



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**HALL FARM, MIDDLEGATE LANE, BONBY
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

by D.T. Evans

REPORT NUMBER 2011/64



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Abbreviations

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

NGR National Grid Reference

NLHER North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

NMR UI National Monuments Record Unique Identifier

ABSTRACT

This assessment has examined the historical and archaeological heritage for an area around the site of the former Hall Farm, Bonby, North Lincolnshire. What is clear is that the archaeological evidence is of very considerable quantity and quality with evidence from every major era of human activity from the Mesolithic to the Modern period. The nature of the evidence is also very varied ranging from casual finds to buried monuments and potential settlement sites, which may indicate a much more distant origin for Bonby than hitherto documented. Examination of the available aerial photographs for the area make it clear that at least one archaeological feature, a sinuous double-ditched possible trackway, lies within the red line boundary of the proposed development and thus further investigation would be considered warranted. A number of possible palaeochannels were also tentatively identified within and around the development area.

1. INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Wilsons Farms of Potters Lane, Samlesbury, Preston to undertake a desk based archaeological and historical assessment of an area of land at Hall Farm, Middlegate Lane, Bonby North Lincolnshire (NGR TA 0161 1693, Figures 1 and 2) in advance of an application to develop a 500 cow dairy unit (See Appendix 4) on the site.

This report has been compiled using guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001), and the internal guidelines of York Archaeological Trust. It also follows guidelines laid down by the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office (NLSMR, 2009).

2. THE SITE AND STUDY AREA

The site is located some 2km north-east of the settlement of Bonby, near Brigg, North Lincolnshire. Bonby itself lies on the western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds and is one of five villages known as the “Low Villages” due their location towards the foot of the Wolds. The other villages are Worlaby, to the south, and Saxby-all-Saints, Horkstow and South Ferriby to the north (northlincs.com). The area of development, as currently proposed, is roughly rectangular and measures approximately 400m north-west to south-east and 150m south-west to north-east (Figure 3). The site lies in open agricultural land and is bisected by a rough unpaved farm track. The site is roughly level south-west to north-east but slopes

gently upward from c.70m AOD at the south-east end of the site to c.76m AOD at the north-west limit of the site.



Figure 1 Location of Bonby (highlighted)

The circular study area, with a radius of 2km (red circle on Figure 2), is centred on national grid reference TA 0161 1693. Readily accessible material from this study area was examined and the significant items have been included within this report. Information from outside the study area may also be included in order to provide as full and accurate an assessment as practical.

to the development of an archaeological mitigation strategy in relation to proposals for future works.

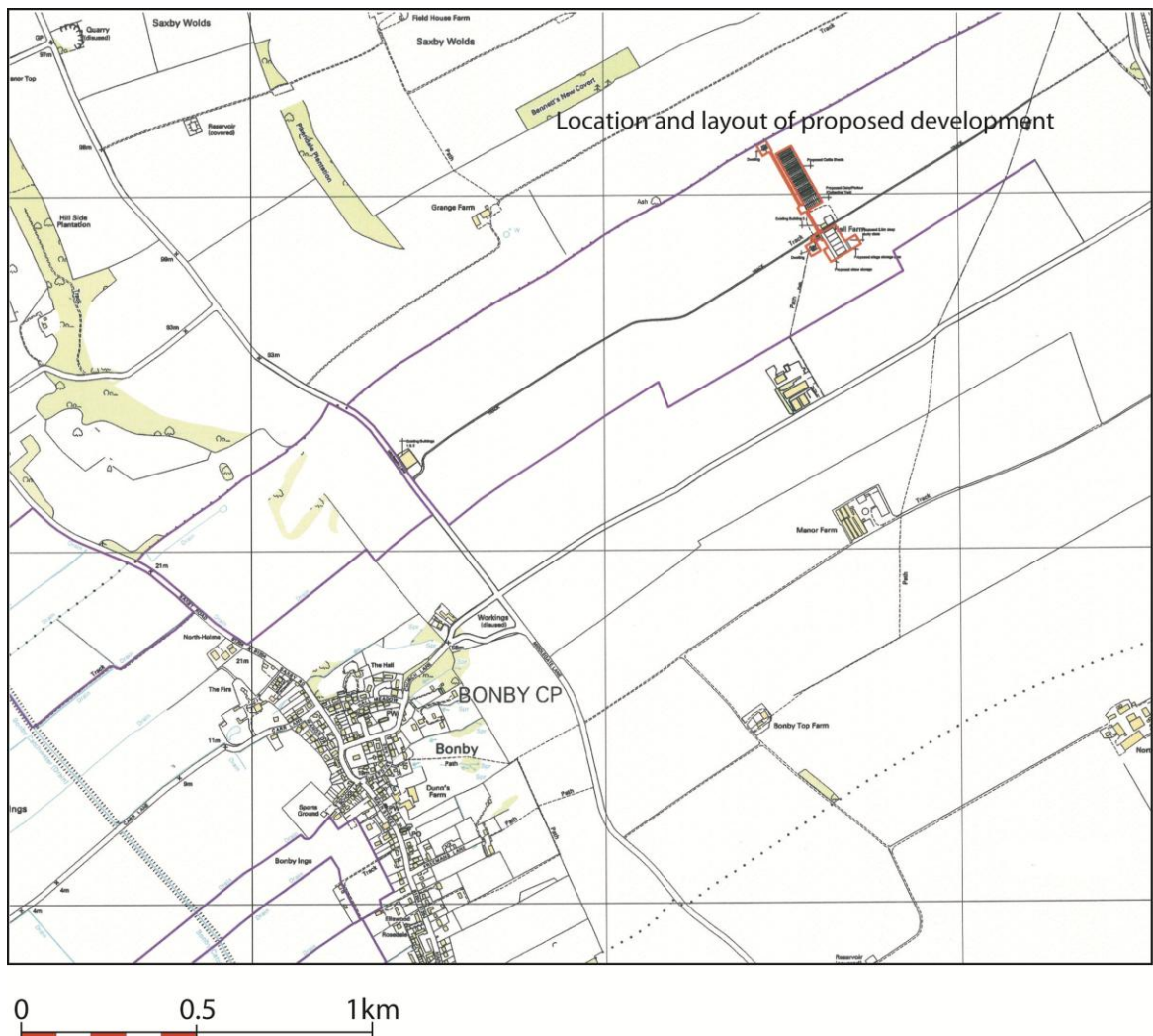


Figure 3 Red line boundary (based on architect's plan)

4. METHOD STATEMENT

This report was compiled using a variety of sources, some readily accessible and others not so accessible. The online English Heritage websites Pastscape and Viewfinder were both searched as was the online database managed by the Archaeology Data Service. The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was examined. Other websites visited included the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs, British History Online, National Archives Online, the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database and the borehole gazetteer of the British Geological Survey.

Further information was derived from a commissioned search of the National Monuments Record.

The site has been the subject of a walkover survey during which notes were made and a number of colour digital photographs were taken.

All original records pertaining to this report are currently held by the York Archaeological Trust under their project code 5552.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The available archaeological evidence (Figures 4-8) from the study area is very extensive and quite enough to present a reasonably clear picture of the archaeology of the area. The numbers in bold refer to Figures 4-8 Further archaeological information for the northern part of the study area may be contained within a desk-based assessment of land at Saxby Wold (Grassam, 2009).

5.1.1 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (UP TO 1ST CENTURY AD)

The NMR search indicated that surface finds of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery (2 sherds) **(1)** (NMR UI 63647) have come to light within the study area at some distance to the north-east of Bonby, on agricultural land at the top of the scarp. East of Saxby All Saints, a worked flint implement **(2)** (NMR UI 63650), possibly of this period, was found. A discoidal flint knife **(3)** (NMR UI 78811), very probably of late Neolithic date, was found in 1950 north-west of Grange Farm and in 1958 a Neolithic polished stone axe **(4)** (NMR UI 78814) was found "somewhere between Bonby and Saxby". An old trackway known as High Street and running the length of the Wolds, passing to the north-east of Bonby, seems to have had its origins as a pre-Roman ridgeway **(5)** (NMR UI 1032164). Further information was derived from the North Lincolnshire HER search. A surface find of a tanged flint arrowhead **(6)** (NLHER MLS1012) has come from the north-west of Bonby. Fieldwalking in advance of road construction, part of the A 15, yielded a flint scraper **(7)** (NLHER MLS436) of early Neolithic to early Bronze Age date and further fieldwalking in advance of the road works yielded a flint scraper, a burin, a blade and flakes **(8)** (NLHER MLS439) of Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date, a lithic implement of early Neolithic to early Bronze Age date **(9)** (NLHER MLS440), flint flakes and scrapers **(10)** (NLHER MLS2253) of early Neolithic to early Bronze Age date, a flint knife and scraper **(11)** (NLHER MLS2255) of similar date. Other prehistoric finds from the study area include an early Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint implement **(12)**

(NLHER MLS1353) from Saxby All Saints, a scatter of flint tools (**13**) (NLHER MLS17890) of early Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date from north-west of Bonby Lodge. Possible Iron Age pottery (**14**) (NLHER MLS19704) was found during fieldwalking east of Middlegate Lane and a Neolithic axe (**15**) (NLHER MLS19954) was found during fieldwalking in “Ring Field”. Fieldwalking in “Lower Plateau” field produced over 100 worked flints and 9 pieces of prehistoric pottery (**16**) (NLHER MLS19959) with all the pottery dated to the Bronze Age and the flints dated to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.

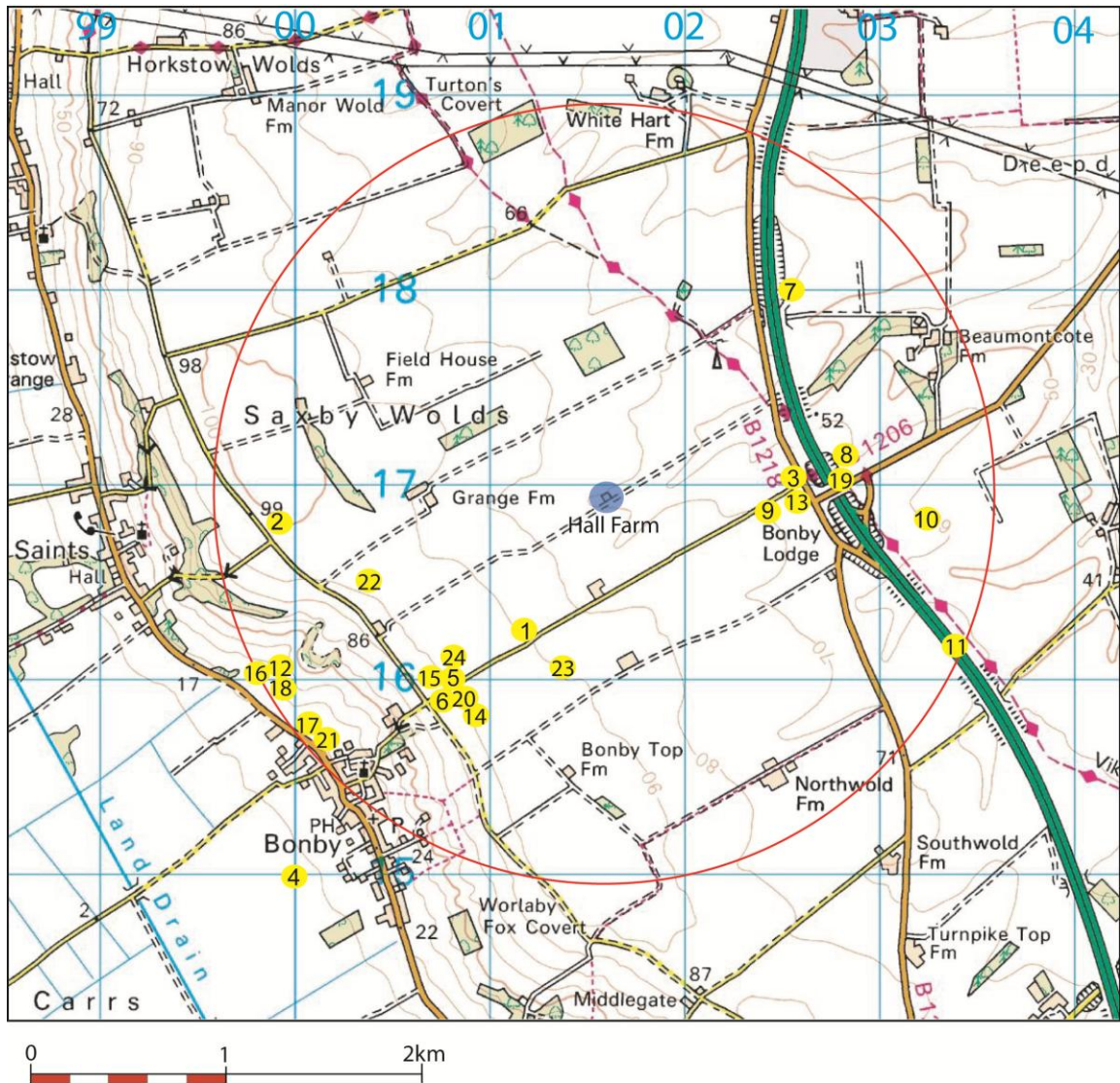


Figure 4 Prehistoric sites and finds in the study area

Fieldwalking in “Enclosure” field produced flint blades and other flints (**17**) (NLHER MLS19962) of early Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date and a Neolithic Greenstone axe head (**18**) (NLHER MLS19963) from “Lower Plateau” field. Metal detecting in 1988 recovered a late Iron Age (c.75 BC to 30 BC) gold stater (coin) (**19**) (NLHER MLS21195) near the

