

Viking CCS pipeline

# Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume II

Main PEIR

Applicant: Chrysoar Production (U.K.) Limited,  
a Harbour Energy Company

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Chapter 8

# Historic Environment



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## 8 Historic Environment

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 This chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) presents a preliminary assessment of the potential effects of the Viking CCS Pipeline (hereafter 'the Project') on cultural heritage – namely archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape character. It considers the known heritage baseline, alongside a consideration of potential changes ('impacts') on heritage assets that may occur due to the construction and operation of the Project and the resultant potential effects.
- 8.1.2 This chapter is supported by **Figure 8-1: Location of Designated Heritage Assets** and **Figure 8-2: Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets**.

### 8.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 8.2.1 A summary of the national and local legislation, planning policy and guidance relevant to the Historic Environment is set out below:

#### Legislative Framework

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended). This Act gives statutory protection to any structure, building or work which is considered to be of particular historic or archaeological interest and regulates any activity which may affect such an area. Under the Act, any activity carried out on a Scheduled Monument must first obtain Scheduled Monument consent; and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This Act applies special protection to buildings and areas of special historic value.

#### National Planning Policy

- The National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 (Ref 8-1). The assessment of the historic environment is addressed under section 5.8 of EN-1 and sets out the need for an applicant to provide an understanding of the extent of the impact of a project, and the significance of any heritage assets affected. In the Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2021), historic environment is addressed the same, but is under section 5.9;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 8-2). Historic Environment is discussed under section 16 of the NPPF and requires that the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution made by their setting to that significance should be considered, with the view taken by the decision maker on whether impacts constitute substantial harm on heritage assets; and
- The Planning Practice Guidance (Ref 8-3). Historic Environment is discussed in an individual guidance document in more detail which advises on enhancing and conserving the historic environment and the application of the policies as set out in the NPPF.

#### Local Planning Policy

- North Lincolnshire Core Strategy (Ref 8-4):
  - *Policy CS6: Historic Environment:*
- Saved Policies of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 8-5):

- *Chapter 14: Historic Environment.*
- North Lincolnshire Council new Local Plan for North Lincolnshire (Ref 8-6):
  - *Policy HE1- Conserving and enhancing the Historic Environment.*
- North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032 (Adopted 2018) (Ref 8-7):
  - *Policy 39: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.*
  - East Lindsey Local Plan Core Strategy Adopted July 2018 (Ref 8-8)
    - SP11 – Historic Environment;
- (West Lindsey District Council) Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012-2036 (Ref 8-9)
  - Policy LP25: The Historic Environment; and
- (West Lindsey District Council) Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Review: Consultation Draft (Ref 8-10)
  - Policy S56: The Historic Environment.

### Guidance

- Planning Practice Guidance, Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (2008) (Ref 8-11);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2. Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment. Historic England (2015) (Ref 8-12);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic England (2017) (Ref 8-13);
- Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019) (Ref 8-14);
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2021) (Ref 8-15);
- CIfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2020) (Ref 8-16);
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (2021) (Ref 8-17); and
- Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook (2019) (Ref 8-18).

8.2.2 Further information on the relevance of national legislation, national and local planning policy and guidance will be provided in the Environmental Statement (ES).

## 8.3 Scoping Opinion and Consultation

### Scoping

- 8.3.1 A scoping exercise was undertaken in early 2022 to establish the content of the historic environment assessment and the approach and methods to be followed.
- 8.3.2 The Scoping Report (Ref 8-19) records the findings of the scoping exercise and details the technical guidance, standards, good practice and criteria to be applied in the assessment to identify and evaluate the likely significant effects of the Project on the historic environment.
- 8.3.3 Following receipt of the Scoping Opinion (*PEIR Volume IV - Appendix 5.2*), the following requirements have been identified by the Planning Inspectorate in addition to the topics

already scoped into the assessment as identified in the Scoping Report. These will be taken account of as part of the ongoing heritage assessment and are presented in **Table 8-1**.

**Table 8-1: Summary of the EIA Scoping Opinion in relation to Historic Environment**

Section Reference to Scoping Opinion	Applicant’s proposed matter	Planning Inspectorate	Response
<p>Planning Inspectorate Table 8-3</p>	<p>Effects during decommissioning</p>	<p>The Applicant intends to scope out effects on all heritage assets during decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The Scoping Report states that decommissioning is unlikely to result in additional temporary or permanent impacts on heritage assets.</p> <p>In the absence of more detailed information relating to the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development, the Inspectorate does not agree to scope these matters from the assessment. Therefore, the ES should include an assessment of decommissioning effects on heritage assets or provide information to demonstrate the absence of any likely significant effects.</p>	<p>The ES will include an assessment of decommissioning effects on heritage assets or provide information to demonstrate the absence of any likely significant effects.</p>
<p>Planning Inspectorate Paragraph 2.15.19; Paragraph 8.4.1; Paragraphs 8.4.6 and 8.4.7.</p>	<p>Historic environment surveys</p>	<p>The Scoping report states that a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) will be prepared to inform the archaeology and cultural heritage ES chapter and will also be used to “confirm whether any additional survey work is required to better determine the nature, extent and origin of buried archaeological remains...within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development”.</p> <p>As noted in Paragraph 2.15.19, mechanical excavators will be used to dig the pipeline trench down to a minimum depth of 1.8 metres and as the extent of archaeological remains is unknown at this stage. The Inspectorate is of the opinion that should the DBA identify the need for further investigation, such as geophysical survey, hand auger</p>	<p>Further investigation is required, such as geophysical survey the scope of which will be agreed with the relevant local authority archaeologists at North Lincolnshire Council, North East Lincolnshire Council and Lincolnshire County Council.</p>

Section Reference to Scoping Opinion	Applicant's proposed matter	Planning Inspectorate	Response
		survey, monitoring of geotechnical ground investigations and / or trial trenching, effort should be made to agree the scope of such activities with the relevant local authority archaeologists.	
Planning Inspectorate Paragraphs 8.4.2 and 8.4.3	Study Area	<p>The Scoping Report states that a general study area of 1 km from the Scoping Boundary for non-designated assets and 2 km for designated assets will be used to collect detailed information on the cultural heritage baseline to be used in the assessment. However, Paragraph 8.4.3 notes that a wider study area may be used to identify assets whose setting may change as a result of the construction and / or operation of the Proposed Development and this will be informed by the site walkover, setting assessment, and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).</p> <p>The study area applied in the ES to assess the potential effects to the setting of all designated heritage assets should also be discussed with the relevant stakeholders, in particular the Local Planning Authority experts, to ensure it is appropriate to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p>	Consultation with the relevant heritage stakeholders will be undertaken to agree the Study Area for the full assessment.
Planning Inspectorate Section 8.6	Potential effects during construction	Physical impacts to buried archaeological assets could include compaction during construction, which is not explicitly identified in the Scoping Report. The ES should consider the potential for construction works to give rise to likely significant effects from compaction.	Compaction will be fully assessed in the ES.



## Consultation

- 8.3.4 Since the Scoping Opinion has been received a meeting has been held with Historic England (16 May 2022) to introduce the Project and set-out the provisional timetable for the delivery of the ES.
- 8.3.5 Consultation will continue with Historic England, local planning authority's (North Lincolnshire Council, North East Lincolnshire Council and Lincolnshire County Council) archaeologists and conservation officers during the EIA process to further refine the adopted Study Area; discuss findings regarding the magnitude of predicted impacts and significance of effects, and to seek approval regarding proposed baseline surveys and appropriate mitigation measures.

## 8.4 Assessment Method

- 8.4.1 The potential effects of the Project upon heritage assets will be considered in the ES chapter in the context of relevant legislation, planning policy and guidance as set out in Section 8.2 (above) and will broadly follow the criteria set out in *Chapter 5: PEIR Assessment Methodology*.
- 8.4.2 The assessment methodology used in the preparation of this heritage chapter follows the guidance that is described in *Chapter 5: PEIR Assessment Methodology*. A brief overview is provided below.
- 8.4.3 The assessment methodology for the PEIR follows a systematic approach in order to identify the likely significant effects of the Project on the historic environment. The assessment methodology followed in this PEIR follows six stages to enable the identification of any potential significant effects which occur as a result of the Project:
- **Identification of relevant receptors:** relevant receptors have been identified based on the baseline data gathering exercise undertaken to date from both secondary and primary sources;
  - **Characterisation of impacts:** the characterisation of potential impacts has been undertaken to determine what could happen to each environmental receptor because of the Project (as known at this stage) and its associated activities;
  - **Identification of impact duration:**
    - *Short term:* Project activities that are predicted to last only for a limited period (less than 3 months); and whose associated effect will cease on completion of the Project activity;
    - *Medium term:* Impacts from Project activities that will last more than 3 months, and whose effects may continue after the completion of the Project activity, but will in total be less than 2 years; and
    - *Long term:* Impacts from Project activities whose effects will last longer than 2 years.
  - **Evaluating the Significance of Effects:** To provide a clear identification of the likely significant environmental effects associated with the Project, each technical chapter of the PEIR has determined if each environmental effect is likely to be **Significant** or **Not Significant**.

## 8.5 Baseline Environment and Study Area

### Study Area

- 8.5.1 The Study Area for this preliminary assessment (as indicated in **Figure 8-1** and **Figure 8-2**) focuses upon the Draft Order Limits, which may be amended as applicable for the EIA to be reported in the Environmental Statement.
- 8.5.2 Datasets for non-designated assets were collected from the Historic Environment Records (HERs) within a 1 km wide buffer area beyond the Draft Order Limits. These datasets have been reviewed and a revised Study Area has been adopted which is considered sufficient to assess and understand baseline conditions, as beyond this distance non-designated heritage assets will not be impacted by the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. The Study Area for this preliminary assessment therefore comprises a 500 m wide corridor either side of the Draft Order Limits.
- 8.5.3 The Study Area for designated assets is a 2 km wide area either side of the Draft Order Limits. For the EIA consideration will also be given to designated assets that are beyond this area, for example where views involving church spires that articulate with a common topographic space may require particular consideration at the assessment stage. Assets within the extended wider Study Area for designated assets will be identified using professional judgement by the heritage consultant or consultee, guided by the Project's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which will consider physical and historical connectivity and relationships with other assets and the wider landscape, and will be reported in the Environmental Statement.
- 8.5.4 For the purposes of describing the Project it has been split into five sections (Sections 1 to 5) running from north to south to ensure that the baseline descriptions are relevant to the areas that the pipeline crosses. The section splits are based upon a combination of factors including geography, geology and topography which will have influenced prehistoric and historic settlement / activity patterns and the historic landscape character.
- 8.5.5 The five sections of the Project between the Immingham Facility and the Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS), near the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal (TGT) are as follows (north to south):
- Section 1 - Rosper Road (Immingham) to A180 road;
  - Section 2 - A180 road to A46 road;
  - Section 3 - A46 road to Pear Tree Lane;
  - Section 4 - Pear Tree Lane to Manby Middlegate (B1200); and
  - Section 5 - Manby Middlegate (B1200), to Theddlethorpe and down to MLWS.
- 8.5.6 Local authority heritage assets from the Historic Environment Record (HER) and those on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are identified by their original (incoming) record number which in this chapter are identified in square brackets.

### Approach to Defining the Baseline

- 8.5.7 Several data sources have been consulted during the preparation of this chapter to define the preliminary baseline conditions for heritage assets:
- NHLE for information relating to designated heritage assets and local authority Conservation Areas;
  - North Lincolnshire Council HER for information relating to non-designated heritage assets, archaeological interventions (events) and fieldwork reports;

- North East Lincolnshire Council HER for information relating to non-designated heritage assets, archaeological interventions (events) and fieldwork reports;
- Lincolnshire County Council HER for information relating to non-designated heritage assets, archaeological interventions (events) and fieldwork reports within the administrative boundaries of West Lindsey District Council and East Lindsey District Council areas;
- Heritage Gateway for information relating to non-designated heritage assets; and
- Archaeology Data Service, for information relating to heritage assets and previous fieldwork events.

8.5.8 North East Lincolnshire Council maintains a database of locally listed heritage assets and these will be identified in the ES (Ref 8-39). The Local List provides an enhanced level of identification to assist the local authority archaeologist with planning decisions. West Lindsey District (Lincolnshire County Council HER) are currently in the process of setting their own heritage local lists (responses to the Lincolnshire local listing campaign are due on March 31, 2023).

8.5.9 North East Lincolnshire Council also keeps a list of Archaeological Consulting Areas covering several medieval and post-medieval nucleated settlements, farmsteads and archaeological sites and large designed landscapes that are within the local authority area (Ref 8-40). A review of this information has shown that the Project will impact part of the consulting area at Barnoldby Le Beck (southern end of the area) and part of Stallingborough (western side of the area). Elsewhere the pipeline passes close to but will not impact upon (alphabetical order), Ashby cum Fenby (pipeline route passes to the north and east), Aylesby (pipeline passes to the west), Brigsley (passes to the south and west), Immingham (passes to the north and west), Roxby (passes to the east) and Irby upon Humber (passes to the east).

8.5.10 A description of the historic landscape character of the areas that the pipeline route crosses is provided by several published reports that were consulted for the assessment: 'The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire. English Heritage Project No.4661 Main Report' (Ref 8-21) and 'The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire. English Heritage Project No.4661 The Historic Landscape Character Zones' (Ref 8-22). More recently (2020) Historic England's 'Farmstead and Landscape Statement, Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes. National Character Area 42' also provides additional research on historic landscapes that cover the Draft Order Limits (Ref 8-23). Features that contribute to the historic landscape character are also identified in the catalogue of heritage assets (archaeological and landscape features).

8.5.11 British Geological Survey (BGS) Geo-Index online resources (Ref 8-41), including ground investigation data from the many boreholes drilled within the study area, and Chapter 9 of the Scoping Report (Geology & Hydrogeology) (Ref 8-24) were consulted (strata encountered in the drilled exploratory holes generally correlate with information obtained from BGS mapping data).

8.5.12 The topographic map of Lincolnshire was used to describe the general topography of the pipeline corridor (Ref 8-42).

8.5.13 Additional research is planned which will further inform the detailed assessment for the Environmental Statement, including work associated with historic Ordnance Survey maps, historic parish boundaries and historic hedgerows. Tithe maps, enclosure maps and estate maps will be consulted online and / or in the local authority resources centres (HERs and local libraries, local studies centres). The Portable Antiquities Scheme database will be

consulted for metal-detector finds. The results of Historic England's National Mapping Programme (NMP) will be reviewed using Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer (Ref 8-43) and will be checked against the relevant HER data to ensure that features identified on the APs matches that recorded by the HERs.

- 8.5.14 Recent Google Earth images (2022) will be reviewed against the Draft Order Limits to identify new features and assess the condition and extent of features identified on the HERs and historic maps. This will inform site visits and further surveys.

### **Further Surveys**

- 8.5.15 A heritage walkover of the Draft Order Limits will be undertaken for the Environmental Statement to assess the presence and survival of visible archaeological remains including features that could contribute to historic landscape character. It will also inform the detailed setting assessment.
- 8.5.16 Archaeological surveys are also planned within the Draft Order Limits to evaluate the archaeological potential. Consultation will be carried out, as necessary, with the Historic Environment Advisors and conservation officers for NELC, NLC, LCC, West Lindsey District Council and East Lindsey District Council to inform the scope of these archaeological surveys. These further surveys would be part of a staged approach of archaeological evaluation, with the results of one stage informing the scope of the next and may include but not be limited to:
- Hand auger survey and/ or monitoring of geotechnical ground investigations to establish the geoarchaeological baseline conditions of the Project and to assess the potential for deposits containing palaeoenvironmental data to be present;
  - Archaeological geophysical survey to identify potential archaeological anomalies within the footprint of the Project; and
  - Archaeological trial trench evaluation (only if deemed appropriate) to confirm the results of the geophysical survey and to characterise the nature, extent and preservation level of archaeological remains in order to understand their heritage value.

## **Summary of Archaeological and Historical Baseline**

### *Topography and Geology*

#### *Section 1 - Rosper Road (Immingham) to A180 road*

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

### *Section 2 - A180 road to A46 road*

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

### *Section 3 - A46 road to Pear Tree Lane*

- 8.5.21 At the start of Section 3 the ground level is around the 53 m contour, but it falls gradually to the 44 m contour west of Scrub Holt Farm and then falls again onto the 28 m contour as the pipeline route passes the earthwork remains of a scheduled Civil War earthwork fort (northeast of Walk Farm). Between the A18 road and Waithe Beck, west and south of Barnoldby Le Beck, the ground level varies between the 28 m to 41 m contour, but it drops down to the 18 m contour where the pipeline route crosses the broad valley of Waithe Beck, south of Waltham Road, Brigsley (B1203 road). South of Ashby cum Fenby the ground level rises to the 40 m contour as the pipeline approaches and follows the alignment of the A18 but as the route crosses Whites Road and the A16 Louth Road, south of North Thoresby, the ground levels fall to the 21 m contour. Between the A16 and the end of the Section at Pear Tree Lane the ground level is between the 21 m and 24 m contour.
- 8.5.22 Superficial deposits of Glacial Till covers most of this section, however, alluvium is also present along localised watercourses, including Laceby Beck, Waithe Beck and more extensively around Old Fleet Drain on the south side of Grainsby. Lacustrine and Glaciofluvial Deposits are also present within this Section and form smaller localised features (Glaciofluvial Deposits are recorded around Grainsby, and north of Ludborough there are Lacustrine Deposits). Chalk bedrock of the Burnham Chalk Formation underlies the northern end of the Section, although elsewhere it is Chalk of the Welton Chalk Formation (the Welton Formation follows the orientation of the A18 between Aylesby and Brigsley and generally comprises white, massive or thickly bedded chalk with common flint nodules, lacking tabular flint bands).

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

- 8.5.23 At the start of Section 4 between Pear Tree Lane and Alvingham Road the ground level is gently undulating at between the 24 m to 17 m contour, although lower where the route crosses the floodplain of Poulton Drain and its tributaries, west of Covenham St Mary (10 m) and Yarburgh Beck / Black Dike (12 m), southwest of Yarburgh. From Alvingham Road the ground level drops to the 9 m contour where the route crosses the Louth Canal /

Navigation, between Alvingham and North Cockerington. Between North Cockerington and South Cockerington the ground rises slightly onto the 13 m contour before dropping again onto the 7 m contour to the east of South Cockerington and between here and the end of the section at Manby Middlegate (B1200 road) the topography is low lying and relatively flat at between the 7 m and 4 m contour.

8.5.24 Superficial geology deposits mostly comprise Glacial Till. Alluvium is also present along localised watercourses, including Poulton Drain catchment area (western side of Covenham St Mary), Yarburgh Beck / Black Dike and its tributaries (south of Yarburgh) and more extensively around Louth Canal and the River Lud, to the south of Alvingham. East of South Cockerington the pipeline route crosses Pock Hill Lane and runs along the interface of an area that comprises Glacial Till and Tidal Flats Deposits. The bedrock geology in this Section comprises Chalk of the Welton Chalk Formation, although the pipeline route crosses into the Ferriby Chalk Formation to the east of Brackenborough.

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

8.5.25 Ground levels throughout Section 5 are generally flat and around the 3 m to 4 m contour as the pipeline route crosses the coastal fenland strip.

8.5.26 The superficial geology covering most of this Section comprise Tidal Flat Deposits but includes, at the northern end small areas of Glacial Till immediately south of Manby Middlegate road (B1200). The northern end of this Section is underlain by Chalk of the Welton Chalk Formation and then Chalk of the Burnham Formation from east of Walk Farm, Great Carlton to the end of the Section.

#### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

8.5.27 The following paragraphs provide an outline of the cultural heritage resource in the vicinity of the Project; a detailed description of the resource within each of the sections is presented in the Baseline Resource Assessment (8.5.28 - 8.5.240) which will be further developed for the Environmental Statement.

#### *Prehistoric to Roman*

8.5.28 There is sparse evidence for Palaeolithic activity (500,000 to 10,000 BP) in the area traversed by the pipeline route. This is due to dramatic landscape changes in the later Pleistocene and Early Holocene periods resulting from glaciation and subsequent sea-level rises.

8.5.29 During most of the succeeding Mesolithic period (c.8000 BC to c.4000 BC) the sea level was substantially lower, and the future Lincolnshire Marsh lay well inland. No significant trace of Mesolithic activity has been found within the area. Within the outer marsh, at the south-eastern end of the pipeline route, later Holocene alluvium could mask remains of this date, including evidence of prehistoric ground surfaces. Investigations in the Humber wetlands has revealed a clear bias in the surviving evidence for Mesolithic settlement towards locations close to water (Ref 8-25, Figure 16).

8.5.30 The Humber wetlands in general contain sparse numbers of monuments belonging to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (c.4000 BC to c.800 BC) such as barrows, cursuses and henges. It is possible that traces of activity / occupation of this period exist close to water sources. (Ref 8-25, p.51). Fieldwalking during the Humber Wetlands Survey located a series of small scatters of Neolithic or Bronze Age flintwork which contrasts with the Wolds where evidence for occupation is more forthcoming (for example, Neolithic pottery types such as Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware have been found more frequently). This could suggest that the lowlands were used principally for hunting and foraging for a considerable period of time after the start of the Neolithic, with the main focus of farming, settlement and

ritualised activities on the Wolds (Ref 8-25, p.49). Small scale scatters of Neolithic or Bronze Age flintwork have been found on the edge of the Middle Marsh in North and South Killingholme (Ref 8-26, p.109). Additionally, stray finds of prehistoric flint (MLS19833) were made during a 2002 evaluation close to South Killingholme Drain. A rectangular pit containing fire-cracked flint characteristic of Bronze Age burnt mound technology was also found beside the same stream during a watching brief in 2003 [MLS19835].

- 8.5.31 There are few recorded sites of Iron Age date (c.800 BC to AD 43), although activity and settlement of this period is most likely to exist in association with salt-production. There is evidence for Early Iron Age settlement and salt production in South Killingholme, on the east side of Lindsey Refinery (MLS4635; MLS20422, MLS21567), which appears to have been abandoned in the Middle Iron Age, with renewed settlement activity in the Late Iron Age comprising a series of enclosures on higher ground centred around a driveway.
- 8.5.32 By the later Iron Age, this industry was being conducted on a larger, organised scale, although the settlements that may be expected to accompany the salterns have remained largely elusive. It is possible that seasonal salt production in the Iron Age in the area was linked to permanent settlement on the Lincolnshire Wolds (Ref 8-25, p.75-6).
- 8.5.33 Archaeological surveys (geophysical surveys and aerial photography) have identified possible Iron Age settlement remains. A series of rectangular cropmark enclosures, c.45-80 m across, that probably represent Iron Age/Roman farmsteads, have been located on either side of South Killingholme Drain (MLS21318, MNL820). There are also cropmarks suggestive of rural settlement and field boundaries to the south of Immingham (MNL1234), and south of Manor Top Farm in Laceby (MNL2536), and potential for settlement of this period beside other watercourses such as North Beck Drain and Laceby Beck. This is reinforced by the presence of well-known Iron Age sites in the wider area such as the important metal-working site of Weelsby, situated beside Gooseman's Drain on the southern fringe of Grimsby. This latter site, located some 8 km east of the study area, comprised a rectangular enclosure ditch with two roundhouse gullies, a four-poster structure and various pits (Ref 8-25, p.71).
- 8.5.34 There is a relative dearth of Roman occupation sites. Salt making likely continued to be an important industry in this period (Ref 8-25, p.77). It is possible that settlement was on raised land beside watercourses or close to streams.
- 8.5.35 Scatters of later Roman pottery have been found on the fringes of the study area in Habrough (MNL2118) and at Immingham (MNL834). A rectangular enclosure has been recorded immediately west of Habrough Road (MLS21318). And a late Roman belt buckle (MNL1906) was found in a field on the north side of North Beck Drain.
- 8.5.36 Evidence for Romano-British settlement has been found around South Killingholme Drain, during work associated with the upgrading of the A160-A180, where a series of apparently Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures were investigated (Ref 8-25, p.122). The contemporary context of these settlements – and those associated with Skitter Beck to the north - is probably best understood with reference to the Roman settlement at Kirmington, c.6 km to the south-west. This is the nearest known substantial settlement of the period that appears to have been connected to the wider provincial transport infrastructure. It lies in a gap in the Lincolnshire Wolds that has been used at all periods to access the Humber coast from the interior. Both Skitter Beck and South Killingholme Drain provide natural transport corridors to the sea, for those coming from Kirmington, and it therefore is to be expected that they should see particularly high levels of settlement activity.
- 8.5.37 Investigations near East End Farm, South Killingholme has identified extensive evidence of Romano-British settlement (MLS20152). This has many of the features of a ladder

settlement, with a single north-south aligned trackway forming a spine for a series of perpendicular enclosures, bounded on the west side by what appears to be a triple ditch. There are also indications of masonry buildings. These features suggest a rather more formal and substantial settlement than many of the others in the area, possibly indicating either a military or civil function. Metal and pottery finds suggest occupation in the third-fourth centuries AD., and a high status Roman settlement and industrial site has been investigated at Mauxhall Farm / Stallingborough Interchange (MNL4490, MNL4763).

