

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2, Appendix 20.1: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Date: June 2023

Outer Dowsing Document No: 6.2.20.1

Internal Reference: PP1-ODOW-DEV-CS-REP-0064

Rev: V1.0

**OUTER DOWSING OFFSHORE
WIND
PRELIMINARY
ENVIRONMENTAL
INFORMATION REPORT
VOLUME 2, APPENDIX 20.1:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

SLR Ref: 410.V05356.00013
Version No: 1
June 2023

SLR 

BASIS OF REPORT

This document has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower, timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with GT R4 Ltd (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

SLR shall not be liable for the use of or reliance on any information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document for any purpose by any person other than the Client. Reliance may be granted to a third party only in the event that SLR and the third party have executed a reliance agreement or collateral warranty.

Information reported herein may be based on the interpretation of public domain data collected by SLR, and/or information supplied by the Client and/or its other advisors and associates. These data have been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

The copyright and intellectual property in all drawings, reports, specifications, bills of quantities, calculations and other information set out in this report remain vested in SLR unless the terms of appointment state otherwise.

This document may contain information of a specialised and/or highly technical nature and the Client is advised to seek clarification on any elements which may be unclear to it.

Information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document should only be relied upon in the context of the whole document and any documents referenced explicitly herein and should then only be used within the context of the appointment.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
Scope of Report	2
Standards	2
2.0 METHODOLOGY	3
Data Procurement	3
Search area	3
Sources consulted	3
HER data	3
Site Walkover	3
Sources delayed until EIA	3
Assessment of Significance	4
Assessment of Effects	5
3.0 STATUTE, POLICY & GUIDANCE	36
Statute	36
Planning Policy	36
National Planning Policy Framework (Revised 2021)	36
Local Planning Policy	37
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE	41
Designated heritage assets	41
Geology & Topography	41
Previous Fieldwork	42
Chronological Background	43
General PEIR Boundary	43
LN1 - Lincolnshire Node - Landfall to A52 – Mumby	44
LN2 – Lincolnshire Node – A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node Substation Search Area	49
WM1 – Weston Marsh – Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe	52
WM2 - Weston Marsh - A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane	56
WM3 - Weston Marsh - Marsh Lane to A158 - Skegness Road	63
WM4 –A158 Skegness Road to Low Road	67
WM5 – Low Road to Steeping River	68
WM6 – Weston Marsh - Steeping River to Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard	70
WM7 – Weston Marsh - Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard to Staples Farm	73
WM8 – Weston Marsh - Staples Farm to Crowhall Lane	75

WM9 – Weston Marsh - Crowhall Lane to Church End Lane.....	78
WM10 – Weston Marsh - Church End Lane to The Haven	80
WM11 – Weston Marsh - The Haven to Marsh Road.....	82
WM12 – Weston Marsh - Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge.....	85
WM13 – Weston Marsh - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation Search Area (North).....	88
WM14 – Weston Marsh - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation Search Area (South).....	91
A1 - A158 – Skegness Road to Wainfleet Haven.....	93
A2 – Wainfleet Haven to Fodder Dyke	96
A3 – Fodder Dyke to Broadgate.....	99
A4 – Broadgate to Ings Drove.....	102
A5 – Ings Drove to Church End Lane.....	104
A16 Compound.....	106
Summary potential	107
LN1- Landfall to A52 – Mumby.....	107
LN2 - A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node Substation Search Area	108
WM1 - Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe	109
WM2 - A52 Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane.....	110
WM3 - Marsh Lane to A158 Skegness Road	111
WM4 – A158 Skegness Road to Low Road	112
WM5 – Low Road - to Steeping River	113
WM6 - Steeping River to Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard.....	113
WM7 - Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard to Staples Farm	114
WM8 - Staples Farm to Crowhall Lane	115
WM9 - Crowhall Lane to Church End Lane	115
WM10 - Church End Lane to The Haven.....	116
WM11 - The Haven to Marsh Road	117
WM12 - Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge	118
WM13 - Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North	118
WM14 - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation Search Area South.....	119
A1 – A158 – Skegness Road to Wainfleet Haven	120
A2 – Wainfleet Haven to Fodder Dyke	120
A3 – Fodder Dyke to Broadgate.....	121
A4 – Broadgate to Ings Drove.....	122
A5 – Ings Drove to Church End Lane.....	123
A16 Compound.....	123
Overall Potential Summary.....	124
5.0 ARCHAEOLOGY: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & EFFECTS	128
Statements of Significance	128
Development Effects	130

6.0	PREDETERMINATION FIELDWORK	131
	Geophysical Survey	131
	Archaeological Trial Trenching	133
	Geoarchaeological Watching Brief of Site Investigations	133
	Earthwork Survey	133
7.0	MITIGATION	134
	Embedded Mitigation	134
	Conditioned Fieldwork	134
8.0	CONCLUSIONS	137
	REFERENCES	139
	ANNEXES	140

DOCUMENT REFERENCES

TABLES

Table 1.1: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	142
Table 1.2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	142
Table 1.3: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	149
Table 1.4: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km search area	149
Table 1.5: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	156
Table 1.6: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	156
Table 1.7: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	164
Table 1.8: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	164
Table 1.9: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	172
Table 1.10: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	172
Table 1.11: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	182
Table 1.12: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	182
Table 1.13: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	193
Table 1.14: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	193
Table 1.15: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	202
Table 1.16: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	202
Table 1.17: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	208
Table 1.18: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	208

Table 1.19: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	216
Table 1.20: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	216
Table 1.21: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	223
Table 1.22: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	223
Table 1.23: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	231
Table 1.24: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	231
Table 1.25: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	236
Table 1.26: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area	236
Table 1.27: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	240
Table 1.28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area	240
Table 1.29: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	244
Table 1.30: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area	244
Table 1.31: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	248
Table 1.32: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area	248
Table 1.33: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	260
Table 1.34: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area	260
Table 1.35: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	273
Table 1.36: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area	273
Table 1.37: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	285
Table 1.38: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area	285
Table 1.39: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	297
Table 1.40: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area	297
Table 1.41: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary	307
Table 1.42: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area	307

FIGURES

Figure 20.1.1: Weston Marsh Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with ZTVs (Lincolnshire Node and Weston Marsh North Substations).....	7
Figure 20.1.2: Weston Marsh Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets	14
Figure 20.1 7: Lincolnshire Node Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area ZTV	32
Figure 20.1 8: Lincolnshire Node Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets	34

PLATES

Plate 1: Sea wall – HER Reference MLI88782.....	47
---	----

Plate 2: Linear earthwork to the east of MLI88782	48
Plate 3: Linear earthwork at location of demolished farmstead (MLI118844).....	48
Plate 4: Earthworks within Mumby DMV (MLI82080) – NGR 551891 374535	49
Plate 5: Ridge and Furrow south of the A52 (MLI82080).....	52
Plate 6: Ridge and furrow north of the A52 (MLI82080).....	52
Plate 7: LiDAR feature 14.....	55
Plate 8: Willoughby High Drain	58
Plate 9: Sketch plan of earthworks at Slackholme deserted medieval village (MLI99418)	60
Plate 10: Earthworks at Slackholme (MLI99418)	61
Plate 11: Earthworks at Slackholme (MLI99418)	61
Plate 12: Earthworks at Slackholme (MLI99418)	62
Plate 13: Curvilinear differential growth noted at MLI98636	63
Plate 14: Ruined post medieval farmstead (MLI119883).....	66
Plate 15: Earthworks at the location of a demolished farmstead NGR 552388 364836	66
Plate 16: Sea wall to A52 (LiDAR feature 28)	70
Plate 17: LiDAR anomalies to the north-west of Hall Farm.....	72
Plate 18: Shallow earthworks at the location of a demolished farmstead (MLI24336).....	73
Plate 19: Possible sea wall.....	75
Plate 20: Possible sea wall.....	75
Plate 21: Medieval Wrangle (Lane 1993:76)	77
Plate 22: Sea bank extending into the Site boundary – LiDAR feature 34	78
Plate 23: Sea bank at Wyberton Road (MLI97710)	84
Plate 24: Section of sea wall recorded by LiDAR NGR 534065, 337047	84
Plate 25: LiDAR feature 51 – possible mound	85
Plate 26: Sea bank at Hundred Acre Farm NGR 533717, 335316	87
Plate 27: Sea Bank crossing the southern part of the segment	87
Plate 28: Shallow mound at LiDAR feature 51	88
Plate 29: Sea wall extending through WM13.....	90
Plate 30: LiDAR feature 63 – possible mounds associated with salterns.....	90
Plate 31: LiDAR feature 63 – possible mounds associated with salterns.....	91
Plate 32: LiDAR feature 64 – natural features between the modern flood defence and the river ...	93
Plate 33: Eroded ridge and furrow (HER MLI25705)	95
Plate 34: Ridge and furrow to the south of Croft.....	96
Plate 35: Alignment of a drove road of potential medieval date (MLI90647)	98
Plate 36: LiDAR feature 80 – eroded remains of ridge and furrow earthworks.....	98

Plate 37: Earthworks according with HER reference MLI41778 – possible disturbed mound	101
Plate 38: Earthworks according with HER reference MLI41778 - pond	102
Plate 39: Site of demolished farmstead LiDAR feature 87	105
Plate 40: Location of demolished farmstead (HER MLI24196)	106

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Segment LN1 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 2: Segment LN2 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 3: Segment WM1 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 4: Segment WM2 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 5: Segment WM3 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 6: Segment WM4/WM5 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 7: Not used	
Annex 8: Segment WM6 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 9: Segment WM7 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 10: Segment WM8 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 11: Segment WM9 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 12: Segment WM10 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 13: Segment WM11 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 14: Segment WM12 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 15: Segment WM13 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 16: Segment WM14 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 17: Segment A1 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 18: Segment A2 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 19: Segment A3 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 20: Segment A4 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 21: Segment A5 Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 22: A16 compound Heritage Assets and baseline data	
Annex 23A: Lincolnshire Node to Weston Marsh: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report	
Annex 23B: Alternative Route: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report, Second Route Option Addendum	
Annex 24: Archaeological LiDAR review	

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 In September 2022, SLR Consulting was commissioned by GT R4 Ltd (the Applicant) to prepare a Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the proposed Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Project. The Project will be located approximately 54km from the Lincolnshire coastline in the southern North Sea. The Project will include both offshore and onshore infrastructure including an offshore generating station (wind farm), export cables to landfall, and connection to the electricity transmission network (see Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description for full details).
- 1.2 The PEIR references a 'PEIR boundary'. This comprises the extent of the land for which the PEIR assessments are based upon. It reflects an approximate 300m corridor around a centre line totalling approximately 91km in length in reference to the potential footprint of the Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC) and three potential locations for the Onshore substation (OnSS).
- 1.3 The PEIR boundary has been split into segments as follows.
- Lincolnshire Node:
 - LN1 - Landfall to A52 – Mumby; and
 - LN2 - A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node.
 - Weston Marsh:
 - WM1 - Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe;
 - WM2 - A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane;
 - WM3 - Marsh Lane to A158 - Skegness Road;
 - WM4 - A158 Skegness Road – Low Road;
 - WM5 – Low Road to Steeping River;
 - WM6 - Steeping River to Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard;
 - WM7 - Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard to Staples Farm;
 - WM8 - Staples Farm to Crowhall Lane;
 - WM9 - Crowhall Lane to Church End Lane;
 - WM10 - Church End Lane to The Haven;
 - WM11 - The Haven to Marsh Road;
 - WM12 - Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge;
 - WM13 - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation Search North; and
 - WM14 - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation Search Area South.
 - Alternative Route:
 - A1 – Low Road to Steeping River;
 - A2 – Steeping River to Fodder Dike Bank/Fen Bank;
 - A3 – Fodder Dyke Bank to Broadgate;
 - A4 - Broadgate to Ings Drove;
 - A5 – Ings Drove to Church End Lane.

- 1.4 Compounds in close proximity to the proposed ECC footprint are included within the nearest segment referenced above. A detached compound, located off the A16 south of Boston will be referenced separately as 'A16 compound'.
- 1.5 This report supports the findings of PEIR Volume 1, Chapter 20: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.

Scope of Report

- 1.6 This report presents the results of the Archaeological DBA. It identifies potential heritage assets of an archaeological nature located within the PEIR boundary and describes their significance, in accordance with the requirement under NPPF (2021) paragraph 194. Consideration has been given to heritage assets of an archaeological nature only. Potential direct effects to the archaeological resource are also predicted.

Standards

- 1.7 The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant legislation, policy and guidance, including the NPPF (2021), the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020) and Historic England's Statements of Heritage Significance (2019).
- 1.8 The assessment has been undertaken, and the report prepared, by Charlotte Dawson, Principal Archaeology & Heritage Consultant MCIfA.

2.0 Methodology

Data Procurement

Search area

- 2.1 The search area referenced by this report is a 2km buffer of the PEIR boundary which comprises the potential footprint of development and its locality.

Sources consulted

- 2.2 The following sources were consulted:
- Historic England's GIS datasets for all assets of an archaeological nature (generally Scheduled Monuments) included on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) (see **Annexes 1-22**);
 - Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (see **Annexes 1-22**);
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data;
 - the Environment Agency's library of open access LiDAR data (DSM, DTM and point cloud) (see **Annex 24**);
 - AOC – geoarchaeological deposit model for the PEIR boundary (see **Annex 23**).

HER data

- 2.3 A proportionate level of HER data, sufficient to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, significance and potential impact presented in this report, was obtained. The HER data was reconciled and analysed within the context of the objectives of the present assessment and is presented within **Annexes 1-22** and the following **Figures** in this Appendix:
- **Figure 20.1.1.1 – 20.1.1.7**;
 - **Figure 20.1.2.1 – 20.1.2.18**;
 - **Figure 20.1 7.1 – 20.1.7.2**; and
 - **Figure 20.1 8.1 – 20.1.8.2**.
- 2.4 While all of the HER data received has been reviewed and considered, not all HER records (sites and events) are discussed further within this report, only those that are of relevance to the determination of potential, significance, and potential impact.

Site Walkover

- 2.5 A site walkover was undertaken in March 2023. Pertinent observations will be referenced within this report.

Sources delayed until EIA

- 2.6 The following sources will be included where necessary at EIA:
- Historic cartographic sources, targeted;

- Historic England’s Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer, for mapped archaeological earthworks and other features identified by the aerial investigation unit;
- Potential original aerial photographic review;
- Historic Landscape Character review;
- Hedgerow review;
- Geophysical survey;
- Targeted archaeological trial trenching; and
- Earthwork survey.

Assessment of Significance

2.7 The NPPF defines ‘significance’ as:

‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic...’.

2.8 It also states that significance can derive from setting. Discussions around setting are discussed under separate cover, see Volume 2 Appendix 20.2.

2.9 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) define these interests as follows:

- Archaeological interest: “there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.”
- Architectural and artistic interest: “These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.”
- Historic interest: “An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.”

2.10 Historic England’s guidance, ‘Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12’ (2019),¹ concurs with the use of this terminology and methodology, both of which are thus adopted for the purposes of this report.

2.11 This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of heritage significance and the interests from which that significance derives. In accordance with the NPPF and the PPG, the level of significance attributed to heritage assets is then articulated as follows:

- 1. Designated heritage assets of the highest significance.** These are identified in paragraph 200 of the NPPF as comprising Grade I and II* Listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, and

¹ Historic England, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12* (Swindon, October 2019).

non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are of demonstrably equivalent significance to that of Scheduled Monuments (as identified in footnote 68 of the NPPF);

2. **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance.** These are identified in paragraph 200 of the NPPF as comprising Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; and
3. **Non-designated heritage assets.** These are defined within the PPG as “*buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets*”.²

Assessment of Effects

- 2.12 When discussing **designated heritage assets**, potential development effects are described in terms of harm to significance, in accordance with the NPPF (2021), which references the following levels of harm:
- **‘Substantial harm or total loss’**
Being a level of harm that would “have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced”,³ and
 - **‘Less than substantial harm’**
Being any lesser level of harm than that defined above; recent case law⁴ has confirmed that this includes any level of harm (not considered substantial) regardless of its quantification, e.g. the finding of a ‘negligible’ level of harm must still be treated as less than substantial harm and be weighed in the balance under paragraph 202.
- 2.13 As clarified in the High Court, preservation of a heritage asset does not mean no change; it specifically means no harm.⁵ This is echoed by Historic England in ‘Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ (2015) (GPA2), which states that “*Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged*”.⁶
- 2.14 With reference to the broad parameters referenced above, the PPG provides that the category of harm identified for any given asset be “explicitly identified”, and that the extent of that harm be “clearly articulated”.⁷ For purposes of this assessment, this has been done with reference to a ‘scale’, e.g., at the lower/upper end of the scale of less than substantial.
- 2.15 In discussing **non-designated heritage assets**, the NPPF does not provide that harm be categorised as either ‘substantial’ or ‘less than substantial’, only that the scale of any harm or loss is articulated. For the purposes of this report, this has been expressed using professional judgment, with reference to the heritage interests defined within the NPPF, PPG and Historic England’s ‘Statements of Significance’ (2019).
- 2.16 The assessment of anticipated development effects can thus be seen to have been undertaken in

² MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.

³ *Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin), para. 25.

⁴ *R. (James Hall and Company Limited) v City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council and Co-Operative Group Limited* [2019] EWHC 2899 (Admin)

⁵ *R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council* [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

⁶ Historic England, GPA 2, p. 9.

⁷ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.

accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, the relevant policy provisions, and key professional guidance.

550000

555000

560000



Legend

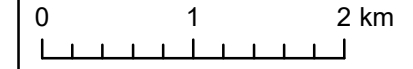
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area
 - Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
 - Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 5 km Buffer
 - Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building (Grade)**
- I
 - II
 - II*
- Lincolnshire Node Onshore Substation Theoretical Zone of Visibility (Of a Large Number of Points Arranged Around the Upper Perimeter of the Maximum Substation 3D Envelope)**
- High : 113
■ Low : 1

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
© Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:50,000

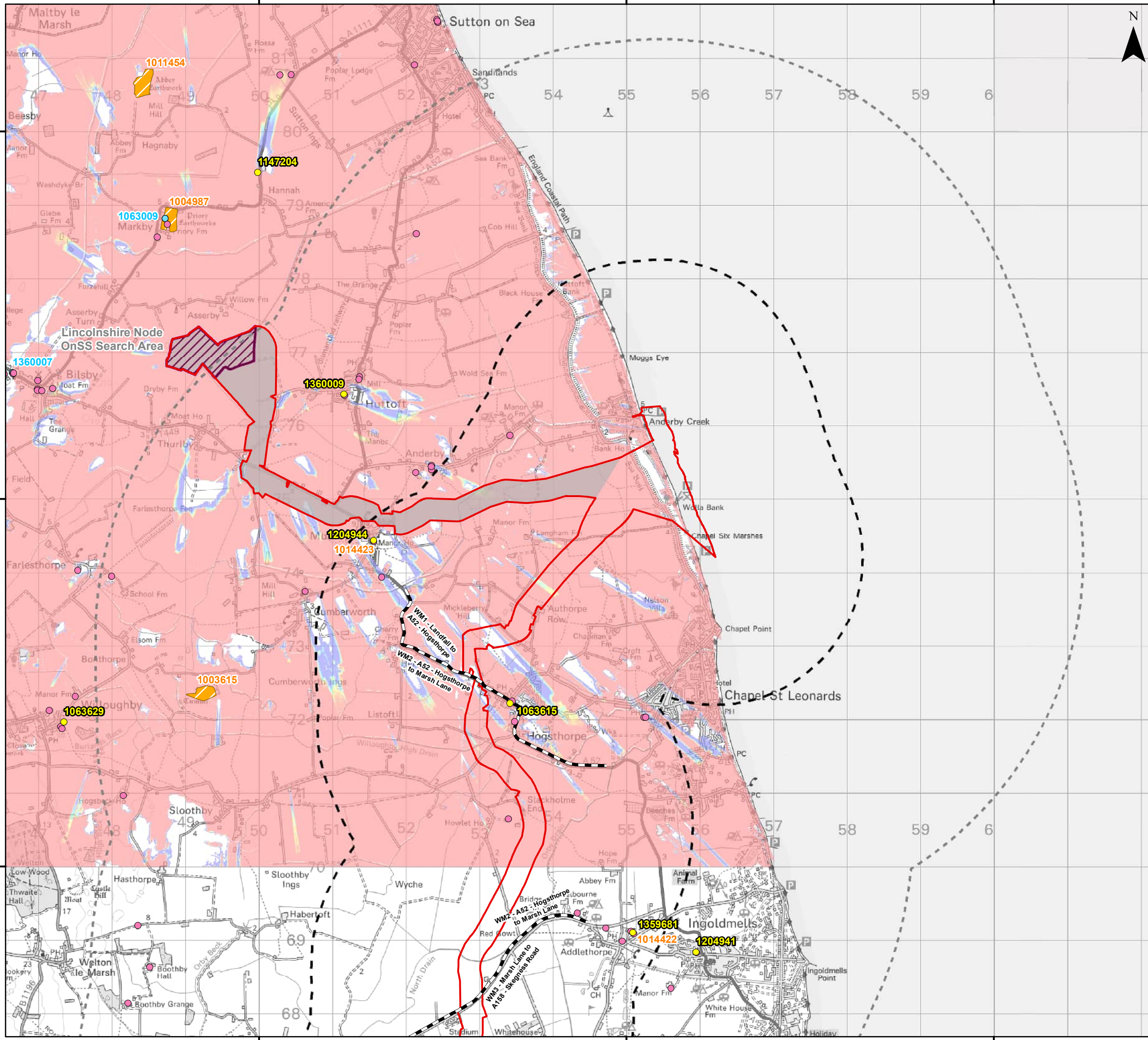
Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
ZTVs (Lincolnshire Node and Weston
Marsh North Substations)
Figure 20.1.1.1



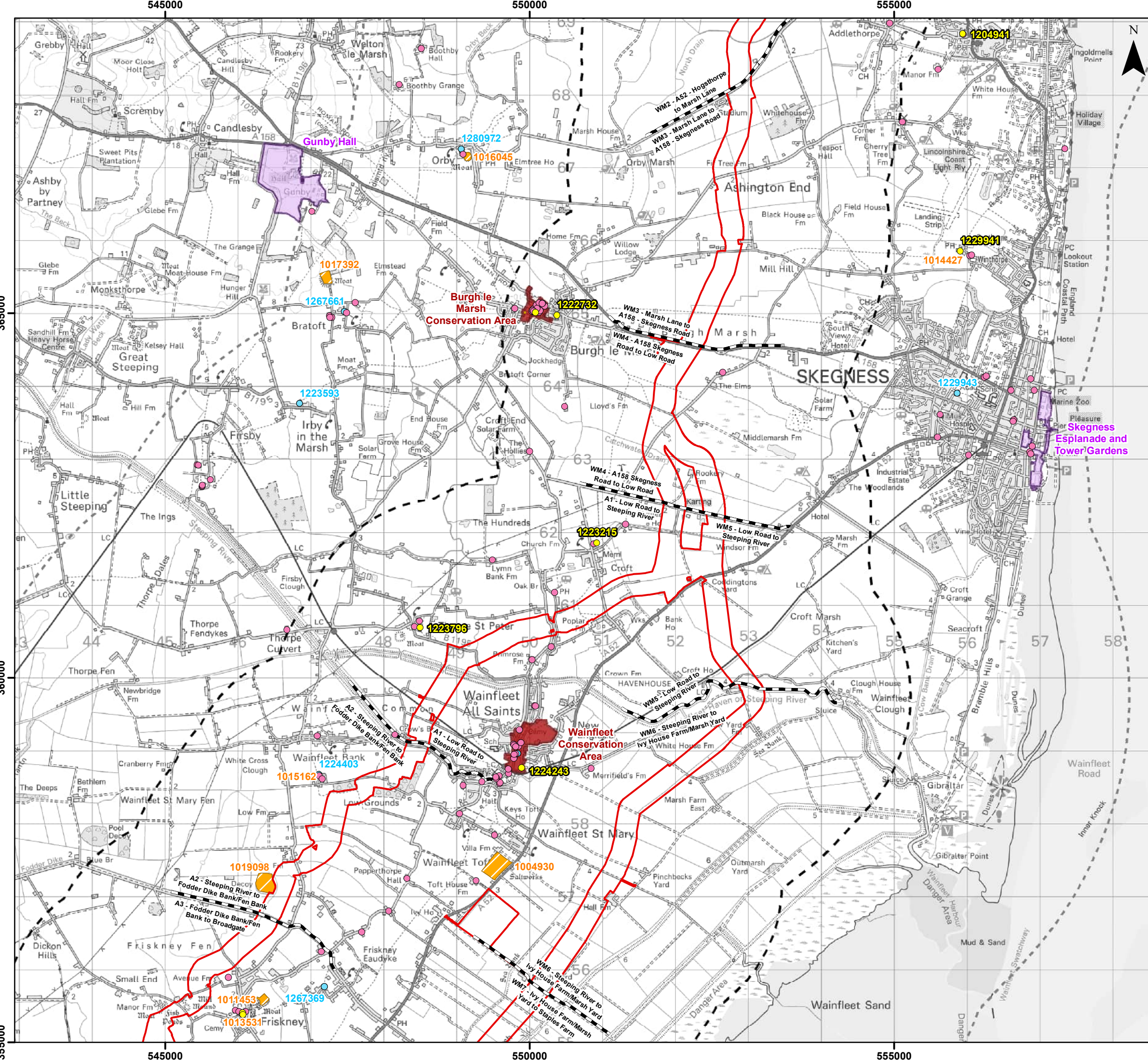
Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR4 Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0271 0 PEIR\Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 5 km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Park and Garden

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II
- II*

Conservation Area

- Conservation Area

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022
 The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 1 2 km

Scale: 1:50,000

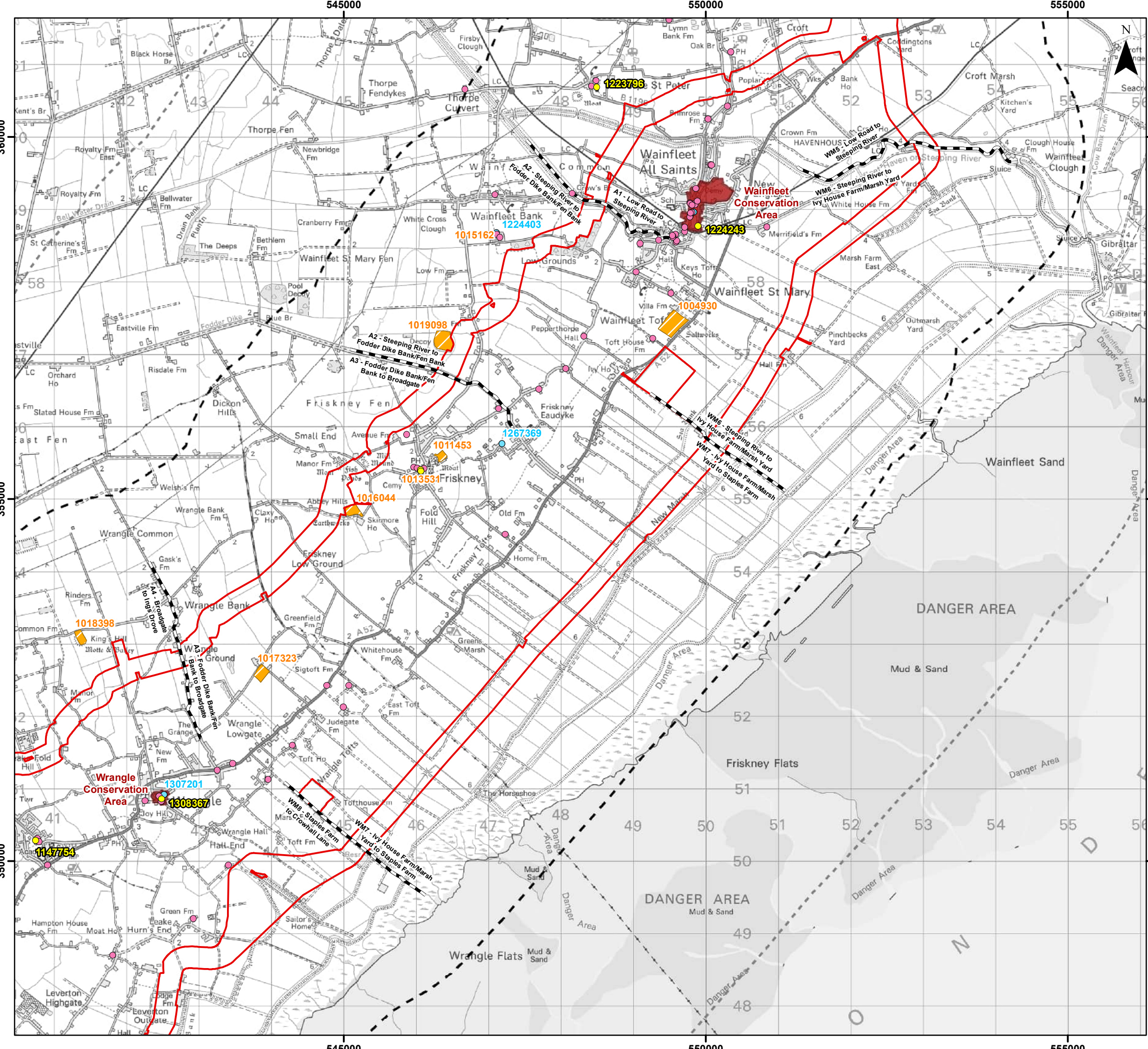
Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
 ZTVs (Lincolnshire Node and Weston
 Marsh North Substations)
 Figure 20.1.1.2



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0271 01 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 5 km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II
- II*

Conservation Area

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
© Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022.
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 1 2 km
 Scale: 1:50,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
 ZTVs (Lincolnshire Node and Weston
 Marsh North Substations)
 Figure 20.1.1.3

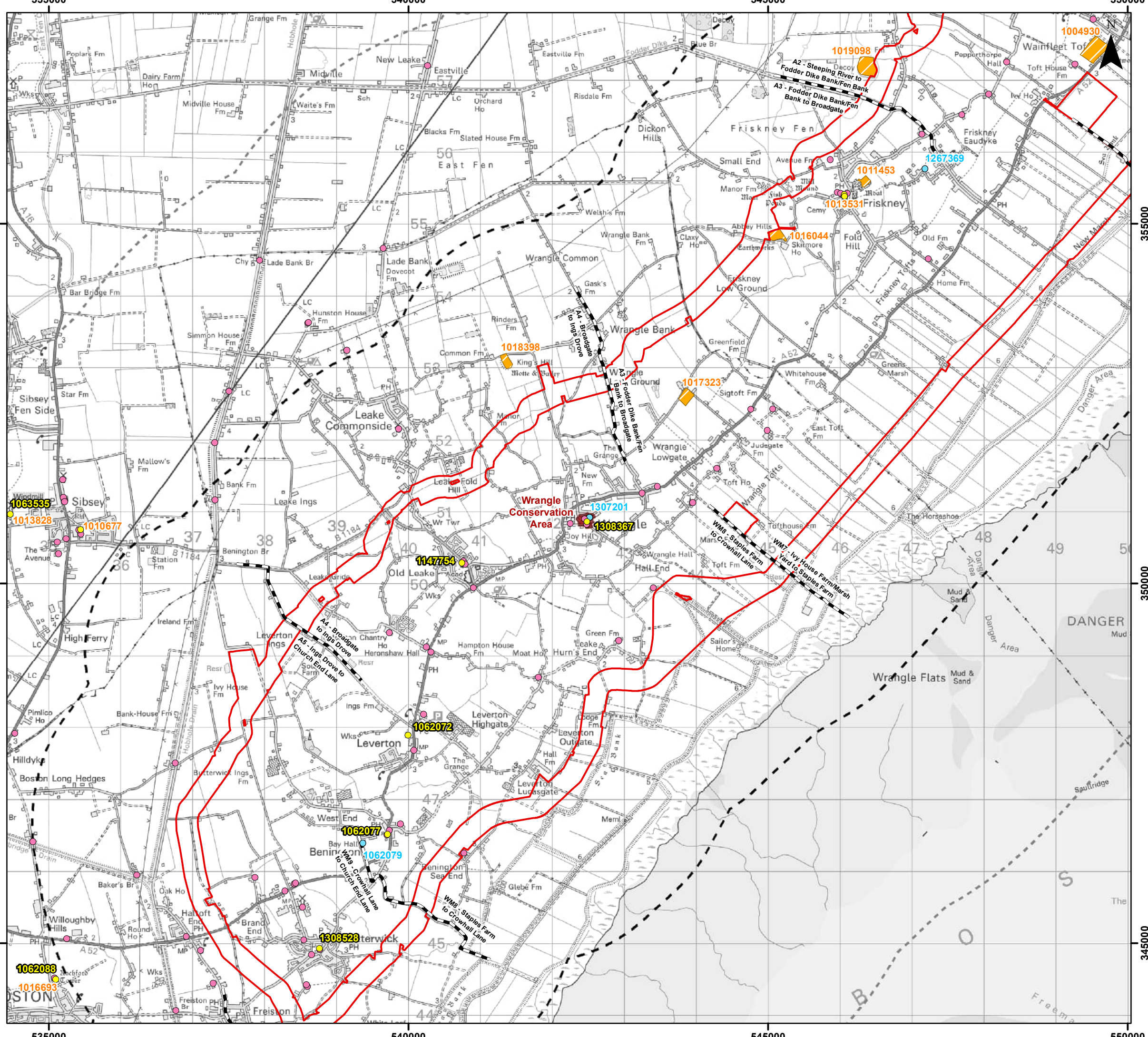




Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0271 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 5 km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II
- II*

