

North East Lincolnshire's Historic Settlement Archaeological Consultation Areas



Working in Partnership

Introduction

This document is intended to act as an explanation of the archaeological consultation areas based upon historic settlement cores used within the planning system. There are 33 known and located historic settlements within the modern Borough, all of which will have some form of archaeological deposit still present. However in some areas disturbance by modern development, along with there being little land left to build on, means that it is unlikely that any deposits of significance will be disturbed during normal building works. Both the settlement areas, or cores, are shown in map format along with the areas where the archaeological officer will be consulted on planning applications.

These settlements date back to at least the medieval period (11th to 16th centuries) although most have earlier origins. They will all contain archaeological deposits of some kind which are important for understanding the growth and development of the towns and villages of the area, as well as feeding into regional and national data.

Brief etymological, geographical, geological and morphological descriptions are given for each parish and the settlements within them where they are known. This information is based upon various sources listed at the end of this document.

A very brief description of the archaeological character of each settlement is then given, based upon prior work in the settlement itself, or by comparison with similar settlements if little or no work has been carried out in the settlement itself.

Methodology

Mapping - The areas of known settlement were mapped as MapInfo Tab files using the Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps of 1887-9 as a basis. This was supplemented by Tithe Maps of 1829-51 for the parishes that have them. The settlement cores were defined by areas of frequent buildings and small fields (usually called garths, gardens, orchards etc). These areas were then compared to maps of archaeological earthworks mapped from various aerial photographs by both the HER office and the former RCHME office, and adjusted as necessary. Mapping some of the settlements was made more difficult by the establishment of landscape parks around manor and country houses in the 18th and early 19th centuries, before the maps noted above were surveyed, as the creation of the parklands has a significant disruptive effect upon both the patterns of occupation and field morphology.

The Tab files separate the settlement cores into general settlement, manorial settlement (including post medieval manors, and sites that seem likely to be equivalent to manorial status), churches (of medieval origin only), notable watercourses (becks, streams and rivers), roads and railways. Areas which were probably once coastal marshland were also mapped using the British Geological Survey's maps of alluvial clays.

The settlement areas are then overlaid onto modern mapping, and used to create another Tab file which will define where the archaeological officer will need consulting. Any area where 19th, 20th or 21st century developments are likely to have badly damaged or destroyed any archaeological deposits are removed from this new Tab file. These are mostly 20th century residential estates, where it is expected that a great deal of ground preparation works will have been carried out during the construction phase, removing the bulk of archaeological deposits.

Frontispiece – The historic settlement of Hatcliffe in 1991, a valley settlement in the Lincolnshire Wolds.

Ashby cum Fenby

Ashby cum Fenby is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. The place name Ashby is almost certainly derived from the Danish for “the farm/village where ash trees grow” although it may also be derived from the Old Norse or Old Danish personal name of Aski and so would be “Aski’s farm/village.” Fenby is “the farm/village in the fen” in Anglo-Danish.

The parish measures roughly 1700 acres and it would appear that until the late 16th century it was formed of two separate townships/lordships. It has boundaries with Barnoldby le Beck, Brigsley, Grainsby, Hatcliffe, Hawerby cum Beesby, East and West Ravendale, and Waithe. The boundaries with Barnoldby and Brigsley are formed by Waithe Beck. Forming the boundary between this parish and the Wolds parishes is the reputed pre-Roman trackway known as Barton Street.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with some alluvium associated with the beck and small pockets of sand and gravel. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality.

The settlement cores of both Ashby and Fenby occupy the eastern escarpment to the Lincolnshire Wolds overlooking lower land to the north and east. They are considered to be within Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes. The settlements are scattered along a system of roads and track ways, with a 3km long spine of farmsteads from Moorhouse in the north west to Fenby Farm in the south east. Aerial photographs and historic mapping suggests that the settlement density was very low, with housing interspersed with garths, paddocks and crofts. At least by the 19th century, however, there was a denser core of cottages and houses in Ashby, to the south of the manor and church. A large area around the medieval manor and the current hall was converted into parkland and formal gardens during the post medieval period and may have involved some re-organisation of the settlement. The population recorded in the 1851 census was 244. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 248.

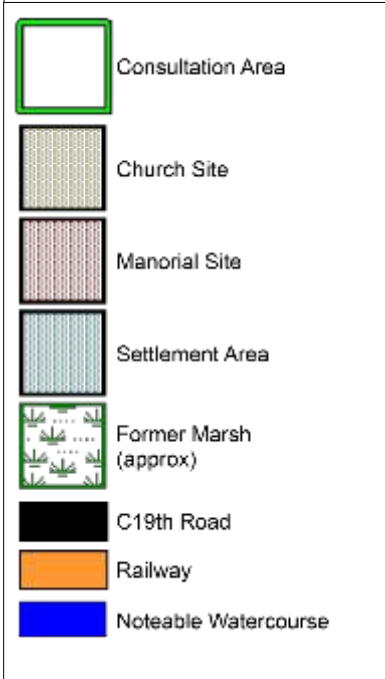
The parish has a tithe map of 1840 and award with field names for Ashby and some of Fenby. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

Ashby – The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Fenby – One of the areas of settlement earthworks has been comprehensively excavated as part of the construction of Fenby House, a large 21st century country house, and therefore has been removed from the consultation area.

Across the two settlements archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had mixed success because of this. The exception will be the medieval and post medieval manor and formal gardens adjacent to The Hall where, even though the site has been levelled, the nature of such sites means that deep and extensive archaeological deposits are very likely to still be present.

Historic Settlement Consultation Area Ashby cum Fenby

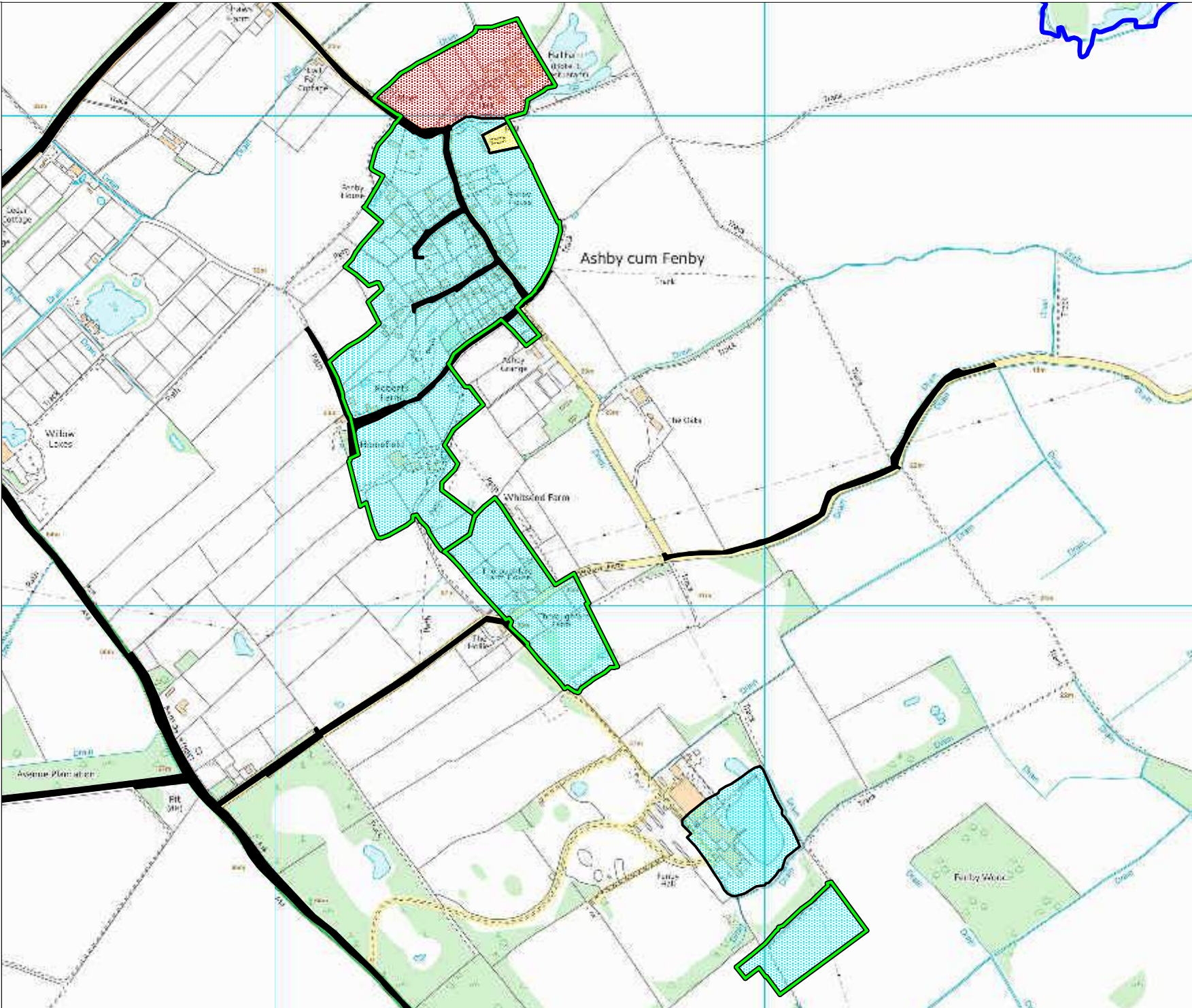


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Aylesby

Aylesby is a village and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. Although it is nominally a civil parish, there is no parish council. The place name is derived from the Old Norse personal name of Ali and so would be "Ali's farm/village."

The parish measures roughly 2100 acres. It has boundaries with Great and Little Coates, Healing, Laceby, Riby and Swallow. A small part of the boundaries with Laceby and Little Coates are formed by Laceby Beck and the River Freshney.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays. However a large area, including the entire village core, has sand and gravel based soils surrounding the alluvium of a confluence of watercourses. One of these watercourses, which originates in the area around Swallow, Rothwell and Cabourne, runs through the southern end of the former village core as a series of ditches. Areas of glacial lake deposits and areas where the soils have not been mapped also exist. The underlying bedrock is chalk which is likely to be close to the surface as the land rises to the west, into the Lincolnshire Wolds. The agricultural quality of the land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" to the lower-lying east of the parish and "Very Good" to the higher western portion.

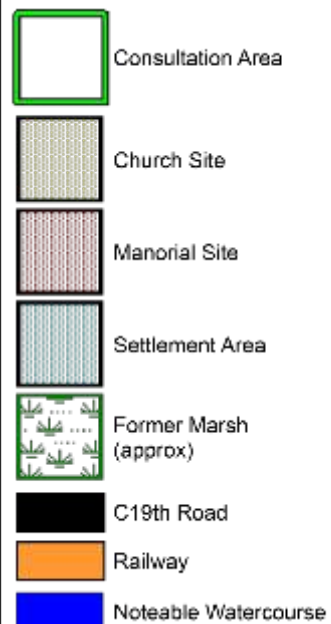
Aylesby parish straddles the boundary between the Lincolnshire Wolds in the west and Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes to the east, with the village on the marshlands. Archaeological earthworks and 19th century maps suggest that the bulk of the settlement was nucleated to the south and east of the moated manor and church, laid out around a grid like system of roads. However by the end of the 19th century depopulation and emparkment caused most of the southern elements of the settlement pattern to be lost with the village now being linear in form. The reputed pre-Roman trackway known as Barton Street runs to the west of the settlement core, defining the approximate boundary between the Wolds part and the marsh part of the parish. The total population has dropped since the mid 19th century from 172 in the 1851 census to 135 in the 2001 census.

The parish has a tithe map of 1839 and award with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, although excavations at the southern end of the settlement core revealed Iron Age, Roman and medieval deposits surviving moderately well below the plough soils. The exception will be the medieval and post medieval manor where, even though the site appears to have been partially levelled, the nature of such sites means that deep and extensive archaeological deposits are very likely to still be present.

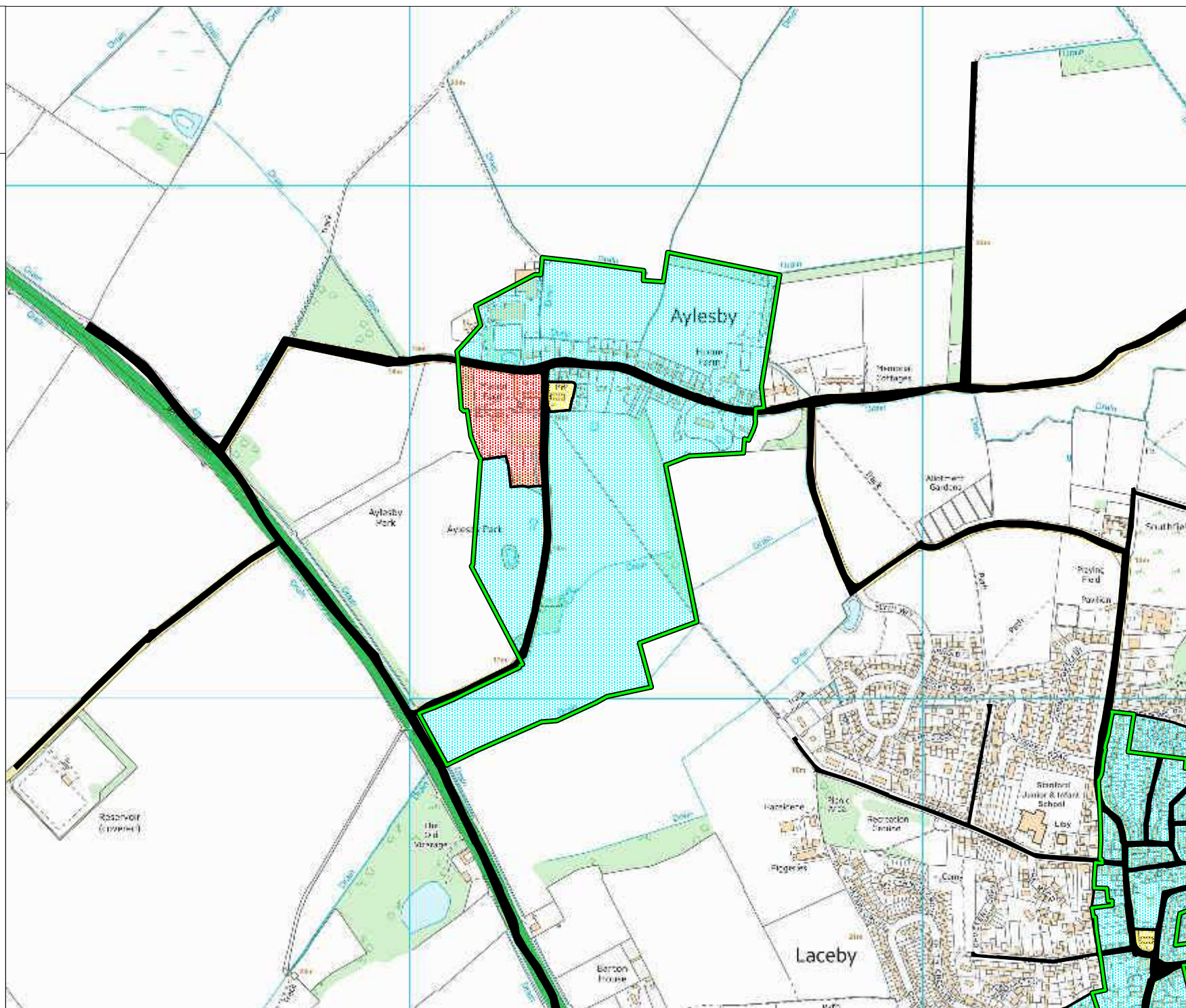
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Aylesby



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Barnoldby le Beck

Barnoldby le Beck is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. The suffix “le Beck” was added to the name after the early 18th century. The place name is almost certainly derived from the Old Norse personal name Biǫrnúlfr and so would be “Biǫrnúlfr’s farm/village” although the Old English personal name Beornwulf is also a possibility.

The parish measures roughly 1300 acres. It has boundaries with Ashby cum Fenby, Beelsby, Bradley, Briggsley, Irby upon Humber, Laceby, and Waltham. The boundary with Irby upon Humber is formed by Welbeck Spring and the beck which issues from it. The boundary with Ashby cum Fenby is formed by Waithe Beck. Forming the boundary between this parish and the Wolds parishes is the reputed pre-Roman trackway known as Barton Street.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with some alluvium associated with the becks along with pockets of sand and gravel. The village core is sited on the largest of the areas of sand and gravel. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality.

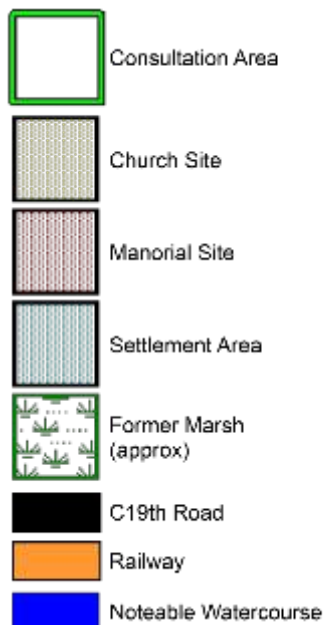
Barnoldby occupies slightly raised ground on the eastern escarpment to the Lincolnshire Wolds. It is considered to be within Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes. The precise pattern of the historic settlement is difficult to discern due to de-population and emparkment in the post medieval period. A cluster of farmsteads and cottages is shown around the parish church at the end of the 19th century, suggesting a dense nucleated core with a tight grid like pattern of roads. An additional set of possible crofts arranged along a possible road, suggestive of planned settlement, is located around 250m south of the church. Several small and scattered clusters of cottages and isolated farmsteads also exist in the surrounding landscape. Two large areas of parkland established around the 18th-19th century “Manor House” and “Oakland House” (also known as “Woodlands” and “The Grange”) may have involved some re-organisation of the settlement. The population recorded in the 1851 census was 269. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 314.

The parish was subject to parliamentary enclosure with an award and map dated to 1769-70. It does not have a tithe award or map as the tithes had been commuted as part of the enclosure act.

The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had little success because of this.

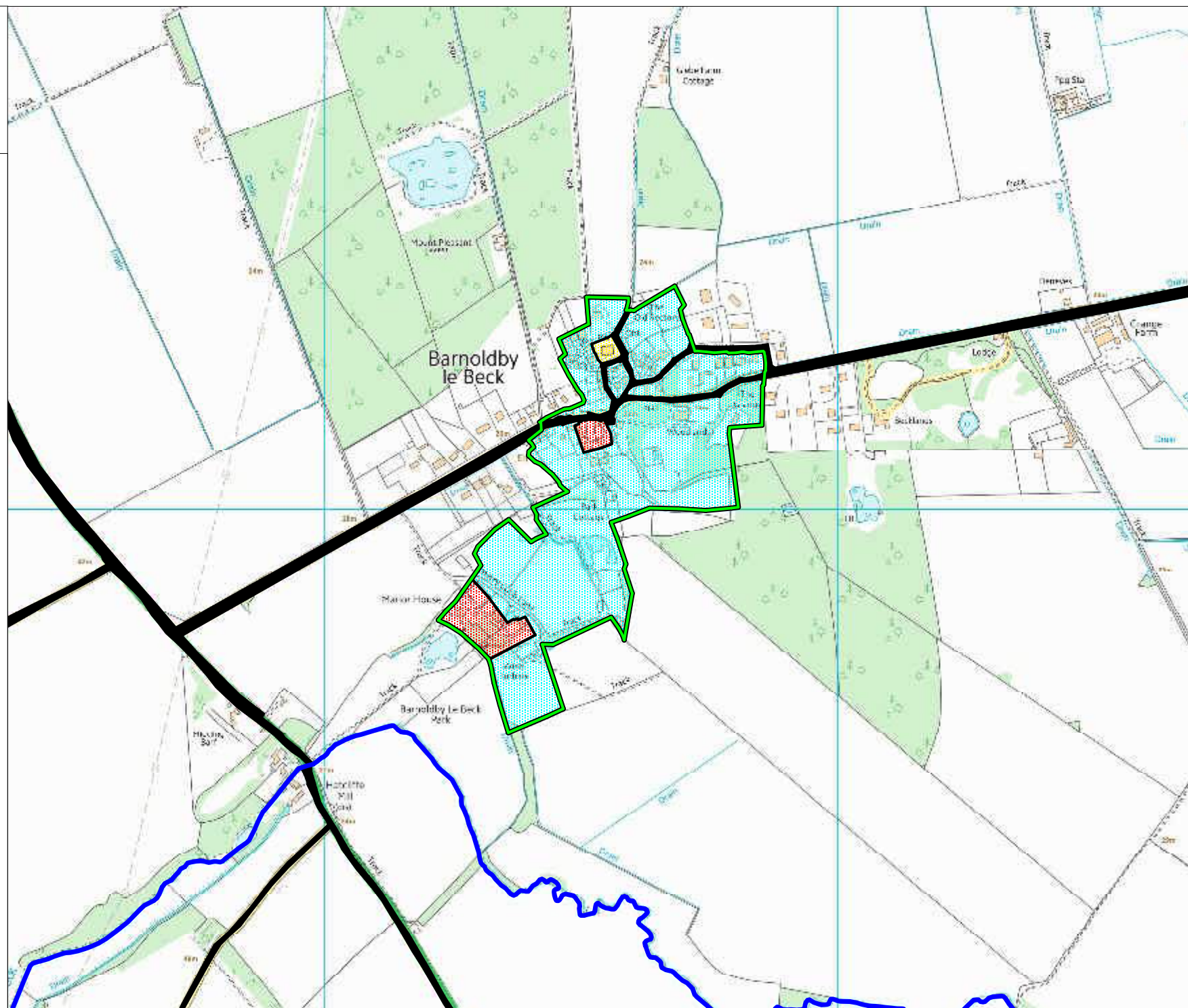
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Barnoldby le Beck



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Beelsby

Beelsby is a village and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. Although it is nominally a civil parish, there is no parish council. The place name is almost certainly derived from the Old Norse personal name Beli and so would be "Beli's farm/village."