junction of the A15-B1206 although the exact findspot is uncertain. A small collection of worked flints (20) (NLHER MLS21339) came from fieldwalking on land to the east of Middlegate lane and fieldwalking on land north of Saxby Road recovered 2 sherds of Bronze Age pottery and 2 of Iron Age date (21) (NLHER MLS21341). More worked flints (22) (NLHER MLS21342) have come from land east of Middlegate Lane and an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (23) (NLHER MLS21344) has been found on land east of Bonby. Neolithic and Bronze Age flints (24) (NLHER MLS21346) have been found on a site to the east of Middlegate Lane.

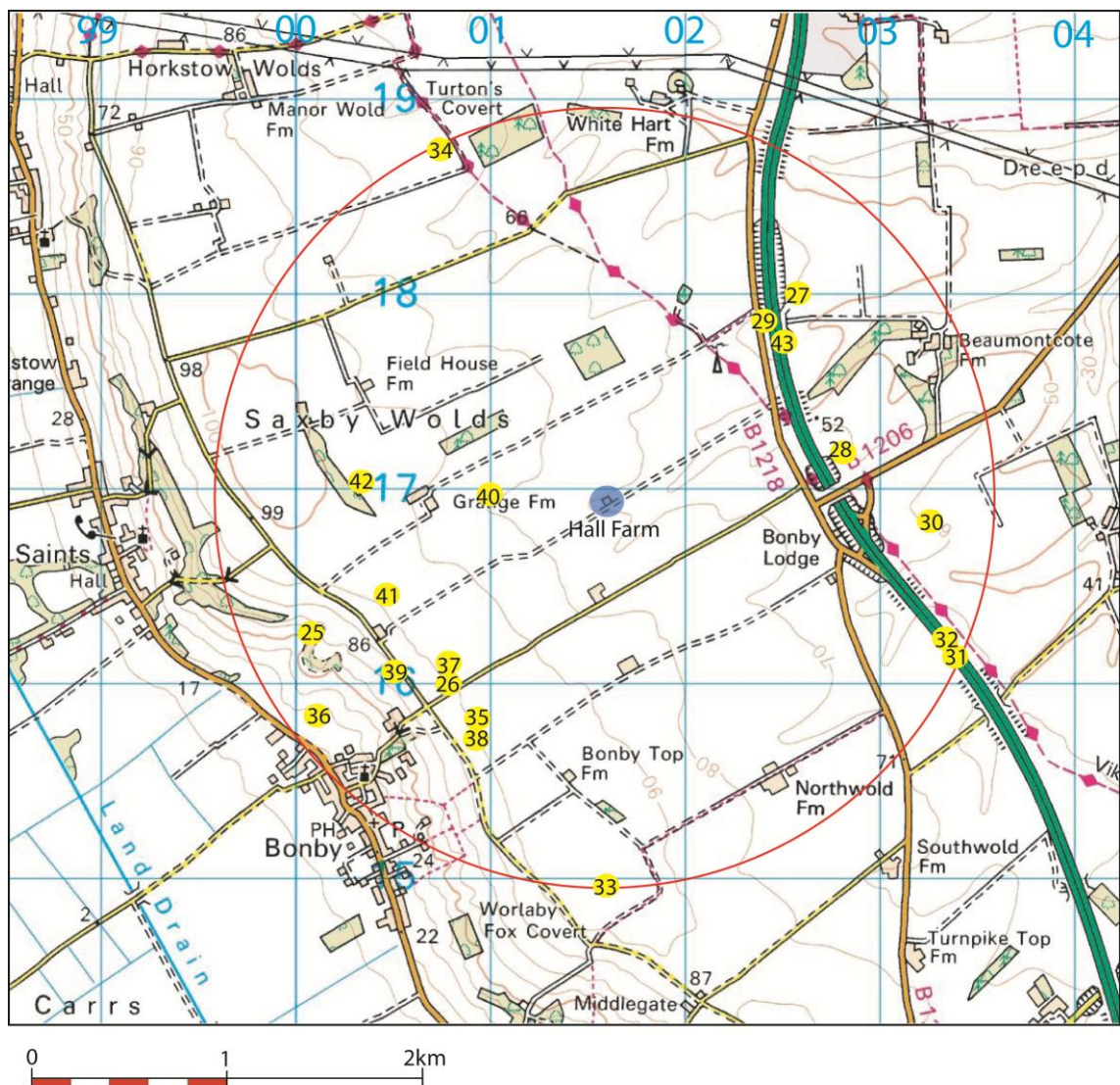


Figure 5 Roman sites and finds in the study area

5.1.2 THE ROMAN PERIOD (1ST TO 4TH CENTURIES)

A site on agricultural land to the north-west of Bonby Hall has produced a small quantity of definite or probable Romano-British pottery (25) (NMR UI 63647). The prehistoric trackway

known as High Street shows evidence of straightening and new construction in the Roman period when it became the road, Roman Road 270, **(26)** (NMR UI 1032164) connecting settlements Horncastle and Caistor to South Ferriby where there may have been a crossing point in Roman times. Addition data from the North Lincolnshire HER includes: The A15 fieldwalking recovered a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery **(27)** (NLHER MLS436), **(28)** (NLHER MLS439), **(29)** (NLHER MLS440), **(30)** (NLHER MLS2253), **(31)** (NLHER MLS2254), **(32)** (NLHER MLS2255) from various locations. Fieldwalking near Worlaby has recovered a sherd of Roman pottery **(33)** (NLHER MLS19583) and Roman pottery **(34)** (NLHER MLS19701) has been recovered from fieldwalking on land west of Middlegate Lane, Bonby. A potential occupation site is suggested by a tight scatter of more than 700 sherds of pottery and one fragment of tegula (Roman roof tile) **(35)** (NLHER MLS19704) found during fieldwalking on land to the east of Middlegate Lane and another possible occupation site may be indicated by the recovery of over 100 sherds of mainly greyware but with some shell tempered fabrics and a possible fragment of amphora **(36)** (NLHER MLS19707) from land to the east of Saxby Road. Fieldwalking in "Ring" Field recovered at least 23 sherds of Romano-British pottery **(37)** (NLHER MLS19955) and fieldwalking in "Burial" Field produced 449 pieces of Romano-British pottery **(38)** (NLHER MLS19958) possibly indicating another area of occupation. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery **(39)** (NLHER MLS19961) was found during fieldwalking in "Empsons Clay" field. Trial trenching at the proposed Saxby Wold wind farm in 2010 encountered part of a double ditched trackway in Trench 19 **(40)** (NLHER MLS20609). The southern ditch produced Romano-British pottery, some of uncertain, possibly Iron Age, date and two crouched human skeletons. The northern ditch contained flint flakes, animal bone, Romano-British pottery and a few possibly Iron Age sherds. Trench 20 of this work also investigated this trackway. No human skeletons were recorded but finds included pottery and animal bone. This investigation has been the subject of an interim report (Williams, 2010). A site on land east of Middlegate Lane and on the south side of the parish boundary has produced 5 sherds **(41)** (NLHER MLS21343) of Romano-British pottery. A number of sketch maps, drawn by local historian Robert Brown c.1906, have on them a rectangular feature marked "Roman Camp" **(42)** (NLHER MLS 21551) although the source for this evidence is unknown. Another rectangular feature marked "Roman Camp" **(43)** (NLHER MLS21552) is shown on these maps adjacent to the B1218 but again the source of the evidence is unknown.

5.1.3 THE ANGLIAN AND ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN PERIODS (5TH TO 11TH CENTURIES)

The NMR search failed to locate any sites, monuments or casual finds of these periods from the study area. However, the search of North Lincolnshire HER revealed that c.33 sherds of pottery **(44)** (NLHER MLS19708), described as "Anglo-Saxon", were recovered during fieldwalking on land to the east of Saxby Road and a further 7 sherds **(45)** (NLHER

MLS19710) were found close by. Fieldwalking in "Burial" Field produced 6 sherds of pottery (46) (NLHER MLS19958) possibly of Anglo-Saxon date

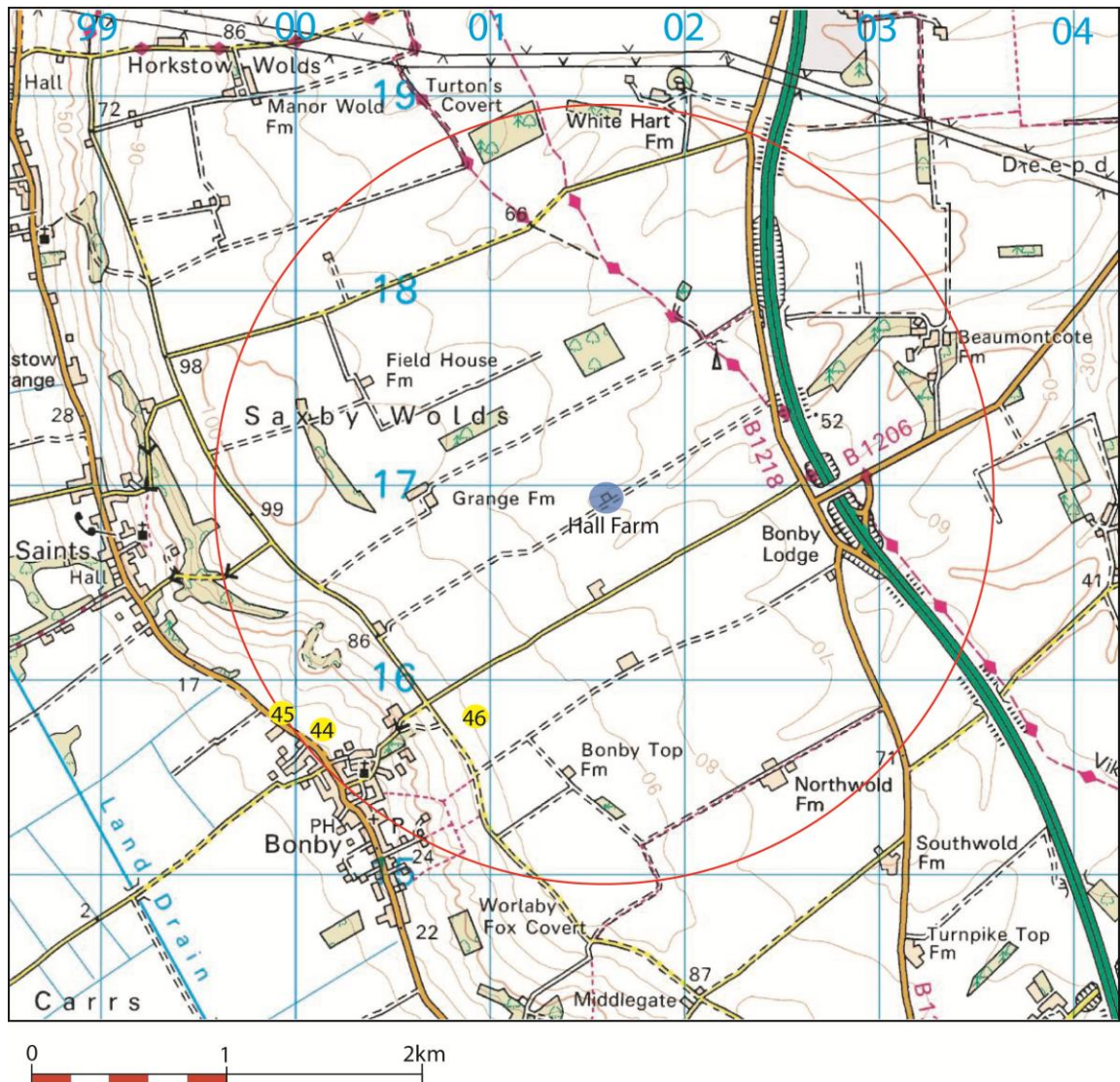


Figure 6 Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian sites and finds in the study area