Conservation Area

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
© Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
0 1 2 km

Scale: 1:50,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
ZTVs (Lincolnshire Node and Weston
Marsh North Substations)
Figure 20.1.1.4





Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\cheology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0271 01 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd

535000

540000

545000

535000

540000

545000

Legend

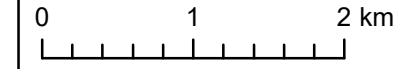
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 5 km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Park and Garden
- Listed Building (Grade)**
- I
- II
- II*
- Conservation Area
- Weston Marsh (North) Onshore Substation Theoretical Zone of Visibility (Of a Large Number of Points Arranged Around the Upper Perimeter of the Maximum Substation 3D Envelope)**
- High : 113
- Low : 1

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
© Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:50,000

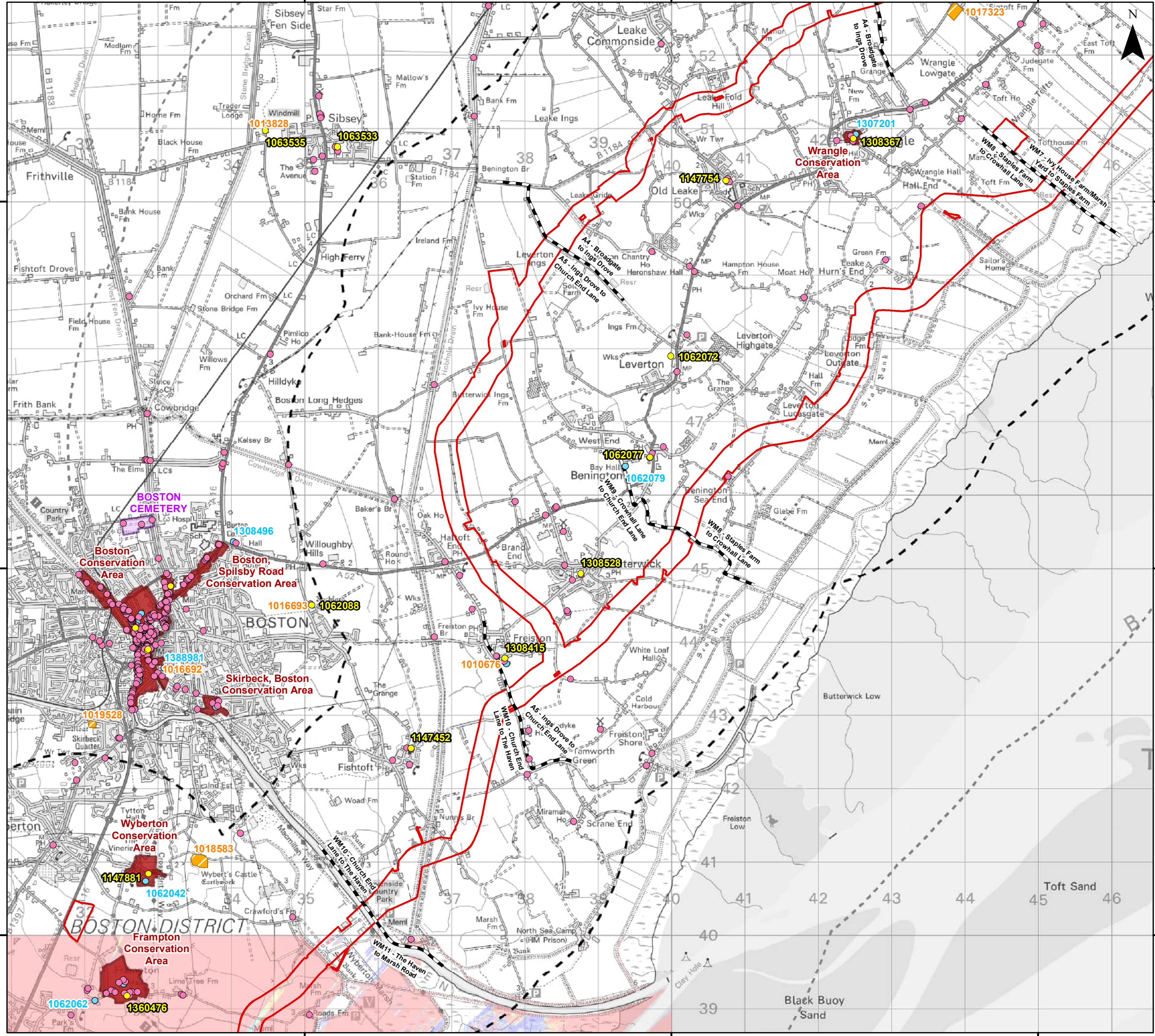
Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
ZTVs (Lincolnshire Node and Weston
Marsh North Substations)
Figure 20.1.1.5



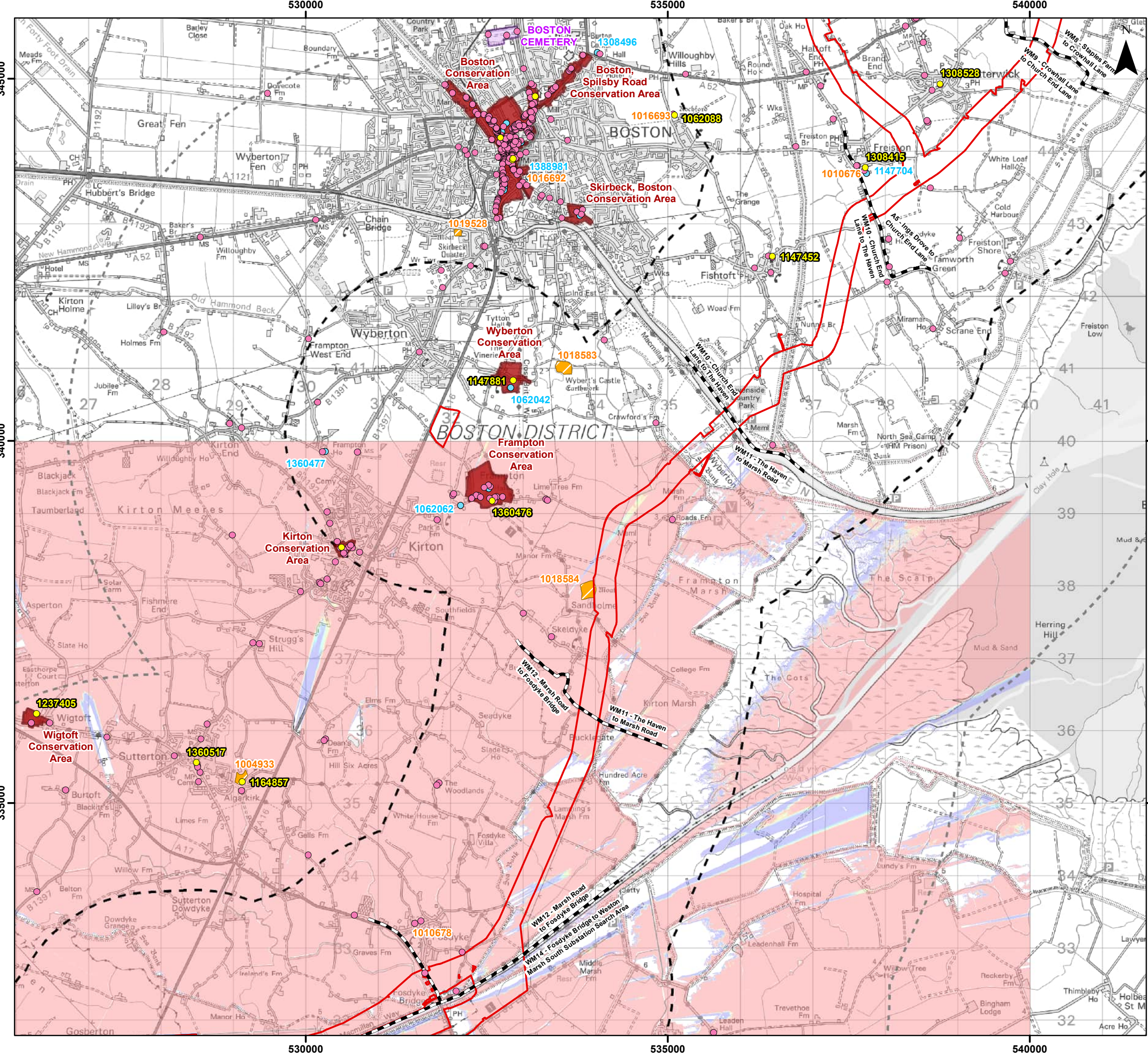
Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0271 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 5 km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Park and Garden

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II
- II*

Conservation Area

Conservation Area

Weston Marsh (North) Onshore Substation Theoretical Zone of Visibility (Of a Large Number of Points Arranged Around the Upper Perimeter of the Maximum Substation 3D Envelope)

High : 113

Low : 1

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022
 The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 1 2 km

Scale: 1:50,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
 ZTVs (Lincolnshire Node and Weston
 Marsh North Substations)
 Figure 20.1.1.6

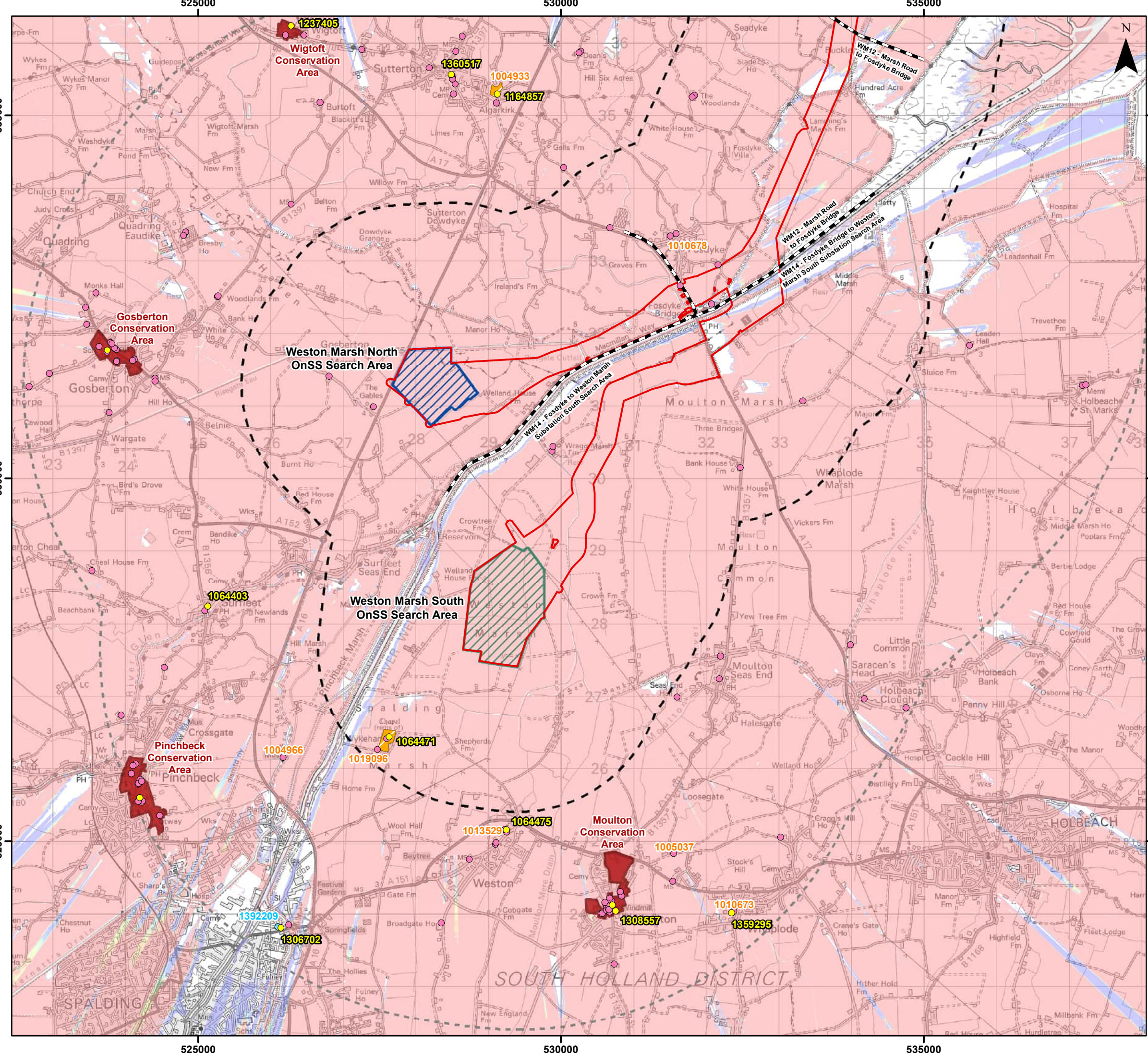




Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowing\Tech\GIS\DWSS\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0271 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) OnSS Search Area
- Weston Marsh (South) OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 5 km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II
- II*

Conservation Area

Weston Marsh (North) Onshore Substation Theoretical Zone of Visibility (Of a Large Number of Points Arranged Around the Upper Perimeter of the Maximum Substation 3D Envelope)

- High : 113
- Low : 1

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022
 The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 1 2 km

Scale: 1:50,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
 ZTVs (Lincolnshire Node and Weston
 Marsh North Substations)
 Figure 20.1.1.7



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



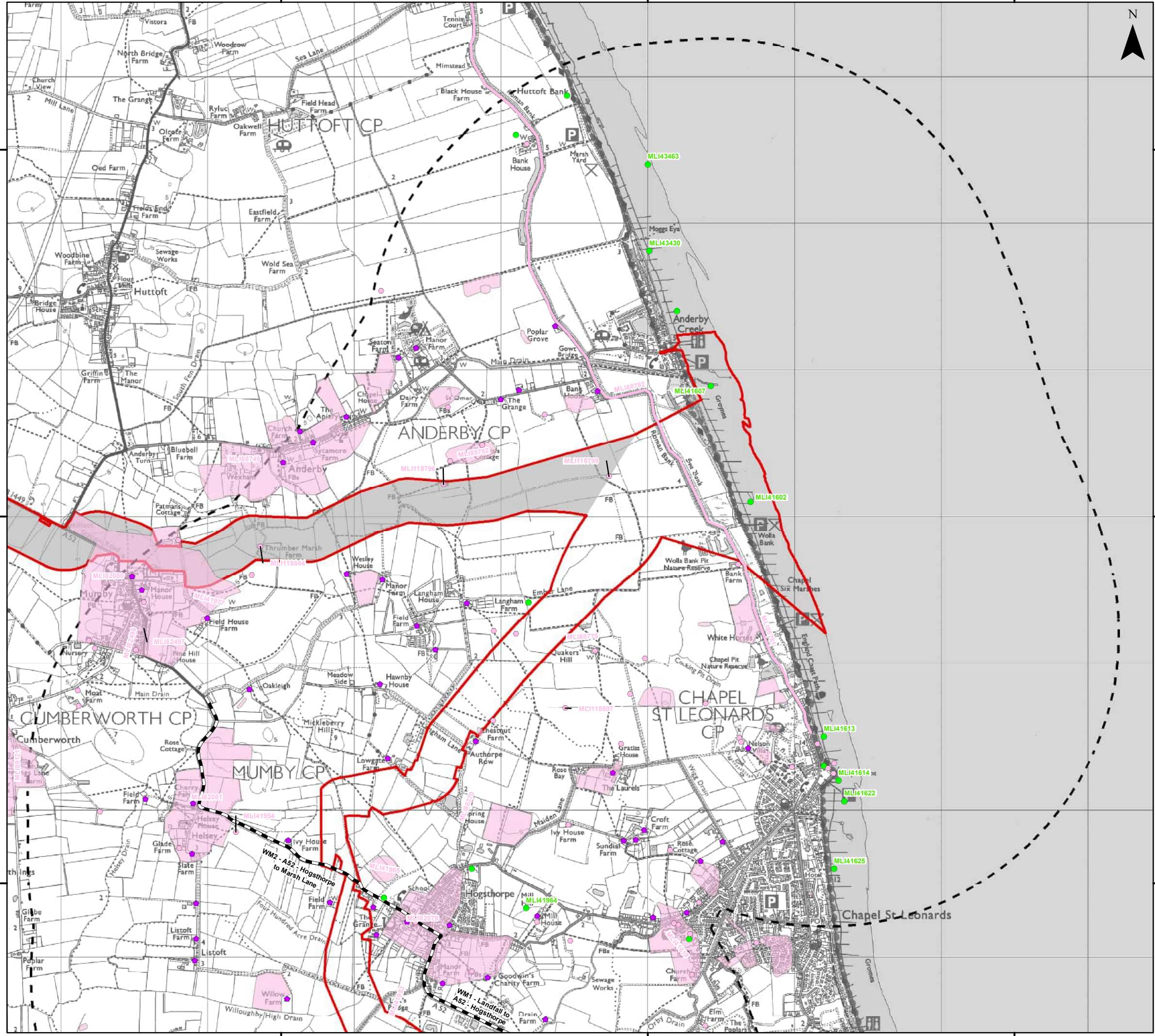
© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0271 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd

552500

555000

557500



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Record Type**
- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes

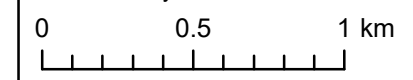
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:

Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.1

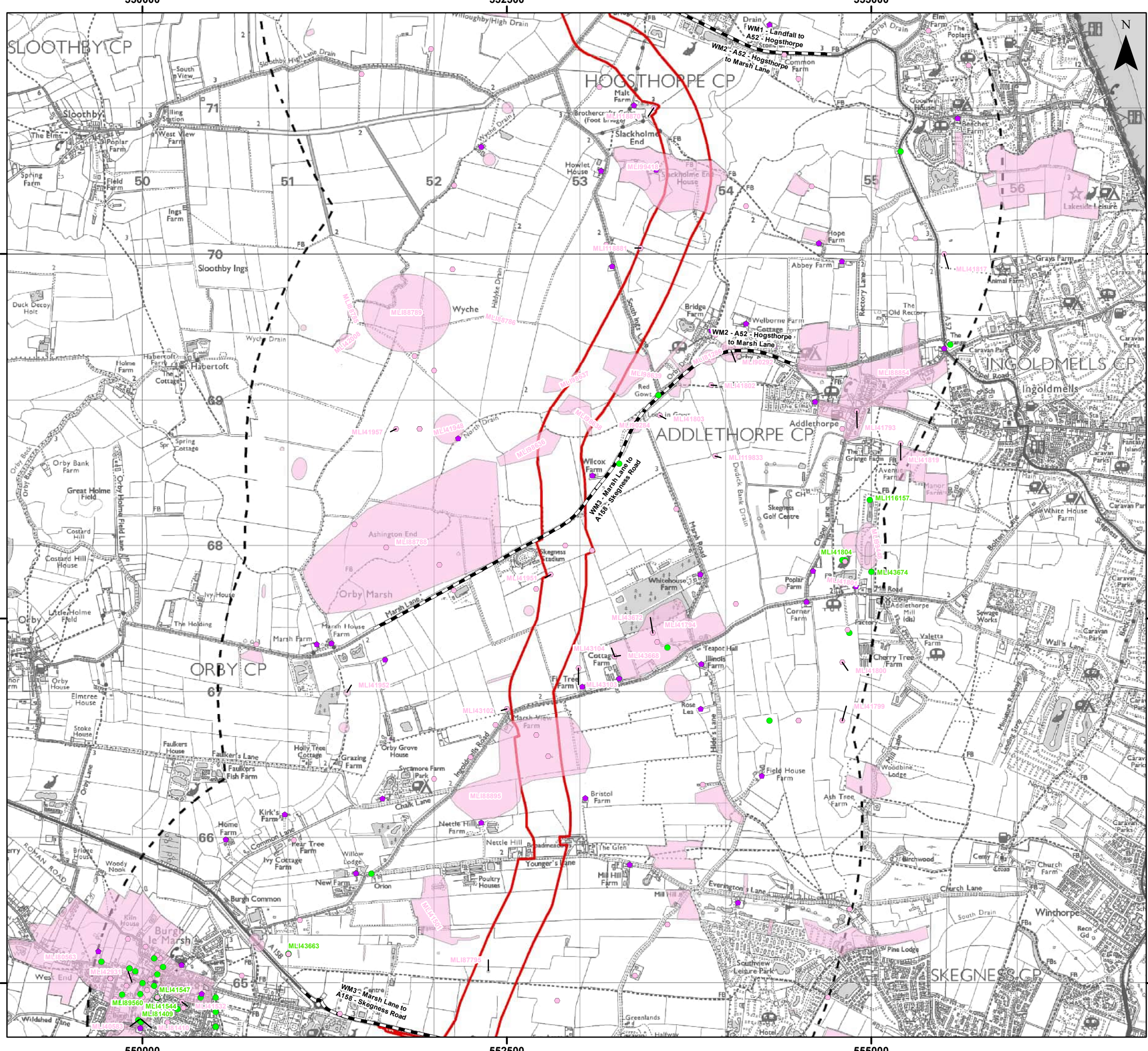


Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

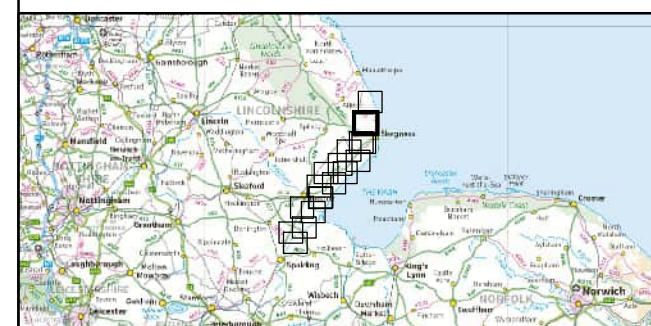
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

Record Type

- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.2

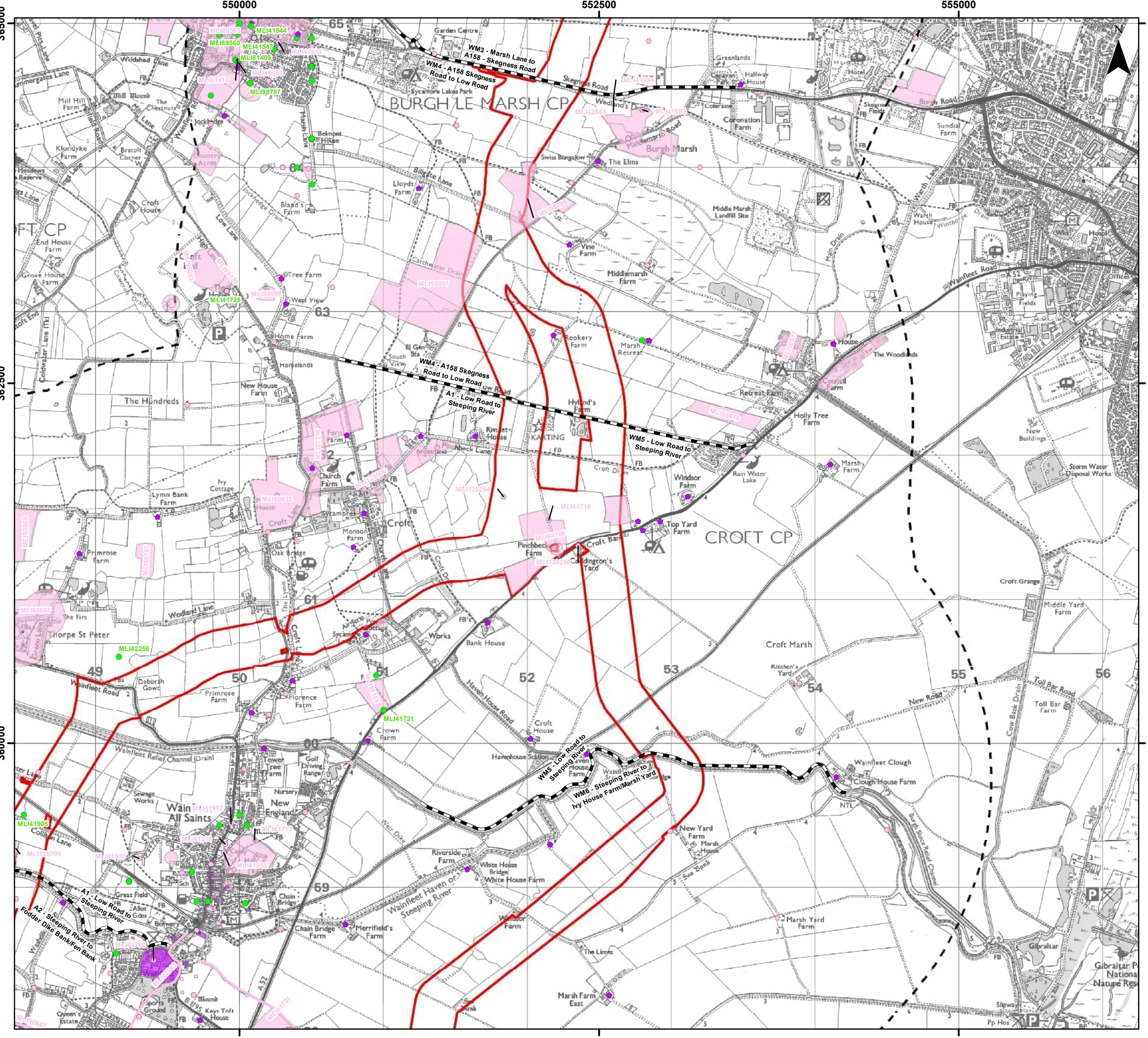


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

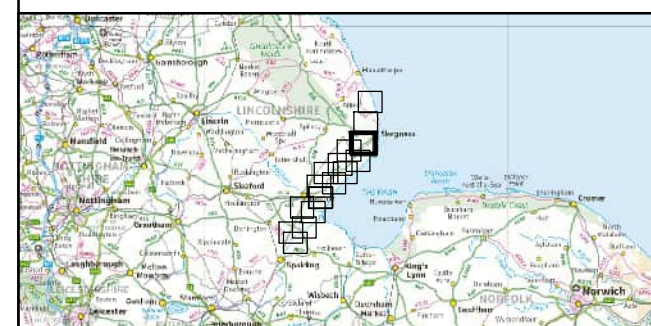
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

Record Type

- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid
0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.3

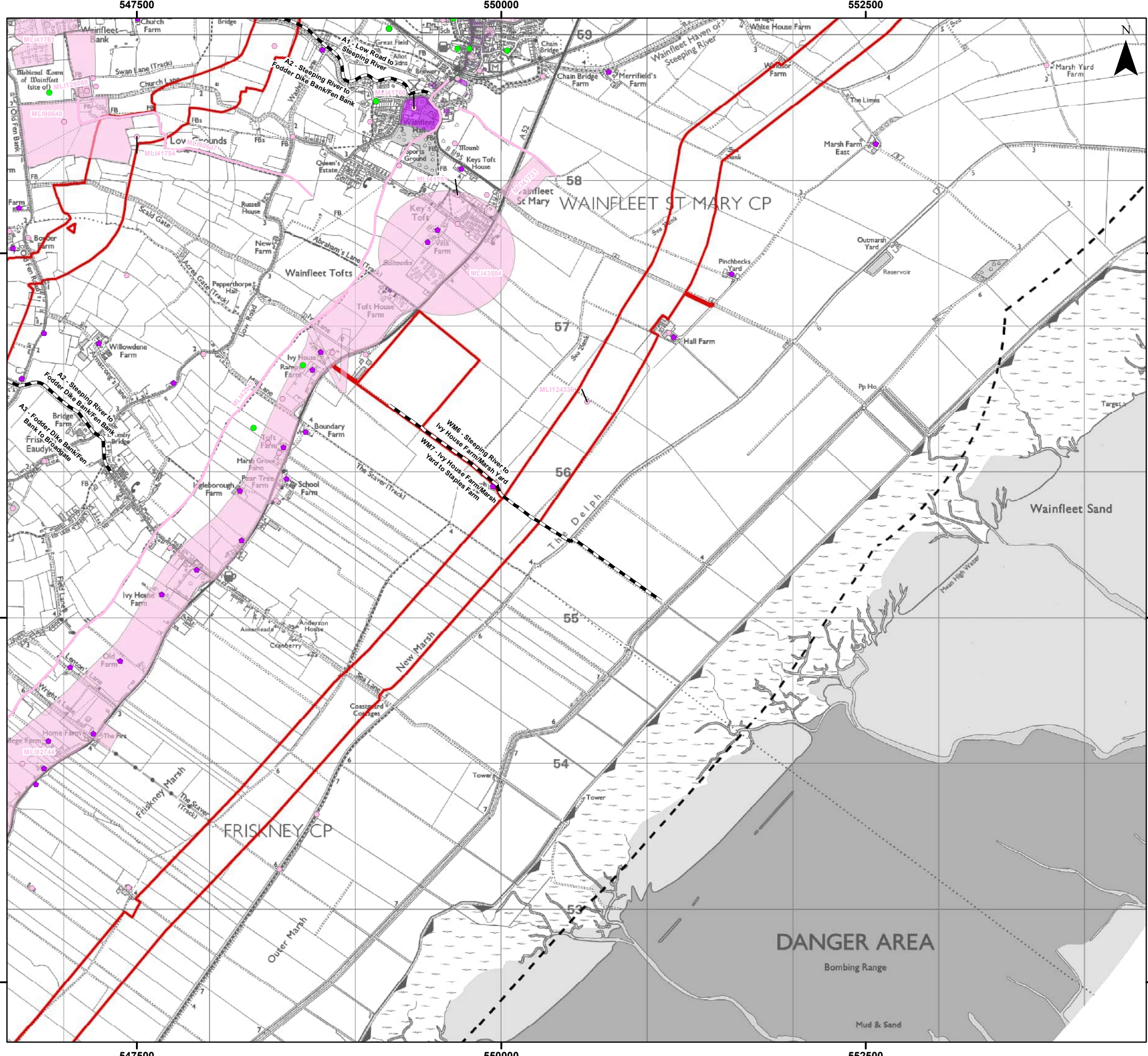


Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

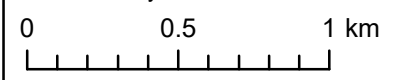
Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.4