### Early Medieval and Medieval

- 8.5.38 In the Early medieval period (c. AD 410 to 1066) there was likely a marked drop in settlement density in Lincolnshire from the beginning of the 5th century onwards, marking the collapse of the Roman administration in the region. There is evidence for widespread immigration of Germanic settlers from the late 4th century onwards, and from the later 6th century there are increasing numbers of small Early Saxon cemeteries in the region, characterised by inhumations with burial goods (Ref 8-26, p.66). By the middle of the 7th century northern Lincolnshire was governed as the single kingdom of Lindsey, although by the end of the century it had been subsumed within the larger Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Mercia (Ref 8-27).
- 8.5.39 After several decades of Viking raids in the mid-9th century, Lincolnshire was conquered by the Danes in 874, after the battle of Repton. Although it was won back by the English in the mid-10th century, Danish influence in the area remained strong. There was a further brief period of Scandinavian rule in 1013 when King Svein of Denmark took the throne of Northumbria, only for it to return to the English after his death the following year.
- 8.5.40 It is believed that the origins of many of the villages and their associated parishes in the area have their origins in the period of Danish rule. Place names of the inland parishes close to the pipeline route, notably those with the '-by' suffix, indicate their origins at this period (e.g., Grimsby, Barnoldby, Laceby, Riby and Keelby) (Ref 8-25, p.131). Increasingly, discoveries of pottery and other finds from historic settlement cores, including Holton le Clay, North Thoresby and Tetney in the Lincolnshire Marsh, suggest that their origin is also to be found in the Late Saxon, and occasionally Middle Saxon periods (Ref 8-25, p.137). The Church of St Martin at Waithe also contains 10th century elements (NHLE1359965).
- 8.5.41 The evidence of settlement on the marsh edge in the early medieval period was likely associated with salt production. The excavation of a 10th century saltern at Marshchapel, (c.5 km northeast of the pipeline route) further adds to this picture (Ref 8-26, p.137-158).
- 8.5.42 With the exception of a possible cemetery at South Ferriby, no early medieval cemeteries are known from the Humber Wetlands. At Elsham Wold, on the Lincolnshire Wolds, c. 600 cremation burials accompanied by grave goods were uncovered dating to AD 450 - 600 and at Barton-upon-Humber, a small cemetery of inhumed remains furnished with weapons was excavated in the 1980s (Ref 8-25, p.132).
- 8.5.43 It is likely that the wetland margins were important to the subsistence economy. These were utilised as seasonal summer pasture, which was exploited by the settlements and monastic centres that developed along the edge of the Wolds and on higher ground within the lowlands. It is likely that the lowland areas provided wetland resources that were complimentary to those found on the surrounding drylands (Ref 8-25, p.133).
- 8.5.44 The recolonisation of the Humber Wetlands during the medieval period (1066 to 1485) took place as part of a much broader intensification of agriculture and settlement onto marginal lands across northern Europe. This phenomenon has been attributed to a combination of increased political stability, economic prosperity and marine regressions or climatic or optimum climatic conditions. By the time that the Domesday Book (1086) was being written, the recolonisation of the Humber Wetlands had already started as shown by the



many references to settlements. Whereas the Roman and Romano-British settlers exploited the wetlands without making major changes to the landscape, during the Middle Ages, the Humber Wetlands were extensively transformed through the construction of seabanks and drainage channels. Both high and low status settlements were founded in the wetlands (Ref 8-25, p.134-5).

- 8.5.45 As in all parts of England, Domesday provides the point of departure for understanding the medieval landscape of this area. On the Lincolnshire Marsh, new settlements were established on the lowlands, as daughter settlements of the parishes named in the Domesday book which were located near the 10 m contour. The eastward movement onto the marshland has been explained by the need to be close to the sea for salt production, and also by the creation of extensive saltern waste mounds, which were subsequently used as the location of settlements. This landscape development has left a number of isolated churches and abandoned villages in the Lincolnshire Marshes (Ref 8-25, p.137).
- 8.5.46 Several Norman motte-and-bailey castles were built in the Humber wetlands in order to control waterways. In the Lincolnshire Marsh, the motte and bailey castle at Toot Hill controlled the Great Eau, and Castle Carlton overlooked the Long Eau (Ref 8-25, p.139).
- 8.5.47 A key aspect of the medieval landscape was also the series of important and powerful monastic houses in the area. These owned much of the land and were a key economic as well as spiritual influence, including those at Thornton Abbey, which was a major Augustinian foundation established in 1139 on the west side of the Skitter Beck (west of East Halton), that owned East Halton as well as much land in other nearby parishes including Killingholme (Ref 8-26, p.72); and Newsham or Newhouse, a Premonstratensian monastery established in 1147 (west of Habrough village and now in Brocklesby Park), which was endowed with substantial estates in Killingholme; also Nun Cotham, a Cistercian convent founded in the mid-12th century (northwest of Keelby); and Humberston Abbey, a Tironian monastery at Humberston on the southern edge of Grimsby. In addition, there was a significant group of religious houses in Grimsby: the Augustinian Abbey of Wellow, an Augustinian nunnery, two friaries, and a hospital for lepers (Ref 8-26, p.67-72) (Ref 8-26, p.48-49).
- 8.5.48 All of these institutions owned land on both the Wolds and the marsh, providing them with grazing all year round as well as a variety of other important resources. These lands were run remotely from monastic granges, often surviving as moated sites (Ref 8-25, p.141).
- 8.5.49 The date of the first sea defences in this part of the Lincolnshire marshes has yet to be definitively established (they are not mentioned in historic documents before the late 12th century). Topographic assessment suggests that the shoreline (upper tidal limit) probably lay approximately along the eastern limits of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. The Lincolnshire Marsh did not require artificial drainage schemes, thanks to continuing alluviation and marine sedimentation accretion, aided by the formation of extensive storm beaches and the construction of the seabank (Ref 8-25, p.160).
- 8.5.50 The parishes of this area of Middle Marsh are quite distinct from the coastline parishes, tending to be focussed on villages situated in or beside the becks that drain towards the sea. In the medieval period their economies would largely have been dependent on arable and, in the later medieval period, pastoral farming.

#### Post-medieval and Modern (1485 to present)

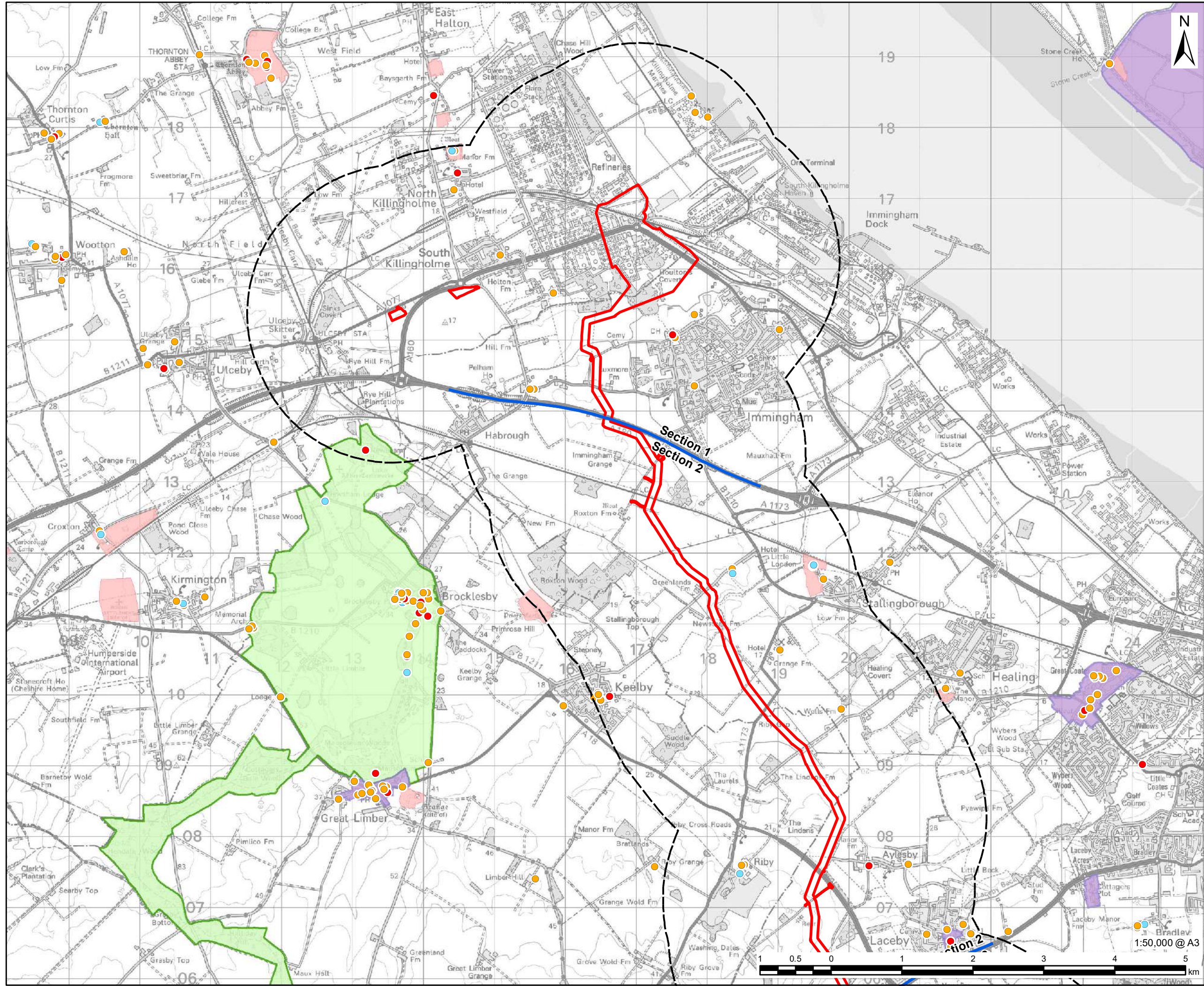
- 8.5.51 The first major change to the landscape in the post-medieval period resulted from the dissolution of the monasteries, releasing large tracts of land in the Lincolnshire marshes into the hands of private owners, while the buildings themselves were demolished or turned into country houses; Thornton Abbey became initially a school before being acquired by Sir Vincent Skinner in 1602 and then by Lord Yarborough in 1816; and Newsham Abbey

became a private residence and was later incorporated into the landscaped Brockelsby Park owned by Lord Yarborough of the Pelham family.

- 8.5.52 Probably the greatest change that took place before the middle of the 19th century came as the result of the enclosure of the medieval open fields. This took place in two distinct phases. Initially, the parishes of the Middle Marsh were enclosed (beginning in the 16th and 17th centuries), leaving most of the parishes of coastline parishes unaffected. The second phase came about through Acts of Parliament, beginning in the later 18th century, and is documented by the enclosure maps of the period which provide a detailed record of the pre-enclosure landscape as well as the changes that occurred (Ref 8-29), (Ref 8-30), (Ref 8-31).
- 8.5.53 A major change in the landscape came in 1848 with the construction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, between Grimsby and Louth (MNL1302), and the development of coastal resorts.
- 8.5.54 The construction of the docks at Immingham beginning in 1906, including the Humber Commercial Railway (1910) that cuts across the southern part of North Killingholme, were instrumental in the industrialisation of the northern part of the study area (the docks developed into a major industrial hub with extensive port facilities, warehouses, storage and production areas, including the Lindsey and Humber oil refineries). Also, at the beginning of the 20th century Immingham developed rapidly with the construction of workers' housing.
- 8.5.55 Defence of the docklands and industrial works along the Humber estuary was also an important consideration since the early 19th century with Napoleonic, World War I and World War 2 gun batteries being constructed on the southern shore of the Humber (Ref 8-26, p.93-94).
- 8.5.56 The remains of World War 2 defences are scattered across the area, including the sites of former anti-aircraft batteries south of Immingham Grange (MNL1524) and south-east of Keelby Road (MNL1525). There are also aircraft obstructions such as anti-glider ditches throughout the coastal area (often visible on aerial photographs), and there are also several disused / abandoned former airfields, such as at Waltham (MNL1423) which was a heavy bomber base during World War 2, and the former RAF North Killingholme which was used by Avro Lancaster bombers from 1943 to 1945.
- 8.5.57 In the modern period the mechanisation of farming has led to the gradual erosion of the historic field pattern and the amalgamation of fields into larger parcels. The move towards ever greater enclosure, the decline of salt production and changing patterns of agricultural use led to considerable depopulation up to the 19th century, contributing to the shrinkage of the historic settlements (settlements at 'Holtham' and Blow Field were abandoned).

### **Baseline Resource Assessment**

- 8.5.58 There are a total of 184 designated assets within the 2km wider study area comprising scheduled monuments (18 no. in total), listed buildings that are grade I (19 no.), grade II\* (23 no.) and grade II (123 no.) and a historic park and garden that is grade I registered. There are also four local authority identified Conservation Areas.
- 8.5.59 The following narrative is divided into the five Scheme sections and in each section there is an overview of the designated assets and a discussion of all heritage assets: Prehistoric and Roman; Early Medieval and Medieval; Post-medieval and Modern; and Undated.



**VikingCCS**

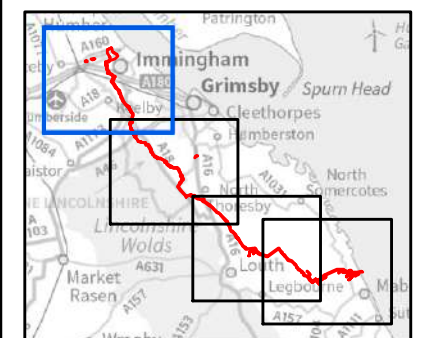
**AECOM**

**PROJECT**  
Viking CCS Pipeline

**LEGEND**

- Draft Order Limits
- 2km Wider Study Area
- Route Section Break
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II\* Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area
- Registered Park and Garden

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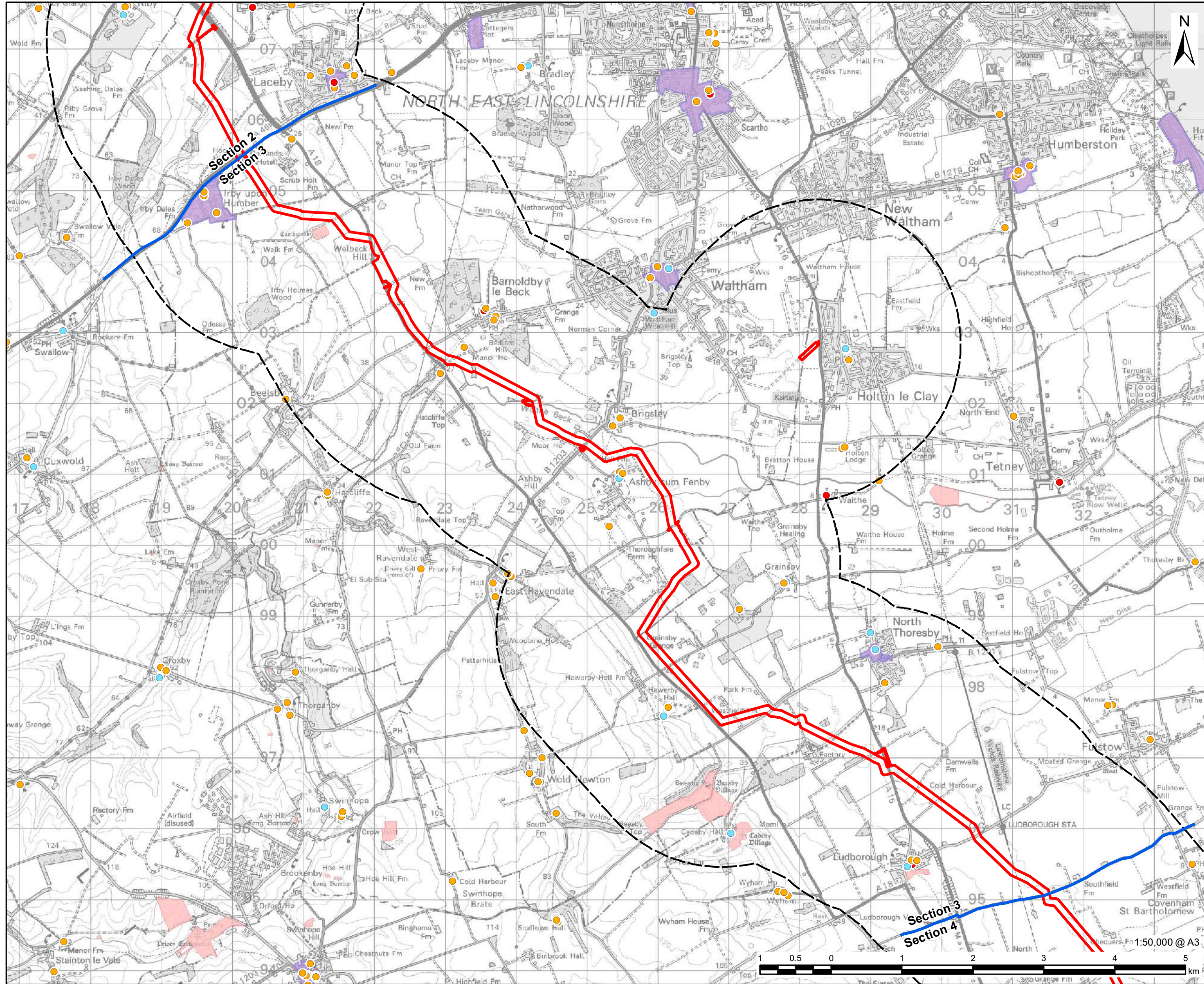


**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Figure 8-1 (1 of 4)  
 Location of Designated Heritage Assets

**ISSUE PURPOSE**  
 PEIR

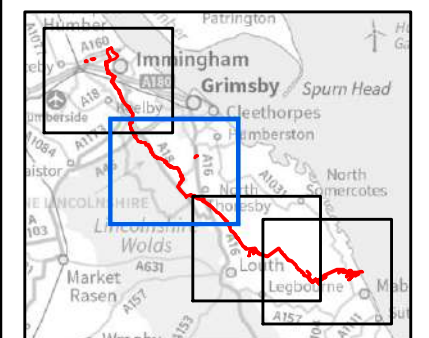
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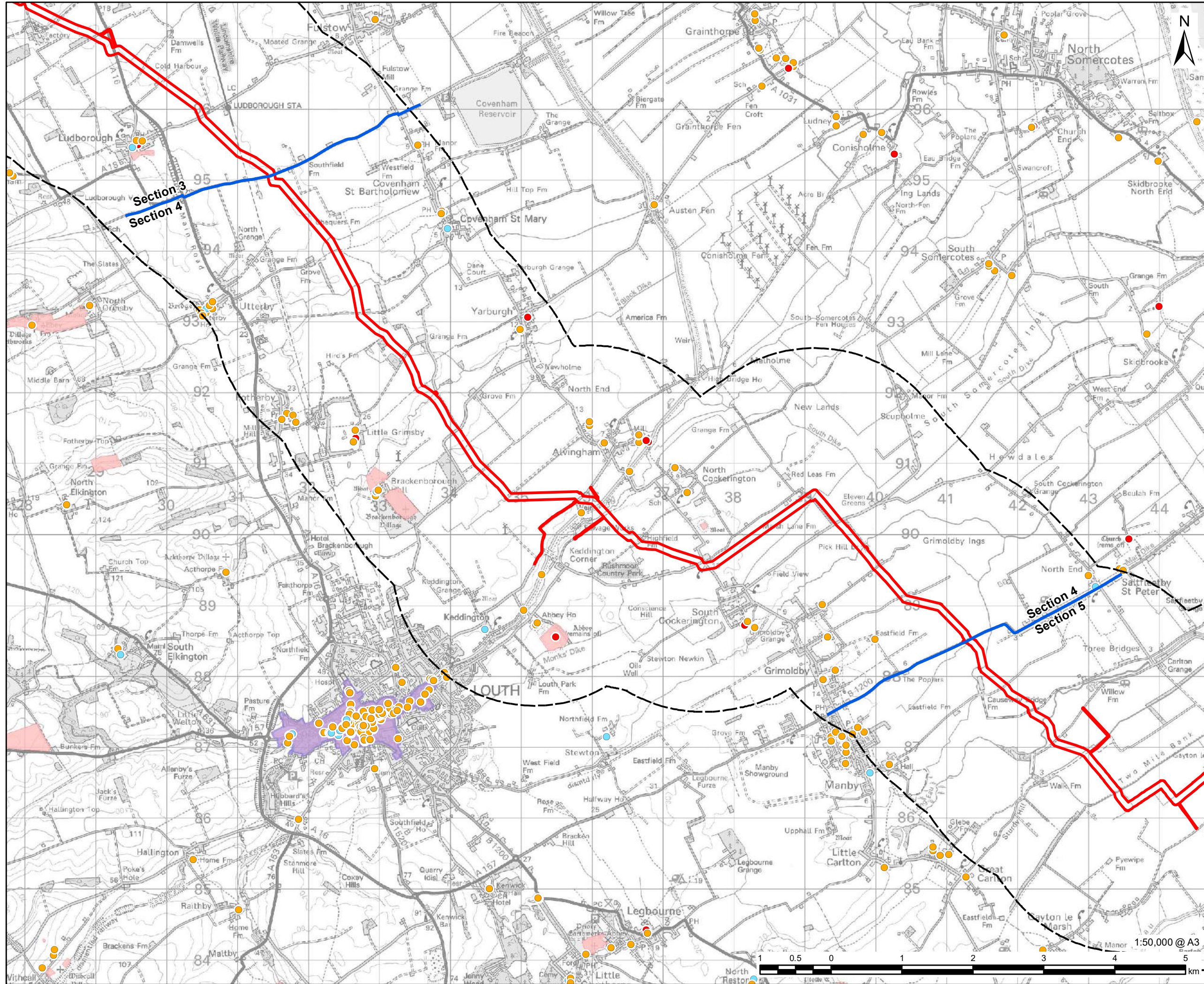
- LEGEND**
- Draft Order Limits
  - 2km Wider Study Area
  - Route Section Break
  - Grade I Listed Building
  - Grade II Listed Building
  - Grade II\* Listed Building
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Conservation Area

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Figure 8-1 (2 of 4)  
 Location of Designated Heritage Assets

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LEGEND

- Draft Order Limits
- 2km Wider Study Area
- Route Section Break
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II\* Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area

