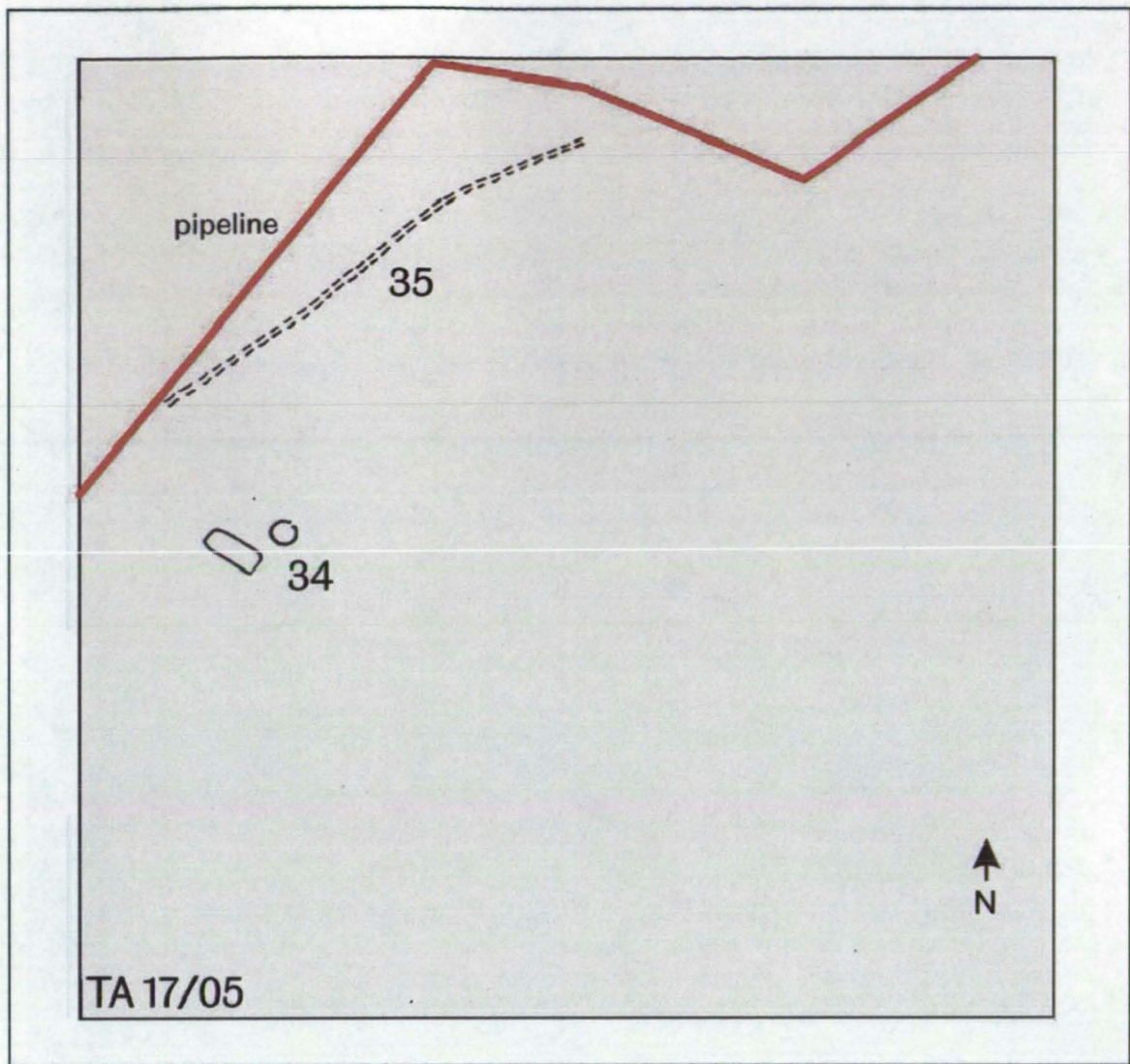
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 Caistor to Irby Pipeline