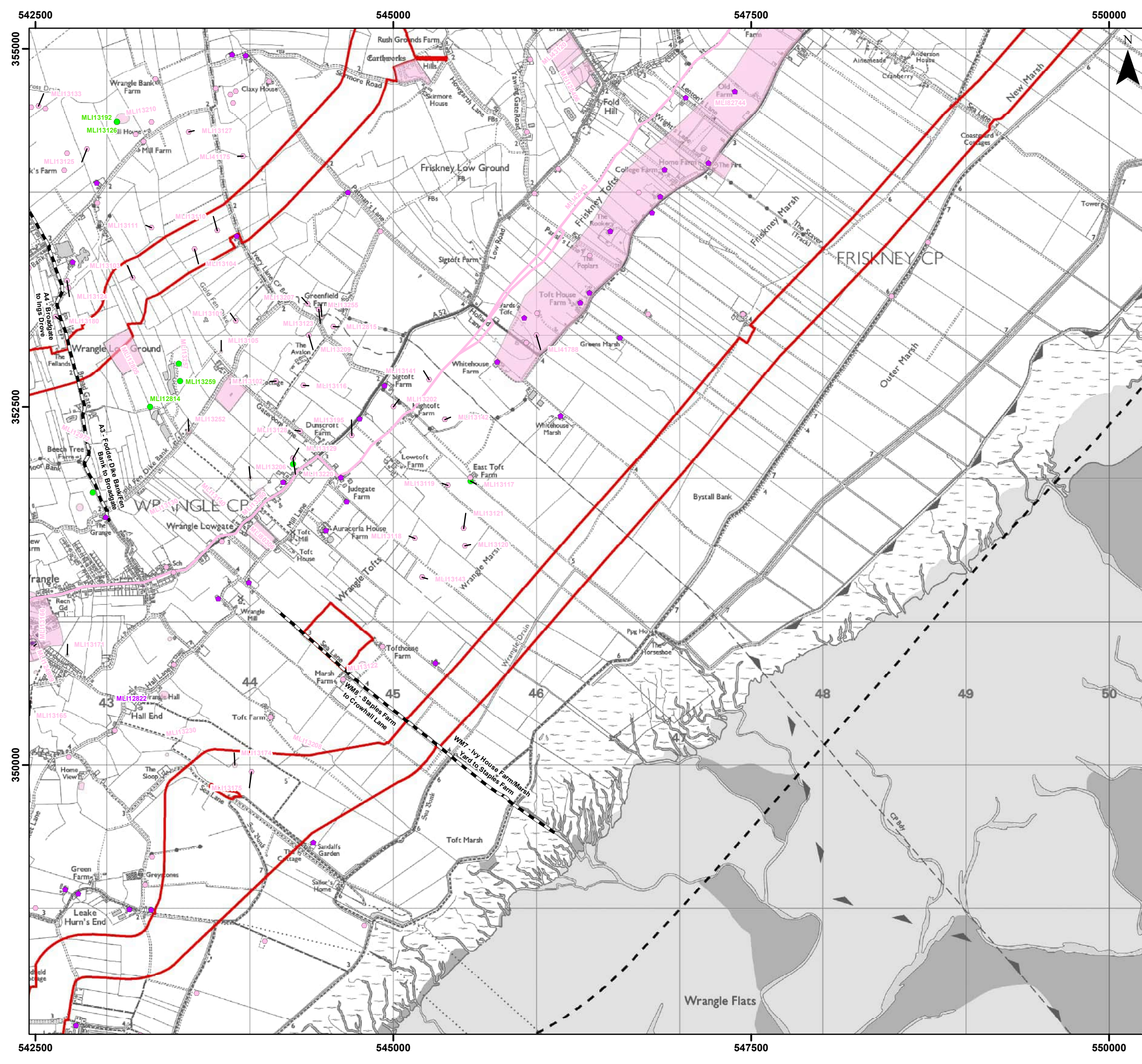


Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

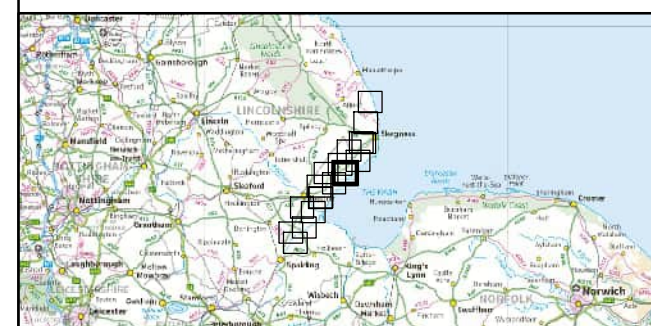
Record Type

- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

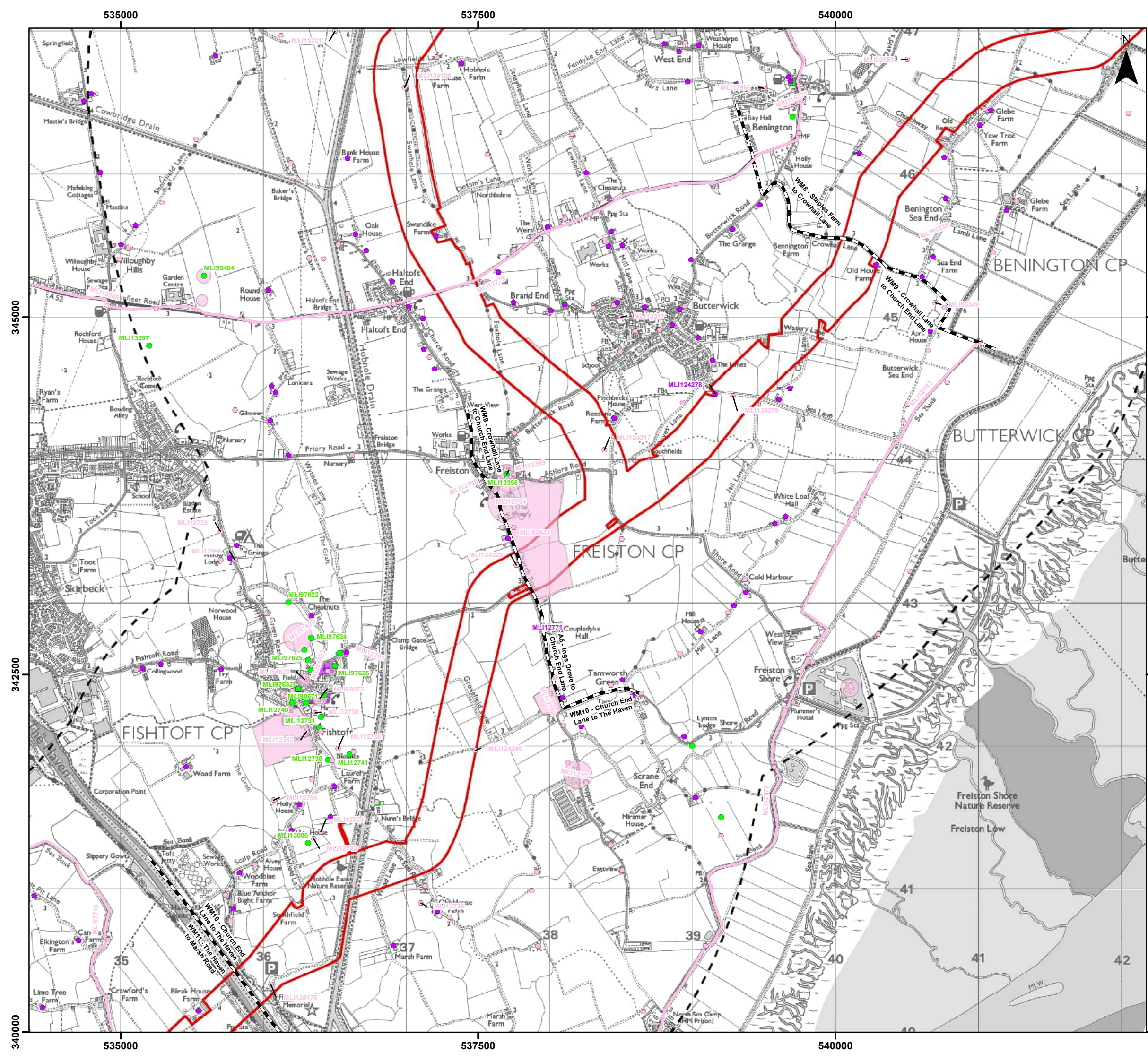
Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.5



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

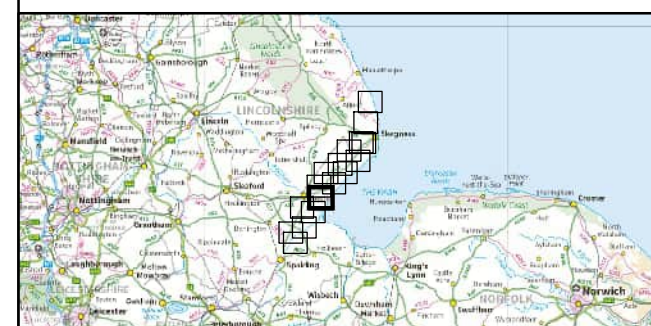
Record Type

- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

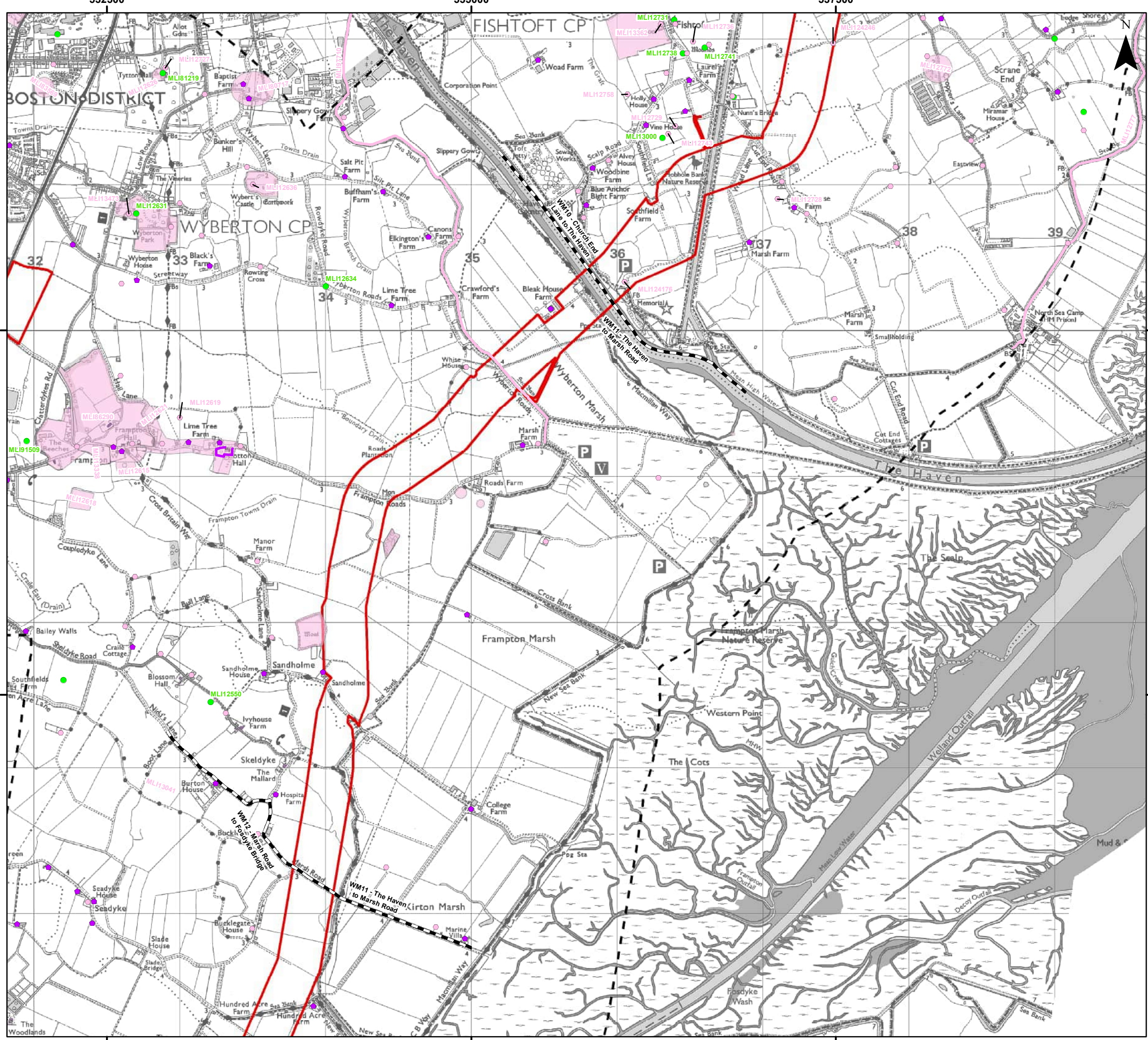
Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.7



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

Record Type

- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Building
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.8



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



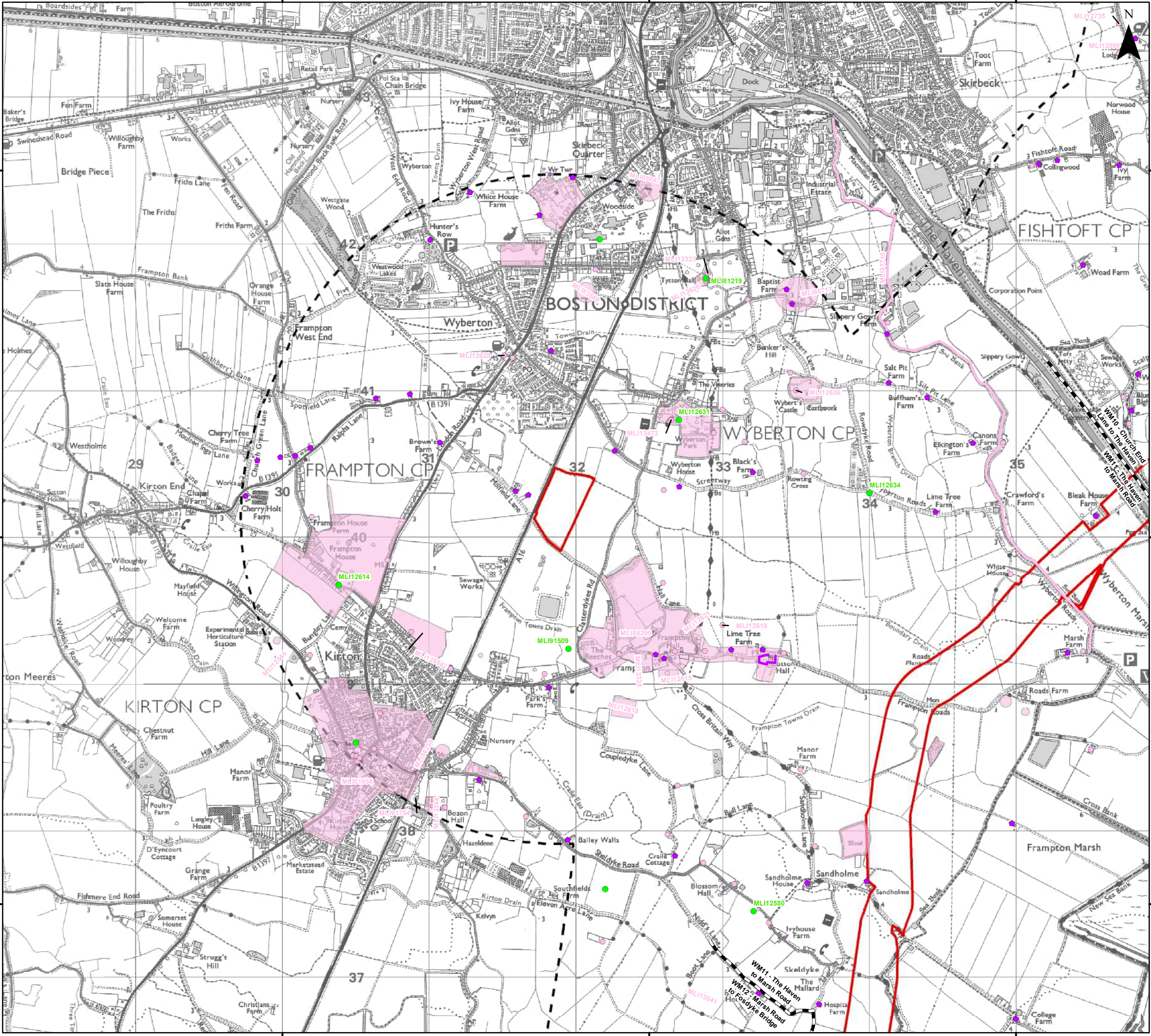
© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd

530000

532500

535000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Record Type**
- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Building
- Monument
- Find Spot
- Monument

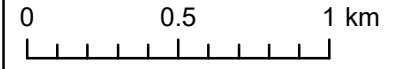
Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.9

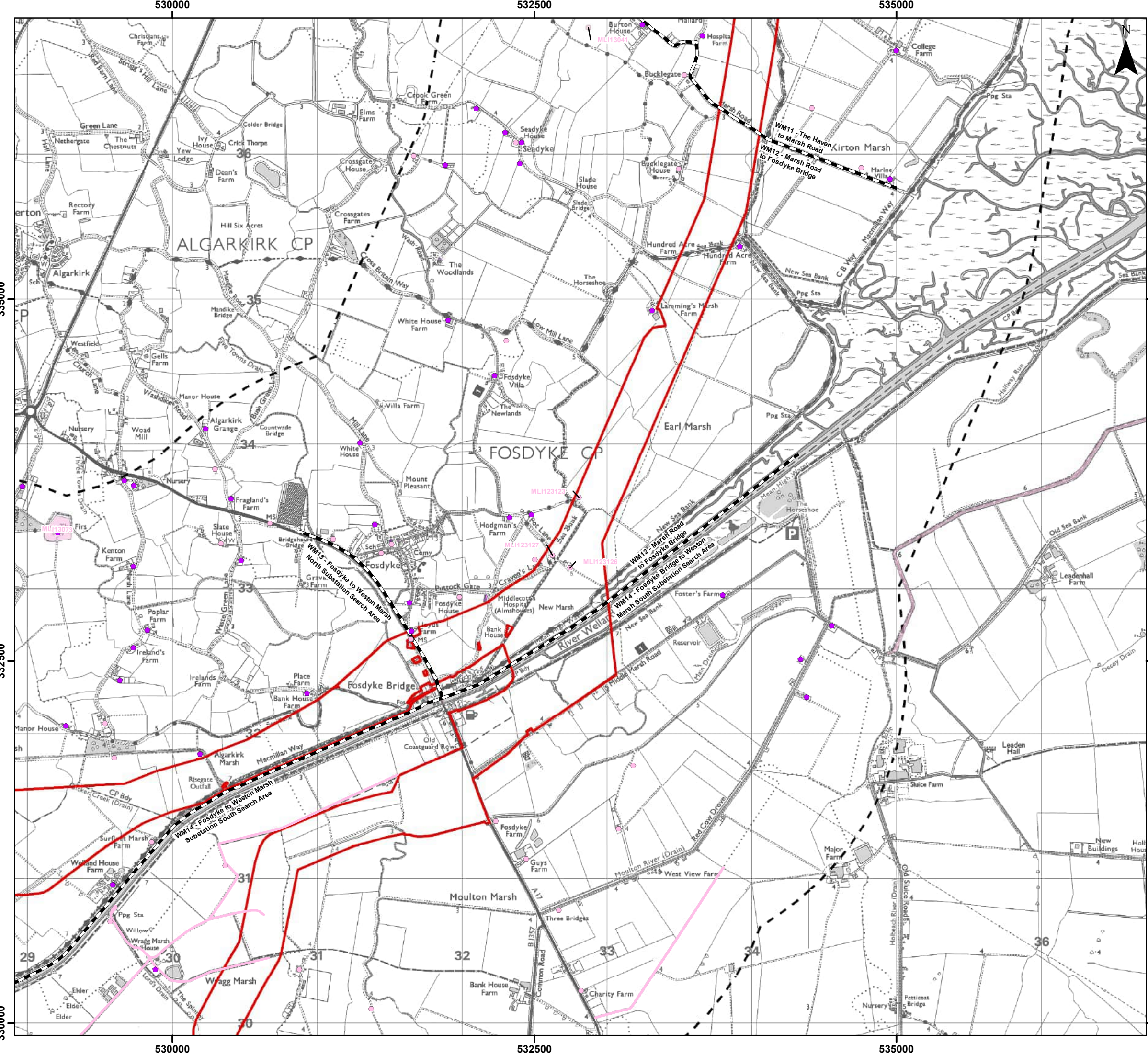


Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

Record Type

- Building
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



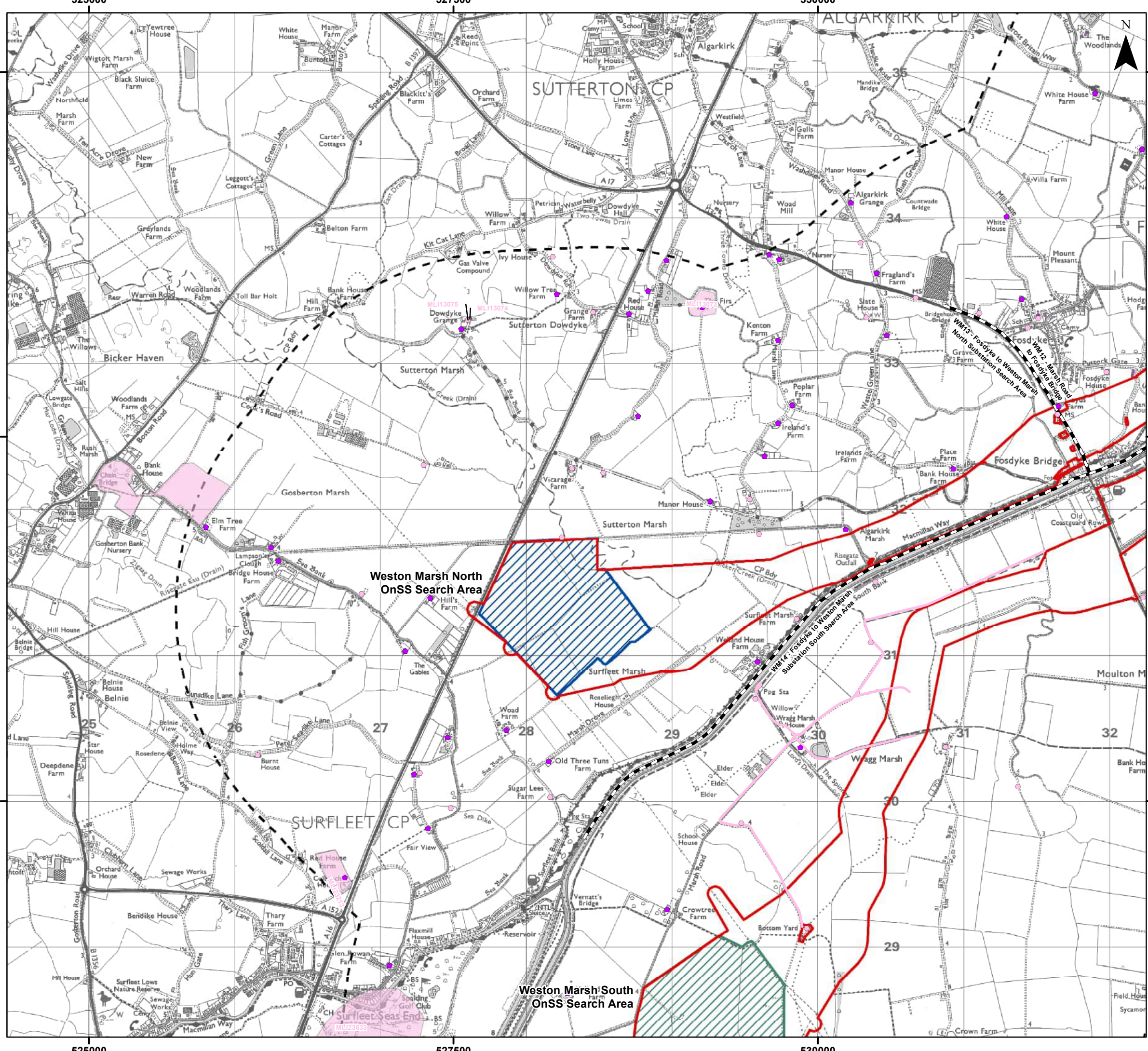
Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.10



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) OnSS Search Area
- Weston Marsh (South) OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

Record Type

- Building
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



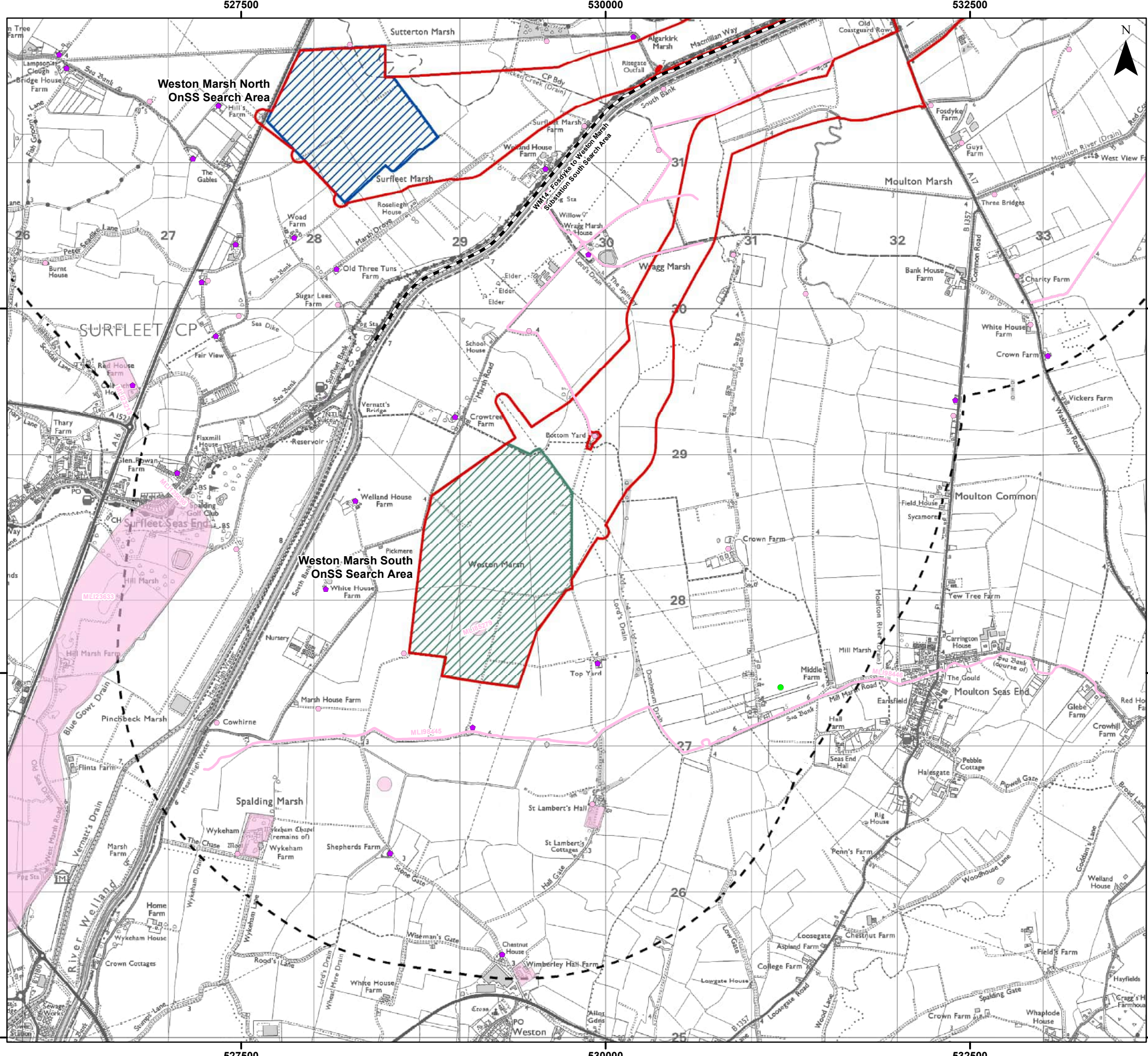
Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.11



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) OnSS Search Area
- Weston Marsh (South) OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

Record Type

- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

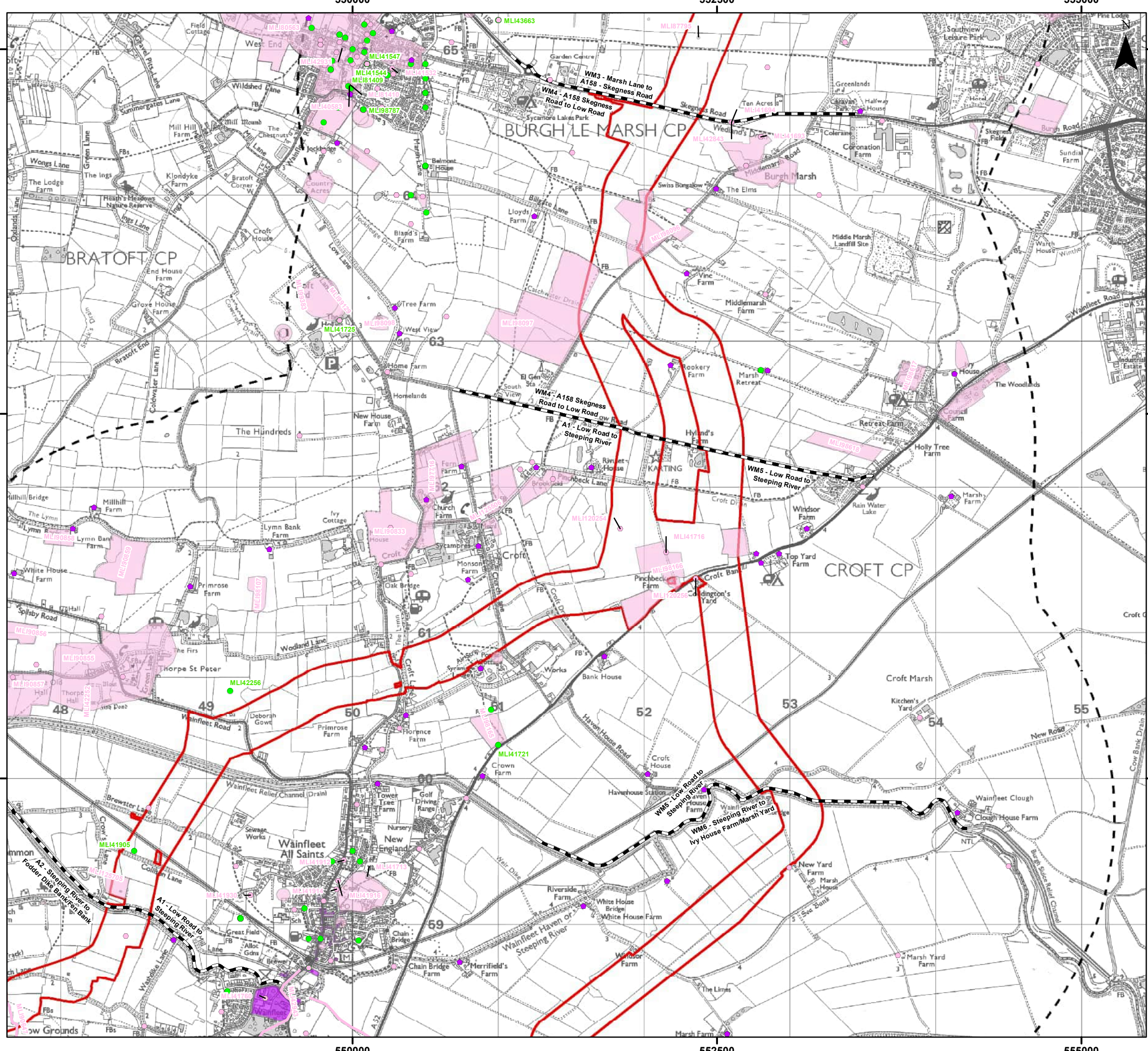
Figure 20.1.2.12



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

Record Type

- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.13

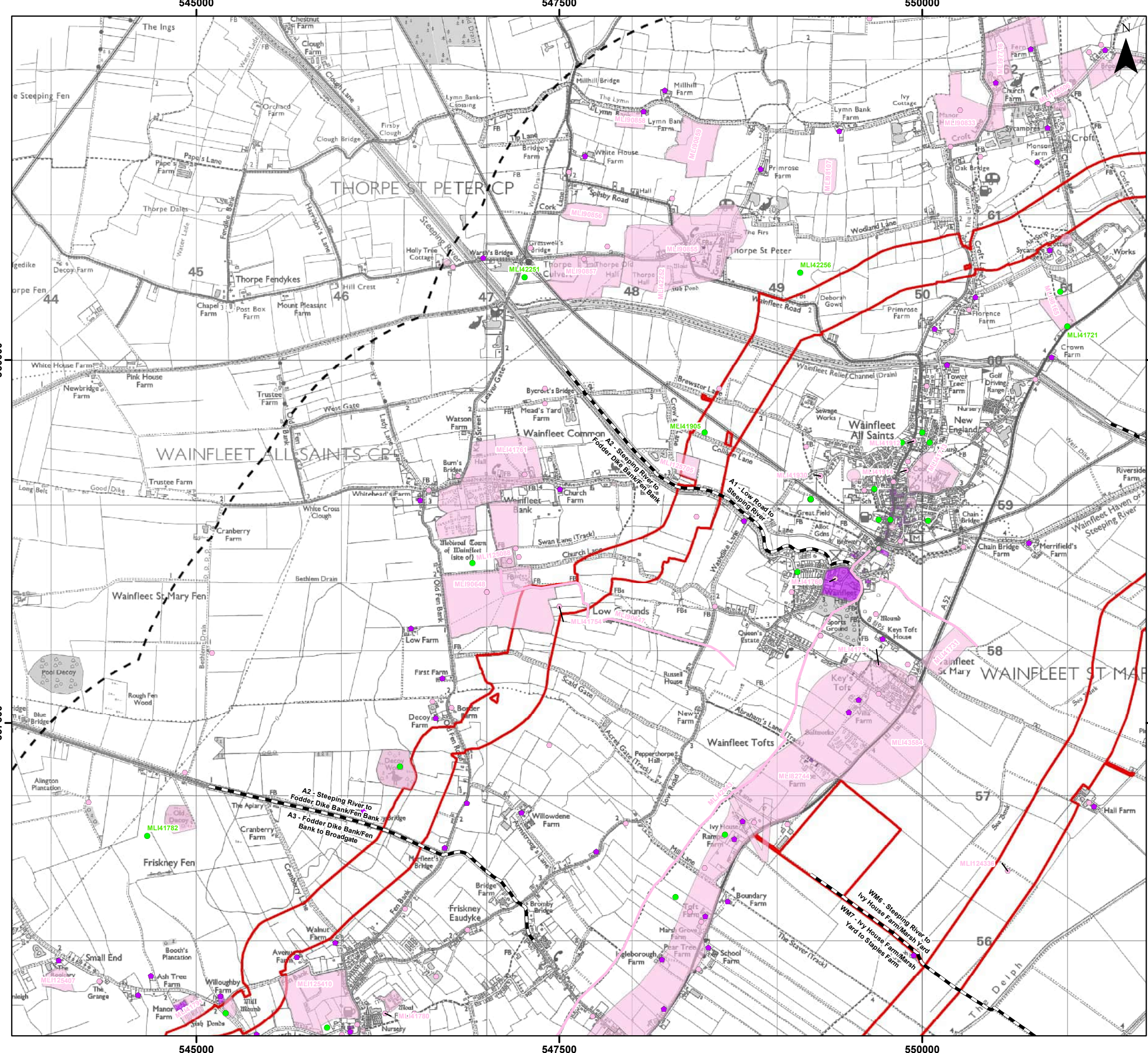


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

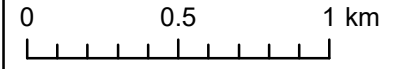
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Record Type**
- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.14