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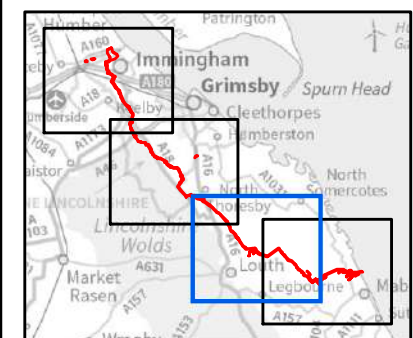
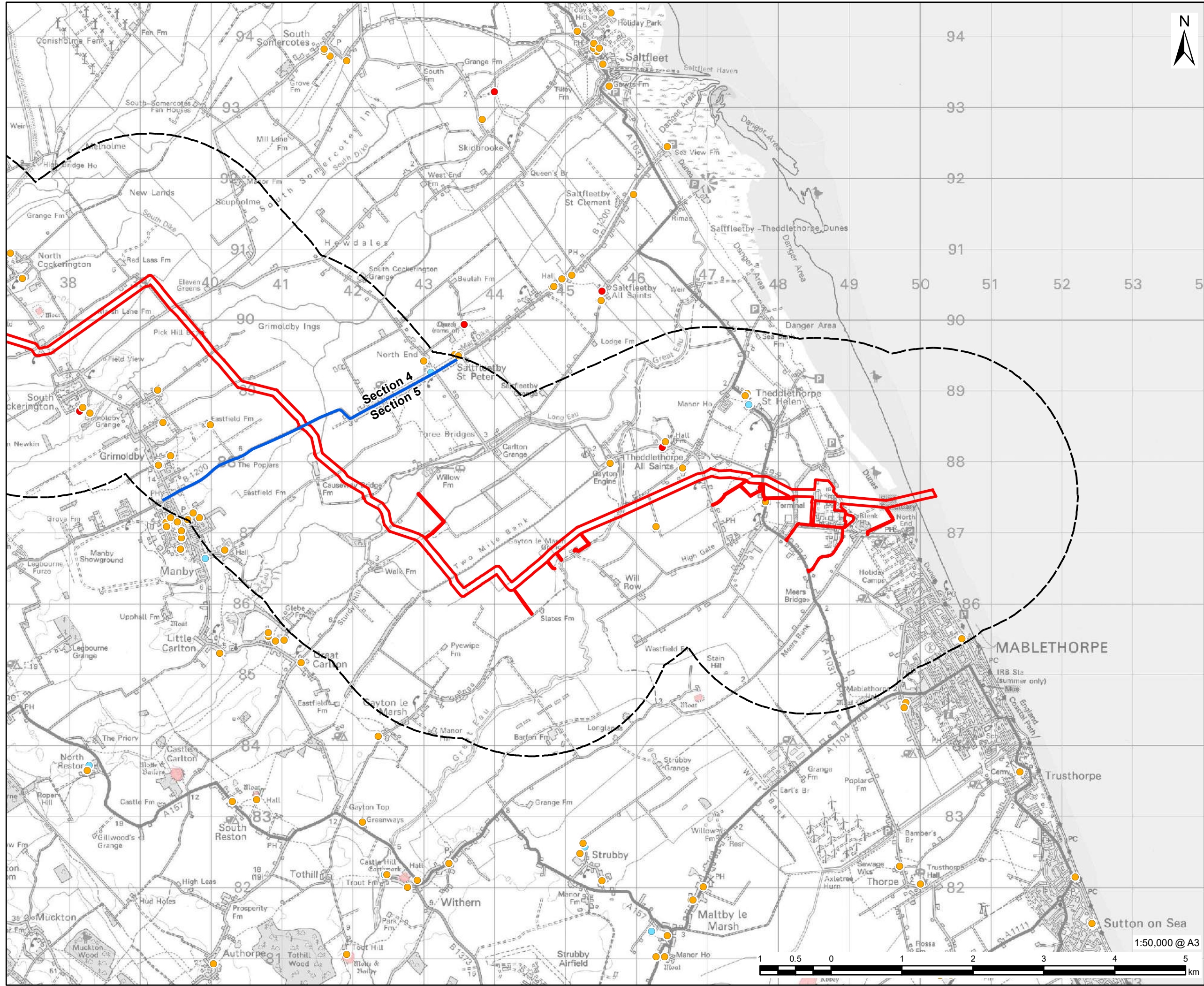


FIGURE TITLE  
**Figure 8-1 (3 of 4)**  
**Location of Designated Heritage Assets**

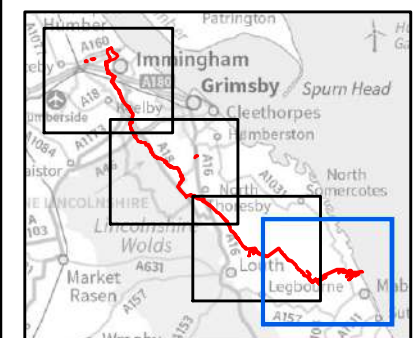
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**LEGEND**

- Draft Order Limits
- 2km Wider Study Area
- Route Section Break
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II\* Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

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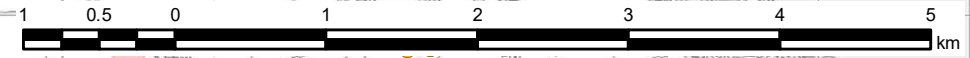


**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Figure 8-1 (4 of 4)**  
**Location of Designated Heritage Assets**

**ISSUE PURPOSE**  
 PEIR

**PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE**  
 60668955 / VCCS\_221102\_PEIR\_8-1

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**Designated Assets – Section 1**

- 8.5.60 There are no Conservation Areas within this Section of the pipeline route but there are 17 designated heritage assets.
- 8.5.61 There is one scheduled monument which is Manor Farm moated site, North Killingholme [NHLE1008044], which also contains the grade II\* Manor Farmhouse, North Killingholme [NHLE1346854] and the grade II Stables / granary approximately 50 metres east of Manor Farmhouse [NHLE1214980].
- 8.5.62 There are two grade I listed buildings:
- Church of Saint Denys, North Killingholme [NHLE1103701]; and
  - Church of St Andrew, Immingham [NHLE1310011].
- 8.5.63 There is one grade II\* listed building which is the 16th century Manor Farmhouse, North Killingholme [NHLE1346854] which is within Manor Farmhouse scheduled monument [NHLE1008044]; and there are fourteen grade II listed buildings in this section:
- The Old Vicarage, North Killingholme [NHLE1214966];
  - Stables/granary approximately 50 metres east of Manor Farmhouse, North Killingholme [NHLE1214980] which is within Manor Farm scheduled monument [NHLE1008044];
  - Killingholme High Lighthouse, South Killingholme [NHLE1103706];
  - Killingholme North Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme [NHLE1103707];
  - Killingholme South Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme [NHLE1215093];
  - The Nook, South Killingholme [NHLE1215113];
  - Baptist chapel, South Killingholme [NHLE1346858];
  - Cross base approximately 8 metres south of Church of St Andrew, Immingham [NHLE1161628];
  - Churchfield Manor, Immingham [NHLE1161630];
  - Belmont Cottage, Immingham [NHLE1161631];
  - The Iron Bungalow, Immingham [NHLE1391349];
  - Immingham War Memorial, Immingham [NHLE1455139];
  - Appletree Cottage, Habrough [NHLE1161587]; and
  - Church of St Margaret, Habrough [NHLE1346976].

**Prehistoric and Roman periods – Section 1**

- 8.5.64 Archaeological evidence shows that the estuary has been a key trade and communication route between the North Sea and the Pennines, and also to the Midlands (River Trent), since prehistoric times. Significant palaeo-environmental and archaeological evidence preserved within wetland locations includes Bronze-age boats and fishtraps. There is also evidence of early settlement on higher, drier land, while the lower wetlands provided fishing and fowling as well as summer grazing for the surrounding settlements.
- 8.5.65 Research on the Humber wetlands has suggested that at the beginning of the Holocene, the onset of warmer conditions led to the establishment of dense vegetation cover over undulating boulder clay. At the same time, kettle-holes and poorly draining hollows would have allowed the formation of a series of organic peaty sediments and fluctuating sea levels would have led to increasing sedimentation through the process of alluviation and the

formation of marshlands (Ref 8-32; Ref 8-33; Ref 8-34). The Humber continued to have great importance throughout the Roman and medieval periods for trade and communication and it is possible that on the north bank of the estuary drainage of the marshes began as long ago as the second century AD.

- 8.5.66 Prehistoric flintwork (waste material and tools) of Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date have been found within the study area during investigations including surface artefact collection and excavations [MNL3927, MLS19799, MLS21544, MLS1615, MLS1614, MLS19831, MLS19832, MLS19834]. There are other findspots of prehistoric flintwork (waste flakes and cores in the wider area, south of Station Road (MLS19726).
- 8.5.67 Archaeological evaluation at the Humber Refinery, c.300 m northeast of the Draft Order Limits has recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity and a late prehistoric and Roman settlement with associated evidence for salt-making and iron smelting [MLS21553, MLS21554, MLS21555, MLS21556]. Charcoal from a ditch was radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age and, sealed beneath 0.4 m of alluvial clay, was a charcoal-rich deposit (burnt stone and charcoal) that was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age. A spread of burnt material which lay over a possible buried soil was also sealed beneath the alluvium which produced a Middle Bronze Age date. The Iron Age (and early Roman occupation) appears to occupy the driest ground, towards the west of the investigated area. Many of the features coincided with geophysical anomalies (possibly representing Iron Age enclosure ditches) and it is possible that salt making was carried out on the wetter ground to the east.
- 8.5.68 Although undated deposits, interpreted as the buried shoreline were recorded east of Rosper Road during archaeological evaluations in 2004 and 2005, trenches in 2004 recorded 1 m of alluvium over a peaty deposit; and alluvium over deposits of mid-late Iron Age date. In 2005 alluvium which sealed an organic deposit was recorded beneath subsoil [MLS20141]. Also a system of creeks which were detected by geophysical survey are likely to mark a former high water position.
- 8.5.69 Close to the northern end of the Draft Order Limits an archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2016 at Rosper Road identified multiperiod activity, including several Iron Age ditches [MLS20103, MLS20422, MLS20424]. An earlier excavation either side of Rosper Road, that was carried out between 2000 to 2002 adjacent to the Conoco Refinery, suggested that the original early Iron Age settlement was located on the lower ground near to a former creek on the shore of the River Humber. There then appears, on the basis of the pottery sequence, to have been a hiatus in the mid- to late Iron Age, and the subsequent late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, representing possibly a small farmstead, developed on higher ground further north on the palaeo-shoreline, centred around a driveway and a pattern of enclosures [MLS19771, MLS1614, MLS20078]. Further evidence for Iron Age occupation was found west of Rosper Road, within the Draft Order Limits, during trial trenching in 2010 related to the A160-A180 road improvements, where two Iron Age ditches were recorded [MLS22428].
- 8.5.70 There are several cropmark features of possible Iron Age date, including west of Habrough Road where a linear feature is visible [MLS20077] and a series of three possible enclosures [MLS20780]. From the same general area, a late Iron Age enclosure which was also visible on aerial photographs was identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching [MLS1611].
- 8.5.71 Late Roman dated ditches were also recorded north of Marsh Lane (c.100 m north of the Draft Order Limits) during trial trenching in 2012 and 2013. These are likely to represent a continuation of the small farmstead recorded on the west side of Rosper Road [MLS22743].
- 8.5.72 At East End Farm (c.130 m west of the Draft Order Limits) archaeological geophysical survey has detected a trackway and a complex series of rectangular ditches either side of



the trackway. Additional evidence included a walled building which could represent a series of small Romano-British farmsteads, or a single large farm, or perhaps even a structure of military or ritual origin [MLS20152]. Metal detection in the same area also recovered Roman coins and metalwork.

- 8.5.73 A driveway and enclosure of possible Roman date are visible on aerial photographs next to Ulceby Road and the woodland known as Sinks Covert [MLS8765].
- 8.5.74 South of East End Farm, and c.75 m west of the Draft Order Limits, archaeological geophysical survey detected the buried remains of a Roman enclosure northeast of Glebe Farm which is also associated with Roman coins and pottery [MNL820].
- 8.5.75 A sherd of possible imitation Samian pottery has been found within the Draft Order Limits [MNL1508].
- 8.5.76 Late Iron Age pottery and Roman pottery has also been found west of Habrough Road during archaeological excavations [MLS19829, MLS19830]. A large hoard of Roman coins was also discovered by a metal-detectorist in the same area [MLS16344].
- 8.5.77 In the wider area there is evidence of a high status Roman settlement and industrial site at Mauxhall Farm / Stallingborough Interchange (MNL4490, MNL4763). Trial trenching at this archaeological site has revealed a substantial settlement belonging to two main phases (1st to 2nd centuries and 3rd centuries) followed by the site's abandonment. The presence of a stone building appears to mark this site out as different from other settlements along the edge of the tidal flats and it has been suggested that it may have functioned as a possible estate centre from which other sites were managed.

### *Early medieval and medieval - Section 1*

- 8.5.78 Evidence of early medieval and medieval occupation tends to be concentrated within and close to the historic settlements that the pipeline route passes, however, the surrounding area also contains evidence for activity and occupation as a result of shifting settlement patterns and landscape changes. Within much of the study area the majority of the evidence is represented by former cultivation systems, and it is likely that some of these also continued in use until enclosure in the post-medieval period.
- 8.5.79 Immingham is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115) and the Early Yorkshire Charters (1090-6) and it formed a small cluster of settlements with place names indicating early Anglo-Saxon settlement [MNL287]. The form of the settlement appears to have been a chain of farmsteads or hamlets laid out along a pair of parallel roads, with a denser core around the parish church. Archaeological trial trenching has recovered early medieval pottery and also pottery of 13th to 14th century and post-medieval date. Alluvial layers show that the area was also prone to flooding and that in some places, which were most vulnerable, was used for seasonal farming activities.
- 8.5.80 Habrough is also mentioned in various historic documents (Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115), Assize Rolls (1202), the Valuation of Norwich (1254) and Pipe Rolls (1197)) [MNL205]. Originally the parish included a large, detached section of coastal marshland, Habrough Marsh (now a part of Immingham). The village comprised of two settlement cores with dispersed occupation between them. The eastern core contains the church and at least one moated manorial site and appears to have been laid out along a single road. The western core contains post-medieval Newsham Farm (settlement appears to have formed around a small grid like system of roads without an obvious topographic influence).
- 8.5.81 Settlement evidence has been identified within and surrounding Immingham. The scheduled Manor Farm medieval moated site is located in North Killingholme and was occupied into the post-medieval period [NHLE1008044, NHLE1346854, NHLE1214980]. A possible area

of medieval settlement is located northeast of Houlton's Covert, from fieldname evidence, which may correspond to the small close shown on Russell's pre-enclosure map of Killingholme, on the edge of Summergates [MLS19827]. The possible remains of a shrunken medieval village have been found at South Killingholme [MLS1613], c.270 m north of the Draft Order Limits, comprising a rectilinear enclosure, ditches and ridge and furrow (visible on aerial photographs but now largely built over, although elements of the site may survive). A possible medieval moated site was found during an archaeological evaluation and excavation west of Luxmore Farm (complex of ditches and pits that respected Immingham Road) [MNL2373]. A series of linear earthwork features (drainage systems, trackways and enclosures) at Homestead Park, Immingham [MNL284] (c.486 m southeast of the Draft Order Limits) is suggestive of medieval settlement. Waterlogged deposits of possible late medieval origin were recorded during monitoring in 1994. The site is on the North East Lincolnshire 2016 draft local list of historic assets of special interest.

- 8.5.82 Evidence of extensive ridge and furrow cultivation, of likely medieval to post-medieval date, is visible on aerial photographs at a number of different locations in Habrough [MNL2234], also south of Ulceby Road, South Killingholme [MLS10748] and at Immingham [MNL2238]. Archaeological geophysical survey has also identified ridge and furrow at South Killingholme [MLS20104]. It is possible that several of the undated cropmarks visible on aerial photographs in this Section are the truncated remains of ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 8.5.83 Although there are no identified salterns within the study area, salt working was an important local industry along the coastal margins in the medieval and earlier Roman periods and is likely to have been carried out on a seasonal basis (salt extracted from salt-encrusted sand from the foreshore was treated and dumped in large mounds). Eventually as the ground along the foreshore was improved and raised to prevent seasonal flooding the coastline gradually retreated and new salterns advanced seawards.
- 8.5.84 There are several findspots of medieval pottery recovered during surface collection surveys [MNL1507, MLS20275].
- 8.5.85 The pipeline route passes several designated parish churches which were constructed in the medieval period:
- Church of Saint Denys, North Killingholme [NHLE1103701] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century;
  - Church of St Andrew, Immingham [NHLE1310011] is a parish church that dates from the 11th century, and a medieval churchyard cross base [NHLE1161628]; and
  - Church of St Margaret, Station Road, Habrough [NHLE1346976] is a parish church that dates from the 14th century with possible earlier origins and was rebuilt in 1868-9.

### ***Post-medieval and modern – Section 1***

- 8.5.86 From the 17th century, coastal reclamation, drainage and enclosure had a significant impact on the rural landscape. Flood defences were built to protect the developing towns and industrial areas and warping was introduced by the Dutch in the 18th century. Later, Parliamentary enclosures produced the landscape of regular, geometric fields, mostly enclosed by dikes, with associated large brick-built isolated farmsteads and excavation of brick pits for the extraction of Pleistocene clays.
- 8.5.87 There are a series of historic roads of post-medieval to modern date in Immingham that are recorded on the early OS maps, including Stallingborough Road [MNL3514] and Mill Lane [MNL3521], and also Immingham Road, Habrough [MNL3525]. It is possible that Roxton Road, Immingham [MNL3515] and Habrough Road, Immingham [MNL3516] have earlier, medieval origins.

- 8.5.88 The HERs record several landscape features, including an osier bed [MNL2450], a possible landscape park in Immingham [MNL3934] and historic hedgerows in South Killingholme parish [MLS20570, MLS22660].
- 8.5.89 Historic OS maps also record the presence of several features associated with coastal navigation and transportation, including several lighthouses - Killingholme High Lighthouse, South Killingholme [NHLE1103706]; Killingholme South Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme [NHLE1215093], and Killingholme North Low Lighthouse, South Killingholme [NHLE1103707].
- 8.5.90 There are numerous post-medieval and later farms / farmsteads within the study area in this Section that are either extant or demolished (for example, Glebe Farm [MNL1818], Church Farm, Habrough [MNL2302], Luxmore Farm, Habrough Road [MNL2449], Elm Tree Farm, South Killingholme [MLS25002], Willows Farm, Immingham [MNL2451]) and also rural dwellings / houses (for example, Belmont Cottage [NHLE1161631], The Nook, South Killingholme [NHLE1215113], Churchfield Manor, Immingham [NHLE1161630, MNL288], Appletree Cottage, Habrough [NHLE1161587] and Roxlyn House, Habrough [MNL2311]). These reflect the former agricultural character and rural industries of the area prior to the development of Immingham Docks and the subsequent expansion of the town. A demolished post mill was also located along Mill Lane, Immingham [MNL4349]. Several chapels were constructed to serve the local communities; at South Killingholme there is a Baptist chapel [NHLE1346858] and a primitive Methodist Chapel [MLS21884]. In the later 19th century village schools were built at Habrough (Immingham Road) [MNL192] and at South Killingholme [MLS22326].
- 8.5.91 Immingham Dock was established by the Humber Commercial Railway and Dock Company in association with the Great Central Railway (Humber Commercial Railway and Dock Act of 1904, and subsequent amendments). Construction of Immingham Docks began in 1906 and was complete by 1912. Initially the dock exported coal from the coalfields of Derbyshire and Yorkshire via the Humber Commercial Railway (Grimsby District Light Railway was used for contractors' traffic and later for carrying passengers / dock workers) (Grace's Guide, 2020). A temporary settlement or workers village was established at Immingham (Humberville) comprising of a series of corrugated tin huts (known as Tin Town) for the dock construction workers [NHLE1391349]. A 20th century railway signal box [MNL3041] and an extensive complex of railway lines and sidings were integrated into Immingham dock (London and North Eastern Railway - Immingham Dock Branch) [MNL3039]. The Humber Commercial Railway line constructed in 1912 linked the eastern jetty at Immingham Dock with the main Grimsby - New Holland line at Ulceby [MLS21326]. Other buildings of early 20th century date include a demolished mission room [MLS22497] and school [MLS22498] and a demolished dwelling [MLS22499] on Rosper Road, South Killingholme and a row of demolished terraced houses to the south of Marsh Lane, Immingham [MLS21323].
- 8.5.92 From the 16th and 17th centuries defensive structures were constructed to protect the coastline from attack and the threat of invasion. The importance for defence continued into the late-19th-century (coastal artillery battery and minefield control centre built at Paull Point on the north bank of the estuary), followed by a 20th century World War 1 acoustic mirror near Kilnsea and two forts at the estuary mouth. During World War 1 Immingham Docks was a base for British D-class submarines (later used for cruise ships in the 1930s, including vessels of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, White Star Line and Blue Star Line). Following the end of World War 1 trade declined (as it did elsewhere along the east coast), including demand for shipping services and new ships, however, World War 2 revived its prospects but, together with other ports along the east coast such as Hull, it became the target of bombing raids. During World War 2 it became a naval base and the headquarters for the Royal Navy and a series of anti-aircraft batteries and bombing decoys were built to

protect the docks and nearby military airfields from attack. Within the study area there were several types of World War 2 military installations, including heavy anti-aircraft battery installations at Immingham [MNL1523] and next to Sinks Covert [MLS17455], a searchlight emplacement at North Killingholme [MLS26168] and aircraft obstructions that are now levelled at Immingham [MLS21322]. A possible bomb crater was also identified on aerial photographs at South Killingholme [MLS26149]. In the wider area were former barrage balloon sites (MNL4651, MNL4684, MNL4675), and other military buildings and installations (MNL4644, MNL4689). A War Memorial dedicated to the fallen of World War 1 was erected in 1925 at the junction of Humberville Road and Pelham Road, Immingham [NHLE1455139], the fallen from World War 2 being added to it.

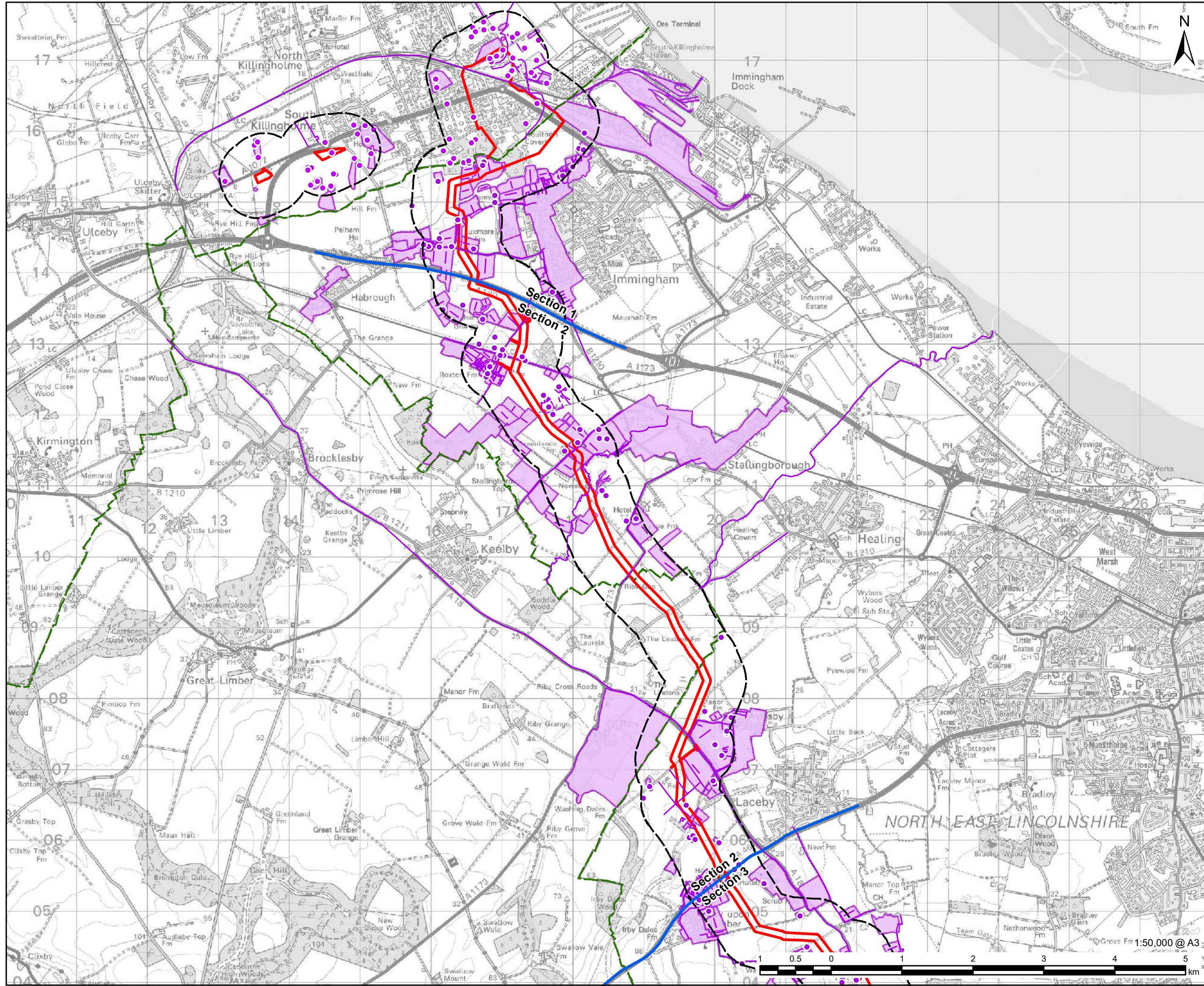
8.5.93 In the second half of the 20th century the docks expanded with the construction of east and west jetties and the addition of several deep-water jetties for bulk cargo. Immingham Oil Terminal jetty was also constructed at this time on the banks of the Humber west of the dock entrance (1969), and the Immingham Bulk Terminal was commissioned in 1970 for the export of coal and the import of steel. In 1985 the Immingham Gas Jetty was opened, handling liquid petroleum gas, and thereafter extensions to these facilities were added, including new terminals and roll-on/roll-off facilities during the 21st century, to improve connections to Europe and to develop port infrastructure and associated facilities and to facilitate the export of bulk goods.