The parish measures roughly 2200 acres. It has boundaries with Barnoldby le Beck, Hatcliffe, Irby upon Humber, Swallow, and Thoresway. The boundary with Hatcliffe is formed by Waithe Beck.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with some alluvium associated with the beck along with pockets of sand and gravel, areas of glacial lake deposits and areas where the soils have not been mapped. The underlying bedrock is chalk, which will be close to the surface on the high lands. The land is considered to be of "Very Good" agricultural quality on the high ground and "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality in the valley.

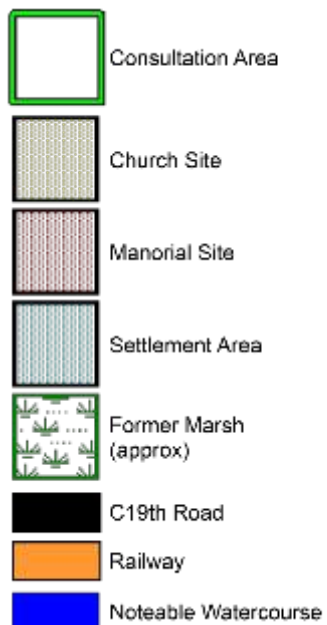
Beelsby occupies a river-less valley in the Lincolnshire Wolds with the majority of the settlement sited along a single road adjacent to the parish church, with a manorial site at either end. Archaeological earthworks, which are partly levelled, suggest that further settlement occupied a second, parallel, road to the south east. Forming the boundary between this parish and Barnoldby le Beck is the reputed pre-Roman trackway known as Barton Street. The total population has dropped since the mid 19th century from 176 in the 1851 census to 116 in the 2001 census.

The parish has a tithe map of 1848 and award with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete. No archaeological investigations have been carried out in the village core.

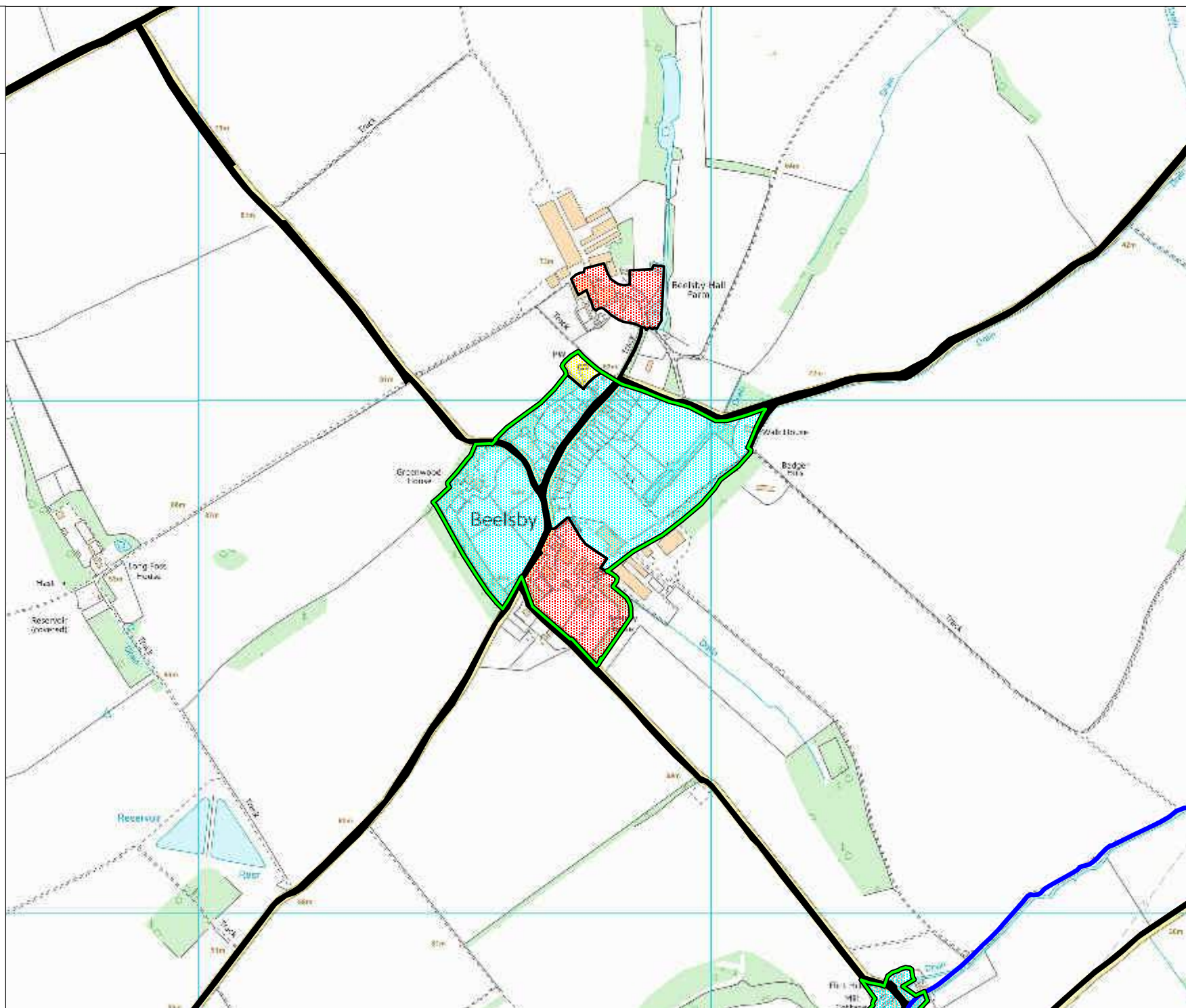
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Beelsby



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Bradley

Bradley is a village and civil parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. The ecclesiastical parish has been merged with Great and Little Coates. The place name means “the broad, wide wood or clearing” and could be of Old High German, Low German, Latin, Old Norse or Saxon origin.

The parish measured roughly 1550 acres in the 19th century, but has been reduced slightly to around 1400, losing land to Grimsby. It had boundaries with Barnoldby le Beck, Little Coates, Great Grimsby, Laceby, Scartho, and Waltham.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with some alluvium associated with a former watercourse along the south boundary with Barnoldby. There are small pockets of sand and gravel, and an area of glacial lake deposits within the settlement core. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality.

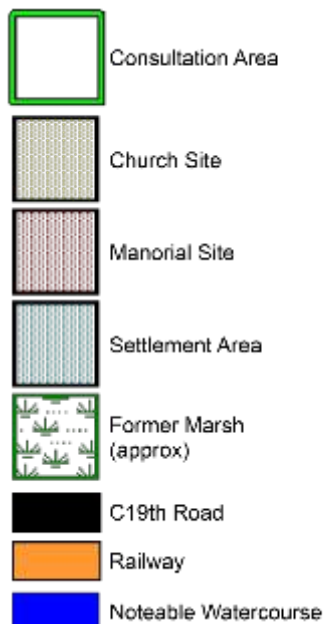
Bradley is a settlement in Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes, with no obvious topographic influence upon settlement form. Much of the historic settlement pattern has been lost, with large areas of archaeological earthworks levelled since the 1940s and re-organisation of the road system carried out in the 19th century. At the north of the historic core are the church and manor, and to the south are relatively large woodlands, parts of which appear to overlie further medieval settlement earthworks. It does appear, however, that the majority of settlement was laid out along a single road. The total population has roughly doubled since the mid 19th century, from 97 in the 1851 census to 195 in the 2001 census.

The parish has a tithe map of 1839 and award with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had little success because of this.

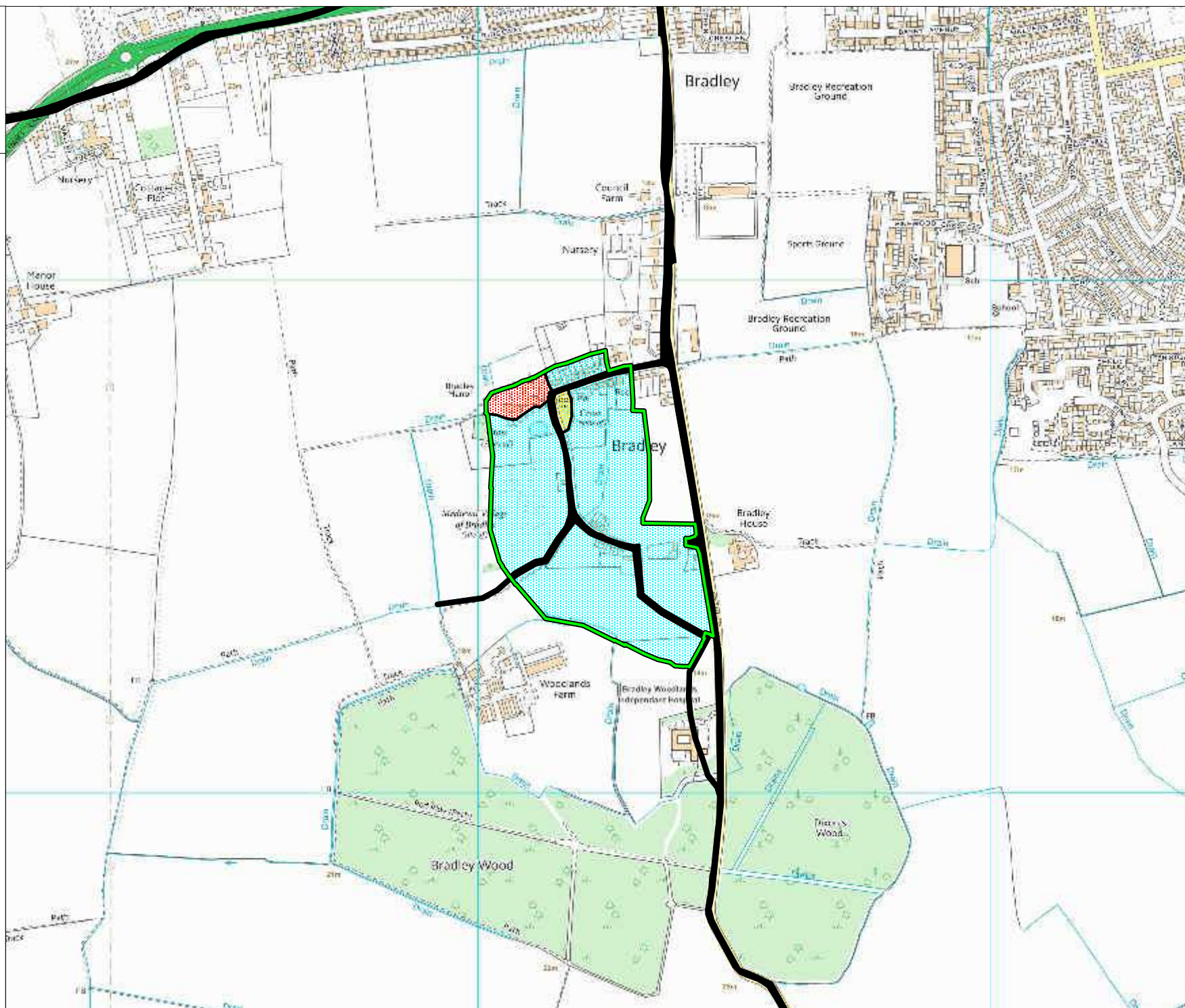
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Bradley



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Brigsley

Brigsley is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. The place name probably means “the glade/clearing by the bridge” in Old English but later Scandinavianised.

The parish measures roughly 900 acres. It has boundaries with Ashby cum Fenby, Barnoldby le Beck, Holton le Clay, Waithe, and Waltham. The boundary with Ashby cum Fenby and Waithe is formed by Waithe Beck.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with alluvium along the beck, pockets of sand and gravel, and glacial lake deposits. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality.

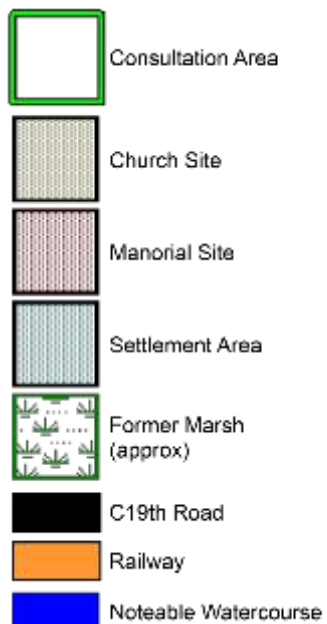
Brigsley is a settlement on Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes, formed to the north of a historic crossing on Waithe Beck. The settlement is formed within a rough grid based road system of three north-south roads and two east-west roads with the parish church roughly central. Areas of historic settlement 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. Brigsley is recorded as having a population of 137 in the 1851 census, rising to 368 in the 2001 census.

The parish has a tithe map of 1850 and award without field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had mixed success because of this.

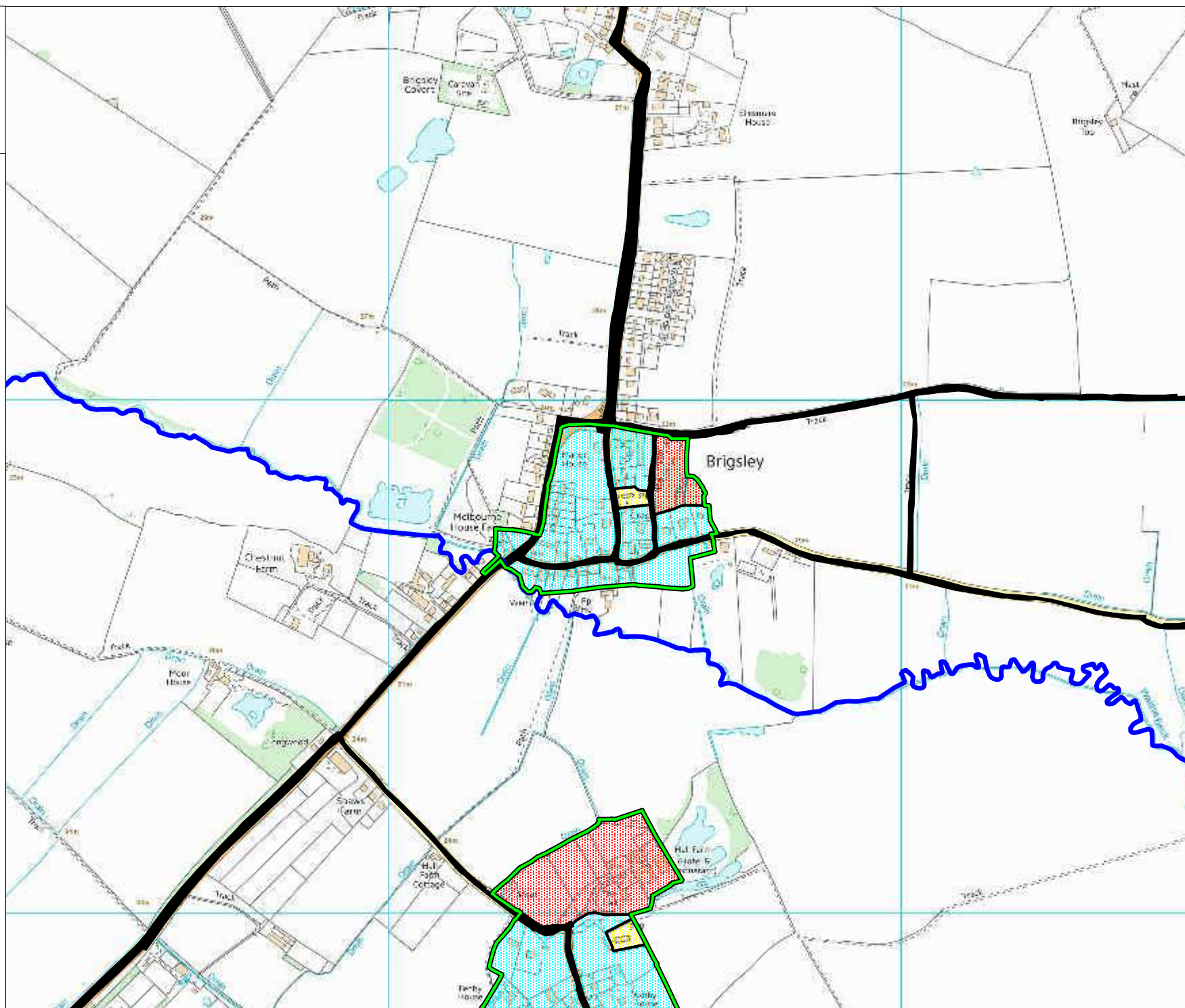
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Brigsley



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Clee and Cleethorpes

Clee is an ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. Until the 20th century it was a distinct village and civil parish, but has since been absorbed into the conurbation formed by Cleethorpes and Great Grimsby.

Cleethorpes is a town and seaside resort in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. The town formed in the 19th and early 20th century around two hamlets within the parish of Clee, and from over-spill development from neighbouring Great Grimsby. It later overtook a third hamlet, and part of the civil parish of Humberston. The town was incorporated as a Borough in 1936.

The place name Clee means "Clay" or "Clayey soil" in Old English. Given the simple name it seems likely that it is a truncated form of a longer name and that a suffix such as "ham", "ingham" or "ton" has been lost. In recent times it has become known as "Old Clee" with the prefix added following the expansion of Grimsby into the parish, creating a suburb called "New Clee" and also to differentiate the former village from the town of Cleethorpes. The suffix Thorpe usually means "the outlying settlement" and so Cleethorpes would be "the outlying settlements of Clee." The term is used almost exclusively in the areas of England once under Anglo-Danish rule (The Danelaw).

The two original hamlets which form the core of Cleethorpes are as follows:

Hole or Oole, which probably means "the hollow" and is likely to be of Old English origin. It seems to refer to a slightly sunken terrace of land which the settlement was formed in.

Itterby, which means "the second[ary] outer settlement/farm" and is of Scandinavian origin.

The third hamlet, which was replaced by 20th century residential estates, is Thrunscoe which means "the thorn-bush wood" and is of Scandinavian origin.

At the end of the 19th century the civil parish measured roughly 2400 acres, comprising around 1150 acres in Clee itself and 1200 acres in the former township of Weelsby. Before the 19th century the parish also contained the townships of Cleethorpes (Itterby, Oole and Thrunscoe) which amounted to roughly 1200 acres, making a total of around 3600 acres. The combined area had boundaries with Great Grimsby, Humberston, Scartho, and Wellow. The boundary with Humberston and Waltham was formed by Buck Beck.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays, with Cleethorpes sited on a relatively substantial promontory which reaches the coast, ending in a low cliff line. To the north west of the cliff line are around 850 acres of marine alluvium, which was coastal marshland before being drained and protected behind a sea wall. Some former beach deposits as well as small pockets of glacial lake deposits and sand and gravel also exist. Most of the area is now urban, but the remaining agricultural land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" quality.

Clee is the lowest lying of the four settlements, at roughly 4m OD, and is sited on the edge of the glacial clays against the former coastal marsh. Thrunscoe lies a little higher at c.7m OD and is sited a short distance from a former very low cliff line and beach. Itterby and Oole are higher at 8-12m OD with a peak of around 15m at The Knoll in Itterby, and are sited up against a former cliff line. All four settlements are within Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes.

Clee, Itterby and Oole all have nucleated settlement cores with grid like road systems. Oole in particular was particularly dense in the 19th century with many back-plot developments present before re-organisation c.1900. Itterby includes a dense and regularly divided shopping street called Seaview Street which appears to be a planned addition to the hamlet. Thrunscoe was linear in form, with the 19th century character being a pair of farmsteads at either end of a road and closely associated with cottages or houses which were probably for the workers of the farms. Some archaeological earthworks survive at Clee, most notably the manorial moat around Clee Hall.

The parish has a tithe map of 1843 and award with field names, although most of the names have been replaced with the characterless title of "Allotment". It was subject to parliamentary enclosure in 1846.

Clee – Significant parts of the settlement area were developed during the 20th century for housing. Deposits here are expected to have survived poorly, and so these areas have been removed from the consultation area with the exception of properties adjoining the churchyard.

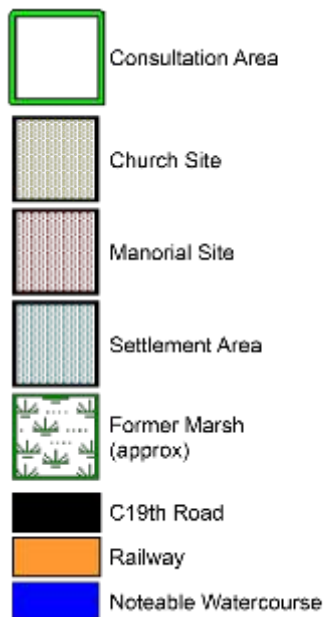
Oole – Several areas of dense housing have been removed from the consultation area as deposits are thought likely to have survived poorly.

Itterby - Several areas of dense housing have been removed from the consultation area as deposits are thought likely to have survived poorly.

Thrunscote – This hamlet was comprehensively redeveloped in the 20th century and it is not expected that deposits will survive well across the former settlement area. There is therefore no consultation area for Thrunscote.

Across the four settlements archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete. The exception will be the medieval and post medieval manor where the nature of such sites means that deep and extensive archaeological deposits are very likely to be present. Investigations carried out so far have had mixed success because of this.