5.1.4 THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (11TH TO 16TH CENTURIES)

Pottery possibly of this period has been recovered from the site north-west of Bonby Hall, (47) (NMR UI 63647). St Andrew's Church, all that survives of Bonby Priory, dates originally to the 12th century, (48) (NMR UI 78808). The A15 fieldwalking has recovered Medieval pottery (49) (NLHER MLS440), (50) (NLHER MLS2254). Other Medieval finds from the study area include a coin of Edward I (51) (NLHER MLS1646) and pottery (52) (NLHER MLS19702) during fieldwalking on land to the west of Middlegate Lane, Bonby. A silver penny of Edward I (53) (NLHER MLS19703) has been recovered during fieldwalking on land to the east of Middlegate Lane and the general area has also produced small quantities of

pottery of this period (54) (NLHER MLS19705). Other fieldwalking has recovered c.75 sherds of pottery (55) (NLHER MLS19706) from an area east of Saxby Road and c.160 sherds of pottery (56) (NLHER MLS19710) have come from another area of fieldwalking east of Saxby Road. A small quantity, 10 sherds, of Medieval pottery (57) (NLHER MLS19956) came from fieldwalking in “Ring” Field and 3 sherds (58) (NLHER MLS19965) from “Plateau” Field. An evaluation excavation in advance of a small housing development at 2 Church Lane, Bonby in 2008 recorded Medieval pits and ditches (59) (NLHER MLS20666).



Figure 7 Medieval sites and finds in the study area

5.1.5 THE POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PERIODS (16TH TO 21ST CENTURIES)

The only monument of these periods identified by the NMR search was an Auxiliary unit operational base (60) (NMR UI 1424136) at Saxby All Saints dating to World War II. Other information, from North Lincolnshire HER indicates that sherds of Post-Medieval pottery (61)

(NLHER MLS436), **(62)** (NLHER MLS440), **(63)** (NLHER MLS2254), have been found at a number of locations during the A15 fieldwalking. Bonby Hall **(64)** (NLHER MLS4745) belongs to the Post-Medieval period as does Bonby Lodge **(65)** (NLHER MLS6962).

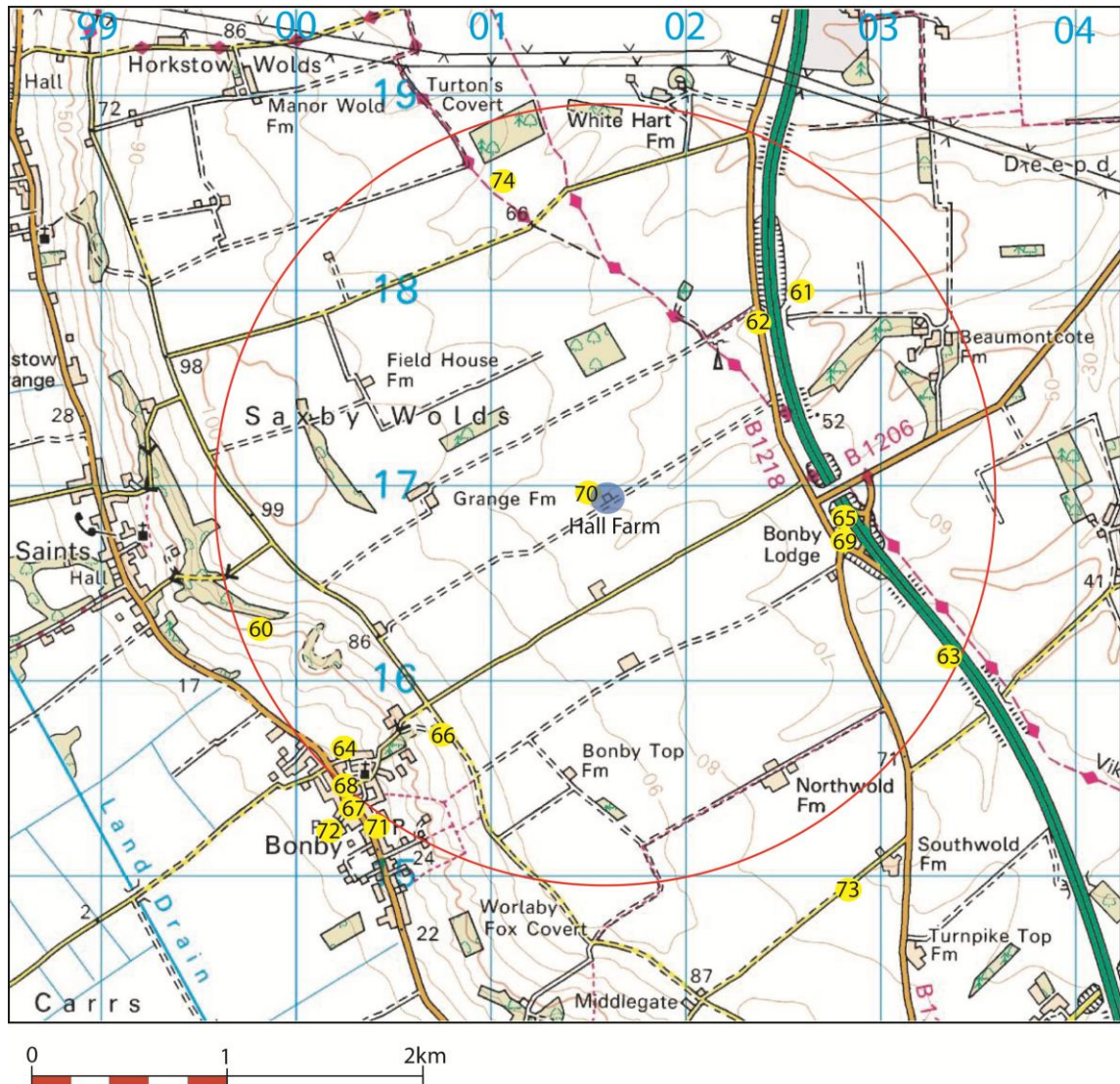


Figure 8 Post-Medieval and Modern sites and finds in the study area

Post-Medieval pottery **(66)** (NLHER MLS19702) has been found during fieldwalking on land to the west of Middlegate Lane, Bonby. A watching Brief on building works at Plot 3, Sheepdyke Lane, Bonby recorded deposits of the Post-Medieval period and a chalk wall **(67)** (NLHER MLS19712) possibly of the same date. The evaluation at 2 Church Lane identified at least one ditch of 17th – 18th century date **(68)** (NLHER MLS20666). As well as the Auxiliary unit base at Saxby All Saints there was a World War II searchlight battery **(69)** (NLHER MLS21412) operational at Bonby Lodge although its exact site is uncertain. Information from the NLHER indicates that while the only structure on the site at present is a

modern barn or large shed, in the early 19th century this was the site of Hall Farm with its outbuildings and a probable farm worker's cottage (70) (NLHER MLS21627) a short distance to the east. A trench archaeologically excavated adjacent to a new dwelling north of the "Old Cottage" on land off Sheepdyke Lane in Bonby (71) (NLHER MLS21630) recorded deposits and a ditch terminal of uncertain date and an animal burial described as "modern" or "recent". This work has been reported on (Piiirainen, 2011). An archaeological evaluation at 97 Main Street, Bonby located a ditch of Post-Medieval date and a number of gullies (72) (Rowe, 2008) probably of similar date. A watching brief along the Elsham 11kv power line rebuild in 2004 failed to reveal any features or artefacts but noted modern agricultural topsoils (73) (NLELS 2202) between 0.1m and 0.5m deep overlying a thin brow clay subsoil, of uncertain date, above natural chalk. A watching brief on Tower 74 of the 4KG (?KV) Keadby – Grimsby overhead transmission line refurbishment in 2002 recorded no archaeological features or finds but noted a 0.3m deep modern topsoil of brown sandy loam overlying an undated deposit of orange-brown silty sand containing abundant chalk and flint inclusions (74) (NLELS 2506).

5.1.6 PALEO-ENVIRONMENTAL DEPOSITS

The potential for paleo-environmental deposits is uncertain although a probable network of paleochannels has been tentatively identified from aerial photographs and at least one of these channels lies within the development area. During the trial trenching at 2 Church Lane soil samples were taken for environmental assessment but it was considered that the preservation of environmental evidence on that site was generally poor. It is uncertain that conditions would be more favourable at the elevated location of the present site. Soil samples of up to 60 litres were taken during the trial trenching work at Saxby Wold.

5.2 THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

The origins of Bonby are unclear although the "by" element usually indicates that the settlement was in existence prior to the Norman Conquest. It certainly appears in the Domesday Book, written as Bundeby, and the name may mean "farmstead or village of the peasant farmer" or alternatively "Bondi's farmstead or village. It has also at various times been known as Bondeby and Bondby before assuming its present spelling. In the 12th century during the reign of King John a small Benedictine priory was founded as a cell of the abbey of St Fromond in Normandy. The value of the cell was small and may only have supported one or two monks. During the wars with France in the 14th century it became unprofitable to the prior of St Fromond so he granted it to the London Charterhouse. This had been done with royal consent and the grant nullified and the priory was seized as alien property. For a while it was farmed by the king's clerks with an annual rent of 12 marks. In 1403 it was

granted to the Carthusians of Beauvale (British History Online). It became a parochial church prior to the 16th century dissolution of the monasteries.

Some further information was derived from a search of the online catalogue of the National Archives. An Exchequer: Augmentation Office deed of 1221 (E 326/8681) refers to the church and vicarage of Bonby (Bondeby).

A document of probably 1318 (SC 8/170/8491), mentions a dispute over land between John de Dene, son of Roger de Dene of Bondeby and Robert Crocard / Saier Skavyn. Later, in 1343 – 1344, John de Hothum is described as a “knight” and as retaining the manor of Bonby (C 143/265/6). Almost certainly the same man in 1364 was described (C 241/145/32) as being in debt to the knight William de Burton to the tune of £100.

A record from the reign of Henry VII (STAC 1/1/44) mentions an assault arising from a dispute over houses and lands between Edward Williamson and Henry Skerne.

It would appear that land reclamation was underway in the first half of the 17th century since a document (YARB 6/2/1) of that period was entitled “A Booke of the Lawes Orders and Grants, made for the Drainage of the Levell of Ancholme” and refers to lands in Bondby.

A document of 1774 (FRE/451) mentions the sale of the Manor and lands of Bonby by Thomas Frewen to Charles Pelham Esq raising the quite considerable sum of £6988 14s 5d in order to pay off part of a debt owed to Francis Fane.

A will of 1828 (PROB 11/1739) mentions that the Reverend John Hildyard was Clerk of Bonby and a Chancery order of 1868 gives some details of an exchange of lands in Bonby and Worlaby. A Tenancy Agreement of 1884 (YARB 5/3/32) mentions Joseph Grant of Bonby and that he is a blacksmith and has a cottage, a blacksmith’s shop and land for £11 rent. The first census of 1801 recorded a population of 178 and this grew to a peak of 471 in 1861 before dropping back to 313 in 1901. Kelly’s Trade Directory for 1900 (Kelly, 1900) provides some information about the parish including that it had an area of 2457 acres and that the chief crops were wheat and barley. It had a Post Office and a mixed National School with a capacity of 85 and there was a carrier, William Trippit, going to Hull and Barton on a Monday and to Brigg on a Thursday. A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel had been established by 1813 and a Primitive Methodist Chapel followed in 1840. A reading room was built in 1888. Little is known of the history of Bonby during the 20th century although the population grew from 313 in 1901 to 447 in 1991. Facilities in the village at present include a pub / restaurant, a Post Office / Village Store, a Sub Post Office and a Village Hall. There is a Parish Council,

a sports ground, a branch of the Women's Institute and the village is served by a mobile library.