8.5.94 A modern landfill site is recorded on the HER at Mill Lane, Immingham [MNL1018].

#### *Undated – Section 1*

8.5.95 There are several heritage assets that are undated and which are mostly visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks. An undated possible square enclosure, that is now beneath the Immingham CHP Plant, was identified as a cropmark [MLS21321] and there are several undated cropmark features south of Ulceby Road [MLS20124, MLS1608, MLS1609, MLS20781, MLS8766, MLS25944, MLS1610, MLS21317].

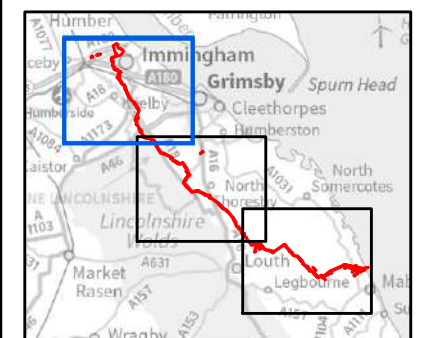
8.5.96 Archaeological geophysical survey in South Killingholme detected a series of linear anomalies at East End Farm that are undated [MLS20273, MLS20274] and an undated linear feature, west of Rosper Road [MLS21315].



**LEGEND**

- Draft Order Limits
- 500m Study Area
- Route Section Break
- County Boundary
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area

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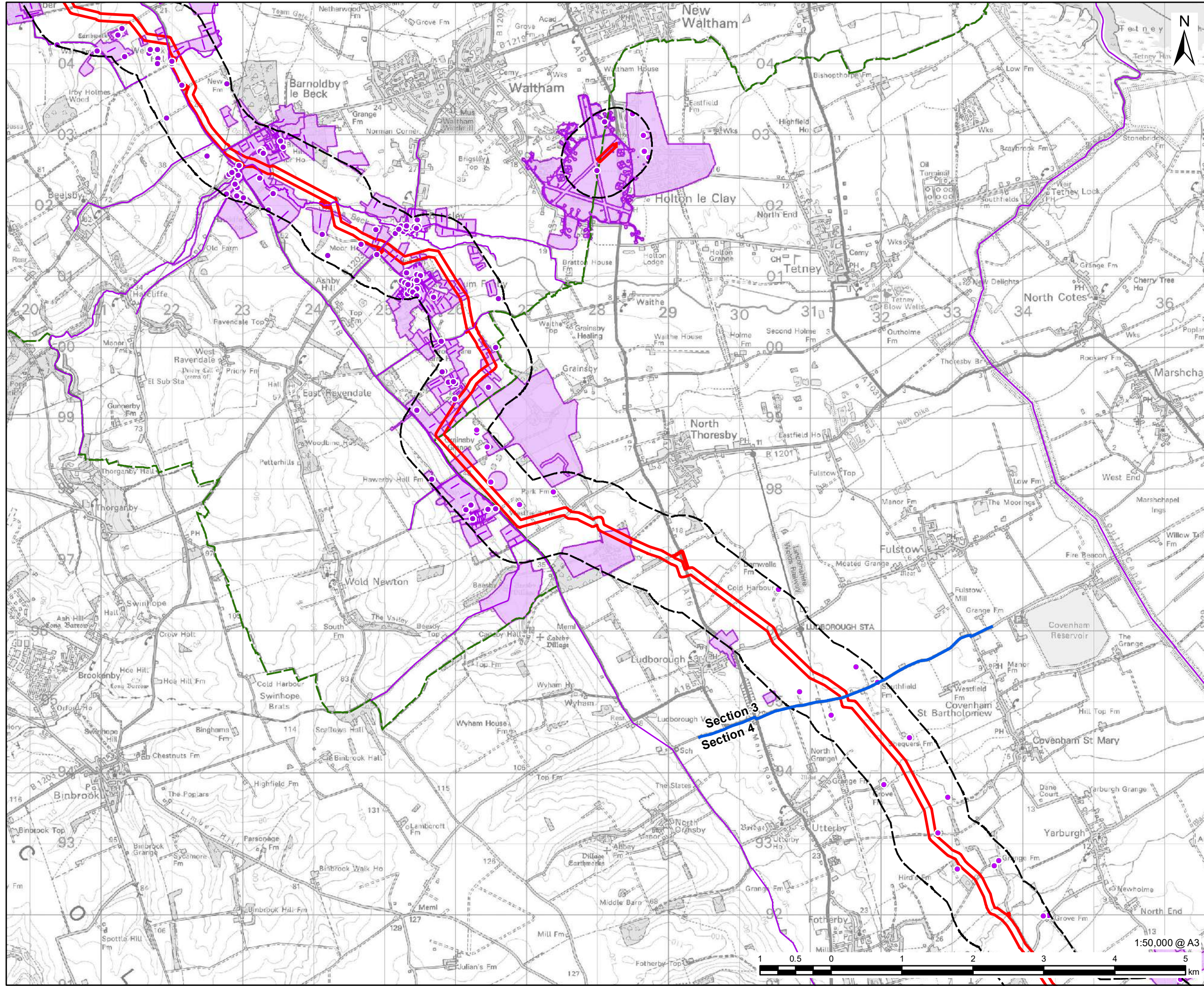


**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Figure 8-2 (1 of 3)  
 Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

**ISSUE PURPOSE**  
 PEIR

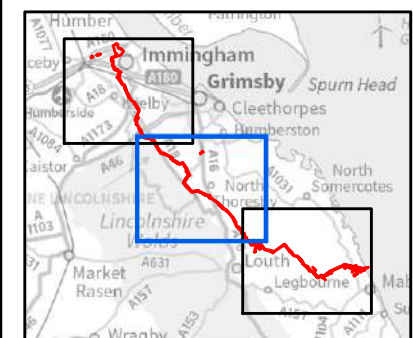
**PROJECT NUMBER / REFERENCE**  
 60668955 / VCCS\_221102\_PEIR\_8-2

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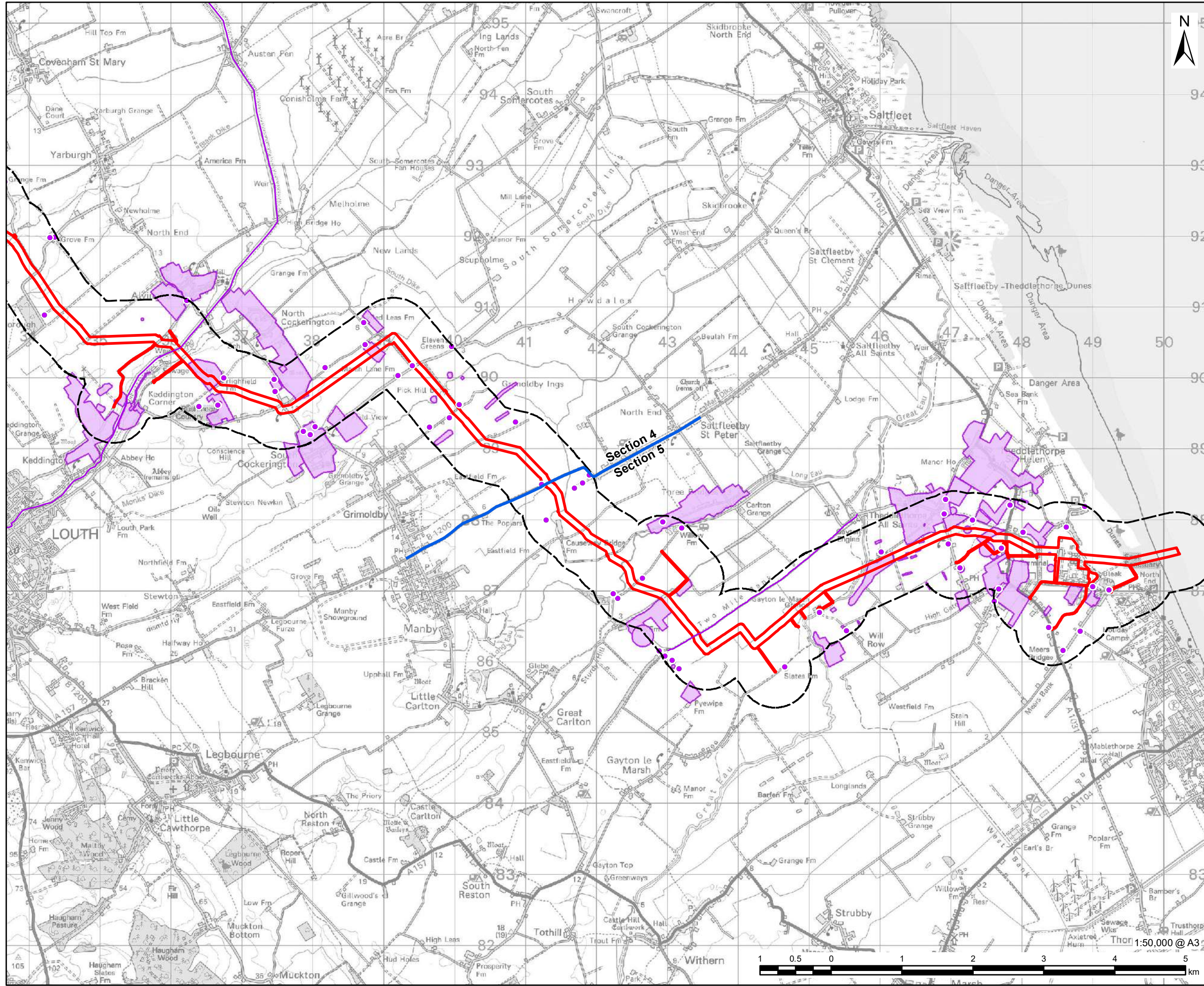
- LEGEND**
- Draft Order Limits
  - 500m Study Area
  - Route Section Break
  - County Boundary
  - HER Monument - Point
  - HER Monument - Line
  - HER Monument - Area

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Figure 8-2 (2 of 3)  
 Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

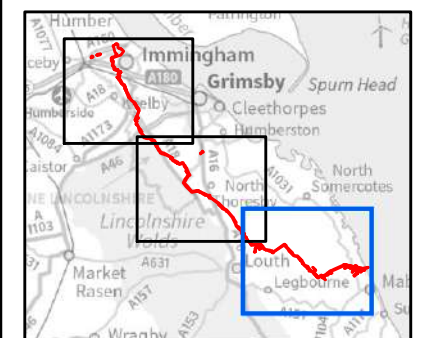
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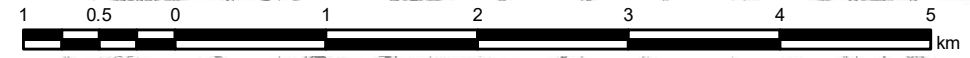
**LEGEND**

- Draft Order Limits
- 500m Study Area
- Route Section Break
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Area

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Figure 8-2 (3 of 3)**  
**Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets**



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### *Designated Assets – Section 2*

- 8.5.97 Laceby Conservation Area is located within the historic core of the village which lies at the southern end of this Section of the pipeline route.
- 8.5.98 There are a total of thirty-four designated heritage assets in this Section.
- 8.5.99 There are five scheduled monuments that are of medieval and post-medieval date:
- Stallingborough medieval settlement, post-medieval manor house and formal gardens, Stallingborough, [NHLE1020423];
  - Churchyard cross 20m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church, Stallingborough (NHLE1020023) which is also listed grade II [NHLE1161697];
  - Site of medieval nunnery and post-Dissolution house, Nun Cotham [NHLE1008686];
  - Two moated sites at Healing Hall, Healing [NHLE1010947]; and
  - Cross in St Bartholomew's churchyard, Keelby [NHLE1018287] which is also listed grade II [NHLE1308778].
- 8.5.100 There are five grade I listed buildings that are of medieval and post-medieval date:
- Newsham Bridge, Brocklesby Park [NHLE1063419];
  - Church of Saint Bartholomew, Keelby [NHLE1063367];
  - No 9 shop and Church End Farm, Keelby [NHLE1359820];
  - Church of St Lawrence, Aylesby [NHLE1161566]; and
  - Church of Saint Margaret, Laceby [NHLE1346952] which is within Laceby Conservation Area.
- 8.5.101 There are three grade II\* listed buildings that are of medieval, post-medieval and modern date:
- Church of St Peter and St Paul, Stallingborough [NHLE1346978];
  - Former heavy anti-aircraft gun site, Stallingborough [NHLE1403222]; and
  - Church of St Edmund, Riby [NHLE1146937].
- 8.5.102 There are nineteen grade II listed buildings that date to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods:
- Daisy Cottage, Stallingborough [NHLE1103467];
  - The Mill, Stallingborough [NHLE1103468];
  - Cross approximately 20 metres south of Church of St Peter and St Paul, Stallingborough [NHLE1161697] which is also a scheduled monument [NHLE1020023];
  - Gravestone approximately 0.5 metres south-west corner of nave of Church of St Peter and St Paul, Stallingborough [NHLE1310015];
  - Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post, Stallingborough [NHLE1403218];
  - Farm range on north side of Healing Wells Farm, Healing [NHLE1346977];
  - Village hall, Keelby [NHLE1063368];
  - Manor House, Keelby [NHLE1308752];
  - No 1 and outbuildings and railings, Keelby [NHLE1308756];



- Churchyard cross at Church of Saint Bartholomew, Keelby [NHLE1308778] which is also a scheduled monument [NHLE1018287];
- Rifle range, Keelby [NHLE1359821];
- F W Mcaulay Cottages, Aylesby [NHLE1161705];
- Barn at Church Farm, Riby [NHLE1308735];
- Church Farmhouse, Riby [NHLE1359822];
- 6 Caistor Road, Laceby [NHLE1103501] which is within Laceby Conservation Area;
- Rookery House, Laceby [NHLE1103502];
- College Farmhouse, Laceby [NHLE1161206] which is within Laceby Conservation Area;
- The Cottage, Laceby [NHLE1161248]; and
- Haagensen Memorial and vault, Laceby Cemetery, Laceby [NHLE1422159].

8.5.103 Brocklesby Park [NHLE1000971] is a grade I registered park and garden which crosses into the wider study area near the start of the Section and covers a large swathe of land between Habrough and Great Limber with an extension south to Caistor.

### *Prehistoric and Roman – Section 2*

8.5.104 There is no evidence of significant prehistoric activity within the study area along this Section of the pipeline route. In the wider area to the west of the pipeline route there is evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age burial activity. Southwest of Riby Grove Farm are the remains of a Neolithic long barrow and a Bronze Age round barrow (NHLE1018838) that are located on a spur of land overlooking several dry valleys. Prehistoric flintwork has been found during surface artefact collection but only in small quantities or as a single findspot [MNL4760, MNL3924, MNL3922, MNL3923].

8.5.105 Barton Street forms the parish boundary between several settlements and has been identified as a possible late Iron Age routeway that continued in use into historic times [MNL2583, MNL116141]. Oldfleet Drain (formerly Healing Beck) is a landscape feature of possible prehistoric to modern date [MNL897].

8.5.106 Evidence for a possible Roman settlement have been found southeast of Greenlands Farm, Stallingborough [MNL2689]. The site appears to occupy an area of higher ground and comprises a complex of small enclosures alongside a trackway. Pottery from the site included possible Iron Age and early medieval material suggesting the site may have earlier origins and was occupied into the post-Roman periods. The discovery of fragments of Roman brick and tile in Stallingborough are possible indicators of Romano-British settlement / occupation [MNL3920, MNL3921]. There is also a scatter of findspots of other Roman material (pottery and metalwork) that indicate a Roman presence in the area [MNL1906, MNL3925, MNL3926, MNL834]. It is possible that several of the undated cropmarks in this Section could date to the Roman period.

### *Early medieval and medieval – Section 2*

8.5.107 The pipeline route passes close to several historic settlements that have their origins in the early medieval and medieval periods. Aylesby is mentioned in Domesday (1086) and the Lindsey Survey (c.1202) and the village is probably a later Saxon foundation (occupation focused on Barton Street) [MNL125]. Evidence of Anglo-Scandinavian occupation has been recorded (pottery and other finds) in the village which suggests occupation from at least the 10th century.

- 8.5.108 Stallingborough is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115), the British Museum Charters (c.1130), the Episcopal Registers (1233) and the Valuation of Norwich (1254). Along with Healing, Immingham and a lost settlement called Lopingham, it forms a small cluster of settlements with place names indicating early Anglo-Saxon settlement [MNL371]. The medieval village of Stallingborough was originally located on the edge of the salt marsh that has since been almost totally reclaimed. A low hill formed an early settlement focus, and this elevated position was used for the church and the principal manor house of the village. Recorded as a designated 'creek' port during the post-medieval period, archaeological investigations (geophysical survey, monitoring, trial trenching and excavation) have found evidence for Late Saxon and medieval occupation.
- 8.5.109 Irby upon Humber is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115) and the Assize Rolls (1202). The medieval settlement developed on patches of high ground around a riverless valley and formed around a sub-rectangular road, with other roads radiating away from it, with no particular focus for dense settlement [MNL67].
- 8.5.110 There is evidence of early medieval occupation outside of the study area at Riby. A substantial middle Saxon settlement comprising field and enclosure ditches and elements of probable post-built and sunken buildings have been investigated at Riby Crossroads [MLI52885], associated with an extensive pattern of cropmarks. At Riby Park (also outside of the study area) a small 7th century Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered in 1915 [MLI50022] and Anglo-Saxon pottery [MLI50023]. Investigations southeast of Riby Church, within the Walled Garden have also recorded evidence of Roman, early medieval and medieval activity [MNL MLI125879, MLI125880, MLI125881, MLI125882]. North of Barton House, Laceby (outside of the study area) another Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was found during sand and gravel extraction in 1934 and 1936-1939 [MNL295].
- 8.5.111 Surface artefact collection north of Greenlands Farm, Immingham recovered a sherd of possible Saxo-Norman pottery [MNL4199].
- 8.5.112 There are several smaller settlements with historic cores along this Section of the pipeline route. Roxton is mentioned in historic documents (Book of Fees, 1242 and in the 1334 tax list and it is marked on the Yarborough Estate map). Earthworks remains of the deserted medieval settlement have largely been levelled and ploughed (house sites, trackways and toft boundaries appear as soil and crop marks covering an area of approximately 15 hectares) [MNL286]. At Stallingborough, part of the deserted medieval settlement, together with the earthworks of a post-medieval manor house and associated formal gardens, are located next to the parish church and are a scheduled monument [NHLE1020423]. At nearby Little London three areas which are separated by roads and earthworks are largely contiguous with the earthworks at Stallingborough. Features along the south bank of North Beck Drain may represent a series of moated enclosures and fishponds. Investigations have revealed building platforms, chalk foundations, tile and Roman, medieval to post-medieval pottery and a range of other material (animal bones, oyster shell, nails and a coin of Henry IV) [MNL382].
- 8.5.113 Aerial photography has recorded several areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow surrounding and extending from the historic villages and settlements, for example, at Stallingborough [MNL2235] and Aylesby [MNL2225].
- 8.5.114 Several medieval moated sites are recorded in the study area, including the scheduled Healing Hall [NHLE1010947], Roxton Farm [MNL283] and a probable moated site south of Manor Farm, Aylesby [MNL120]. Church end Farm, Keelby that contains a former manor house was originally moated [NHLE1359820].

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

- Church of St Peter and St Paul, Stallingborough [NHLE1346978] is a parish church that dates from 1779-81 and a medieval churchyard cross [NHLE1161697; NHLE1020023] and a medieval gravestone [NHLE1310015];
- Church of Saint Bartholomew, Keelby [NHLE1063367] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century and a medieval churchyard cross [NHLE1308778; NHLE1018287];
- Church of St Lawrence, Aylesby [NHLE1161566] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century;
- Church of St Edmund, Main Street, Riby [NHLE1146937] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century; and
- Church of St Margaret, High Street, Laceby [NHLE1346952] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century.

### ***Post-medieval and modern – Section 2***

8.5.116 The pipeline route passes several gravel and chalk extraction pits that are shown on OS maps from the end of the 19th century [MNL1565, MNL1566, MNL1569, MNL2175] and an extant windmill tower (The Mill) at Riby Road, Stallingborough [NHLE1103468, MNL341].

8.5.117 The HERs also record numerous farmsteads and dwellings within the study area that are located within the historic settlements or the surrounding farmland and which date to the post-medieval and modern periods:

- Roxton Farm, Immingham [MNL1881];
- Daisy Cottage, Stallingborough [NHLE1103467];
- Stallingborough Grange [MNL1893];
- Healing Wells Farm [NHLE1346977 / MNL241];
- Manor Farm, Aylesby [MNL1609];
- unnamed farmstead, Aylesby [MNL1608];
- F W Mcaulay Cottages, Aylesby [NHLE1161705];
- 1 Main Road, Aylesby [MNL4716];
- Church Farm, Riby [NHLE1308735 / MLI96869];
- Church Farmhouse, Riby [NHLE1359822 / MLI97067];
- The Crofts, Laceby [MNL4254];
- Greenland's Farm [MNL1895];
- timber framed cottage, Laceby [MNL2342];
- 6 Caistor Road, Laceby [NHLE1103501];
- College Farmhouse, Laceby [NHLE1161206];
- Rookery House, Laceby [NHLE1103502]; and
- Manor House, Keelby [NHLE1308752].

8.5.118 There are several post-medieval churches and religious buildings / structures within this Section of the pipeline route, including the Haagensen Memorial and Vault at Laceby

Cemetery [NHLE1422159] and the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Church Lane, Stallingborough that was built at the end of the 18th century [NHLE1346978].

- 8.5.119 Rush Hills Covert [MNL1917] is a tract of woodland that is shown on OS maps of 1887-9 and is recorded in 1833 as 'Rash Hills Cover', and as Scrub Holt in 1828. Foxhole Wood [MNL1880] and Roxton Wood [MNL1882] are also marked on OS maps of 1887-9 and are recorded at least as far back as 1824. North Beck Drain [MNL1796] is marked on OS maps of 1887-9.
- 8.5.120 Brocklesby Park [NHLE1063419] is a country house surrounded by early 20th century formal gardens by Reginald Blomfield, set within a large late 18th century landscaped park, lakes, and woodland for which Lancelot Brown, Thomas White, and Humphry Repton provided designs, with buildings by James Wyatt. It is located c.1.5 km south of the elements contained within the Draft Order Limits that are alongside the A1077 Ulceby Road and c.2.7km west of the pipeline route itself. The wider study area therefore just crosses the northern edge of the grade I park which also contains at this location the grade I listed Newsome Bridge [NHLE1063419] (18th century bridge probably by Capability Brown).
- 8.5.121 The non-designated Riby Park [MLI92320] which was built over the deserted medieval settlement of Riby was laid out around the Church of St Edmund [NHLE1146937, MLI50027] (the church being re-built in the 19th century). The Park is recorded on both the OS 1st edition maps and 2nd edition maps (1902-6).
- 8.5.122 The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway – Cleethorpes to Barton railway line [MNL1302], which opened in 1848 (Cleethorpes extension added around 1863, part of a transpennine route from Manchester via Sheffield), crosses the pipeline route at the north end of the Section (south of the A180 road). A railway level crossing is marked along the line on OS maps of 1887-9 at Roxton [MNL3081]. Railway sidings at Immingham [MNL2960] are shown on the OS maps of 1887-9, located alongside Roxton Road, and an historic wooden railway signal box that is extant (Roxton Siding Signal Box) [MNL2820].
- 8.5.123 The pipeline passes several historic roads of post-medieval date (marked on OS maps of 1887-9), although some are also likely to have medieval origins:
- Riby Road, Stallingborough [MNL3502];
  - Keelby Road, Stallingborough (probably documented in the reign of Henry III as 'Kelebigate') [MNL3505];
  - Wells Road, Healing (straightened as part of the enclosure of the village, the old route is shown on the tithe map. Documented in 1853, and possibly in 1613 as 'Caster Way' and/or 'viam de Riby' in the 14th century) [MNL3497];
  - Beach Holt Lane, Aylesby [MNL3476];
  - Nooking Lane, Aylesby (also documented in 1840) [MNL3477];
  - Temple Lane, Aylesby [MNL3479];
  - Caistor Road, Laceby (part of a turnpike trust of 1765) [MNL3461];
  - Lopham Lane, Laceby (documented in 1828. Lopham's Close is recorded in the mid-18th century) [MNL3462]; and,
  - North's Lane, Irby upon Humber [MNL3536].
- 8.5.124 The HERs record modern refuse disposal sites in Aylesby [MNL1031] and Laceby [MNL1020], and three landfill sites in Aylesby [MNL1068, MNL1069 and MNL1070]. OS maps record several features, including a sheep wash at Stallingborough (marked on OS

maps of 1906-8) [MNL1574] and a small park (Aylesby Park) [MNL3157] is also shown on OS maps of 1907-10 on the southwest side of Aylesby, around Manor House Farm.