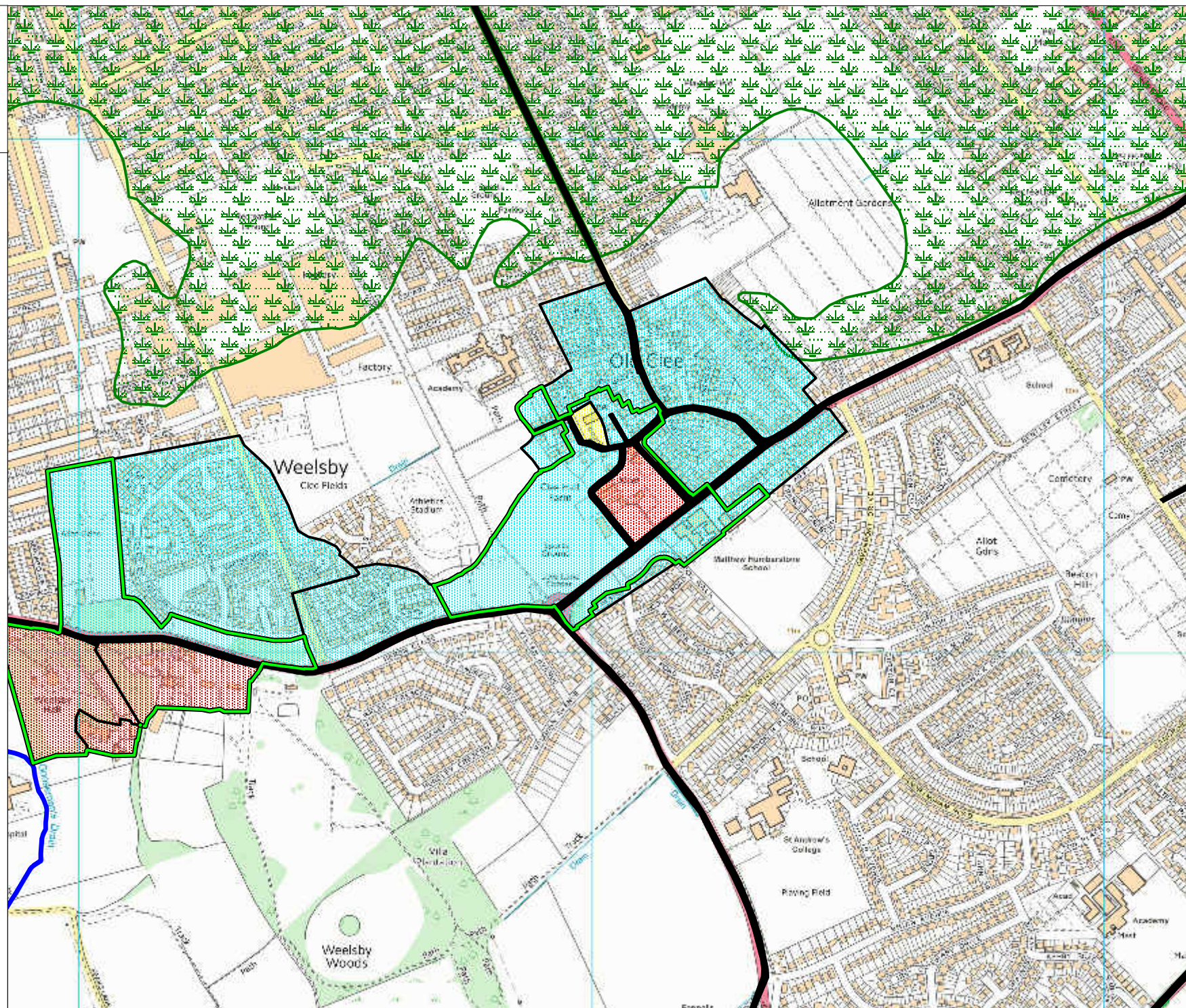
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Clee



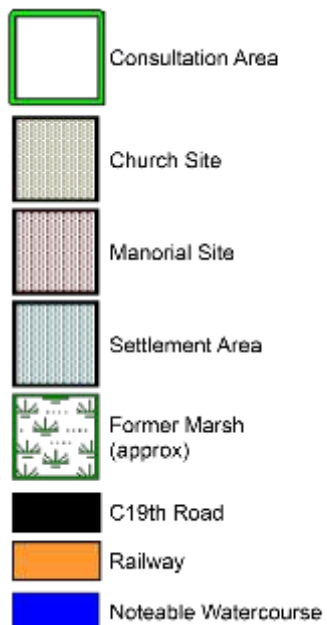
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Historic Settlement Consultation Area Cleethorpes

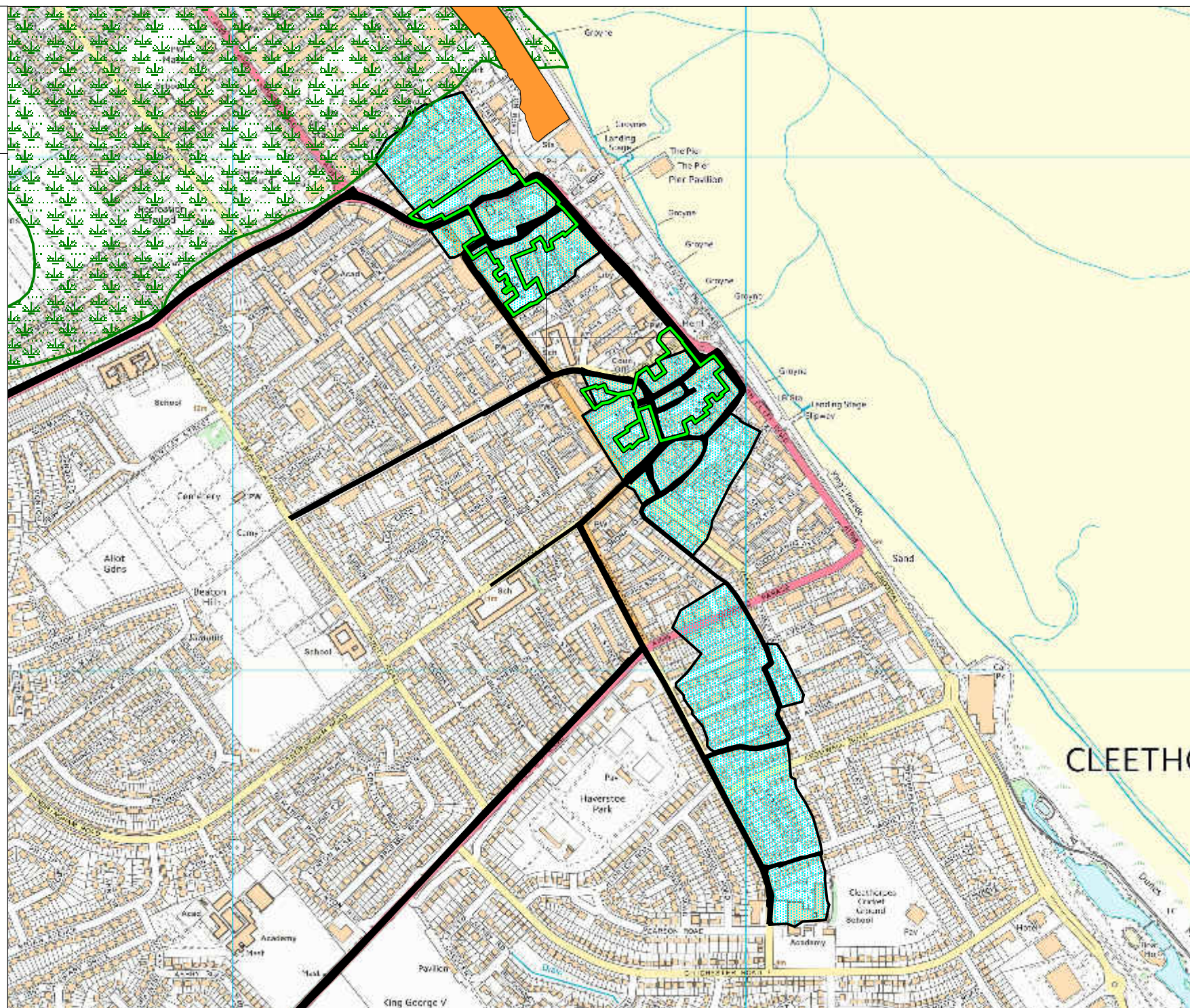


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Great Coates

Great Coates is a civil parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. Until the 20th century it was a distinct village but it now forms a suburb within, and an edge to, the Grimsby conurbation. The civil parish was merged into Grimsby in 1968 but reformed in 2003, albeit covering a smaller area. The ecclesiastical parish has been merged with Bradley and Little Coates.

The place name “Coates” means a cottage or shelter, especially one for sheep, in both Old and Middle English. The prefix Great is used simply to differentiate it from neighbouring Little Coates as well as the other Coates/Cotes in Lincolnshire, and is absent in many 11th to 13th century documents. In the past the Latin “Magna” and Old Norse “Mikel” equivalents have been used as the prefix.

At the end of the 19th century the parish measured around 2700 acres. In the 20th century roughly 1450 acres of the civil parish were transferred to Healing, and 700 acres were transferred to Grimsby. It had boundaries with Aylesby, Little Coates, Healing, Stallingborough and a very small boundary with Great Grimsby close to the foreshore. The boundary with Little Coates and Great Grimsby is formed by the River Freshney. The boundary with Stallingborough is formed by Old Fleet drain.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as coastal alluvium, which was coastal marshland before being drained and protected behind a sea wall. Most of the rest is glacial clays with some small pockets of sand and gravel. The underlying bedrock is chalk. Much of the land is now urban, but the remaining agricultural areas are considered to be of “Good to Moderate” quality.

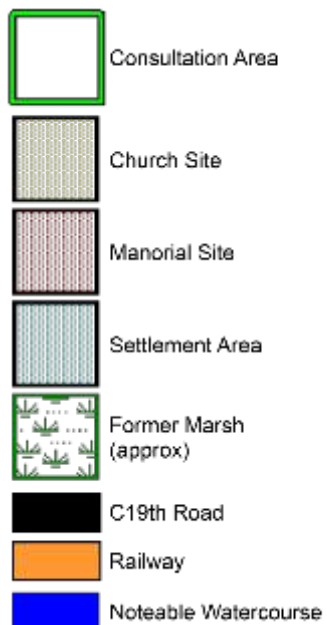
Great Coates is a settlement in Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes. The far end of the village from the manor and church reaches the edge of the former coastal marshes, but the settlement form otherwise has no obvious topographic influence. Historic maps, aerial photographs and earthwork surveys show a densely settled village extending to the north east of the church and medieval moated manor, with a grid like road system. Apart from three farmsteads on the marshes, and a small dispersed hamlet called Pyewipe at the mouth of the Freshney, all settlement is within the core of the village which, along with a very regularly divided open field system, suggests that the development of the parish was planned from an early period. This is supported by an earthwork survey and archaeological evaluation carried out in 1989 which recorded regularly spaced building plots along an abandoned road, all of which dated to sometime during the 10th-15th century.

The parish has a tithe map of 1829 and award without field names, and an altered apportionment of 1900 with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

Three areas of 20th and 21st century housing have been removed from the consultation area as deposits are not expected to survive well. Some minor adjustments have been made in order to avoid having part of a property within the area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, although investigations carried out within the village have almost all yielded positive results. The exception will be the medieval manor where the nature of such sites means that deep and extensive archaeological deposits are very likely to be present.

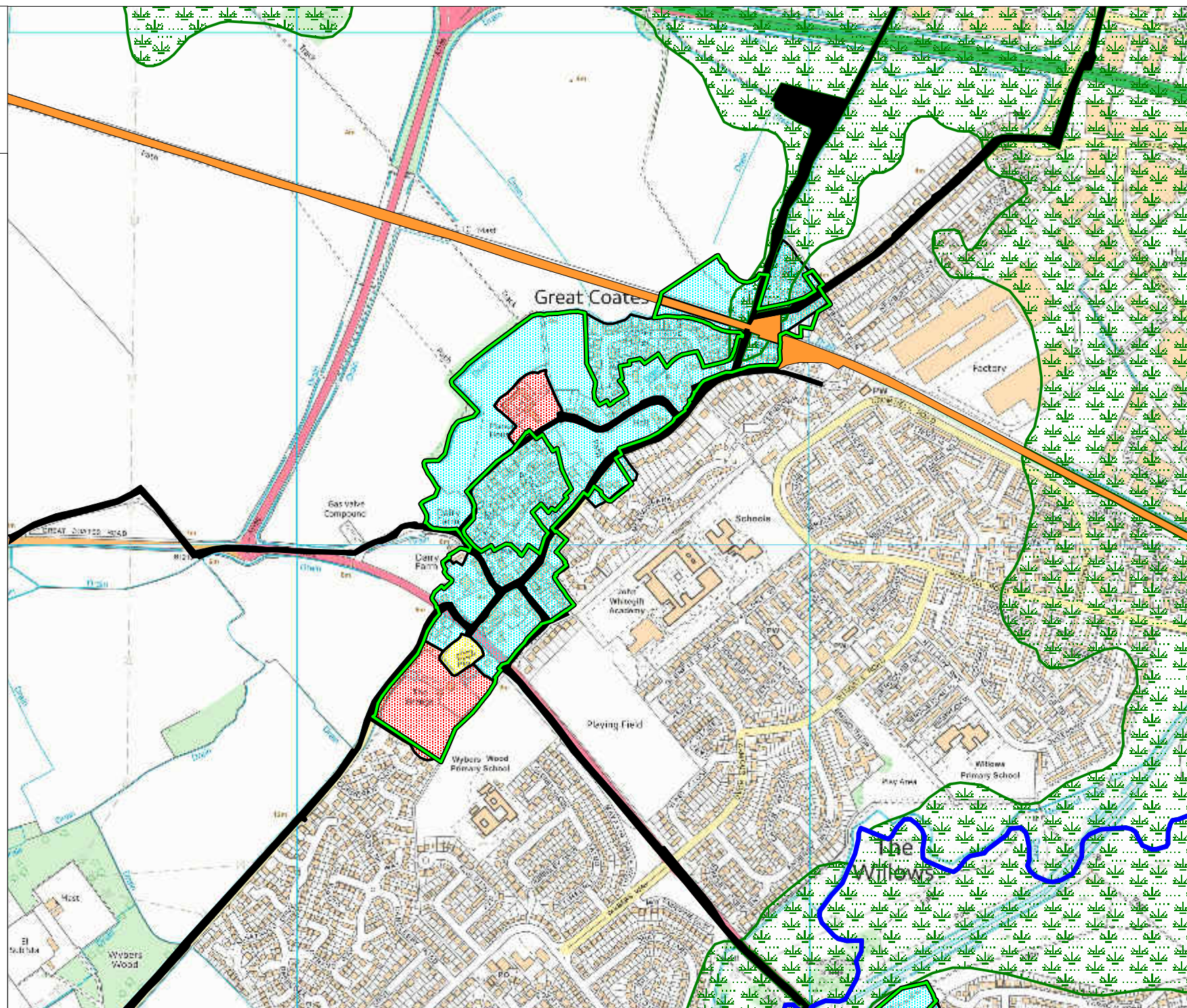
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Great Coates



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23rd October 2017



Great Grimsby

Great Grimsby is a town and port in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. The place name means “Grimm’s farm/village” in Old Norse. The town is an Ancient Borough, chartered in 1201 by King John and incorporated in 1688 by King James II. The prefix “Great” as well as its Latin equivalent “Magna” are used inconsistently throughout the town’s history and are probably outnumbered by the use of “Grimsby” without a prefix. They are used to differentiate it from Little Grimsby which is around 20km to the south.

The town included the hamlet of Wellow which means “spring by the mound” although the area was not part of the Borough of Grimsby because of its origins as the lands of a monastic site. It seems that the area was part of the Lordship of Grimsby, however on at least one map it is shown as being contiguous with the township of Weelsby instead.

At the end of the 19th century the lordship measured roughly 2000 acres, including Wellow and the areas of reclaimed land and basins of the dock system. Wellow was roughly 83 acres. The lordship had boundaries with Bradley, Clee, Great Coates, Little Coates, Scartho and Weelsby,

The British Geological Survey records the of the soils of the Lordship as an almost equal amount of glacial clays (c.1000 acres) and coastal alluvium (c.900 acres); much of the latter would have been coastal marshland before being drained and protected behind a sea wall. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is now predominantly urban, with some areas of allotments and parks, and so does not have an agricultural classification.

Great Grimsby is located within Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes. The historic settlement was large and is known to have had significant areas that were planned and divided into regular burgage plots during the medieval period. In other areas, such as along Bargate, settlement is likely to have been at a lower density and more ad-hoc in arrangement. After the medieval period the settlement became much smaller and significant amounts of re-organisation occurred, although the medieval road system is still largely intact. From c.1800 onwards the town expanded massively, and overtook several of the surrounding villages.










The core of the settlement, along with the small communal field known as “Little Field”, occupy an irregular peninsula of glacial clay surrounded by former marshland. Some areas of the town, particularly the port/Riverhead area, extend onto former marshland. In these areas there will likely be significant depths of made ground dating to the medieval period and later, which will protect earlier archaeological deposits from a great deal of damage associated with 19th, 20th and 21st century construction and services.

The parish was enclosed by parliamentary act in 1827-40. A tithe map of 1842 covers small parts of the town and is accompanied by an award. Various other maps exist, with the oldest detailed map being early 17th century in date.

The archaeological deposits within Grimsby are complex, very deep and significant in at least parts of the centre because of both the scale and age of the town but also regular inundation depositing layers of alluvial clays over the top of earlier archaeology. In other areas these alluvial layers were re-worked into agricultural soils. A great deal of work is still required to fully understand the archaeological potential of the town and port, not just which areas contain good deposits but also which areas contain deposits that have been badly damaged by 19th and 20th century construction.

The settlement area has been converted into an archaeological consultation area with only minor changes, mostly modifications to avoid having part of a property within the consultation area. Some areas of 20th century housing and commercial areas have been removed as it is not expected that deposits will survive well. Due to the uncertain nature of deposits in the town, each planning application within this area will have to be judged on its own merits, and the history of each site scrutinised to investigate the potential for remains to be disturbed.

Historic Settlement Consultation Area Great Grimsby

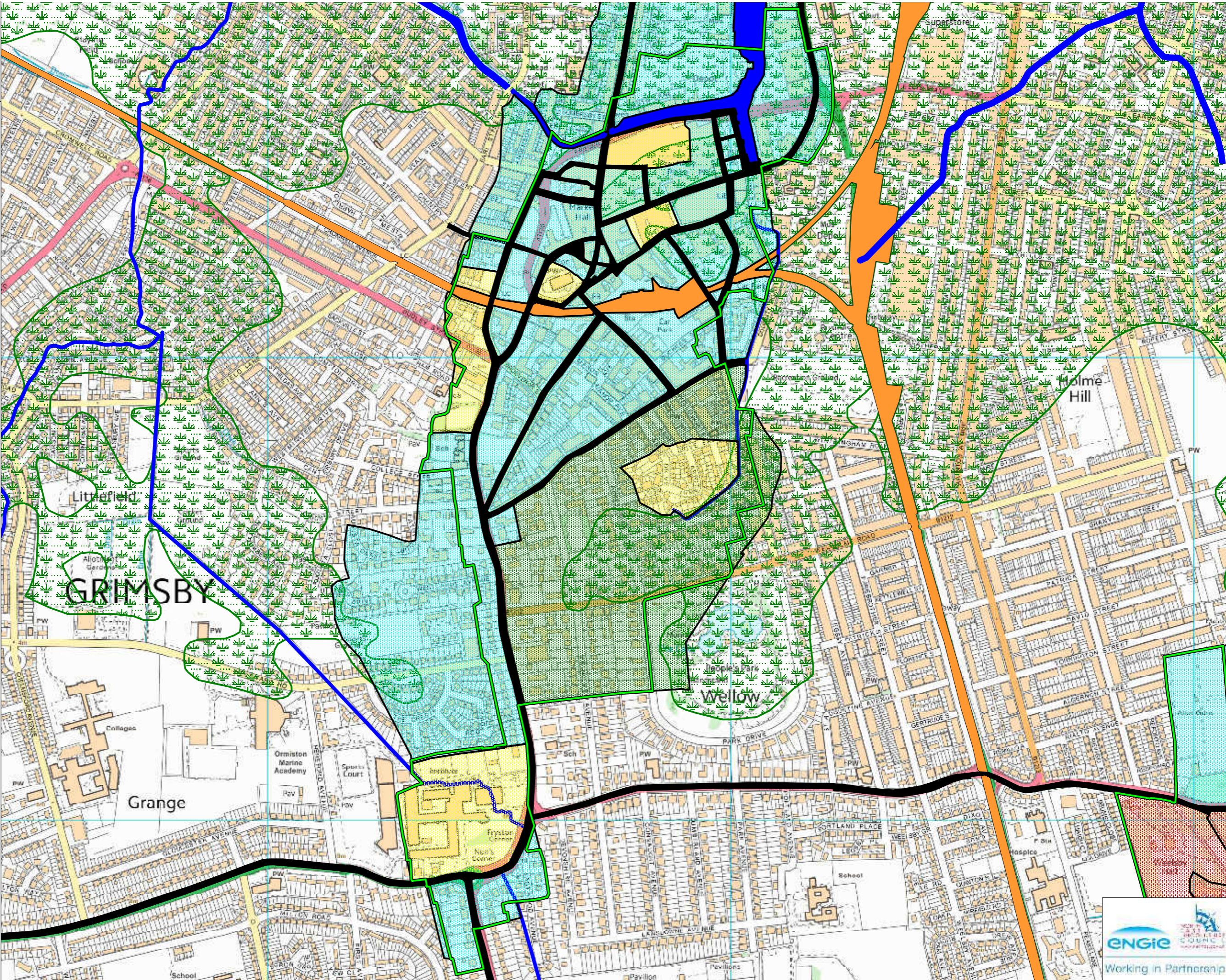
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
|  | Consultation Area |
|  | Churches, Abbey, Priory and Friaries |
|  | Manorial Site |
|  | Settlement Area |
|  | Abbey Grounds |
|  | Former Marsh (approx) |
|  | C19th Road (select) |
|  | Railway |
|  | Notable Watercourse |



Scale 1:7,500 @ A3

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23rd October 2017



Habrough

Habrough is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake and deanery of Yarborough. The place name means "Chief Fort" or "High Fort" in Old English.