Title:
 Location of HER sites and find-spots

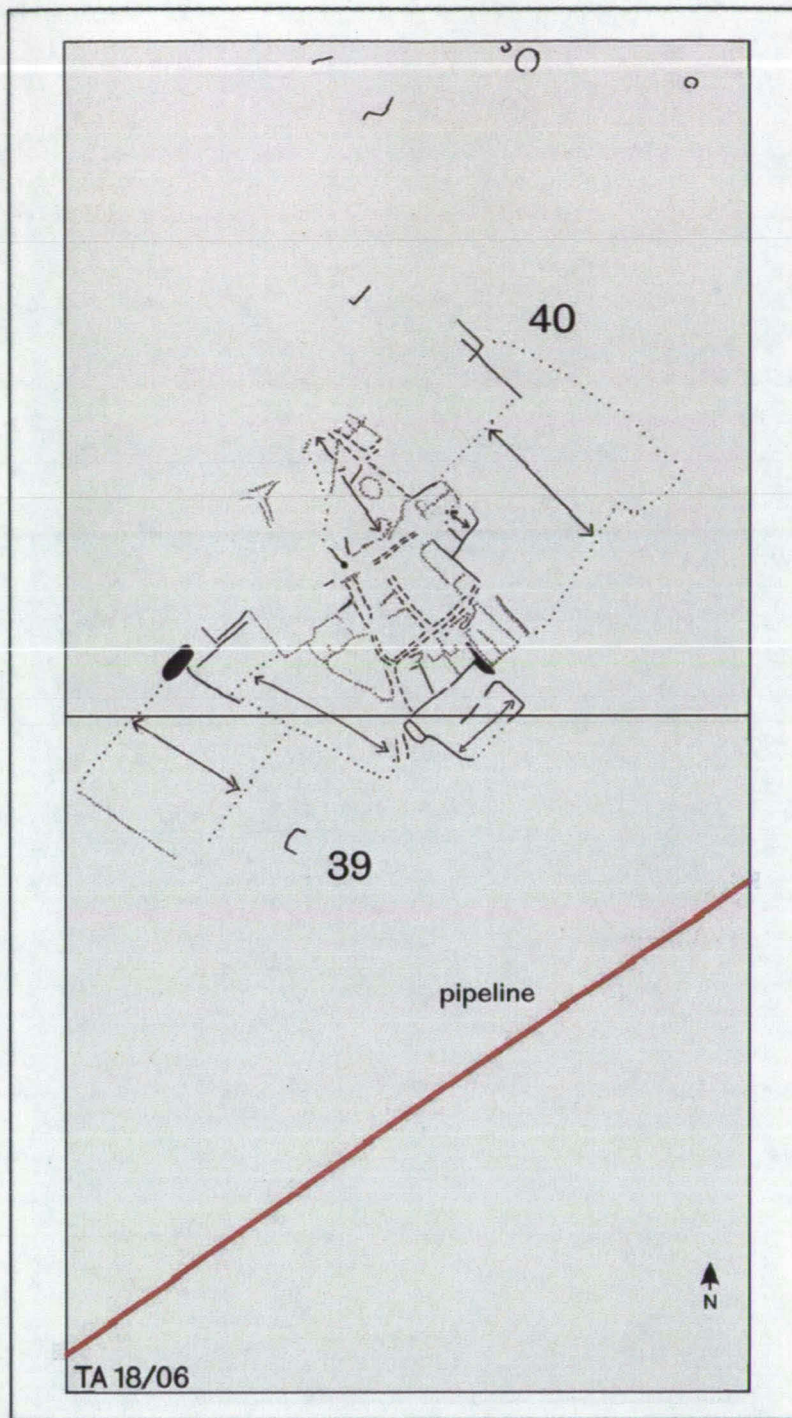
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NGR TA 12775 00895	Drawn CB
Project No. 1079	Illustration No. 2



<p>Based on a plan supplied by Anglian Water</p> <p>ARCUS</p> <p>Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin Street Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158</p>	<p>Project:</p> <p>Caistor to Irby pipeline, Lincolnshire</p>	<p>Scale:</p>	<p>Date:</p> <p>19-1-07</p>
	<p>Title:</p> <p>Cropmark Sites 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12</p>	<p>NGR:</p>	<p>Drawn:</p> <p>M. Stenton</p>
	<p>Project No:</p> <p>1079.1 (1)</p>	<p>Illustration No:</p> <p>3</p>	