8.5.125 There are several World War 2 military installations at the northern end of the Section that are part of the defensive arrangements for Immingham Docks, including the Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery H37 at Immingham Grange [MNL1524] (possibly never built), and a pair of designated World War 2 heavy anti-aircraft batteries at Stallingborough (grade II\* listed) [NHLE1403222, MNL1525], which in 1946 became a Nucleus Force Battery headquarters. A group of closely spaced circular or sub-circular earthworks at Healing Wells Farm, identified on aerial photographs from the 1940s, possibly represent the site of a World War 2 searchlight battery [MNL4346]. There is also a 1960s underground Royal Observer Corps monitoring post at Stallingborough which is also designated [NHLE1403218, MNL1900].

### **Undated – Section 2**

8.5.126 There are several heritage assets that are undated which have been identified as cropmarks, or as a result of archaeological geophysical survey or archaeological assessment. It is possible that some of these could represent prehistoric to medieval or later occupation. Cropmarks 200 m southwest of Barton Street represent a small enclosure and field boundaries of possible medieval to post-medieval date [MNL123]. Undated ditches, pits and a possible palaeochannel have been detected by archaeological geophysical survey at Immingham [MNL3915] and Stallingborough [MNL3914], and a substantial but undated ditch was recorded during archaeological trial trenching also at Stallingborough [MNL4366]. An undated cropmark south of Gatehouse Farm, Stallingborough [MNL1234] was not located during construction work for a linear pipeline scheme in 1996 (a large deposit of organic sediment was recorded during archaeological investigations close to the site).

### **Designated Assets – Section 3**

8.5.127 There are three Conservation Areas within this Section at Irby upon Humber, Waltham and North Thoresby.

8.5.128 There are a total of fifty-one designated heritage assets within this Section.

8.5.129 There are six scheduled monuments which date to the medieval and post-medieval (17th century) periods:

- Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm, Irby upon Humber [NHLE1007735];
- Cross in St Peter's churchyard, Holton Le Clay [NHLE1018286] which is also listed grade II [NHLE1063118];
- Cross in St Martin's churchyard, Waithe [NHLE1019402] which is also listed grade II [NHLE1168228];
- Deserted medieval village of Beesby, Hawerby cum Beesby [NHLE1003553];
- Deserted village of North Cadeby (site of) E of Cadeby Hall, Wyham cum Cadeby [NHLE1003611]; and
- The Manor moated site and fishpond complex, Ludborough [NHLE1019979].

8.5.130 There are four grade I listed buildings that are all medieval in date:

- Church of Saint Andrew, Irby upon Humber [NHLE1161130] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
- Church of Saint Helen, Barnoldby Le Beck [NHLE1103486];

- Church of St Martin, Waithe [NHLE1359965]; and
- Church of St Mary, Ludborough [NHLE1063122].

8.5.131 There are ten grade II\* listed buildings that date to the medieval and post-medieval periods:

- Waltham Windmill, Waltham [NHLE1161256];
- Church of St Helen, Brigsley [NHLE1103490];
- Church of St Peter, Holton Le Clay [NHLE1308396];
- Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1346925];
- Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby [NHLE1063111];
- The Farmhouse, North Thoresby [NHLE1063127] which is within North Thoresby Conservation Area;
- Church of St Helen, North Thoresby [NHLE1359941];
- Church of St Margaret, Hawerby cum Beesby [NHLE1310283];
- Cadeby Hall, Wyham cum Cadeby [NHLE1307067]; and
- The Manor House, Ludborough [NHLE1063123].

8.5.132 There are thirty-one grade II listed buildings that date to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods:

- The Lodge, Laceby [NHLE1161191];
- Irby upon Humber War Memorial, Irby upon Humber [NHLE1454998] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
- Dovecote at Irby Dales Farm approximately 150 metres west of Irby Dales Farmhouse, Irby upon Humber [NHLE1103499] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
- Water pump house approximately 10 metres east of Blacksmiths Cottage, Irby upon Humber [NHLE1103500] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
- The Old Rectory, Irby upon Humber [NHLE1310234] which is within Irby upon Humber Conservation Area;
- Manor House, Barnoldby Le Beck [NHLE1103485];
- Pelham House, Barnoldby Le Beck [NHLE1103487];
- Huntsman's Obelisk and railed enclosure approximately 30 metres north east of Church of Saint Helen, Barnoldby Le Beck [NHLE1346946];
- Woodlands, Barnoldby Le Beck [NHLE1346947];
- Church of Saint Andrew, Beelsby [NHLE1103488];
- Churchyard cross approximately 12 metres south of Church of Saint Helen, Brigsley [NHLE1103491];
- The Thatch, Brigsley [NHLE1310319];
- Waithe Water Mill, Holton Le Clay [NHLE1147753];
- Holton Lodge Farm House, Holton Le Clay [NHLE1063119];
- Pigeoncote at Holton Lodge Farm, Holton Le Clay [NHLE1147756];

- Cross in churchyard of Church of St Peter, Holton Le Clay [NHLE1063118] which is also a scheduled monument [NHLE1018286];
- White Cottage, Holton Le Clay [NHLE1408935];
- Hatcliffe Mill, Hatcliffe [NHLE1346951];
- Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1103526];
- Homefield Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1103527];
- Well approximately 50 metres south east of Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1346926];
- Front gate and railings approximately 5 metres south of Homefield Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1346945];
- Cross in churchyard of Church of St Martin, Waithe [NHLE1168228] which is also a scheduled monument [NHLE1019402];
- The Thatched Cottages, College Farmhouse, East Ravensdale [NHLE1160968];
- Old Rectory, Grainsby [NHLE1359936];
- Stable block to former Grainsby Hall, Grainsby [NHLE1378742];
- Walnut Cottage and adjacent cottage, North Thoresby [NHLE1168155];
- Westbrook House, North Thoresby [NHLE1168160];
- Hawerby Hall, Hawerby cum Beesby [NHLE1103494];
- Glebe Farm House, Ludborough [NHLE1147872]; and
- White House, Ludborough [NHLE1391639].

### *Prehistoric and Roman – Section 3*

- 8.5.133 Evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area comes from findspots and cropmarks along this Section of the pipeline route. Small amounts of prehistoric flintwork comprising tools and waste material have been recovered at Irby Upon Humber [MNL1213], Holton le Clay [MLI41238], Ashby cum Fenby [MNL2110, MNL2111] and near Grainsby [MLI41215]. Neolithic flints (two flint scrapers and numerous flint flakes, including a human tooth) were discovered in Hatcliffe, located in discrete patches that possibly reflect disturbed features [MNL2081].
- 8.5.134 There is a possible prehistoric burial mound at Waltham that is visible as a subcircular cropmark on aerial photographs [MNL2554]; and in the extended wider area there is a scheduled Bronze Age round barrow cemetery at Tetney (visible as low earthworks and cropmarks) [NHLE1469975].
- 8.5.135 Topographic features such as hilltops and areas of higher ground may have been attractive to early settlers. A spring located on Welbeck Hill, west of Barnolby le Beck, is marked on OS maps of 1887-9, but may have been used in the prehistoric period [MNL1570]. Similarly, Laceby Beck may have been a valuable resource from the prehistoric period (connecting Wellbeck Spring in the south with the River Freshney in the north) [MNL4273] and also Waithe Beck [MNL4344].
- 8.5.136 A possible late prehistoric or Roman enclosure, with an opening to the east and a small enclosure at the northwest corner, has been identified from aerial photographs at Ludborough [MLI98689]. Another possible late prehistoric farmstead with an associated field system have been identified from cropmarks, but it is situated outside of the study area

(west of North Thoresby) [MLI87920]. Iron Age pottery from a ditch at Ashby cum Fenby is possibly indicative of late Iron Age activity in the study area [MNL4398].

- 8.5.137 There is evidence for more extensive Romano-British occupation and settlement within the study area. A possible Roman villa [MNL850] is visible as a cropmark to the west of Barnoldby le Beck. Finds recovered from the site include a wide range of material such as brickwork, stone roof tile, a flint core and flakes, worked stone masonry, painted plaster, ceramic roof tile, possible tessera, possible hypocaust tiles, animal bone, stonework with paint and a large number of grey-ware sherds.
- 8.5.138 At Irby upon Humber a dark soil on the south side of Wellbeck Hill has produced Roman finds (abundant animal bone, burnt material and Roman pottery) [MNL1952]. The presence of early medieval pottery at the same site suggests that occupation may have extended into later periods. Surface artefact collection, archaeological geophysical survey and archaeological excavations of a cropmark site has revealed evidence of a Romano-British settlement at Hatcliffe [MNL211]. Southwest of Hatcliffe Mill another Roman settlement is suggested by possible building platforms, that are visible on aerial photographs alongside an old road [MNL208], with abundant Roman pottery from an adjacent field.
- 8.5.139 In Ashby cum Fenby a Romano-British pit or ditch was uncovered during a watching brief in 1995 [MNL2370]. Roman material has also been found near Ashby Hill, west of Ashby cum Fenby [MNL96], and Roman coins (together with early medieval and medieval material) has been reported by the Portable Antiquity Scheme near Ashby cum Fenby.
- 8.5.140 An extensive Romano-British field system covering approximately 12 acres, that is associated with a possible vineyard, is visible on aerial photographs at North Thoresby [MLI41207]; and pottery that is associated with dark soilmarks at Grainsby may indicate the presence of kilns and a buried cultivation system [MLI41216].
- 8.5.141 Several cropmark features that have been detected in this Section, but which are undated, could represent evidence for occupation in the prehistoric and Roman periods (see below).

### *Early medieval and medieval – Section 3*

- 8.5.142 The pipeline route passes several historic settlements that have their origins in the early medieval and medieval periods, however, not all settlements prospered, and there are a number of shrunken and deserted settlements (de-population caused by social and economic factors). Irby upon Humber (whose historic core is outside of the study area [MNL67]) is mentioned in Domesday, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115AD) and the Assize Rolls (1202AD) and likely has early medieval origins. It developed on patches of high ground around a river-less valley and the settlement formed around a sub-rectangular road, with other roads radiating away from it, but it appears that there was no particular focus for dense settlement, instead it contained small clusters of houses and farmsteads, separated from each other by relatively small distances.
- 8.5.143 Barnoldby le Beck also has early medieval origins and is mentioned in historical sources (Domesday (1086), the Lindsey Survey (c.1115), and the Index to the Charters and Rolls (1202)) [MNL137]. In the post-medieval period, it was de-populated and emparked. A cluster of farmsteads and cottages is shown around the parish church at the end of the 19th century, suggesting that in the medieval period there was a dense nucleated core with a tight grid like pattern of roads. Crofts arranged along a possible road, suggestive of planned settlement, are documented around 250 m south of the church. Two large areas of parkland were established around the 18th to 19th centuries ‘Manor House’ and ‘Oakland House’ (also known as ‘Woodlands’ and ‘The Grange’). This may have involved some re-organisation of the settlement. Remains dating to the 13th and 14th centuries have been recorded during archaeological investigations and there are earthworks representing the



former medieval extent of settlement to the south of Main Road and Waltham Road (building platforms, paddocks and trackways).

- 8.5.144 Brigsley is mentioned in Domesday (1086), the Lindsey Survey (c.1115), the Assize Rolls (1202) and the Index to Charters and Rolls in the British Museum (1202). The settlement is formed within a rough grid-based road system of three north-south roads and two east-west roads with the parish church roughly central [MNL2250]. Areas of historic settlement earthworks survive, including a hollow-way to the east of the church which represents an abandoned road. To the east of the hollow-way is a post-medieval manorial site, around which appear to be the earthworks of medieval building platforms and house plots now covered by woodland. Archaeological investigations in Brigsley have uncovered evidence for early medieval to medieval occupation (ditches containing Ipswich ware and Northern Maxey Ware) [MNL2320].
- 8.5.145 The settlement of Holton le Clay is first documented in the Domesday Book and is subsequently documented throughout the medieval period [MLI80552]. The remains of parts of the medieval settlement are visible on aerial photographs. There is evidence to suggest that the origins of the village lie in the late Anglo-Saxon period, if not earlier. Saxon graves were found during excavations at the church and finds dating from the mid- to late Saxon period were also recovered. Archaeological investigations elsewhere in the village have produced late Saxon and medieval pottery and medieval and post-medieval features.
- 8.5.146 Ashby cum Fenby is also mentioned in Domesday (1086), the Lindsey Survey (c.1115) and the Curia Regis Rolls (1205). Archaeological investigations have found evidence of 9th to 15th century occupation [MNL2249; MNL2113; MNL3102, MNL98]. Aerial photographs and historic documents suggest that the settlement comprised dwellings interspersed with garths, paddocks and crofts. From at least the 19th century the settlement spread to the south of the manor and church. The area around the medieval manor was converted into parkland and formal gardens during the post-medieval period.
- 8.5.147 Hawerby is an historic settlement known to have existed since the early medieval period [MNL233]. The former settlement pattern is of house platforms and crofts, arranged along a single central road, with the church and rectory to the west and a small country house with its associated farmstead to the north.
- 8.5.148 The pipeline route passes close to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Welbeck Hill [MNL64] that spreads along a gravel spur projecting from the hilltop. This was investigated in 1962 and 1979. A soil mark area to the northeast of the cemetery could represent either contemporary settlement or possibly a pyre associated with the cremations found in the cemetery [MNL71].
- 8.5.149 There is evidence of medieval settlement and cultivation across this Section with a cluster at and around the settlements that had their origins in the early medieval period. Southwest of North Thoresby, traces of the deserted medieval settlement of Autby [MLI41208] have been identified in the northwest corner of Autby Park [MLI41209]. The scheduled remains of the deserted medieval village of Beesby [NHLE1003553] are located on the edge of the study area, north of Cadeby Hall (northwest of Ludborough); south of Cadeby Hall are the remains of the deserted medieval village of North Cadeby [NHLE1003611].
- 8.5.150 Beyond the study area lie the remains of Waithe deserted medieval village (located alongside the A16 road) [MLI41233] and the shrunken medieval settlement of Grainsby which extends either side of Grainsby Lane [MLI41222].
- 8.5.151 There are several medieval moated sites in this Section, including east of Manor House, Irby upon Humber [MNL2511], where a square enclosure is flanked and respected by ridge and furrow; and at Ashby cum Fenby where there is a moated site and other possibly associated features at Hall Farm [MNL411]. At Barnoldby le Beck an L-shaped fishpond,

which is marked on OS maps of 1887-9, is potentially the remains of another moated site [MNL1590].

8.5.152 Aerial photography has identified several areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow throughout this Section. At Barnoldby le Beck extensive ridge and furrow earthworks almost surround the village core, were preserved in the two landscape parks to the south of the village [MNL2228] and are also recorded at Welbeck Hill, northwest of Barnoldby le Beck [MNL2237]. At Brigsby, numerous disparate areas of ridge and furrow earthworks [MNL2230] suggest that these remains are part of more extensive cultivation systems (a geophysical survey identified linear features which might be the remains of ridge and furrow along with other field boundaries). In Ashby cum Fenby there are also extensive earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation features visible on aerial photographs from the late 1940s [MNL2224]. Ridge and furrow cultivation features are also recorded at Laceby [MNL2243], Hatcliffe [MNL2236], Grainsby Grange [MLI98651, MLI98650], Haverby [MNL2226] and northeast of Ludborough [MLI125503].

8.5.153 The pipeline route passes several designated parish churches and associated features that are of medieval date. Many of these are located within the historic settlement core areas:

- Church of St Andrew, Irby upon Humber [NHLE1161130] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century;
- Church of St Helen, Church Lane, Barnoldby Le Beck [NHLE1103486] is a parish church that dates from the late 13th century;
- Church of Saint Andrew, Beelsby [NHLE1103488] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century;
- Church of St Helen, Brigsley [NHLE1103490] is a parish church with medieval origins, and a churchyard cross [NHLE1103491];
- Church of St Peter, Holton Le Clay [NHLE1308396] is a parish church with 11th century origins, that was re-built in 1850, and contains a medieval churchyard cross [NHLE1063118] that is also a scheduled monument [NHLE1018286];
- Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1346925] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century;
- Church of St Martin, Waithe [NHLE1359965] is a parish church that dates from the 10th century, and contains a medieval churchyard cross [NHLE1168228] which is also a scheduled monument [NHLE1019402];
- Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby [NHLE1063111] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century;
- Church of Saint Margaret, Barton Street, Haverby cum Beesby [NHLE1310283] is a parish church that dates from the 12th century with restorations of 1846;
- Church of St Helen, North Thoresby [NHLE1359941] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century; and
- Church of St Mary, Main Street, Ludborough [NHLE1063122] is a parish church that dates from the 13th century.

### ***Post-medieval and Modern – Section 3***

8.5.154 The pipeline route passes several gravel and chalk extraction pits that are marked on OS maps from the end of the 19th century (Irby upon Humber [MNL1922, MNL1925]),

Barnoldby le Beck [MNL1587], Beelsby [MNL1593], Hatcliffe [MNL1838, MNL1840] and Ashby cum Fenby [MNL1547]).

- 8.5.155 A gasometer [MNL4708] is marked at Oaklands, in Laceby, possibly part of a private gasworks.
- 8.5.156 Southeast of Irby upon Humber and below Welbeck Hill is a scheduled Civil War earthwork fort [NHLE1007735, MNL62]. The 17th century fort comprises a rectangular earthen rampart with projecting bastions at each of its four corners, an enclosing ditch, and a counterscarp bank. It is situated on high ground close to the road from the Humber to Boston and Kings Lynn (Barton Street, A18), and within easy reach of the road from Newark to the Humber via Gainsborough (Grimsby Road, A46).
- 8.5.157 The HERs record several areas of extant historic woodland south of Ashby cum Fenby, including Fenby Wood (east) [MNL1554] and Fenby Wood (west) [MNL1556] which are located next to the Draft Order Limits; and in the same area Old Brat's Plantation [MNL1685] and The Holt [MNL1867], woodland tracts that are marked on OS maps of 1887-9. Fenby Wood (west) is recorded as Cottager's Plat in 1824, and Cottager's Plot in 1843.
- 8.5.158 The OS maps of 1887-9 show two areas of parkland on the south side of Barnoldby le Beck with a northern boundary along Main Road and Waltham Road [MNL1588, MNL1589]. There are also two areas of parkland at Hawerby cum Beesby, Hawerby Park [MNL1870] which surrounds St Michael's Church (shown on OS maps of 1887-9) and to the south a large area of dispersed trees, occasionally in groups, indicative of a landscaped park, is also shown on the OS maps of 1887-9 [MNL3935] (possibly an extension of Cadeby Park which is annotated to the south, or parkland for Beesby House which lies at the centre of the landscape. The parkland is still extant in areas where scheduled medieval earthworks are extant [NHLE1003553]). Early 20th century OS maps (between 1906-10) also depict an area of parkland at Oaklands, Laceby [MNL3156] and southwest of North Thoresby, Autby Park is marked on OS maps of 1956 [MLI41209].
- 8.5.159 Other miscellaneous features that are marked on the OS maps include a sheepwash at Barnoldby le Beck [MNL1591], a post-medieval mill race at Hatcliffe [MNL1839], a sluice [MNL1549], a blacksmiths workshop [MNL1550] and an unidentified site ('Far Yard') [MNL1552] at Ashby cum Fenby. On Brigsley Road there is also a milepost [MNL4162], one of a set that were erected along the turnpike road from Grimsby to Wold Newton, and a designated post-medieval well [NHLE1346926, MNL400] which may have earlier medieval origins (located next to Hall Farmhouse in Ashby cum Fenby).
- 8.5.160 A demolished hall and a park at Grainsby, which covered an extensive area, are marked on the OS 1st edition maps [MLI41219]. Grainsby Hall was used by the army in World War 2 but after 1945 was empty and eventually demolished in 1973. Possible post-medieval wood banks were identified as cropmarks in the park [MLI98649].
- 8.5.161 Several demolished post-medieval buildings and structures are located within the study area (mostly within and surrounding the historic settlements), including dwellings / houses at Barnoldby le Beck [MNL4282, MNL1571], Ashby cum Fenby [MNL343, MNL1553] and Hawerby [MNL1868]; former farms / farmsteads are recorded on the HERs at Barnoldby le Beck [MNL1592], Waltham [MNL2203], Holton le Clay [MLI116714], Brigsley [MNL2471], Ashby cum Fenby [MNL4259, MNL1555, MNL2472], Beesby [MNL1864] and Ludborough [MLI117126].
- 8.5.162 The pipeline route passes numerous extant farms, farmsteads, farm buildings, cottages, dwellings and related features that date to the post-medieval and modern periods within this Section of the study area (many identified as a result of the Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping Project), at the following locations:

- Laceby (south side of A46 road): Scrub Holt [MNL1918], Oaklands Hotel [MNL298], The Lodge at Oaklands [NHLE1161191, MNL308].
- Irby upon Humber: Dovecote at Irby Dales Farm [NHLE1103499], Walk Farm [MNL1923], Hasting and Millfield Cottages [MNL2477], Hazel and Brandybuck Cottages [MNL2478], The Old White Cottage [MNL2480].
- Barnoldby le Beck: New Farm [MNL1572], Huntsman's obelisk and railed enclosure [NHLE1346946], Woodlands [NHLE1346947], Pelham House [NHLE1103487], Manor House [NHLE1103485, MNL135].
- Brigsley: Manor House Farm [MNL2470], The Thatch [NHLE1310319, MNL172], Church Farm [MNL174], Melbourne House Farm [MNL3898], Former Glebe Farmhouse [MNL4148], timber framed cottages [MNL2358].
- Holton le Clay: Pigeoncote at Holton Lodge Farm [NHLE1147756], White Cottage [NHLE1408935, MLI98129], Holton Lodge Farm House [NHLE1063119].
- Ashby cum Fenby: Moorhouse Farm [MNL1559], Moorhouse [MNL1560], Glebe Farm House [MNL3822], Chestnut Farm [MNL3899], Longwood [MNL3900], Freshney Cottage [MNL391], Hall Farmhouse [NHLE1103526, MNL393], Homefield Farmhouse [NHLE1103527], Front gate and railings approximately 5 metres south of Homefield Farmhouse [NHLE1346945], Shaw's Cottages [MNL4090].
- East Ravensdale: The Thatched Cottages [NHLE1160968].
- Grainsby: Stable block to former Grainsby Hall [NHLE1378742, MLI83018], Grainsby Grange [MLI41220].
- Hawerby: Pear Tree Cottage [MNL4783].
- North Thoresby: Walnut Cottage and adjacent cottage [NHLE1168155, MLI93244], Westbrook House [NHLE1168160], Westfield Farm [MLI117110], Park Farm [MLI117111], The Farmhouse [NHLE1063127].
- Beesby: Hawerby Hall [NHLE1103494, MNL228], Hawerby Hall Farm [MNL232].
- Cadeby: Cadeby Hall [NHLE1307067].
- Fulstow: Bonscaupe [MLI117094], Southfield Farm [MLI117095].
- Ludborough: Cold Harbour [MLI117119], The Manor House [NHLE1063123, MLI41201], White House [NHLE1391639, MLI88861], Glebe Farm House [NHLE1147872, MLI88860].

8.5.163 The study area contains several extant and demolished chapels of post-medieval and modern date. At Irby upon Humber a demolished modern Primitive Methodist Chapel was located at Hog Pit Hill [MNL2177]. At Brigsley there is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel [MNL1611] and also a Primitive Methodist Chapel on Waithe Lane [MNL175]. Demolished Methodist Chapels are also recorded at Holton le Clay [MLI99140, MLI99141].

