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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

**SOUTH HUMBER ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION PROJECT,
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE**

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

September 2017



DATE ISSUED: September 2017
JOB NUMBER: CL12026
OASIS REFERENCE: wardella2-297071
REPORT NUMBER: RPT-001
GRID REFERENCE: TA 23085 12894

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HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

September 2017

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY.....	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	2
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	3
1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment	3
1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework	3
1.4 Local Planning Policies.....	4
2 METHODOLOGY.....	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Documentary Sources	5
2.3 Site Visit	5
2.4 Impact Assessment Tables	5
2.5 Heritage Impact Assessment.....	6
2.6 Reporting	7
2.7 Glossary.....	7
3 DESCRIPTION	8
3.1 Location and Geology	8
3.2 Historic Landscape Character.....	8
3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background	8
3.4 Previous Archaeological Works.....	12
3.5 Designated Heritage Assets.....	12
3.6 Undesignated Heritage Assets	12
3.7 The Character of the Scheme	12
4 SITE VISIT	13
5 DISCUSSION	18
5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance	18
5.2 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets	18
5.3 Heritage Statement	19
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY	20
6.1 Primary Sources	20
6.2 Secondary Sources.....	20
6.3 Internet Sources	20
APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES.....	22
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS	25

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES33

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Detailed site location
- Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within 500m radius of the study areas
- Figure 4: Extract from Armstrong’s Map of Lincolnshire, 1776
- Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1888, 25 inch to 1 mile scale
- Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1907, 25 inch to 1 mile scale
- Figure 7: Third Ordnance Survey Map, 1932, 25 inch to 1 mile scale
- Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1965, 25 inch to 1 mile scale
- Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1989, 1:10000 scale

PLATES

Plate 1: Site A1 from north-western extent of track, facing south-east	13
Plate 2: View from north-west boundary of Site A2 showing trees	14
Plate 3: View from north-eastern extent of drain separating Sites B1 and B2	15
Plate 4: Trackway along south-western boundary of Site B2, formerly to Woad Farm	15
Plate 5: Fenced-off metal bridge in vicinity of former Woad Farm, facing north-west	15
Plate 6: View from south-east corner of Area C, facing west	16
Plate 7: Site D from north corner, showing fenced-off area, facing south	17

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by North East Lincolnshire Council to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment of land associated with the proposed South Humber Wildlife Mitigation Project (centred on NGR: TA 23085 12894). The aim of the project is to provide land and lagoons suitable for a number of over-wintering bird species. The work undertaken to produce this heritage impact assessment comprised a consultation of sources relating to the area's development and a site visit.

This Heritage Impact Assessment is designed to show the impact on the heritage significance of upstanding heritage assets within the 500m study area, and the potential for encountering as-yet unknown heritage assets within the site boundary.

The proposed ecological project sites have been found to have lain within agricultural land, likely to have been utilised as such from the Roman period onwards, with findspot evidence also suggesting prehistoric exploitation. This agricultural land may have been dominated by grazing during the medieval period. It was more extensively managed during the post medieval period, evidenced by drainage channels, and 19th century farmsteads with a network of inter-linking lanes. During the 20th century, these farmsteads disappeared, the area being encroached upon by the industrial suburbs of Inningham and Grimsby, and World War defensive features were established in the study area to protect the two ports. The later 20th century saw use of the area for landfill, and later, the establishment of large industrial units, still developing today, with pockets of the planned agricultural landscape retained in-between. The six sites proposed for the ecological scheme populate some of these agricultural pockets.

Of the 83 heritage assets within the 500m study area, two may extend into the proposed ecological sites; possible Roman features relating to a known farmstead site (Asset 2) at Site C and features relating to the 19th century Woad Farm (Asset 1) at Sites B1 and B2. There is also the extant remains of a possible 20th century hunting forest within Site A2 (Asset 21). These are likely to be directly impacted on by the proposed ecological scheme, resulting in a limited impact on heritage significance in relation to these assets.

There is an additional possibility of as-yet unknown buried remains, particularly of Roman origin, surviving, particularly in the vicinity of Sites A1 and A2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong thanks Jon Wilcox of ENGIE who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong also thank Hugh Winfield, of North East Lincolnshire County Council, for data from the Historic Environment Record.

The site visit and the documentary research was undertaken by Cat Peters.

The report was written by Cat Peters and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Frank Giecco managed the project and Dave Jackson edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by North East Lincolnshire Council to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment on six plots of land along the southern side of the River Humber, north-west of Grimsby (centred on NGR TA 23085 12894; Figure 1). This assessment is required to inform on the future management of the site, particularly in regard to the proposed provision of lagoons and land suitable for a number of over-wintering bird species as part of the South Humber Wildlife Mitigation Project. At the time of this study the proposed areas comprised parcels of arable land between large industrial units (Sites A2, B1, B2, C and D), and an area of scrubland on the west side of the railway line (Site A1) (Figure 2).

1.1.2 This heritage impact assessment was commissioned, to help to inform future management of the area, and to inform on the archaeological potential of the site. In addition to this study, two of the areas, the south-easternmost, B2, and the north-westernmost, A1, will be subjected to geophysical surveys, the results of which will be outlined in a separate report.

1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment

1.2.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment is designed to show the impact on the heritage significance of heritage assets within a 500m radius of the areas, an area hitherto referred to as the study area, and to inform of the potential for archaeological features to survive sub-surface, and outline the potential impact of the proposals on these.

1.2.2 The Heritage Impact Assessment seeks to address in detail the issues of impacts on heritage significance and to do this it both seeks to understand the significance of the assets before evaluating the impact of the development proposals upon them.

1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.3.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government in March 2012. This is supported by *National Planning Practice Guidance* (NPPG) which was published in March 2014.

1.3.2 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. With regard to designated heritage assets, “*great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation*”. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed

building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (NPPF, para 132). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation for such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.

- 1.3.3 The NPPF advises that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and within the setting of heritage assets in order to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably (NPPF, para 137).

1.4 Local Planning Policies

- 1.4.1 North East Lincolnshire's draft local plan (2016), has a specific policy on 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment', Policy 38 (North East Lincolnshire Council 2016, 211). This states that *"the council will require development proposals to be informed by, and respond accordingly to,*

- *The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the character, setting and integrity of identified heritage assets, including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas, and the assessment of the value of non-designated heritage assets; and,*
- *The assessment of any development site that may contain hidden or unidentified heritage assets" (ibid).*

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The preparation of this Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance recommended by English Heritage and prepared by Bassetlaw District Council (2011). Note is also taken of the English Heritage guidance on understanding place (2010 and 2011) and on the setting of heritage assets (2012).

2.1.2 The data underlying the Heritage Impact Assessment was gathered through desk-based study of documentary sources and via a site visit. The impact of the development on upstanding assets within the 500m search radius, was assessed using a series of standard tables (see Appendix 2).

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources were used to provide the background to the historical character of the study area. Much of the information in this Heritage Impact Assessment was derived from internet sources and from sources available at the North East Lincolnshire archives and Grimsby Library Local Studies Section, and from data from within the County Historic Environment Record.

2.2.2 Historic England's guidance on historic area assessments, conservation areas and heritage asset setting was used to establish the compliance of the development scheme proposals with best practice planning guidance.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The areas targeting by the proposals and their environs were visited on the 14th September 2017.

2.3.2 The visit aimed to:

- identify any as yet unknown features within the areas due to be affected by the proposals
- identify whether any known features identified during the research are still present within the site boundaries
- consider the impact of the proposed ecological programme on the heritage significance of the heritage assets within a 500m radius.

2.4 Impact Assessment Tables

2.4.1 The assessment of the impact of development proposals is undertaken using a series

of heritage impact tables (Appendix 2). These tables use standard assessment methods as used by Government agencies, as for example those used in the Highway Agency's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (2007). These tables first establish the significance of the heritage asset against set criteria, secondly they estimate the magnitude of impact and, taking the results of these two together, allow a calculation of impact on overall heritage significance.

2.5 Heritage Impact Assessment

2.5.1 For the purposes of this report, the term '*site*' is used to refer to the areas defined by the site boundaries (Sites A1, A2, B1, B2, C and D; Figure 2) and the term '*study area*' is used for the wider 500m radial contextual area surrounding the sites (Figure 3).

2.5.2 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with professional guidelines (CifA 2014) and local curatorial requirements. A further search of online resources was undertaken in order to identify any designated sites such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas, around the proposed development area. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were historical maps and secondary sources.

2.5.3 ***North East Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER):*** the HER, maintained by North East Lincolnshire Council, was consulted in September 2017 in order to obtain information regarding known designated heritage assets (for example listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas), and non-designated heritage assets, i.e. sites of historic or archaeological interest which are not designated, from within the study area.

2.5.4 Full details of all these assets are included in Appendix 1 and their locations are represented by asset numbers in Figure 3.

2.5.5 ***North East Lincolnshire archive:*** the online catalogue was checked and relevant documents noted. A visit was made to the archive on Thursday 14th September to check for any relevant information.