At the end of the 19th century the parish measured roughly 1600 acres, however in earlier centuries the parish included a large c.900 acre detached section of coastal marshland called Habrough Marsh, now part of Immingham. It has boundaries with Brocklesby, Immingham and South Killingholme. The boundary with Brocklesby follows what appears to be a former course of New Beck Drain before it was straightened. The boundary with South Killingholme is formed by a beck which flows into South Killingholme Haven.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with some alluvium associated with the becks, small pockets of glacial lake deposits and sand and gravel. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality.









Habrough is located within Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes and is 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. It occupies a noticeable rise in land levels, making it prominent in the landscape. The western core contains the 18th-19th century Newsham Farm which may, tentatively, be associated with Newsham Abbey's holdings in the parish during the medieval period. This area seems to have been formed around a small grid like system of roads and has no obvious topographic influence. Archaeological earthworks of both cores survive and, along with historic mapping, seem to suggest formal/planned settlement patterns. The western core was bisected by the Cleethorpes-Barton railway in 1848. The population recorded in the 1851 census was 368. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 648.

The parish was enclosed by parliamentary act in 1813-20. A tithe map was also drawn up in 1837 (see Lincoln Archives file HABROUGH PAR/4/1), but no award was written as the tithes had been extinguished by the enclosure act.

There are two consultation areas based upon settlement cores within Habrough. The western area has two areas of 20th century housing removed as it is not expected that deposits will survive well. The eastern area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across the two settlement cores archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete. The exception will be the medieval and post medieval manor where excavations in 1991 proved there to be significant remains. Newsham Farm may also include significant deposits if it does originate as a medieval grange of Newsham Abbey. Another medieval moated site on the eastern edge of the settlement has been excavated almost in its entirety during the Hornsea Offshore Windfarm cabling works.

Historic Settlement Consultation Area Habrough

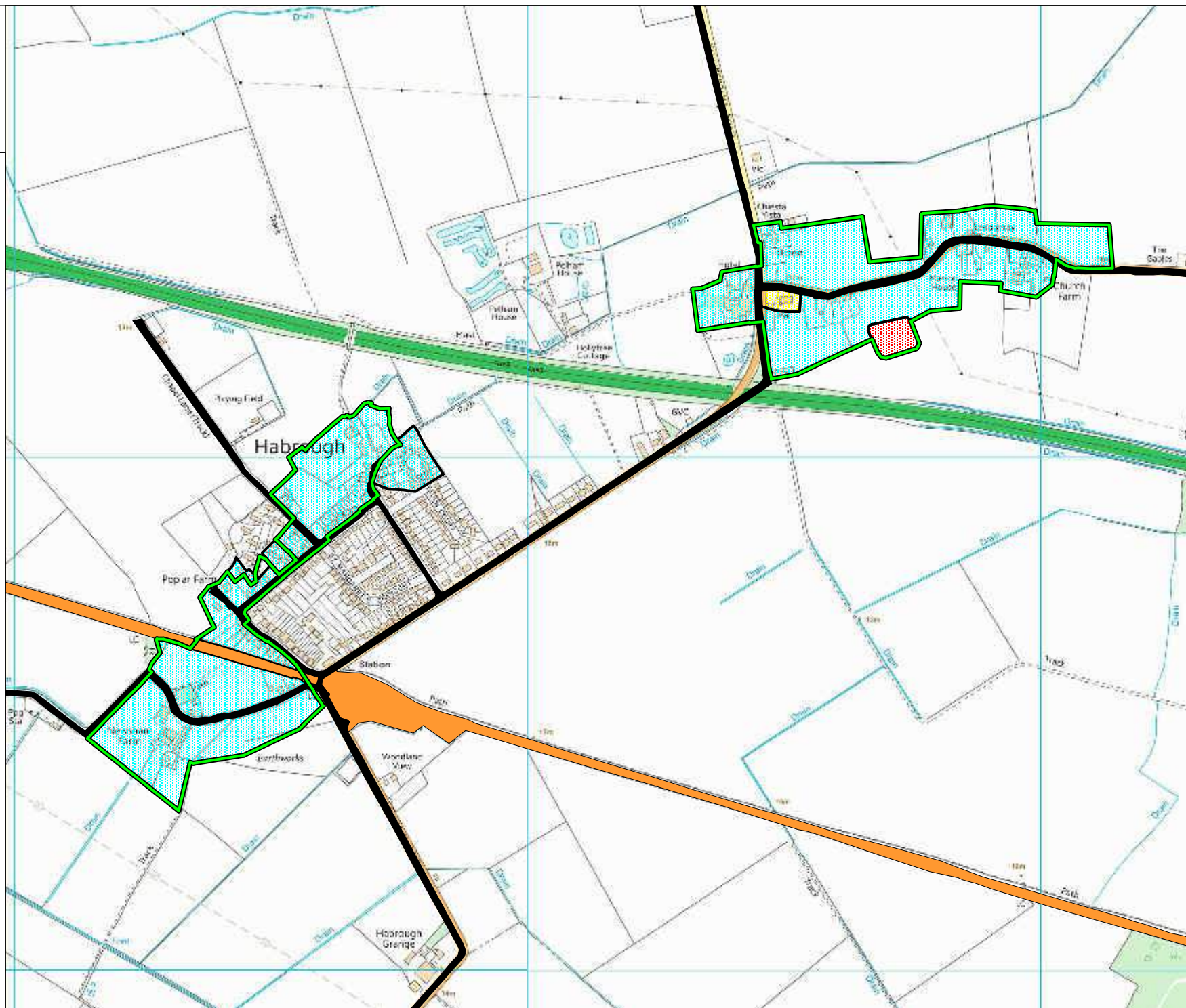
-  Consultation Area
-  Church Site
-  Manorial Site
-  Settlement Area
-  Former Marsh (approx)
-  C19th Road
-  Railway
-  Notable Watercourse



Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

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23rd October 2017



Hatcliffe

Hatcliffe is a village and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. Although it is nominally a civil parish, there is no parish council. The place name is derived from the Old English personal name Hadda or Hædda and the word Cliff, and so would be “Hædda’s Cliff.” The parish also contains the hamlet of Gunnerby which is from the Old Danish personal name Gunnar, and so would be “Gunnar’s village/farm.”

The parish measures roughly 1400 acres. It has boundaries with Ashby cum Fenby, Beelsby, Thorganby, West Ravendale and a very short one with Thoresway. The boundary with Beelsby and part of the boundary with Thorganby is formed by Waithe Beck.

The British Geological Survey records the soils of the parish as glacial clays on the high ground and alluvium, glacial lake deposits, hill wash, silt, sand and gravels in the valleys. Some areas of soils are not mapped. The underlying bedrock is chalk, which is very close to the surface on the high lands. The land is considered to be of “Very Good” agricultural quality on the high ground and “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality in the valley.

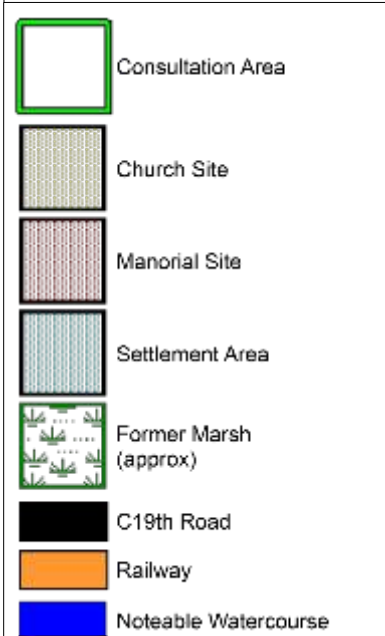
Hatcliffe sits in a valley in the Lincolnshire Wolds, at the confluence between a small stream and Waithe Beck. The settlement form at the end of the 19th century was linear, laid out along the main road along with the parish church, with occupation crossing over into the neighbouring parish of Beelsby. Three isolated farmsteads and a watermill, all with associated cottages, are also dispersed around the parish. Historic earthworks extend to the south and east of the village core, and appear to be related primarily to land and water management rather than occupation, although the southern earthworks contain clearance cairns of building rubble suggesting at least some occupation here. Gunnerby is represented by two farmsteads and a pair of cottages, with the site of levelled medieval settlement earthworks alongside. The historic settlement appears to occupy a terrace of sand and gravel, overlooked by high ground to the east and overlooking a valley to the west. The combined population recorded in the 1851 census was 147. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 116.

The parish has a tithe map of 1839 and award with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The settlement areas of both Hatcliffe and Gunnerby have been converted, unchanged, into consultation areas.

Across both settlements archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had no success because of this.

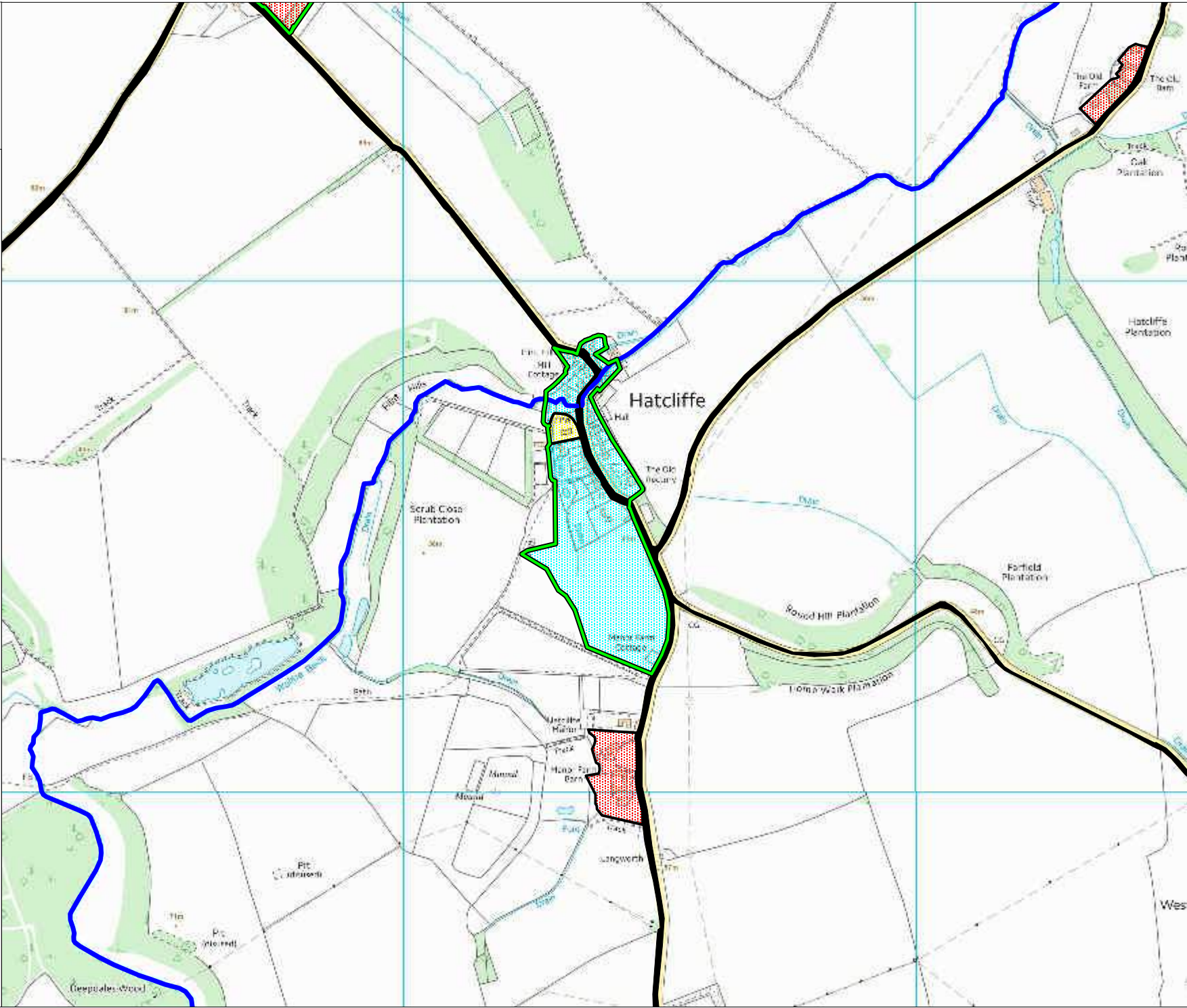
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Hatcliffe



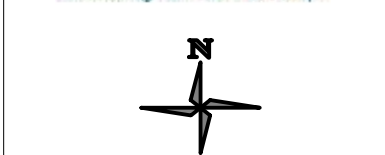
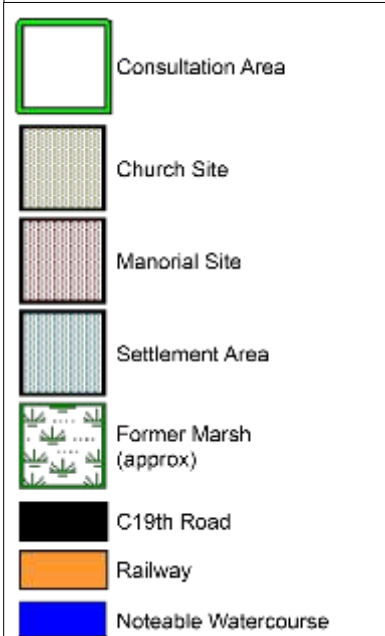
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23rd October 2017



Historic Settlement Consultation Area Gunnerby

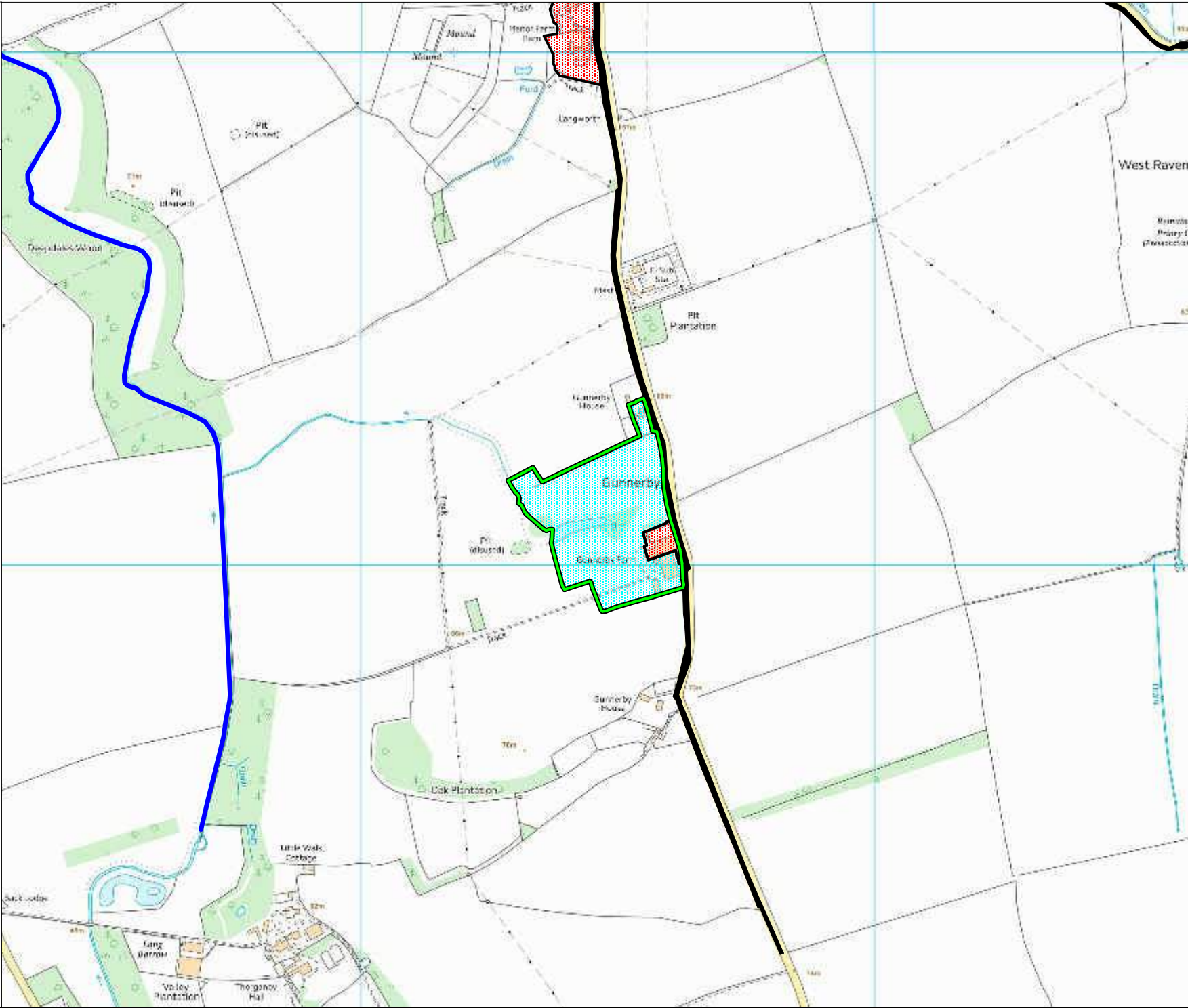


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23rd October 2017



Hawerby and Beesby

Hawerby and Beesby are a pair of hamlets in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. Although Hawerby cum Beesby is nominally a civil parish, there is no parish council. The ecclesiastical parish was merged into Wold Newton in the 20th century. The place name Hawerby is from the Old Danish personal name Hāwarth or the Old Norse Hávarðr and so is “Hāwarth’s farm/village.” Despite superficial differences, it is the root of the Wapentake’s name “Haverstoe” which is “Hāwarth’s Mound” (the latter element derived from the Old Norse word “haugr”) and probably refers to a Bronze Age burial mound in the west of the parish, which was later re-used as a medieval beacon. Beesby, which was a separate parish until the 14th century, is “Besī’s farm/village” likely from either an Old Danish or Old Swedish personal name.

The parish measures roughly 1200 acres. An 18th century map showing the manors of Wold Newton, Beesby and Autby indicates that c.700 acres of the parish were in the manor of Beesby, leaving c.500 acres in Hawerby, which may be indicative of the former independent parishes. It has boundaries with Ashby cum Fenby, Binbrook, Grainsby, East Ravendale, North Thoresby, Wold Newton, and Wyham cum Cadeby.

The British Geological Survey has only recorded the soils of around half of the parish, namely glacial clays on the high ground. The lower lands are probably alluvium, silt, hill-wash, sand and gravels. The underlying bedrock is chalk, which is very close to the surface on the high lands. The land is considered to be of “Very Good” agricultural quality on the high ground and “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality in the valleys.

Hawerby occupies small terrace in the sloping eastern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, with land rising sharply to the north, west and south but sloping down more gradually to the east. The former settlement pattern is of house platforms and crofts arranged along a single central road with the church and rectory to the west (both are now in secular ownership), and a small country house with its associated farmstead to the north.

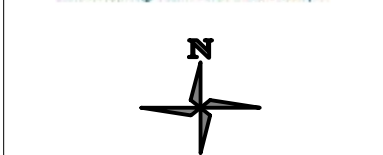
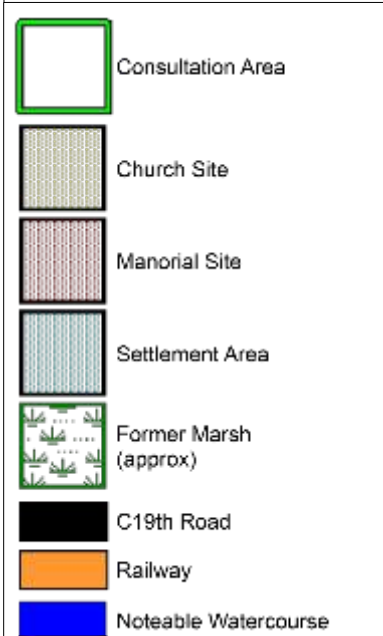
Beesby occupies a small terrace within a valley in the Lincolnshire Wolds, with the landscape rising marginally to the east before sloping down to the marshes. The former village was arranged around a small grid like system of roads. It now includes the grass covered rubble mounds of the former church, former roads preserved as holloways, house sites, crofts, and large areas of ridge and furrow earthworks. Beesby House, its associated farmstead and workers cottages still stand, along with the remains of a simple landscape park. The population of the two hamlets recorded in the 1851 census was 85. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 24.

The parish has a tithe map of 1838 and award with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The settlement areas of both Hawerby and Beesby have been converted, unchanged, into consultation areas.

In Hawerby archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had little success because of this. In Beesby the deposits are likely to be wide ranging and in very good condition.