Based on a plan supplied by Anglian Water ARCUS Research School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin Street Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: Caistor to Irby pipeline, Lincolnshire	Scale: -	Date: 19-1-07
	Title: Cropmark Sites 34 and 35	NGR: -	Drawn: M. Stenton
		Project No: 1079.1 (1)	Illustration No: 4



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	Title: Cropmark Sites 39 and 40	NGR: -	Drawn: M. Stenton
		Project No: 1079.1 (1)	Illustration No: 5



- Key**
-  **3** Plate Number and Direction
 - CG** Crop or Grass
 - C** Crop
 - P** Ploughed
 - G** Grass



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Project:
Caistor to Irby Pipeline

Title
Location and Direction of Plates

Scale 1:25000 @ A3	Date 22/01/07
NGR TA 12775 00895	Drawn CB
Project No. 1079	Illustration No. 6

PLATES



Plate 1 - South-west terminus of pipeline route, viewed from Caistor Top reservoir



Plate 2 - South-west terminus of pipeline route, viewed from A46 Grimsby Road.



Plate 3 - Looking south-east from pipeline towards Cabourne Mount.



Plate 4 - New Close Wood.



Plate 5 - Site 33 (previously unrecorded ditch in Black Wood).



Plate 6 - Black Wood and field containing Site 34 (Neolithic long barrow and Bronze Age round barrow).



Plate 7 - Putative route of Site 35 (possible medieval trackway).



Plate 8 - Route of pipeline at east of Riby Grove Farm.



Plate 9 - Location of Site 42 (former chalk pit marked on 1849 OS map).



Plate 10 - Small, modern plantation wood.

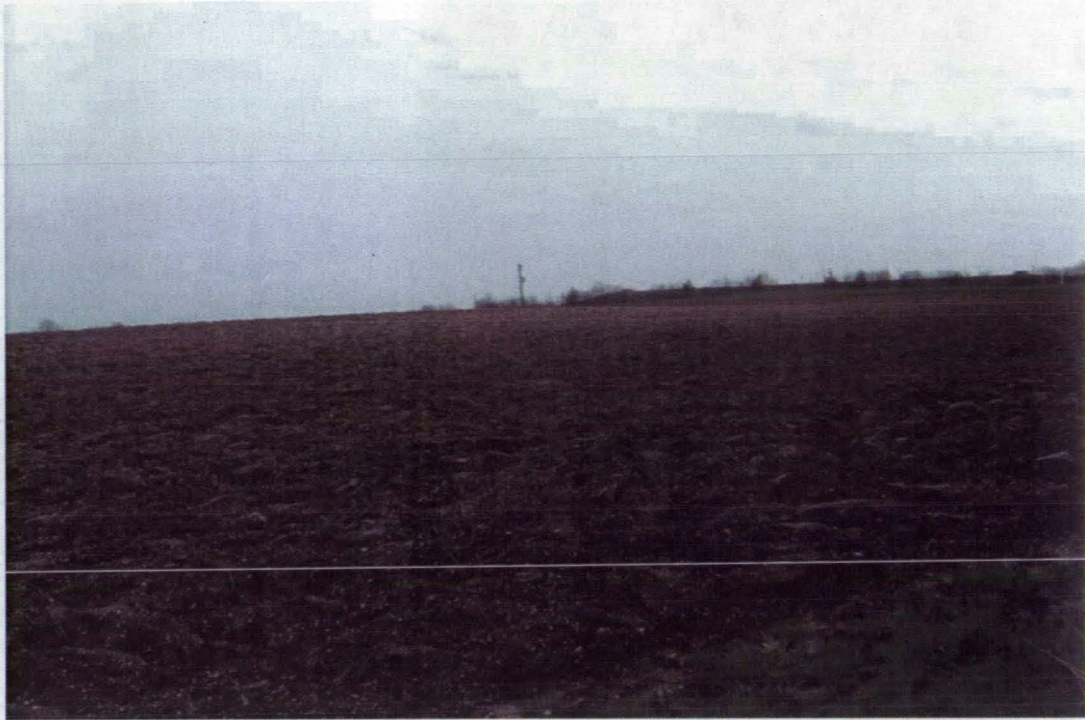


Plate 11- View towards Irby reservoir at east end of pipeline route.