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\A\theology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd

542500

545000

547500

357500

357500

355000

355000

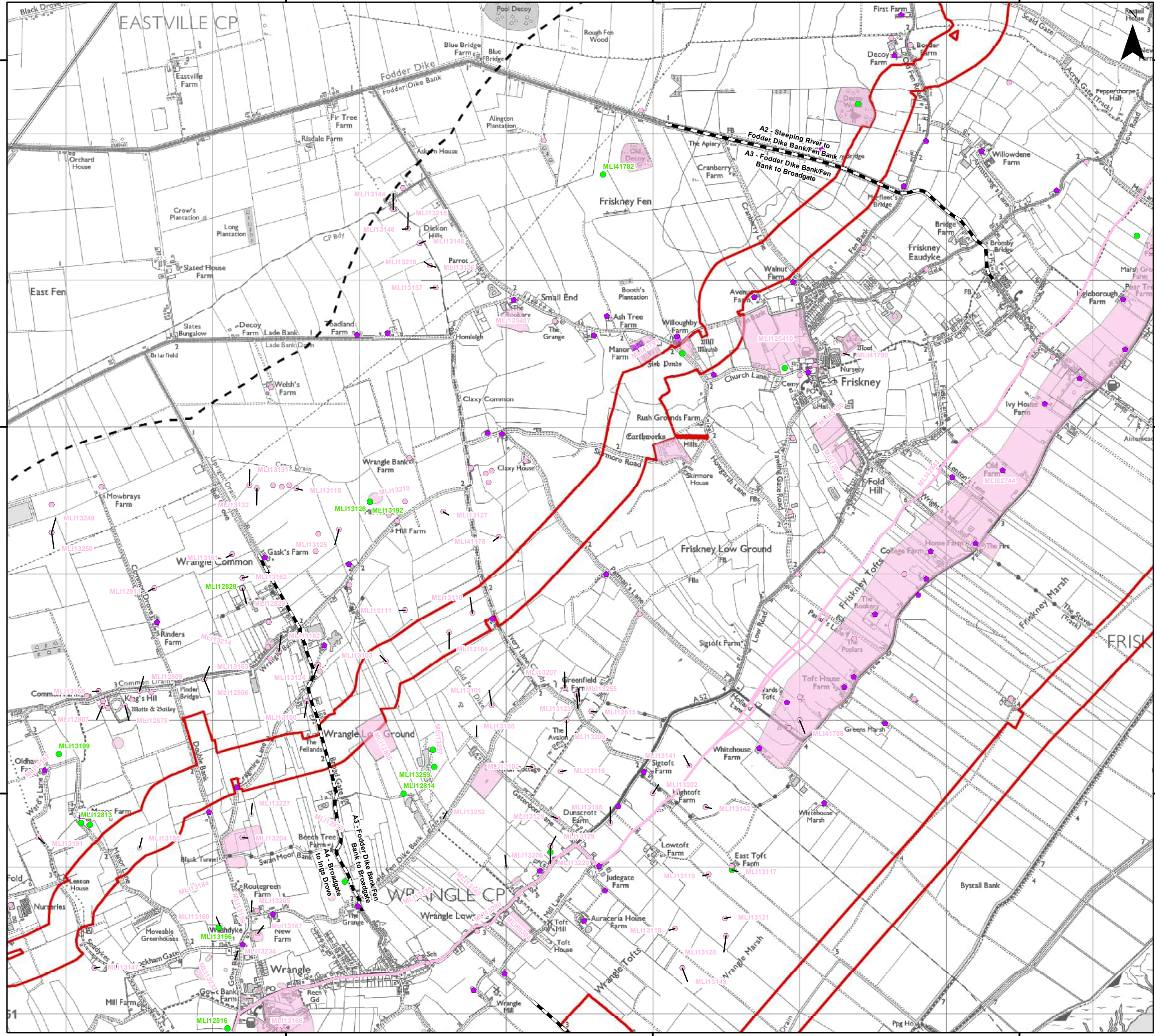
352500

352500

542500

545000

547500



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes

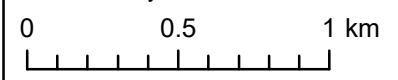
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:

Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.15

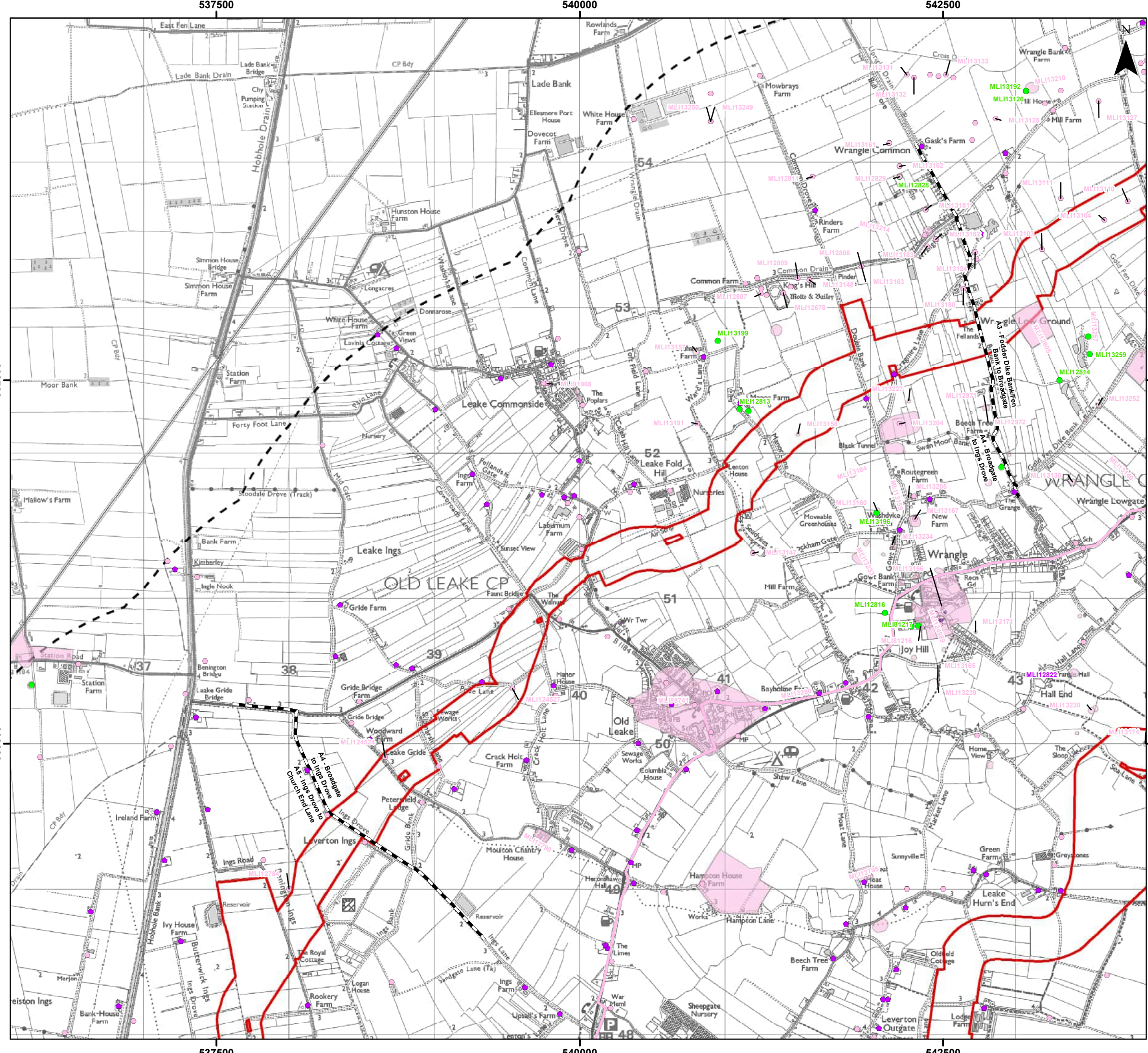


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

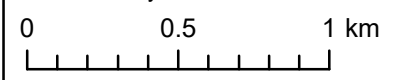
Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

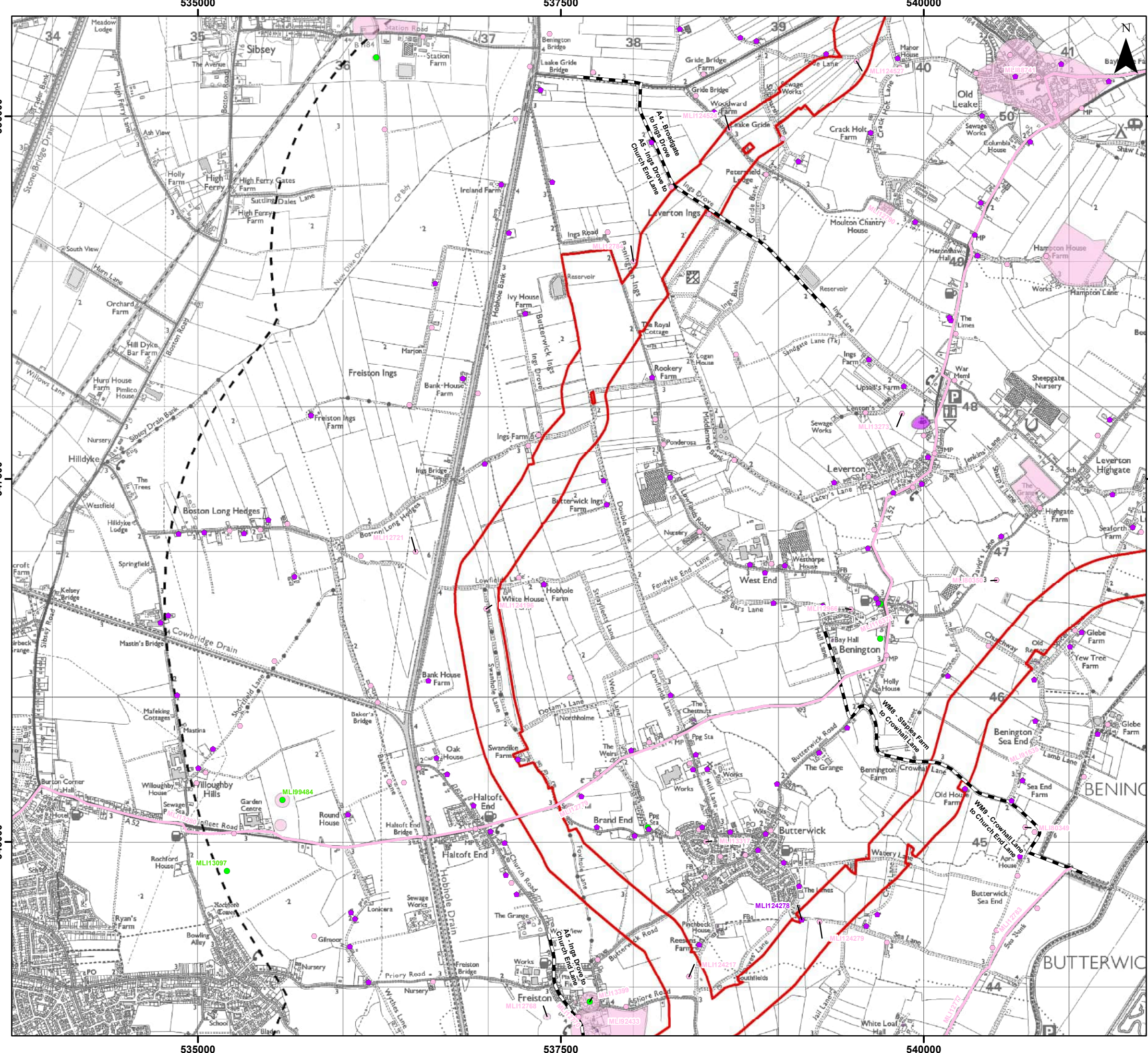
Figure 20.1.2.16



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Legend

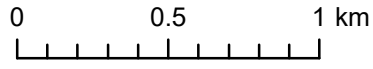
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer
- Record Type**
- Building
 - Find Spot
 - Monument
 - Monument
 - Building
 - Monument

Notes
ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

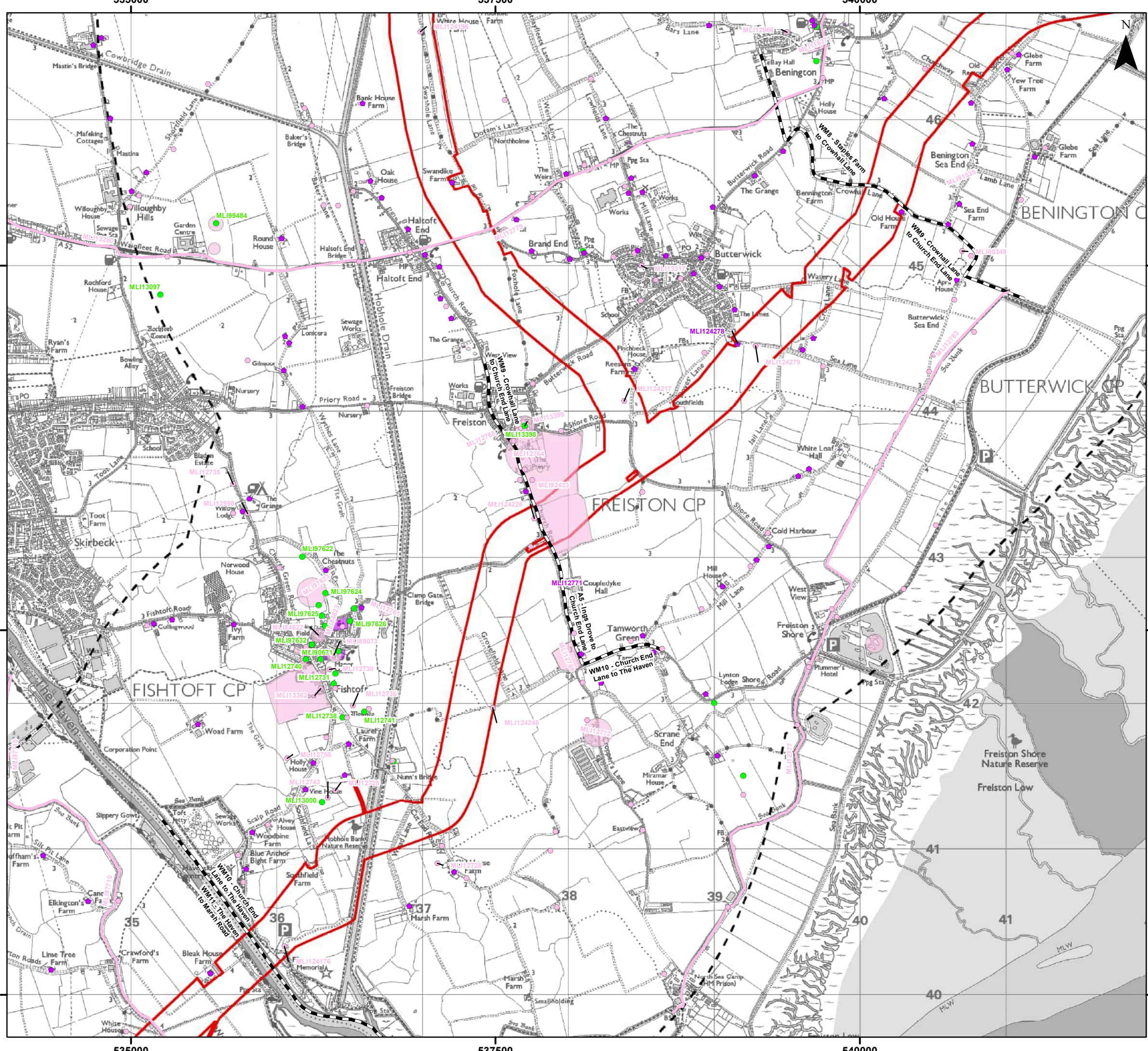
Figure 20.1.2.17



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Weston Marsh 2 km Buffer

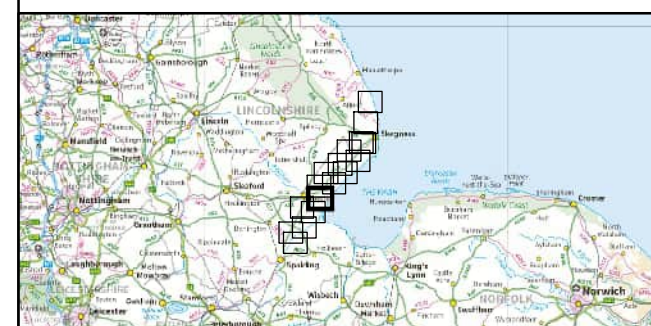
Record Type

- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.2.18

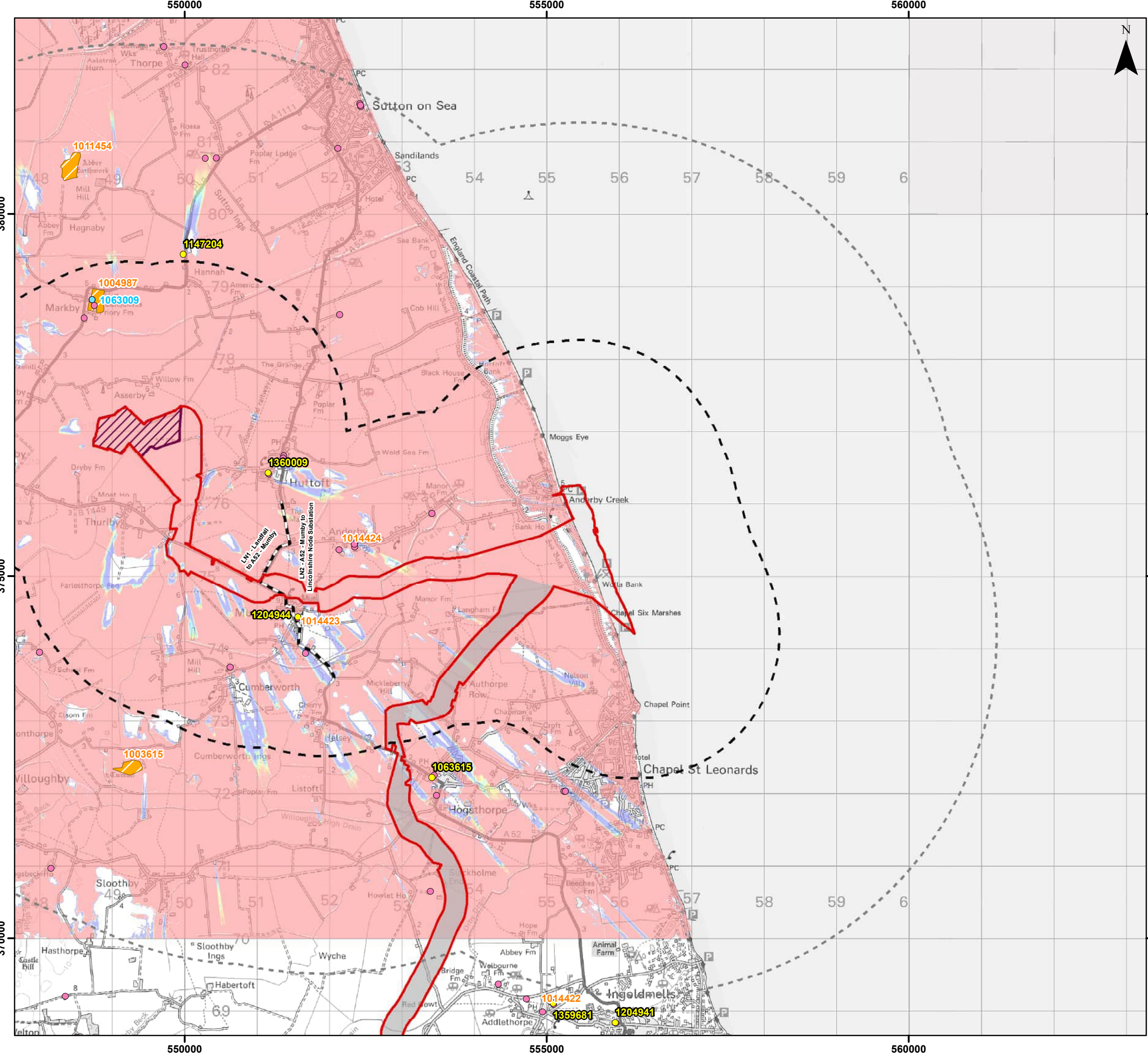


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0283 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and 1a Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Lincolnshire Node 2 km Buffer
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Lincolnshire Node 5 km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II
- II*

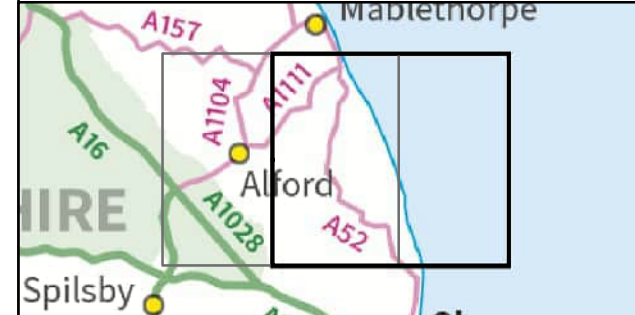
Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area Theoretical Zone of Visibility (Of a Large Number of Points Arranged Around the Upper Perimeter of the Maximum Substation 3D Envelope)

High : 113
 Low : 1

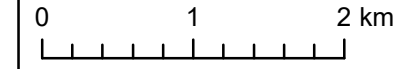
Notes

ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022.
 The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:50,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Lincolnshire Node
 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
 Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area ZTV

Figure 20.1.7.1

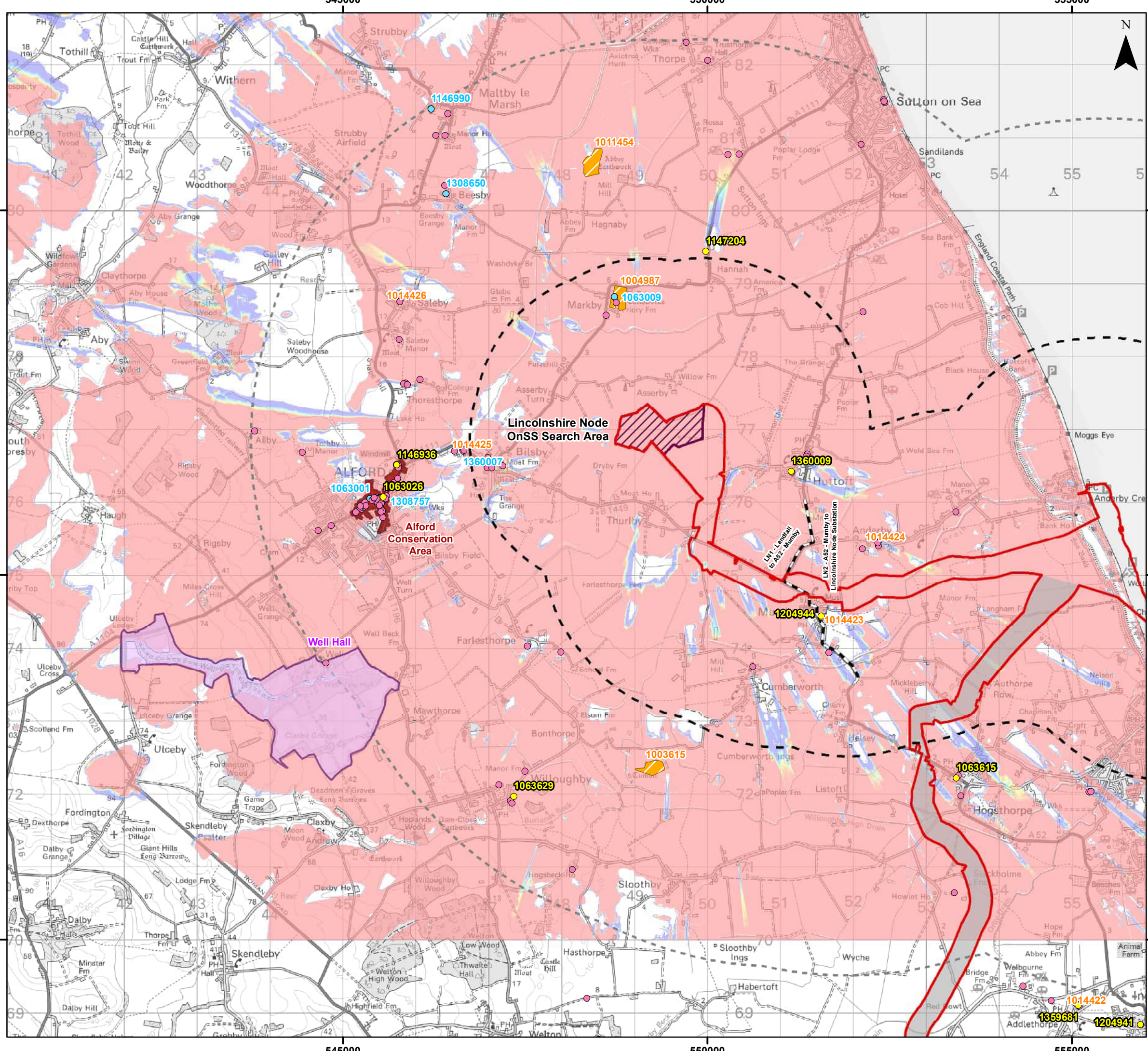


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\chaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0349.D PEIR.WB to LN Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Lincolnshire Node
- 2 km Buffer
- 5 km Buffer
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Park and Garden

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II
- II*

Conservation Area

Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area Theoretical Zone of Visibility (Of a Large Number of Points Arranged Around the Upper Perimeter of the Maximum Substation 3D Envelope)

High : 113
Low : 1

Notes

ID's shown only for selected records.

Sources:
 © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022.
 The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 18/11/22. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 1 2 km
 Scale: 1:50,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Lincolnshire Node
 Designated Cultural Heritage Assets with
 Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area ZTV

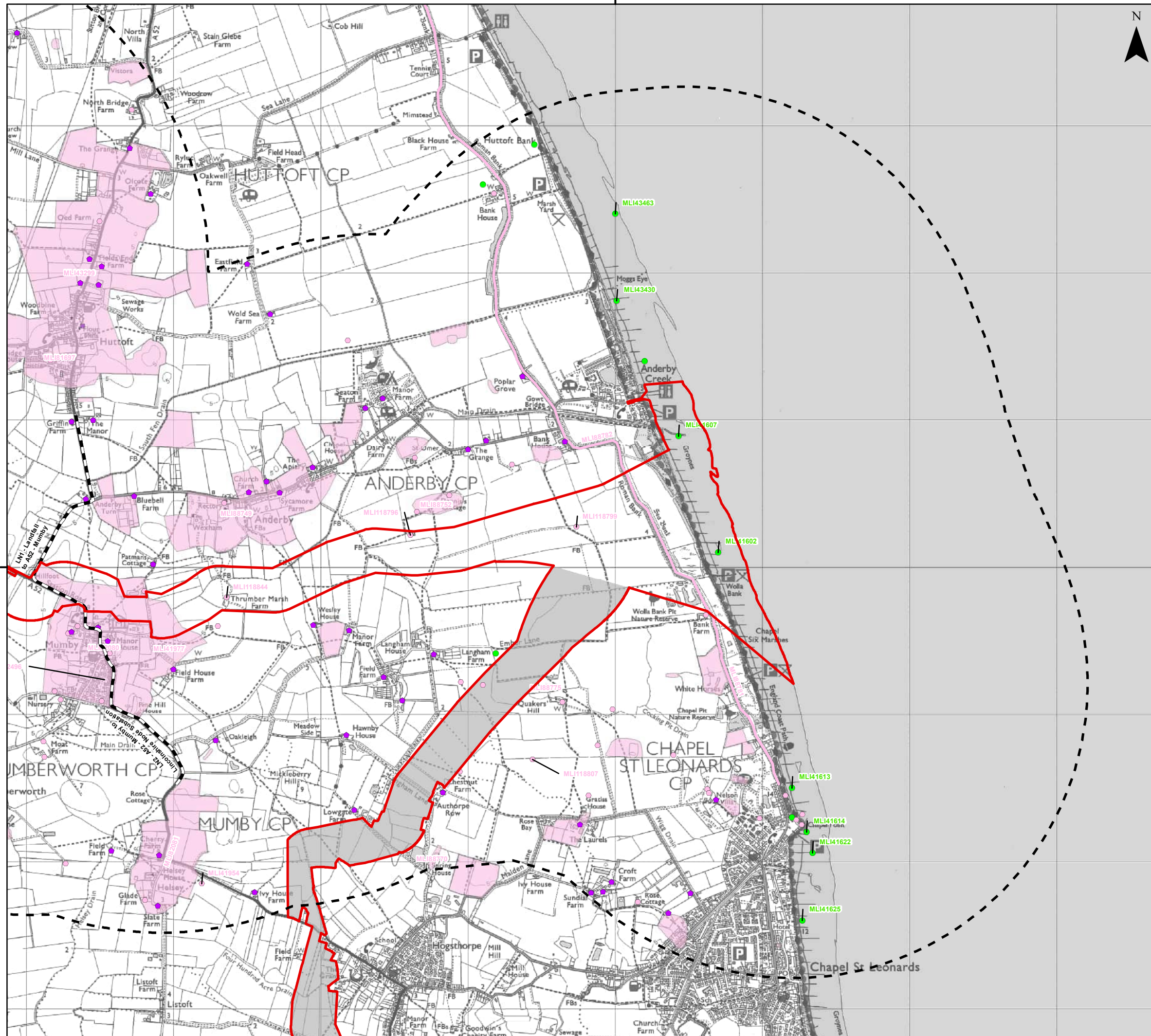
Figure 20.1.7.2




Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR4 Outer Dosing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_034910 PEIR WB to LN Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Lincolnshire Node
- 2 km Buffer
- ◆ Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building
- Monument

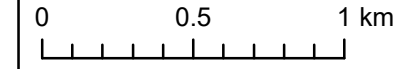
Notes

ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Lincolnshire Node
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

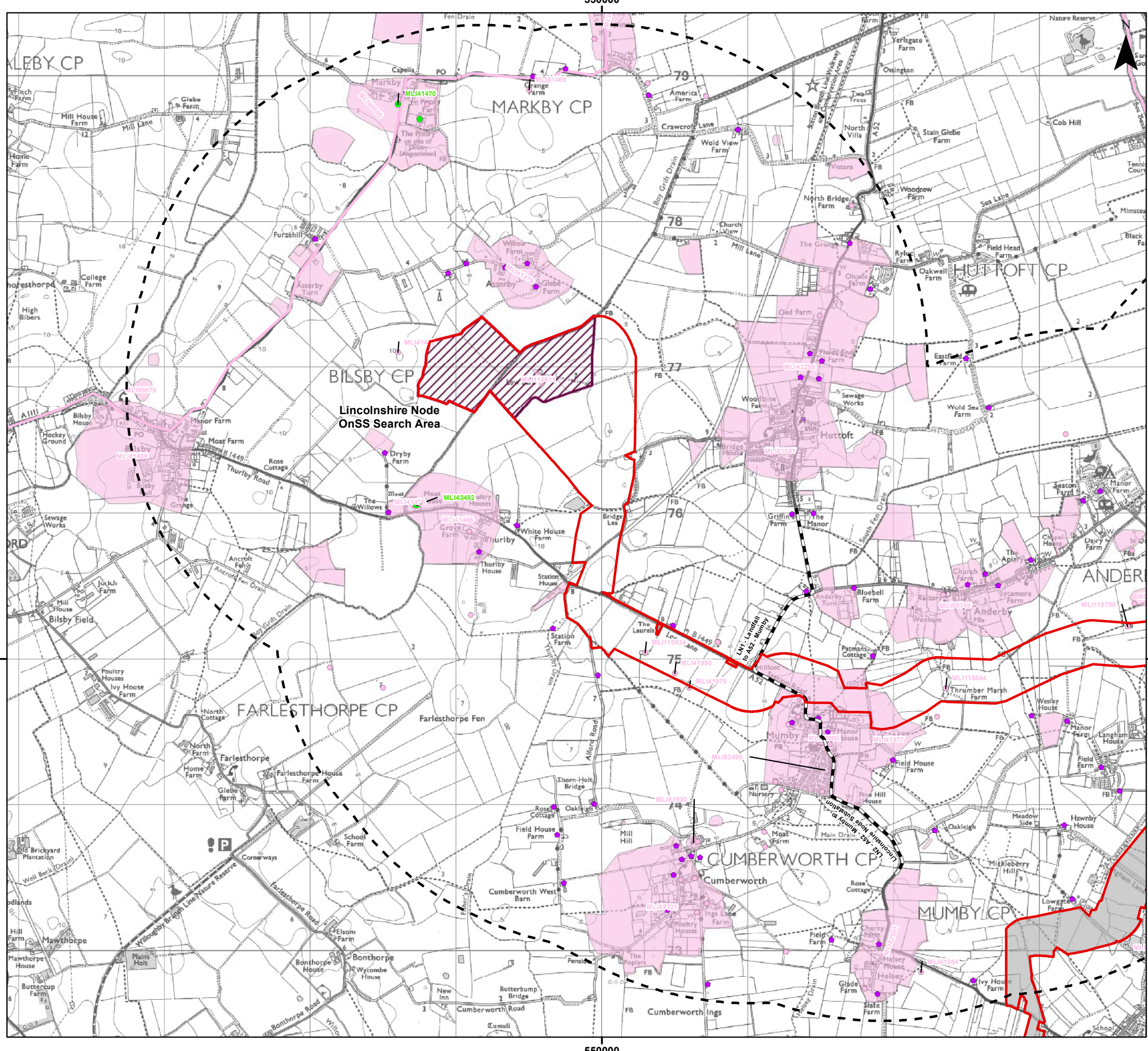
Figure 20.1.8.1



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary Lincolnshire Node 2 km Buffer

Record Type

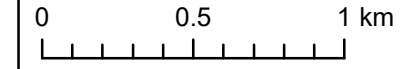
- Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Monument
- Building

Notes Monument ID's shown only for selected records

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Lincolnshire Node
Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets

Figure 20.1.8.2



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_03500 PEIR WB to LN Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets.mxd

3.0 Statute, Policy & Guidance

Statute

- 3.1 Scheduled Monuments are protected from physical development effects under the **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**.
- 3.2 Conservation Areas may be of archaeological interest and are protected under Section 72(1) of the **Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**; this provides that “*special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of that area*”.
- 3.3 Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites do not have any statutory protection in and of themselves, though all are afforded a high level of protection under national planning policy.

Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (Revised 2021)

- 3.4 Applicable national policy comprises the National Planning Policy Framework (2021), and specifically the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 194, which states that:

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a Site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’

Paragraphs 199 and 200, which provide for designated heritage assets, and state respectively that:

‘When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance,’ and

‘Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck Sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.’*

Paragraph 201, which relates to instances of ‘substantial harm’, and states that:

‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the Site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the Site back into use.’*

Paragraph 202, which relates to instances of ‘less than substantial harm’, and states that:

‘Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.’

Paragraph 203, which relates to non-designated heritage assets, and states that:

‘The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.’

Local Planning Policy

3.5 Local planning policy is provided in:

- **The East Lindsey Local Plan Core Strategy 2018**
 - Strategic Policy 11 – Historic Environment
- **South-East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036**
 - Policy 29 The Historic Environment

3.6 Relevant parts of these policies are quoted below, parts of the policy that are not relevant to the archaeology DBA have been omitted, and replaced by an ellipsis (...):

Strategic Policy 11 – Historic Environment

1. The Council will support proposals that secure the continued protection and enhancement of heritage assets in East Lindsey, contribute to the wider vitality and regeneration of the areas in which they are located and reinforce a strong sense of place.
2. Proposals will be supported where they:
 - Preserve or enhance heritage assets and their setting;
 - Preserve or enhance the special character, appearance and setting of the District’s Conservation Areas. Proposals should take into account the significance of Conservation Areas including spaces, street patterns, views vistas and natural features, and reflect this in their layout, scale, design, detailing, and materials;

- Have particular regard to the special architectural or historic interest and setting of the District's Listed Buildings. Proposals will be expected to demonstrate that they are compatible with the significance of a listed building including fabric, form, setting and use;
- Do not harm the site or setting of a Scheduled Monument; any unscheduled nationally important or locally significant 59 Adopted July 2018 archaeological site. Appropriate evaluation, recording or preservation in situ is required and should be undertaken by a suitably qualified party;
- Preserve or enhance the quality and experience of the historic landscapes and woodland of the District and their setting;
- Are compatible with the significance of non-designated heritage assets in East Lindsey;
- Do not have a harmful cumulative impact on heritage assets;
- Promote a sustainable and viable use which is compatible with the fabric, interior, surroundings and setting of the heritage asset, and;
- Conserve heritage assets identified as being at risk, ensuring the optimum viable use of an asset is secured where it is consistent with the significance of the heritage asset. This may include redevelopment or enabling development, particularly where a use would benefit the wider. (sic)

...

Designated heritage assets in East Lindsey are;
Listed buildings (including attached and curtilage structures)
Conservation Areas
Scheduled Monuments
Registered Battlefields Registered parks and gardens

Non-Designated heritage assets in East Lindsey are;
Buildings of local interest Sites of archaeological interest
Unregistered parks and gardens and other landscape features
Buildings, monument, place, areas or landscapes positively identified as having significance in terms of the historic environment as identified in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record or through Neighbourhood Plans and the development management process

Policy 29: The Historic Environment

Distinctive elements of the South-East Lincolnshire historic environment will be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Opportunities to identify a heritage asset's contribution to the economy, tourism, education and the local community will be utilised including:

- The historic archaeological and drainage landscape of the Fens;
- The distinctive character of South East Lincolnshire market towns and villages;
- The dominance within the landscape of church towers, spires and historic windmills

To respect the historical legacy, varied character and appearance of South East Lincolnshire's historic environment, development proposals will conserve and enhance the character and appearance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, such as important known archaeology or that found during development, historic buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, street patterns, streetscapes, landscapes, parks (including Registered Parks and Gardens), river frontages, structures and their settings through high-quality sensitive design.

A. Listed Buildings

1. ...
2. ...
3. Proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will be supported where they preserve or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.

B. Conservation Areas

Proposals within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should preserve (and enhance or reinforce, as appropriate) features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting. Proposals should:

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape;
6. ...

C. Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments

1. Proposals that affect archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or non-designated, should take every reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.
2. Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.
3. If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site.
4. Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer, undertaken by a suitably qualified person, and approved by the Local Planning Authority.
5. Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

D. Registered Parks and Gardens

Proposals that cause substantial harm to a Registered Park or Garden, or its setting will not be permitted, unless in an exceptional case, where a clear and convincing justification is made in line with national policy.

...

F. Development Proposals

Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:

1. identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal;

2. explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated;
3. provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits; and
4. demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term use of the asset.

4.0 Archaeological Baseline

- 4.1 This section sets out the archaeological baseline relative to the PEIR boundary in order to identify known archaeological heritage assets and to inform an understanding of the PEIR boundary's broader archaeological potential.

Designated heritage assets

- 4.2 A single Scheduled Monument extends into the boundary of the PEIR. This comprises Multon Hall moated site (NHLE reference 1018584). All other Scheduled Monuments within the 5km search area are located outside of the PEIR boundary.

Geology & Topography

- 4.3 A geoarchaeological deposit model has been prepared to support this Desk Based Assessment (see Annex 23). This sets out the geological stratigraphy of the PEIR boundary and identifies zones of archaeological potential based on the depth of that stratigraphy.
- 4.4 At the end of the last Ice Age the PEIR boundary was located on the western fringes of Doggerland, a low lying dry alluvial plain extending to Europe. The initial post glacial tundra across Doggerland evolved into pine and birch woodland and later mixed deciduous forest as the climatic conditions warmed.
- 4.5 The suggested form of the land surface of the ECC is shown in Annex 23 (figures 20, 29, 29b and 40). This illustrates the presence of a much more undulating land surface than at present, with areas of notable higher ground notable at segments LN1, LN2, and WM10.
- 4.6 Glacial thawing and sea level rises saw the beginnings of inundation and by c.6,200 BC Britain was separated from Europe by the North Sea. At this time the PEIR boundary was on or in close vicinity to the gradually flooding coastline and was likely characterised by areas of permanent water and marshes gradually submerging the former Mesolithic Forest beneath a tidal mudflat deposit (AOP A1). This continued to develop through alternating episodes of marine regression and transgression over the last 10,000-years has led to the gradual infilling of the former low-lying basin. The earlier mud deposits (AOP A1) and later mud deposits (AOP A2) were laid down with interleaving layers of peat.
- 4.7 In general, prior to drainage and land management from the late medieval period onwards, the area was characterised by tidal creeks across mudflats and saltmarshes, if not open water, with dry areas limited to localised areas of higher ground where near surface deposits of till and glaciofluvial deposits were not covered by the later mudflats.
- 4.8 These better draining geologies are generally restricted to the northern part of the PEIR boundary (AOP D and E). At this location near surface deposits of glaciofluvial sands and gravels are located within the A52-Mumby to Lincolnshire node substation search area (LN2). Significant areas of till deposits extend into LN1 where other small areas of glaciofluvial deposits (sands and gravels) are also recorded.
- 4.9 Three other notable areas of near surface till are recorded. These include an area straddling WM5 and WM6. The other areas are located in A4 and across WM12 and WM14. Smaller areas of till are also recorded at the southern end of WM1 and in the northern part of WM2.
- 4.10 Away from the near surface deposits of till and glaciofluvial deposits, the rest of the PEIR boundary is characterised by superficial geology of mudflats deposited during various phases of marine

transgression/regression. As referenced, these were deposited in two phases. The earliest phase (AOP A1) was deposited in the Mesolithic to Neolithic period and may cover tree trunks and forest remains of the Mesolithic period. The second phase (AOP A2) was deposited from the Neolithic period or later.

- 4.11 With regard to the depth of the mud deposits, the earlier mudflats in the northern part of the PEIR boundary are referenced by the deposit model as being of up to 22m thick, covered by later mudflats up to c.4.5m in depth.
- 4.12 The mudflats in the central and southern segments are less thick with early deposits in the central/southern areas being c.6.5-12m/12.5 thick and later deposits in the central/southern areas being c.1-2m/2.5-6.5m thick.
- 4.13 Along the alternative route, the earlier deposits are generally less than 2m thick, but deeper deposits are located within segment A1 (4-6m) and in the southern half of A5 (up to 10m). The later deposits along the alternative ECC are generally no more than 1m thick apart from isolated thicker deposits of up to 5-6m deep in the southern half A1.
- 4.14 Between and sometimes above the two mudflat phases, peat is present (AOP B). The formation of peat represents episodes of slower alluvial deposition allowing stabilisation of wetland vegetation. Near surface areas of peat are recorded within parts of the PEIR boundary. These comprise an area at landfall (segments LN1/WM1), an area within the Lincolnshire node substation footprint (LN2), an area straddling WM1 and WM2, an area straddling WM2 and WM3, an area straddling WM3 and WM4, an area within WM5, an area straddling WM5 and WM6, an area within WM7 and an area within WM13. These are all shown in Annex 23A Figures 46-48.
- 4.15 Storm beach deposits referencing debris from the medieval period destruction of islands formerly present within the North Sea are recorded at landfall (LN1/WM1) and an area within WM5.

Previous Fieldwork

LN1 - Lincolnshire Node - Landfall

- 4.16 A gradiometer geophysical survey was undertaken by GSB Prospection in 2007. This targeted wind turbine bases. No archaeological anomalies were identified.

LN2 - Lincolnshire Node - A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node Substation Search Area.

- 4.17 A magnetometry geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham in 2013. This targeted wind turbine bases. Magnetic anomalies, thought to represent the remains of former boundary ditches, drains, and rubble spreads associated with the demolished Low Barn Farm, were the only features of archaeological significance identified.

WM1 - Weston Marsh - Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe

- 4.18 A gradiometer survey was undertaken by GSB Prospection in 2007. This targeted wind turbine bases. No archaeological anomalies were identified.

WM2 – WM14

- 4.19 No previous fieldwork has been undertaken.

Alternative ECC – all segments

- 4.20 No previous fieldwork has been undertaken.

A16 Compound

- 4.21 No previous fieldwork has been undertaken.

Chronological Background

- 4.22 The following provides a summary of the known archaeological potential of the PEIR boundary as drawn from the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, a LiDAR assessment (Annex 16), the geoarchaeological deposit model (see Annex 23A) and other secondary sources specifically the work of Dr Caitlin Green (Green 2022).⁸

General PEIR Boundary

- 4.23 During the last ice age, 17,000-years ago, the now eastern coast of Lincolnshire and alignment of the PEIR boundary was covered by a glacier. As glacial conditions retreated around 12,000-years ago, lower sea levels, 60m below the present Ordnance Datum, meant that Lincolnshire was joined to the continental mass of Europe by a low-lying alluvial plain known as 'Doggerland'. The initial post glacial tundra across Doggerland evolved into pine and birch woodland and later mixed deciduous forest as the climatic conditions warmed. During the early Mesolithic period Doggerland was subject to seasonal migrations of animal herds potentially pursued by bands of mobile hunter gatherers. These conditions persisted up until c.7000 BC.
- 4.24 Sea level rise from this time saw Doggerland beginning to be inundated and by c.6,200 BC Britain was separated from Europe. It is known that marine flooding had reached Theddlethorpe, 11km north of the PEIR boundary, by c.6,000 BC. The nature of the flooding across the PEIR boundary is likely to have seen flooding of the southern parts of the boundary earlier than the parts west and north of Skegness, with the northern-most segments of the PEIR boundary experiencing little or no flooding at all.
- 4.25 Deep sequences (AOP A1) preserve tree trunks and remains of the submerged former deciduous forest can be seen at low tide and in excavations along the eastern coast, for example at Ingoldwells c.4km east of the PEIR boundary between Skegness and Chapel St Leonards. At Theddlethorpe, the waterlogging has been dated to 6,174–5,961 BC.
- 4.26 Flooding around the landfall area of the PEIR boundary had begun in the Neolithic period (Green 2022 Figure 92) but it was slow and confirmed as being relatively late at 2,500BC by Derrett & Selby 2020. Here and at other elevated areas, dry islands of raised ground would have persisted above the waters and have seen the preservation of the woodland and opportunity for prehistoric exploitation. For example, the woodland at Chapel St Leonards and Butterbump, east and west of the northern part of the PEIR boundary respectively, appears to have survived flooding until 3,370-3020 BC and 2,900BC respectively. Other islands in the northern part of the PEIR boundary may never have flooded at all (Green. C 2022, pers comm.,18 Nov). Prehistoric potential may therefore exist within elevated areas within the northern part of the PEIR boundary. For example, prehistoric flints are recorded at Stain on higher ground at 9m AOD c.7km north-west of the northern end of the PEIR boundary.
- 4.27 Throughout the Neolithic period the flooding continued albeit at a slower pace. By 2,000 BC the

⁸ <https://www.caitlingreen.org>

coastline lay significantly further inland than the current coastline in the southern and central parts of the PEIR footprint. Some dry islands may have projected above the waters, such as at Fishtoft in the south but the majority of the PEIR south of Hogsthorpe was likely beyond the eastern edge of the dryland by the Neolithic period with the prehistoric area south of Hogsthorpe characterised as saltmarsh/sand and mudflats (Green. C 2022, pers comm.,18 Nov).

- 4.28 During the Bronze Age some marine regression may have taken place allowing the formation of alternating strata of peat into the Iron Age and Roman periods.
- 4.29 Later marine regression at Wolla Bank has been dated to the Iron Age (c.450 BC) (Derrett & Selby 2020). This reflects the wider marine regression known to have occurred by the early Roman period (Green 2022). The coastal zone moved eastwards such that more of the PEIR boundary may have been dry or on the edge of the coastline in places during the Roman period. A potentially significant site is recorded at Stain to the north of the PEIR boundary where a relatively significant number of late fourth century Roman coins is recorded on the HER. Skegness to the east of the PEIR boundary was also a Roman site of some significance located on a creek albeit at this time it was further east of the current settlement, being lost to the sea in the sixteenth century.
- 4.30 The late Roman/early Anglo-Saxon period saw inundation again such that large parts of the PEIR boundary would have been within saltmarsh/mudflats once more. The Romano British salterns at Ingoldmells (2km east of the PEIR boundary) are under 2-3m of silt as a consequence of this transgression. Some dry areas continued to exist within the marshland on exposed glacial deposits such as at Cumberworth near to the northern part of the PEIR and at Stain where the till and gravel rises to a height of 9m AOD. The alignment of the majority of PEIR boundary at time was most likely within freshwater wetlands and saltmarsh.
- 4.31 It has been suggested that Stain may have been a pre-Viking local estate centre from which the wetland resources of the adjacent marshlands were exploited. Around 4km north-east of the northern end of the PEIR boundary, the presence of Sutton on Sea to the south of Stain referenced as Sudtone in 1086 - 'the south farm or village' - may reference its subordination to Stain in the north, marking the southern extremity of the area exploited in earlier periods and the presence of the PEIR within a more marginal area beyond the area of exploitation between this centre and another important centre in the vicinity of Boston in the south.
- 4.32 Medieval settlement is evidenced from the northern part of the PEIR boundary down to the modern alignment of the A52. To the south of where the ECC crosses the A52, the PEIR footprint to the east of the A52 was likely within a marginal or inter-tidal zone for much of the medieval period with activity primarily restricted to salt working. A map of the Lincolnshire coastline referencing the thirteenth century landscape indicates that the part of the PEIR boundary south of Wainfleet and east of the A52 was located within the coastal zone, comprising sand, silt and inlet channels.
- 4.33 Land to the south of Skegness was reclaimed from 1555.
- 4.34 The following sub-segments present HER data per segment on the PEIR boundary. The HER data is presented in **Annexes 1-21 & 24**. Also referenced is Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) data.

LN1 - Lincolnshire Node - Landfall to A52 – Mumby

Prehistoric

- 4.35 The late Mesolithic coastline is thought to have sat to the east of the segment. During the

Mesolithic/Neolithic transition the eastern part of the segment (landfall) became tidal and remained tidal until the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Green 2022 Figure 92). Areas elsewhere remained seasonally dry or permanently dry particularly near Mumby where glaciofluvial and till deposits are recorded. Within the search area Chapel St Leonards and Cumberworth are also on higher ground. The higher and better draining ground such as that at Mumby may have been attractive for permanent settlement or more persistent activity with the areas of lower ground such as that across the majority of this part of the PEIR footprint being exploited on a more ephemeral or transient nature.

- 4.36 Features of prehistoric date are restricted to an Iron Age ditch recorded at Mumby 410m south of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI82497). Other activity referencing Iron Age activity specifically is recorded by the PAS scheme and includes a coin and a harness fitting 830m and 1.1km south of the western end of the segment boundary.
- 4.37 For the earlier prehistoric periods the evidence within the HER relates to a number of findspots. Of earliest date in the vicinity of the current coastline, Palaeolithic findspots comprise a flint at Anderby Creek, of Lower Palaeolithic date 610m north of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI43430) and a possible upper Palaeolithic worked flint at Chapel St Leonards 2km south of landfall (PAS). The latter may be Mesolithic in date. A scatter of Mesolithic flints is recorded inland at Cumberworth 1.3km south-west of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI81932).
- 4.38 A Neolithic flint knife is recorded within the landfall area (PAS) and a Neolithic axe is recorded on the foreshore to the north at Huttoft (HER reference MLI43463) 1.2km north of the PEIR boundary.
- 4.39 A single worked flint of early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (HER reference MLI41613), a Bronze Age flint scraper (HER reference MLI41614) and an Early Bronze Age flint dagger (HER reference MLI41622) are recorded 720m south, 950m south and 1.1km south of the PEIR boundary respectively.
- 4.40 An area with a potential for peat deposits extends into the southern footprint of the landform (Annex 23A Figure 46). These are thought to have formed in hollows of a wetland/dryland area and sit between two phases of tidal mudflats and so in this area are likely to be no earlier than Neolithic in date. This is likely to represent a mere and may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period.

Romano-British

- 4.41 Marine regression at Wolla Bank has been dated to the Iron Age (c.450 BC) (Derrett & Selby 2020) which suggests that this part of the PEIR boundary was on the dry side of the coastline, albeit this was likely a marginal area with activity perhaps limited to salt making in the most part and inundation again by the end of the period. No features of Romano British date are recorded within the PEIR boundary.
- 4.42 Two findspots referencing Romano British pottery sherds are recorded within the PEIR boundary on the high-water mark at Anderby (HER references MLI41602 & MLI41607).
- 4.43 Features of Romano-British date in the wider search area include a settlement site with potential associated industrial activity 280m south of the western end of the PEIR boundary at Mumby (HER reference MLI82496). A possible saltern is also recorded to the south of Mumby 1.7km south of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI41954). Notably, between the possible settlement site and the saltern site the PAS records a number of findspots referencing coins and brooches. This band of Roman findspots referencing coins and brooches extends east towards Chapel St Leonards along the southern edge of the search area boundary possibly reflecting agricultural activity on higher drier ground. In relative isolation the PAS records a hoard of thirteen coins and a single coin near to Anderby 550m north of the PEIR boundary.

- 4.44 Other findspots in the search area include a scatter of pottery at Cumberworth, 1.2km south-west of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI81929) where the PAS also records Roman finds.
- 4.45 An area with a potential for peat deposits extends into the southern footprint of the OnSS (Annex 23A Figure 46). This may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period.

Anglo-Saxon

- 4.46 By this time the settlement at Mumby is recorded as extending into western end of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI82080). Another settlement is also recorded at Huttoft 1.2km to the north (HER reference MLI43299). Other Saxon settlement is evidenced in the wider search area, near to Cumberworth where a Saxon cemetery is recorded beneath St Helen's church (HER reference MLI81930), 1.2km south-west of the PEIR boundary. The PAS references various finds along the southern fringe of the search area. These include coins, buckles, strap ends. In closer proximity, 400m south of the western end of the segment the PAS records a silver ingot, a gaming piece and a brooch.
- 4.47 There is a general lack of evidence for activity within the footprint of the PEIR, the footprint of which falls outside of the areas of localised high ground within the search area where the finds assemblage indicates activity.

Medieval

- 4.48 A medieval sea wall is recorded as being aligned through the eastern end of the PEIR footprint (HER reference MLI88781 & MLI88782). According with the 'Roman Bank' road this is of medieval date and extends north and south towards Anderby Creek and Chapel St Leonards. Storm beach deposits are recorded to the east of this feature which may have resulted from the thirteenth century destruction of coastal islands (Annex 23A Figure 46).
- 4.49 Three kilometres on the landward side of this defence, medieval settlement continued at Mumby within the western footprint of the PEIR throughout the medieval period (HER reference MLI82080) and at Huttoft to the north (MLI43299).
- 4.50 Other settlements were established at Helsey 550m west and Cumberworth 1.3km southwest (HER references MI41479 and MLI89121).
- 4.51 A moated site referencing more isolated settlement is recorded 30m south of the PEIR boundary (HER references). Other multiple HER references attesting to arable cultivation of the land; including areas of ridge and furrow and other earthworks recorded outside of the PEIR boundary. These include two areas of medieval earthworks extending to within 80m of the PEIR boundary (MLI88749 & MLI88752).
- 4.52 The PAS records a single find to the north of the segment. This comprises a Henry III halfpenny 1.3km north of the segment. The remainder of the PAS assemblage is concentrated in the southern part of the search area and includes strap ends, weights, coins, buckles and ampulla.

Post Medieval

- 4.53 In reference to the continued arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary, two demolished farmsteads and a demolished cottage are recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI18796, ML18799 & MLI18844). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period. The post medieval assemblage recorded by the PAS does not record any artefacts within the PEIR boundary

with the assemblage concentrated to the south of the search area and including coins, weights, tokens and vessels.

LiDAR

- 4.54 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.55 This segment is referenced as being predominantly flat at between 3-4m aOD. The western part of the segment is referenced as being of potential due to elevation.
- 4.56 Sea banks (LiDAR Features 10 and 11) accord with the HER reference to a sea wall at landfall (HER reference MLI88782).
- 4.57 Anomalies related to agricultural activity are recorded. These comprise earthworks of medieval or post medieval date. Ridge and furrow earthworks to the north and north-west of Mumby (LiDAR Feature 9) correspond with the medieval settlement of Mumby (MLI82080). Earthworks associated with cowslip cottage are referenced (LiDAR Feature 6).
- 4.58 Relict watercourses or palaeochannels are recorded in the central and eastern parts of the segment. An earthwork enclosure recorded in association with palaeochannels in the central part of the area is recorded (LiDAR Feature 5).

LN1 – Walkover

- 4.59 The location of the sea wall (HER reference MLI88728) was subject to field observations in March 2023, see Plate 1. It was recorded along the eastern side of a coastal road comprising a grassy bank and fence line. The earthwork measures approximately 1.5m to 2m in height from ground level. Towards the southern part of the PEIR boundary, the earthwork is broken to allow for access to a public carpark.

Plate 1: Sea wall – HER Reference MLI88782



- 4.60 A roughly parallel defence according with a LiDAR anomaly was observed to the east, see Plate 2. This was more substantial and is likely to be modern or natural.

Plate 2: Linear earthwork to the east of MLI88782



- 4.61 A mound in the vicinity of LiDAR anomaly 5, but predominantly outside of the PEIR boundary was noted.
- 4.62 A linear mound of earth approximately 1m high and 10m long was recorded at the location of a demolished farmstead, see Plate 3 (HER MLI118844).

Plate 3: Linear earthwork at location of demolished farmstead (MLI118844)



- 4.63 Fields within the footprint of Mumby deserted medieval village were walked (MLI82080). In the north-eastern part of the HER entry, east of Thrumber Marsh Lane, low earthworks were recorded within an arable field in the southern part of the PEIR boundary, see Plate 4.

Plate 4: Earthworks within Mumby DMV (MLI82080) – NGR 551891 374535



LN2 – Lincolnshire Node – A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node Substation Search Area

LN2 – Prehistoric

- 4.64 For the majority of the segment the late Mesolithic to Iron Age coastlines were east of the segment. However, the western end of the segment may have been subject to some sea flooding from an inlet by the early Neolithic period (Green 2022 Figure 92). This correlates with an area of near surface peat (Annex 23A AOPB). During the period the rest of the area is likely to have remained dry due to elevation and better draining conditions provided by glaciofluvial and till deposits which extend across much of the footprint of this segment. This segment typically sits at between 5-10m AOD which is relatively high for the region. The geoarchaeological deposit model shows the southern half of this segment at 7-8m AOD in particular.
- 4.65 With respect to features attesting to permanent activity, the HER references the possible site of a Bronze Age round barrow 1.6km north of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI41469) and an Iron Age ditch at Mumby 480m south of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI82497). The former attests to funerary activity within the area which is also evidenced by Butterbump round barrow cemetery present 2.6km to the south.
- 4.66 Other evidence recorded on the HER and PAS is restricted to a flint assemblage. A scatter of Mesolithic flints is recorded at Cumberworth 930m south of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI81932). A Neolithic axe recorded 1.6km north of the PEIR boundary. Early Neolithic to Bronze Age flint is recorded 730m south of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI43492) and 600m east (PAS).
- 4.67 An area of potential peat deposits is highlighted in the northern part of the segment within the footprint of the OnSS (see Annex 23A Figures 10 & 46). This may hold a potential for prehistoric organic remains. This is recorded at c.1m below ground surface to the immediate north of the OnSS footprint. These are thought to have formed in hollows of a wetland/dryland area and sit between two phases of tidal mudflats and so in this area are likely to be no earlier than Neolithic in date. This is likely to represent a mere and may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period.

LN2 – Romano-British

- 4.68 Falling sea levels by the end of the Iron Age are likely to have left the whole segment dry by the start of the Roman period.
- 4.69 Whilst no features of Roman date are recorded within the PEIR boundary, a single coin is recorded within the PEIR boundary south of Long Lane in the vicinity of third century pottery sherds recovered from a drain trench 10m south of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI41979). A scatter of greyware sherds was also recorded 200m west of the northern part of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI41472).
- 4.70 In general, however, there is a concentration of PAS finds between Mumby and Helsey 800-1.3km south of the eastern end of the segment. These are in the vicinity of Romano-British settlement recorded at Mumby 460m south of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI82496). A possible saltern is also recorded further south of Mumby, 2km southeast of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI41954).
- 4.71 Another potential foci of activity within the area referenced by findspots is Cumberworth c.1km south of the eastern part of the segment. In this vicinity the HER records a scatter of pottery at 940m south of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI81929). The PAS also reports a small assemblage of finds here.
- 4.72 Potentially then, settlement was focused at Mumby and Cumberworth with an agricultural focus (possibly) elsewhere. In reference to this possibility, possible cropmark enclosures of Roman date are recorded at Bilsby 1.8km west of the western part of the segment.
- 4.73 An area of potential peat deposits is highlighted in the northern part of the segment within the footprint of the OnSS (see Annex 23A Figure 46). This may hold a potential for prehistoric organic remains.

LN2 – Anglo-Saxon

- 4.74 A major settlement is thought to have been located at Stain during this period with Sutton on Sea c.5km to the north of the segment being a southerly satellite to this. This would place the PEIR boundary away from the main foci of an early estate. However, during this period some Anglo-Saxon settlement of Mumby may have extended into eastern end of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI82080). A finds assemblage recorded by the PAS references a limited number of finds in the vicinity of both Mumby and Cumberworth. In closest vicinity to the segment these include a coin to the north of Long Lane. At Cumberworth it is notable that a Saxon cemetery is known beneath St Helen's church (HER reference MLI81930), 950m south of the PEIR boundary.
- 4.75 Some localised areas of settlement may tentatively be anticipated to have been focused at Mumby and Cumberworth, with an agricultural focus possible elsewhere.

LN2 – Medieval

- 4.76 Settlement continued at Mumby within or in close vicinity to the eastern footprint of the PEIR throughout the medieval period (HER reference MLI82080).
- 4.77 The expansion of settlement across the wider landscape is attested to by the enlargement or establishment of other settlements at Asserby 170m north, Thurlby 450m west, Huttoft 550m east, Cumberworth 970m south, Markby 1km north, Helsey 1.3km south-east, Bilsby 1.5km west and Hannah Cum Hagnaby 1.7km north (HER references MLI41479, MLI41486, MLI43299, MLI89121, MLI90886,

MLI82081, MLI41489 & MLI41467).

- 4.78 Isolated moated sites illustrating settlement outside of the village cores are recorded at Mumby and Thurlby 580m south-east and 680m south of the PEIR boundary respectively (HER references MLI41977 & MLI41476).
- 4.79 Notably, the settlement of Markby was located adjacent to Markby Priory, an Augustinian order founded in the reign of Henry II but no reference until 1204 (NHLE reference 104987).
- 4.80 Other multiple HER references attest to arable cultivation of the land; including areas of ridge and furrow and other earthworks recorded outside of the PEIR boundary. Whilst none are recorded within the footprint of the segment, the land across the footprint of the PEIR footprint was likely within or partially within the agricultural hinterland associated with the village in closest vicinity, namely Mumby, Asserby and Huttoft. PAS finds recorded within the boundary of the PEIR comprise three dispersed coins and part of a vessel.