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

- Old Main Road, Irby upon Humber [MNL3534], the road from the village eastwards was part of the turnpike trust of 1765;
- Walk Lane, Irby upon Humber [MNL3538];
- Main Road, Barnoldby le Beck [MNL3447];

- Cheapside, Waltham [MNL3426];
- Main Road, Beelsby [MNL3542];
- Waltham Road, Brigsley [MNL3439], a road that was part of the turnpike trust of 1765;
- Church Lane, Brigsley [MNL3441];
- Waithe Lane, Brigsley [MNL3442]. Associated with this road is an extant modern historic roadside signpost [MNL4157] with a painted post and two planks set into recesses forming three arms is located at the junction of Church Lane and Waithe Lane;
- Low Road, Hatcliffe [MNL3548];
- Brigsley Road, Ashby cum Fenby [MNL3448], a road that was part of the turnpike trust of 1765. Associated with this road is an unconfirmed toll house that stands on the north side of the road and on the west side of the beck [MNL4210];
- Ashby Lane, Ashby cum Fenby [MNL3450];
- Main Road, Ashby cum Fenby [MNL3451] (the OS map shows part of the alignment as a trackway rather than a formal road);
- Post Office Lane, Ashby cum Fenby [MNL3452];
- Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby [MNL3455] (the section around Thoroughfare Farm (formerly Sykes Farm), is shown as a trackway rather than a formal road). Associated with this road is a modern roadside signpost [MNL4149] at the junction of Main Street and Thoroughfare Lane;
- Beesby Road [MNL3560];
- Wold Newton [MNL3561]; and
- Hawerby Road [MNL3562].

8.5.165 RAF Waltham [MLI88745, MNL1423] was originally a small civil airport that opened on 12 June 1933 but was taken over as a training ground for the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve from June 1938. RAF Waltham was also known as RAF Grimsby which was requisitioned by the government for the RAF in May 1940, when concrete runways were laid, and it became a bomber station. After World War 2, the airfield was placed on a care and maintenance footing until it was decommissioned in 1950. In 1958 the land was sold, and parts of the airfield have been put to a variety of purposes. Associated with the World War 2 airfield are a range of other features, including a control tower [MNL3143], an air raid shelter [MNL3135], a B1 Type Hangar [MNL3136] and an unclassified hanger [MNL3142], components store [MNL3140] and a firing range [MNL3144]. A World War 2 searchlight battery and possible command post are visible on aerial photographs at Ashby cum Fenby [MNL2223].

8.5.166 At Irby Upon Humber there is a grade II listed World War 1 war memorial [NHLE1454998] at the Church of St Andrew, Church Lane and a non-designated war memorial in the churchyard of the Church of St Peter at Holton le Clay [MLI125248] that honours the fallen of both World War 1 and World War 2.

8.5.167 Within the study area the pipeline route also passes various other features that are of modern date including several landfill sites at Irby upon Humber [MNL1049] and at Beelsby [MNL1029, MNL1058].

### **Undated – Section 3**

8.5.168 The pipeline route passes several undated cropmark features (enclosures and linear features) which could belong to any period (prehistoric to modern), including at Irby upon Humber (faint cropmarks indicating a possible sub-rectangular enclosure and trackway, [MNL409]) and at Waltham (cropmark of a possible undated small enclosure [MNL2544] and linear features [MNL2555]).

#### ***Designated Assets - Section 4***

8.5.169 There are no Conservation Areas within this Section of the pipeline route but there are sixty-four designated heritage assets.

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

- Packhorse bridge, Utterby (NHLE1005032) which is also listed grade II\* (NHLE1168183);
- Cross in St Andrew's churchyard, Utterby (NHLE1018294) which is also listed grade II (NHLE1307134);
- Deserted village, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (NHLE1003616);
- North Cockerington Hall moated site, North Cockerington (NHLE1004988);
- Louth Park Abbey, Keddington (NHLE1005002), the ruins are also listed grade I (NHLE1063050); and
- Cross in St Edith's churchyard, Grimoldby (NHLE1018282) which is also listed grade II (NHLE1063047).

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

- Church of St John the Baptist, Yarburgh (NHLE1063089);
- Church of St Adelwold, Alvingham (NHLE1063076);
- Church of St Mary, Alvingham (NHLE1261895);
- Little Grimsby Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (NHLE1063121);
- Louth Abbey Ruins, Keddington (NHLE1063050) which is also a scheduled monument (NHLE1005002);
- Church of St Leonard, South Cockerington (NHLE1309123); and
- Church of St Edith, Grimoldby (NHLE1359986).

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

- Packhorse bridge, Utterby (NHLE1168183) which is also a scheduled monument (1005032);
- Church of St Andrew, Utterby (NHLE1063086);
- Church of St Bartholomew, Covenham St Bartholomew (NHLE1063108);
- Church of St Mary, Covenham St Mary (NHLE1063109);
- Watermill, Alvingham (NHLE1063077);
- Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (NHLE1165515);
- Church of St Margaret, Keddington (NHLE1359987); and
- Church of St Peter, Saltfleetby St Peter (NHLE1063060).

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

- Stable range at Utterby House, Utterby (NHLE1063087);
- Arbour in garden wall to S.E. of Utterby House, Utterby (NHLE1063088);
- Utterby House, Utterby (NHLE1168210);
- Manor House, Utterby (NHLE1307102);
- Cross base on south side of Church of St Andrew, Utterby (NHLE1307134) which is also a scheduled monument (NHLE1018294);
- The Old Rectory, Utterby (NHLE1359964);
- Mill House, Covenham St Bartholomew (NHLE1359933);
- Haith's Farm House, Covenham St Bartholomew (NHLE1359934);
- Covenham St Bartholomew War Memorial, Covenham St Bartholomew (NHLE1469632);
- Westfield House, Yarburgh (NHLE1168234);
- Coach house at Westfield House, Yarburgh (NHLE1359966);
- Allenby Almshouses, Fotherby (NHLE1168127);
- Church of St Mary, Fotherby (NHLE1063137);
- Sunday school, Fotherby (NHLE1119674);
- Mawers Farm, Fotherby (NHLE1359949);
- Abbey Farmhouse and garden wall, Alvingham (NHLE1063075);
- High Street Farmhouse, Alvingham (NHLE1063078);
- Carriagehouse and stables at High Street Farmhouse, Alvingham (NHLE1063079);
- Alvingham Lock and Inverted Syphon Tf 365909, Alvingham (NHLE1063080);
- Salter Fen Lock Tf 356902, Alvingham (NHLE1063081);
- Barn with pigeoncote at Grange Farmhouse, Alvingham (NHLE1063082);
- Mill owners house, Alvingham (NHLE1253253);
- Grange Farmhouse, Alvingham (NHLE1359960);
- Folly at Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough (NHLE1063083);
- Church of St Edith, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (NHLE1063120);
- Urn at west end of Church of St Edith, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (NHLE1147780);
- Gardener's Cottage and Hall Cottage, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (NHLE1147815);
- Stable block at Brackenborough Hall, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (NHLE1359961);
- Oak Cottage, North Cockerington (NHLE1165659);
- Home Farmhouse, North Cockerington (NHLE1165668);

- Ticklepenny Lock Tf 351889, Keddington (NHLE1063048);
- Willows Lock Tf 352892, Keddington (NHLE1063049);
- Abbey Farmhouse, Keddington (NHLE1165652);
- Stable block at Abbey Farmhouse, Keddington (NHLE1359989);
- Outhouse to rear of South Cockerington Hall, South Cockerington (NHLE1063022);
- The Almshouses, South Cockerington (NHLE1359974);
- Eastfield Farmhouse, Grimoldby (NHLE1063044);
- The Gables, Grimoldby (NHLE1063045);
- Ivy House Farmhouse, Grimoldby (NHLE1063046);
- Cross, Grimoldby (NHLE1063047) which is also a scheduled monument;
- Eastfields, Grimoldby (NHLE1359985);
- Grimoldby War Memorial, Grimoldby (NHLE1440860); and
- Tumbleydown Cottage, Saltfleetby St Peter (NHLE1359991).

#### ***Prehistoric and Roman – Section 4***

8.5.174 This Section crosses the edge of the low-lying Mablethorpe Outmarsh in an area where there are few known heritage assets of prehistoric or Roman date. There are no find spots of prehistoric date, although in the wider area prehistoric flintwork has been found at South Cockerington [MLI81617, MLI43242]. Possible prehistoric enclosures are also recorded at Keddington [MLI87925, MLI87928], a probable ring ditch was detected during an archaeological geophysical survey at South Cockerington [MLI116056], and possible Bronze Age barrows have been identified on aerial photographs at Keddington [MLI82192] and south of Covenham St Mary [MLI87809], but all these assets are situated outside the study area. Within the study area is a probable Bronze Age barrow at Alvingham [MLI82175].

8.5.175 There are no find spots of Roman date in the Study Area of Section 4.

#### ***Early medieval and medieval – Section 4***

8.5.176 The historic settlements of Covenham St Bartholomew, Covenham St Mary, Yarburgh, North End, Alvingham, North Cockerington, South Cockerington and Grimoldby were likely founded in the early medieval or medieval periods, and all are documented since the medieval period. Several of the villages are outside of the study area (Covenham St Bartholomew [MLI81752], Covenham St Mary [MLI87799], Yarburgh [MLI41248] and Grimoldby [MLI88070], but are often associated with ridge and furrow and other settlement related features (crofts, tofts and former field boundaries and lanes) which extend beyond their historic cores and which are visible on aerial photographs (Covenham St Bartholomew [MLI87811], Covenham St Mary [MLI87807, MLI87808], Yarburgh [MLI87851]).

8.5.177 Alvingham was recorded as Alvingeham in Domesday [MLI41254]. Extensive earthworks have been noted in and around the village (tofts, crofts and strip fields) spreading out from the present village core and other features include enclosures, linear features, a boundary, a boundary bank and a pond.

8.5.178 The scheduled earthwork and buried remains of the deserted medieval village of Brackenborough are located c.1 km west of the Draft Order Limits [NHLE1003616].

8.5.179 The historic settlement at North Cockerington [MLI83365] is first documented in Domesday. Medieval settlement remains (trackway, ponds, enclosures, ridge and furrow, field boundary,



boundary bank and crofts) are visible as cropmarks and earthworks around the present village and archaeological watching briefs have recorded evidence of medieval and later occupation which are likely associated with the earthworks and cropmarks.

- 8.5.180 Between Meadow Lane and Red Lease Lane, on the south side of North Cockington, there is a scheduled medieval moated site (rectangular enclosure surrounded by a ditch) [NHLE1004988, MLI43595].
- 8.5.181 South Cockerington [MLI43243] is first documented in Domesday and it probably has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. The regular road layout is possibly the result of deliberate planning. Earthworks associated with medieval settlement (crofts and trackways) have been identified and archaeological watching briefs have recorded evidence of medieval occupation.
- 8.5.182 Several areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow have been identified within and surrounding the historic settlements (also often extending beyond the study area, for example, at Alvingham [MLI5866, MLI116055]) visible on aerial photography and identified by archaeological geophysical survey and earthwork survey at Alvingham [MLI87867], North Cockington [MLI87881, MLI87883, MLI87887, MLI87886], South Cockerington [MLI88026, MLI88027, MLI99468], Keddington [MLI99449] and Grimoldby [MLI97316].
- 8.5.183 A possible medieval water channel [MLI98758] is visible on aerial photographs between the River Lud and the Louth Canal, north of Keddington Corner Farm, East Keddington and there is a former medieval / post-medieval windmill mound alongside Marsh Lane, South Cockerington [MLI41379].
- 8.5.184 There are a sparse number of find spots of medieval date, including a medieval cauldron or skillet found at North Cockerington [MLI41372].
- 8.5.185 The pipeline route passes several designated abbeys, parish churches and associated features which were constructed in the medieval period. Many of these are located within the historic settlement cores:
- Church of St Andrew, Utterby (NHLE1063086) is a parish church that dates from the 14th century that contains a medieval churchyard cross (NHLE1307134) which is also a scheduled monument (NHLE1018294);
  - Church of St Bartholomew, Village Street, Covenham St Bartholomew (NHLE1063108) is a parish church constructed in the late 14th to early 15th centuries, and the non-designated churchyard likely dates to at least the 13th century (MLI125107);
  - Church of St Mary, Covenham St Mary (NHLE1063109) is a parish church that dates from the 14th century;
  - Church of St John the Baptist, Yarburgh (NHLE1063089) is a parish church that dates from the 15th century with a non-designated medieval churchyard (MLI116245);
  - Church of St Mary, Fotherby (NHLE1063137) is a parish church that dates to the 13th century (renovated in 1863);
  - Church of St Adelwold, Abbey Lane, Alvingham (NHLE1063076) is a parish church that dates from c.1300;
  - Church of St Mary, Abbey Lane, Alvingham (NHLE1261895), formerly the chapel to the Priory of St Mary (MLI41255), is a parish church that dates from the mid- to late 12th century;
  - Church of St Edith, Main Street, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby (NHLE1063120) is a parish church of 15th century date (restored in the 18th and 19th centuries);

- Church of St Margaret, Keddington (NHLE1359987) is a parish church that dates from the early 12th century (restored in 1862);
- Church of St Leonard, South Cockerington (NHLE1309123) is a parish church that dates to the early 14th century;
- Louth Abbey (NHLE1063050), an abbey that dates from the late 12th century which is also a scheduled monument (NHLE1005002);
- Church of St Edith, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby (NHLE1359986) is a parish church that dates from the 13th century, that contains a medieval churchyard cross (NHLE1063047) which is also a scheduled monument (NHLE1018282); and
- Church of St Peter, Saltfleetby St Peter (NHLE1063060) is a parish church that was built in 1877 (located at the junction of the A1200 (Main Road) and North End Road in Saltfleetby St Peter).

#### ***Post-medieval and modern – Section 4***

- 8.5.186 The pipeline route passes a large post-medieval mill mound [MLI41375] at North Cockerington that is next to an area of ridge and furrow. The mound was originally identified as a burial mound (tumulus) on early OS maps.
- 8.5.187 The pipeline route crosses the historic Louth Navigation [MLI86587] between Alvingham and North Cockerington. Construction of the canal began in 1767 and linked inland Louth with coastal Tetney. A small inland port developed at Louth and the canal remained open until the 20th century (canal closed to navigation in 1924). Several designated (listed grade II) historic canal locks of red brick and ashlar limestone construction are located within the study area, including Ticklepenny Lock TF 351889 [NHLE1063048] and Willows Lock TF 352892 [NHLE1063049] at Keddington; Alvingham lock and inverted syphon [NHLE1063080, MLI89033] and Salter Fen lock at Alvingham [NHLE1063081, MLI89034]. At Abbey Lane, Alvingham, there is a designated 18th century watermill [NHLE1063077, MLI41259] alongside a tributary of the canal.
- 8.5.188 There are a number of existing post-medieval Methodist chapels within the study area. South End Primitive Methodist Chapel, North Cockerington [MLI99048] was built in 1864 and closed in 1942 (converted into a house). United Methodist Free Chapel, South Cockerington [MLI99068] was built in 1855 and closed in 1985 (subsequently used as a workshop).
- 8.5.189 There are several demolished farms / farmsteads of post-medieval to modern date that are within the study area at Brackenborough [MLI117737], North Cockerington [MLI117810], South Cockerington [MLI117796, MLI117794, MLI117800] and Grimoldby [MLI117828, MLI117829].
- 8.5.190 The pipeline route also passes numerous extant farmsteads, farm buildings, cottages, dwellings and related features of post-medieval to modern date (many identified as a result of the Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping Project), at the following locations:
- Utterby: Manor House [NHLE1307102], Unnamed farmstead (Chequers Farm) [MLI117569], Pear Tree Farm (Pear Tree Lane Barn) [MLI117570], Grove Farm [MLI117579], Yew Tree Cottage [MLI117580], Stable range at Utterby House [NHLE1063087].
  - Covenham St Bartholomew: Mill House [NHLE1359933], Haith's Farm House [NHLE1359934].
  - Covenham St Mary: Unnamed farmstead (Gowt Farm) [MLI117581].

- Yarburgh: Westfield House [NHLE1168234, MLI93258], Coach house at Westfield House [NHLE1359966, MLI93668], Little Beck Farm [MLI117567], Grove Farm (Yarburgh Grove) [MLI117568].
- Fotherby: Allenby Almshouses [NHLE1168127], Mawers Farm [NHLE1359949].
- Little Grimsby: Little Grimsby Grange [MLI41344].
- Alvingham: Mill owners house [NHLE1253253, MLI93436], Barn with pigeoncote at Grange Farmhouse [NHLE1063082, MLI90653], High Street Farmhouse [NHLE1063078, MLI92969], Carriage house and stables at High Street Farmhouse [NHLE1063079, MLI92970], Grange Farmhouse [NHLE1359960, MLI93663], White Barn Farm [MLI117729], Abbey Farmhouse and garden wall [NHLE1063075, MLI92968].
- Brackenborough: Little Grimsby Hall [NHLE1063121], Stable block at Brackenborough Hall [NHLE1359961], The Barn [MLI117734], Unnamed farmstead (Woodhouse Farm) [MLI117733], Brackenborough Hall [NHLE1165515].
- North Cockerington: The Old Farmhouse [MLI92951], Highfield House [MLI117817], Unnamed farmstead [MLI117818], Will Fitts Farm [MLI117819], Red Leas [MLI117809], Oak Cottage [NHLE1165659].
- Keddington: Abbey Farmhouse [NHLE1165652], Stable block at Abbey Farmhouse [NHLE1359989].
- South Cockerington: The Almshouses [NHLE1359974, MLI41377], Glebe Farm [MLI117795], The Hollies [MLI117801], Unnamed farmstead [MLI117802], The Barn [MLI117797], Outhouse to rear of South Cockerington Hall [NHLE1063022].
- Grimoldby: Eastfield Farmhouse [NHLE1063044, MLI92945], The Gables [NHLE1063045, MLI92946], Ivy House Farmhouse [NHLE1063046, MLI92947, MLI125912], Fleet House [MLI117825], Pick Hill Farm [MLI117826], Corner Farm [Corner Farm], Eastfields [NHLE1359985].
- Saltfleetby St Peter: Tumbleydown Cottage [NHLE1359991].

8.5.191 The pipeline route crosses a demolished railway line of post-medieval to modern date (Great North Railway, Mablethorpe Branch line, marked on OS maps from 1888: Lincolnshire Sheet XLVIII.SE) northeast of Eastfield Farm, Grimoldby, which is visible as a soilmark (Google Earth images) (part of the same line is also visible at Theddlethorpe All Saints).

8.5.192 The study area in this Section contains two World War 2 anti-aircraft obstructions at Grimoldby which are part of a larger network of similar features constructed to deter an invading landing force [MLI88037, MLI88040]. At Covenham St Bartholomew and Grimoldby there are war memorials dedicated to the fallen of World War 1 and World War 2 which are designated assets (listed grade II): Covenham St Bartholomew War Memorial [NHLE1469632, MLI116049] and Grimoldby War Memorial [NHLE1440860].

#### **Undated – Section 4**

There are several undated enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs which have been found at North Cockerington (possible moated site) [MLI42854] and near South Cockerington [MLI88025, MLI88024]. Undated linear cropmarks are also visible at Grimoldby [MLI88041].

#### **Designated Assets – Section 5**

8.5.193 There are no Conservation Areas or scheduled monuments within this Section. There are eighteen designated heritage assets that are all listed buildings.

8.5.194 There is one grade I listed building, the medieval Church of All Saints, Theddlethorpe All Saints (NHLE1062991). There is also a grade II\* listed building: Church of St Helen, Theddlethorpe St Helen (NHLE1147259).

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

- 16, Chapel Lane, Manby (NHLE1063084);
- Pear Trees Cottage, Manby (NHLE1165551);
- Sunnyside, Manby (NHLE1253232);
- Manby Hall, Manby (NHLE1359984);
- The Forge, Great Carlton (NHLE1063018);
- Lychgate to Church of St John the Baptist, Great Carlton (NHLE1063019);
- Hall Farm House, Great Carlton (NHLE1063020);
- The Hall and Old Hall, Great Carlton (NHLE1359973);
- Church of St. John the Baptist, Great Carlton (NHLE1360012);
- Gayton Engine Pumping House, Gayton Le Marsh (NHLE1063090);
- Neves Farm House, Theddlethorpe All Saints (NHLE1062990);
- The Grove, Theddlethorpe All Saints (NHLE1147127);
- Hall Farmhouse, Theddlethorpe All Saints (NHLE1308616);
- Ashleigh Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen (NHLE1062992);
- Stable block at The Hall, Theddlethorpe St Helen (NHLE1062993); and
- The Hall, Theddlethorpe St Helen (NHLE1147241).

### ***Prehistoric and Roman – Section 5***

8.5.196 This Section of the pipeline route is located on the low-lying Mablethorpe Outmarsh area where there are few known heritage assets of prehistoric or Roman date. A prehistoric flint scraper [MLI87326] was found between Two Mile Bank and Pyewipe Farm during archaeological monitoring for the Maltby le Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main.

8.5.197 An archaeological watching brief near Walk Farm, Great Carlton recorded evidence of a Romano-British field system and occupation remains [MLI87322] suggesting the possible presence of a nearby settlement (ditches, gully, hearth, pit, pottery and possible industrial activity). A sherd of Roman pottery was found during archaeological monitoring at Gayton le Marsh [MLI87325].

### ***Early medieval and medieval – Section 5***

8.5.198 There is extensive evidence for medieval settlement and cultivation within this Section of the pipeline route. Northeast of Great Carlton the route passes the remains of a medieval field system and settlement at Walk Farm [MLI42821]. Here the remains sit on slightly higher ground above the neighbouring enclosed fen that forms the marshland parish (features visible on aerial photographs include crofts, tofts, building platforms, a moat, ridge and furrow and a linear boundary feature). An archaeological geophysical survey (2003)

identified a series of archaeological anomalies, including linear and rectilinear features (possibly representing field systems and/ enclosures) and several pit-like features (represented by burning or possible domestic dumping). During a subsequent archaeological watching brief (Maltby le Marsh to Manby Replacement Water Main) ridge and furrow was recorded and a sherd of medieval pottery. Next to the medieval settlement a boundary earthwork is also visible on aerial photographs [MLI88280]. There is also an undated earthwork north of Walk Farm that could be part of the settlement [MLI88283].

8.5.199 An area of historic settlement is documented at Theddlethorpe All Saints [MLI88255] which is mentioned in Domesday (although there is no distinction between Theddlethorpe All Saints and Theddlethorpe St Helens) and remains of the settlement have been identified on aerial photographs (enclosures and a moat). Pottery from Theddlethorpe All Saints suggests possible early medieval / medieval occupation west of Mablethorpe Road [MLI80941] and near to Railway Farm [MLI80945]. A possible late Saxon / medieval farmstead has also been recorded next to Station Road [MLI80963]. A medieval moated site known as 'Keleshall' was found in 1956 along Grove Road [MLI41411]. Between Slates Farm and Will Row on the western side of Theddlethorpe All Saints more remains of likely medieval settlement have been found (cropmark and earthwork remains of tofts and a trackway visible on aerial photographs next to the Great Eau) [MLI88207]. Also, north of Will Row and alongside the Great Eau there are more cropmarks and earthwork features (including the remains of tofts) [MLI88214].

8.5.200 At Theddlethorpe St Helen there is evidence of medieval settlement and cultivation (tofts and ridge and furrow) either side of Mablethorpe Road (A1031 road), extending as far south as Carlton House [MLI98809], and also next to Dicote House (cropmark and earthwork remains of enclosures and tofts) [MLI98811].

8.5.201 Areas of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow have been identified associated with the evidence of settlement activity, including at Pyewipe Farm, Gayton [MLI84714] and at Theddlethorpe All Saints, alongside Highgate and east of Highgate Farm, [MLI88216] and either side of Station Road [MLI80946]. Extensive areas of ridge and furrow are also present at Theddlethorpe St Helen [MLI98954] and either side of Mablethorpe Road, [MLI80943, MLI98724, MLI88266, MLI98722, MLI88264]. West of Mablethorpe Road there are other linear and pit-like features (recorded during archaeological monitoring) that are undated but which could belong to this period [MLI80940, MLI80942, MLI80944].

8.5.202 Medieval pottery has been found at Gayton le Marsh during surface artefact collection for a linear scheme [MLI84716, MLI84718, MLI84724], and a medieval candlestick was found during drainage work on the edge of Long Eau at Dowsey Fen [MLI41309] and these could be related to the medieval settlement near Walk Farm. Several pieces of medieval pottery were also recovered during an archaeological watching brief close to the Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal [MLI80938].

8.5.203 A probable medieval salters' route [MLI82703] follows the parish boundaries between Gayton le Marsh and Great Carlton that corresponds to an earthwork that is recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1988 (Two Mile Bank).

8.5.204 The pipeline route passes several designated parish churches (listed grade I and grade II\*) and associated features which date to the medieval and post-medieval periods:

- Church of St. John the Baptist, Great Carlton (NHLE1360012) is a parish church constructed from the 15th century (rebuilt in 1861) and a lychgate that was erected in 1871 (NHLE1063019);
- Church of All Saints, Louth Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints (NHLE1062991) is a parish church constructed from the 12th century; and

- Church of St Helen, Main Road, Theddlethorpe St Helen (NHLE1147259) is a parish church constructed from the 14th century.