Historic Settlement Consultation Area Hawerby

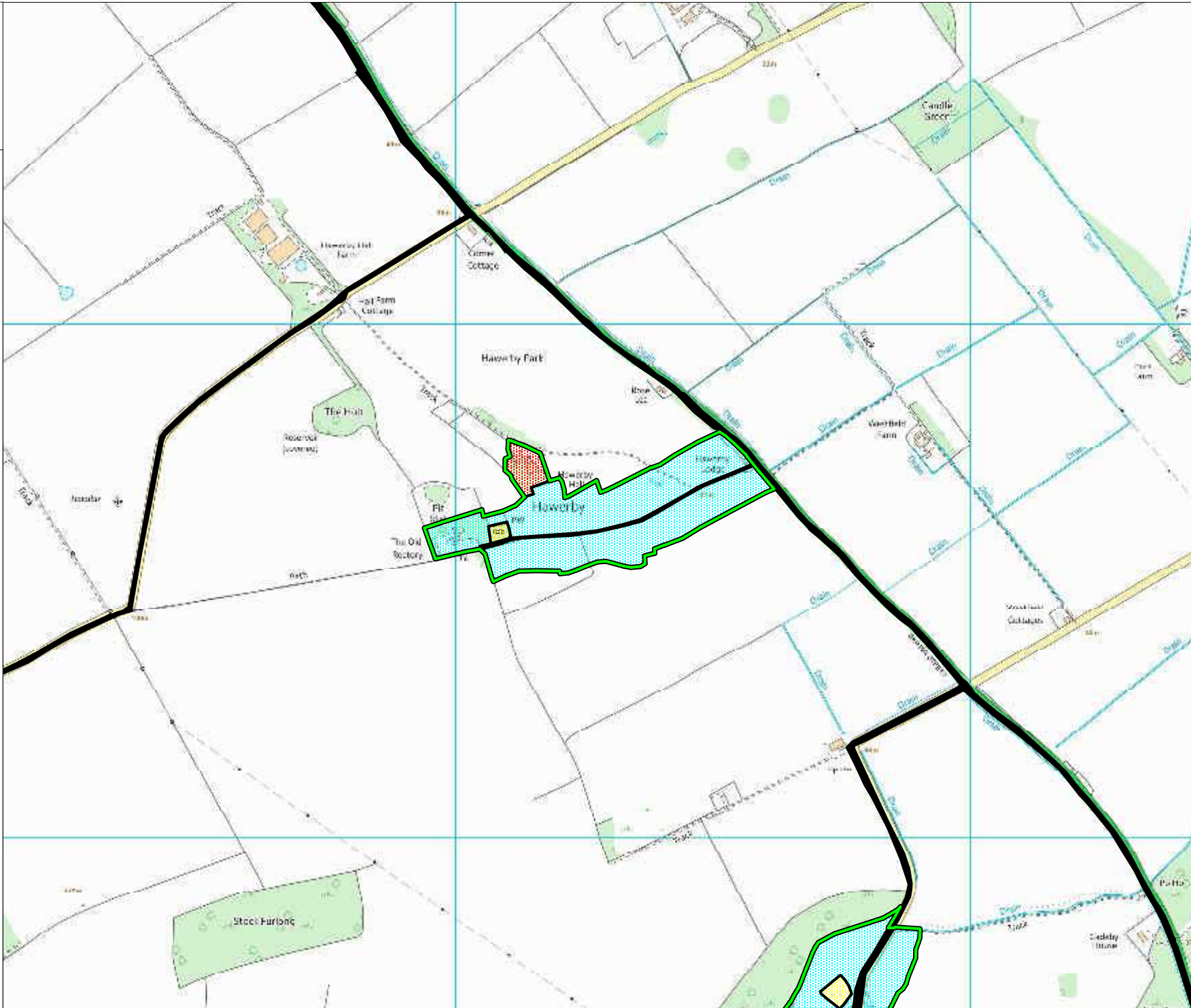


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






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23rd October 2017



Historic Settlement Consultation Area Beesby

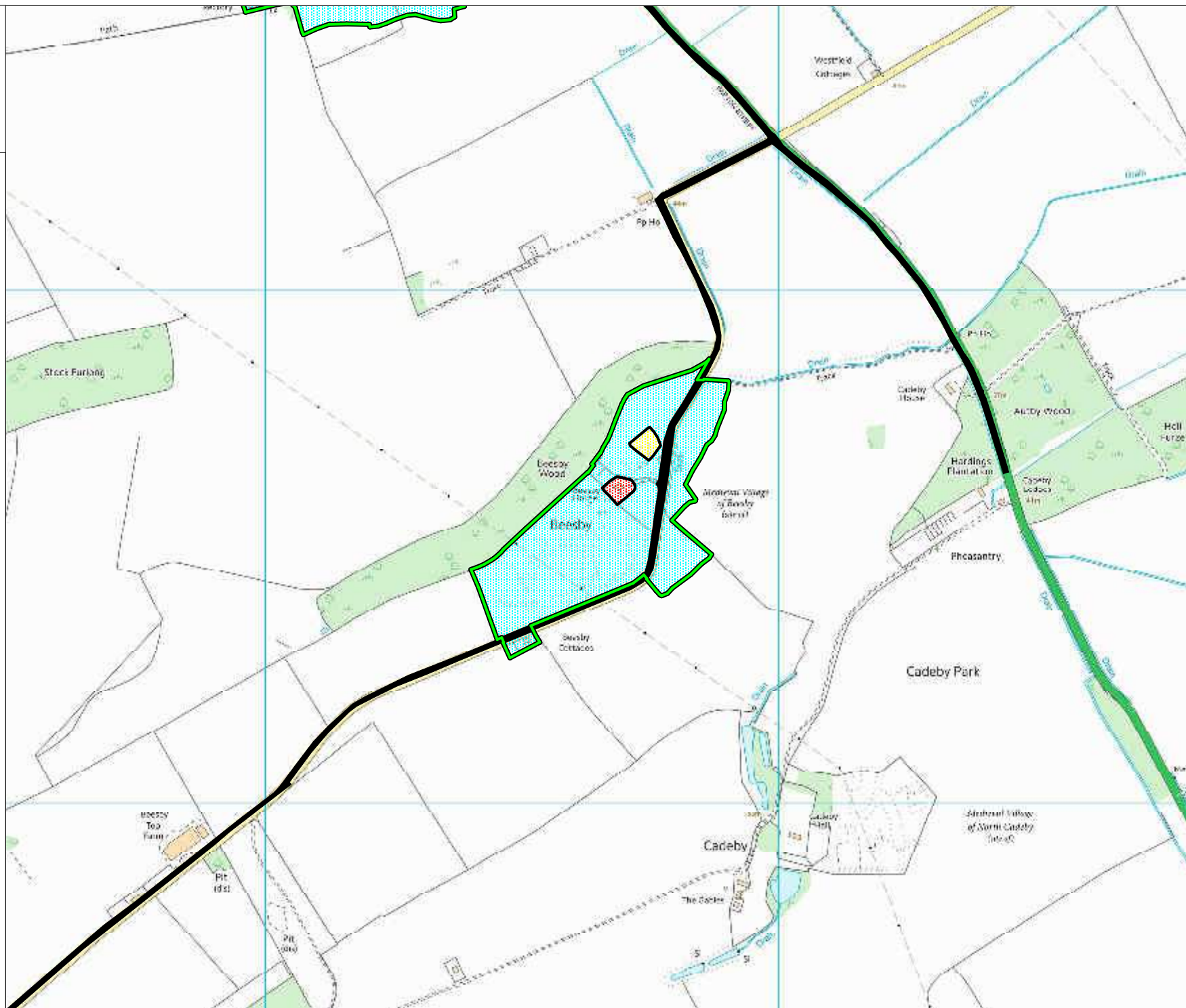
-  Consultation Area
-  Church Site
-  Manorial Site
-  Settlement Area
-  Former Marsh (approx)
-  C19th Road
-  Railway
-  Notable Watercourse



Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

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23rd October 2017



Healing

Healing is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. The name is derived from Haegelingas meaning [the settlement of] “the followers of” or “the people of” Haegel which is an Old English personal name. It is recorded in Domesday and later texts, developing into “Heiling” in the early 13th century. Along with Stallingborough, Immingham and a lost settlement called Loppingham, it forms a small cluster of settlements with place names indicating early Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The parish measured roughly 1300 acres during the 19th century, and was increased to around 2800 acres during the 20th century by the transfer of land from Great Coates. The 19th century area had boundaries with Aylesby, Great Coates, Riby and Stallingborough. Most of the boundary with Stallingborough is formed by Oldfleet Drain, formerly Healing Beck.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with roughly 200 acres of alluvial clays associated with coastal marshland, some alluvium associated with the beck, and small pockets of glacial lake deposits. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality.

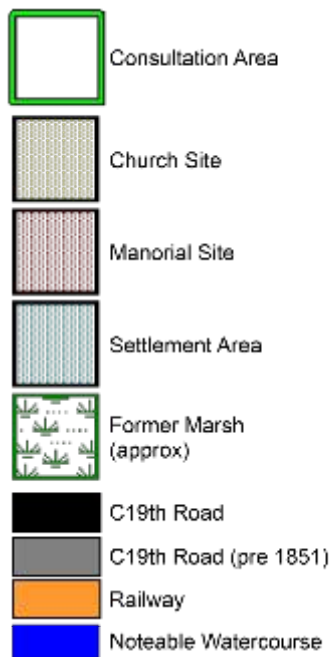
Healing is a settlement within Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes, with no obvious topographic influence upon settlement form. It was nucleated to the north and east of the church and a moated manor, with a small, grid like system of roads. To the north and separated by a short distance from the village core is a second moated manor which was built on the very edge of the glacial clays, overlooking the coastal marsh. A simple landscape park is set out around the church and manor, which may have involved a small amount of settlement re-organisation. The road system of the village centre was re-organised in the latter half of the 19th century and the parish was bisected by the Cleethorpes-Barton railway in 1848, followed by sub-urban style development of the area between the old village and the railway. The population in the 1851 census was 92, which rose to 2,606 in the 2001 census.

The parish has a tithe map of 1840 and award without field names. It was subject to parliamentary enclosure in 1847-53.

Two areas of 20th century housing have been excluded from the archaeological area as it is not expected that deposits will have survived well.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had little success because of this. The exceptions will be the two medieval manors where deep and extensive archaeological deposits are known to be present.

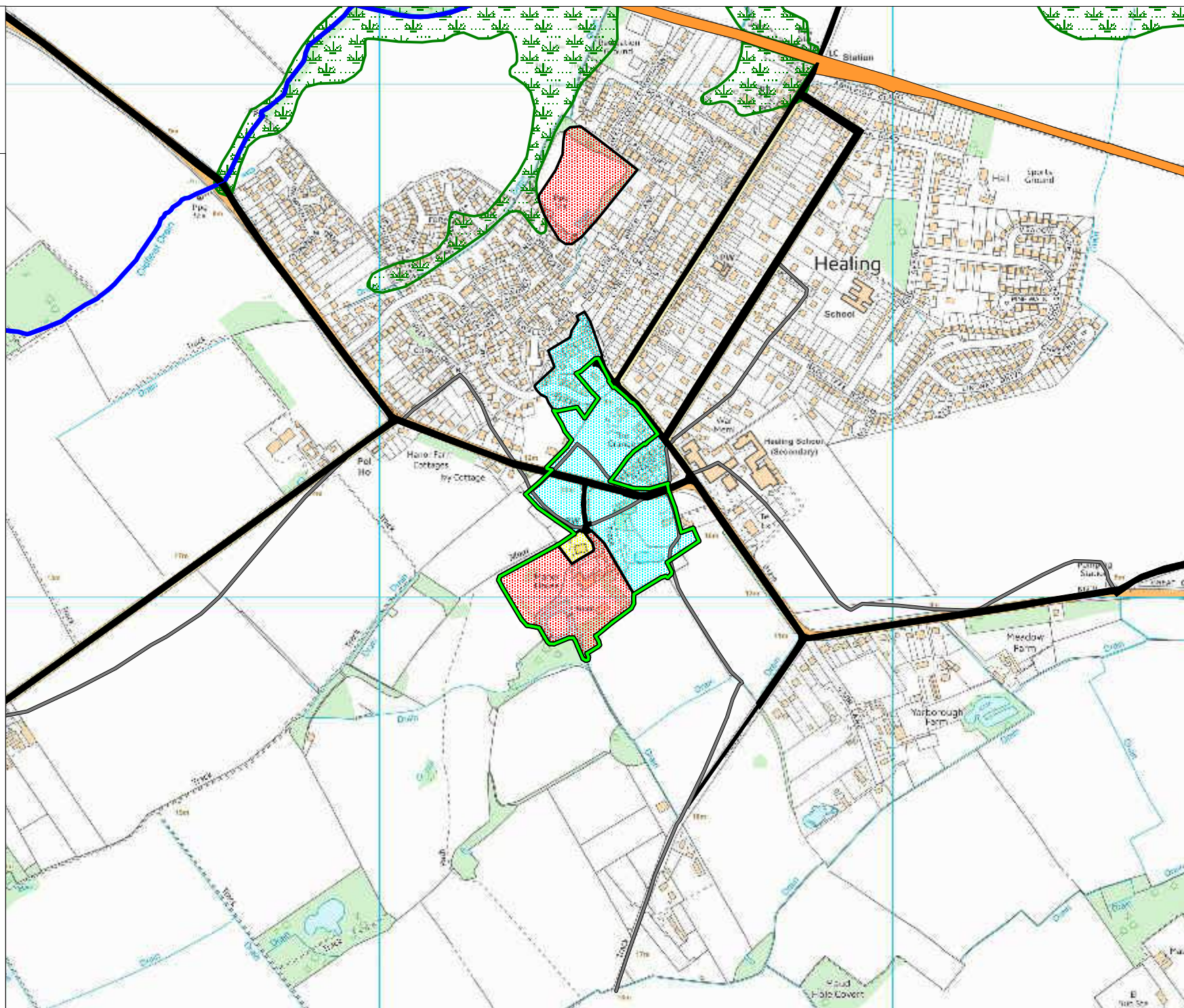
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Healing



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24th October 2017



Humberston

Humberston is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. The placename is derived from "The Stone by the River Humber" apparently referring to a large glacial erratic boulder which used to sit outside of Midfield Farm and marked the boundary between the Humber Estuary and the sea. The name is of Old Norse origin.

At the end of the 19th century the parish measured roughly 3000 acres. Boundary re-organisations in the 20th century have changed the overall area to roughly 2350 acres through addition and losses. It originally had boundaries with Cleethorpes, Holton le Clay, Tetney, Waltham, and Weelsby. The boundary with Tetney is formed by Humberston Beck, and the boundary with Clee and Cleethorpes was formed by Buck Beck.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays, with alluvial clays associated with coastal marshland in the south eastern corner of the parish. The former marshland is bordered in places by a line of ploughed-out storm dunes which are now well inland. There is also alluvium associated with the becks, and small pockets of glacial lake deposits. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality.

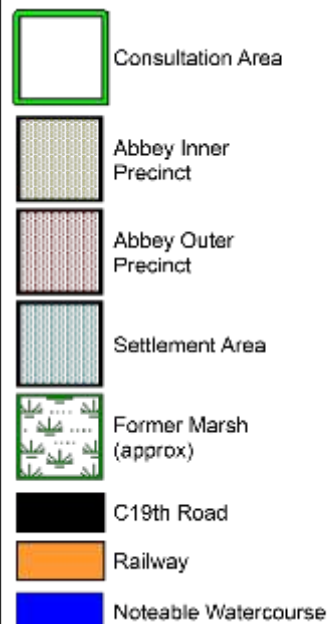
Humberston occupies relatively high ground within Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes, overlooking an area of former coastal marsh some distance to the east and south east. The form of the settlement at the end of the 19th century was a string of farmsteads with their associated cottages, and a small cluster of buildings around the manor and parish church. The manor is the secular successor to Humberston Abbey, and the parish church was originally conjoined with the abbey church. The roads are very straight and in places cut through ridge and furrow earthworks, suggesting a post medieval re-organisation of the medieval roads, perhaps in the early 18th century when a map was drawn up of the parish for the lord of the manor Matthew Humberston. The population recorded in the 1851 census was 259. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 5,384.

The parish has no tithe map or award and was not subject to parliamentary enclosure. An estate map of 1707 exists which appears to be well surveyed although some of the field boundaries may be indicative rather than actual.

Large areas within the former settlement core which contain 20th century housing are not covered by the archaeological consultation area as deposits are not expected to survive well. An area of pasture fields to the south of Humberston Abbey is contained in the consultation area as it forms an important part of the setting of the abbey and post-dissolution manor house. An area of housing to the north and west of the abbey grounds is also included as it also forms part of the setting of the abbey.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had no success because of this. The exception will be the medieval abbey and post medieval manor where previous excavations have shown that deep and extensive archaeological deposits are known to be present.

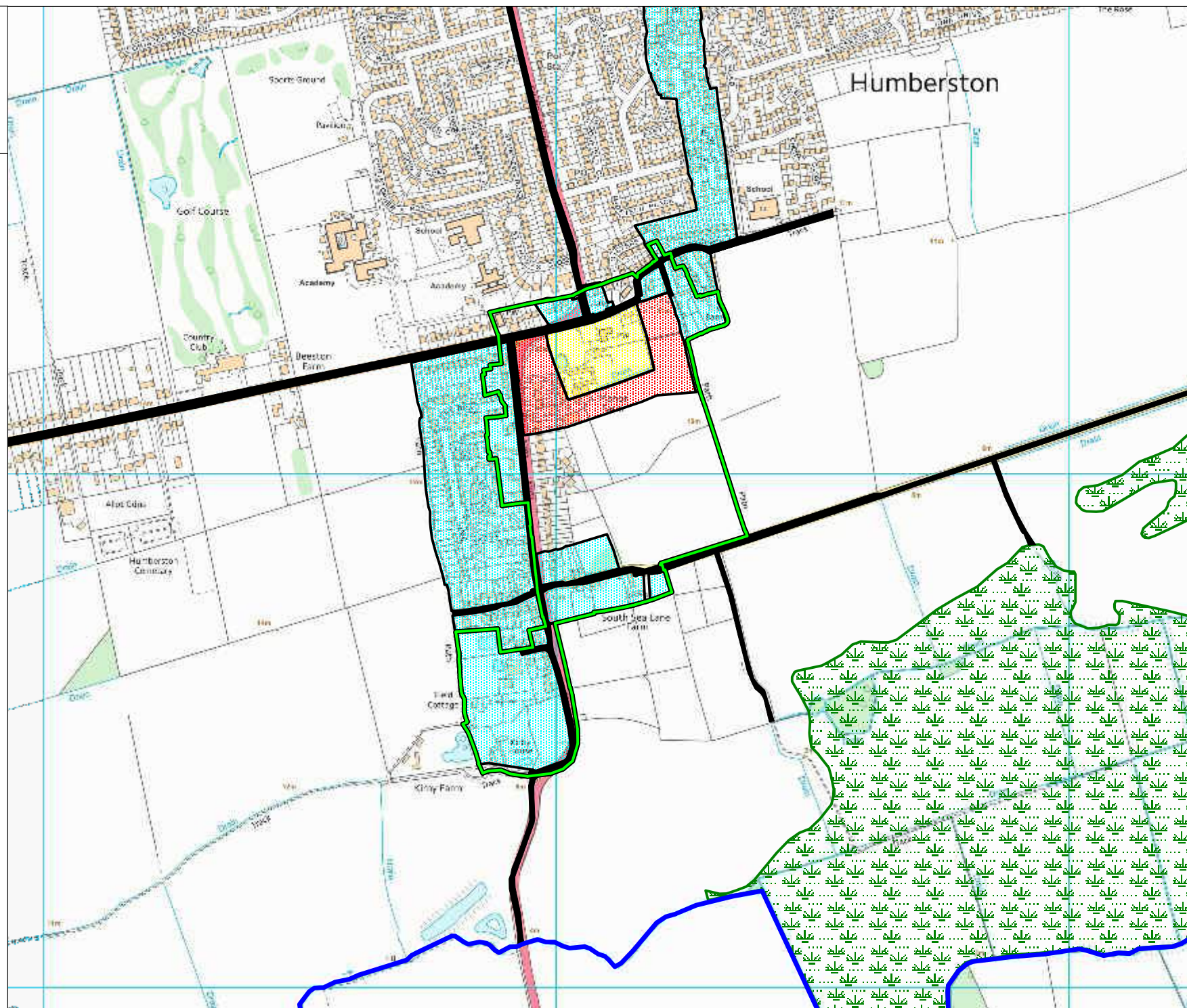
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Humberston



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23rd October 2017



Immingham

Immingham is a town, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake and deanery of Yarborough. The placename means "The homestead/settlement of Imma's People" in Old English, and along with Stallingborough, Healing and a lost settlement called Lopingham, it forms a small cluster of settlements with place names indicating early Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The parish also contains the hamlet of Roxton, which means "Hroc's village/farm" and is of Old English origin.

At the end of the 19th century the parish measured roughly 4100 acres which included a large c.900 acre area of coastal marshland called Habrough Marsh which was previously a detached part of Habrough township. It has boundaries with Brocklesby, Habrough, Keelby, Killingholme, and Stallingborough. Part of the boundary with Stallingborough is formed by North Beck Drain, and the boundary with South Killingholme is also formed by a beck.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays. Around a third of the parish has soils derived from alluvial clays which will have been coastal marshland before being drained and embanked. There are also some areas of alluvium associated with the becks, and small pockets of glacial lake deposits. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality.

Immingham occupies a large peninsula of glacial clays within Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes, defined to the north and east by former coastal marshland and the west by a small river valley. 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. Aerial photographs show some possible burgage plots to the south west of the church, suggestive of at least some planning to the village. Roxton has no obvious topographic influence upon settlement form. The former earthworks of the hamlet have the appearance of a small nucleated core around a moated manorial site, possibly with a tight grid like pattern of roads. The combined population in the 1851 census was 242, which rose to 9,961 in the 2001 census.









The parish has a tithe map of 1841 and award with field names. This includes a small detached area in Killingholme, but excludes Habrough Marsh. The parish was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

Immingham – Large areas of 20th century housing have been removed from the archaeological areas, leaving the spine of the ancient village, some 19th century development, and some 20th century developments with large gardens, where archaeological deposits are most likely to survive.

Roxton – The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across both settlements archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had mixed success because of this.