2.5.6 ***Grimby Library Local Studies Section:*** a visit was made to the library on Thursday 14th September, and the collections studied.

2.5.7 ***Wardell Armstrong:*** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the Wardell Armstrong library and these were examined and are referenced as appropriate.

2.5.8 **Websites:** various websites were checked for information relevant to the site's assessment, including Google Earth™, the British Geological Survey, and the Archaeological Data Service. These are listed, as appropriate, in the bibliography.

2.6 Reporting

2.6.1 A digital copy of the report will be deposited with North East Lincolnshire Council's Historic Environment team, where viewing will be made available on request.

2.6.2 Wardell Armstrong support the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Wardell Armstrong, as a part of this national scheme, under code: **wardella2-297071**.

2.7 Glossary

2.7.1 The following standard terms are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.
- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record – an information service, usually utilising a database that provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location and Geology

- 3.1.1 The areas proposed for the ecological programme consist of six tracts of land (Sites A1, A2, B1, B2, C and D) all located between the south bank of the Humber and north of the A180, to the north-west of Grimsby and south-east of Immingham (Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 The six sites occupy largely level areas of agricultural land in a landscaped marked by large drainage channels, or drains, and dotted with large modern industrial units, including a Power Station to the west of Site C. A north-west south-east orientated railway line separates Sites A1 and A2 from Sites B1, B2, C and D, the latter four occupying land separated from the Humber itself only by a concrete bank and raised promenade (Figure 2).
- 3.1.3 The geology in the vicinity consists of chalk of the White Chalk Subgroup, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 66 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2017). The superficial deposits comprise Alluvium, clay, silt and sand, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2017).

3.2 Historic Landscape Character

- 3.2.1 The six sites all lie within Character Zone NOM2, 'The Immingham Coastal Marsh within The Northern Marshes Character Area' (Lord and MacIntosh 2011). This is an area *"dominated by industrial activity, in particular installations related to the petrochemical industry and docks... Much of the zone was subject to planned enclosure and drainage in the 18th and 19th centuries, when many of the isolated farmsteads within the zone would have been established. The post Second World War period saw the consolidation and enlargement of many of the fields within the character zone by the removal of some of the field boundaries"* (ibid, 27).
- 3.2.2 The legacy of this character area is that *"although most of the zone is of modern origin... the 18th century planned enclosure landscape survives largely intact in the coastal area to the east of the Lindsey Oil Refinery, largely because of the impracticality of removing boundaries that are formed by field drains"* (ibid, 28).

3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.3.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from secondary sources and primary records consulted in September 2017. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the site. The locations of known heritage assets within the 500m study area are shown in Figure 3, and summarised in Appendix 2.

- 3.3.2 **Prehistoric Period:** there is little definitive evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area, although a cropmark enclosure noted from aerial photography may represent an early settlement (Asset 57). Other features noted from aerial photographs and subjected to investigation in 1996 proved to be enclosures, creeks and trackways though no dating evidence was recovered (Asset 46). Two further possible enclosure sites in the study area may be of natural origin (Assets 55 and 56). Flints have also been recovered from the area, including later Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints from a Romano-British enclosure excavated in 2006 (Asset 53) and from the topsoil during a watching brief, comprising flints of the Neolithic and Bronze Age (Asset 73).
- 3.3.3 **Roman Period:** there are a few proven Romano-British sites in the vicinity of the proposed ecological scheme sites. An agricultural Roman site, first identified through cropmarks, was subjected to geophysical survey in 1997 (Asset 2). During a subsequent programme of fieldwalking in 2005, 419 artefacts were recovered. A 90m long evaluation trench encountered substantial Roman ditches. The subsequent open area excavation, in 2008, uncovered two phases of 3rd to 4th century ditched field systems as well as evidence for timber buildings and crop processing. These features were encountered in the field in which Site C lies at the eastern extent of.
- 3.3.4 A second small settlement to the south-west of Site A1 was excavated in 2014 (Asset 53). This comprised a probable Roman enclosure, defined by large ditches and containing roundhouse drip gullies. These features represented six buildings, demonstrating over three phases of use. A pottery assemblage of 608 sherds was recovered, predominantly dating to the mid 1st century, with some dating from the late 1st to early 2nd centuries. To the north-west, and west of Site A1, further Roman ditches were recorded during an archaeological watching brief, dateable from a small pottery assemblage (Asset 54).
- 3.3.5 Three individual finds of Roman origin have also been recovered from the study area, including pottery and bone encountered during drain excavations in 1888 somewhere in the vicinity of Sites A1 and A2 (Asset 26), a single rim sherd and possible kiln base fragment was recovered to the south-east of Site A2 (Asset 52) and a further three Romano-British date pottery fragments were found near South Marsh Road, west of Site A1.
- 3.3.6 **Medieval Period:** Stallingborough (Asset 40) is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c. 1115AD), British Museum Charters (c. 1130AD), the Episcopal Registers

(1233AD) and the Valuation of Norwich (1254AD). The name indicates an early Anglo-Saxon origin, and suggests that some sort of settlement was in existence by that time. A timber-framed house once stood in Stallingborough (Asset 42). A second possible early settlement in the study area is 'Houflet', mentioned in a grant of Henry II (Asset 16), though its exact whereabouts, or even if it was a settlement rather than a watercourse or natural feature, is not known. PastScape lists it as a deserted medieval village site. Certainly, parts of the wider area were exploited from an early period, evidenced by drains presumably to aid agriculture. Old Fleet Drain is mentioned in documents from as early as 1301 (Asset 10). This agricultural exploitation is further evidenced by areas of ridge and furrow identified as cropmarks from aerial photography (Assets 15 and 41) and sherds of medieval pottery have been recovered to the north of South Marsh Road, west of Site A1 (Asset 75). *"Before the drainage and enclosure movements of the 18th century, 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 open field regime"* (Lord and MacIntosh 2011, 27).

3.3.7 Post Medieval: most of the known heritage assets from the study area date to the post medieval period, and most attest to the continued use of the area for agriculture. Planned enclosure and drainage activity in the 18th and 19th centuries are well attested. Many of the known existing drains, sluices and other water management features are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5), including Mawmbridge Drain (Asset 9), Town's Croft Drain (Asset 3), a sluice (Asset 18), blow wells (Asset 24), Sweedale Croft Drain (Asset 25), Stallingborough Sluice (Asset 30), Middle Drain (Asset 35) and a possible moss or mere (Asset 58). A possible former sea defence bank may also have been established to protect agricultural land (Asset 50). Other agricultural features of the period in the study area include a sheepfold (Assets 17), sheep pens (Asset 36), a plantation (Asset 19) and an oyster bed (Asset 34). Although the Enclosure Award was analysed as part of this desk-top study (North East Lincolnshire Archives Ref 431/11), no accompanying plan survives, as so no clear knowledge of the pre-improvement landscape can be identified.

3.3.8 A number of the farms shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map are also of post medieval date and would have farmed the land in the study area. Armstrong's map of Lincolnshire of 1776 (Figure 4) shows no farmsteads or buildings in the study area, suggesting that those on the First Edition Map (Figure 5) are of 19th century origin. These include several which no longer survive, such as Woad Farm (Asset 1)

once at the south-west corner of Site B1 and north-west corner of Site B2, Pyewipe Farm (Asset 6) towards the eastern extent of the study area with a further two adjoining farms also in this area (Asset 7), Wadd Farm, once occupying a plot to the south of Site A1 (Asset 20), Eleanor House, west of Site A1 (Asset 49), Poplar Farm, to the immediate west of Site A1 but now occupied by modern buildings (Asset 69) and a possible further unnamed farmstead which once stood to the south of Site D (Asset 77). Field House (Asset 71) and The Meadows (Asset 72) still survive. A single gravestone, found without human remains and therefore not in its original position, dating to 1857, has also been recovered from the study area (Asset 11).

- 3.3.9 The network of small lanes in the study area, linking farms to main routes for the movement of produce, and allowing farmers access to the fields, seem to also date to the post medieval period, and these include Woad Lane (Asset 59), Moody Lane (Asset 60), Marsh Lane (Asset 61), North Moss Lane (Asset 62), Kiln Lane (Asset 63), Laporte Road (Asset 64), Hobson Way (Asset 65), Carr Lane (Asset 66), Ephams Lane (Asset 67) and South Marsh Lane (Asset 68). These are shown on the First Edition Map of 1888 (Figure 5). Several of these were realigned as a result of the construction of the dual carriageway, the A180.
- 3.3.10 The only evidence for post medieval industrial use of the area comes from the site of a brickyard, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5), west of Site A1 (Asset 48). Railways, and associated infrastructure, were also established across the study area, more to serve the burgeoning industrial centre of Grimsby and Immingham Docks, to link them to Sheffield, Lincoln and Manchester, rather than to serve industry within the study area (Assets 78, 79, 80, 81, 83 and 83), although those closest to the six ecological project sites seem to be of 20th century origin (*confer* Figures 6 and 7). The remainder of the study area seemed to continue to be dominated by agriculture up until the modern period, although features relating to the guidance of ships are also known, including two beacons (Assets 31 and 32) and a coastguard station (Asset 33), reflecting the close proximity of the proposed ecological project sites to the River Humber.
- 3.3.11 **Modern Period:** many of the known 20th century assets within the study area relate to defensive features established during the First and Second World Wars to protect important dock sites. These include a possible anti-aircraft battery site (Asset 5), a naval decoy (Asset 28), a searchlight site (Asset 29), two coastal batteries (Assets 38 and 39), a possible decoy site (Asset 47), a military base (Asset 51) and a rifle range (Asset 70). Watercress beds in the area, including one to the immediate south of Site

A2, may have been established to support the War Effort (Assets 8 and 23).