LN2 – Post Medieval

- 4.81 In reference to the continued arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary, a demolished farm and barn are recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI118834, MLI116611). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period.

LN2 – LiDAR

- 4.82 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.83 Areas of higher and better draining ground are highlighted in the vicinity of this segment, with heights aOD at 9-12m notable. These areas include Mumby where activity is known from the Roman period onwards and at Thurlby, Anderby and Huttoft where settlements were established from at least the medieval period. Ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded at the eastern end of the segment in association with Mumby (LiDAR Feature 3). A probable post medieval livestock pen is also recorded within the PEIR boundary (LiDAR Feature 2) and the location of former post medieval farmsteads at 4, 4a and 4b. Relict water courses or paleochannels are noticeably lacking in this segment with evidence restricted to the north. Outside of the PEIR boundary an enclosure is noted (LiDAR Feature 1).

LN2 – Walkover

- 4.84 A walkover undertaken in March 2020 recorded ridge and furrow earthworks in the north-western part of the village of Mumby (MLI82080). These were located in fields either side of the A52. The southern parcel identifies clear earthworks on east to west alignments within a sub-rectangular field encroaching the southern site boundary of the proposed corridor, see Plate 5. The earthworks measure approximately 5m to 6m ridge to ridge and navigate up an eastern slope towards the village core. The earthworks appear to continue on within fields heading southward towards the village, (only apparent in unploughed fields) although outside of the Site boundary. To the north of the A52, lesser defined earthworks are present on northeast to southwest alignments extending across the rectangular field, see Plate 6. A small area of east to west aligned earthworks are also present in the northeastern part of the field. Ridge to ridge the measurements were slightly larger at around 6m to 8m. Both fields were enclosed grassy, pasture plots which covered almost the entire width of the 300m corridor, bar the A52 road. A small pond was present within the field north of the A52 road.

Plate 5: Ridge and Furrow south of the A52 (MLI82080)



Plate 6: Ridge and furrow north of the A52 (MLI82080)



4.85 No other earthworks were recorded within LN2.

WM1 – Weston Marsh – Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe

WM1 – Prehistoric

4.86 The late Mesolithic coastline is thought to have sat to the east of the segment. During the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition the eastern part of the segment (landfall) became tidal and remained tidal until the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Green 2022 Figure 92). During Neolithic period the area was probably subject to some sea flooding and the deposition of tidal mudflats c.2-4m in depth across much of the segment (Annex 23A Figures 21 & 24). By the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age only the southern part of the area was likely to remain permanently dry (Green 2022 Figure 92). The lowland nature of the rest of the segment would indicate a lesser potential for permanent or persistent activity.

However, there are isolated segments of higher ground in the central part of the PEIR boundary, at Quakers Hill and Chestnut Farm where till is recorded (Annex 23A). Within the wider search area Chapel St Leonards and Hogsthorpe are also on higher ground. The areas of lower ground and tidal mudflats such as that across the majority of the PEIR footprint may have been exploited on a transient nature.

- 4.87 A possible upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic worked flint is recorded by the PAS at Chapel St Leonards 2km south of landfall (PAS) and a lower Palaeolithic blade has been retrieved from Anderby 590m north of landfall (HER reference MLI43430).
- 4.88 A Neolithic flint knife is recorded within the landfall area (PAS), a Neolithic axe 1.2km north (HER reference MLI43464), an early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age worked flint 710m south (HER reference MLI41613), a Bronze Age axe 820m east (HER reference MLI41964) and a Bronze Age dagger 1.2km south (HER reference MLI41622).
- 4.89 Notably, Butterbump Bronze Age Barrow cemetery located 3.6km west of the PEIR boundary. This attests to funerary activity at a location which was very likely near the coast during the Bronze Age or on an island within an otherwise flooded zone (NHLE reference 1003615). Chapel St Leonards to the east of the segment search area was also likely on a raised island during this time but apart from an Iron Age saltern site (HER reference MLI41953) and an Iron Age ditch (HER reference MLI82497) recorded 760m south and 1.6km north-west of the PEIR boundary respectively, no other prehistoric features are recorded with activity otherwise attested to by finds only.
- 4.90 An area with a potential for peat deposits extends into the landfall footprint of the segment. This may hold a potential for organic remains of this period. Another area of potential for peat deposits is present at the southern end of the segment (Annex 23A Figures 11 and 46). This could be at a depth of 3m. These are thought to have formed in hollows of a wetland/dryland area and sit between two phases of tidal mudflats and so in this area are likely to be no earlier than Neolithic in date. This is likely to represent a mere and may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period.

WM1 – Romano-British

- 4.91 Marine regression at Wolla Bank has been dated to the Iron Age (c.450 BC) (Derrett & Selby 2020) which suggests that this part of the PEIR boundary was on the dry side of the coastline, albeit this could still have been a marginal area with activity perhaps limited to salt making in the most part and inundation by the end of the period. In testament to this, the HER does not record any features of Romano British date within the PEIR boundary but a possible saltern is recorded 575m west of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI41954). This is located at the southern end of the segment and indicates the coastline was within the vicinity of or to the west of the southern end of the segment during part of this period at least.
- 4.92 A small finds assemblage is recorded. The HER references a third century Roman pot sherd at landfall (HER reference MLI41607). The PAS assemblage includes a mount from a box 240m east of the segment where other finds in close vicinity include two brooches and two coins. It is possible that these are the result of later manuring scatters associated with post medieval farmstead activity, but this is uncertain.
- 4.93 Slightly further afield, a settlement site with potential associated industrial activity is recorded 1.6km north-west of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI82496). Findspots in the search area include some pottery at Hogsthorpe and Chapel St Leonards which were on higher ground than the majority of this segment of the PEIR.

WM1 – Anglo-Saxon

- 4.94 Some sea inundation is likely to have occurred again during this period. The footprint of any dry ground may therefore have reduced.
- 4.95 There is no recorded evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the PEIR boundary. Within the wider search area, Mumby, 1.3km to the north-west has Anglo-Saxon origins (HER reference MLI82080) and activity is known at Cumberworth 2.5km west. There is a general lack of evidence for activity within the footprint of the PEIR, the footprint of which falls outside of the areas of localised high ground within the search area where the PAS finds includes pins, strapends, coins and brooches. This includes a small assemblage comprising of a penny, a brooch and a pin in the vicinity of the PEIR boundary on localised high ground to the east of Chestnut Farm.
- 4.96 Overall, Munby and Cumberworth to the west of the northern end of the segment were the likely foci of activity during this period with the footprint of the PEIR likely under marshy conditions.

WM1 – Medieval

- 4.97 A medieval sea wall is recorded as being aligned through the northern part of the PEIR footprint (HER reference MLI88782). According with the 'Roman Bank' road this is of medieval date. Storm beach deposits are recorded to the east of this feature which may have resulted from the thirteenth century destruction of coastal islands (Annex 23A Figure 46).
- 4.98 A medieval pottery scatter is recorded within the southern part of the PEIR boundary (MLI41965) and also in the north of the segment (MLI41627). This are most likely to reference to manuring scatters with the land across the footprint of the PEIR boundary likely coming into agricultural use during this period. However, the latter entry is recorded on the HER as a possible homestead of medieval date. Additional finds recorded by the PAS extend into the lower lying parts of the search area.
- 4.99 Settlement continued at Mumby 1.3km to the north-west throughout the medieval period (HER reference MLI82080). Other settlements were established at Hogsthorpe 100m east (MLI82079) and Helsey 550m west and Slackholme 1.9km south (MLI82081 & MLI99418).
- 4.100 An isolated moated site referencing settlement outside of the village core is recorded at Mumby 1.4km north-west (HER references MLI41977).
- 4.101 Other multiple HER references attest to arable cultivation of the land including areas of ridge and furrow and other earthworks. Within the boundary of the PEIR these include a probable medieval earthwork (MLI88777). Ridge and furrow are also recorded 260m to the east (MLI88769).

WM1 – Post Medieval

- 4.102 In reference to the continued arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary, a demolished farm and cottage are recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI118807, MLI118799). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period.

WM1 – LiDAR

- 4.103 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.104 Seabank anomalies reference the HER entries for a medieval sea wall.

- 4.105 A possible low mound or platform is recorded in the southern part of the segment to the north-west of Hogsthorpe (LiDAR Feature 14). The nature of this mound or platform is uncertain but it may reference a moated site of medieval date with other moated sites known in the area. To the east of this a possible fishpond and an area of ridge and furrow (LiDAR Feature 13) is recorded adjacent to a medieval earthwork boundary referenced by the HER (MLI88770). These features are likely to attest to a band of medieval activity along Lowgate Road.
- 4.106 A post medieval date should also be applied to occupation earthworks recorded further. This corresponds with a HER entry for an un-named farmstead (LiDAR Feature 12) (MLI18807). Agricultural features attesting to the post medieval expansion of arable farming are evident across the area.
- 4.107 Palaeochannels or relict watercourses are evident in the northern and central segments.

WM1 – Walkover

- 4.108 The seabank recorded at landfall is referenced above in respect to section LN1.
- 4.109 Other observations within segment WM1 included personal communication with the landowner in respect to LiDAR anomaly 13. This area of fishponds and earthworks were confirmed to be waterfilled quarries, whilst the earthworks were referenced as being modern in relation to mid to late twentieth century tipping.
- 4.110 At the location of LiDAR feature 14 a low circular mound approximately 12m in diameter and 0.2m high was visible, see Plate 7.

Plate 7: LiDAR feature 14



- 4.111 No other earthworks were recorded within WM1.

WM2 - Weston Marsh - A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane

WM2 - Prehistoric

- 4.112 The late Mesolithic coastline was east of the segment. However, during the Neolithic period the area was subject to sea flooding with the deposition of c. 2.4m of tidal mudflats (Annex 23A Figure 21). The low-lying nature of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary was likely under tidal or (in periods of regression) under marshy conditions from the Neolithic period onwards. These areas may have been exploited on a transient nature or potentially for salt making activity by the Iron Age period. Green's modelling places the southern half of the segment under tidal conditions by the end of the Bronze Age/Early Iron Age with some areas of higher ground in the north remaining dry (Green 2022 Figure 92). Whilst these more habitable zones in the north may have been on the edge of wetland, settlement and funerary activity would likely have focused elsewhere, possibly on the higher ground at Hogsthorpe and Chapel St Leonards at the north-east part of the search area.
- 4.113 In reference to late prehistoric salt making, Green's mapping of the area indicates that a late prehistoric system of saltmarsh channels extended across the segment including a main channel across the southern part of the segment (the Schalflet or North Drain) (Green 2022 Figure 19).
- 4.114 The HER does not record any assets of prehistoric date within the boundary of the PEIR. Findspots within the search area include a Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper recorded by the PAS at Chapel St Leonards and a Bronze Age axe fragment recorded 1km east at Hogsthorpe (MLI41964).
- 4.115 Other findspots reference briquetage which attest to possible salterns and whilst two (1km south and 1.7km south) west have been recorded with broad dates including the Early Bronze Age and Neolithic period, they are most likely to be Iron Age in origin if they do precede the Roman period (MLI41952 & MLI43668). Indeed, Iron Age salterns are recorded both side of the study area and include sites 80m east, 590m west and 640m west of the PEIR boundary (MLI41953, MLI41948 & MLI88786). Overall, apart from one possible saltern at Hogsthorpe in the northern part of the search area these are all focused in the southern part of the search area, most likely in reference to larger saltmarsh channel crossing this part of the segment (the Schalflet).
- 4.116 In general, the area of the PEIR south of Hogsthorpe was likely saltmarsh/sand and mudflats for much of the prehistoric period with potential limited to salterns. However, it is noted that two areas of peat are recorded which may hold particular potential for organic remains relating to this period. These are located at the northern end of the segment at Hogsthorpe but also at the southern end of the segment (Annex 23A Figures 11 and 46). This could be at a depth of 3m. These are thought to have formed in hollows of a wetland/dryland area and sit between two phases of tidal mudflats and so in this area are likely to be no earlier than Neolithic in date. This is likely to represent a mere and may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period.

WM2 -Romano-British

- 4.117 The preceding evidence for salterns within the vicinity of the southern part of the PEIR boundary extends into the Romano-British period with sites of Roman date being recorded in the southern part of the search area, 290m south, 340m east and 450m east of the PEIR boundary (MLI41951, MLI41803 and MLI41802). These are in the vicinity of Ingoldmells to the east where salterns are recorded at 2-3 depth beneath deposits of silt.
- 4.118 Notably, other evidence for Roman activity includes some evidence for cereal processing and domestic occupation referenced 240m east of the PEIR boundary at its southern end suggesting agricultural

activity and therefore some dry land in this vicinity (MLI90289). The potential for this activity to have extended across possible dry land into the central part of the PEIR boundary may be referenced by a small assemblage of finds recorded by the PAS. These relate to six coins, six brooches, two razor handles and an escutcheon from a vessel or piece of furniture. This is uncertain, however with these potentially referencing a later episode of manuring.

- 4.119 Two areas of peat are recorded which may hold particular potential for organic remains relating to this period. These are located at the northern end of the segment at Hogsthorpe and at the southern end of the segment (Annex 23A Figure 46).

WM2 -Anglo-Saxon

- 4.120 Some sea inundation is likely to have occurred again during this period with marine silts known to have buried Roman remains in this area. The footprint of any dry ground would therefore have reduced.
- 4.121 The HER does not record any evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the PEIR boundary but a stirrup, a coin, a bell and a strap mount are referenced within the footprint of the PEIR boundary by the PAS. This could relate to some agricultural activity in the central and southern parts of the segment but this is uncertain and again could relate to later episodes of manuring. Within the wider search area, Mumby, 1.8km to the north-west has Anglo-Saxon origins (HER reference MLI82080). This and Cumberworth 2.5km to the west of the northern end of the segment were the likely foci of activity during this period.

WM2 -Medieval

- 4.122 The sea wall known to the north of the area likely continued south and provided for terrestrial conditions during this period. Notably an area of potential settlement is recorded within the PEIR boundary at Slackholme (HER reference MLI99418) and within the vicinity of the PEIR at Hogsthorpe 70m east (MLI82079) and Ashington 300m west (MLI88788). The placename 'Slackholme' could, however, reference very wet conditions ('mud-slick island' (Green 2022:39), indicating that the conditions for settlement were still poor in places and it is surmised that this segment was relatively 'empty' of settlement in comparison to areas fringing the search area to the east and west (Green 2022: Figure 26).
- 4.123 Nevertheless, multiple HER references attest to arable cultivation of the land including areas of ridge and furrow and other earthworks. Within the boundary of the PEIR these include three areas of medieval enclosures (MLI98636, MLI98638 & MLI98639). Within the entry MLI98636 the PAS records a concentration of finds including buckles, strap ends, tokens, studs, mounts, coins, brooches, a harness pendent, a vessel handle and a thimble. This may reference a manuring scatter.
- 4.124 Major areas of settlement continued at Mumby 1.8km to the north-west of the PEIR boundary throughout the medieval period (HER reference MLI82080) and nearby Huttoft (MLI43299).
- 4.125 An isolated moated site referencing settlement outside of the village core is recorded at Mumby 2km north-west (HER references MLI41977).

WM2 -Post Medieval

- 4.126 In reference to the continued arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary, two demolished farmsteads and a post medieval enclosure are recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI118870, MLI118881 & MLI98637). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this

period.

WM2 -LiDAR

- 4.127 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.128 A large concentration of earthworks corresponds with the HER entry for the area of potential medieval settlement at Slackholme (MLI99418) (LiDAR Feature 18). Possible field systems extend north and south of the HER entry indicating a larger footprint of activity.
- 4.129 Other LiDAR anomalies are recorded at the southern end of the segment as comprising linear earthworks and a sub-circular enclosure (LiDAR Feature 21). These may correspond with medieval activity recorded on the HER (HER MLI98639) but may also relate to potential Roman activity recorded to the east (MLI90289). LiDAR assessment also suggests they may be modern.
- 4.130 Possible earlier features recorded as four linear earthworks are recorded to the north of Bridge Farm and may also be of Roman or medieval origin, although this is uncertain (LiDAR Feature 20). A potential for relict watercourses is indicated by trends in the north and the south of the segment. A number of post medieval farmsteads are referenced concurring with the known post medieval expansion of agriculture, as are a number of drain and drain related features.

WM2 – Walkover

- 4.131 A particularly substantial drainage ditch referenced as Willoughby High Drain was noted crossing the segment, see Plate 8.

Plate 8: Willoughby High Drain



- 4.132 At the location of Slackholme deserted medieval village (MLI99418) earthwork features were visible, see Plates 9-12. The north-western most field within the identified DMV area comprised low ridge and furrow linear earthworks and some mounds. The north-eastern most field was devoid of earthworks but noted as ploughed.
- 4.133 Below these fields, two large irregular fields had more visible earthworks within them. A possible hollow way and potential field boundaries were recorded comprising linears, curvi-linears and linears

on right angles. The ditches were on mainly north/south and turning to east/west trajectories.

- 4.134 Ditches were measured between 0.2m and 0.4m deep. A small square shaped mound located centrally to the DMV may reflect a building platform, the attached ditch measuring approximately 0.4m deep and the built platform measuring 0.5m above ground level. These foci of earthworks appeared to extended further eastward.
- 4.135 South of these earthworks, east to west aligned ridge and furrow earthworks were identified measuring between 5m and 7m ridge to ridge. The field to the immediate west of the ridge and furrow was arable and had no evidence of similar agricultural earthworks although, a long, large soil mark was identified running north to south through the field, potentially reflective of a ditch/former field boundary.
- 4.136 Encroaching the westernmost extent of the site boundary was a field comprising clear ridge and furrow earthworks, also east to west aligned and measuring approximately 7m ridge to ridge. Beyond the southern-most part of the DMV area, another field also had evident cropmarks and ditched earthworks indicative of former field boundaries. The features were on east to west trajectories and met with gaps and hollows within the field boundaries. These features may represent the outer boundaries of the DMV or agricultural field systems.
- 4.137 The plotted features in plan appear to follow similar trajectories and potentially join in places. The site walkover allowed the visible earthworks to be plotted by GPS, the results are shown below, see Plate 9. The large westernmost polygon shows a large area of clear ridge and furrow earthworks. Plotted lines show ditched features running across the area and the smaller polygons are mound features. The central square shaped polygon is the potential building platform.

Plate 9: Sketch plan of earthworks at Slackholme deserted medieval village (MLI99418)



Plate 10: Earthworks at Slackholme (MLI99418)



Plate 11: Earthworks at Slackholme (MLI99418)



Plate 12: Earthworks at Slackholme (MLI99418)



- 4.138 Elsewhere within the segment very shallow potential earthworks were observed.
- 4.139 Two shallow linear earthworks according with LiDAR feature 20 were observed. The linear features appeared to reflect furrows measuring approximately 0.2m below ground level.
- 4.140 Very shallow earthworks were recorded at the location of possible medieval enclosures and a field system (MLI98639) and LiDAR feature 21. These comprised a possible trackway to the east of an earthwork approximately 0.2m high.
- 4.141 Shallow earthworks were recorded at the location of possible medieval enclosures (HER reference MLI98638).
- 4.142 No earthworks at the location of possible medieval enclosures (HER reference MLI98636) but a differential growth may reflect a curvilinear feature, see Plate 13.

Plate 13: Curvilinear differential growth noted at MLI98636



4.143 No other earthworks or features of note were recorded within WM2.

WM3 - Weston Marsh - Marsh Lane to A158 - Skegness Road

WM3 - Prehistoric

- 4.144 The late Mesolithic coastline was east of the segment. However, during the Neolithic period the area was subject to sea flooding with only the fringes of the segment in proximity to higher ground at Burgh Le Marsh potentially remaining drier until total inundation under tidal conditions by the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Green 2022 Figure 92). The low-lying nature of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary was likely under tidal or (in periods of regression) under marshy conditions from the Neolithic period onwards. These areas may have been exploited on a transient nature or potentially for salt making activity by the Iron Age period when a system of salt marsh creeks is known to have extended across the segment (Green 2022 Fig 19).
- 4.145 Overall, settlement and funerary activity was focused elsewhere, for example potentially on higher ground at Burgh-le-Marsh where sands and gravels provided for favourable conditions.
- 4.146 In reference to the earlier transient activity findspots within the search area include a Palaeolithic implement recorded 1.8km east of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI41804) and an Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age flint 1.9km east (HER reference MLI43674). The PAS records a Bronze Age axe and Iron Age findspots at Burgh le Marsh. Other finds recorded by the PAS include an Iron Age horse fitting and a possible torc. These are recorded 600m west of the PEIR boundary to the east of Burgh le Marsh. If these were from the same findspot they may reference a possible burial, but this is uncertain.
- 4.147 Other findspots on the HER reference briquetage which attest to the anticipated possible salterns and whilst a site 290m east has been recorded with a broad of Neolithic to Roman it is most likely to be Iron Age in origin if it does precede the Roman period (MLI43668). Notably, five undated saltern sites are recorded within the PEIR boundary. On the basis of the rest of the baseline these are likely to be of Iron Age date (HER reference MLI41950). A number of Iron Age salterns are recorded predominantly to the east of the PEIR boundary, but also to the west. These include an Iron Age saltern 215m east, 230m east and 450m east (MLI41694 & MLI42843 & MLI41693). Further potential salterns of possible Iron

Age origin are also located further to the east of the search area, 780m -1.9km east of the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI41803, MLI81286, MLI116157, MLI994488, MLI41802 and MLI41801). This potentially indicates a moving coastline during this period, possibly receding eastwards towards the end of the period.

- 4.148 Two areas of near surface peat are recorded which may hold particular potential for organic remains relating to this period. A significant area of peat is recorded across the northern half of the segment (Annex 23A Figures 12 & 46). This may be less than 2m below ground. A further area is located at the southern end of the segment (Annex 23A Figure 46). These are thought to have formed in hollows of a wetland/dryland area and sit between two phases of tidal mudflats and so in this area are likely to be no earlier than Neolithic in date. This is likely to represent a mere and may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period.

WM3 - Romano-British

- 4.149 Salterns of Roman date are certainly in the east of the search area indicating a Roman coastline further to the east. These include salterns 780m -1.9km east of the PEIR boundary which may have originated in the Iron Age period (HER references MLI41803, MLI81286, MLI116157, MLI994488, MLI41802 and MLI41801). At this time the segment footprint may therefore have been drier with salt marsh conditions to the east. Potentially in reference to this, a buckle and a coin are recorded by the PAS within the PEIR boundary and 600m to the east respectively, but these are singular finds and may reference later manuring activity. Notably Skegness has a Roman origin c5km east of the southern end of this segment. Potentially whilst out of the salt marsh, the area was still marginal.
- 4.150 Two areas of peat are recorded which may hold particular potential for organic remains relating to this period. A significant area of peat is recorded across the northern half of the segment. A further area is located at the southern end of the segment (Annex 23A Figure 46).

WM3 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.151 Some sea inundation is likely to have occurred again during this period. The footprint of any dry ground may therefore have reduced but this is uncertain.
- 4.152 There are no recorded settlements of Anglo-Saxon origin within the 2km search area, but notably a Saxon burial mound is recorded within Burgh le Marsh 2.3km west of the PEIR boundary. Evidence within the 2km search area is limited to eight findspots on the HER or the PAS variously referencing brooches, coins, a hasp, a stirrup and pottery. This could relate to some agricultural activity but this is uncertain and again could relate to later episodes of manuring. However, the pottery of late tenth century date potentially attests to late Saxon settlement c.490m east of the northern end of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI43

WM3 - Medieval

- 4.153 A sea wall or falling sea levels had provided for drier conditions by this time within at least some parts of the footprint of the PEIR boundary. Medieval settlement is recorded within the central part of the segment (MLI88895). This has been recorded through aerial photographic analysis which recorded earthwork enclosures and ridge and furrow prior to arable use which may have denuded earthworks. Finds recorded from the PAS within the footprint are limited to a medieval buckle and a vessel handle.
- 4.154 Further settlements attested to by earthworks and pottery scatters are recorded 50m west (MLI41501), 240m east (MLI41794) and 280m west (MLI88788) indicating settlement across a relatively habitable

landscape and other multiple HER references attest to arable cultivation of the land including areas of ridge and furrow and other earthworks.

- 4.155 However, the segment is located within a relatively ‘empty’ zone in comparison to areas fringing the search area to the east and west (Green 2022: Figure 26). Further marginality is suggested in mapping by Green which indicates that the southern part of the segment may have been within an area which remained as a watery inlet well into this period (Green 2022: Figure 19). On the edge of this, a medieval saltern is recorded 1.8km east referencing salt marsh conditions on the edge of this inlet (MLI41807).

WM3 - Post Medieval

- 4.156 In reference to post medieval arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary, two demolished farmsteads are recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI119849 & MLI119833). A post medieval earthwork enclosure is also recorded within the PEIR boundary (MLI87795). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period.

WM3 - LiDAR

- 4.157 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.158 The LiDAR records a notable concentration of earthworks at the recorded location of a probable medieval settlement (HER MLI88895). The alignment of the earthworks and evidence for a former farmstead referenced by the assessment may allude to a post medieval date for this feature (LiDAR Feature 24). This is uncertain.
- 4.159 A number of other former field boundaries across the segment are on the same alignment as modern boundaries indicating a post medieval date. Former buildings are referenced at the northern extremity (LiDAR Feature 22) and towards the southern end of the segment (LiDAR Feature 23).
- 4.160 Of possible note is a possible mound in the south of the segment. This is of unknown date or function, however, a date predating the Iron Age is unlikely from the known baseline (LiDAR Feature 25). The LiDAR assessment references a potential natural origin.
- 4.161 Paleochannels are dispersed across the segment referencing the previous character of the area before later drainage.

WM3 – Walkover

- 4.162 The remains of a post medieval farmhouse were recorded at the location of HER reference MLI119883, see Plate 14. These comprised four to five brick courses extant to a height of c.1m on a raised island. This was located within a wider HER entry for a deserted medieval settlement (MLI88895). No earthworks associated with the footprint of the village were observed.

Plate 14: Ruined post medieval farmstead (MLI119883)



4.163 At the location of another demolished farmstead recorded by LiDAR in the southern part of the section earthworks were observed, see Plate 14.

Plate 15: Earthworks at the location of a demolished farmstead NGR 552388 364836



4.164 No other earthworks or features of note were recorded in WM3.

WM4 –A158 Skegness Road to Low Road

WM4 - Prehistoric

- 4.165 The segment transitioned from dry to wet during the Mesolithic period. By the early Neolithic the coastline is likely have moved to the west of the PEIR boundary such that the segment was within the inter tidal zone by the early Neolithic (see Annex 23A Figure 5) (Green 2022 Figure 92). The low-lying nature of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary was likely under tidal or under marshy conditions for much of the time. The area may have been exploited on a transient nature until the Iron Age when the PEIR was likely within or on the edge of the salt marsh (Green 2022 Figures 19 & 92). Overall, however, permanent settlement and funerary activity was likely focused elsewhere, for example potentially on higher and better draining ground at Burgh-le-Marsh to the west of the northern end of the segment where elevation rises significantly from that within the segment footprint.
- 4.166 At Burgh le Marsh the HER records evidence for Mesolithic flint knapping 1.9km and 2km west of the PEIR boundary (MLI81410 & MLI42931). Also at Burgh le Marsh, a possible Upper Palaeolithic lithic (MLI98787), Neolithic pottery (MLI89560) and Early Neolithic to Late Bronze worked flints (MLI81409) have been recorded 1.9km west. The PAS records part of a Bronze Age axe from the edge of the town and four Iron Age finds including two coins and a brooch.
- 4.167 Iron Age salterns which are likely to reference a coastline further east than during the earlier prehistoric periods are recorded 230m east and 460m east (MLI41694 & MLI41693). Evidence for extensive settlement originating in the Iron Age is recorded 1.7km west of the segment (south of Burgh le Marsh) (MLI99129). This has been recorded through archaeological fieldwork on the edge of a localised area of higher ground on the 5m AOD contour. The fieldwork included geophysical (magnetometer) survey which indicated the presence of a series of enclosures. Subsequent trial trenching recorded a significant assemblage of Late Iron Age and Romano British pottery, a large animal bone assemblage dominated by cattle bone and evidence for a settlement associated with cereal production and industrial activity.
- 4.168 A single area of peat is recorded in the extreme northern part of the segment. This is likely to represent a mere and may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period (Annex 23A Figure 46).

WM4 - Romano-British

- 4.169 The settlement 1.6km to the west of the segment continued in use into the Roman period (MLI99129) and Roman occupation at Burgh le Marsh to the west of the northern end of the segment is evidenced finds recorded by the PAS and the HER. Indeed, Burgh Le Marsh is recorded within the HER as being a settlement of Roman origin, located at the terminus of the road from Lincoln. A possible Roman farmstead is also recorded at Burgh le Marsh 1.9km west of the segment (MLI40583). Certainly, Skegness, c.5km east of the segment, is known to have been a significant Roman settlement on a tidal creek. Elevation at Skegness was possibly at 5-10m AOD. Therefore, the PEIR was located between atleast two known areas of Roman occupation but within a potentially marginal area within some salt marsh due to a lower elevation. The saltern recorded 230m east of the PEIR boundary may have also functioned into the Romano British period.
- 4.170 A single area of peat is recorded in the extreme northern part of the segment. This may hold particular potential for organic remains relating to this period (Annex 23A Figure 46).

WM4 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.171 Burgh le Marsh, present to the northwest of the search area was likely to have seen continued

settlement into the Anglo-Saxon period. Indeed, the HER records some finds of this date within the town and the PAS records a single entry, a stirrup. Otherwise, there is no other evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area. Some sea inundation is likely to have occurred again during this period. The footprint of any dry ground may therefore have reduced but this is uncertain.

WM4 - Medieval

- 4.172 Medieval settlement continued at Burgh le Marsh 1.5km west of the northern part of the PEIR boundary (MLI80563). A relatively large number of HER and PAS entries reference finds of this date within the town and also at nearby Croft c.1km west of the PEIR boundary and Wainfleet just beyond the search area to the south-west. Reference to activity within the PEIR boundary during this period is limited to evidence for the extension of open fields within the footprint of the PEIR. This is illustrated by the former presence of ridge and furrow earthworks (MLI98096, MLI98097). A lack of evidence for settlement is perhaps due to the marginality of the footprint of the segment which may have been underwater at the start of the period, and which is located within the 'empty zone' in comparison with areas fringing the search area to the east and west (Green 2022 Figure 25 & 26). The PAS records a single brooch of this date in the central part of the segment.

WM4 - Post Medieval

- 4.173 The area came under arable/agricultural use through drainage from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A large number of post medieval farmsteads across the search area reflects this. No buildings were constructed within the PEIR boundary which came under intensive arable production from this time

WM4 - LiDAR

- 4.174 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.175 No earthwork features were recorded within this segment.

WM4 – Walkover

- 4.176 The LiDAR assessment records earthworks of historic field systems and some paleochannels. Apart from these, no earthworks or features of note were observed within WM4.

WM5 – Low Road to Steeping River

WM5 - Prehistoric

- 4.177 The segment transitioned from dry to wet during the Mesolithic period. By the early Neolithic the coastline had moved to the east of the PEIR boundary such that the segment was within the inter tidal zone by the early Neolithic (see Annex 23A Figure 5) (Green 2022 Figure 92). An anomalous area of drier land, recorded as an area of glaciofluvial deposits extends across the southern part of the segment from an area of higher ground known at Croft (Annex 23A). This may have provided for some dryland activity before it too became under tidal conditions by the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Green 2022 Figure 92 and Annex 23A Figure 47). This particular area may have been exploited on a transient or permanent nature until the Iron Age when the segment was within or on the edge of the salt marsh. In general, the low-lying nature of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary was likely under tidal or under marshy conditions for much of the time. Overall, however, permanent settlement and funerary activity was likely focused elsewhere, for example at Burgh Le Marsh north of the segment.

- 4.178 Evidence for extensive settlement originating in the Iron Age is recorded 1.7km west of the segment boundary (south of Burgh le Marsh) (MLI99129). This has been recorded through archaeological fieldwork on the edge of a localised area of higher ground on the 5m AOD contour. The fieldwork included geophysical (magnetometer) survey which indicated the presence of a series of enclosures. Subsequent trial trenching recorded a significant assemblage of Late Iron Age and Romano British pottery, a large animal bone assemblage dominated by cattle bone and evidence for a settlement associated with cereal production and industrial activity.

