

Ørsted

Hornsea Two Offshore Wind Farm

Archaeological Discoveries

At Ørsted, we value our relationship with the local community whilst constructing our wind farms. As a thank you for your cooperation during the construction of Hornsea One and Hornsea Two, following feedback from the local community detailing their interest in the local history, Ørsted have produced this poster containing information on archaeological discoveries that were made along the cable route.

Specialist contractors Network Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Ørsted to undertake a detailed programme of archaeological investigations ahead of construction of the onshore cable route associated with Hornsea Two. This unearthed a wide range of archaeological finds during the installation of our onshore cables.

Highlights along the route include a series of regionally significant medieval salt-making sites lying between North Cotes and Tetney, a small Anglo-Saxon site near Laceby, substantial Roman settlements

near Holton-le-clay and Laceby and several Iron Age settlements near Keelby and North Killingholme.

The Iron Age and Roman settlements are typical of the known landscape representing several enclosed, probably pastoral based, Iron Age sites and open Roman field systems and habitation likely marking the shift to arable production.

The Anglo-Saxon site near Laceby is a fragment of a small settlement or farmstead that appears to have gone out of use long before the medieval period.

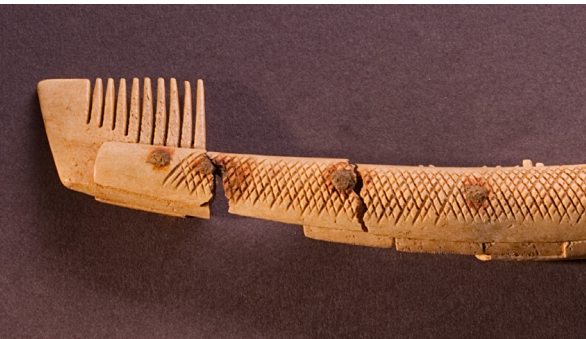
The saltern sites represent multiple phases of medieval salt-making located on top of the former dunes and discoveries here are important for understanding early medieval salt making and industrial activity on the former Lincolnshire coastline.

The earliest evidence of known human occupation within Lincolnshire is in Kirmington where worked flints from tool production were found.



Prehistoric worked flint found along the route

Following Roman rule, Anglo Saxons came to Lincolnshire, establishing the Kingdom of Lindsey in the 6th century, with the region later becoming part of Danish Mercia.



Bone comb

Many of northern Lincolnshire's towns and villages shrank following the medieval period and it was the industrial revolution that changed their fortunes.



Clay tobacco pipe from the 18-19th century

Prehistoric

Roman

Anglo-Saxon and Viking

Medieval

Post-medieval

Romans established a colony in Lincoln, bending the Corieltavi to their rule and establishing forts at Owmbly, Caistor and Louth.



Removing centuries of soil to expose a Roman settlement

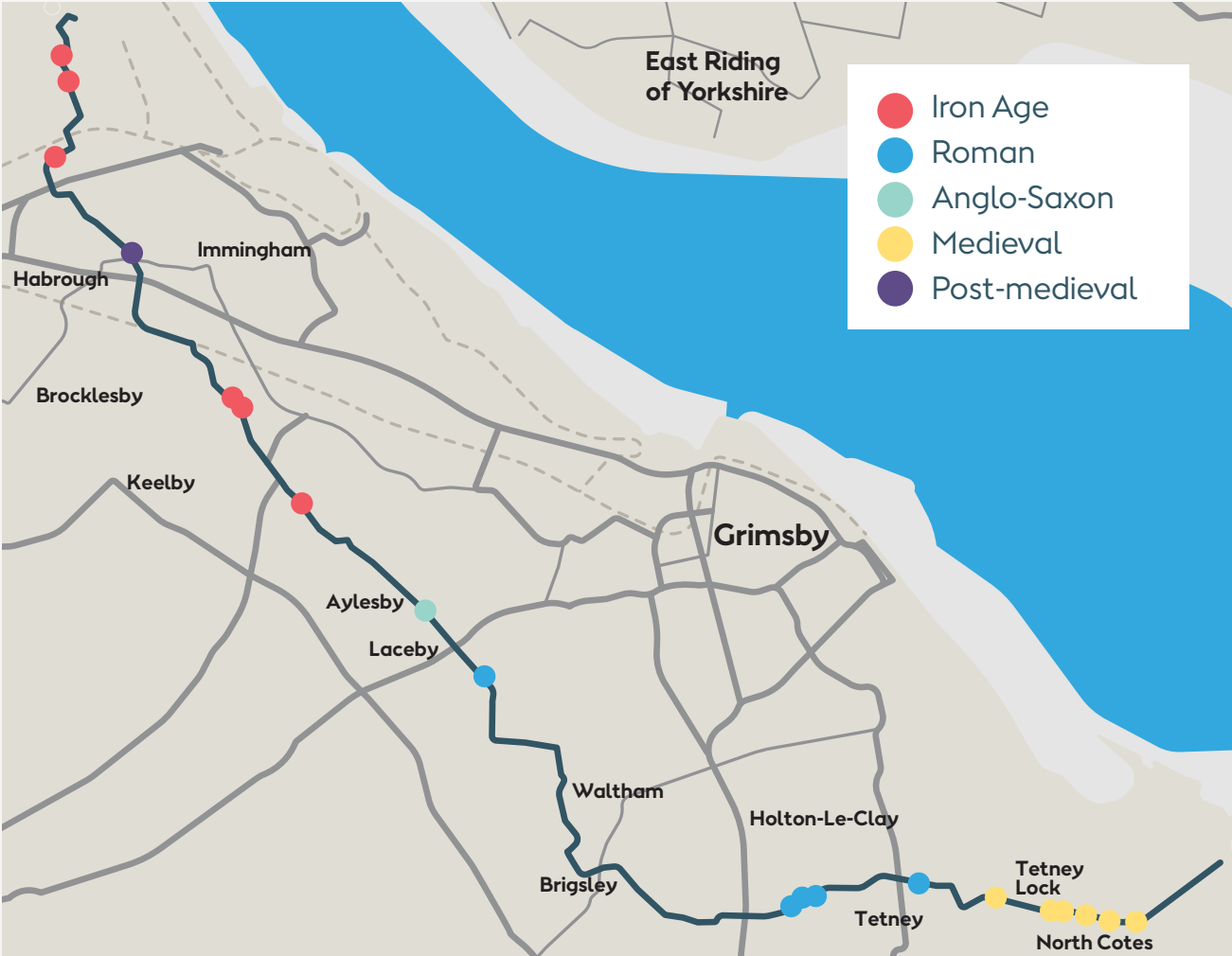
During the medieval period salt-making and the wool trade was an important industry on the Lincolnshire coastline. Boston was a major European port at the time and Grimsby was also an established fishing centre and commercial port, gaining a royal charter in 1201 to establish its own court.



Fragments of medieval pottery



Discovery of Roman metalled track



Historic cable route settlements through the ages