3.3.12 A continuation, into the 20th century, of small scale industry is represented, in the form of a brickworks (Asset 22) and set of cast iron columns (Asset 23). There was also the continued use of the study area for agricultural pursuits, a possible hunting woodland being established within Site A2 (Asset 21). An Ordnance Survey trigonometry station also lies within the study area (Asset 76). The 20th century post-war period saw the use of the area as a burgeoning wasteland, indicated by numerous landfill sites (Assets 12, 13, 14, 43, 44 and 45), before more recent exploitation of the area for large industrial units, initiated by a large 'Works' established between Site B1 and C, presently RWE by 1965 (Figure 8). Between 1965 (Figure 8) and 1989 (Figure 9), several 'Works' and 'Trading Estates' had been established in the vicinity, the Power Station being established later, in the 1990s (Asset 37).

3.4 Previous Archaeological Works

3.4.1 A number of previous archaeological works have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity, the most relevant being the works locating a possible Roman farmstead to the west of Site C (Asset 2). Other results are summarised, according to relevant period, in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (*confer* 3.3). No known previous works in the vicinity are lodged in the Archaeology Data Service website.

3.5 Designated Heritage Assets

3.5.1 There are no designated assets within the site boundaries or within the wider study area (Figure 3; Appendix 2).

3.6 Undesignated Heritage Assets

3.6.1 There are 83 undesignated assets within the study area, summarised in Appendix 2 and included in the text above (*confer* 3.3). Features relating to the site of Woad Farm, a 19th century former farmstead (Asset 1) may extend to within Sites B1 and/or B2, and to the possible Roman farmstead site found to the west of Site C may extent to within Site C (Asset 2). There is also the possibility for Roman features near Sites A1 and A2 to survive, based on known findspots and discoveries during archaeological investigations in the vicinity (e.g. Assets 26, 52, 53 and 54). Furthermore, the known 20th century woodland (Asset 21) still survives, and may have been a hunting area.

3.7 The Character of the Scheme

3.7.1 No details of the proposed ecological scheme have been disclosed.

4 SITE VISIT

- 4.1.1 The site was visited on Thursday 14th September 2017. The site was assessed predominantly from publicly accessible routes and did not comprise a full walkover survey.
- 4.1.2 The six sites proposed for the ecological programme lie within a low-lying level plain on the south side of the Humber Estuary, at approximately 2.4m above sea level (Figure 2). All of the sites were in use as arable at the time of the site visit, although Site A1 was less managed, dominated at the time of the site visit by low-level scrub.
- 4.1.3 **Site A1:** this site will be subjected to geophysical survey in late September, the results of which will be summarised in a separate report. This was the westernmost of the six sites (Figure 2) and the most densely overgrown, making the identification of previously unknown archaeological features difficult. Poplar Farm (Asset 69), a farm shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 (Figure 5), lies to the immediate west of Site A1, although none of the earlier buildings are shown on modern mapping. The site occupied a roughly L-shaped plot, separated into three by the presence of two drains, one north-west to south-east orientated, the other, abutting its southern extent, orientated north-east to south-west. A track ran to the east of the former drain, leading from South Marsh Road, to the north (Plate 1). The Watercress Beds (Asset 8), thought to have been initiated to aid the Second World War food effort, were still in existence to the south of the site, as was the railway track to the east (Asset 83), first shown on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1932, and the farmhouses (Asset 7). No trace of the landfill site to the north was identifiable (Asset 45). No archaeological features were noted within the boundaries Site A1.



Plate 1: Site A1 from north-western extent of track, facing south-east

4.1.4 **Site A2:** this site lay to the immediate south-east of Site A1 (Figure 2), with the Watercress Beds (Asset 8) to the south-west. The area comprising Site A2 was a roughly r-shaped tract of land, sub-divided into three by large drainage channels, or drains, forming a T-shape. The south-eastern part of Site A2 was occupied by a wooded area which was not accessed (Plate 2). This is the surviving planned possible hunting landscape, known from the Historic Environment Record database and thought to be of 20th century origin (Asset 21). The area to the west of this, and north-east, was in use as arable land at the time of the site visit. Adjacent to the north-eastern boundary was the railway track (Asset 83). No traces of an extension to the cropmark enclosure site (Asset 57), to the south-east was identified within Site A2 and no other archaeological features were identified within the site boundary.



Plate 2: View from north-west boundary of Site A2 showing trees (Asset 21)

4.1.5 **Site B1:** this was located to the immediate south-east of a large BASF unit and was largely in use as arable land at the time of the site visit (Figure 2; Plate 3). The north-eastern part of the site was occupied by an irregular scrub-covered mounded bund area, possibly the result of excess spoil from the BASF development. The sluice (Asset 18), marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, appeared to survive to the east of the site, allowing the drain marking the boundary between Sites B1 and B2 to lead into the River Humber. No trace of Woad Farm (Asset 1), was identified, although it was still shown on the 1989 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9). A track, now used as a public footpath and bridleway (Plate 4) did lead north-westwards to its former location, and a metal bridge was noted crossing the drain (Plate 5). No other archaeological features were noted in Site B1.



Plate 3: View from north-eastern extent of drain separating Sites B1 and B2



Plate 4: Trackway along south-western boundary of Site B2, formerly to Woad Farm (Asset 1)



Plate 5: Fenced-off metal bridge in vicinity of former Woad Farm (Asset 1), facing north-west

4.1.6 **Site B2:** this was located to the immediate south-east of Site B1 (Figure 2; Plate 3) A large NOVARTIS unit occupied the land to the south-east of Site B2, and notices

skirting the boundary of the site indicated that it was owned by NOVARTIS, and that it was inaccessible due to it being a habitat for wading birds (Plate 2). The same track, now footpath/ bridleway formerly for Woad Farm (Asset 1) ran adjacent to the south-western boundary of Site B2 (Plate 4), with a further public access road along the south-eastern boundary, and north-eastern where access along the bank of the Humber along this whole stretch was possible. The north-western extent of Site B2 was raised scrub, with the remainder being arable.

4.1.7 **Site C:** this site occupied an irregular plot of land at the eastern extent of a much larger arable field on the bank of the Humber between the BASF unit to the south-east and a Power Station (Asset 37), which occupied the area to the west and north-west (Figure 2; Plate 6). The latter was constructed in the late 1990s. Features interpreted as a possible Roman Farmstead, including ditches and evidence for timber buildings, were encountered during previous archaeological investigations to the west (Asset 2). It is not clear whether the eastern extent of these were encountered. It cannot be confirmed, therefore, that further related features do not extend to within the boundaries of Site C, although no above ground features were identifiable at the time of the site visit. The grid reference recorded by the Historic Environment Record for the former light railway (Asset 82) places it within Site C, although the Ordnance Survey map from which this derives would appear to locate the Grimsby Light Railway running adjacent to the London and North-Eastern Electric railway, to the south-west (Figure 7), and therefore not within Site C. Certainly no traces of a former railway line were noted at the time of the site visit.



Plate 6: View from south-east corner of Area C, facing west

4.1.8 **Site D:** this was the most northerly of the six sites assessed as part of this project, and was located to the immediate south-east of a large CRISTAL unit (Figure 2). Site D was sub-divided into three areas by the presence of two north-west south-east orientated

drains. All three areas were in use as arable land at the time of the site visit, although the southernmost had been recently harvested, the central had been recently sown, and the northernmost had been recently ploughed. An enclosed area, extending beyond the northern boundary of Site D, was fenced and comprised long reeds and scrub (Plate 7). No traces of the possible farmstead to the south-east (Asset 77), or any other archaeological features were identified from the area.



Plate 7: Site D from north corner, showing fenced-off area, facing south

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance

5.1.1 The proposed ecological project sites have been found to have lain within agricultural land, likely to have been utilised as such from the Roman period onwards, with findspot evidence also indicating prehistoric exploitation. This agricultural land may have been dominated by grazing during the medieval period. It was more extensively managed during the post medieval period, evidenced by drainage channels and 19th century farmsteads with a network of lanes. During the 20th century these farmsteads disappeared, the area being encroached upon by the industrial suburbs of Inningham and Grimsby, and 20th century defensive features were established in the study area to protect the two ports. The later 20th century saw use of the area for landfill, and later, the establishment of large industrial units, still developing today, with pockets of the planned agricultural landscape retained in-between. The six sites proposed for the ecological scheme populate some of these agricultural pockets.