Historic Settlement Consultation Area Immingham

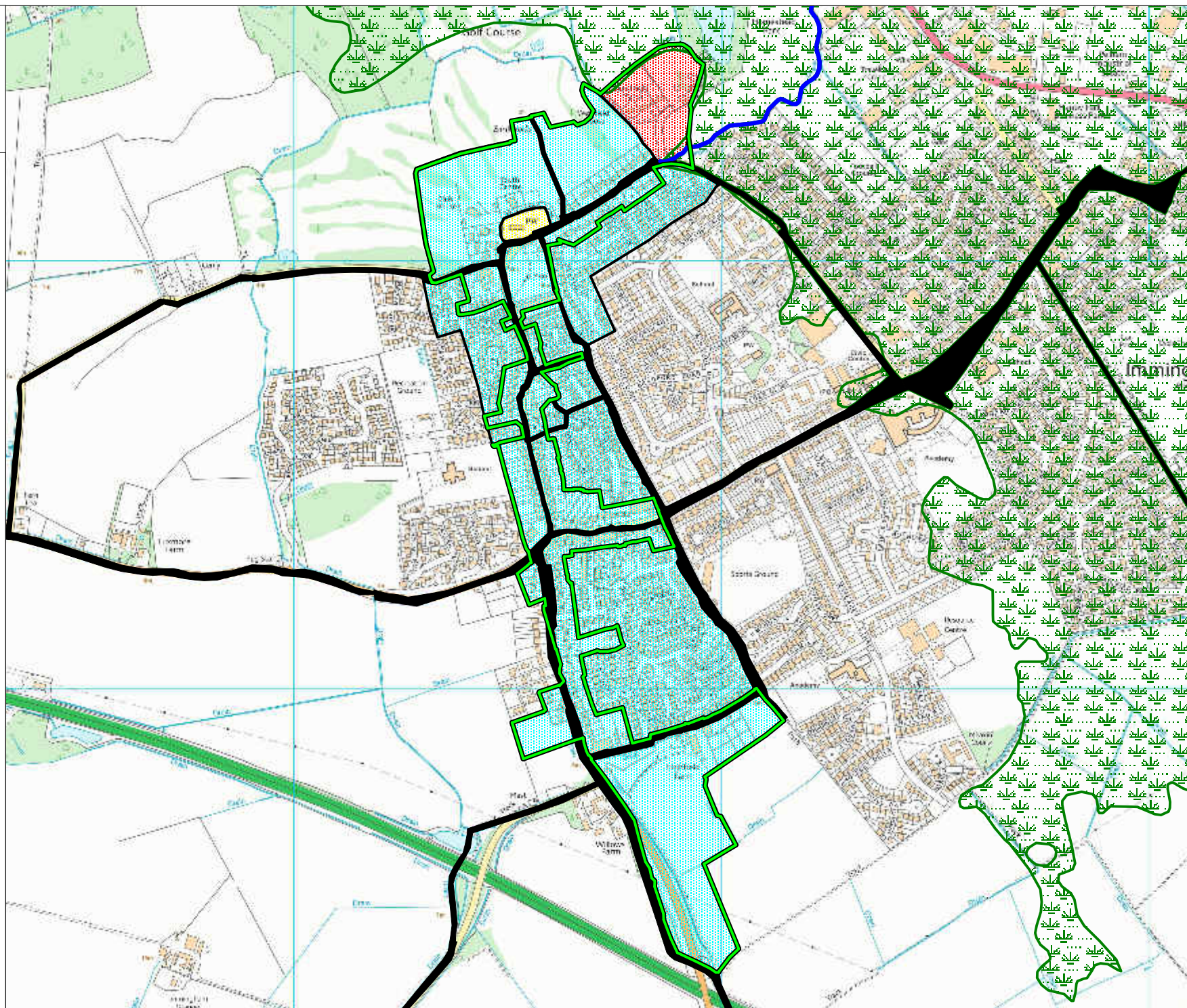
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-  Church Site
-  Manorial Site
-  Settlement Area
-  Former Marsh (approx)
-  C19th Road
-  Railway
-  Notable Watercourse



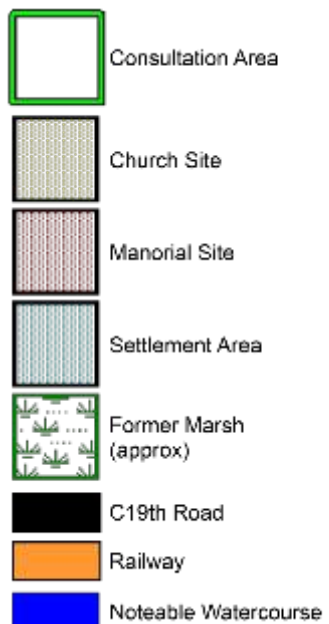
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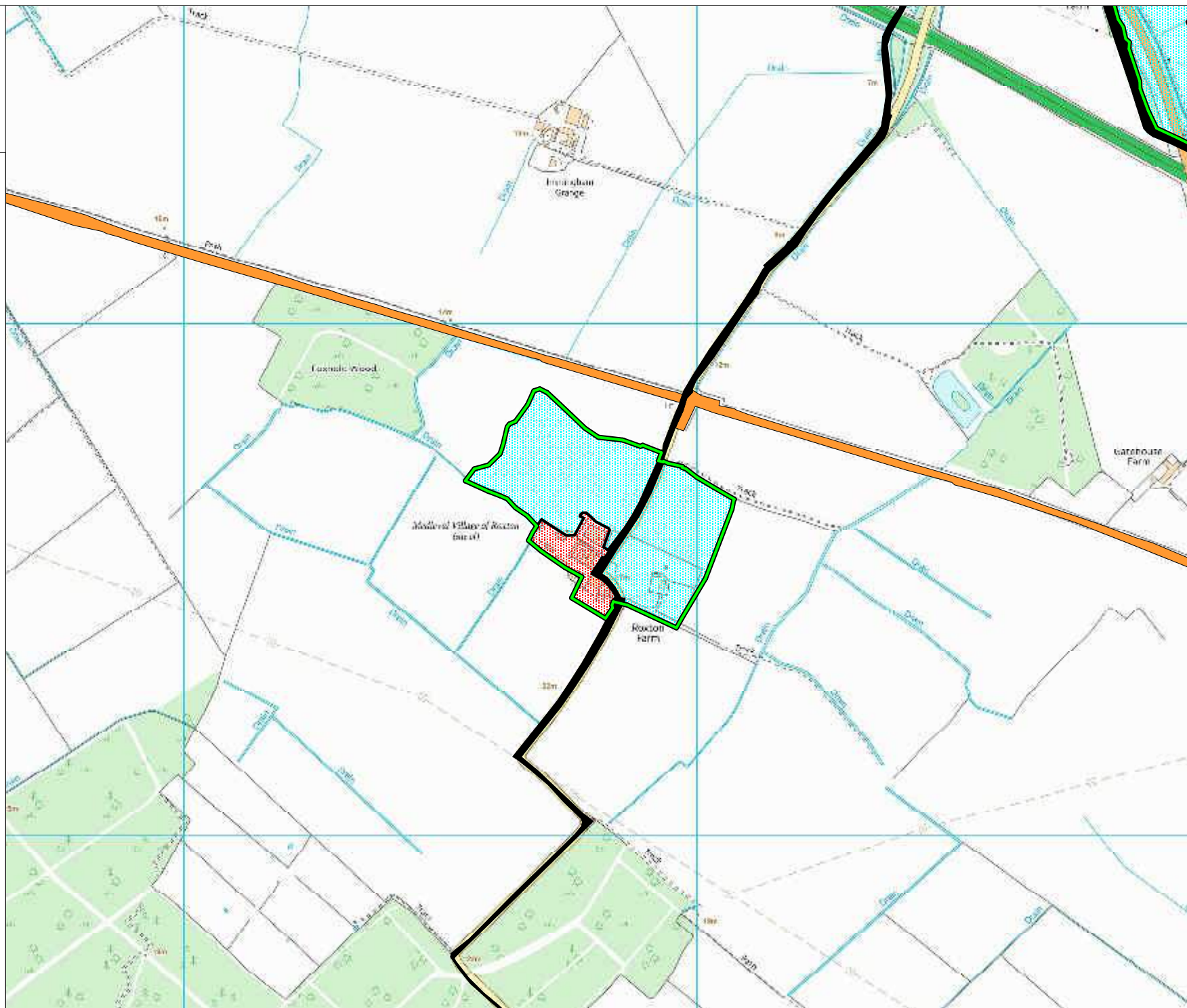
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Roxton



Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

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23rd October 2017



Irby upon Humber

Irby upon Humber is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. Irby means "settlement/homestead of the Irish" in old Scandinavian. When one is used, there is little consistency in the suffix, the earliest being "by Laceby" and "juxta Laceby" in the 14th century, "next Great Grimsby" in the 16th century, "by Swallow" in the 18th century and even in modern times both "on Humber" and "upon Humber" are used interchangeably. These suffixes were used to distinguish it from Irby in the Marsh.

The parish measures roughly 1400 acres. It has boundaries with Ashby cum Fenby, Beelsby, Thorganby, West Ravendale and a very short one with Thoresway. The boundary with Beelsby and part of the boundary with Thorganby is formed by Waithe Beck.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with alluvium at the base of Irby Dale, deposits made of hill-wash, areas of sand and gravel, areas where the soils have not been mapped, and the village core is bisected by an L-shaped area of glacial lake deposits. The underlying bedrock is chalk, which will be very close to the surface on the high grounds. The land is considered to be of "Very Good" agricultural quality on the high ground and "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality in the valleys.

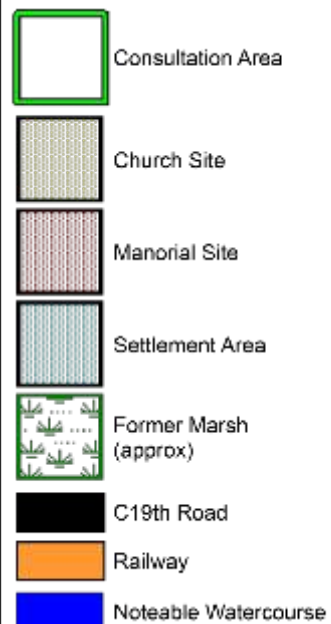
Irby is a topographically complex settlement, built on patches of high ground around a river-less valley. It is formed around a sub-rectangular road with others radiating away from it with no particular focus for dense settlement, instead there are small clusters of houses and farmsteads, separated from each other by relatively small distances. The population recorded in the 1851 census was 253. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 124.

The parish has a tithe map of 1845 and award with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had no success because of this. The exception will be the moated site adjacent to the manor, if it has medieval origins.

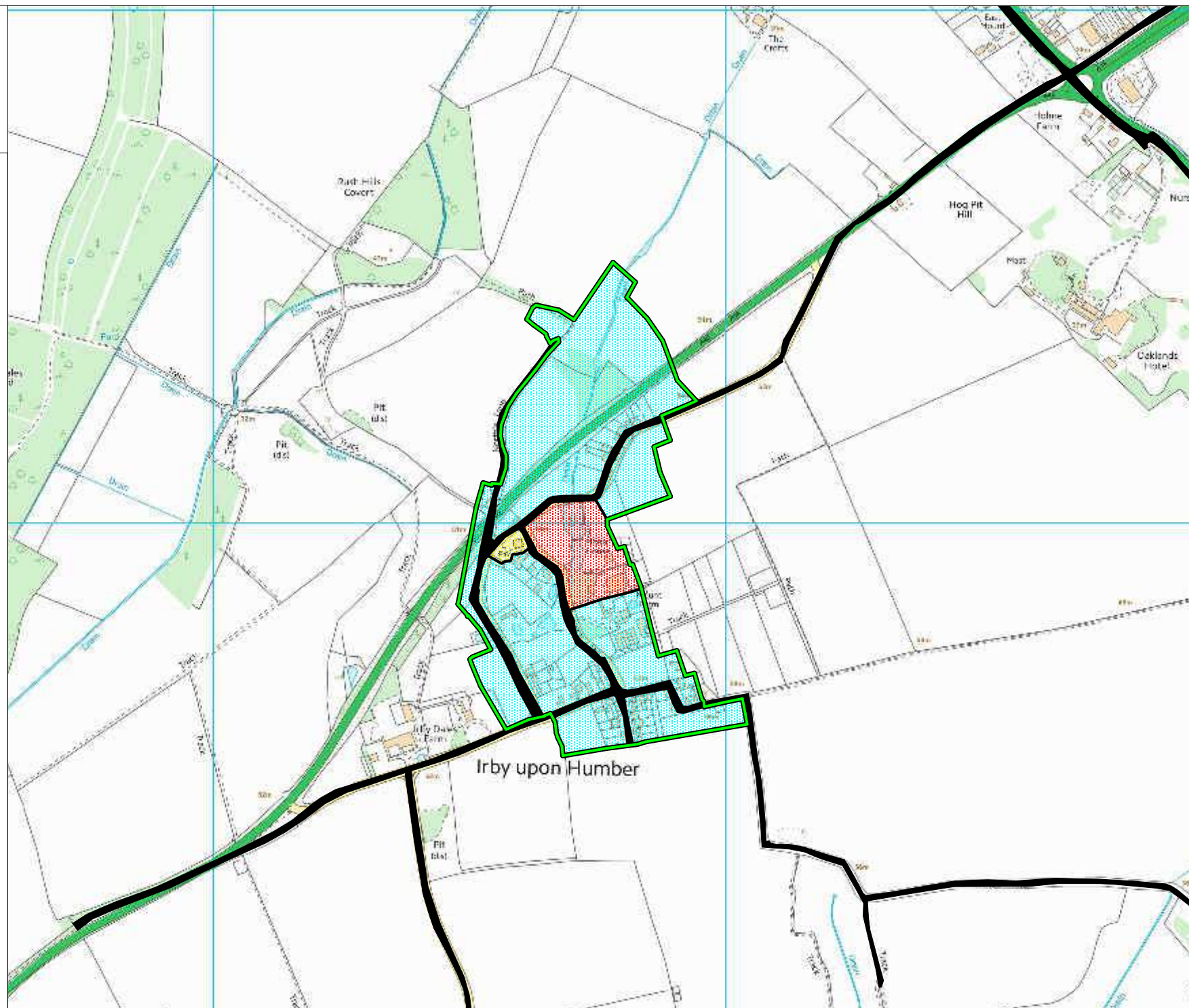
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Irby upon Humber



Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

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23rd October 2017



Laceby

Laceby is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. Laceby probably means "Leif's settlement/homestead" in Old Norse.

The parish measures roughly 2100 acres. It has boundaries with Aylesby, Barnoldby le Beck, Bradley, Little Coates and Irby upon Humber. Laceby Beck forms part of the boundary with Aylesby.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays, however a very large area of sand and gravel exists in the angle between two becks. The settlement core is built upon clay islands within this large area of sand and gravel. Both becks have created alluvial deposits, and the parish also contains pockets of sand and gravel as well as glacial lake deposits. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality.

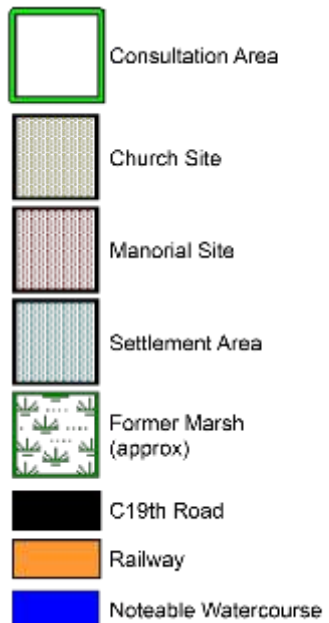
The centre of Laceby occupies a small area of raised ground to the west of the flood valley for Laceby Beck, within Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes. The settlement had recently and significantly expanded by the time the first detailed maps were produced in the 19th century, and so it is difficult to be certain of the original plan form. It appears, however, that the ancient form was a small core based around the church, which may have had a grid like road system. The 19th century form is more complex, with a parts of the core very densely settled and clusters of housing in several locations around the parish (Little Beck, Cottager's Plot, Hog Pit Hill, Wilson's Terrace etc). Laceby is recorded as having a population of 368 in the census of 1801 rising to 1001 in the 1851 census. In the 2001 census the population is recorded as 2,888.

The parish has a tithe map of 1840 and award with field names. It was subject to parliamentary enclosure in 1839.

Several areas of 20th century housing have been excluded from the archaeological area as it is not expected that deposits will have survived well.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had mixed success because of this.

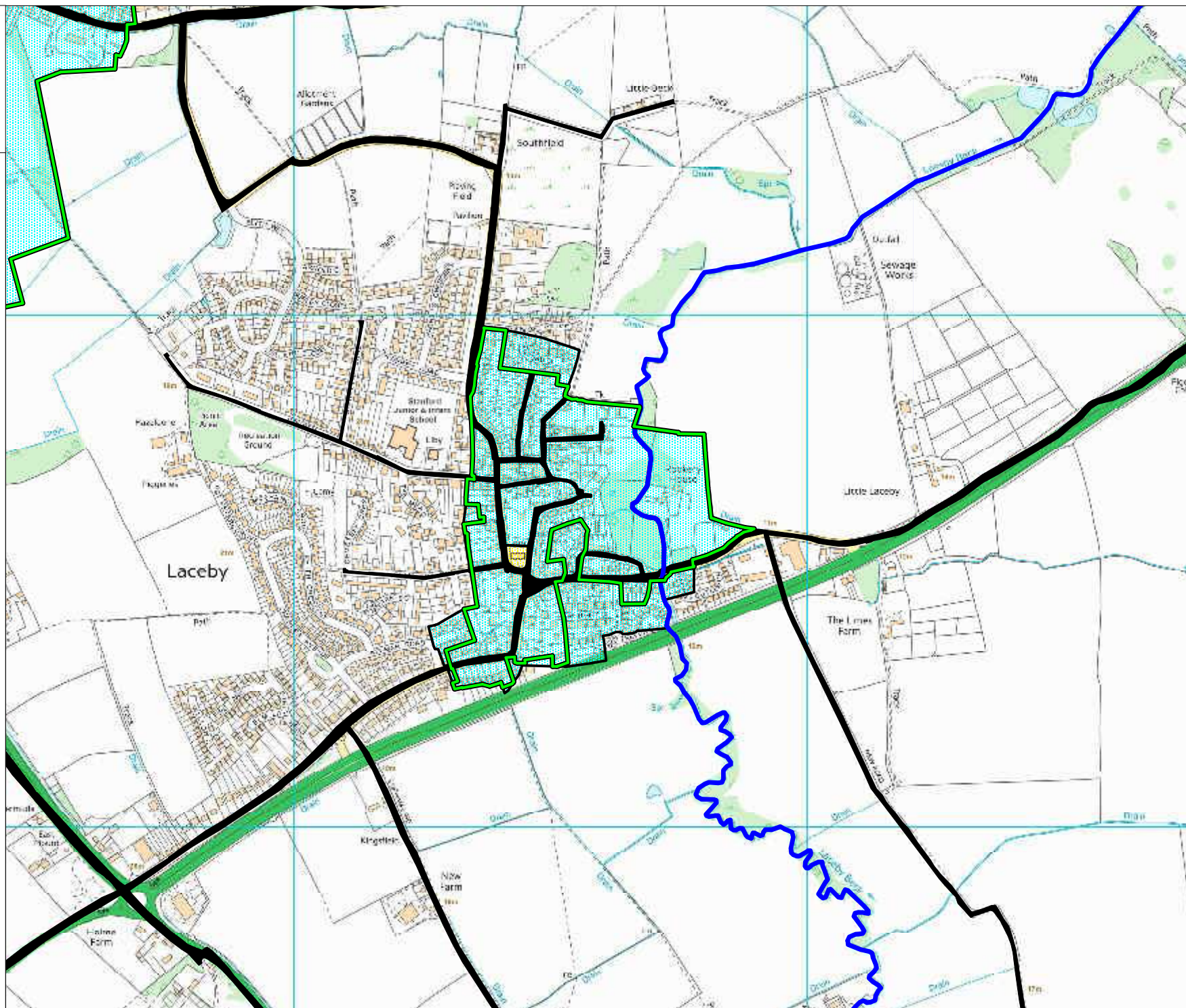
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Laceby



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23rd October 2017



Little Coates

Little Coates is an area of Great Grimsby in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. Until the 20th century it was a distinct village and civil parish, but has since been absorbed into Great Grimsby. The ecclesiastical parish has been merged with Bradley and Great Coates.

The place name “Coates” means a cottage or shelter, especially one for sheep, in both Old and Middle English. The prefix “Sud” or “Sut,” meaning South, is used in the Domesday and Lindsey surveys, but is replaced with “Little” and its Latin equivalent “Parva” in later documents. These prefixes differentiate it from neighbouring Great Coates as well as the other Coates/Cotes in Lincolnshire.

At the end of the 19th century the parish measured roughly 1050 acres. It had boundaries with Aylesby, Bradley, Great Coates, Great Grimsby and Laceby. The boundary with Great Coates is formed by the River Freshney, and the boundary with Great Grimsby is formed by Piper Creek. The two watercourses converge close to the coast, meaning that the parish had no coastline.

The parish is split roughly in half between soils of marine alluvium and glacial clays, the latter containing pockets of sand and gravel. The areas of alluvium will have been coastal marshland before being drained and protected behind a sea wall. The underlying bedrock is chalk. Most of the area is now urban, but the remaining agricultural land is considered to be of “Good to Moderate” quality.

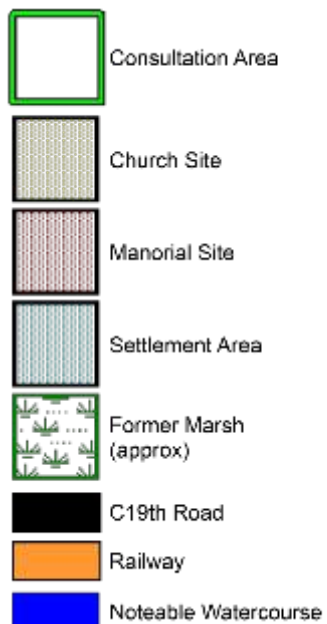
Little Coates occupies part of an irregular peninsular of glacial clays which is surrounded by former coastal marshland and the flood valley of the River Freshney. It is sited within Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes. Historic maps, aerial photographs, and LIDAR imagery appear to show that Little Coates was split between two small settlement cores, albeit ones very close to each other. One was centred around the church, the other was around the former Little Coates Farm (now the Grimsby Golf Course buildings). Both areas were laid out along a single road and have been partially built over by 20th century housing, although some settlement earthworks survive within the grassed areas of the golf course.