### **Post-medieval and Modern – Section 5**

8.5.205 This Section of the pipeline route contains several demolished farms / farmsteads of post-medieval to modern date, including at Saltfleetby [MLI117784, MLI117785, MLI117786], Manby [MLI118194], Gayton le Marsh [MLI118412], Theddlethorpe All Saints [MLI118152] and at Mablethorpe and Sutton [MLI118366].

8.5.206 The pipeline route passes a post-medieval pumping station [NHLE1063090, MLI92978] and numerous extant farms, farmsteads, farm buildings, houses, dwellings and related features that are of post-medieval to modern date (many identified as a result of the Lincolnshire Farmstead Mapping Project), at the following locations:

- Saltfleetby St Peter: Poplar Farm, MLI117783
- Manby: Pear Trees Cottage [NHLE1165551], Manby Hall [NHLE1359984], 16, Chapel Lane [NHLE1063084], Sunnyside [NHLE1253232].
- Great Carlton: Lordship Farm [MLI118185], Walk Farm [MLI118186], The Forge [NHLE1063018], The Hall and Old Hall [NHLE1359973], Hall Farm House [NHLE1063020].
- Gayton le Marsh: Gayton le Marsh Grange [MLI41423], Slates Farm [MLI118414].
- Theddlethorpe All Saints: Hall Farmhouse [NHLE1308616, MLI41415], Grange Farm [MLI41416], Neves Farm House [NHLE1062990, MLI92920], The Grove [NHLE1147127, MLI93189], Little Dams [MLI118151], The Woodlands Farm [MLI118150].
- Theddlethorpe St Helen: Stable block at The Hall [NHLE1062993], The Hall [NHLE1147241], Ashleigh Farm [NHLE1062992, MLI92921], Hunters Gap [MLI118155], Dicote House [MLI118160], North End Farm [MLI118161], Railway Farm [MLI118162], The Poplars [MLI118163], Unnamed farmstead [MLI118164], La Siesta (Theddlethorpe Mill) [MLI118165].
- Mablethorpe and Sutton: Sand Hills Farm [MLI118367], Bleak House [MLI118368].

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

8.5.208 There are several World War 2 aircraft obstruction sites which are visible on aerial photographs within the study area, including at Theddlethorpe All Saints [MLI88212, MLI88213] and at Theddlethorpe St Helen [MLI88267]. These are part of a larger group of former coastal defence installations that are in the wider area (pillbox and gun emplacements [MLI43272]; anti-aircraft pillbox [MLI125949, MLI125950]; and possible site of a World War 2 store [MLI43393]).

### **Undated – Section 5**

8.5.209 The pipeline route passes other features which are also visible on aerial photographs, but which remain undated. These include linear features at Theddlethorpe All Saints, on the eastern side of the Great Eau [MLI88208, MLI88209] and close to the centre of the village [MLI88217]; and two enclosures at Theddlethorpe St Helen [MLI88265, MLI98810].

## Historic Landscape Character

8.5.210 The pipeline route passes through two of Lincolnshire's historic landscape character (HLC) areas, although the 1km study area also overlaps into a third area. The northern and central parts of the pipeline route traverses Area 3 The Northern Marshes (Sections 1 and 2 and most of Section 3). And the southern part of the pipeline route traverses Area 8 The Grazing Marshes through the southern end of Section 3 and through Sections 4 and 5 (Ref 8-21). In the central part of the pipeline route the 1km study area also traverses the eastern fringes of Area 4 The Wolds through Sections 2 and 3.

8.5.211 Within Area 3 The Northern Marshes, the Project crosses the following character zones (from north to south):

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

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

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

8.5.213 Within Area 8 The Grazing Marshes, the Project crosses the following character zones:

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

8.5.214 The following description of the HLC has been extracted from 'The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire. English Heritage Project No.4661. The Historic Landscape Character Zones' (Ref 8-22). Additional background information on HLC is contained within Historic England's 'Farmstead and Landscape Statement, Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes. National Character Area 42' (Ref 8-35).

### *The Humber Bank character zone (NOM1)*

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

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

8.5.217 Historic settlements occupy two distinct lines running parallel to the shore. The eastern line, from Habrough to East Halton, contains the visible and buried remains of several moated sites and areas of deserted village earthworks. The western line, from Ulceby to Barton, follows the main road through the zone. The historic cores are readily identifiable in most settlements, despite the encroachment of modern development.

8.5.218 Beyond the main settlements, isolated farmsteads, constructed of brick are evenly distributed across the character zone. Modern barns and sheds have occasionally replaced outbuildings associated with these farms. There is a former RAF Airfield at North Killingholme which is now an industrial estate, but which retains contemporary features (hangars and runways) in identifiable forms.

8.5.219 Drainage of this zone dates from the 18th and 19th centuries, but there were active settlements and farming systems in place by the time of the Domesday survey which are likely to have earlier Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon and Danish) foundations. The coastal area would have comprised mostly low-lying saltmarsh and on higher ground the survival of relict ridge and furrow earthworks suggests it was part of an open-field farming regime. The saltmarsh to the east would have provided common grazing land for sheep and cattle. It is possible that some of the isolated farmsteads identified within the zone were founded in the medieval period (c.12th century) as granges attached to the relevant monastic estate, such as Thornton Abbey. Some of these granges were probably enclosed, perhaps for the purposes of livestock rearing. In the 18th and 19th centuries the landscape was subject to planned enclosure and drainage and much of this survives now, along with its associated isolated farmsteads. Following the end of World War 2 many of the fields were consolidated and enlarged resulting in the loss of some of the field boundaries.

8.5.220 Legibility of the medieval landscape is evident in the survival of the settlement pattern within historic settlement cores. Several earthwork sites represent former monasteries and medieval high status residences are locally highly legible. Within the landscape, elements of the wider influence of these establishments are apparent, in the high legibility of early enclosures, which have been absorbed into later planned fieldscapes, and centred on certain isolated farmsteads. The planned character of the landscape survives in to the present day and in places the 18th and 19th century field pattern remains largely unchanged.

*The Immingham Coastal Marsh character zone (NOM2)*

8.5.221 The Project crosses this zone on its western side from the Immingham Facility to the A180 road (Section 1). NOM2 lies within Natural England's National Character Area (NCA) 41 Humber Estuary.

8.5.222 This character zone is dominated by industrial works, particularly installations related to the petrochemical industry and docks at Immingham. The settlement expanded rapidly in the 20th century from its historic core and is the only settlement within NOM2. There are a few, scattered isolated farmstead surviving within the western periphery of the character zone (several have been subsumed into industrial works), and there are correspondingly very few surviving fields as these have been subsumed by modern industrial works and facilities associated with the port. Where they do survive the fields are evenly split between modern consolidated fields and surviving planned enclosure, with some examples of ancient enclosure in the vicinity of settlements.

8.5.223 Before the drainage and enclosure movements of the 18th and 19th centuries, the coastal landscape mainly comprised saltmarsh grazing for the settlements to the west. Certain areas of higher ground, especially in the immediate vicinity of Immingham, were used for arable farming in a traditional field regime. The early 20th century saw the development of Immingham Port with good rail transport links to the rest of the country. The development of the port facility led to the establishment of other industrial facilities in the surrounding area, some providing supporting infrastructure to the port, others connected to the import of materials or the export of finished products.

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



tracks of the Lindsey Oil Refinery in particular follow the courses of former field drains that can be seen on historic map data.

### *The Grimsby Commuter Belt (NOM3)*

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

### *The Brocklesby Heath character zone (WOL1)*

- 8.5.229 The 1km study area crosses the extreme southeastern corner of this zone at the southern end of Section 2 (full description of the zone is not considered relevant to this assessment). WOL1 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes and NCA 43 Lincolnshire Wolds.

### *The Upper Wolds character zone (WOL3)*

- 8.5.230 The 1km study area crosses the extreme northeastern fringes of this zone along Section 3 (full description of the zone is not considered relevant to this assessment). WOL3 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes and NCA 43 Lincolnshire Wolds.

### *The Middle Marsh (GRM1)*

- 8.5.231 The Project crosses the northern extent of this zone through Section 3 (south end) and most of Section 4. GRM1 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes.
- 8.5.232 The western edge of the zone is marked by a line of settlements, aligned approximately north to south, generally adhering to the 20m contour line, which straddles the border between this character zone and the Wolds Character Area. Settlements retain much of their historic character, with little additional development. There are also several isolated farmsteads, scattered across the zone, the majority of which have expanded significantly

from their original size to include modern barns and animal pens. The character zone as a whole displays a nucleated pattern of settlement.

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

#### *The Mablethorpe Outmarsh (GRM3)*

- 8.5.237 The Project crosses the northern extent of this zone through Section 4 (south end) and Section 5. GRM3 lies within NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes.
- 8.5.238 Settlements in this zone are predominantly aligned along an east to west axis. They are also highly dispersed, with a linear character, and are generally spread along roads. There are numerous isolated farmsteads which is in keeping with the dominant planned enclosure landscape of the zone. In general, low-lying areas are served by straight roads, while those roads on higher ground are more sinuous. Most of the agricultural land in this zone displays a strongly rectilinear pattern, with long, straight boundaries laid out at right-angles to roads

and drains. In some parts of the zone these rectilinear fields have been consolidated through boundary removal creating large open areas with irregular shapes. There are several small onshore wind farms which are a widely visible vertical component of the landscape. The gas terminal at Theddlethorpe is also a significant and visible industrial feature of the zone.

8.5.239 Early settlements are located on 'islands' of high ground within the undrained marsh. Associated with these settlements were strip fields which were located adjacent to the settlements, but the predominant landscape type was undrained marsh land, which would have been used for salt production and grazing. The marshland was drained in the 18th and 19th centuries, with isolated farmsteads being built among the new agricultural land. Since World War 2, the rural landscape has been altered by the widespread removal of field boundaries, resulting in the creation of some large modern fields in the zone (although this is not as widespread as elsewhere in the Character Area). The zone was too remote to be much affected by 19th century industrialisation, however, there are several late 20th century additions that have added an industrial component to the landscape, including Theddlethorpe gas terminal (constructed in 1972 after the discovery and exploitation of gas deposits in the North Sea) and more recently the development of onshore wind farms providing renewable energy.

8.5.240 There are partially legible remnants of the medieval landscape on the higher ground, primarily focussed on the few nucleated settlements. These include old enclosures with irregular boundaries and extant ridge and furrow earthworks. The post-medieval landscape is visible in the extensive survival of planned enclosure throughout the zone.

## 8.6 Mitigation

### Embedded Mitigation

8.6.1 The Project's emerging design has avoided physical impacts to designated heritage assets and was a key consideration during the routeing and siting work which was undertaken to inform the selection of the most appropriate pipeline route. Further Additional Mitigation will be built into the Project to minimise impacts to heritage assets and their setting, as far as possible, with particular consideration given to the listed buildings located within the Scoping Boundary. Mitigation options will be developed and refined during the impact assessment process and agreed with stakeholders including Historic England and the Archaeology Officers and Conservation Officers for the relevant Local Planning Authorities (LPA).

### Additional Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

8.6.2 Heritage-specific mitigation will be proposed to further limit impacts and to provide opportunities to enhance and protect the historic environment as the design is developed, where appropriate and feasible.

8.6.3 Archaeological surveys to archaeologically evaluate the footprint of the Project will be designed, in consultation with LPA Archaeology Officers and Historic England, to confirm the presence and significance of archaeological remains within the proposed pipeline alignment. These investigations will be undertaken to inform the preparation of the EIA and do not constitute mitigation for any potential impacts due to the Project. Where adverse impacts are suggested, the archaeological evaluation surveys will inform a suitable mitigation strategy or a change in the design, comprising either retention of the archaeological remains by design, protection, or a programme of archaeological investigation and recording proportionate to the level of impact and the value of the assets affected. Archaeological mitigation measures would include but are not limited to: temporary ground protection, temporary fencing, surface artefact collection, metal-detection, archaeological excavation and recording, geo-archaeological investigation, archaeological

monitoring, archaeological trenching / test pitting, archaeological topographic survey, historic building recording.

8.6.4 Mitigation would include a programme of archaeological reporting, publication and dissemination to local communities, the wider general public and academics. An archaeological mitigation strategy will be designed and agreed with the LPA Archaeology Officers (non-designated assets) and Historic England (designated assets). The strategy would also be applied to historic landscape features and would include reinstatement of earthworks such as ridge and furrow features and the replanting of vegetation.

8.6.5 A preliminary Draft of the Construction Environmental Management Plan which includes a list of suitable mitigation measures has been included in *PEIR Volume IV: Appendix 3.1*. These mitigation measures include:

- *D1: Ongoing discussion and engagement with the County Archaeologist (or equivalent) relating to the archaeological mitigation strategy;*
- *D2: Develop and implement a mitigation strategy in consultation with the County Archaeologist (or equivalent), likely to include archaeological mitigation measures such as preservation in situ, protection measures, surface artefact collection, metal-detection, archaeological excavation and recording, geo-archaeological investigation, archaeological monitoring, archaeological trenching / test pitting and archaeological topographic survey. Mitigation will be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which will be produced in consultation with the County Archaeologist (or equivalent). All assets identified through this assessment and mitigation will then be preserved in record form;*
- *D3: Areas where archaeological investigation and recording in advance of construction are not feasible due to safety or logistical considerations, or undesirable due to environmental or engineering constraints would be subject to archaeological monitoring. The contractors preferred method of working would be controlled as necessary to allow archaeological recording to take place to the required standard;*
- *D4: In the event of human remains being found during the course of archaeological monitoring of construction works, works should stop, the local coroner, Project Manager and Country Archaeologist (or equivalent) should be notified immediately. The local area around the remains should be immediately isolated and protected by the Contractor. Work in this area should not recommence without the prior acceptance of the Project Manager and a Ministry of Justice (exhumation) licence being in place prior to their removal;*
- *D5: If archaeological finds are discovered during archaeological monitoring of construction works, the Applicant 's Project Manager will be informed, and appropriate steps undertaken, in consultation with the County Archaeologist (or equivalent), to excavate and record the finds prior to construction works continuing;*
- *D6: Ensure all written records of the archaeological investigations undertaken are completed and submitted in a timely manner. A copy of any analysis, reporting or publication required as part of the Mitigation Strategy should be deposited with the relevant local authority repositories as part of the Project archives within 1 year of completion of the Project or such other period as may be agreed in writing by the relevant planning authority. Archive should be deposited with an appropriate museum as listed below:*
  - *West Lindsey and East Lindsey District Councils: Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service;*

- *North Lincolnshire Council: North Lincolnshire Museums;*
- *North East Lincolnshire Council: The name of the North East Lincolnshire Council heritage service will be confirmed in the ES; and*
- *D7: Upstanding earthworks, including ridge and furrow earthworks, that are impacted by the Project would be reinstated post-construction to restore their form and character.*

8.6.6 Additionally, the Environmental Statement will describe in detail the mitigation measures, embedded within the Project's design, and specific measures designed to address impacts on heritage assets. Appropriate cross referencing will be made between specific impacts on heritage assets and the accompanying mitigation strategies.

## 8.7 Preliminary Assessment of Effects

### Construction Phase

8.7.1 Temporary construction impacts that would last for all or part of the construction phase of the Project are likely to arise as a result of:

- The presence and movement of construction plant that may affect the setting of heritage assets, including change arising from noise and dust; and
- The presence of construction compounds, storage areas and temporary access routes which may affect the setting of heritage assets as a result of noise, dust or light intrusion, and the introduction of new infrastructure.

8.7.2 Permanent construction impacts that would last beyond the construction phase are likely to include:

- Physical impacts to known and previously unknown earthwork and buried archaeological remains, including historic landscape features arising from construction activities within the permanent footprint of the project. These include impacts within the working width of the pipeline and from the establishment of the Immingham Facility, Block Valve Stations, Theddlethorpe Facility, construction compounds, storage areas, temporary access routes and utility diversions.

8.7.3 The construction of the Project has the potential to result in significant effects to non-designated heritage assets within the Draft Order Limits. This includes potential permanent impacts to archaeological remains (including historic landscape features) (**Table 8-1**).

#### *Section 1 Overview*

8.7.4 Within Section 1 construction activities could impact assets of prehistoric and Roman date (buried landscapes associated with a former inland shoreline [MLS20141], flintwork distribution [MLS21544], later prehistoric / Iron Age occupation [MLS22428], a later prehistoric (Iron Age) and Roman settlement [MLS19771] and a Roman pottery distribution [MNL1508]); medieval cultivation remains [MLS10748, MLS20104, MNL2238] and possible medieval settlement [MLS19827]; post-medieval former field boundary [MLS21101]; and the site of a post mill [MNL4349]; and an undated enclosure [MLS21321].

8.7.5 Within this section the setting of several designated and non-designated heritage assets, that are within and outside of the Draft Order Limits, could also be impacted during the construction phase including post-medieval farmsteads [MNL2449, MNL2302, MNL2451] and a former 19th century school [MNL192].

### *Section 2 Overview*

- 8.7.6 Within Section 2 construction activities could impact assets that are Roman and later in date, including a Roman settlement [MNL2689], a medieval settlement [MNL286] and medieval cultivation features [MNL2225, MNL2235], and post-medieval to modern railway sidings [MNL2960], and a watercourse [MNL1796]; and several undated cropmarks [MNL123, MNL1234, MNL3914].
- 8.7.7 Within this section the setting of several designated and non-designated heritage assets, located within and outside of the Draft Order Limits, could also be impacted during the construction phase. Designated assets which could experience an impact include the Former Heavy Anti-Aircraft gun site [NHLE1403222], Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post [NHLE1403218], The Mill [NHLE1103468] and Farm range on north side of Healing Wells Farm [NHLE1346977]. Non-designated assets include several post-medieval farmsteads [MNL1878, MNL1881, MNL1895, MNL1893, MNL1609, MNL4254].

### *Section 3 Overview*

- 8.7.8 Within Section 3 construction activities could impact assets of prehistoric date (buried landscapes associated with several watercourses that the pipeline route crosses [MNL4273, MNL4344]), a Roman field system [MLI41207], an historic settlement that has its origins in the early medieval period [MNL98], medieval cultivation remains [MNL2224, MNL2228, MNL2237, MLI98650], a medieval settlement [MLI41208], and parkland features of post-medieval date [MNL1588, MLI41209].
- 8.7.9 Within this section the setting of several designated and non-designated heritage assets, located within and outside of the Draft Order Limits, could also be impacted during the construction phase. Designated assets which could experience an impact comprise the scheduled Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm [NHLE1007735] and four listed churches: Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby [NHLE1063111], the Church of St Peter, Holton le Clay [NHLE1308396], the Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1346925] and the Church of Saint Margaret, Hawerby cum Beesby [NHLE1310283]. In addition are the following designated assets: the Old Rectory [NHLE1359936], Hawerby Hall [NHLE1103494], Hall Farmhouse [NHLE1103526], The Thatch [NHLE1310319], Hatcliffe Mill [NHLE1346951] and Manor House [NHLE1103485]. Potential impacts have also been identified upon post-medieval farmsteads [MNL1560, MNL1559, MNL3899, MNL3900, MLI117110, MLI117111, MLI41209, MLI117094, MLI117095], parkland [MNL1588, MLI41209], a post-medieval house [MNL1571], a hotel [MNL298] and a World War 2 airfield and associated features [MLI88745, MNL1423].

### *Section 4 Overview*

- 8.7.10 Within Section 4 construction activities could impact assets of medieval date (medieval settlement site with possible earlier origins [MLI83365] and medieval cultivation features [MLI88026, MLI87883]), and a canal that is post-medieval in date [MLI86587].
- 8.7.11 Within this section the setting of several designated and non-designated heritage assets, which are located within and outside of the Draft Order Limits, could be impacted during the construction phase. Designated assets which have the potential to experience an impact comprise the scheduled North Cockerington Hall moated site [NHLE1004988], two listed farmhouses: Eastfield Farmhouse [NHLE1063044] and Ivy House Farmhouse [NHLE1063046]; and Salter Fen Lock [NHLE1063081]. Several non-designated farmsteads of post-medieval to modern date may also be impacted: [MLI117570, MLI117569, MLI117579, MLI117581, MLI117580, MLI117734, MLI41344, MLI117568, MLI117567, MLI117817, MLI117818, MLI117819, MLI117801, MLI117797, MLI117796, MLI117827, MLI117826].

### *Section 5 Overview*

- 8.7.12 Within Section 5 construction activities could impact assets of medieval date (medieval settlement / occupation sites with possible earlier origins [MLI80941, MLI42821, MLI88214], medieval cultivation features [MLI80943] and a salters' route [MLI82703]); of modern date (World War 2 defensive installations [MLI88213]); and undated cropmark features [MLI80944, MLI88265].
- 8.7.13 Within this section the setting of several designated and non-designated heritage assets, which are located within and outside of the Draft Order Limits, could also be impacted during the construction phase. Three listed farms have been identified: Neves Farm House [NHLE1062990], Ashleigh Farm [NHLE1062992] and the Grove [NHLE1147127] in addition to the following non-designated farmsteads: [MLI117783, MLI118185, MLI118186, MLI118414, MLI41416, MLI118151, MLI118162, MLI118160, MLI118165, MLI118163, MLI118161, MLI118368].

### *Overall summary of Construction phase effects*

- 8.7.14 Overall the construction of the Project may result in temporary changes to the settings of designated heritage assets located within and outside of the Draft Order Limits. This includes the following heritage assets:
- Former Heavy Anti-Aircraft gun site [NHLE1403222], listed at Grade II\*;
  - Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post [NHLE1403218], listed at Grade II;
  - The Mill [NHLE1103468], listed at Grade II;
  - Farm range on north side of Healing Wells Farm [NHLE1346977], listed at Grade II;
  - Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm [NHLE1007735], a scheduled monument;
  - Manor House [NHLE1103485], listed at Grade II;
  - Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby [NHLE1063111], listed at Grade II\*;
  - Old Rectory [NHLE1359936], listed at Grade II;
  - Hawerby Hall, Barton Street, Hawerby cum Beesby [NHLE1103494], listed at Grade II;
  - Church of Saint Margaret, Barton Street, Hawerby cum Beesby [NHLE1310283], listed at Grade II\*;
  - Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1103526], listed at Grade II;
  - Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby [NHLE1346925], listed at Grade II\*;
  - The Thatch, Waithe Lane, Brigsley [NHLE1310319], listed at Grade II;
  - Hatcliffe Mill, Barton Street, Barnoldby le Beck [NHLE1346951], listed at Grade II;
  - Church of St Peter, Holton le Clay [NHLE1308396], listed at Grade II\*;
  - North Cockerington Hall moated site [NHLE1004988], a scheduled monument;
  - Eastfield Farmhouse [NHLE1063044], listed at Grade II;
  - Ivy House Farmhouse [NHLE1063046], listed at Grade II;
  - Salter Fen Lock Alvingham [NHLE1063081], listed at Grade II;
  - Neves Farm House [NHLE1062990], listed at Grade II;

- Ashleigh Farm [NHLE1062992], listed at Grade II; and
- The Grove, Theddlethorpe All Saints [NHLE1147127], listed at Grade II.

8.7.15 The construction of the Project may result in temporary changes to the settings of a number of non-designated heritage assets located within and outside of the Draft Order Limits; and permanent impacts to a larger number of non-designated heritage assets that comprise archaeological remains (detailed in **Table 8-1**).

8.7.16 During the enabling works for the Project, including at construction there are likely to be direct permanent impacts on the authenticity of historic landscape features as a result of the removal of vegetation including hedgerows and trees, the dismantling of boundary walls and fences and the levelling of earthworks such as boundary banks and cultivation features (ridge and furrow). However, the overall long-term impact is unlikely to change the historic landscape character itself as planned mitigation will include the avoidance of historic landscape features wherever possible, and where impacts are unavoidable vegetation will be re-planted and features such as boundary walls, fences and earthworks will be replaced, post-pipeline construction.

8.7.17 Potential impacts to heritage assets arising from the construction of the Project will be described and discussed in more detail in the ES.

8.7.18 **Table 8-2** provides a preliminary assessment of the effects of the Project on the Historic Environment and is based on the baseline understanding to date, the impacts identified above and with the assumption that the embedded and additional mitigation measures described in section 8.6 are in place.