5.1.2 Of the 83 heritage assets within the 500m study area, two may extend into the proposed ecological sites (*confer* Appendix 2; Figure 3). These comprise possible Roman features relating to a known farmstead site (Asset 2) extending within the boundaries of Site C and possible features relating to the former Woad Farm (Asset 1) within the boundaries of Sites B1 and B2 (Appendix 1, Table 1). There is also the extant remains of a possible 20th century hunting forest within Site A2 (Asset 21).

5.1.3 Six of the 80 heritage assets outside the proposed development site boundary are findspots, and are therefore of negligible significance (Assets 11, 21, 26, 57 and Assets 73-75; Appendix 1, Table 1). The remaining 67, as non-designated heritage assets, are of local significance (Assets 3-10, 12-20, 22-25, 27-51, 53-72, and Assets 73-83; Appendix 1, Table 1).

5.2 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets

5.2.1 Although detailed plans for the proposed ecological scheme have not been provided, it must be assumed that the impact on heritage assets within the site boundaries of the six sites will be direct, and that the magnitude of impact is likely to be substantial (Appendix 1, Table 2). This relates to any surviving features relating to the Roman farmstead (Asset 2) in Site C, the farmstead of Woad farm (Asset 1) in Sites B1 and B2 and the extant wooded area within Site A2 (Asset 21).

5.2.2 For the 67 heritage assets of local significance within the wider 500m study area, the

magnitude of impact would be minor, as any development would mean a very small change, as there is already modern industrial units in the vicinity (Appendix 1, Table 2). For the nine findspots of negligible significance, the magnitude of impact would be no change (Appendix 1, Table 2).

5.3 Heritage Statement

- 5.3.1 For any surviving features relating to the Roman farmstead (Asset 2) in Site C, the farmstead of Woad farm (Asset 1) in Sites B1 and B2 and the extant wooded area within Site A2 (Asset 21), a substantial magnitude of impact on a heritage asset of local significance will result in a limited impact on heritage significance, and this may require archaeological mitigation, perhaps through design, dependent on the detailed proposals and advice from the local planning authority archaeologist (Appendix 1, Table 3).
- 5.3.2 For the 67 heritage assets of local significance and negligible significance for which the magnitude of impact would be minor, the impact on heritage significance would be no appreciable impact (Appendix 1, Table 3). For the nine findspots of negligible significance for which the magnitude of impact would be no change, the impact on heritage significance would be no appreciable impact (Appendix 1, Table 3).
- 5.3.3 There remains the potential for further as-yet unknown remains to survive within the proposed development site boundary. These could be of Roman origin, relating to the close proximity of known Roman finds and features, particularly in the vicinity of Sites A1 and A2.

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 1 Measuring Significance

Significance	Designation	Asset types and justification	Preferred response to negative impact
International	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	World Heritage Site (NPPF s132)	Avoid negative impact where asset contributes to the WHS's defined outstanding universal values (NPPF s138)
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings (NPPF s132). Grade A Listed Buildings in Scotland	Avoid negative impact
National	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	Registered battlefields, grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (NPPF s132)	Avoid negative impact
National	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable equivalence to a scheduled monument (NPPF s138)	Assets where assessment for designation is pending, assets that have been assessed as being capable of designation but have not been designated at the SoS discretion, assets worthy of designation but which are outside the scope of the 1979 Act (NPPF s139)	Avoid negative impact
District or County (Higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Grade II listed buildings (NPPF s132). Grade B Listed Buildings in Scotland	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate
District or County (Higher)	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	Conservation area (NPPF s127), grade II registered park and garden (NPPF s132)	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets within a national park or AONB	Any extant heritage assets (NPPF s115)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG). Grade C Listed Buildings in Scotland	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Any area of potential listed in a local plan (NPPG)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Historic Hedgerow as defined under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997	Limit negative impact and mitigate
Local	Non-designated heritage assets	Any extant heritage assets outside of a national park or AONB.	Mitigate
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets recorded in the HER that are no longer extant, individual findspots or structures of no heritage value	No action

Table 2: Establishing the Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	Major change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Extreme visual effects Major change to noise or change to sound quality Major changes to use or access
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified 	Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality Considerable changes to use or access
Less than substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed 	Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality Slight changes to use or access
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to archaeological materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it 	Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Virtually unchanged visual effects Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality Very slight changes to use or access
No change	No change		

Table 3 Impact on Heritage Significance

Assessment Matrix to define the degree of impact on heritage asset significance		Magnitude of impact				
		No change	Minor alteration with no reduction in significance	Less than substantial	Substantial	Loss
Significance of Heritage Asset	National	Blue	Yellow	Dark Green	Red	Red
	District/County (Higher)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Red
	District/County (Lesser)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green
	Local	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green
	Negligible	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Blue (no appreciable impact) = no mitigation necessary
 Yellow (very limited impact) = low level mitigation eg photographic record/watching brief etc
 Light green (limited impact) = may need evaluation to establish appropriate mitigation which may include site survey/excavation etc
 Dark green (major impact) = may not be agreed and then only with significant justification, may require evaluation and will require significant mitigation such as excavation, detailed building survey, visual restoration, some in-situ preservation and on-site interpretation
 Red (very major impact) = unlikely to be agreed except in exceptional circumstances and only with a high level of mitigation

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Heritage Assets within the 500m search radius (study area), including assets from North East Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England's PastScape dataset (PastScape) and from Historic England's National Heritage List (NHL):