The parish has a tithe map of 1844 and award with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

There are two archaeological areas for this settlement. Both have areas of 20th century housing excluded from the archaeological area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete. No archaeological investigations have been carried out in the village cores.

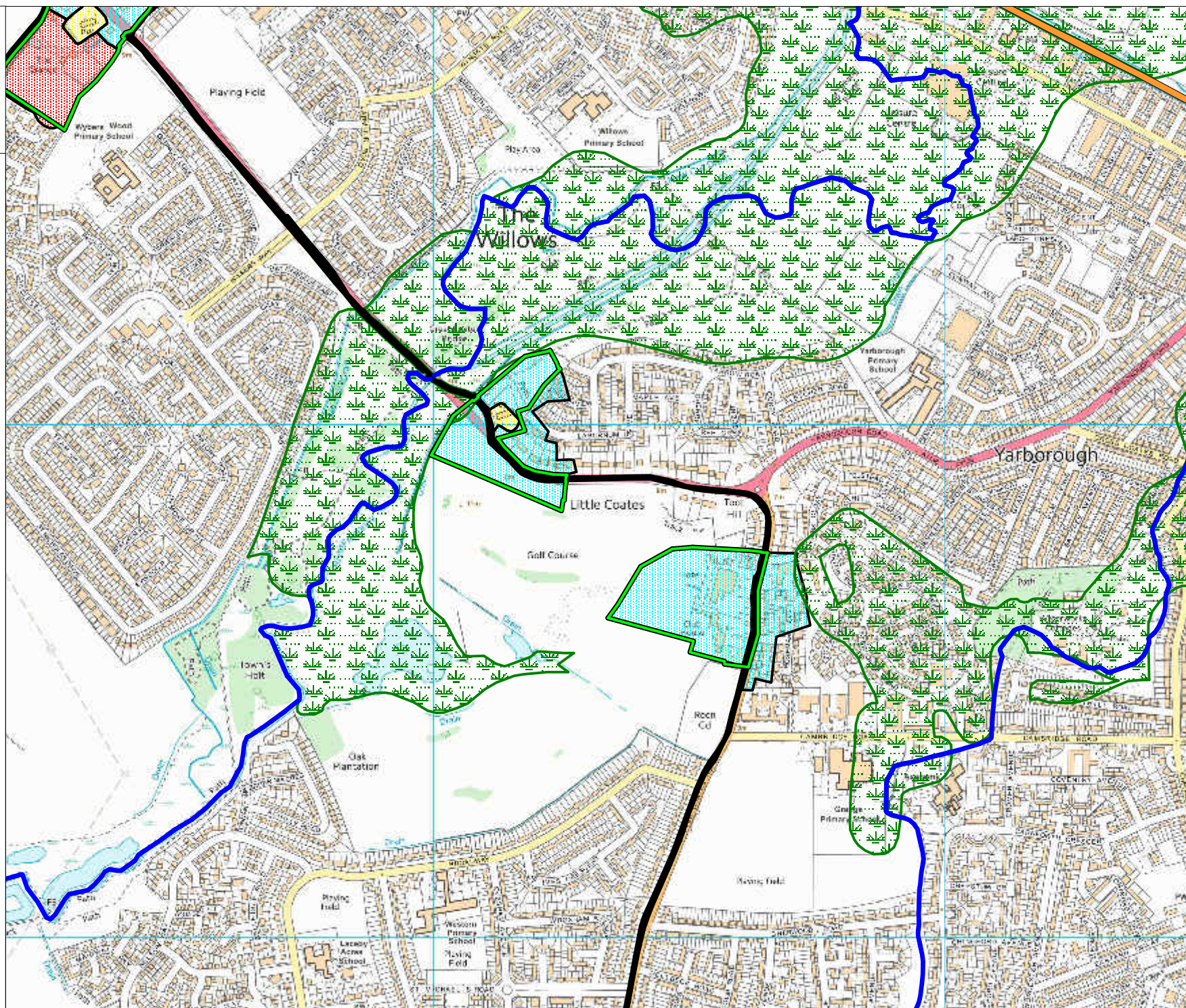
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Little Coates



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23rd October 2017



Ravendale (East and West)

Ravendale is an ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. It contains both East and West Ravendale, which are nominally civil parishes but have no parish councils. Ravendale, meaning 'Raven Valley' or possibly using the personal name 'Hraefn', is either of Old English or Old Scandinavian origin.

East Ravendale measures roughly 800 acres, and West Ravendale is roughly 770 acres. The combined area has boundaries with Ashby cum Fenby, Hatcliffe, Haverby cum Beesby, Thorganby and Wold Newton. Forming the boundary with Ashby cum Fenby is the reputed pre-Roman trackway known as Barton Street.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays. The valley is dominated by hill wash, surrounded by an area of soils that have not been mapped. Other pockets of un-mapped soils also exist as well as pockets of sand and gravel. The underlying bedrock is chalk, which is very close to the surface on the high lands. The land is considered to be of "Very Good" agricultural quality on the high ground and "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality in the valleys.

Both of the settlements are built around a broad F-shaped valley in the Lincolnshire Wolds. The general pattern of settlement appears to be dominated by the three monastic holdings present in the medieval period.

East Ravendale is in two parts, the first is based around the church and College Farm which were in the hands of Grimsby Priory (aka St Leonard's nunnery), then Trinity College Cambridge after the dissolution, and is laid out along a single road.

A less formal layout is formed by East Ravendale Hall, its farmstead, farmhouse, and workers cottages; this certainly represents the holdings of Louth Park Abbey and lies to the south and west of the first area discussed.

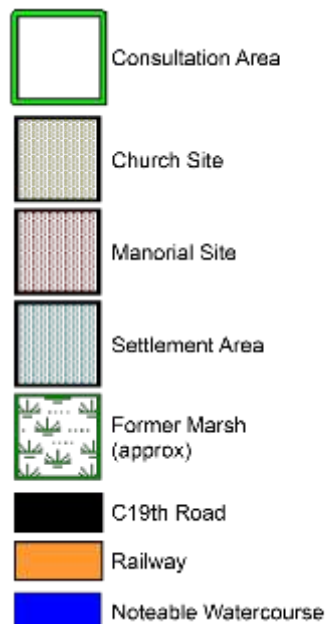
West Ravendale is almost entirely in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission, successors to Southwell College who were given the land after the closure of West Ravendale Priory which was a cell of Beauport Abbey in France. The settlement here was formed to the east of the parish church and Priory Farm and seems to have had a small grid like road system. The combined population recorded in the 1851 census was 135. In the 2001 census it was recorded as 143.

East Ravendale has a tithe map of 1842 and award without field names. It was subject to parliamentary enclosure in 1841. West Ravendale has neither tithe nor enclosure award.

The settlement areas of both East and West Ravendale have been converted, unchanged, into consultation areas.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had no success because of this.

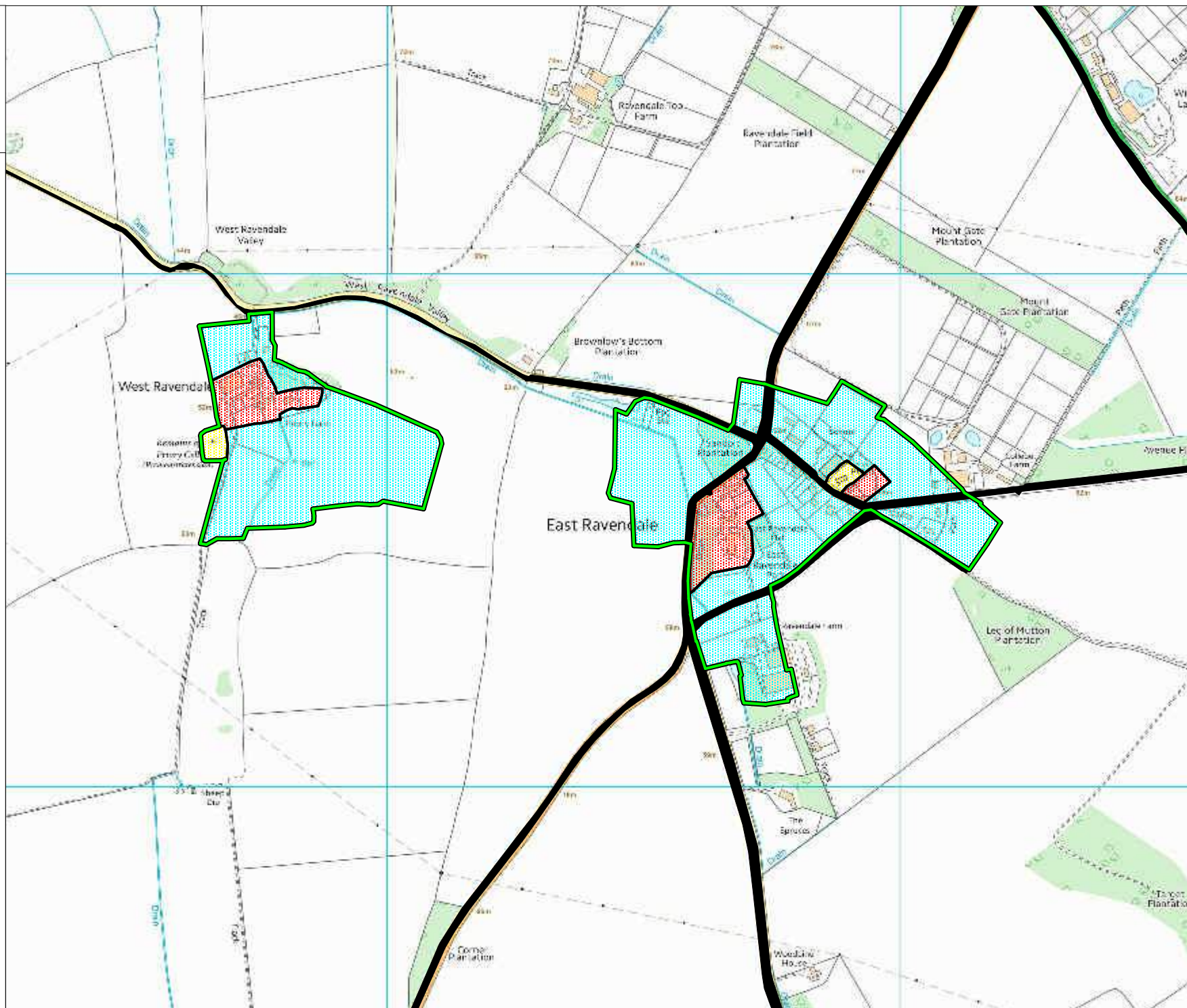
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Ravendale



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Scartho

Scartho is an ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. Until the 20th century it was a distinct village and civil parish, but has since been absorbed into Great Grimsby. The place name is probably "Gap/Notch" in the "Mound/Hill" in Old Norse and it is perhaps noteworthy that the church, rectory and part of the village core do sit in a slight 1-2m deep depression compared to most of the surrounding landscape.

The parish measured roughly 1200 acres. It had boundaries with Bradley, Great Grimsby, Waltham and Weelsby.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with pockets of glacial lake deposits and sand and gravel, with two of the latter within the village core. No alluvium has been mapped even though two becks run through the parish. The underlying bedrock is chalk. Most of the land is now developed, with the remaining agricultural areas considered to be of "Good to Moderate" quality.









Scartho is a settlement within Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes which occupies an apparent terrace of land which is flanked to the west, south and east by marginally high ground, and overlooks lower ground to the north. The form of the settlement is slightly unclear, but appears to be based around a small grid like road system separated a little to the west of the church and moated rectory (the latter is likely to have originated as a moated manor).

Scartho was subject to parliamentary enclosure in 1795-8. A tithe award was also written up in 1862 (see National Archives file IR 18/5237), but no map was made as the tithes had been extinguished by the enclosure act.

Three areas of 20th century housing have been excluded from the archaeological area, and some minor adjustments have been made in order to avoid having parts of properties within the area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations carried out so far have had mixed success because of this. The exception will be the medieval moated manor, now a post medieval rectory, where the nature of such sites means that deep and extensive archaeological deposits are very likely to be present.

Historic Settlement Consultation Area Scartho

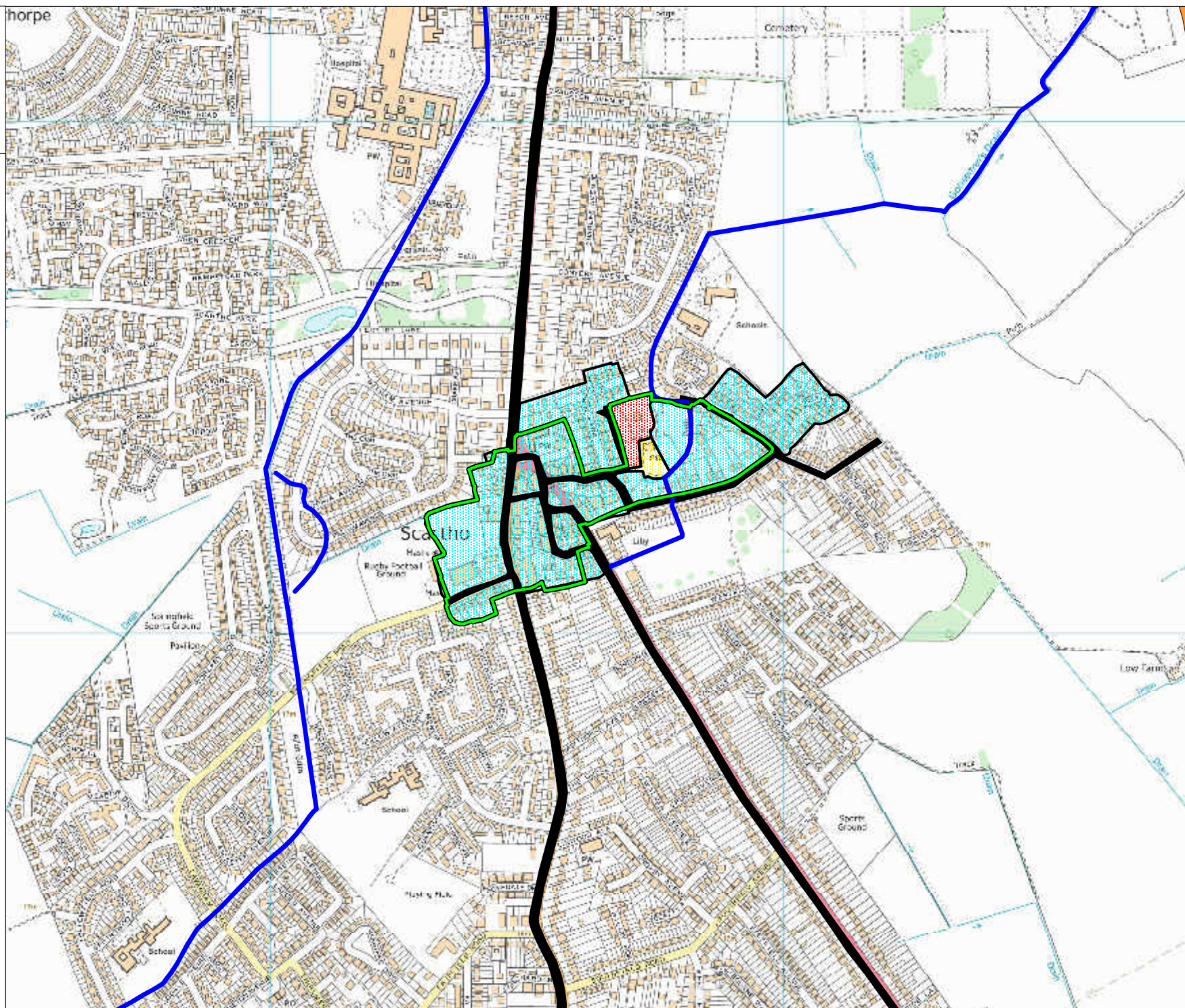
-  Consultation Area
-  Church Site
-  Manorial Site
-  Settlement Area
-  Former Marsh (approx)
-  C19th Road
-  Railway
-  Notable Watercourse



Scale 1:10,000 @ A4

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Stallingborough

Stallingborough is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake and deanery of Yarborough. Stallingborough probably means “the fortified place of the Stælingas” however the origin of the group name “Stælingas” is unknown. One interpretation is that the element “Stælingas” may be derived from “Staelwierpe” which is the origin of the modern word “Stalwart” and so it would be “the fortified place of the stalwart people”. Along with Healing, Immingham and a lost settlement called Loppingham, it forms a small cluster of settlements with place names indicating early Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The parish measures roughly 4500 acres, making it the largest of the historic parishes in North East Lincolnshire by a considerable amount. It had boundaries with Great Coates, Habrough Marsh, Healing, Immingham Keelby, and Riby. The boundaries with Healing and Great Coates are formed for the most part by Old Fleet Drain. The boundary with Habrough Marsh and a small part of Immingham is formed by North Beck Drain.

The British Geological Survey records the soils of the parish as a roughly 50/50 split between glacial clays and marine alluvium, the latter having been coastal marshland before being drained and embanked. There is also some alluvium associated with the becks, along with pockets of sand and gravel and glacial lake deposits. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality.

The centre of Stallingborough sits on the edge of the glacial clays, against a T-shaped valley of former coastal marsh which surrounds the course of Middle Drain. It is sited within Lincolnshire’s Northern Marshes. The form of the ancient settlement is complex, and at least partly disrupted by forced depopulation of the area to the south west of the church by the Boucherett family.

There are three apparent areas of dense settlement, the first occupies a grid-like road system to the south of the church and the manor of the Ayscough family (later the Boucheretts).

The second is detached slightly to the east and is linear in form with a dense arrangement of plots along a single road, including the former sites of its own post medieval manor and a number of timber framed cottages which were likely of 17th century origin.

The third is a linear hamlet which is known from the 19th century onwards as Little London. Aerial photographs show remains of what appears to be a medieval hamlet here as well, although it is not clear if there is any continuity between the two periods and it is likely that the medieval settlement went by another name.

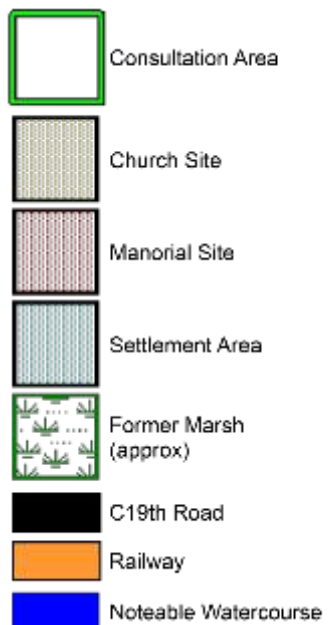
The population recorded in the 1851 census was 516. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 1,195.

Stallingborough has a tithe map of 1844 and award (with field names, but many have no field numbers and so cannot be located) and was enclosed in the 18th century.

Several areas of 20th and 21st century housing have been excluded from the archaeological area as it is not expected that deposits will have survived well. One area of 20th century housing is included as it is in close proximity to the scheduled remains of the shrunken medieval village, and even badly damaged deposits may therefore be of significance.

Archaeological deposits in some parts of the village have been shown to be deep and well preserved, in others they are scattered and discrete. The boundary between the two areas has not been investigated thoroughly but appears to be around the southern end of Church Lane, with the most significant deposits appearing to be within and in close proximity to the scheduled area.

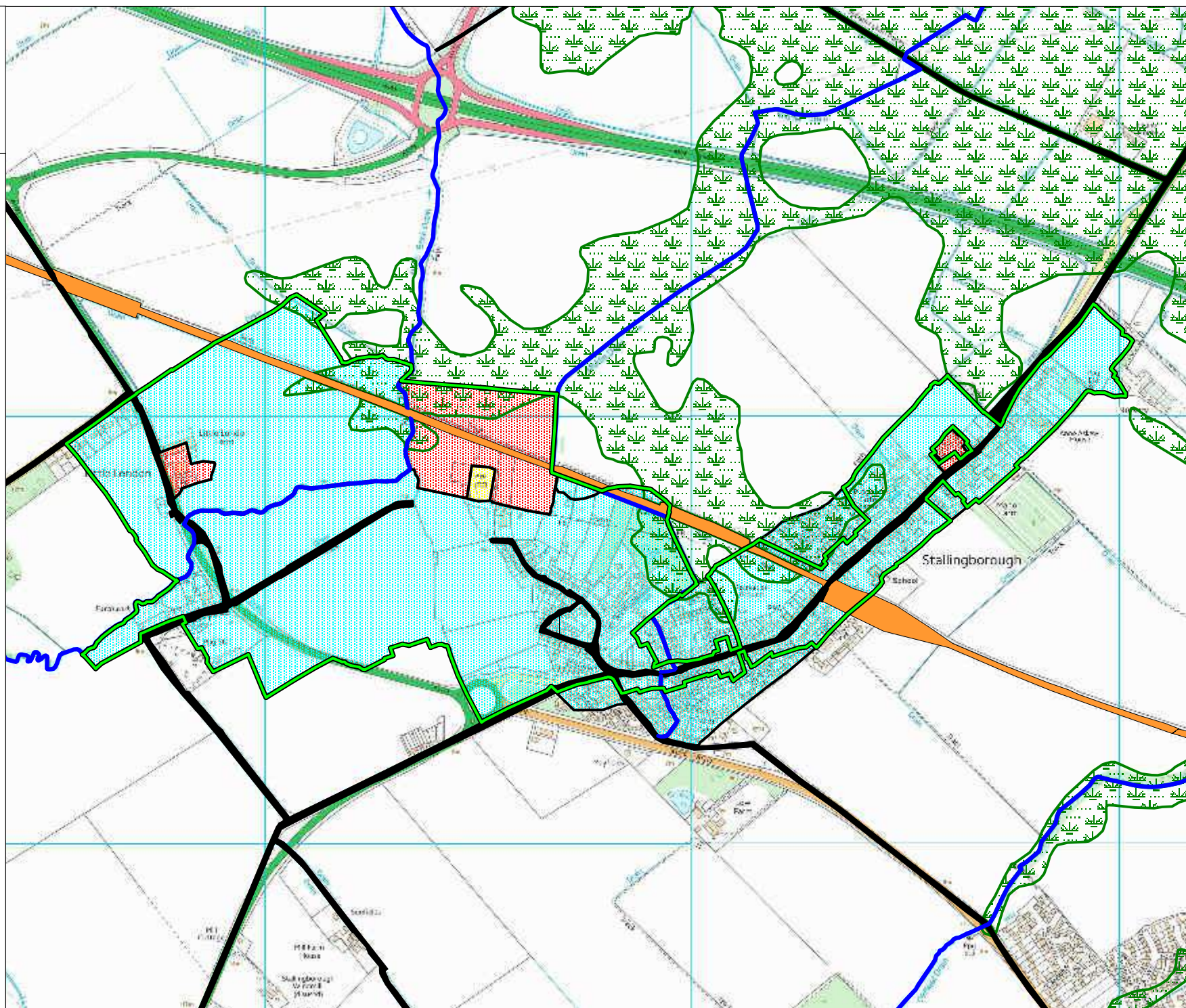
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Stallingborough



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Waltham

Waltham is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. Waltham is of Old English original and means "Village/Estate/Manor at the Woods" and is of Old English origin. Like other Waltham's in the country it was a pre-Domesday estate.