**Table 8-2: Preliminary Assessment of the Historic Environment for the Construction Phase**

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
Section 1	MLS20141	Former shoreline, east of Rosper Road Potential direct physical permanent impact upon geoarchaeological remains associated with the buried former shoreline.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - previous archaeological surveys have demonstrated the presence already of the resource in the area.
Section 1	MLS10748	Ridge and furrow and circular feature south of Ulceby Road, South Killingholme Construction of the proposed compound and pipe storage facility at Habrough Road (A160 roundabout) would have a direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and an undated circular feature.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low – It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MLS19827	Possible medieval farmstead, northeast of Houlton’s Covert Direct physical permanent impact upon the buried remains of a possible medieval settlement that is suggested by fieldname evidence.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
						ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MLS20104	Open field system, South Killingholme Direct physical permanent impact on several areas of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation in South Killingholme parish. Survival of remains north of the A1173 road is unlikely due to previous development but earthworks and buried remains may be preserved in woodland to the south (Houlton's Covert).	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MLS21101	Cropmark field boundary, west of Rosper Road Direct physical permanent impact upon buried archaeological remains associated with a linear cropmark of post-medieval date that is a former historic field boundary.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MLS21321	Possible square enclosure, west of Rosper Road Direct physical permanent impact upon the buried remains of a possible	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		square enclosure, located west of Rosper Road and along the southern edge of the Immingham CHP Plant. Possibly part of a known Iron Age and Romano-British settlement that has been investigated at the Plant (MLS19771; MLS22743).				investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MLS21544	Worked flint, west of Rosper Road Direct physical permanent impact upon the findspot, and associated potential buried remains associated with an area of prehistoric activity, represented by a relatively large assemblage of flintwork found to the west of Rosper Road.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MLS22428	Late Iron Age ditches, west of Rosper Road Direct physical permanent impact upon the buried remains of an Iron Age occupation site found to the west of Rosper Road. Possibly part of a known Iron Age and Romano-British settlement that has been investigated at the Immingham CHP Plant (MLS19771; MLS22743).	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Significant</b>	Moderate - previous archaeological surveys have demonstrated the presence already of the resource in the area.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
Section 1	MLS19771	Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, west of Rosper Road Direct physical permanent impact upon the buried remains of an Iron Age and Roman settlement site that has been investigated at the Immingham CHP site and which is likely to extend to the south. Possibly associated with a square enclosure (MLS21321) and Iron Age occupation (MLS22428).	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Significant</b>	Moderate - previous archaeological surveys have demonstrated the presence already of the resource in the area.
Section 1	MNL1508	Roman pottery in Immingham Direct physical permanent impact upon the findspot of Roman pottery (and any associated potential buried remains) that is possibly related to an area of known Roman settlement activity west of Rosper Road (MLS19771).	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3, line D2.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MNL4349	Post mill, Mill Lane Immingham Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of a demolished post mill, located alongside Mill Lane.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
						results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MNL2238	Ridge and furrow in Immingham Direct physical permanent impact on the earthwork and buried remains of an extensive area of ridge and furrow cultivation on the western side of Immingham and at Roxton.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 1	MNL2449	Luxmore Farm, Habrough Road, Immingham There is potential for Luxmore Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		light intrusion and the presence of an access route.				
Section 1	MNL192	Habrough School, Immingham Road, Habrough There is potential for Habrough School to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 1	MNL2302	Church Farm, Habrough There is potential for Church Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 1	MNL2451	Willows Farm, Immingham There is potential for Willows Farm to experience a temporary impact as a	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.				during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 2	MNL123	Cropmark boundaries and enclosure 200m south west of Barton Street, Aylesby Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of an undated cropmark features (linear boundaries and a small enclosure).	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 2	MNL1234	Cropmark 300m to 700m south of Gatehouse Farm, Stallingborough Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of undated linear cropmarks. (Possible that remains have been destroyed since a pipeline constructed in 1996 found no features).	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
						ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 2	MNL1796	<p>North Beck Drain, formerly Stallingborough Beck</p> <p>Potential that the historic landscape feature may experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.</p>	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
		<p>Potential direct physical permanent impact upon geoarchaeological buried remains associated with the floodplain of North Beck Drain. Although the feature is marked on 19th century maps, it is possible that the alignment it follows marks an earlier drainage pattern.</p>	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 2	MNL2225	<p>Ridge and furrow in Aylesby</p> <p>Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of several areas of</p>	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological



Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		ridge and furrow cultivation, located west and southwest of Aylesby.				investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 2	MNL2235	Ridge and furrow in Stallingborough (Greenlands Farm) Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of several areas of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 2	MNL286	Historic settlement of Roxton Direct physical permanent impact on buried remains associated with area of medieval to post-medieval settlement at Roxton Farm.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
Section 2	MNL3914	Possible ditches in Stallingborough Direct physical permanent impact on undated buried features identified by archaeological geophysical survey in Stallingborough (features identified included pits, ditches and possible palaeochannel).	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - previous archaeological surveys have demonstrated the presence already of the resource in the area.
Section 2	MNL2960	Immingham railway siding Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of a former railway siding south of Immingham Grange that is marked on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 2	MNL2689	Roman enclosures southeast of Greenlands Farm, Stallingborough Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of Roman site comprising a complex of enclosures southeast of Greenlands Farm that has been identified by archaeological geophysical survey and dated by surface artefact collection.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Significant</b>	Moderate - previous archaeological surveys have demonstrated the presence already of the resource in the area.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		The site is identified in North East Lincolnshire Planning Office Draft Local List of Historic Assets of Special Interest.				
Section 2	NHLE1403222, MNL1525	Former Heavy Anti-Aircraft gun site, Stallingborough Potential impact on the grade II* listed gun site as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. The Project is considered to fall within the assets wider setting, which comprises of the surrounding agricultural land. There is potential for the asset's setting to experience a temporary impact as a result of the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 2	NHLE1403218, MNL1900	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post, Stallingborough Potential impact on the grade II listed monitoring post as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. The asset's setting makes a limited contribution to significance, largely derived from historic interest. The Project is considered to fall within the	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		assets wider setting. There is potential for the setting to experience a temporary impact related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 2	NHLE1103468, MNL341	The Mill, Stallingborough Potential impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to the asset's setting of enclosed agricultural fields. The Project is considered to fall within the assets wider setting, which comprises of enclosed agricultural land. There is potential for the assets setting to experience a temporary impact related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 2	NHLE1346977, MNL241	Farm range on north side of Healing Wells Farm, Healing Potential impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to the setting of enclosed agricultural fields.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		The Project is considered to fall within the assets wider setting. There is potential for temporary impacts related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 2	MNL1878	Immingham Grange There is potential for Immingham Grange to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 2	MNL1881	Roxton Farm, Immingham There is potential for Roxton Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		light intrusion and the presence of an access route.				
Section 2	MNL1895	Greenland’s Farm (Greenland Top), Keelby Road There is potential for Greenland’s Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes are caused by the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 2	MNL1893	Stallingborough Grange There is potential for Stallingborough Grange to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 2	MNL1609	Manor Farm, Aylesby There is potential for Manor Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.				
Section 2	MNL4254	The Crofts, Laceby There is potential for The Crofts to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	MNL2224	Ridge and furrow in Ashby cum Fenby Direct physical permanent impact on the earthwork and buried remains of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation that extends around Ashby cum Fenby.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage site walkover) will

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
						ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 3	MNL2228	Ridge and furrow in Barnoldby le Beck Direct physical permanent impact on the earthwork and buried remains of extensive medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation around Barnoldby le Beck.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage Site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 3	MNL2237	Ridge and furrow in Irby upon Humber (Welbeck Hill) Direct physical permanent impact on the earthwork and buried remains of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation around Welbeck Hill, Barnoldby le Beck.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage Site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.



Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
Section 3	MNL4273	<p>Laceby Beck</p> <p>Potential that the historic landscape feature may experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.</p> <p>Beck and the nearby source of the watercourse (Welbeck spring: MNL1570).</p>	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
		<p>Potential direct physical permanent impact upon geoarchaeological buried remains associated with the floodplain of Laceby</p>	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological evaluations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 3	MNL4344	<p>Waithe Beck</p> <p>Potential that the historic landscape feature may experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the</p>	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion. Potential direct physical permanent impact upon geoarchaeological buried remains associated with the floodplain of Waithe Beck.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological evaluations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 3	MNL1588	Barnoldby le Beck Park Direct physical permanent impact on the historic landscape features of the post-medieval Barnoldby le Beck Park.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. C9, D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage Site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
		There is potential for Barnoldby Le Beck Park to experience a temporary impact as a result of the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities,	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 3	MNL98	Historic Settlement of Fenby Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains associated with the early medieval to modern historic settlement of Ashby cum Fenby.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 3	MLI41208	The medieval village of Autby Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of the medieval village of Autby (remains revealed during the construction of a factory extension in 1962).	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 3	MLI88745, MNL1423	RAF Waltham (Grimsby), Holton le Clay Construction of the proposed compound and pipe storage area at	Medium term	No proposed mitigation	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		Holton le Clay disused World War 2 Airfield (RAF Waltham) would have a potential temporary impact on the setting of the World War 2 airfield and its associated features.				
Section 3	MLI41209	Autby House and Autby Park Direct physical permanent impact on the historic landscape features and buried remains of post-medieval Autby Park and also a potential temporary impact on the setting of the parkland during construction.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. C9, D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage Site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
		There is also potential for Autby Park to experience a temporary impact on the setting of the parkland during construction.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low – Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage site walkover.
Section 3	MLI98650	Medieval ridge and furrow west of Grainsby Grange Direct physical permanent impact on the earthwork and buried remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
						investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage Site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 3	MLI41207	Romano-British field system and possible vineyard, North Thoresby Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of a Romano-British site discovered during archaeological investigations (field system and associated possible vineyard) south of Grainsby Grange.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Significant</b>	Moderate - previous archaeological surveys have demonstrated the presence already of the resource in the area.
Section 3	NHLE1007735, MNL62	Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm There is potential for impacts on the scheduled monument as a result of changes to the asset's setting. The rural setting and topographic position of the asset contributes to its significance as a Civil War fort. Changes to setting may be caused by the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 3	NHLE1103485, MNL135	Manor House, Beelsby Road, Barnoldby le Beck There is potential for impact on the setting of the grade II listed building. The rural setting of the asset contributes to significance as an 18th century country house. The Project is considered to fall within the asset's wider setting. There is some potential for the asset's setting to experience a temporary impact related to noise and increased traffic associated with construction activities.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	NHLE1063111, MLI41214	Church of St Nicholas, Grainsby There is potential for impact on the grade II* listed building as a result of changes to the asset's setting. The setting of the historic parish contributes to the ability to appreciate significance. The Project is considered to fall within the asset's wider setting. There is some potential for the asset's setting to experience a temporary impact related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 3	NHLE1359936, MLI93651	Old Rectory, Grainsby There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to the asset’s setting. Setting is largely considered to comprise of the visual relationship with the Church of St Nicholas (NHLE1063111: Grade II*) which will not be impacted. The Project is considered to fall within the asset’s wider setting. There is potential for setting to experience a temporary impact as a result of the movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	NHLE1103494, MNL228	Hawerby Hall, Barton Street, Hawerby cum Beesby There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to the asset’s setting. The rural setting of the asset contributes to its significance as an 18th century country house. The Project is	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		considered to fall within the asset's wider setting. There is potential for a temporary impact to be experienced by the asset's setting related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 3	NHLE1310283, MNL231	Church of Saint Margaret, Barton Street, Haverby cum Beesby There is potential for impact on the grade II* listed building as a result of changes to the asset's setting. The immediate setting of the church is limited to its churchyard, which will not be altered. However, the wider setting comprises of its rural parish which the Project traverses. There is potential for temporary impacts related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	NHLE1103526, MNL393	Hall Farmhouse, Ashby cum Fenby There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the



Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		changes to the asset’s setting. The Project is considered to fall within the setting of the asset, which comprises of landscaped grounds. There is potential for temporary changes to the setting caused by the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	NHLE1346925, MNL403	Church of St Peter, Ashby cum Fenby There is potential for impact on the grade II* listed building as a result of changes to the asset’s setting. The Project is considered to fall within the asset’s wider setting, which comprises of the rural parish and surrounding agricultural fields. There is potential for temporary impact on the asset’s setting related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	NHLE1310319, MNL172	The Thatch, Waithe Lane, Brigsley There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		changes to the asset’s setting. The Project is considered to fall within the asset’s wider setting, which comprises of the agricultural landscape. There is some potential for temporary impact on the asset’s setting related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	NHLE1346951, MNL214	Hatcliffe Mill, Barton Street, Barnoldby le Beck There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to the asset’s setting. The setting of the asset is considered to comprise of the surrounding rural landscape including the visual relationship with the beck. The Project is considered to fall within the asset’s setting. There is some potential for the setting to experience temporary impacts as result of the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
Section 3	NHLE1308396, MLI41241	Church of St Peter, Holton le Clay There is potential for impact on the grade II* listed building arising from changes to the asset's setting. The setting of the historic parish contributes to the ability to appreciate significance. There is potential for this setting to be temporarily impacted by the presence of a proposed temporary compound during the construction phase.	Medium term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low- Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover
Section 3	MNL298	Oaklands Hotel, Laceby There is potential for the Oaklands Hotel to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low- Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	MNL1571	Welbeck House, Barton Street, Barnoldby le Beck There is potential for Welbeck House to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low- Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.				
Section 3	MNL1560	Moorhouse, Ashby Hill, Brigsley There is potential for Greenland’s Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting which comprises of enclosed agricultural fields and the visual relationship with Moorhouse Farm (MNL1559). These changes to setting result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	MNL1559	Moorhouse Farm, Brigsley There is potential for Moorhouse Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting which comprises of enclosed agricultural fields and the visual relationship with Moorhouse (MNL1560). These changes to setting result from the presence and	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 3	MNL3899	Chestnut Farm, Ashby cum Fenby There is potential for Chestnut Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	MNL3900	Longwood, Ashby cum Fenby There is potential for Longwood to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	MLI117110	Westfield Farm, North Thoresby	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		There is potential for Westfield Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.				during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 3	MLI117111	Park Farm, North Thoresby There is potential for Park Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover
Section 3	MLI117094	Bonscaupe, Fulstow There is potential for Bonscaupe to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.				
Section 3	MLI117095	Southfield Farm, Fulstow There is potential for Southfield Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI86587	Louth Navigation Potential that the historic landscape feature may experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
		Potential direct physical permanent impact upon the post-medieval canal at Alvingham.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
				CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).		remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of the planned heritage Site walkover and geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 4	MLI83365	Historic settlement of North Cockerington Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains associated with an area of early medieval and later settlement at North Cockerington.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 4	MLI88026	Ridge and furrow at South Cockerington Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical



Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
						survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 4	MLI87883	Ridge and furrow field system, North Cockerington Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation that has been identified during archaeological geophysical survey.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - previous archaeological surveys have demonstrated the presence already of the resource in the area.
Section 4	NHLE1004988, MLI43595	North Cockerington Hall moated site There is potential for the scheduled monument to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. The rural setting and of the asset contribute to its significance as a moated site. This is related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion, and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	NHLE1063044, MLI92945	Eastfield Farmhouse, Grimoldby There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to setting of the asset. The	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		setting of the asset comprises of an enclosed fieldscape that contributes to the ability to appreciate its historic agricultural function. The Project is considered to fall within the asset's setting. There is potential for temporary impact on the asset's setting related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 4	NHLE1063046, MLI92947, MLI125912	Ivy House Farmhouse, Grimoldby There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to the asset's setting. The setting of the asset comprises of enclosed fields, the Project is considered to fall within the asset's setting. There is potential for temporary impact on the asset's setting related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	NHLE1063081, MLI89034	Salter Fen lock, Alvingham	Short term and	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		There is potential for impact on the grade II listed lock as a result of changes to the asset's setting. The setting of the asset comprises of Louth Navigation canal. There is potential for visual changes to setting where the Project traverses the canal. This is related to the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion, and the presence of an access route.	Long term			planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117570	Pear Tree Farm (Pear Tree Lane Barn), Utterby There is potential for Pear Tree Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117569	Unnamed farmstead (Chequers Farm), Utterby There is potential for Unnamed farmstead (Chequers Farm) to	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 4	MLI117579	Grove Farm, Utterby There is potential for Grove Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117581	Unnamed farmstead (Gowt Farm), Covenham St Mary There is potential for an unnamed farmstead (identified as Gowt Farm on current OS mapping) to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 4	MLI117580	Yew Tree Cottage, Utterby There is potential for Yew Tree Cottage to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117734	The Barn, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby There is potential for The Barn to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI41344	Little Grimsby Grange There is potential for Little Grimsby Grange to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 4	MLI117568	Grove Farm (Yarburgh Grove), Yarburgh There is potential for Grove Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117567	Little Beck Farm, Yarburgh There is potential for Little Beck Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
Section 4	MLI117817	Highfield House, North Cockerington There is potential for Highfield House to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117818	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington There is potential for an unnamed farmstead identified at North Cockerington to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117819	Will Fitts Farm, North Cockerington There is potential for Will Fitts Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 4	MLI117801	The Hollies, South Cockerington There is potential for The Hollies to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117797	The Barn, South Cockerington There is potential for The Barn to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion, and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117796	Marsh Lane Farm, South Cockerington	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed



Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		There is potential for Marsh Lane Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117827	Corner Farm, Grimoldby There is potential for Corner Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 4	MLI117826	Pick Hill Farm, Grimoldby There is potential for Pick Hill Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 5	MLI82703	A probable medieval salters' route Direct physical permanent impact upon the earthwork and buried remains of a probable medieval salters' route (Two Mile Bank). Several parish boundaries also follow the alignment of this feature.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage Site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 5	MLI80941, MLI80940, MLI80942	Possible Late Saxon / medieval occupation site, west of Mablethorpe Road (A1031), Theddlethorpe All Saints and associated remains Direct physical permanent impact upon the buried remains of a possible late Saxon / medieval settlement, west of Mablethorpe Road at Theddlethorpe All Saints. The site is suggested on the basis of a medieval pottery scatter found during a watching brief. Another findspot of medieval material and an undated	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		ditch are possibly associated with this site.				
Section 5	MLI80944	Undated pit features, Theddlethorpe All Saints Direct physical permanent impact upon the buried remains of features associated with two undated ditches that were recorded during a watching brief, south of Railway Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 5	MLI80943	Ridge and furrow, west of Mablethorpe Road, Theddlethorpe All Saints Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of medieval ridge and furrow associated with cultivation features that were observed during a watching brief, south of Railway Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 5	MLI42821	Field system and settlement near Walk Farm, Great Carlton Direct physical permanent impact arising from the construction of an	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		access route on the earthwork and buried remains of a medieval field system and settlement.				archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching and heritage Site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 5	MLI88213	Aircraft obstructions at Theddlethorpe All Saints Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of several World War 2 anti-aircraft obstructions.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 5	MLI88214	Toft earthworks and cropmarks, Theddlethorpe All Saints Direct physical permanent impact on the earthwork and buried remains of a medieval occupation site, north of Neves Farm at Theddlethorpe All Saints. The site lies c.250m west of a more extensive area of historic settlement at Theddlethorpe All	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2, D7).	<b>Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether upstanding or buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		Saints (MLI88255) which is immediately north of the Draft Order Limits.				(such as trial trenching and heritage Site walkover) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 5	MLI88265	Undated enclosure, Theddlethorpe St Helen Direct physical permanent impact on the buried remains of an undated enclosure, east of Ashleigh Farm.	Short term	Refer to Section 8.8; and Preliminary Draft CEMP, Table 3 (Ref. D2).	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - It is not currently known whether buried archaeological remains exist as archaeological investigations have not yet been undertaken. The results of geophysical survey and other surveys (such as trial trenching) will ground truth, clarify and resolve this in due course.
Section 5	NHLE1062990, MLI92920	Neves Farm House, Theddlethorpe All Saints There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to the asset's setting. The setting of the asset comprises of enclosed fields. The Project is considered to fall within this setting and as result may experience temporary changes from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 5	NHLE1062992, MLI92921	<p>Ashleigh Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen</p> <p>There is potential for impact on the grade II listed building as a result of changes to the asset’s setting. The setting of the asset comprises of enclosed fieldscape and contributes to the ability to appreciate its historic agricultural function. The proposed temporary access routes fall within the setting of the asset and, as a result, may experience temporary changes from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.</p>	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	NHLE1147127, MLI93189	<p>The Grove, Theddlethorpe All Saints</p> <p>There is potential for The Grove to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or</p>	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		light intrusion, and the presence of an access route.				
Section 5	MLI117783	Poplar Farm, Saltfleetby There is potential for Poplar Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI118185	Lordship Farm, Great Carlton There is potential for Lordship Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI118186	Walk Farm, Great Carlton There is potential for Walk Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion, and proximity to an access route.				
Section 5	MLI118414	Slates Farm, Gayton Le Marsh There is potential for Slates Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI41423	Gayton le Marsh Grange There is potential for Gayton le Marsh Grange to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI41416	Grange Farm, Theddlethorpe All Saints	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed



Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		There is potential for Grange Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI118151	Little Dams, Theddlethorpe All Saints There is potential for Little Dams to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI118162	Railway Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen There is potential for Railway Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.				
Section 5	MLI118160	Dicote House, Theddlethorpe St Helen There is potential for Dicote House to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI118165	La Siesta (Theddlethorpe Mill), Theddlethorpe St Helen There is potential for La Siesta to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset's rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Moderate - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI118163	The Poplars, Theddlethorpe St Helen There is potential for The Poplars to experience a temporary impact as a	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of two temporary access routes.				planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI118367	Sand Hills Farm, Mablethorpe and Sutton There is potential for Sand Hills Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion, and the presence of an access route.	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.
Section 5	MLI118161	North End Farm, Theddlethorpe St Helen There is potential for North End Farm to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

Project section	Receptor	Potential Impact	Duration	Mitigation	Likely significant effect	Confidence in Prediction
		construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion, and the presence of an access route.				
Section 5	MLI118368	<p>Bleak House, Mablethorpe and Sutton</p> <p>There is potential for Bleak House to experience a temporary impact as a result of changes to the asset’s rural setting. These changes result from the presence and movement of construction plant and other construction activities, including change arising from noise and dust or light intrusion and the presence of an access route.</p>	Short term	None proposed.	<b>Not Significant</b>	Low - Impacts to setting will be assessed during the planned heritage Site walkover.

## Operational Phase

- 8.7.19 The Immingham Facility, and Option 1 for the Theddlethorpe Facility would be located within existing industrial sites and their operation is therefore unlikely to introduce noticeable change into the setting of heritage assets. However, Option 2 for a new Theddlethorpe Facility located on arable land to the west of the former TGT site has the potential to introduce a noticeable change into the setting of heritage assets at Theddlethorpe. Any impacts that could arise from the operation of the new facility will be assessed in the EIA.
- 8.7.20 Additional above ground infrastructure comprising the Block Valve Stations, will be required, however, their operation is unlikely to introduce noticeable change into the setting of heritage assets.
- 8.7.21 **No Significant** effects are predicted, however the impacts arising from the operational Project will be fully assessed in the EIA.

## Decommissioning

- 8.7.22 Decommissioning of the Project, which could include the removal of above ground elements, may result in additional temporary or permanent impacts to heritage assets. Currently it is understood that the buried pipeline infrastructure would be left in situ once operation ceases. **No significant** effects are expected but this will be further appraised within the ES.

## 8.8 Summary and Next Steps

- 8.8.1 The construction of the Project has the potential to result in permanent impacts to archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric to modern periods. Construction also has the potential to result in permanent impacts to features that contribute to the historic landscape, although the overall long-term impact is unlikely to change the historic landscape character. The construction of the Project may also result in temporary change to the settings of designated and non-designated heritage assets (**Table 8-3**).
- 8.8.2 The operational Project is unlikely to result in permanent impacts to heritage assets arising from changes within their settings, unless Option 2 is chosen for a new Theddlethorpe Facility, which is located on arable land to the west of the former TGT.
- 8.8.3 The decommissioning of the Project could result in additional temporary or permanent impacts to heritage assets from the removal of above ground elements.
- 8.8.4 Due to the potential for some significant effects to occur, the impacts on heritage assets as a result of the construction and operation of the Project, will be assessed in more detail within the ES.
- 8.8.5 Archaeological surveys are also planned within the Draft Order Limits to evaluate the archaeological potential. Consultation will be carried out, as necessary, with the Historic Environment Advisors and conservation officers for NELC, NLC, LCC, West Lindsey District Council and East Lindsey District Council to inform the scope of these archaeological surveys. The results will be incorporated in the ES chapter.

## 8.9 References

**Ref 8-1** DECC, 2011. National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf)

**Ref 8-2** MHCLG, 2021. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London.

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

**Ref 8-3** MHCLG, 2019. Planning Practice Guidance – Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

**Ref 8-4** North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy Adopted June 2011.

<https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy-local-development-framework/#1591178700859-b856fc83-069c>

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