WM5 - Romano-British

- 4.179 Wainfleet All Saints c.2.5km west of the southern end of the ECC may also of Roman origin. Certainly, Skegness, c.5km east of the segment, is known to have been a significant Roman settlement on a tidal creek. Elevation at Skegness was possibly at 5-10m AOD. Therefore, the PEIR was located between at least two known areas of Roman occupation but within a potentially marginal area within some salt marsh due to a lower elevation.

WM5 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.180 There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area. Burgh le Marsh, present beyond the search area to the north was likely to have seen continued settlement into the Anglo-Saxon period. Indeed, the HER records some finds of this date within the town and the PAS records a single entry, a stirrup. Some sea inundation is likely to have occurred again during this period. The footprint of any dry ground may therefore have reduced but this is uncertain.

WM5 - Medieval

- 4.181 Medieval settlement continued at Burgh le Marsh north of the segment (MLI80563). A relatively large number of HER and PAS entries reference finds of this date within the town and also at nearby Croft and Wainfleet just beyond the search area to the west. Reference to activity within the PEIR boundary during this period is limited to evidence for the extension of open fields within the footprint of the PEIR to the north of the A52. This is illustrated by the former presence of ridge and furrow earthworks in the north of the search area (MLI98096, MLI98097) and within the footprint of the segment (MLI98166). These abut the modern day A52 which may reference the alignment of a medieval sea wall (Green, C, 2022 pers comm 18 November). Notably, no medieval activity is recorded by either the HER or the PAS to the south of the A52, such that this hypothesis may be correct, with the area of the segment to the south of the A52 being tidal. Storm beach deposits from the thirteenth century destruction of coastal islands along the alignment of the A52 and to its south within this segment provide evidence for this (see Annex 23A Figure 47).

WM5 - Post Medieval

- 4.182 In reference to arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary, a demolished farmstead is recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI120254). An extant farmstead is also recorded as extending into the PEIR boundary (MLI120256). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period.

WM5 - LiDAR

- 4.183 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.

- 4.184 An anomaly associated with a sea wall along the A52 is recorded (LiDAR Feature 28). Earthwork anomalies of field boundaries to the south of the A52 all appear post medieval in character. A ruined farmsteads recorded in accordance with the HER (LiDAR Feature 27) (MLI20254). Paleochannels are dispersed across the segment referencing the previous character of the area before later drainage.

WM5 – Walkover

- 4.185 An earthwork alongside the A52 was noted to accord with a LiDAR anomaly 28, see Plate 16.

Plate 16: Sea wall to A52 (LiDAR feature 28)



- 4.186 No other earthworks or features of note were observed within WM5.

WM6 – Weston Marsh - Steeping River to Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard

WM6 - Prehistoric

- 4.187 By the end of the Mesolithic period the area was likely under tidal conditions (see Annex 23A Figure 5). However, the geoarchaeological deposit model does record a potential area of more freely draining land at the northern end of the segment which could hold a raised level of potential perhaps for Mesolithic or Neolithic activity of a persistent nature associated with the exploitation of the adjacent marsh.
- 4.188 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area is limited to a single Neolithic hand axe recorded 1.5km west of the northern end of the PEIR boundary (MLI41721). The PAS does not record any prehistoric finds.

WM6 -Romano-British

- 4.189 Wainfleet All Saints located 1.7km west of the northern end of the ECC is reputed to have Roman origins but this is uncertain (MLI41912). The only potential evidence for Roman activity at Wainfleet All Saints is a single pottery sherd which has been broadly dated to the Roman to medieval period (MLI41929). The baseline for the remainder of the search area is restricted to two greyware sherds recovered from Croft 1.6km west of the PEIR boundary (MLI41722) and a single find reported to the PAS; a Roman bell 1.5km west. The PEIR boundary likely continued to be under the sea or tidal conditions at this time with

any salt making activity to the west of the search area.

WM6 -Anglo-Saxon

- 4.190 The only evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area comprises two mounts retrieved 1.9km west of the southern end of the segment (PAS). During this period the PEIR boundary is likely to have been east of low water.

WM6 -Medieval

- 4.191 The alignment of the A52 in the west of the search area (at least c.1km west of the footprint of the segment (the ECC footprint)) is thought to represent the approximate location of the medieval sea wall. This hypothesis is confirmed through the presence/absence of finds dated to the medieval period on both the HER and PAS datasets, with all finds of this date being located to the western side of the A52. This includes an assemblage in the vicinity of Wainfleet where a deserted medieval village is recorded 1.7km northwest of the northern part of the PEIR boundary (MLI41916).
- 4.192 Another possible medieval road (west of the A52 but parallel to it) between Boston and Wainfleet was aligned parallel to the PEIR boundary 1.5km to the west (MLI42943). To the eastern side of the road medieval salt workings are recorded 1-1.3km west of the southern part of the PEIR boundary (NHLE reference 1004930 & HER references MLI43584 & MLI82744). Saltmaking was referenced in the Domesday survey at Wainfleet.
- 4.193 Despite the likely tidal or inundated conditions, the HER records a possible medieval hall adjacent to the PEIR boundary (MLI41733), this is based on place -name evidence only; a farmstead called 'Hall Farm'. This is to the middle segment of the PEIR boundary which may have been drier than the southern part. However, it is thought that the PEIR boundary was likely still predominantly east of low water at this time.
- 4.194 The proposed compound at the southern end of the segment which extends the PEIR footprint to the west, adjacent to the A52 and close vicinity of recorded salterns (MLI82744 & 43584) may have a potential for salterns. The proposed access road between the compound and the PEIR boundary utilises an extant metalled trackway off the A52. The western end of the trackway crosses a potential cropmark of a possible road or canal of unknown date (HER reference MLI41735).

WM6 -Post Medieval

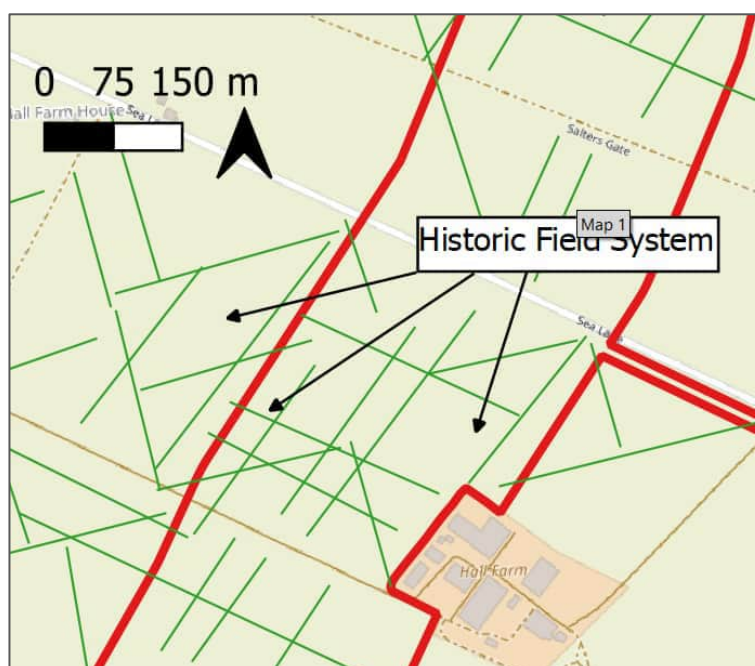
- 4.195 The salt workings to the west of the ECC PEIR boundary and adjacent to the proposed compound continued in use into the post medieval period (MLI43584). Otherwise in reference to the drainage of the area which was undertaken from the sixteenth century onwards arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary is evident. A demolished farmstead is recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI124336). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period.

WM6 -LiDAR

- 4.196 This segment should be read alongside Figures presented within Annex 24.
- 4.197 The LiDAR assessment records an alignment of a sea bank in the vicinity and within the PEIR boundary, parallel to the A52 but perhaps further east than anticipated but still likely placing the segment within or on the edge of high tide until later drainage and reclamation. Another sea bank of possible medieval

date crosses the central part of the segment further to the east still, notably in the vicinity of the possible location of a medieval hall (on placename evidence - MLI41733). The field boundaries recorded by the LiDAR generally attest to later agricultural systems due to their morphology albeit a segment of fields to the north-west of the possible medieval hall (MLI41733) are orientated such that an earlier layout cannot be discounted. The location of the possible medieval hall alongside the possible earlier field system and sea bank are shown below, see Plate 17. The earlier field system can be seen aligned at odds with Sea Lane. These rectangular blocks may reference dylings to the south side of Sea Lane, if they are of medieval date.

Plate 17: LiDAR anomalies to the north-west of Hall Farm



- 4.198 A historic plot associated with New Yard Farm (MLI124326) extends in to the PEIR boundary in the north of the segment (LiDAR Feature 29). Earthworks associated with Cold Harbour Farm are recorded towards the southern end of the segment (MLI124336) (LiDAR Feature 30). Paleochannels are dispersed across the segment referencing the previous character of the area before later drainage.

WM6 – Walkover

- 4.199 Very shallow earthworks were observed at the location of a demolished farmstead (MLI24336), see Plate 18.

Plate 18: Shallow earthworks at the location of a demolished farmstead (MLI24336)



- 4.200 A drainage ditch was observed at the location of a possible section of sea wall recorded by LiDAR but this did not preserve any sea bank. No earthworks were observed to the west of Hall Farm but the field was under a brassica crop which may have obscured shallow earthworks. No other earthworks or features of note were recorded in WM6.

WM7 – Weston Marsh - Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard to Staples Farm

WM7 - Prehistoric

- 4.201 By the end of the Mesolithic the PEIR footprint was east of high tide (see Annex 23A Figure 5). During the Neolithic period, the area was most likely under the sea or tidal conditions. Evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area is limited to the retrieval of Iron Age finds from a Romano-British site 1.4km west of the southern end of the PEIR boundary (MLI13129).
- 4.202 A significant deposit of peat across the southern half of the segment may hold particular potential for Mesolithic or Neolithic organic remains prior to inundation (see Annex 23A Figures 14 and 47).

WM7 - Romano-British

- 4.203 This Roman site referenced above was located north-east of Wrangle where a number of other HER references attest to a farmstead and a saltern site of this date present 1.8-2km west of the southern end of the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI13128, MLI13140, MLI13206 & MLI13220). Apart from two coins recorded 1.5km west of the northern end of the segment and a bell 1.7km north-west of the northern end of the segment (PAS), no other Romano-British entries are recorded. This appears to indicate that the footprint of the PEIR was under tidal conditions or permanent water at this time with exploitable salt marsh away from the footprint of the PEIR boundary.

WM7 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.204 During this period the PEIR boundary was most likely to have been east of low water or within extremely marginal conditions. There is no evidence for activity east of the extant A52. A Saxon inhumation and scatters of late Saxon pottery are recorded 1.2km west and 1.5-1.6km west of the segment respectively (MLI4178, MLI13202 & MLI13195).

WM7 - Medieval

- 4.205 The medieval sea wall continued into this segment either along the course of the A52 or its coastal vicinity. Thought to be present to the west of the PEIR footprint this likely rendered this segment to the east of high tide. The Boston to Wainfleet road to the landward side of the sea wall and 1.4km to the west of the PEIR boundary (MLI42943) facilitated a settlement at Wrangle 1.2km west of the southern end of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI13142). This was located c.200m east of the Boston to Wainfleet road and was recorded alongside a medieval saltern. Other saltern sites are recorded to the west or south-west of the ECC footprint including a number within 1km, the closest being 450m to the west (MLI13122) with the largest extending through a large part of the search area to the west of the PEIR boundary (MLI82744). In general, the baseline likely attests to the presence of salt marsh to the west of the ECC part of the PEIR footprint during this period with settlement further beyond this. The ECC footprint of the PEIR boundary was likely still east of low water at this time but in close vicinity to the salt marsh with salterns possible. A proposed compound utilising Sea Lane is located west of the southern end of the segment. This is located in closer vicinity to the possible late medieval saltern referenced above (MLI13122), notably to its west.

WM7 - Post Medieval

- 4.206 The salt workings to the west of the PEIR boundary continued in use into the post medieval period (MLI43584). Otherwise in reference to the drainage of the area, which was undertaken from the sixteenth century onwards, arable use of the land to the west of the PEIR boundary is evident. No farmsteads are recorded in the footprint of the PEIR but two are located in very close vicinity to the immediate west (MLI124404 & MLI124460).

WM7 - LiDAR

- 4.207 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.208 The LiDAR assessment records an alignment of a possible sea wall along the western fringe of the PEIR footprint. Its distance west of the Friskney Tofts may indicate a post medieval date for this but a medieval date cannot be ruled out. The presence of the wall places the segment within or on the edge of high tide until later drainage and reclamation. Towards the southern end of the segment two former historic buildings are recorded adjacent to this feature (LiDAR Feature 31). Some LiDAR anomalies of uncertain origin are located in the extreme northern part of the segment (LiDAR Feature 32). These are referenced as a possible rectangular platform/enclosure. A natural origin is not ruled out, but it is possible that this could relate to salt making activity adjacent to relict watercourse. Otherwise, anomalies are indicative of post medieval agricultural enclosures. A former building of this date is also recorded in the northern segment. A network of buried palaeochannels is also evident referencing the pre-drained character of the area.

WM7 – Walkover

- 4.209 The possible sea wall recorded by LiDAR was observed as a ditch with an intermittent bank which, where present, varied in height from 1-2m. In sections it was topped with trees, see Plates 19 & 20.

Plate 19: Possible sea wall



Plate 20: Possible sea wall



- 4.210 No other earthworks or features of note were recorded in WM7.

WM8 – Weston Marsh - Staples Farm to Crowhall Lane

WM8 - Prehistoric

- 4.211 By the end of the Mesolithic period the area was likely under the sea or tidal conditions (see Annex 23A Figure 5).
- 4.212 Evidence for transient prehistoric activity is focused at Wrangle 1.1-2km west of the northern end of the PEIR boundary. This comprises flint tools dating from the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (HER references MLI81217, MLI12816, MLI13169, MLI13197 & MLI13198). Later material dating to the Iron Age was retrieved from a later Romano British settlement site also at Wrangle, 1.1km west of the PEIR boundary (MLI13165). The PAS does not record any finds of prehistoric date within the search area.

WM8 - Romano-British

- 4.213 Evidence for settlement and salt working is also referenced at Wrangle, 1-2km north-west of the segment (HER references MLI13233 & MLI13239) with further activity nearby Wrangle including evidence for a farmstead and another saltern 1.7-1.9km north of the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI13140 & MLI13206). There is no other evidence for Romano British activity within the search area. The PAS does not record any evidence for activity. It is likely that during this period the site was under tidal conditions with any salt making activity in the west of the search area only.

WM8 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.214 Some evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is also recorded at Wrangle where early medieval pottery has been recorded 1.1-1.9km west of the northern end of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI13171, MLI13170, MLI13234). The PAS records a single find of this date at Wrangle; a stirrup strap mount.
- 4.215 A road called Sea Dyke located between Wrangle and Old Leake is thought to reference the former alignment of a tidal creek which facilitated the presence of a port at Wrangle by the end of this period (Lane 1993). This suggests that the land within the boundary of the PEIR, to the east, continued to be under the sea or tidal conditions.
- 4.216 Settlement to the west does appear to be increasing at this time, however. Placename evidence is referred to in providing the village of Leverton, 1.6km west of the PEIR boundary with an Anglo-Saxon origin (MLI13273), with Hodgett interpreting Leverton as 'farmstead or village where rushes, reeds or yellow irises grow'. The settlement of Old Leake 2km west is also of Anglo-Saxon origin, attested to by Anglo-Saxon ditches and pottery (HER reference MLI88741).

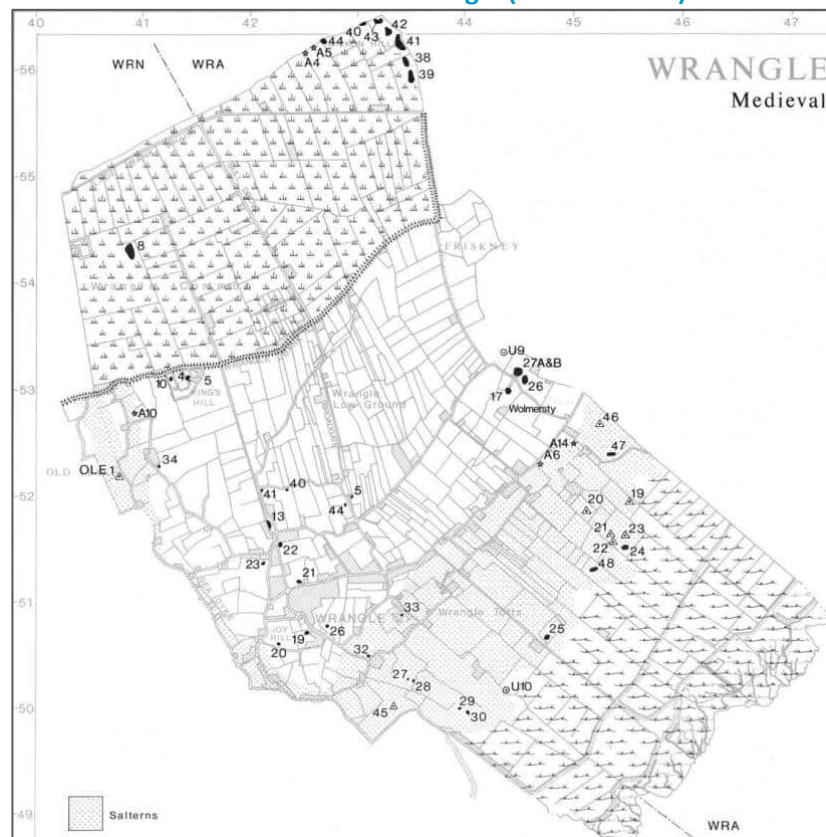
WM8 - Medieval

- 4.217 A medieval road between Boston and Wainfleet is recorded as being aligned along the modern A52, approximately 500m – 2km west of the PEIR boundary. Whilst the A52 has been muted as following the medieval sea wall at segments further north, any sea wall at this time was more likely to the east. Indeed, a segment of sea bank is recorded in the south of this segment 890m east of the PEIR boundary (MLI12783). Extrapolation of this would possibly bring the segment onto the western side of a sea wall or its immediate vicinity.
- 4.218 This may have been later to the period with wet or marginal conditions anticipated through the record of salterns. Plate 20 below shows a hypothesised depiction of the tidal zone to the east of Wrangle during this period. This is further west than at present and corresponds with the footprint of the PEIR boundary. Notably, the HER records two medieval salterns within the northern part of the PEIR boundary (MLI173174 & MLI13175). These were identified from dark soil marks and abundant pottery sherds. This confirms the presence of the northern part of the PEIR boundary within the marshes on the edge of the tidal zone at this time. Other salterns are also recorded in the vicinity of the northern and southern parts of this segment (HER references MLI13208, MLI13190, MLI80350, MLI91535 & MLI80349).
- 4.219 The medieval settlement of Wrangle is to the east of medieval road, 1.2km west of the PEIR boundary (MLI13166). Another focus of medieval activity along the road is at Bennington, 700m west of the southern end of the PEIR boundary (MLI116371). East of Wrangle, isolated activity on the edge of the marshes is referenced by a medieval hall house and chapel 600m west of the PEIR boundary (MLI12822, MLI12823). Other isolated activity is recorded further south, 400m west of the central segment of the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI12795). This comprises a moated settlement indicating less dry

conditions moving eastwards across the search area.

- 4.220 Only one area of ridge and furrow is recorded 1.4km to the north-west (HER reference MLI80306). It is probable that agricultural activity associated with the medieval settlements on the western edge of the search area was located away to the west, with the baseline attesting to the presence of salt marsh across much of the PEIR footprint during this period with salterns present.

Plate 21: Medieval Wrangle (Lane 1993:76)



WM8 - Post Medieval

- 4.221 Some of the saltworks continued in use into the post medieval period. This included a post medieval saltern in the north of the segment (MLI13175). Otherwise, the area came under arable/agricultural use through drainage from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A large number of post medieval farmsteads across the search area reflects this. Whilst farmstead buildings are not recorded within the PEIR footprint the associated landholdings would have extended across the PEIR footprint during this period.

WM8 - LiDAR

- 4.222 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.223 The LiDAR assessment records the PEIR footprint to the western side of a sea bank; possibly medieval or later and corresponding with a continuation of HER reference MLI12783. A small segment of the bank is present within the northern part of the segment (LiDAR Feature 34). A relict water course system and earthworks in this part of the segment may relate to medieval saltern activity recorded by

the HER (MLI13174 and 5 & MLI13208) (LiDAR Feature 33). Otherwise to the west of the sea bank the assessment records some post medieval building plots and field boundaries indicative of field systems generally respecting the modern layout and therefore of likely post medieval origin (LiDAR Features 35, 36, 37 & 38).

WM8 – Walkover

- 4.224 The sea bank observed extending through WM7 was observed as continuing into this section in accordance with the LiDAR assessment (LiDAR Feature 34), see Plate 22. The wall maintained its form and height aside from areas where roads and tracks had eroded its form. Its height varied between 1m to 3m above ground level. The majority of the wall was aligned with trees or shrubbery, with a wet ditch to its northern bank. The bank extended to around 150m within the site boundary before turning back on itself and heading eastward.

Plate 22: Sea bank extending into the Site boundary – LiDAR feature 34



- 4.225 No other earthworks or features of note were recorded in WM8.

WM9 – Weston Marsh - Crowhall Lane to Church End Lane

WM9 - Prehistoric

- 4.226 The segment transitioned from dry to wet during the Mesolithic period (see Annex 23A Figure 5). The area was likely wholly inundated during the Neolithic period. Neither the HER nor the PAS record any evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area. It is probable that activity was impeded by marginal conditions such as tidal conditions or the presence of permanent water by the end of Neolithic period.

WM9 -Romano-British

- 4.227 The Roman coastline was potentially in close proximity to the western part of the PEIR boundary (Annex 23A Figure 5). Evidence for Romano-British activity is limited to two pottery scatters 500-570m west of the southern end of the PEIR boundary in the vicinity of Freiston (MLI13398 & MLI12773). The PAS also records an assemblage in the vicinity of Freiston. This includes seven coins and a hairpin. Although sea

levels are likely to have dropped by this period, the PEIR footprint at this time was most likely still marginal, tidal or under permanent areas of water, perhaps a slightly higher potential for drier ground in the south near to Freiston. Salterns cannot be ruled out.

WM9 -Anglo-Saxon

- 4.228 Pottery scatters of Anglo-Saxon date have also been recovered from Freiston 530m west of the PEIR boundary (MLI13427) where a small assemblage of metal artefacts is also recorded on the PAS. Activity is also recorded at Bennington 1.1km west of the northern end of the PEIR boundary (MLI12966). Otherwise, evidence for activity is limited to a single stirrup strap mount recorded 1.5km east of the southern end of the segment by the PAS on 'Shore Road'. This may infer a level of activity to the east of the PEIR footprint – potentially with 'Shore Road' holding reference to a former shoreline at this location. However, the find may be related to a later manuring scatter. The majority, if not all of the PEIR footprint was most likely under marshy or tidal conditions at this time as sea level are likely to have risen again during this period.

WM9 -Medieval

- 4.229 The medieval road between Boston and Wainfleet is recorded as being aligned along the modern A52, approximately 800m – 1.9km west of the PEIR boundary (MLI13280). In response to this road and a sea bank recorded as being aligned parallel to the PEIR boundary but 900m-2.2 distant to the east (MLI12777 & MLI12783), settlement was clearly able to be established (or consolidated) in the western side of the search area during this period.
- 4.230 On the ECC of the road, the medieval occupation of Bennington is recorded 900m north of the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI116371). Butterwick is located 800m west of the central segment of the segment (MLI13317). Freiston is recorded at the southern end, where the HER references medieval activity including Roos Hall (MLI12770) 450m west and a medieval priory and fishpond 150m west (HER references MLI12764 & MLI12766). The PAS assemblage also includes a number of medieval finds at Freiston and its vicinity including two coins, a padlock and a strap fitting within the footprint of the PEIR.
- 4.231 Just to the north of the recorded sea bank, two salterns are recorded 470m east and 400m north-east of the PEIR (MLI80349 & MLI91535). These likely reference the presence of the saltmarsh otherwise reclaimed across the majority of the PEIR footprint due to the seabanks.

WM9 -Post Medieval

- 4.232 The area came under arable/agricultural use through drainage from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A large number of post medieval farmsteads across the search area reflects this. These include two within the PEIR boundary (MLI124278 & MLI124279). Also, within the PEIR boundary is the footprint of Freiston Park (MLI92433). This was shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey and may have been associated with the vicarage at Freiston (the earlier priory). From 1905 it was not shown having been put under arable/agricultural use.

WM9 -LiDAR

- 4.233 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.234 The LiDAR assessment indicates the presence of boundaries reflective of field systems most likely of medieval or post medieval origin. Some features may relate to a former landscaped park at Freiston

(LiDAR Feature 41). Other features appear to relate to the former presence of historic buildings. These include features at Sea Lane in the central part of the segment (LiDAR Features 39 & 40).

- 4.235 A possible rectangular enclosure/platform is located in the north of the segment, north of Watery Lane (LiDAR Feature 42). This could also relate to a historic building, but this is uncertain and a moated site or saltern of the medieval period could be alternative interpretations. This is uncertain.
- 4.236 A curvilinear anomaly to the west of Shore Road at the southern end has been assessed to be of modern origin (LiDAR Feature 43).

WM9 – Walkover

- 4.237 No earthworks were observed with WM9.

WM10 – Weston Marsh - Church End Lane to The Haven

WM10 - Prehistoric

- 4.238 The late Pleistocene land surface at c.10,000 BC is mapped in Annex 23a Figure 10. This illustrates that the area occupied an area of relatively higher ground. Green's mapping places it on the southern shores of the prehistoric course of the River Witham with (Green 2002 Figure 82). Borehole surveys have recorded the depth of the roddon of the main river course at 18m (Green 2022). By the end of or during the Neolithic period, the area was likely wholly under the sea or tidal conditions apart from an area of high ground around Fishtoft where an island of raised ground is thought to have remained dry. This would have been an important prehistoric site on the southern shore of the river, over 2km south of the segment.
- 4.239 A number of lithics attesting to prehistoric activity are recorded at Fishtoft towards the western boundary of the search area. These include a small Mesolithic assemblage 640m west of the PEIR boundary (MLI12736) and a Mesolithic/Neolithic worked flint 1.2km west (MLI97622). Neolithic flint implements are recorded 650-820m west (MLI12731, MLI12738 & MLI90671). Neolithic/Bronze Age flints are recorded 790m-1km west (MLI12732, MLI97624 & MLI97625). Middle to Late Bronze Age artefacts are recorded 540m, 570m & 950m west (MLI12741, MLI12759 & MLI84622) and a Bronze Age/Iron Age whetstone is recorded 1km west (MLI12740). The PAS does not record any evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area.

WM10 - Romano-British

- 4.240 By the start of the Roman period, sea levels are likely to have dropped and the coastline is likely to have receded towards the eastern part of the search area. In evidence of this activity is referenced at Freiston to the north of the segment. Notably further south the remains of circular and rectangular huts and a corn drying kiln were excavated c.200m east of the central part of the PEIR boundary in the 1960s (MLI12728). This infers that the segment may have had some dry land and indicates an arable landscape across some of the PEIR footprint or its close vicinity. Notably no salterns are recorded within this segment of the PEIR.
- 4.241 A number of pottery scatters are located in the vicinity of Freiston (where the PAS also records seven coins and a hairpin) and Fishtoft 550-880m west of the PEIR boundary (MLI12730, MLI12768, MLI13398, MLI97626, MLI97628). Another pottery scatter is recorded 220m west of the PEIR (MLI12729).

WM10 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.242 Sea level rose again during this period. Therefore, it is possible that the PEIR footprint returned to marginal conditions or ones of lesser potential certainly in the east. Post Roman tidal creeks are recorded by Green extending across the segment during this period (Green 2022).
- 4.243 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation is recorded in the west at Fishtoft 560m-1km west of the central segment of the PEIR boundary (MLI13362, MLI13427, MLI84623, MLI97632 & MLI89073). The PAS also references a small assemblage at Freiston to the north of the segment. This includes two pins, two brooches, a weight and a hooked tag. To the west of Fishtoft, 'Toot Hill', 2km west of the segment, is thought to reference an Anglo-Saxon look out point.
- 4.244 A singular Anglo-Saxon find is recorded to the east of the search area, at Shore Road, 1.5km east of the PEIR boundary. This comprises a stirrup strap mount. This may infer a level of activity to the east of the PEIR footprint – potentially with 'Shore Road' holding reference to a former shoreline at this location. However, the find may be related to a later manuring scatter.
- 4.245 Whilst activity undoubtedly continued to be present at Fishtoft to the west of the segment, the majority, if not all of the PEIR footprint was most likely under marshy or tidal conditions at this time.

WM10 - Medieval

- 4.246 The medieval road between Boston and Wainfleet is recorded as being aligned along the modern A52, approximately 2km north of the PEIR boundary at its closest point (MLI13280). For much of this segment, the road veered west beyond the search area. The PEIR boundary was located within a landscape between the medieval road and a sea wall which was established during this period and present c.1.7km east of the PEIR boundary (MLI12777).
- 4.247 Medieval activity at Freiston and Fishtoft (north and west of the PEIR footprint) was perhaps facilitated by both, such that earlier settlements were consolidated during this period. A brooch and a pendant are recorded by the PAS between the PEIR footprint and Fishtoft. Other settlement of medieval date is recorded at Peachey Hall 400m east of the northern part of the segment (MLI12769). The PAS records a brooch, a thimble and a ring in the vicinity of Peachy Hall.
- 4.248 The presence of the sea bank defence may indicate why no salterns are recorded within this area. However, it is also notable that there is no evidence of ridge and furrow. The utilisation and character of the landscape outside of the known settlements is therefore uncertain.

WM10 - Post Medieval

- 4.249 The area came under arable/agricultural use through drainage from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A large number of post medieval farmsteads across the search area reflects this. These include three within the PEIR boundary (MLI124176, MLI142228, MLI124246).

WM10 - LiDAR

- 4.250 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.251 The LiDAR assessment indicates the presence of some boundaries reflective of field systems most likely of post medieval origin. Two historic farm buildings are recorded in the southern part of the segment, one in accordance with a farmstead recorded by the HER (MLI124176)/LiDAR Feature 45. Another dwelling is recorded in the north of the segment according with HER reference MLI124228/LiDAR

Feature 44). Some relict watercourses or palaeochannels are recorded dispersed across the segment. This includes a large pond or reservoir feature (LiDAR Feature 46).

WM10 – Walkover

- 4.252 No earthworks were observed with WM10.

WM11 – Weston Marsh - The Haven to Marsh Road

WM11 - Prehistoric

- 4.253 The late Mesolithic coastline is thought to have been to the west of the PEIR footprint and tidal zone conditions are thought to have continued into the Neolithic period (Annex 23A Figure 6). By the end of or during the Neolithic period, the area was likely permanently wet.
- 4.254 Potential recorded evidence for prehistoric activity is limited to a mound 1km west of the southern end of the PEIR boundary. This may reference a Bronze Age barrow, but this is uncertain and may be a natural or later feature (MLI13041). The lack of finds assemblage anywhere from within the search area may infer that the mound is indeed later if it is manmade. An undated HER reference records 'considerable' cropmarks 1.2km west of the central part of the segment (MLI12619). These are recorded as being visible on RAF photographs. Whilst their 'undated' classification may reference prehistoric activity this is uncertain, and observation of Google Earth imagery shows cropmarks of a linear nature which are more likely to be later in origin. Certainly, the lack of any flint assemblage within the search area may indicate attest to a later date.

WM11 -Romano-British

- 4.255 Dropping sea levels may have led to a recession of the coastline and the Roman coastline may have been within close vicinity to the PEIR boundary (Annex 23A Figure 6). The undated HER entry recording 'considerable' cropmarks 1.2km west of the central segment of the ECC may reference activity of this period. Whilst these remain undated the linear nature of marks visible in Google Earth imagery may relate to a field system of this date in the western part of the search area (MLI12619). However, a small scatter of Romano British pottery scatter in their vicinity is the only finds evidence for activity of this date in their vicinity (MLI12617). Another small scatter of pottery is recorded 1km north of the segment (MLI12743). The PAS also references a spindle whorl c.1km west of the southern end of the segment. It is highly likely that the area of the PEIR footprint was marginal during this period. Salterns may be possible.