At the end of the 19th century the parish measured roughly 2200 acres, which has been reduced to around 1700 acres through loss of a small area to Grimsby, and the formation of New Waltham as a separate parish to the east. New Waltham formed around the village's 19th century railway station which was sited almost 2.5km away from the village core. It had boundaries with Barnoldby le Beck, Bradley, Brigsley, Holton le Clay, Humberston, Scartho and a small boundary with Weelsby.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with pockets of glacial lake deposits and sand and gravel and one small area of alluvium around the spring head of Buck Beck. One large area of glacial lake deposits exists to the south east of the village core, and is mostly contained within Waltham Windmill Golf Club. The underlying bedrock is chalk. The land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality.

Waltham is a settlement in Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes, and occupies either side of the valley of Buck Beck which springs just north of the village core. The form of the historic settlement would appear to have been a moderately dense nucleated core to the south of the church and manor, with a grid like road system, surrounded by a less dense area. The population recorded in the 1851 census was 782. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 6,420, with an additional 4,557 in New Waltham.

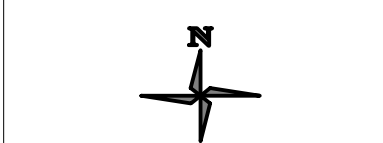
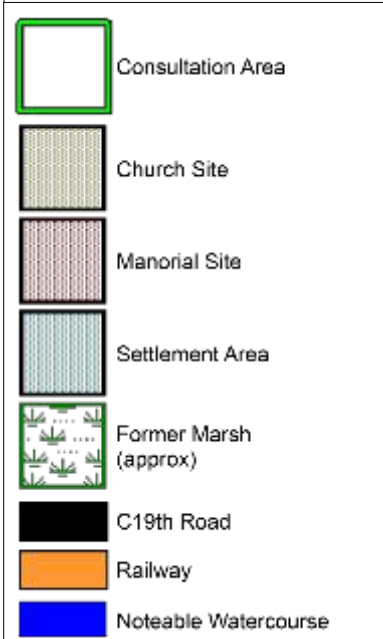
Waltham was enclosed by parliamentary act in 1769-71. The tithes were extinguished by this act and so the parish has no tithe map or award.

One area of 20th century housing has been excluded from the archaeological area as deposits are not expected to survive well here. Some minor adjustments have been made to the boundary to avoid having part of a property within the archaeological area.

A great deal of the remaining area contains 20th and 21st century housing built as infill around older buildings and plots, and also a small development on the site of the ancient manor. The preservation of deposits within these areas is likely to be highly variable and the potential archaeological impact of any new development will have to be judged on a case-by-case basis.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete, and investigations

Historic Settlement Consultation Area Waltham

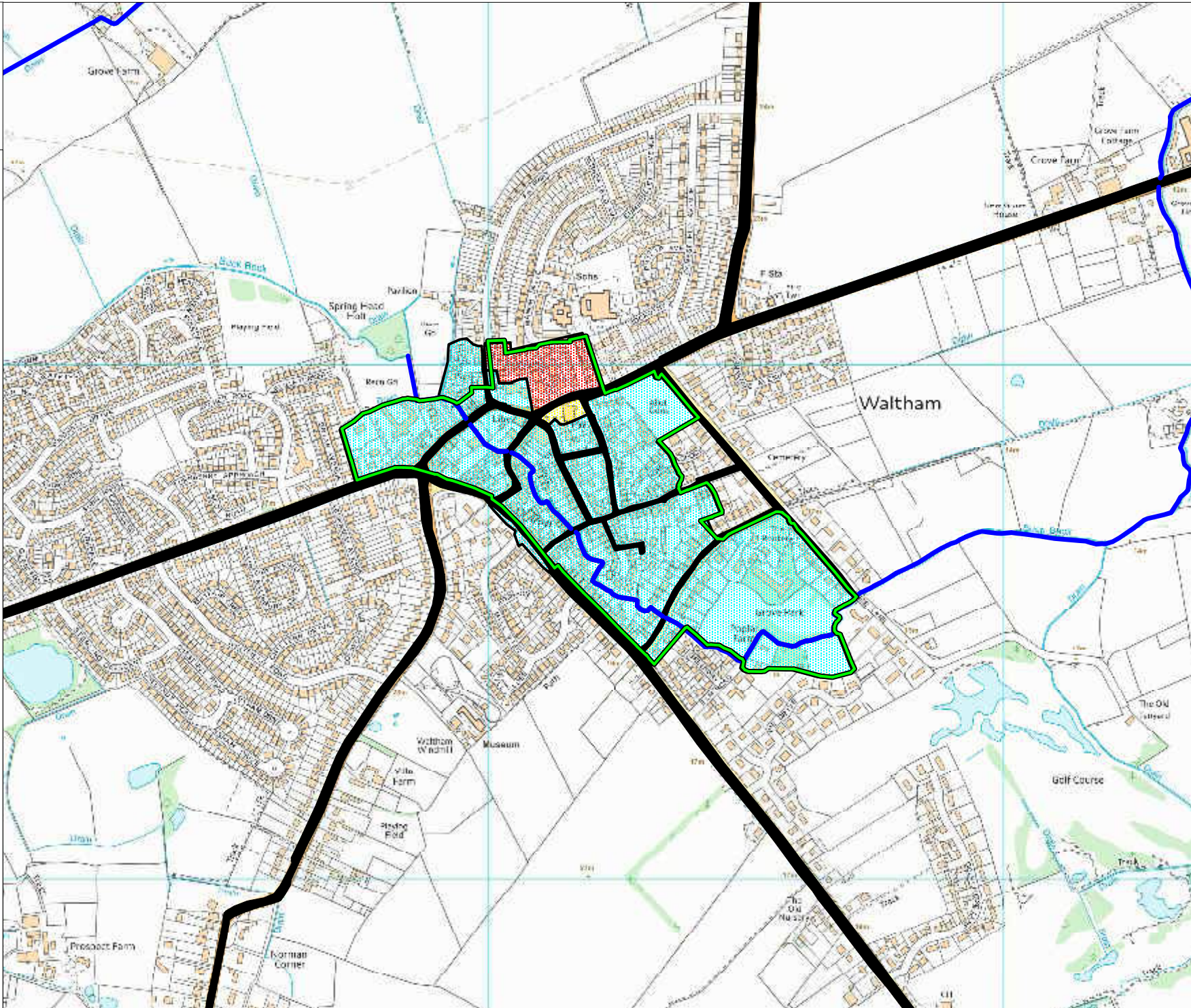


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Weelsby

Weelsby is an area of Great Grimsby in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Bradley and deanery of Grimsby. Until the 19th century it was a township containing two hamlets, Weelsby and Holme, with a third possible hamlet called Carlthorpe recorded only in the 12th century.

The place name Weelsby probably derives from the Old Norse personal name Vifill and so would be "Vifill's farm/village." Holme, or South Holme as the oldest documents refer to it, means "high ground amidst the marsh." It can be of Old Scandinavian or Old English origin. Carlthorpe is probably derived from the personal name "Karli" and so would be "Karli's outlying settlement."

The township measured roughly 1200 acres. It had boundaries with Clee, Great Grimsby, Scartho, Waltham and Wellow. The boundary with Humberston and Waltham was formed by Buck Beck. It was merged into Clee in the 19th century, and the former area is now split up between Grimsby, Humberston and New Waltham.

The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays, with a small amount of marine alluvium, which indicates the former extent of coastal marshland before it was drained and protected behind a sea wall. Some small pockets of glacial lake deposits and sand and gravel also exist. Much of the area is now urban, but the remaining agricultural land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" quality.

Both Weelsby and Holme are settlements within Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes. Their forms are the most difficult to map of all known settlements in North East Lincolnshire.

Holme appears to have occupied the southern of the two hills known as Holme Hill (as it is referred to as "South Holme" in early documents), and this was extensively quarried for clay in the 19th century meaning that no trace of the settlement survived when the first detailed maps were made of the area. There is no indication of historic/ancient settlement at the northern of the two Holme Hills.









Weelsby itself was extensively emparked in the late 18th or early 19th century, and when detailed maps were drawn up only the manor house, its farmstead and lodge house were present. 1940s aerial photographs appear to show faint village earthworks to the north of Weelsby House, within an abnormally large field. The aerial photographs appear to show crofts and a small grid-like road system, but the image is not clear enough for any certainty. LIDAR imagery shows that the field also contains an area of marginally high ground which is continuous with the manorial site(s) to the south.

Weelsby has no tithe map or award and was not subject to parliamentary enclosure. (Reference Name HEN/8/3 at Lincoln Archives may be a private enclosure map)

A large area of 20th century housing has been excluded from the archaeological area as it is not expected that deposits will have survived well.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete. No archaeological investigations have been carried out in the core of the hamlet.

Historic Settlement Consultation Area Weelsby

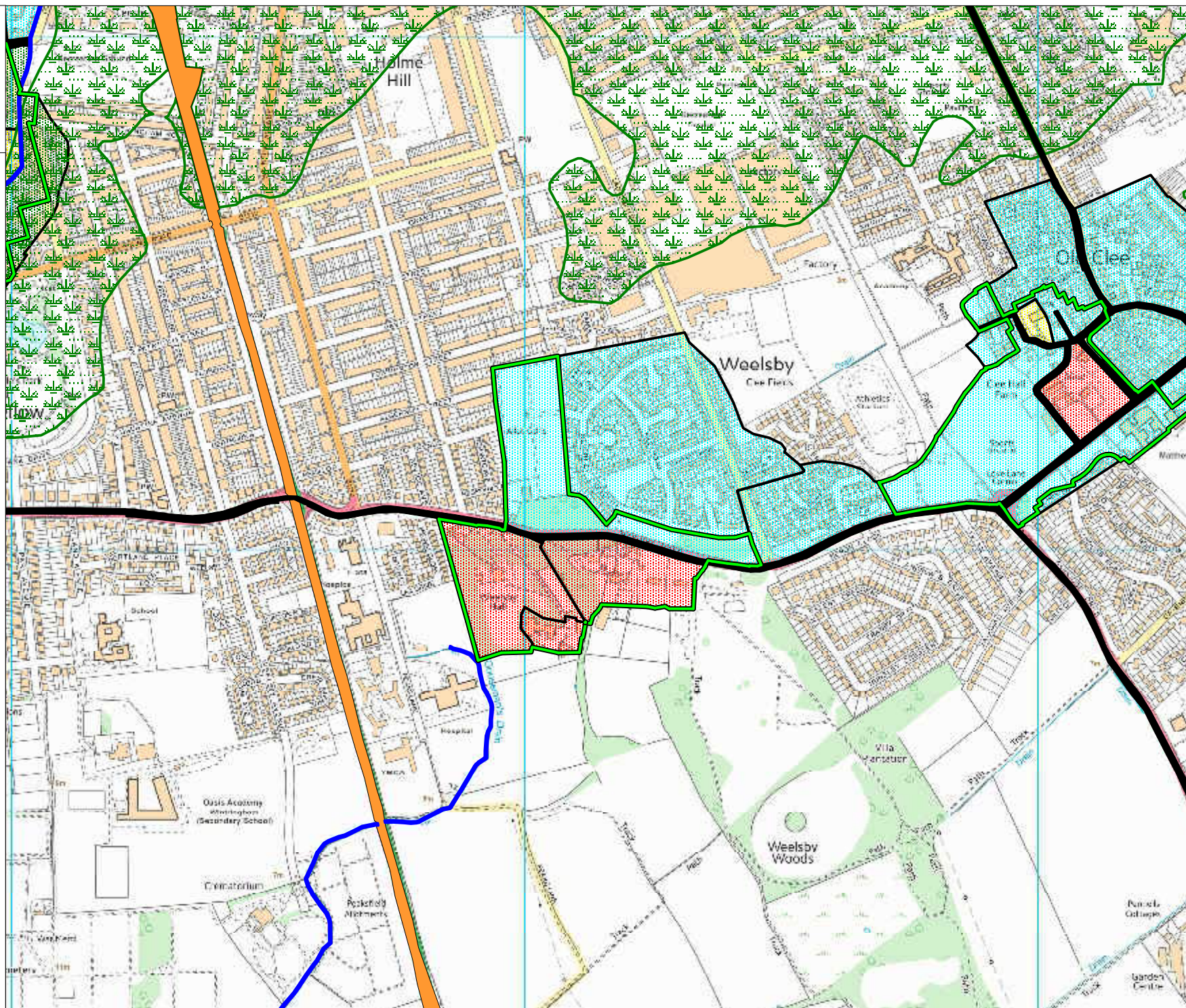
-  Consultation Area
-  Church Site
-  Manorial Site
-  Settlement Area
-  Former Marsh (approx)
-  C19th Road
-  Railway
-  Notable Watercourse



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Wold Newton

Wold Newton is a village in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby. Although it is nominally a civil parish, there is no parish council. The ecclesiastical parish absorbed the neighbouring parish of Hawerby cum Beesby in the 20th century. Wold Newton was originally called Newton, with the prefix first used in the 13th century and becoming permanent in the late 16th century. It simply means “new farmstead/village on the Wolds” and is of Old English origin.

The parish measures roughly 2000 acres. It has boundaries with Binbrook, Hawerby cum Beesby, East and West Ravendale, Swinhope and Thorganby.

The British Geological Survey has only recorded the soils of around half of the parish. These are mostly glacial clays although there are some small areas of hill-wash, glacial lake deposits and sand and gravel. The underlying bedrock is chalk, which is very close to the surface on the high lands. The land is considered to be of “Very Good” agricultural quality on the high ground and “Good to Moderate” agricultural quality in the valleys.

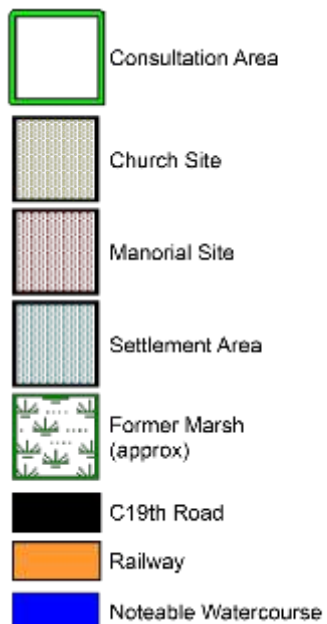
Wold Newton occupies a valley in the Lincolnshire Wolds. The form of the settlement is a simple linear village stretching from the manor and adjacent North Farm in the north to South Farm, a former Grange of Alvingham priory, in the south. The church is off-set to the west, overlooking the village. The population recorded in the 1851 census was 179. In the 2001 census the population was recorded as 56.

The parish has a tithe map of 1843 and award with field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The settlement area has been converted, unchanged, into a consultation area.

Across the settlement archaeological deposits will be scattered and discrete. No archaeological investigations have been carried out in the village core.

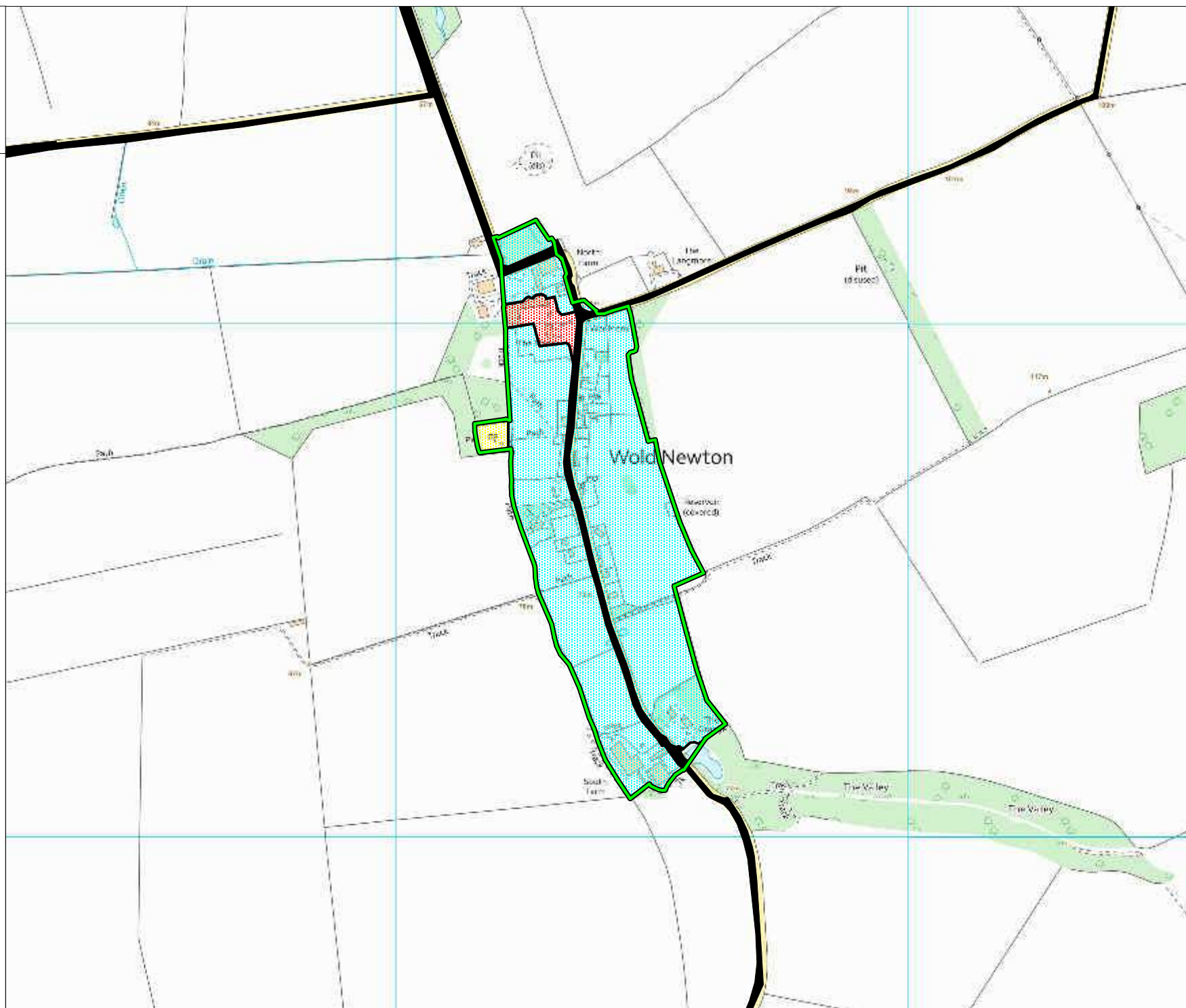
Historic Settlement Consultation Area Wold Newton



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Appendix: Consultation Areas

Archaeological Sites – There are 84 archaeological sites that are not contained within any archaeological areas, are not locally or nationally listed, and so have independent consultation areas in order to ensure that any alterations made through the planning system are properly scrutinised.

Chapels – There are 23 chapels and churches that are not contained within any archaeological areas, are not locally or nationally listed, and so have independent consultation areas in order to ensure that any alterations made through the planning system are properly scrutinised.

Designated Sites – The archaeological officer should be consulted on all applications directly affecting Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and the Local List. In addition, they should also be consulted on any applications affecting the setting of a scheduled monument.

Farmsteads – There are 41 farmsteads, or the remains of farmsteads, that are not contained within any archaeological areas, are not locally or nationally listed, and so have independent consultation areas in order to ensure that any alterations made through the planning system are properly scrutinised.

Parks and Gardens – There are 13 Parks and Gardens that are not contained within any archaeological areas, are not locally or nationally listed, and so have independent consultation areas in order to ensure that any alterations made through the planning system are properly scrutinised.

Schools – There are 11 historic schools that are not contained within any archaeological areas, are not locally or nationally listed, and so have independent consultation areas in order to ensure that any alterations made through the planning system are properly scrutinised.

Settlement Cores – There are 33 historic settlement cores that can be mapped within North East Lincolnshire. These date back to at least the medieval period (11th to 16th centuries) although most have earlier origins. The settlement cores will all contain archaeological deposits of some kind which are important for understanding the growth and development of the towns and villages of the area, as well as feeding into regional and national data. The document “*North East Lincolnshire Historic Settlement Archaeological Consultation Areas*” explains these areas in more detail and outlines which parts are covered by consultation areas.

Shop Fronts – There are 66 buildings with historic shop front, or the remains of, that are not contained within any archaeological areas, are not locally or nationally listed, and so have independent consultation areas in order to ensure that any alterations made through the planning system are properly scrutinised.

Major Applications – The archaeological officer should be consulted on all major applications, making a case-by-case decision and justification on the requirement for any archaeological work.