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
1	HER 0039/1/0	Site of Woad Farm	A large farm marked on the Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1888. Potentially recorded in 1842 as 'The Woods'	524349,412264	19 th century; Post Medieval
2	HER 0040/1/0	Site of a Roman Enclosure	An agricultural Roman site first identified through cropmarks. A geophysical survey was carried out in 1997. 419 artefacts were found during fieldwalking in 2005. A 90m trench encountered substantial Roman ditches. Open area excavation in 2008 uncovered two phases of 3 rd -4 th century ditched field systems as well as evidence for timber buildings and crop processing	523158,413038	Roman
3	HER 0191/1/0	Town's Croft Drain	Large drainage channel marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1906-7	524080,410861	Post Medieval
4	HER 0199/1/0	Landfill Site	20 th century landfill site	525294,411522	20 th century
5	HER 0204/1/0	Possible site of Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery	Heavy anti-aircraft battery first referenced on 22 nd June 1942 when it was unarmed and had no radar. Not shown on aerial photographs from the late 1940s so potentially never built	524700,411500	20 th century
6	HER 0205/1/0	Site of Pyewipe Farm	Site of Pyewipe Farm, marked on the Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1888	525196,451125	19 th century; Post Medieval
7	HER 0205/2/0	Site of adjoining Farms	Pair of adjoining farms shown on the Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1906-7, and annotated as Atkin's to west and Brown's to east. Farmhouse of Brown's shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1888	524550,4511400	Late 19 th and 20 th century
8	HER 0291/1/0	Watercress Beds in Healing	Watercress beds marked on modern maps and aerial photographs from the late 1940s. Reputedly built to aid War Effort	522000,412200	20 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
9	HER 0293/1/0	Mawmbridge Drain	A land drain marked on the Ordnance Survey 1906-8 25inch maps. It joins Town's Croft and Sweedale Croft drains at Three Drains End Plantation and then flow out into the estuary. Recorded in 1824. The name is probably derived from "Malm" meaning sand or sandy soil, and so would mean "Bridge on Sandy Soil"	522933,411881	Post Medieval to 20 th century
10	HER 0294/1/0	Oldfleet Drain	Oldfleet Drain, formerly Healing Beck. Drain marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887. Recorded as early as 1301	521853,411369	Medieval to 20 th century
11	HER 0296/1/0	Gravestone Findspot	In 1989, a gravestone was unearthed by builders, inscribed 'sacred to the memory of Robert Cooper of Laceby who died at Louth in this county March 17 th 1857. Aged 67 years etc'. No evidence for human remains	522000,411000	Post Medieval
12	HER 0299/1/0	Landfill Site	Courtaulds Landfill Site 'A'	523800,412900	20 th century
13	HER 0299/2/0	Landfill Site	Courtaulds Landfill Site 'B'	524100,412900	20 th century
14	HER 0299/3/0	Landfill Site	Courtaulds Landfill Site 'C'	524100,412600	20 th century
15	HER 0301/4/0	Ridge and Furrow	Aerial photographs from the late 1940s show 5 large areas of ridge and furrow with further isolated areas. Amounts to c. 12ha in parkland associated with Healing Manor	521115,410233	Medieval; Post Medieval
16	HER 0302/1/0; PastScape 81669	Houflet	Suggested site for settlement mentioned in a grant of Henry II to Abbey at Wellow. It has been linked to Wenflet in the Domesday Book which and 2 bovates of land to geld and land for 2 oxen but this is disputed. Could also be a watercourse and not a settlement at all. PastScape lists it as a possible deserted medieval village site	523800,413000	Medieval
17	HER 0307/1/0	Sheepfold	Sheepfold marked on the Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	524164,412492	Post Medieval
18	HER 0308/1/0	Sluice	Sluice marked on the Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	524637,412467	Post Medieval
19	HER 0309/1/0	Plantation	Three Drain End Plantation, shown on the Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9, at confluence of Sweedale Croft, Town's Croft and Mawbridge drains	523766,411866	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
20	HER 0310/1/0	Wadd Farm	Redeveloped farm shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	522737,411989	19 th century, Post Medieval
21	HER 0311/15/0	Hunting Woodland	Two areas of tall deciduous trees flanking and area of scrubland, deliberately planned landscape, converted from former arable farmland, probably hunting	522480,412340	20 th century
22	HER 0312/10/0	Former Brickworks	Brickworks shown on Ordnance Survey Fourth Edition 1932-3, disused	521500,411060	20 th century
23	HER 0312/2/0	Watercress Beds	Watercourse bed shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1906-8	521748,411011	20 th century
24	HER 0313/1/0	Blow Wells	A pair of blow wells shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1906-8	522367,411737	20 th century
25	HER 0315/1/0	Sweedale Croft Drain	Land drain marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1906-8. Sweedale Croft is recorded from 1590 and probably means 'the sweet spring or well'	523428,411562	20 th century
26	HER 0329/1/0	Findspot	Roman pottery, glass and sawn bone were found in 1882 during drainage works	522000,412000	Roman
27	HER 0348/24/1	Cast Iron Columns	Two pairs of cast iron columns, 4 of 6 formerly at silo building at Victoria Mills, removed without authorisation, bought by Great Grimsby Council, and placed at entrance to Great Grimsby Business Park	524540,411100	20 th century
28	HER 0355/1/0	Immingham Naval Decoy	Recorded as both a special fire and QL naval decoy. A number of related ponds are shown on 1940s APS, and a 1976 AP shows 8 ponds in rectangle with further pond on seaward side- scaled down version of Immingham Dock. 4 of the ponds still survive with concrete foundations/slots for former lamps	523310,413703	WW2, 20 th century
29	HER 0357/1/0	Searchlight	Coastal defensive electric light or coastal artillery searchlight	523200,413700	WW1 to 2, 20 th century
30	HER 0358/1/0	Stallingborough Sluice	Sluice deepened in 1749 to aid the drainage of Mr Bouchrett's land. Built 4ft lower than previous sluice and drains were re-dug accordingly	523846,413102	Post Medieval
31	HER 0359/1/0	Beacon	A shipping beacon marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9, paired with another further inshore (Asset 32). Not accurately located	523035,413964	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
32	HER 0359/2/0	Beacon	A shipping beacon marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9, paired with another (Asset 31)	522979,413821	Post Medieval
33	HER 0361/1/0	Coastguard Station	Coastguard station marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521805,415074	Post Medieval
34	HER 0362/1/0	Oyster Bed	Oyster beds shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521811,415153	Post Medieval
35	HER 0364/1/0	Middle Drain	Land drain marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521307,412959	Post Medieval
36	HER 0365/1/0	Sheep Pen	Sheep pen marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1906-8	522748,413485	Post Medieval
37	HER 0366/1/0	Power Station	Gas power plant built in the late 1990s	522810,413238	20 th century
38	HER 0367/2/0	Coastal Battery	One gun tower, one pillbox and a possible magazine still survived in 2011 from Stallingborough Coastal Battery, planned in 1912 to replace earlier defences, but barely started by outbreak of war, so plans were simplified	522219,414794	WW1, 20 th century
39	HER 0367/3/0	Coastal Battery	2 new guns were positioned in front of site (Asset 38) by 1940. Also added were 2 searchlight emplacements, a brick battery observation post, concrete crew shelters and a small magazine. The two crew shelters, a possible magazine and a possible searchlight emplacement still survived in 2011	522091,414638	WW2, 20 th century
40	HER 0399/0/0	Stallingborough	Stallingborough is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c. 1115AD), British Museum Charters (c. 1130AD), the Episcopal Registers (1233AD) and the Valuation of Norwich (1254AD). The name indicates early Anglo-Saxon	519511,411702	Early Medieval
41	HER 0399/10/0	Former Ridge and Furrow	1940s APs show earthworks and crop/soil marks indicative of ridge and furrow covering large areas of the parish, although APs from 2000 shown almost none surviving, except around Mauxhill Farm	519379,411534	Medieval
42	HER 0400/18/0	Site of a Timber-framed House	Timber-framed house with thatched roof in Stallingborough- demolished building	520780,4129050	Early Post Medieval
43	HER 0547/1/0	Landfill Site	SCM Landfill Site 'A'	522300,414600	20 th century
44	HER 0547/2/0	Landfill Site	SCM Landfill Site 'B'	522000,414800	20 th century

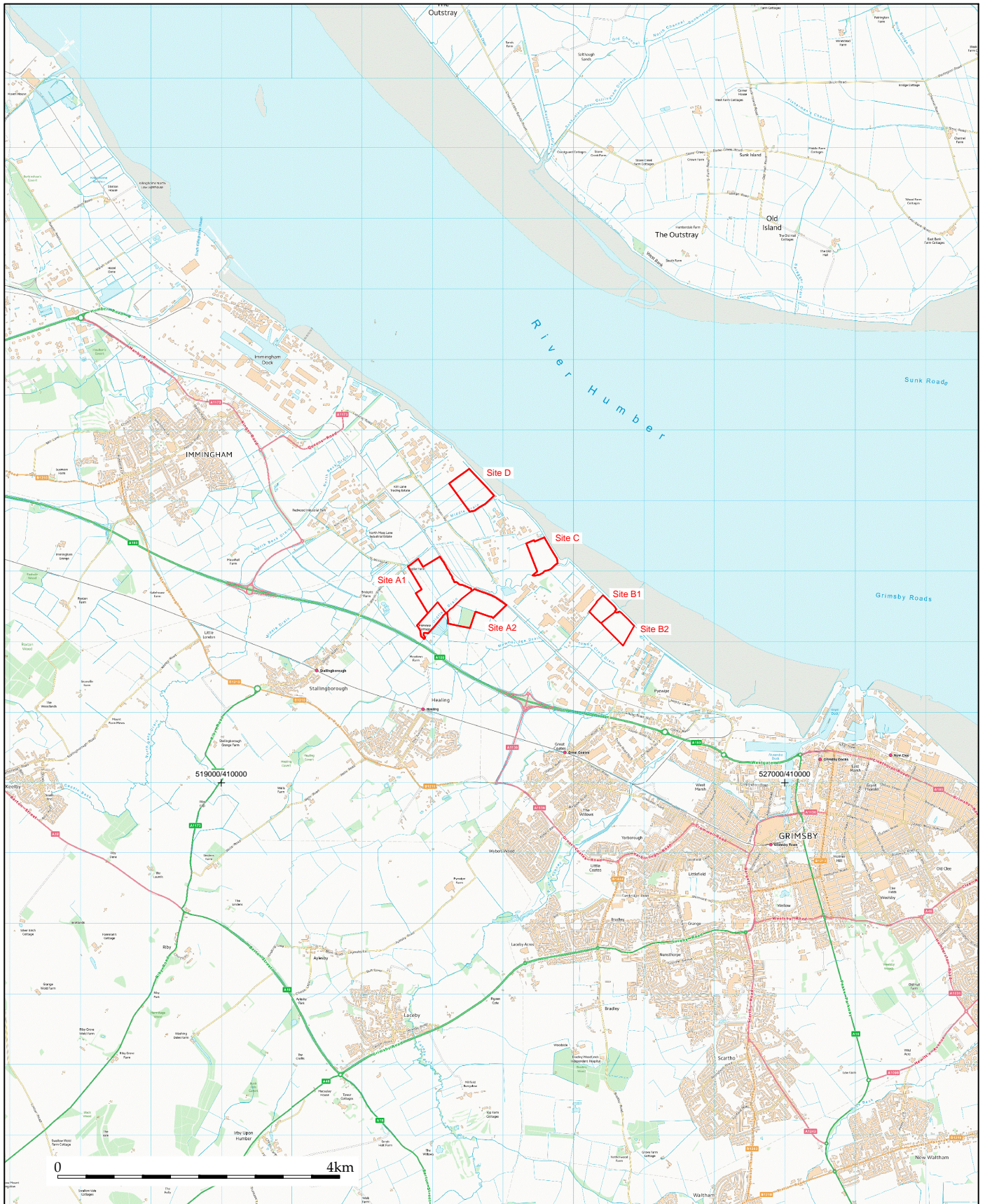
Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
45	HER 0547/3/0	Landfill Site	Marsh Road Landfill Site	521600,413100	20 th century
46	HER 0550/1/0	Enclosures, Creaks and Trackways	Soilmarks south of Eleanor House comprise 2 or more rectangular enclosures, seen on 1970s and 2006 APs. Partial excavation in 1996 encountered redundant/infilled drainage ditches, waste pits/dumps and stratified archaeological deposits relating to ditches of unknown date or function	520900,412400	Pre Post Medieval
47	HER 0553/1/0	Cropmark Enclosure	Cropmark enclosure and ditch shown on APs. Shown to be very fresh on 1940s APs so may be part of Immingham SF OR QL bombing decoys (Asset 28)	522479,413574	WW2, 20 th century
48	HER 0557/1/0	Brick Yard	Brick yard shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521270,412541	Post Medieval
49	HER 0559/1/0	Eleanor House	House, or farmhouse, shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	520999,412642	Post Medieval
50	HER 0647/2/0	Possible Former Sea Defence	Possible former sea defence bank, extrapolated from the line of a possible bank in Immingham and abrupt change in field morphology shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521794,413725	Post Medieval
51	HER 0669/8/0	Military Base	Coastal defences in the form of military buildings, barbed wire obstructions, banks, trackways, anti-aircraft battery and pillboxes visible as structures in APS, which suggest different phasing of defences	525600,411300	WW1, 20 th century
52	HER 0692/1/0	Findspot	Single rim sherd of probable Romano British pottery and a piece of partially vitrified ceramic material fragment with industrial slag, presumably part of a furnace base	523000,412175	Roman to Late Post Medieval
53	HER 0836/3/0	Site of Romano-British Enclosure	Small settlement, excavated in 2014, comprising a probable Roman enclosure defined by large ditches containing roundhouse drip gullies representing 6 buildings used over 3 phases. Recovered pottery assemblage of 608 sherds, predominantly mid 1 st century with some late 1 st to early 2 nd examples. Also recovered were later Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints	521520,412170	Roman
54	HER 0836/3/1	Site of Roman Ditches	Pair of ditches, possibly flanking trackway, containing small Roman pottery assemblage and single medieval sherd, encountered during watching brief	521150,412520	Roman