6. THE CARTOGRAPHIC, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER EVIDENCE

6.1 THE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

An early map of Lincolnshire, Richard Blome's map of 1673, does show Bonby but the scale precludes any detail and Bonby is indicated by a single stylised structure. Bonby also appears on a John Sellar map of 1783 but again the scale means there is no detail, indeed on this map it is only indicated by a plain circle rather than the more important places which are shown with single stylised structures. However, a slightly later map, Section 43 of John Cary's Map of England, 1794 (Figure 9), shows Ferriby, Horkstow, Saxby, Bonby and Worlaby and some idea of the size of these places can be gained by the number of dots representing structures and on this count Bonby can be seen to be at least a medium sized settlement at this time. The scale of the map means that details of the street layout are absent but the principal roads in the area are marked.

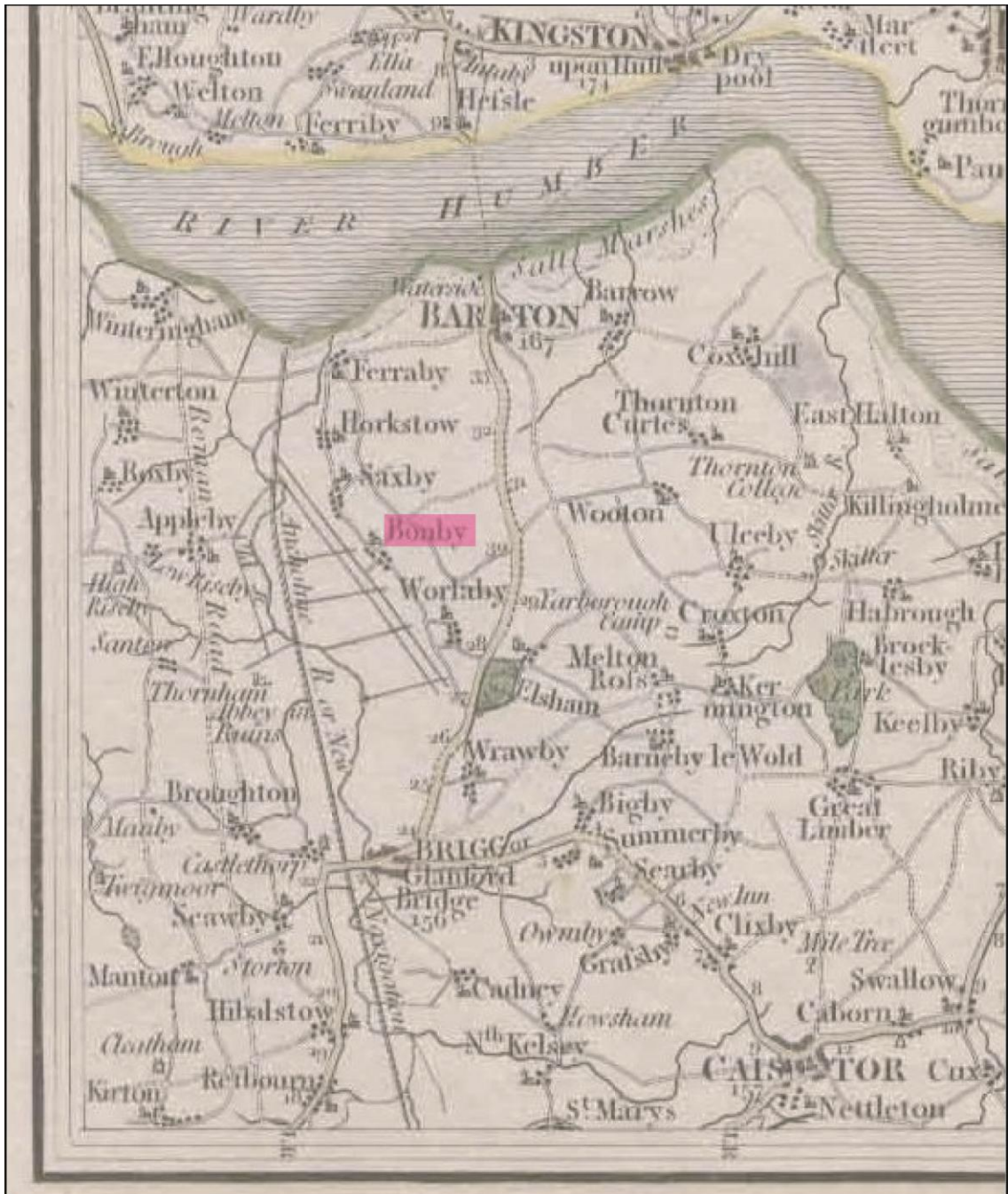


Figure 9 Extract from Section 43, Parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, of (John) Cary's Map of England, 1794, Bonby highlighted

An unnamed farm is indicated on an Ordnance Survey 2" surveyor's map of 1819 and this may be Hall Farm. The Bonby Tithe Map of 1839(?) also shows show a farmstead at the location of the present site and a previous desk-based assessment (Grassam, 2009) has identified this as Hall Farm. In addition to the main farm a detached structure, thought to be a farmworker's cottage is visible a short distance to the east.

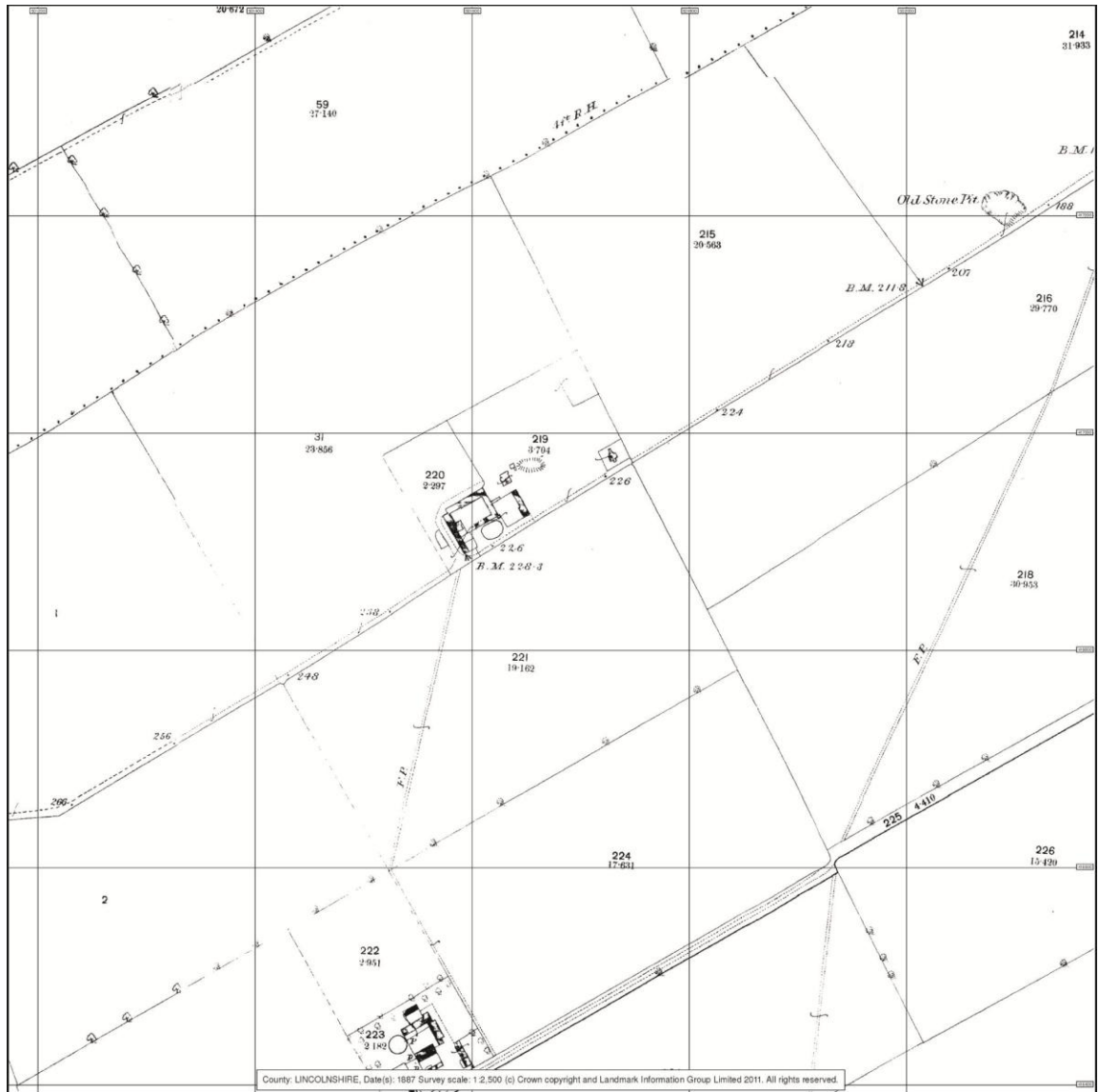


Figure 10 Extract from the 1887 O.S 1:2500 map

The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1887 (Figures 10, 11) shows the farm as having a courtyard plan and a number of outbuildings. Immediately adjacent to the north-east of the farm buildings this map shows an oval depression of uncertain function. Some distance to the north-east of the farm a somewhat larger hole is shown and labelled "Old Stone Pit", which presumably was used for chalk extraction.

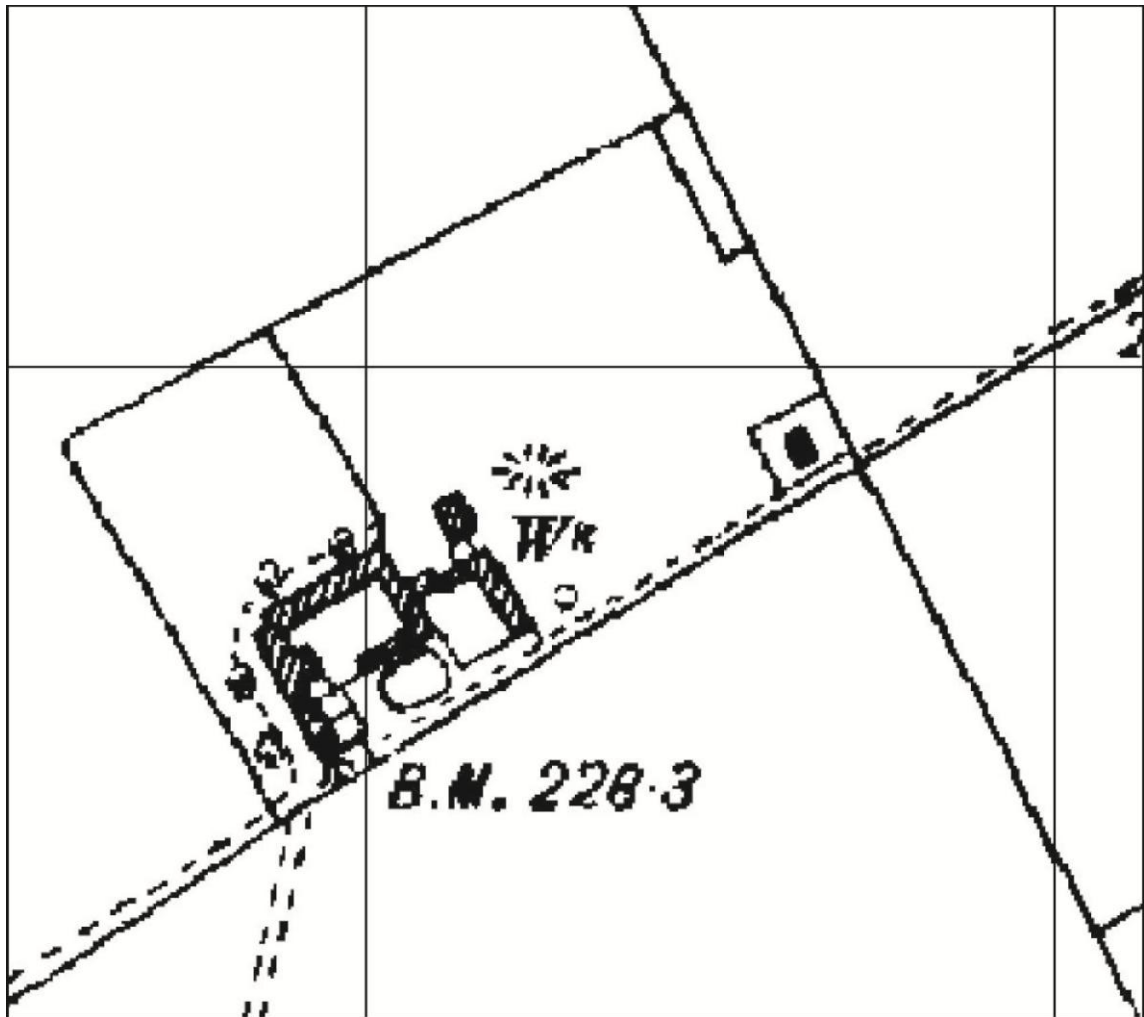


Figure 13 Detail from the 1908 O.S 1:10560 map showing layout of Hall Farm

The 1908 O.S. 1:10560 map shows a virtually identical ground plan but there is a suggestion that the oval depression has shrunk, possibly due to backfilling (Figures 12, 13). Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps depict Hall Farm and the 1956 1:10560 map appears to indicate that the courtyard plan has been abandoned with the farm adopting a more “winged” plan (Figures 14, 15). Both the oval depression and the stone pit are still marked on this map. However, by the time of the 1973-4 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map much of Hall Farm had vanished.