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
55	HER 0858/1/0	Possible Enclosures	Cropmarks of 3 possible conjoined rectangular enclosures seen on 1984 AP and 1940s APS suggest natural creeks, now dry due to land reclamation	522040,414480	Natural?
56	HER 0858/2/0	Cropmark Site	Possible set of enclosures and creeks, or just natural creeks, shown on 1940s APs on reclaimed marshland	521750,414010	Natural?
57	HER 0868/1/0	Cropmark Enclosure	Fragmentary cropmark of a possible prehistoric enclosure measuring c. 85m by 50m, seen on 2006 AP	523300,412100	Prehistoric?
58	HER 0893/2/0	Possible Moss or Mere	Possible moss or mere shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9 and subsequent maps as an irregular bounded piece of land with long thin divisions	521320,412960	Post Medieval
59	HER 0919/6/0	Woad Lane	Road marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9. Re-alignment now takes the road over the A180 dual carriageway	524330,410750	Post Medieval to Modern
60	HER 0919/7/0	Moody Lane	Road, marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9. Still survives	525510,411130	Post Medieval to Modern
61	HER 0920/6/0	Marsh Lane	Road, marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9. Re-alignment now takes the road over the A180 dual carriageway	521920,411660	Post Medieval to Modern
62	HER 0921/10/0	North Moss Lane	Road marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9. Major re-alignment has superseded a large section, which is now annotated as a trackway part of Kiln Lane. Recorded at least as far back as 1828	520850,413360	Post Medieval to Modern
63	HER 0921/11/0	Kiln Lane	Road marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9. The north-eastern part has been re-aligned	521290,414120	Post Medieval to Modern
64	HER 0921/12/0	Laporte Road	Road marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521490,414710	Post Medieval to Modern
65	HER 0921/13/0	Hobson Way	Road marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521810,414250	Post Medieval
66	HER 0921/14/0	Carr Lane	Road marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521300,411920	Post Medieval
67	HER 0921/15/0	Ephams Lane	Road marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	520550,412800	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
68	HER 0921/9/0	South Marsh Road	Road marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9. Re-alignment now takes the road over the A180 dual carriageway. Recorded at least as far back as 1828	521290,412790	Post Medieval to Modern
69	HER 0935/1/0	Poplar Farm	Range of buildings shown on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9. Labelled as Poplar Farm on 2012 map, though none of the earlier buildings are shown. Large modern sheds occupied plot in 2014	521620,412990	Post Medieval
70	HER 0978/1/0	Rifle Range	Rifle range shown built against sea wall on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1932-3. One of two safety observation posts was also at this location in 2015	524070,412790	20 th century
71	HER 0979/1/0	Field House	Extant house annotated on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1932-3	521980,412000	20 th century
72	HER 0980/1/0	The Meadows	Extant house and cottages, annotated on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1932-3	521990,411650	20 th century
73	HER 0984/2/0	Artefact Scatter	A scatter of 11 flints encountered in topsoil during watching brief	520960,412590	Neolithic to Bronze Age
74	HER 0985/1/0	Findspot	3 Romano-British sherds found during construction phase of a pipeline	520989,412499	Roman
75	HER 0986/1/0	Findspot	7 sherds of medieval pottery found during construction phase of a pipeline	520945,412485	Medieval
76	HER 0999/2/0	OS Trigonometry Station	Concrete pillar designed as a triangulation point used for accurate surveying, computed 01/06/1950 and levelled 01/06/1969. In good condition in 2004-14	523770,413090	20 th century
77	HER 1030/1/0	Site of Possible Farmstead	Pair of buildings, a spring and area of trees representing a possible orchard, all within a set of small enclosures on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	522740,413890	Post Medieval
78	HER 2000/0/0	Railway	Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway, opened 1 st March 1848. The New Holland to Grimsby section was the first to open, on the same day as the Grimsby to Louth section of the East Lincolnshire Railway	522097,411455	Post Medieval
79	HER 2000/44/0	Level Crossing	Level crossing marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9	521850,411040	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
80	HER 2000/8/0	Railway Station	Railway Station marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1887-9, with another building, probably the Station Master's House	521890,411030	Post Medieval
81	HER 2000/8/1	Railway Sidings	A set of railway sidings marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1906-8	522080,411010	Post Medieval
82	HER 2004/0/0	Electric Light Railway	A light railway with electrically driven carriages, marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1932-3	523442,413161	20 th century
83	HER 2005/0/0	Railway	A light railway, marked on Ordnance Survey 25inch map of 1932-3	522260,413000	20 th century

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT: South Humber Wildlife Mitigation Project
 CLIENT: North East Lincolnshire Council
 SCALE: 1:75,000 at A4
 DRAWN BY: AB
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DATE: September 2017
 REPORT No: CL12026

KEY:

 Site outlines



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Figure 1: Sites' location.



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2017

PROJECT:
South Humber Wildlife Mitigation Project

CLIENT:
North East Lincolnshire Council

SCALE: 1:20,000 at A4

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 Site outlines



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Figure 2: Detailed sites' location.



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2017

PROJECT:
South Humber Wildlife Mitigation Project

CLIENT:
North East Lincolnshire Council




SCALE: 1:20,000 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: September 2017

KEY:

-  Site outlines
-  500m radius
-  Heritage assets



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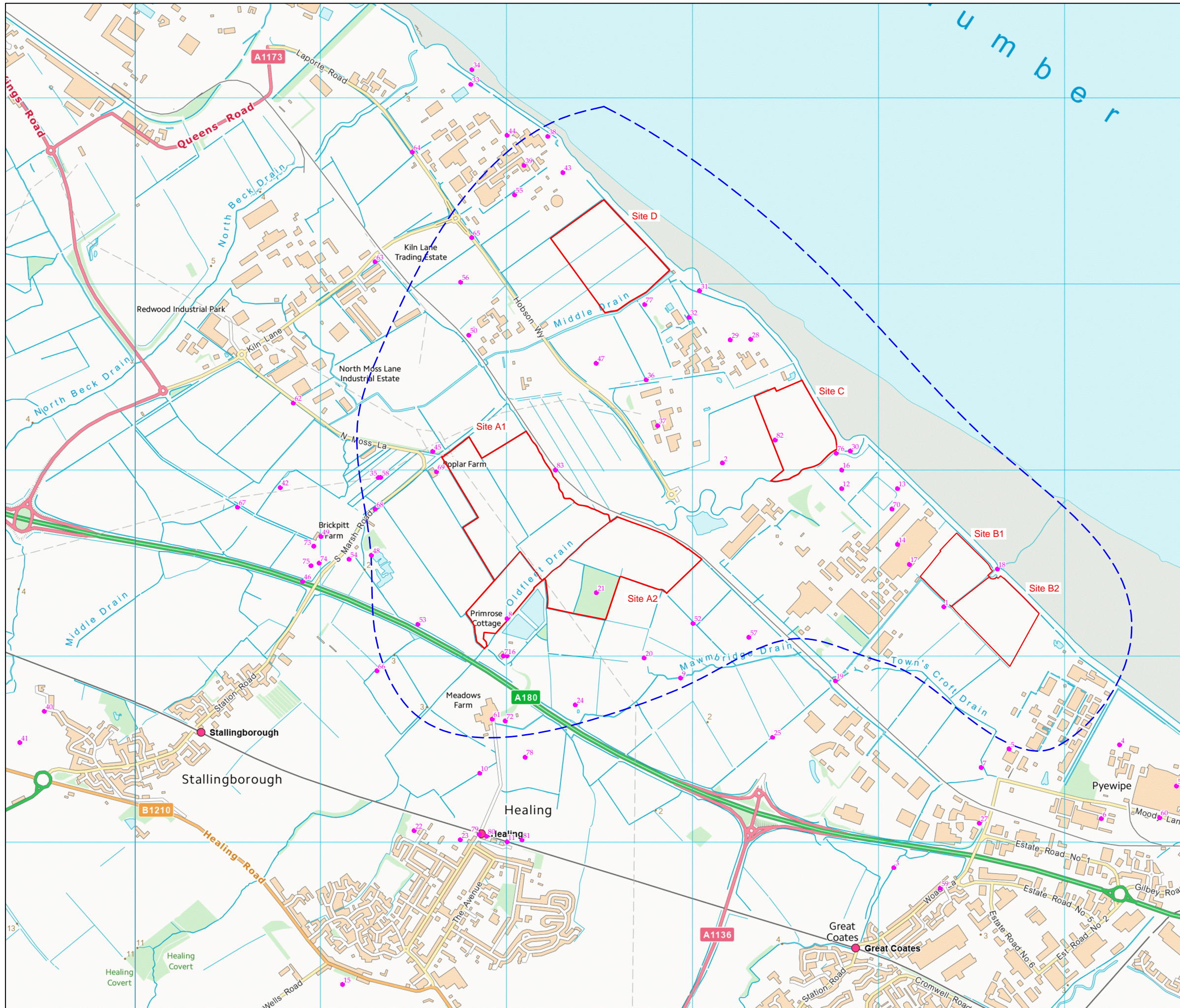


Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 500m radius of the study areas.






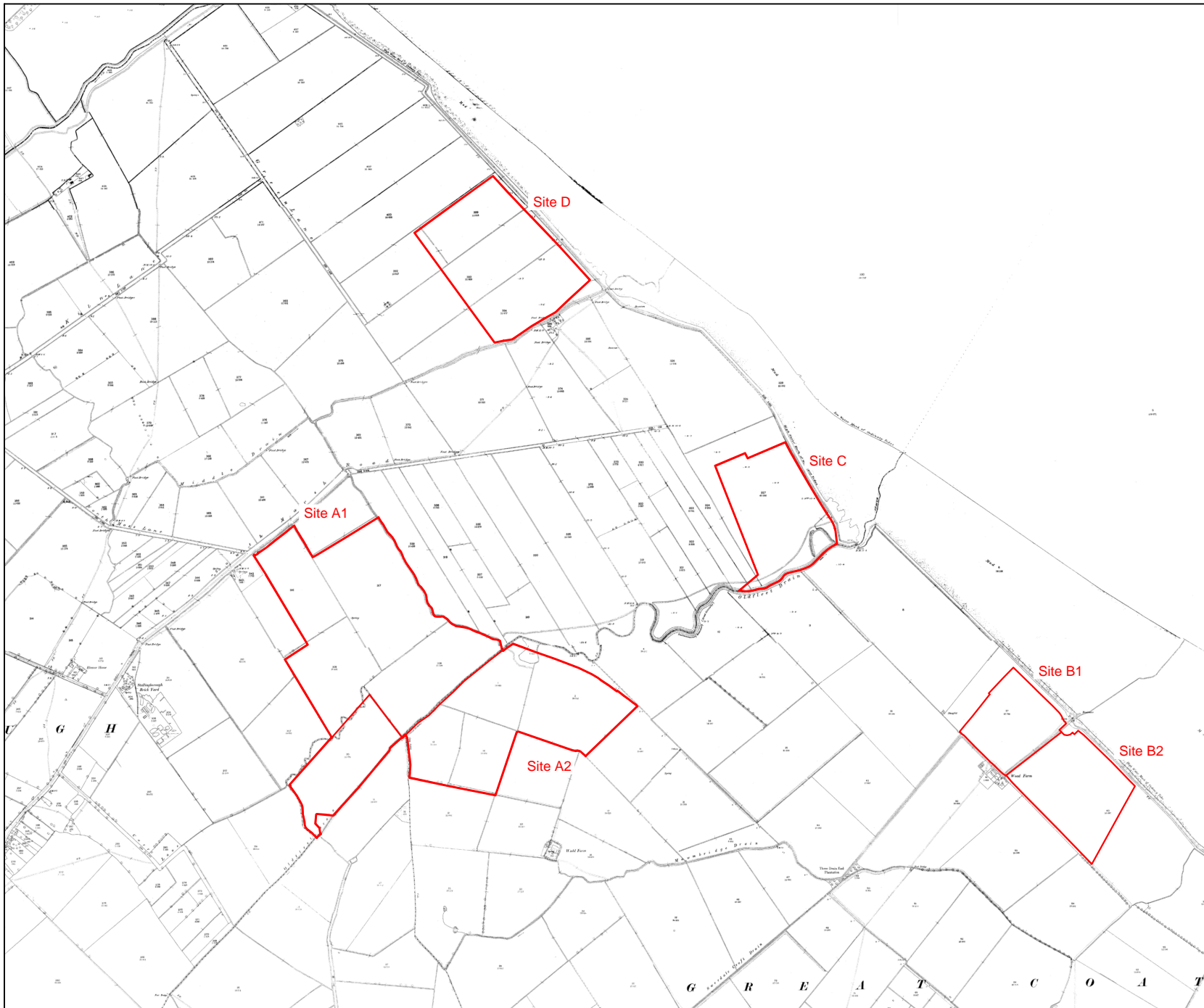
 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p>PROJECT: South Humber Wildlife Mitigation Project</p> <p>CLIENT: North East Lincolnshire Council</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:75,000 at A4</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2017</p> <p>REPORT No: CL12026</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Sites' location	
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Figure 4: Extract from Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire, 1776.



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PROJECT:
South Humber Wildlife
Mitigation Project