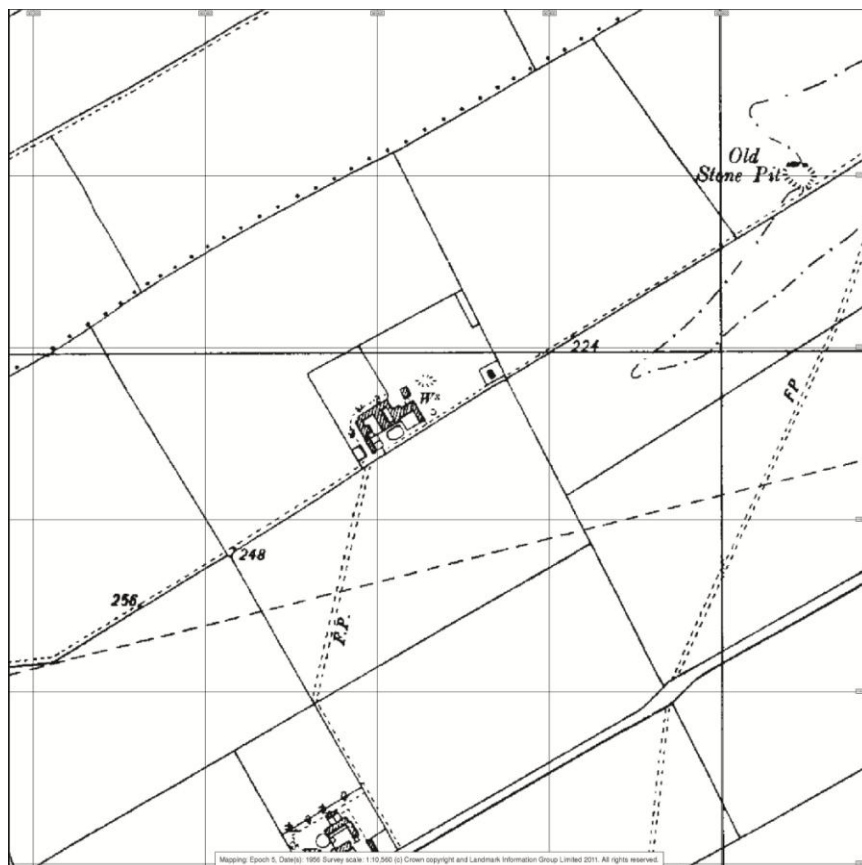


Figure 14 Extract from the 1956 O.S 1:10560 map

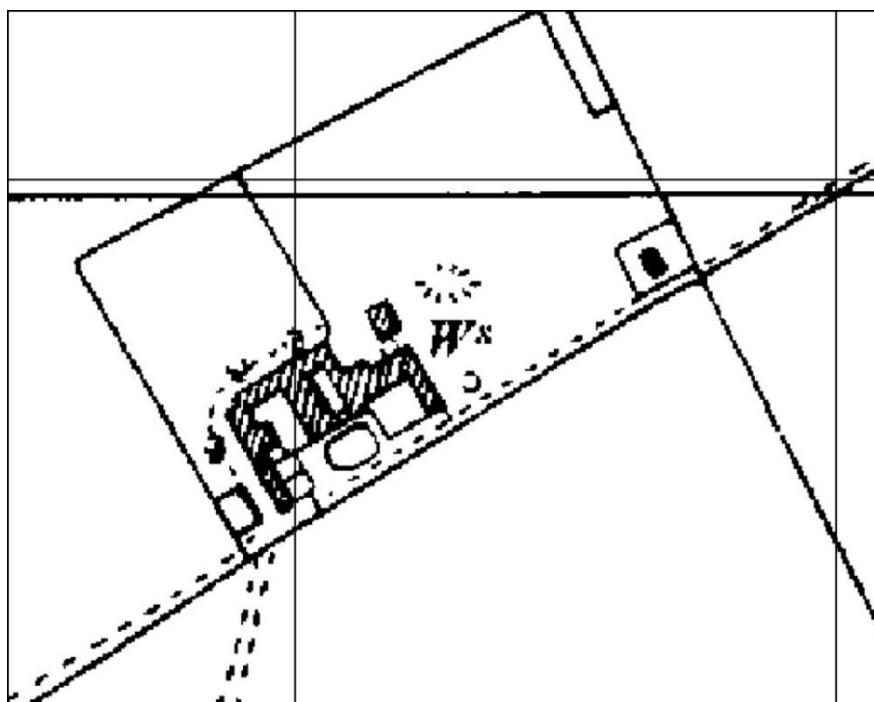


Figure 15 Detail from the 1956 O.S 1:10560 map showing layout of Hall Farm

6.2 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

6.2.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

The evidence from aerial photography is quite extensive. The numbers in bold refer to Figure 16. Information from the NMR mentions the following; A possible prehistoric or Roman trackway (NMR UI 1374111) can be seen on at least one aerial photograph **(1)** (NMR TA 0116/15, 17492/06). It seems to be sinuous, aligned north-east / south-west and consists of two parallel ditches six metres apart. It is visible in two sections, each approximately 350m long and centred on TA 01623 17002. Another aerial photograph **(2)** (NMR TA 0116/1, 17318/65) shows another trackway (NMR UI 1325869) west of Manor Farm. This was around 212m long, aligned north-east / south-west and defined by a pair of parallel ditches. A possibly associated linear boundary ditch aligned north-west / south-east can be seen just to the north of this trackway, probably prehistoric or Roman in date, at TA 0132 1615. Other information from North Lincolnshire HER included an aerial photograph from 1976 **(3)** (NLHER MLS6717) showing two ring ditches visible as cropmarks in a field adjacent to Middlegate Lane and another **(4)** (NLHER MLS18416) shows a trackway of uncertain date as a cropmark. Fragmentary enclosures can be seen either side of a channel or trackway on a photo **(5)** (NLHER MLS18418 / AP MAL/65051023. 3 / ADAS. 1995. 658/214) of land south of Kingsforth Farm and rectangular enclosures of uncertain date are visible on a photograph **(6)** (NLHER MLS18419) of land around Beaumontcote Farm. An enclosure, linear feature and ring ditch can be seen as cropmarks on a photograph **(7)** (NLHER MLS19583 / CUCAP BUW 084-088 21.01.1975 1,2) of land north of Middlegate Lane near Worlaby and ring ditches and a possible enclosure of uncertain date can be seen on a photograph **(8)** (NLHER MLS19637, NLHER MLS19638 / CUCAP BUW 88, 92-93 21.07.1975 1,2) of land east of Bonby Top Farm. Possible ring ditches are also seen on photos **(9)** (NLHER MLS19639, NLHER MLS19640 / CUCAP BUW 86 21.01.1975 1,2) of land to the west of Bonby Top Farm and rectangular enclosures can be seen on a photograph **(10)** (NLHER MLS19641 / CUCAP BUW 084-88 21.01.1975 1,2) covering land to the north of Middlegate Lane near Worlaby. A very fragmentary complex of rectilinear enclosures, possibly of Iron Age or Roman date, are vaguely visible on an aerial photograph **(11)** (NLHER MLS19642 / CUCAP BUW 94-95 21.01.1975 1,2) of land to the south-west of Northwold Farm, Worlaby. A number of aerial photographs **(12)** (NLHER MLS20002 / RCHM. 1976. TA0511/1, DN Riley. 1978. TA0511/10, DN Riley. 1974. TA0511, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and Fairey Surveys Ltd. 1970. Fairey 3/701) seen to show a trackway running parallel to Middlegate Lane although this is in places uncertain. A possible trackway is visible on a air photograph **(13)** (NLHER MLS20900) of the Saxby All Saints area and other possible trackways appear on a photograph **(14)** (NLHER MLS20901) of the land around Beaumoncote Farm area. Cropmarks are visible on a photograph **(15)** (NLHER MLS20902) of land to the west of Bonby Lodge and may be enclosures or possibly of geological origin and more cropmarks appear on a photograph **(16)**

(NLHER MLS20958) of land to the east of Saxby Road. Some of these may be Post-Medieval field boundaries but a possible ring ditch is likely to be prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age and a sub-rectangular enclosure could be Iron Age or Roman. West of Church lane an aerial photograph (17) (NLHER MLS20959) shows a linear bank of unknown date and a photograph (18) (NLHER MLS20960) of 1971 shows what are believed to be Medieval and Post-Medieval property boundaries although the southern part of the area is now below a housing development. An aerial photograph (19) (NLHER MLS21076) of the Saxby All Saints area shows a broad, dark cropmark which may be a green lane. A number of the NMR photographs (20) (RAF/CPE/UK/1748 v 5051, RAFCPE/UK/1879 RS 4017, RAF/CPE/UK/1879 RS 4018, RAF/CPE/UK/1879 RS 4019 and RAF/CPE/UK/2043 FP 1111) seem to show a large number of outbuildings closely associated with Hall Farm. Information from examination of the photographs has been plotted on a modern map (Figure 17)