CLIENT:
North East Lincolnshire Council

SCALE: 1:20,000 at A4

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Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1888 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1907 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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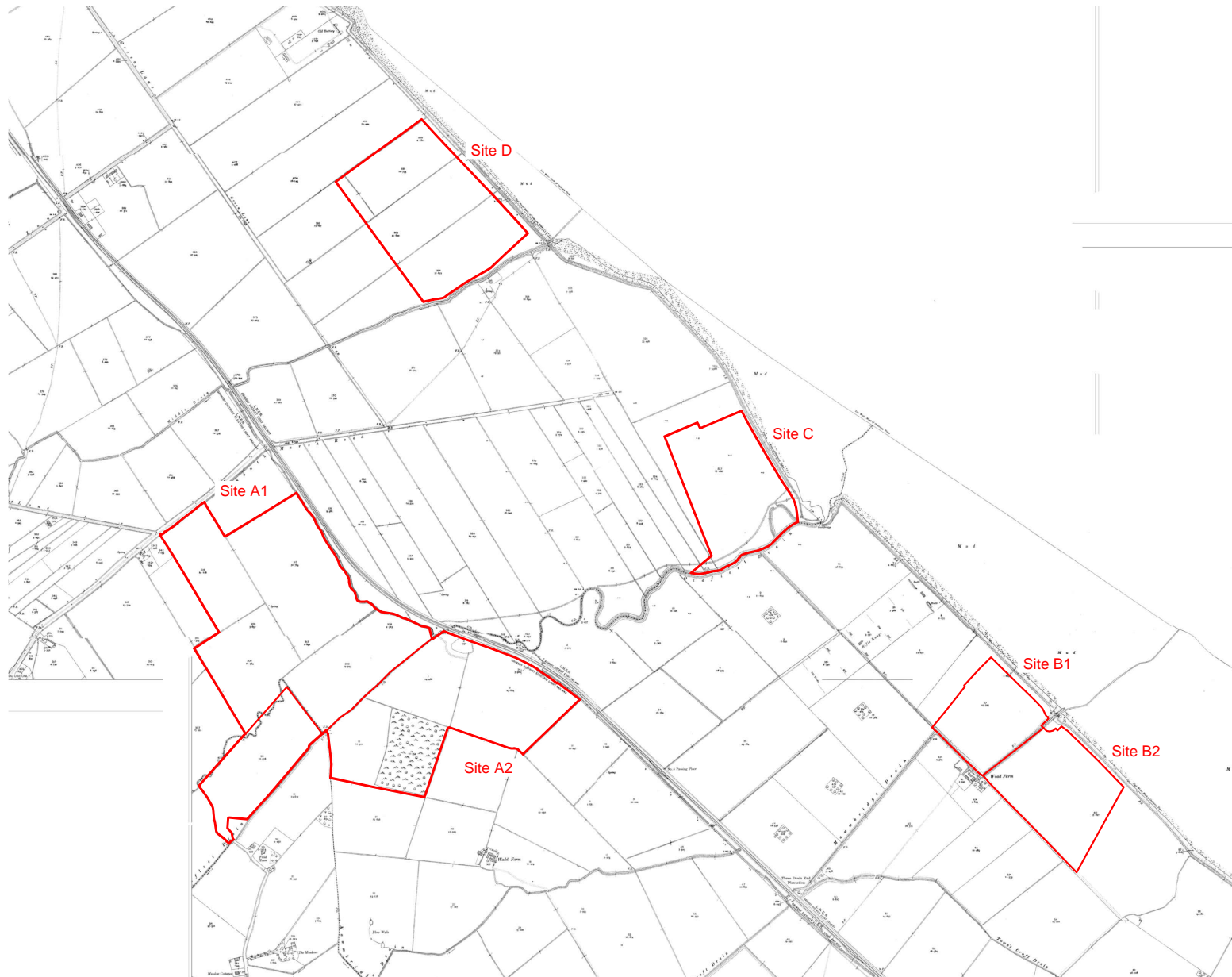
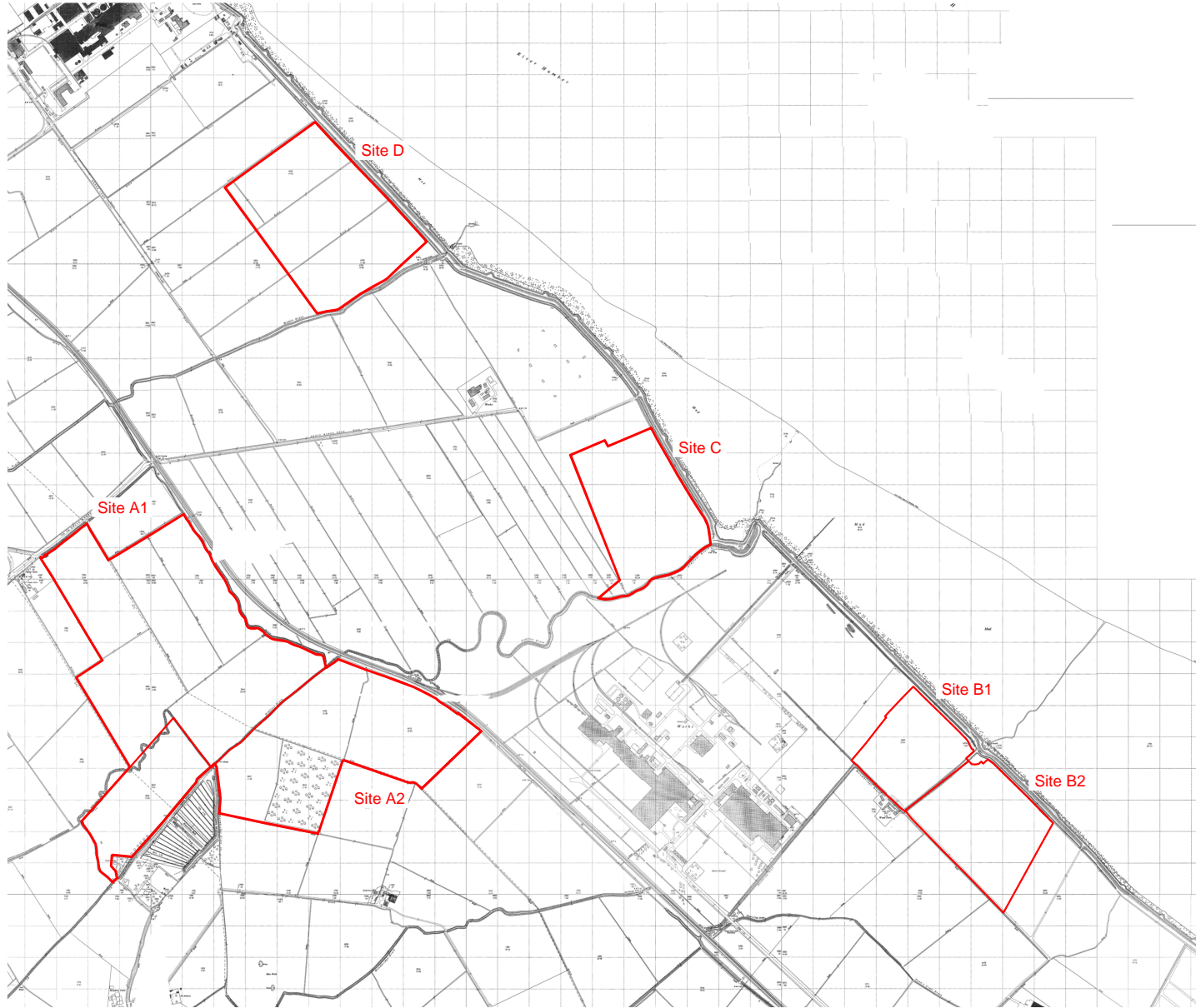


Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1932 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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2017

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Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1965 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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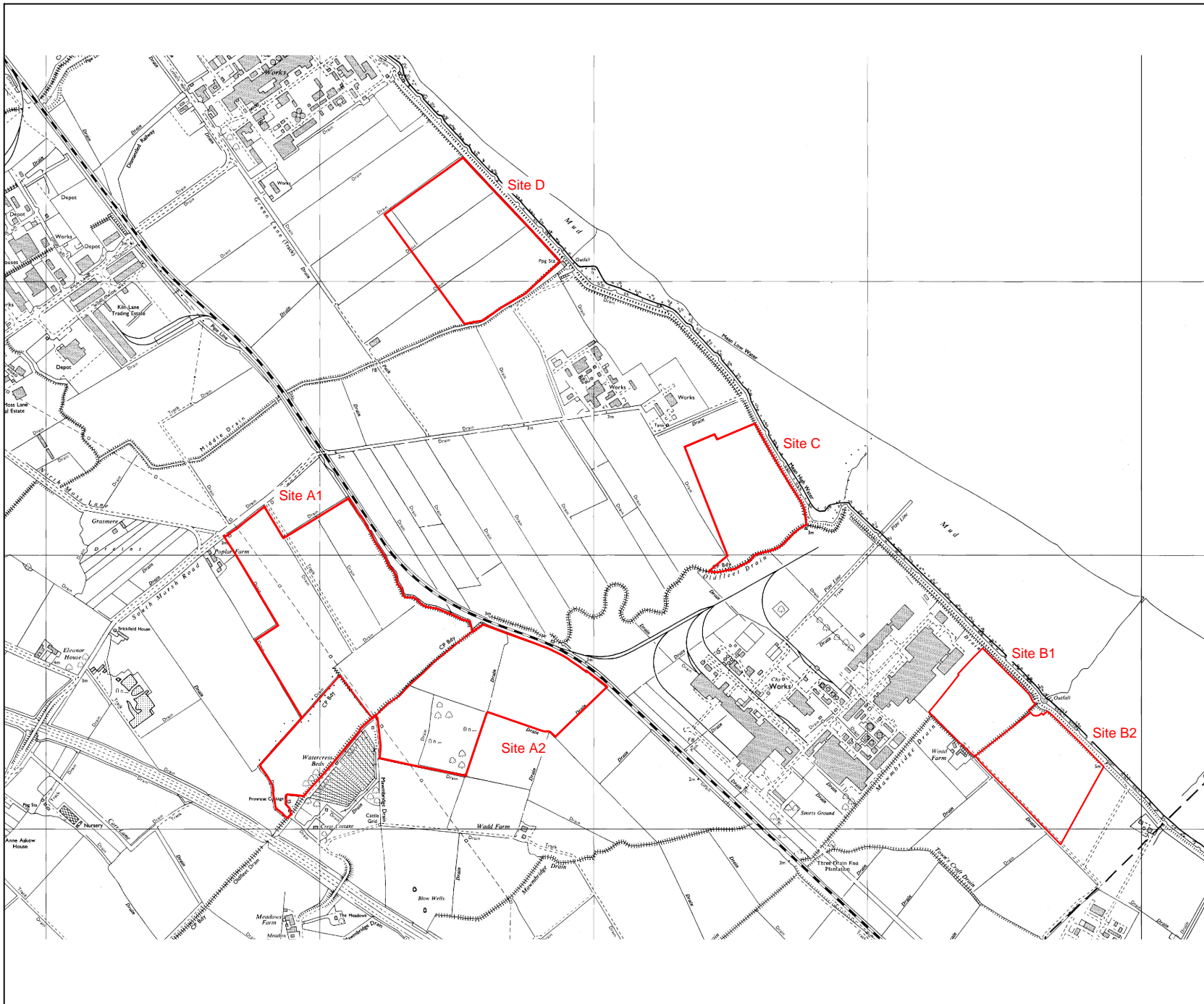


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1989 (1:10 000 scale).

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