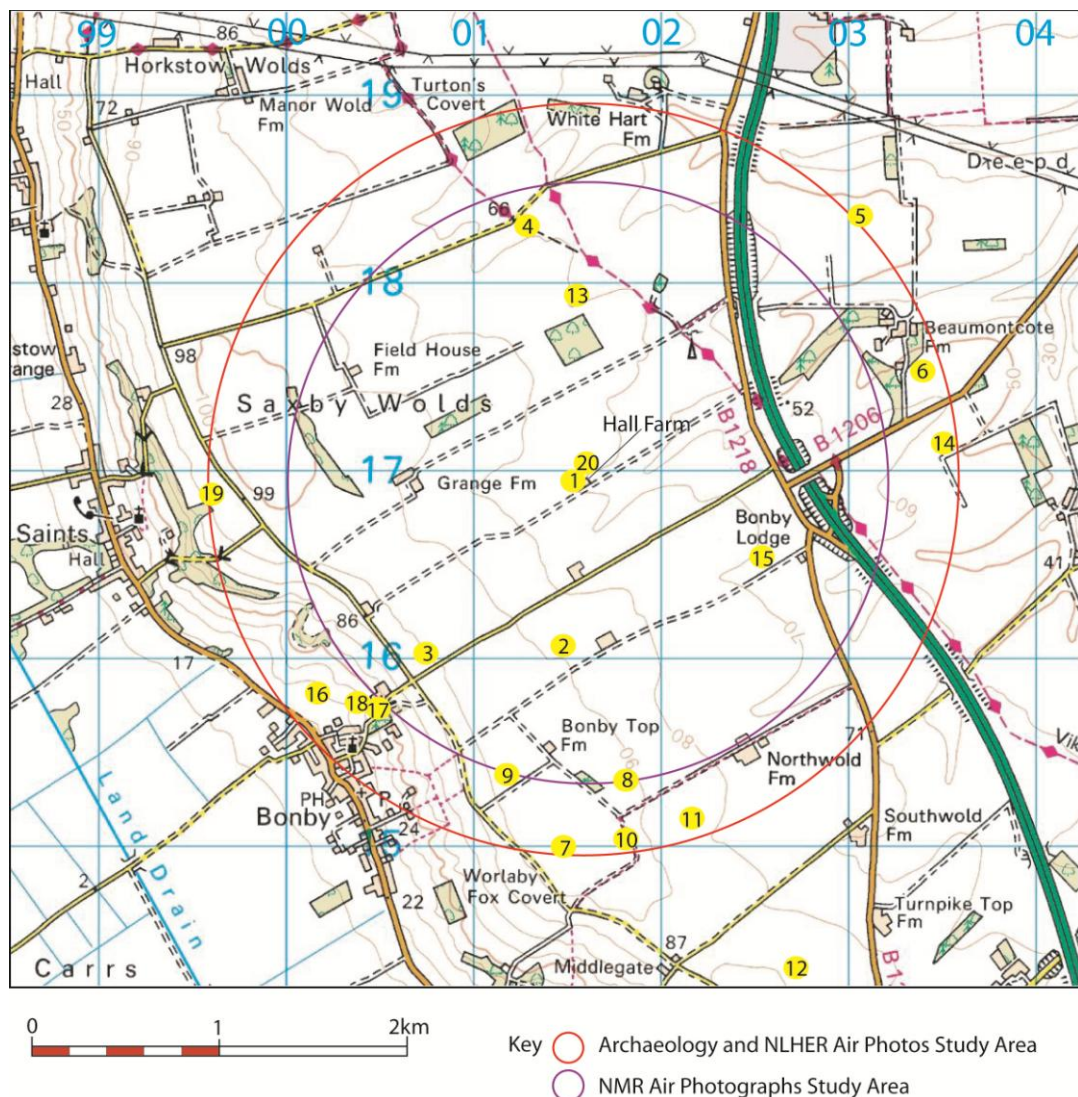


Figure 16 Locations of aerial photographs mentioned in Section 6.2.1

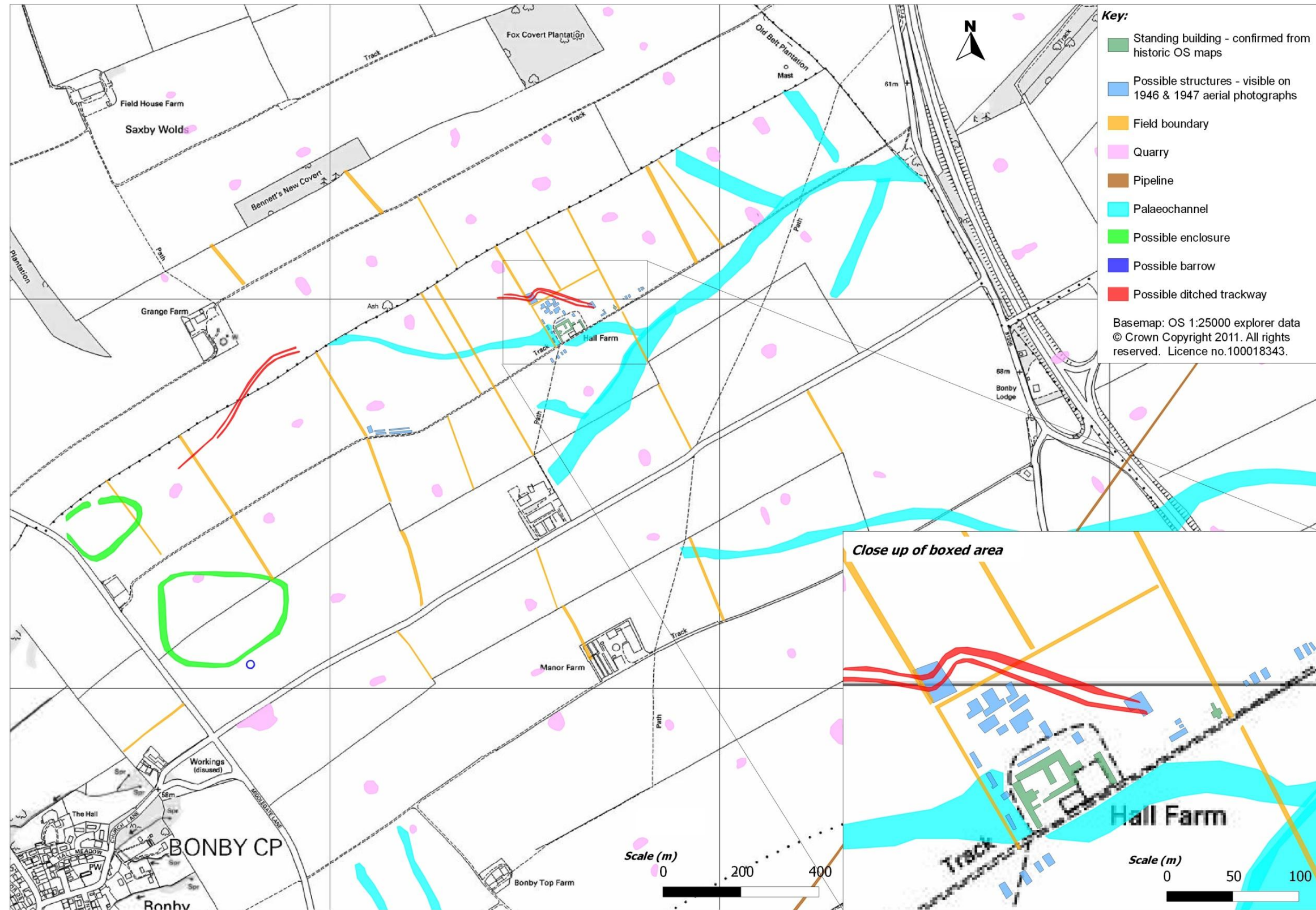


Figure 17 Plot of Aerial Photographic Analysis

6.2.2 OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS

The online Image Archive of North Lincolnshire Council was searched and a total of 11 photographs were found. All of these were of structures in or close to Bonby and no general views of land around Bonby were located. The vast majority of the photos (s00865-s00868, s01625, s03958-s03961 and s03964) were from 1985 with just one (s00869) dating to the c.1950s. A number of other online resources such as the English Heritage Images of England and English Heritage Viewfinder sites were searched but no images of the Hall Farm area were located.

6.3 OTHER EVIDENCE

6.3.1 BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The online digital map available at the British Geological Survey's website indicates that in the area of the site there is a thin chalky topsoil overlying white chalk of the upper cretaceous era, part of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The geology changes considerably as one descends into the actual village of Bonby where glacial sands, gravel and post-glacial wind-blown sands overlie clays of the West Walton, Amptill and Kimmeridge foundations. The junction of these areas is marked by a number of springs, at least seven immediately east of Bonby, which run westward towards Bonby Catchwater.

The online borehole database on the BGS website was examined and a number of boreholes were identified within the study area. A number of these (SE91NE16, TA01NW10/A/B/C and TA01NW27) lay close to Bonby and were unlikely to yield any significant information. Most were also confidential. There were, however, a small number (TA01NW1/3/11/14/15) in the general vicinity of Hall Farm. Again these were generally confidential / restricted but one (TA01NW3), located at Northwold Farm, c.1.5km to the south-east of Hall Farm, did indicate that there was c.0.61m of drift (topsoil) at this location although this may vary considerably.

6.3.2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

A search of the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database indicated no surveys in the immediate area although two surveys (EH 778 and 33) took place in 1986 and 1987 at Horkstow Hall, c.3.6km to the north-west of the present site in order to investigate the remains of a Roman Villa in the grounds of the hall. Further afield surveys have taken place at Barton upon Humber (EH 1297) and at Sluice Road, South Ferriby (EH 1836). More recently, in 2009, a geophysical survey was undertaken of the proposed sites of turbines, and two compound areas, for a wind farm at Saxby Wolds (NLHER ELS3318). Examination of the plan for the proposed sites of the turbines indicates that a number of areas to the

immediate west, north and east of the site will have been included in this survey although only at one location were possible archaeological features identified (NLHER SLS3937).

6.3.3 LIDAR SURVEYS

A number of Lidar survey flights were undertaken by the Environment Agency in 2005 (NLHER ELS2581) and 2006 (NLHER ELS2582). The information from these and earlier Lidar surveys in North Lincolnshire have been put on a computer disk (NLHER SLS3266) but this has not currently been examined for any relevant information.

7. STATUTORY LISTINGS

7.1 LISTED BUILDINGS

The bold numbers in brackets refer to Figure 18. A search of the National Heritage List for England indicated just three Listed Buildings within the study area. These were; The Church of St Andrew, Church Lane, Bonby, Grade II*, (1) (NMR UI 1346882), Bonby Hall, Saxby Road, Bonby, Grade II, (2) (NLHER MLS4745) and Chapel Farmhouse, Brigg Road, Barton-upon-Humber, Grade II, (3) NMR UI 1083106). Another lay on the edge of the study area but within Bonby. It was Bonby House, Saxby Road, Grade II, (4) (NMR UI 1346883).

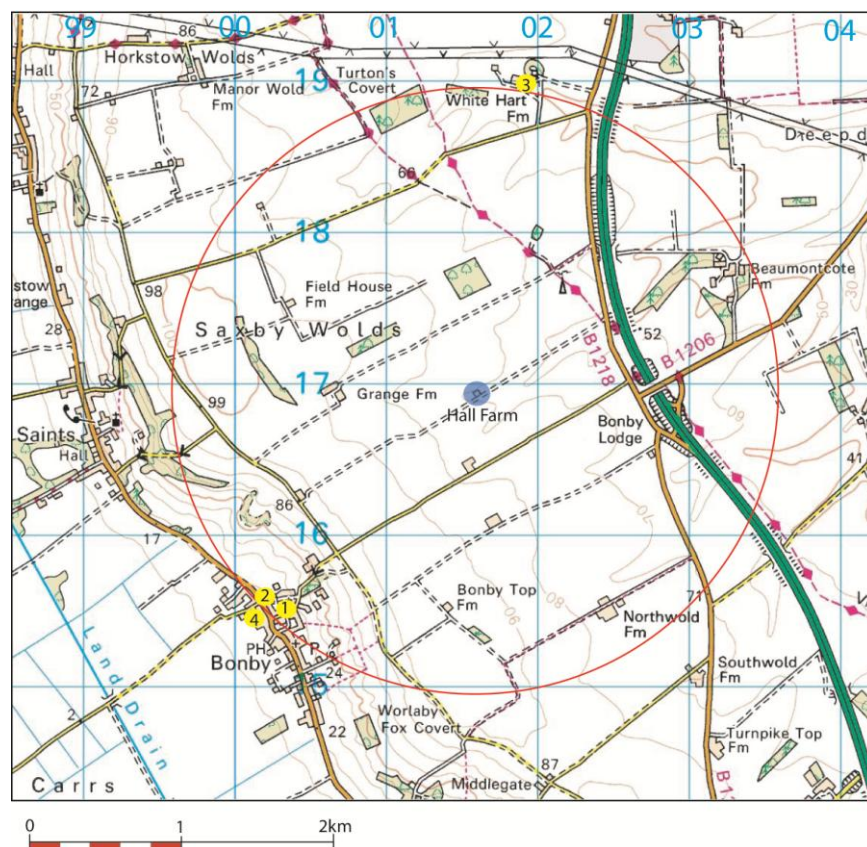


Figure 18 Listed Buildings in the study area

7.2 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

A search of the National Heritage List for England revealed no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area but there are a number just outside the study area. One, a Roman site (EH UI 1005233), lay 370m north-east of Worlaby Church and c.0.7m south of the southern limit of the study area.

7.3 OTHER LISTINGS

The search of the North Lincolnshire HER revealed that there were no designated Conservation Areas, Parks and Gardens or Historic Battlefields within the study area. However, a search of the North Lincolnshire Council website indicated that the very southern parts of the Saxby All Saints Conservation Area do lie just within the study area. No Sites of Special Scientific Interest were recorded within the study area, the nearest identified being at South Ferriby to the north and at Elsham to the south.

8. THE WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey was undertaken on 27th October 2011. A number of photographs were taken a selection of which appear below (Plates 1-5). The route to the area of proposed development involved a drive of c.1.34km along a rough track which roughly bisects Hall Farm north-east of Middlegate Lane. To the south-east of this track is a single field, c.2.3km in length and entirely covered by Elephant Grass being grown as biomass fuel. Towards Middlegate Lane this crop is around 1.3m tall but in the vicinity of the application area this increases to approximately 2m. To the north-west of the farm track was another single field. From Middlegate Lane for a distance of approximately 0.8km this part of the field had been planted with potatoes which appeared to have been fairly recently harvested. The rest of this field, to the north-east was planted with Elephant Grass, typically c.1.5 to 2m tall. The height and density of this crop precluded any detailed examination of the site within much of the red line boundary although a small area around the site of the former Hall Farm was not planted with the crop. This area measuring approximately 85m south-west / north-east and 60m south-east / north-west was the site of the former Hall Farm and was predominately rough grass and lay in a shallow, c.2m, hollow in the landscape possibly to provide an element of protection from the weather. Some broken concrete blocks were noted poking through part of the rough grass but there were no visible remains of the former Hall Farm. In the eastern corner of this area, within c.3.5m of the farm track, was a concrete hard standing measuring c.22 x 22m and of uncertain depth. Immediately adjacent to and south-west of this concrete, and at a similar distance from the farm track was the only structure remaining on site, an

open sided barn which is described in more detail below. None of the possible outbuildings mentioned in Section 6.2.1 (20) have left any traces above ground.



Plate 1 Elephant Grass and part of the concrete, looking east



Plate 2 Part of the roughly grassed area, looking west



Plate 3 Part of the roughly grassed area, looking south-west



Plate 4 Elephant Grass, the track and the barn, looking south-west



Plate 5 Detail of the Elephant Grass opposite the barn, looking south-east

The Dutch barn (Plates 6-10) is open sided and of four bays. It measures some 18m long (south-west – north-east) by 10m wide (south-east – north-west) and has a height to the apex of the roof of around 8.5m (approximately 6.5m to the wall plate). The principal structural elements of the barn are all of pre-cast steel reinforced concrete. These elements are comprised of five sets of posts, set within concrete, and affixed to which are five pairs of principal rafters and a wall-plate that extends along either long side of the barn at eaves level. The five pairs of two piece principal rafters, which effectively form roof trusses, are jointed by simple bolted steel jointing plates. All other joints between the structural elements are secured with steel bolts. Four sets of equally spaced steel reinforced concrete purlins extend above the principal rafters to each side of the roof. The roof cover, which is of corrugated asbestos, is affixed to the purlins. Remnants of asbestos guttering remain affixed to the outside of the wall-plate whilst fragments of asbestos down-pipes also still remain. Both gable ends of the roof have a covering of corrugated asbestos with a centrally placed rectangular louvre. An enamelled manufacturers plate bearing the name 'ATCOST' is secured above each louvre. Narrow concrete lined channels extend at ground level between each of the posts to the long sides. Although the function of these is not known for certain, it may have been to permit the insertion of sectional walling were this to have been required. The ground surface within the barn is of earth and the barn itself is likely to have been constructed in the 1960's – 1970's by the Atcost company, which was founded in the 1950s.



Plate 6 General view of the barn, looking south

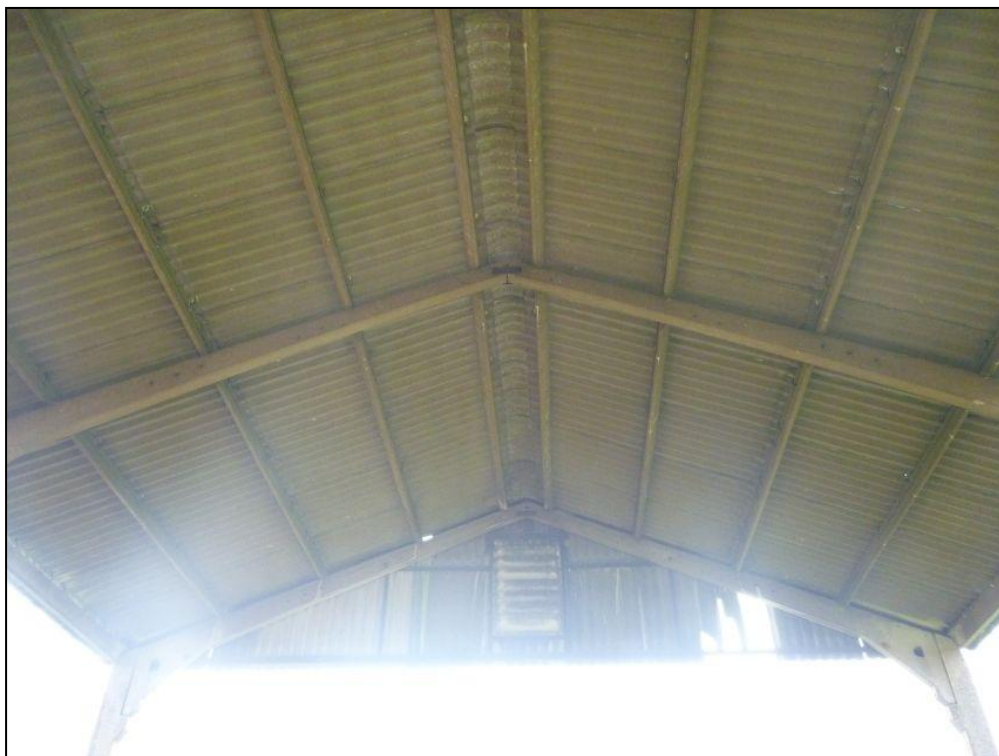


Plate 7 Detail view of underside of barn roof, looking south-west



Plate 8 View of south-west end of barn, looking north-east



Plate 9 Detail of louvre and manufacturer's plate, looking north-east



Plate 10 Barn, concrete and part of the roughly grassed area, looking south

9. DISCUSSION, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 DISCUSSION

The archaeological evidence for the study area is extensive and of great interest. Although many of the prehistoric finds may be stray finds there are also concentrations of worked flint tools and to a lesser extent pottery and also a gold coin of late Iron Age date. This evidence may point to prehistoric settlement in the vicinity although to date no clear idea of its nature can be put forward. The available evidence seems to generally form three clusters, north-west of Bonby, at the top of the scarp north-east of Bonby and in the vicinity of the A15. The gap between the top of the scarp cluster and the A15 cluster may be the product of little fieldwork in the area rather than being a real gap.

Much of the Roman material from the study area seems to form two clusters, one along the top of the scarp and another along the line of the A15. Occupation within the study area is strongly suggested by a number of large concentrations of Roman pottery although as yet no definite settlement site has been identified. Again there is an apparent gap in the vicinity of Hall Farm although the Saxby wind farm trial trenching did produce some evidence for this period barely 500m to the west of the current site.

Although not extensive there is some evidence for the 5th – 11th centuries in the form of finds of pottery one of which was quite large enough to at least hint at occupation immediately north-west of present day Bonby. One small group of pottery has been recorded on land a little beyond the top of the scarp potentially hinting at some form of occupation to the east of the junction between Middlegate Lane and the lane leading to the B1206 / B1218 / A15.

Evidence for the medieval period is quite extensive and seems to be concentrated in and around Bonby village but again with some evidence from the line of the A15.

The post-medieval and modern evidence is concentrated within Bonby but there is some evidence from the line of the A15 and cartographic evidence for the existence and evolving layout of the former Hall Farm.

When taken as a whole the archaeological evidence is not just extensive but also quite remarkable covering every significant era from the Mesolithic to the modern. Although little of this lies at or close to Hall Farm it is suggested that this indicates little fieldwork in the vicinity rather than lack of evidence although the trial trenching at the Saxby Wold wind farm did not locate very extensive remains. However, it seems clear that Hall Farm sits within a very rich and varied archaeological landscape. Many of the components of this landscape, such as the probable settlement sites, must be of at least regional significance and it could be argued

that the archaeological heritage of the area may be of national significance although the appropriate fieldwork needed to establish this potential has yet to take place.

9.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

At the time of the writing of this report full details of the necessary groundworks to complete the proposed development were not available to the author but some assessment can be undertaken using the available drawings. Although in places it appears that the ground level will be raised, by up to c.1.4m, in others extensive clearance operations indicate the removal of up to c.1.8m of the existing land surface. Additionally, proposed slurry tanks below the main cow sheds could remove another 1.5m of deposits. This clearly has the potential to completely remove any archaeological remains over large areas within the red line boundary including the double ditched feature which certainly traverses the development footprint. Any remains belonging to the former Hall Farm, the origins of which may lie in the medieval period or earlier, are also likely to be disturbed or destroyed. The proposed development is therefore likely to have a very negative impact on the known, and any unknown or uncertain, archaeology, including the possible outbuildings seen on the aerial photographs, within the red line boundary and potentially beyond if improved access roads are to be constructed.

9.3 CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of the available evidence indicates that there are buried archaeological remains both in the general area of Hall Farm and within the red line boundary. The nature, date and complexity of these remains is as yet unknown but they may form part of a multi-period historical landscape of some considerable longevity and variety. It would therefore be appropriate that as an initial measure to undertake a geophysical survey of the area to be affected by the proposed development. Once the results have been assessed a selective programme of trial trenching could be undertaken in order to establish the date and relationship of archaeological features identified from the geophysical survey. This information could then be used to inform any future or relevant work considered necessary on this site.

10. LIST OF SOURCES

10.1 PRINTED SOURCES

Grassam. A, 2009. Land at Saxby Wold, North Lincolnshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment / Report ref. 1877

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10.2 INTERNET SOURCES

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Editor	M.R. Stockwell
Aerial Photographic Analysis	Tudur Davies, ARCHERITAGE

APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

Number	Address/Location	Type	NGR	Source / Ref
1	North-east of Bonby	Bronze/Iron age pottery	TA 0012 1628	NMR UI 63647
2	East of Saxby All Saints	Flint implement	SE 9987 1608	NMR UI 63650
3	North-west of Grange Farm	Neolithic flint knife	TA 0256 1707	NMR UI 78811
4	Between Bonby and Saxby All Saints	Neolithic axe	TA 0000 1500	NMR UI 78814
5	North-east of Bonby	Prehistoric trackway	TA 0080 1600	NMR UI 1032164
6	North-east of Bonby	Tanged flint arrowhead	TA 0070 1590	NLHER MLS1012
7	A15 fieldwalking	Flint scraper	TA 0260 1800	NLHER MLS436
8	A15 fieldwalking	Flint implements	TA 0280 1720	NLHER MLS439
9	A15 fieldwalking	Lithic implement	TA 0240 1780	NLHER MLS440
10	A15 fieldwalking	Flint flakes and scrapers	TA 0330 1680	NLHER MLS2253
11	A15 fieldwalking	Flint knife and scraper	TA 0340 1620	NLHER MLS2255
12	Saxby All Saints	Flint implement	SE 9987 1608	NLHER MLS1353
13	North-west of Bonby Lodge	Scatter of flint tools	TA 0260 1690	NLHER MLS17890
14	East of Middlegate Lane	?Iron Age pottery	TA 0088 1580	NLHER MLS19704
15	"Ring" Field	Neolithic axe	TA 0078 1599	NLHER MLS19954
16	"Lower Plateau" Field	Prehistoric pottery and flints	SE 9985 1601	NLHER MLS19959
17	"Enclosure" Field	Flints and flint blades	TA 0010 1570	NLHER MLS19962
18	"Lower Plateau" Field	Neolithic axe head	SE 9992 1593	NLHER MLS19963
19	Near junction of A15 / B1206	Iron Age coin	TA 0280 1710	NLHER MLS21195
20	East of Middlegate Lane	Worked flints	TA 0085 1584	NLHER MLS21339
21	North of Saxby Road	Prehistoric pottery	TA 0014 1566	NLHER MLS21341
22	East of Middlegate Lane	Worked flints	TA 0039 1649	NLHER MLS21342
23	East of Bonby	Tanged flint arrowhead	TA 0139 1609	NLHER MLS21344
24	East of Middlegate Lane	Flints	TA 0080 1605	NLHER MLS21346
25	North-west of Bonby Hall	Romano-British pottery	TA 0012 1628	NMR UI 63647
26	East of Bonby	Roman road	TA 0080 1600	NMR UI 1032164
27	A15 fieldwalking	Romano-British pottery	TA 0260 1800	NLHER MLS436
28	A15 fieldwalking	Romano-British pottery	TA 0280 1720	NLHER MLS439
29	A15 fieldwalking	Romano-British pottery	TA 0240 1780	NLHER MLS440
30	A15 fieldwalking	Romano-British pottery	TA 0330 1680	NLHER MLS2253
31	A15 fieldwalking	Romano-British pottery	TA 0340 1620	NLHER MLS2254
32	A15 fieldwalking	Romano-British pottery	TA 0340 1620	NLHER MLS2255
33	Near Worlaby	Romano-British pottery	TA 0164 1497	NLHER MLS19583

34	West of Middlegate Lane	Romano-British pottery	TA 0077 1571	NLHER MLS19701
35	East of Middlegate Lane	Romano-British pottery and tile	TA 0088 1580	NLHER MLS19704
36	East of Saxby Road	Romano-British pottery	TA 0015 1577	NLHER MLS19707
37	"Ring" Field	Romano-British pottery	TA 0081 1607	NLHER MLS19955
38	"Burial" Field	Romano-British pottery	TA 0088 1581	NLHER MLS19958
39	"Empson's Clay" Field	Romano-British pottery	TA 0047 1606	NLHER MLS19961
40	Saxby Wold wind farm	Double ditched trackway	TA 0099 1695	NLHER MLS20609
41	East of Middlegate Lane	Romano-British pottery	TA 0042 1650	NLHER MLS21343
42	East of Saxby	"Roman Camp"	TA 0352 1704	NLHER MLS21551
43	Adjacent to B1218	"Roman Camp"	TA 0247 1769	NLHER MLS21552
44	East of Saxby Road	Anglo-Saxon pottery	TA 0016 1567	NLHER MLS19708
45	East of Saxby Road	Anglo-Saxon pottery	SE 9990 1580	NLHER MLS19710
46	"Burial" Field	?Anglo-Saxon pottery	TA 0088 1581	NLHER MLS19958
47	North-west of Bonby Hall	Medieval pottery	TA 0012 1628	NMR UI 63647
48	Church Lane, Bonby	St Andrew's Church	TA 0037 1551	NMR UI 78808
49	A15 fieldwalking	Medieval pottery	TA 0240 1780	NLHER MLS440
50	A15 fieldwalking	Medieval pottery	TA 0340 1620	NLHER MLS2254
51	West of Middlegate Lane	Medieval coin	TA 0010 1790	NLHER MLS1646
52	West of Middlegate Lane	Medieval pottery	TA 0069 1574	NLHER MLS19702
53	East of Middlegate Lane	Medieval silver penny	TA 0077 1583	NLHER MLS19703
54	East of Middlegate Lane	Medieval pottery	TA 0089 1583	NLHER MLS19705
55	East of Saxby Road	Medieval pottery	TA 0007 1571	NLHER MLS19706
56	East of Saxby Road	Medieval pottery	SE 9990 1580	NLHER MLS19710
57	"Ring" Field	Medieval pottery	TA 0080 1601	NLHER MLS19956
58	"Plateau" Field	Medieval pottery	TA 0011 1617	NLHER MLS19965
59	2 Church Lane, Bonby	Medieval pits and ditches	TA 0031 1542	NLHER MLS20666
60	Saxby	World War 2 Auxiliary unit base	SE 9980 1630	NMR UI 1424136
61	A15 fieldwalking	Post-Medieval pottery	TA 0260 1800	NLHER MLS436
62	A15 fieldwalking	Post-Medieval pottery	TA 0240 1780	NLHER MLS440
63	A15 fieldwalking	Post-Medieval pottery	TA 0340 1620	NLHER MLS2254
64	Saxby Road	Bonby Hall	TA 0030 1565	NLHER MLS4745
65	Adjacent to the B1218	Bonby Lodge	TA 0281 1677	NLHER MLS6962
66	West of Middlegate Lane	Post-Medieval pottery	TA 0069 1574	NLHER MLS19702
67	Plot 3, Sheepdyke Lane, Bonby	Post-Medieval deposits and wall	TA 0036 1538	NLHER MLS19712
68	2 Church Lane, Bonby	Post-Medieval ditch	TA 0031 1542	NLHER MLS20666

69	Bonby Lodge	World War 2 searchlight battery	TA 0280 1670	NLHER MLS21412
70	Hall Farm	Demolished farm buildings	TA 0164 1693	NLHER MLS21627
71	The "Old Cottage", Sheepdyke Lane, Bonby	Post-Medieval deposits, ditch terminal and animal burial	TA 0041 1534	NLHER MLS21630
72	97 Main Street, Bonby	Post-Medieval ditch and gullies	TA 0025 1537	Rowe, 2008
73	Elsham power line	Post-Medieval agricultural deposits	TA 0281 1490	NLHER NLELS2202
74	Tower 74, Keadby – Grimsby power line	Post-Medieval agricultural deposits	TA 0112 1862	NLHER NLELS2506

APPENDIX 2 GAZETTEER OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Source	Photo Ref	Date	Grid Ref
NMR	TA 0016/1, DNR 871/29	03-07-1976	TA 007 160
NMR	TA 0016/2, 12392/26	24-07-1993	TA 005 164
NMR	TA 0016/3, 12392/27	24-07-1993	TA 005 164
NMR	TA 0016/4, 12402/20	24-07-1993	TA 006 165
NMR	TA 0016/5, 12402/21	24-07-1993	TA 006 165
NMR	TA 0016/6, 12402/22	24-07-1993	TA 006 165
NMR	TA 0016/7, 17492/07	19-07-2000	TA 009 167
NMR	TA 0016/8, 17492/08	19-07-2000	TA 009 167
NMR	TA 0116/1, 17318/65	19-07-1999	TA 015 161
NMR	TA 0116/2, 17318/66	19-07-1999	TA 015 161
NMR	TA 0116/3, 17318/67	19-07-1999	TA 017 162
NMR	TA 0116/4, 17318/68	19-07-1999	TA 014 162
NMR	TA 0116/5, 17310/15	19-07-1999	TA 015 161
NMR	TA 0116/6, 17310/16	19-07-1999	TA 015 161
NMR	TA 0116/7, 17310/17	19-07-1999	TA 015 161
NMR	TA 0116/8, 17310/18	19-07-1999	TA 016 163
NMR	TA 0116/9, 17310/19	19-07-1999	TA 016 163
NMR	TA 0116/10, 17499/05	19-07-2000	TA 011 168
NMR	TA 0116/11, 17499/06	19-07-2000	TA 010 167
NMR	TA 0116/12, 17492/03	19-07-2000	TA 015 169
NMR	TA 0116/13, 17492/04	19-07-2000	TA 015 169
NMR	TA 0116/14, 17492/05	19-07-2000	TA 016 169
NMR	TA 0116/15, 17492/06	19-07-2000	TA 016 169
NMR	TA 0117/1, 17499/01	19-07-2000	TA 016 171
NMR	TA 0117/2, 17499/02	19-07-2000	TA 016 171
NMR	TA 0117/3, 17499/03	19-07-2000	TA 016 170
NMR	TA 0117/4, 17499/04	19-07-2000	TA 016 170
NMR	RAF/3G/TUD/UK/203, 333/5397	12-05-1946	TA 014 155
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1748, 467/2037	21-09-1946	TA 018 155
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1748, 467/2038	21-09-1946	TA 012 155
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1748, 467/5049	21-09-1946	TA 027 175
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1748, 467/5050	21-09-1946	TA 020 175
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1748, 467/5051	21-09-1946	TA 014 175
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1748, 467/5052	21-09-1946	TA 007 176
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1879, 519/4016	06-12-1946	TA 028 165
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1879, 519/4017	06-12-1946	TA 022 165
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1879, 519/4018	06-12-1946	TA 017 164
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1879, 519/4019	06-12-1946	TA 011 163
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/1879, 519/4020	06-12-1946	TA 007 163
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/2042, 619/2001	29-04-1947	TA 010 160
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/2042, 619/4001	29-04-1947	TA 013 178
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/2042, 619/4002	29-04-1947	TA 007 178
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/2043, 624/1109	29-04-1947	TA 024 169
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/2043, 624/1110	29-04-1947	TA 017 169
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/2043, 624/1111	29-04-1947	TA 011 169
NMR	RAF/CPE/UK/2043, 624/1112	29-04-1947	TA 004 170
NMR	RAF/540/746, 1259/3036	21-05-1952	TA 026 180
NMR	RAF/540/746, 1259/4035	21-05-1952	TA 016 183
NMR	RAF/540/746, 1259/4036	21-05-1952	TA 016 180
NMR	OS/67035, 9281/382	17-04-1967	TA 026 169
NMR	OS/67035, 9281/383	17-04-1967	TA 022 178

NMR	OS/78050, 9552/17	25-05-1978	TA 030 175
NMR	OS/78171, 9553/23	04-10-1978	TA 025 161
NMR	OS/78171, 9553/24	04-10-1978	TA 025 168
NMR	OS/78171, 9553/25	04-10-1978	TA 025 175
NMR	OS/71136, 10100/107	02-05-1971	TA 017 155
NMR	OS/71136, 10100/117	02-05-1971	TA 024 168
NMR	OS/71136, 10100/118	02-05-1971	TA 017 168
NMR	OS/71136, 10100/119	02-05-1971	TA 011 168
NMR	OS/71136, 10100/120	02-05-1971	TA 004 168
NMR	OS/71136, 10100/156	02-05-1971	TA 011 179
NMR	OS/71136, 10100/157	02-05-1971	TA 017 179
NMR	OS/71136, 10100/158	02-05-1971	TA 024 179
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/41	29-05-1999	TA 019 155
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/42	29-05-1999	TA 014 155
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/122	29-05-1999	TA 024 164
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/123	29-05-1999	TA 019 164
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/124	29-05-1999	TA 014 164
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/125	29-05-1999	TA 009 164
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/126	29-05-1999	TA 004 164
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/204	29-05-1999	TA 024 174
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/205	29-05-1999	TA 019 174
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/206	29-05-1999	TA 014 174
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/207	29-05-1999	TA 009 174
NMR	OS/99145, 15264/208	29-05-1999	TA 004 174
NLHER	MLS6717	1976	TA 007 161
NLHER	MLS18416		TA 013 184
NLHER	MLS18418	1995	TA 030 185
NLHER	MLS18419		TA 034 176
NLHER	MLS19583	21-01-1975	TA 015 150
NLHER	MLS19637	21-01-1975	TA 018 155
NLHER	MLS19638	21-01-1975	TA 018 154
NLHER	MLS19639	21-01-1975	TA 013 155
NLHER	MLS19640	21-01-1975	TA 012 154
NLHER	MLS19641	21-01-1975	TA 019 151
NLHER	MLS19642	21-01-1975	TA 022 152
NLHER	MLS20002	1974-78	TA 027 146
NLHER	MLS20900		TA 016 179
NLHER	MLS20901		TA 035 172
NLHER	MLS20902		TA 025 166
NLHER	MLS20958		TA 002 158
NLHER	MLS20959	1971	TA 005 158
NLHER	MLS20960	1971	TA 004 157
NLHER	MLS21076		SE 996 169

APPENDIX 3 GAZETTEER OF LISTED BUILDINGS

NUMBER	ADDRESS	GRADE	NGR	SOURCE / REF
1	St Andrew's Church, Church Lane, Bonby	II*	TA 0037 1551	NMR UI 78808
2	Bonby Hall, Saxby Road, Bonby	II	TA 0030 1565	NLHER MLS4645
3	Chapel Farmhouse, Brigg Road, Barton-on-Humber	II	TA 0189 1890	NMR UI 1083106
4	Bonby House, Saxby Road, Bonby	II	TA 0001 1535	NMR UI 165911

APPENDIX 4 PLAN OF EXISTING LAYOUT AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