WM11 – Anglo-Saxon

- 4.256 The marginality of the area attested to by a very quiet baseline for earlier periods is likely to have continued into the Anglo-Saxon period when sea levels may have risen again. The mound referenced above as a potential Bronze Age barrow 1km west of the southern end of the PEIR boundary, could alternatively be an Anglo-Saxon burial mound but it could also be a natural feature (MLI13041). The PAS records two assets within the boundary of the PEIR. These comprise an eleventh century brooch and a possible Anglo-Saxon spindle whorl in the central part of the segment. These may be later imports into an area of known medieval activity. No other Anglo-Saxon finds are recorded.

WM11 -Medieval

- 4.257 Sea defences are recorded crossing the PEIR boundary at its northern end (MLI97710). These may have

prevented sea flooding southwards from a tidal creek although the area is still likely to have been marginal in respect to settlement.

- 4.258 In reference to occupation of a landscape to the landward side of this sea defence, a large moated site extends into the boundary of the central part of the PEIR footprint (NHLE 1018584). The PAS records a number of finds within the vicinity of this moated site. Within the PEIR footprint or its vicinity at this location these include 10 coins, five buckles, two harness pendants, four harness mounts, a brooch and a badge.
- 4.259 Another moated site is located 1.7km east of the PEIR boundary (MLI13338). The scattered nature of the moated site may reflect a still marshy character across the majority of the PEIR at this time despite the sea defences.
- 4.260 More extensive settlement is recorded at Frampton 800m west (MLI86290) where Coupledye moated site is also located (MLI12618) 1.7km west of the route. The eastern extent of the settlement at Frampton is in the vicinity of the aforementioned cropmarks and may attest to a foci of settlement with cropmarks referencing the fields associated with the village. No evidence for ridge and furrow is recorded on the HER.

WM11 -Post Medieval

- 4.261 The area came under arable/agricultural use through extensive drainage from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A large number of post medieval farmsteads across the search area reflects this. These include a number in close proximity to the footprint of the PEIR. No buildings are recorded within the boundary of the PEIR.

WM11 -LiDAR

- 4.262 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.263 The medieval sea defence in the north of the segment to the south of the tidal creek known as The Haven, is recorded by the LiDAR assessment (MLI97710). Natural saltings are present to the south of this (LiDAR Feature 47). A possible saltern is recorded in the central part of the segment. This is to the east of the large moated site (NHLE 1018584) and is evidenced by possible mounds, albeit it is stated that these could also be natural features (LiDAR Feature 49). In reference to the moated site, which is scheduled, the LiDAR assessment records a north-south aligned earthwork which extends within the western fringe of the PEIR boundary (LiDAR Feature 48). A possible mound is located south of Willoughby Lane (LiDAR Feature 51). This could be related to a former saltern on the edge of a relict channel. The LiDAR assessment also indicates the presence of some boundaries reflective of field systems most likely of post medieval origin but a medieval origin cannot be ruled out. A number of historic farm buildings are recorded in reference to post medieval agricultural expansion. A number of relict watercourses or palaeochannels are recorded dispersed across the segment.

WM11 – Walkover

- 4.264 The sea bank according with HER reference MLI97710 and recorded in the LiDAR assessment was verified by site observations in March 2023, see Plate 23. It was observed to the northern side of Wyberton Road, measuring approximately 2m above ground level, grass with trees and shrubs.

Plate 23: Sea bank at Wyberton Road (MLI97710)



- 4.265 A continuation of this sea bank recorded by LiDAR some distance to the south, east of Skeldyke, was observed as entering and leaving the PEIR footprint at NGR 534065, 337047, see Plate 24.

Plate 24: Section of sea wall recorded by LiDAR NGR 534065, 337047



- 4.266 With regard to other LiDAR anomalies, a slight mound which appeared natural was observed in reference to LiDAR feature 51, see Plate 25.

Plate 25: LiDAR feature 51 – possible mound



- 4.267 No other earthworks were observed with WM11 however the location in the vicinity of Multon Hall was not accessible at the time of survey.

WM12 – Weston Marsh - Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge

WM12 - Prehistoric

- 4.268 The late Mesolithic coastline is thought to have sat to the west of the PEIR boundary (Annex 23A Figure 6). By the end of or during the Neolithic period, the area likely became permanently wet, although an area of glaciofluvial deposits across the southern part of the segment would have been better draining and may therefore have held some potential for semi-permanent activity associated with the exploitation of the adjacent marsh before inundation by the later part of this period.
- 4.269 However, potential recorded evidence for prehistoric activity is limited to a mound 1km west of the northern end of the PEIR boundary. This may reference a Bronze Age barrow, but this is uncertain (MLI13041) and may be a natural or later feature (MLI13041). The lack of finds assemblage anywhere from within the search area may infer that the mound is indeed later if it is manmade.

WM12 -Romano-British

- 4.270 Dropping sea levels may have led to a recession of the coastline and the coastline is thought to have extended to within the vicinity of the PEIR boundary at this time (Annex 23A Figure 6). It is highly likely that the area of the PEIR footprint was tidal or marshy during this period. There is no evidence for Romano British activity within the search area recorded on the HER. The PAS records a spindle whorl 1km west of the northern part of the segment. Activity is anticipated to have been limited to salterns.

WM12 -Anglo-Saxon

- 4.271 The marginality of the area attested to by a very quiet baseline for earlier periods is likely to have continued into the Anglo-Saxon period when sea levels may have risen again. The mound referenced above as a potential Bronze Age barrow 1km west of the northern end of the PEIR boundary, could alternatively be an Anglo-Saxon burial mound but it could also be a natural feature (MLI13041).

WM12 -Medieval

- 4.272 The Multon Hall moated site is located 1.4km north of the segment (NHLE reference 1018584). This may reference a potential for further scattered moated sites into this segment but this is uncertain. The churchyard at Fosdyke, 500m west of the PEIR boundary, has a medieval standing cross (NHLE reference 1010678) and may reference an earlier precursor to the post medieval church. Again, this is uncertain. The PAS records a single medieval coin at Fosdyke. Other than this the only evidence for medieval activity comprises a pottery scatter 1.3km north of the PEIR boundary (MLI12550). Potentially this area did not benefit from an established sea wall defence and was more marginal than other segments during this period. Salterns cannot be discounted.

WM12 -Post Medieval

- 4.273 The area came under arable/agricultural use through drainage from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A large number of post medieval farmsteads across the search area reflects this. These include three demolished farmsteads within the boundary of the PEIR (MLI123123, MLI123126 and MLI123127).

WM12 -LiDAR

- 4.274 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.275 The LiDAR assessment records earthworks of a potential sea wall to the eastern side of the PEIR boundary and crossing its southern segment (LiDAR Feature 58). This may be of medieval date. Another linear feature most likely a medieval sea bank is aligned to the western side of the PEIR boundary, crossing it at Hundred Acre Farm and within the southern part of the segment.
- 4.276 Post medieval farmsteads or areas of settlement are recorded in accordance with HER references. These include Irelands Farm (LiDAR Feature 52) which may have had other buildings associated with it within a large plot and Fosdyke's Cottage (LiDAR Feature 53). Fieldsystems across the area are most likely to be of post medieval date due to the anticipated marginality of the area until the post medieval period.
- 4.277 A number of relict watercourses or palaeochannels are recorded dispersed across the segment. A potential palaeo feature is notable in the centre of the segment.
- 4.278 Otherwise, the LiDAR records a rectangular anomaly of uncertain origin at the southern extremity of the segment on glaciofluvial deposits. The nature of this feature is uncertain (LiDAR Feature 57). A possible mound is also recorded (LiDAR Feature 60).

WM12 – Walkover

- 4.279 The probable medieval sea bank aligned predominantly to the west of the segment and crossing it at Hundred Acre Farm and extending through the southern part of the segment was observed, see Plates 26 and 27. A wet ditch runs along the north of the sea bank, which drops another 1m below ground level. Trees and shrubs line the north bank, short pasture grass dominates the central and southern banks.

Plate 26: Sea bank at Hundred Acre Farm NGR 533717, 335316



Plate 27: Sea Bank crossing the southern part of the segment



- 4.280 A shallow mound was recorded at LiDAR feature 57, see Plate 28. This was no higher than 0.2m in height.

Plate 28: Shallow mound at LiDAR feature 51



4.281 No other earthwork features were recorded within WM12.

WM13 – Weston Marsh - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation Search Area (North)

WM13 - Prehistoric

4.282 The area was to the east of the late Mesolithic coastline (Annex 23A Figure 6). By the end of or during the Neolithic period, the area was likely wholly inundated or under continued tidal conditions.

4.283 There is no evidence recorded within the HER for prehistoric activity within the search area.

4.284 A deposit of peat across the central part of the segment may hold organic deposits of Mesolithic or Neolithic potential (see Annex 23A Figures 16 & 48). These could be at a depth of 6m.

WM13 -Romano-British

4.285 Dropping sea levels may have led to a recession of the coastline and the Roman coastline is thought to have been within a kilometre of the eastern end of the segment and alongside the southern end of the segment (Annex 23A Figure 6). During this period the land within the PEIR boundary would have been predominantly tidal or marshy, potentially under permanent water particularly in the central parts of the segment (see Annex 23A Figure 6). Salterns cannot be discounted in the east where the segment was in the vicinity of the coastline.

4.286 There is no evidence recorded within the HER for Romano British activity within the search area.

WM13 -Anglo-Saxon

4.287 The marginality of the area attested to by a very quiet baseline for earlier periods is likely to have continued into the Anglo-Saxon period when sea levels may have risen again. There is no evidence recorded within the HER for Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area. The PAS records a single find which may be late Anglo-Saxon in date. This comprises a small lead weight retrieved 1.6km north of the PEIR boundary.

WM13 -Medieval

- 4.288 The churchyard at Fosdyke, 500m west of the eastern part of the PEIR boundary, has a medieval standing cross (NHLE reference 1010678). This may infer a medieval precursor to the later church and a small focus of settlement in this vicinity, but this is uncertain. The PAS records a single medieval coin at Fosdyke. It also records a fragment of a medieval purse bar 700m west of the western end of the PEIR boundary.
- 4.289 The HER records the former presence of a medieval grange and fishponds 1.5km to the north of the western end of the PEIR boundary (MLI13074/5). A possible further grange or moated site is recorded 1.8km south-west of the western end of the PEIR boundary (MLI23213). These features generally evidence an isolated and possibly marginal area with isolated settlement to the peripheries of current landward side of the search area.

WM13 -Post Medieval

- 4.290 The area was subject to drainage and came under arable/agricultural use from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A large number of post medieval farmsteads across the search area reflects this. Whilst no buildings are recorded within the boundary of the PEIR, the footprint of the PEIR came under arable production.

WM13 -LiDAR

- 4.291 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.292 The LiDAR assessment records earthworks of a possible sea wall in the eastern part of the segment with mounds potentially relating to salterns in the vicinity (LiDAR Feature 63). These may be medieval features however a Roman date for the possible salterns cannot be ruled out.
- 4.293 Earthworks associated with a building are recorded in the footprint of the OnSS alongside an area of associated earthworks of possible agricultural origin albeit this is uncertain (LiDAR Feature 62).
- 4.294 A number of relict watercourses or palaeochannels are recorded in the eastern and western parts of the segment.

WM13 – Walkover

- 4.295 The sea wall recorded by LiDAR was observed in March 2023. The wall is cut at its eastern extent by a large drain. The wall navigated westward before jutting back into the site boundary, see Plate 29. The height of the sea wall was approximately 1m to 2m in most places. The wall was lined with trees and shrubbery.

Plate 29: Sea wall extending through WM13



- 4.296 Observation of low mounds appeared to correlate with the uncertain earthworks recorded by LiDAR (LiDAR feature 63), see Plate 30-31. Of the three mounds, the central mound was the largest measuring approximately 0.3m in height and had a diameter of approximately 60m. The two mounds flanked this feature to the east and west. Both mounds were similar in width and height, measuring approximately 40m in diameter and 0.2m in height. A small boundary ditch separates the western mound from the others cutting through part of the western mound.

Plate 30: LiDAR feature 63 – possible mounds associated with salterns



Plate 31: LiDAR feature 63 – possible mounds associated with salterns



4.297 No other earthwork features were observed within WM13.

WM14 – Weston Marsh - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation Search Area (South)

WM14 - Prehistoric

4.298 The segment is east of the late Mesolithic coastline and therefore under tidal conditions by this time (Annex 23A Figure 6). By the end of or during the Neolithic period, the area was likely under continued tidal conditions although total inundation cannot be ruled out. Nevertheless, an area of glaciofluvial deposits across the northern part of the segment would have been better draining and may therefore have held some potential for semi-permanent activity associated with the exploitation of the adjacent marsh before inundation.

4.299 However, there is no evidence recorded within the HER for prehistoric activity within the search area. Evidence recorded by the PAS is restricted to an Iron Age coin retrieved 1.8km west of the western part of the PEIR boundary and a piece of silver waste which may be Iron Age but is undated.

4.300 An area of peat is recorded as extending into the central part of the segment.

WM14 -Romano-British

4.301 Dropping sea levels may have led to a recession of the coastline but this is uncertain and it is highly likely that apart from the extreme southern part of the segment, the PEIR footprint was marginal or still inundated during this period (see Annex 23A Figure 6). There is no evidence recorded within the HER for Romano British activity within the search area.

4.302 The PAS records a single Roman coin 1km south of the western end of the PEIR boundary. This likely references some activity around the Welland which during this time facilitated a port at Spalding some distance to the south-west. Salt making activity around Pinchbeck and Spalding would likely have fallen beyond the search area but salt making activity cannot be wholly ruled out.

WM14 -Anglo-Saxon

- 4.303 The marginality of the area attested to by a very quiet baseline for earlier periods is likely to have continued into the Anglo-Saxon period when sea levels may have risen again. There is no evidence recorded within the HER for Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area. The PAS records a single find which may be late Anglo-Saxon in date. This comprises a small lead weight retrieved 1.6km north of the PEIR boundary.

WM14 -Medieval

- 4.304 The PEIR boundary was on the seaward side of a medieval sea bank present 300m to its south (MLI98445). This likely protected new settlements and land to the south such as Moulton to the south of the search area. Present between Moulton and the seabank was a monastic grange located 1.4km south of the PEIR boundary (NHLE 1019096). This was associated with Spalding to the south-west and was located purposefully within an isolated area.
- 4.305 A number of salterns are recorded 1.4km west of the PEIR boundary (MLI23633).
- 4.306 The PEIR boundary would be anticipated to have been located across salt marsh or of tidal character. The PAS records a number of finds around and to the south of the sea bank. These comprise 4 coins, a ring, a weight and a mount.

WM14 -Post Medieval

- 4.307 The area came under arable/agricultural use through drainage from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A large number of post medieval farmsteads across the search area reflects this. No buildings were constructed within the PEIR boundary which came under intensive arable production from this time. A tramway was constructed in the first half of the twentieth century which traversed the PEIR boundary in two places (MLI22401). The purpose of the tramway is uncertain.

WM14 -LiDAR

- 4.308 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.309 Mounds potentially relating to salterns in the eastern part of the segment may be medieval albeit a Roman date may also be possible (LiDAR Feature 69). Earthworks to the north of this adjacent to the River may also be related to natural saltings (LiDAR Feature 64), see Plate 32. A segment of potential sea wall is recorded between these two features and also to the west of the A17. Otherwise, the LiDAR records a number of relict watercourses or palaeochannels dispersed across the segment and evidence for post medieval agricultural activity.

WM14 – Walkover

- 4.310 LiDAR anomalies according with Feature 64 were observed to be natural pools and depressions alongside the River to the north of a modern sea bank.

Plate 32: LiDAR feature 64 – natural features between the modern flood defence and the river



- 4.311 No other earthwork features were recorded within WM14 but access was restricted such that part of a sea wall in the northern part of the section (to the west of the A17) may be upstanding.

A1 - A158 – Skegness Road to Wainfleet Haven

A1 - Prehistoric

- 4.312 The segment transitioned from dry land to tidal conditions during the Mesolithic/Neolithic period albeit during the middle Neolithic some dry land may have continued to persist on a mound of higher ground to the south of the eastern part of the segment (Green 2022 Figure 92).
- 4.313 The record on the HER of some axes may indicate some persistence on isolated areas of drier higher ground within the tidal zone; Neolithic axes have been recorded 130m north and 550m south of the segment, the latter being on the mound of higher ground referenced above where some permanent activity could have persisted into the Bronze Age (MKI42256 & 41721). Bronze Age axes are recorded 1.5km north-west (MLI42251) where high ground certainly protected from ingress of the sea which is referenced in Green's modelling as being complete by the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Permanent activity was likely focused on the higher ground to the north, at Burgh Le Marsh, north of the northern end of the segment. At this location elevation rises significantly from that within the segment footprint.
- 4.314 Some sea regression during the Bronze Age allowed more stable conditions and the accumulation of peat and towards the end of the period drier conditions may have returned as the coastline continued to recede east. Evidence for extensive settlement originating in the Iron Age is recorded just north of the 2km search area - (south of Burgh le Marsh) (MLI99129). This has been recorded through archaeological fieldwork on the edge of a localised area of higher ground on the 5m AOD contour. The fieldwork included geophysical (magnetometer) survey which indicated the presence of a series of enclosures. Subsequent trial trenching recorded a significant assemblage of Late Iron Age and Romano British pottery, a large animal bone assemblage dominated by cattle bone and evidence for a settlement associated with cereal production and industrial activity.
- 4.315 Iron Age salterns are known some distance to the east indicating potential dry land conditions in this area at the end of the period.

- 4.316 A single area of peat is recorded in the central part of the segment. This may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period (Annex 23a Figure 47b).

A1 - Romano-British

- 4.317 Roman occupation at Burgh le Marsh to the north of the segment is evidenced through finds recorded by the PAS and the HER. Indeed, Burgh Le Marsh is recorded within the HER as being a settlement of Roman origin, located at the terminus of the road from Lincoln. Wainfleet All Saints, 960m south of the southern end of the route, may also of Roman origin (MLI41912). Certainly, Skegness, c.5km east of the segment, is known to have been a significant Roman settlement on a tidal creek. Elevation at Skegness was possibly at 5-10m AOD. Therefore, this segment was located in the hinterland of at least two known areas of Roman occupation. Evidence within the immediate vicinity of the segment comprises a single coin recorded by the PAS 150m west of the western end of the segment.

- 4.318 A single area of peat is recorded in the central part of the segment. This may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period (Annex 23a Figure 47b).

A1 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.319 Burgh le Marsh, present to the north of the search area was likely to have seen continued settlement into the Anglo-Saxon period. Indeed, the HER records some finds of this date within the town and the PAS records a single entry, a stirrup. Some activity may also have persisted at Wainfleet All Saints, as evidenced by some pottery sherds (MLI41930) but the mid to late Saxon coastline which was moving west during this period is thought to have been located between the segment and the current town of Wainfleet All Saints. The segment footprint was likely under salt marsh or tidal conditions during most of this period. Illustrating this geography, a number of salt marsh creeks of late or post Roman date are recorded crossing the segment (Green 2022 figure 84). The viability of the land across the segment for habitation is likely to have reduced. Any settlement activity would likely have retreated west.

A1 - Medieval

- 4.320 The coastline had receded again at this time and the segment became dry with evidence for salt making at the extreme eastern fringes of the search area, including a scheduled area of salt workings (NHLE 1004930). A manor house of possible medieval date is recorded at Croft, 600m north of the segment (MLI90833). At this location the PAS records a single coin. Towards the western end of the segment medieval settlement including a moated site and field systems, is recorded at Thorpe St Peter 400-700m north (MLI42252, 90855 & 90856). A further three medieval settlements are also known in the vicinity of the southern end of the segment where Wainfleet Haven may have been navigable before silting up during this period. These include settlements 900m west/south-west of the southern end of the segment (HER MLI41761 & 90648) and 1km south of the southern end of the segment at Wainfleet St Thomas (MLI41916). The PAS records a number of finds within a field 150-230m west of the western end of the Site. These include medieval buckles, tokens, coins, buttons and clasps.
- 4.321 Within the footprint of the segment an area of ridge and furrow is recorded which may relate to any of these settlements (MLI125705). Multiple references to ridge and furrow elsewhere within the search area attest to agricultural activity of this period associated with the villages.
- 4.322 Evidence for salt making is restricted to the southern limits of the search area, along the A52 where evidence for extensive salt making is referenced in the vicinity of shoreline of this period, some 1.5-2km distant from the segment (MLI82744, 41731, 43584 & 82744).

A1 - Post Medieval

- 4.323 In reference to arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary, a demolished farmstead is recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI120254). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period.

A1 - LiDAR

- 4.324 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.325 Circular anomalies indicative potentially associated with infilled marling pits are recorded at the southern end of the segment (LiDAR Feature 74).
- 4.326 Ridge and furrow earthworks according with HER reference MLI125705 are recorded the southern end of the segment. Other earthworks are recorded along the segment between Croft and Wainfleet, indicative of the segment crossing the open fields associated with the villages of the search area.
- 4.327 The LiDAR survey also records a number of anomalies indicative of the presence of palaeochannels across the segment and historic drainage channels.

A1 – Walkover

- 4.328 Ridge and furrow earthworks extend into the segment in accordance with the LiDAR transcription. These are faint in the extreme east and southern part of the section.
- 4.329 Extremely eroded ridge and furrow earthworks were observed at the location of HER reference MLI25705 at the southern end of the section, see Plate 33. Low ridges were 7m metres ridge to ridge where visible. The earthworks were on east/west trajectory.

Plate 33: Eroded ridge and furrow (HER MLI25705)



- 4.330 Better preservation was located in the parts of the segment south of Croft. Relatively better preservation is present elsewhere particularly to the south of Croft, see Plate 34. Ridges were recorded

at 5m and 7m, with heights of approximately 0.4m above ground level and furrows/ditches of depths of 0.3m below ground level. This area of earthworks also had boundary ditches separating agricultural trends.

Plate 34: Ridge and furrow to the south of Croft



4.331 No other earthworks were observed within A1.

A2 – Wainfleet Haven to Fodder Dyke

A2 – Prehistoric

4.332 The segment transitioned from dry land to salt marsh during the Mesolithic/Neolithic period. By the early Bronze Age, the segment lying at below c.2.5m AOD was likely within the extensive salt marsh. Indeed, the majority of the footprint of the segment was likely within the waters of a wide tidal creek 1.5km wide (Green 2022 figure 81). This correlates with an increased depth of tidal mudflats recorded in this segment (Annex 23b Figure 30b).

4.333 Reference to Neolithic hand axes 1.7km north and 1.6km west, and Bronze Age axes further inland 1.8km north-west, may indicate some early clearance before inundation or persistence on isolated areas of higher ground (MLI42256, 41782 & 42251). The regression of the sea during the Bronze Age and the deposition of peat by the Iron Age, potentially brought the segment into habitable or transient conditions once more – Iron Age salterns are known some distance to the east indicating potential dry land conditions in this area at the end of the period.

A2 - Romano-British

4.334 The continuation of habitable conditions facilitated Roman occupation at Burgh le Marsh to the north of the segment. This is evidenced through finds recorded by the PAS and the HER. Indeed, Burgh Le Marsh is recorded within the HER as being a settlement of Roman origin, located at the terminus of the road from Lincoln. Wainfleet All Saints, 960m south of the southern end of the route, may also be Roman origin (MLI41912). Certainly, Skegness, c.5km east of the segment, is known to have been a significant Roman settlement on a tidal creek. Elevation at Skegness was possibly at 5-10m AOD. Therefore, this segment was located in the hinterland of at least two known areas of Roman

occupation.

A2 – Anglo-Saxon

- 4.335 The segment was within the vicinity of the mid to late Saxon coastline and if not tidal was likely under salt marsh (Green 2022 figure 90). A number of salt marsh creeks of late or post Roman date are recorded extending into the eastern and northern parts of the segment (Green 2022 figure 84). The viability of the land across the segment for habitation is likely to have reduced. Any settlement activity would likely have retreated west.

A2 - Medieval

- 4.336 The coastline moved eastwards during this period and is referenced by a line of tofts resulting from salt making of this period. The western edge of the tofts, thought to represent the medieval coastline is present 1.5km east of the segment (MLI82744), however Wainfleet Haven may have extended further inland and across the northern part of the segment before it silted up during this period. The haven may be associated with possible settlement remains of medieval date which extend into the footprint of the segment; evidenced by cropmarks, earthworks and findspots (MLI90648) and a drove road which also crossed the segment footprint (MLI90647). Settlement elsewhere in the search area is attested to by moated sites including Thorpe Hall moated site (MLI42252) 1.5km north and scheduled examples 1km south and 2.2km south (NHLE 1011453 & 1016044). The PAS records a stirrup 200m west of the segment (within MLI90648) and a coin 270m east. The PAS also records a number of finds within a field 300m north of the segment. These include medieval buckles, tokens, coins, buttons and clasps.

A2 - Post Medieval

- 4.337 During this period the area became dominated by arable production. In reference to arable use of the land within the footprint of the PEIR boundary, a demolished farmstead is recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI120352). In the wider search area, a large number of farmsteads attests to an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period. An interesting site is a scheduled example of a duck decoy pond present adjacent to the segment boundary (NHLE 1019098).

A2 - LiDAR

- 4.338 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.339 The LiDAR records linear anomalies which are likely to relate to a HER entry referencing medieval settlement activity within the boundary of the Site (MLI90648/LiDAR feature 78).
- 4.340 An area of ridge and furrow earthworks is recorded in the central part of the ECC (LiDAR feature 80).
- 4.341 Also recorded are a number of anomalies indicative of the presence of palaeochannels across the segment and former drainage channels.

A2– Walkover

- 4.342 A possible earthwork associated with a medieval drove road was observed (MLI90647), see Plate 35. This was observed following the western side of a ditch cutting through the PEIR boundary. Site observations concluded that the feature was likely still in use as a farm trackway, consolidated by modern intrusions in places.

Plate 35: Alignment of a drove road of potential medieval date (MLI90647)



- 4.343 Evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded in accordance with LiDAR anomalies but these had been affected by erosion, see Plate 36.

Plate 36: LiDAR feature 80 – eroded remains of ridge and furrow earthworks



- 4.344 No earthworks extending from the Duck Decoy Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019098) were observed within the PEIR boundary. No other earthwork features were recorded within A2.

A3 – Fodder Dyke to Broadgate

A3 - Prehistoric

- 4.345 The segment transitioned from dry land to salt marsh during the Mesolithic/Neolithic period. By the early Bronze Age, the segment, lying at below c.2.5m AOD, was likely within the extensive salt marsh. Indeed, tributaries from a wide tidal creek are recorded as extending along the segment, particularly in the south (Green 2022 figure 81). Activity within the vicinity of the segment during this period appears to have been focused on an islands of area of higher ground including a foci at Wrangle (1.5km south) where Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint has been recovered (MLI13169, 12816, 13252, 13198 & 81217).
- 4.346 Some marine regression is known to have allowed the formation of peat within a more stable zone during the Bronze Age and pottery sherds of Bronze Age date have also been recorded 860m north of the segment (MLI13192 & 13196). Therefore, some occupation in the former wetland zone as conditions became more hospitable towards the Bronze Age/Iron Age cannot be wholly ruled out.
- 4.347 By the Iron Age another system of salt marsh creeks had extended across the southern half of the segment (Green 2022 figure 82) and a large number of Iron Age salt making sites are recorded either side of the segment footprint. These include one within the footprint of the segment referenced as revealing evidence of salt making during deep ploughing (MLI12805). Other salterns within the search area have recorded evidence for associated settlement. These are recorded 370m south and 1.5km west of the segment (MLI13257 & MLI13155).
- 4.348 A single area of peat is recorded in the central part of the segment. This may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period (Annex 23a Figure 47b).

A3 - Romano-British

- 4.349 Extensive evidence for a continuation of salt making activity into this period is recorded by the HER. Associated settlement is also recorded within the search area including at Wrangle where high ground would have continued to be a foci for settlement activity within the wider marsh. Possible settlement in closest vicinity to the segment footprint is recorded 560m north (MLI13182). This is evidenced by findspots associated with a saltern.
- 4.350 A single area of peat is recorded in the central part of the segment. This may hold a potential for organic remains relating to this period (Annex 23a Figure 47b).

A3 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.351 The segment may have suffered less inundation by the sea known to have occurred during this period, possibly due to a slightly raised elevation through prehistoric peat deposition along the earlier creeks (Green 2022 figure 84). A reduced number of salt marsh creeks of late or post Roman date are recorded extending into the northern part of the segment around Friskney Haven (Green 2022 figure 84). The haven at Friskney east of the northern end of the segment may have attracted activity of this date, albeit evidence of this period is recorded through findspots primarily in the vicinity of Wrangle where a haven was also located 1.8km south of the segment. Notably a possible assembly point of this date is located halfway between the Friskney and Wrangle havens, 850m south of the segment at the location of possible Saxon settlement at Wolmersty (MLI81190).

A3 - Medieval

- 4.352 The coastline retreated eastwards during this period and is referenced by a line of tofts resulting from salt making of this period. The western edge of the tofts, thought to represent the medieval coastline is present 1.6km east of the segment (MLI82744). A road of medieval origin is recorded parallel to the tofts, extending between Wainfleet in the north and Boston to the south and providing access between the aforementioned former havens at Friskney and Wrangle which would have silted up during this period (MLI42943 & 13280). This roughly accords with the modern day A52. The PAS records a number of medieval coins and other finds to the north of the road. A single medieval coin is also recorded within the footprint of the segment.
- 4.353 Notably, between the road and the tofts and the segment is a Scheduled Monument which includes the remains of an early flood defence bank (NHLE 1017323). This is scheduled alongside dyings which reference medieval farming remains.
- 4.354 Settlement at Friskney during this period is evidenced by the earthworks of crofts and tofts which are recorded as extending into the east of the segment but are likely to be in closer vicinity to Friskney (MLI125410). Two moated manor sites in the vicinity of the village are also recorded immediately adjacent to the segment (MLI41791 and Abbey Mills - NHLE 1016044). Other scheduled moated sites are recorded 550m east & 1.3km west (NHLE 1011453 & 1018398). The possible marginality of at least some parts of the area is referenced by these moated sites. The Abbey Hills monument comprises a sub-rectangular moated site thought to be the remains of a medieval house, farm and associated structures and ponds. It may have belonged to the Benedictine abbey of St Oswald, Bardney, but this is uncertain. Notably, the scheduling description references a paved causeway which may have connected the moated site to Friskney. If this existed it would have crossed the PEIR boundary, specifically a proposed access road.
- 4.355 Settlement activity continued further afield at Wrangle (MLI13137). To the north of Wrangle, 1km west of the segment a possible medieval castle is recorded at Kings Hill (MLI10036) and also in the vicinity of Wrangle, 690m south of the Site a deserted medieval village is recorded (MLI13123); Wolmersty. The segment therefore has a potential for associated activity of at least an agricultural nature.
- 4.356 The location of a possible mill mound and pond is also recorded in the section (HER MLI41778). This is undated but could be medieval.

A3 - Post Medieval

- 4.357 During this period the footprint of the segment was subject to extensive arable production. This is attested to by a large number of farmsteads referencing an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period. The location of a possible mill mound and pond is also recorded in the section (HER MLI41778). This is undated but could be post-medieval.

A3 - LiDAR

- 4.358 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.359 A single area of possible ridge and furrow is recorded towards the southern end of the segment (LiDAR feature 82). Other scattered later field boundaries are recorded in reference to the post medieval enclosure of the landscape. Also recorded are a number of anomalies indicative of the presence of palaeochannels across the segment and former drainage channels.

A3– Walkover

- 4.360 The location of the undated mill mound (HER reference MLI41778) was observed in March 2023, see Plate 37 A possible corresponding earthwork was observed, see Plate 38. This appears to have been disturbed, extant as a crescent or a semi-circle rather than a complete mound. The mound was measured 2m at its central height and approximately 30m long by 15m wide. To the immediate south of the mound, substantial surviving earthworks were recorded of the possible pond. The rectangular shaped cut measured at 125m long by 20m wide. Steep 45 degree cut banks formed the pond sides to a flat bottom. In the western part of the field, more earthworks were visible comprising mounds, depressions, and ditched features. The largest mound measures approximately 0.5m above ground level and was located next to a sub circular depression of the same depth. Towards the south of the field, the pond bank met with a ditch to its south and a mound to its west. The ditched feature may relate to the construction of the pond banks, although headed on an eastward trajectory. The mound feature measured approximately 0.2m above ground level. The western pond bank measured at 1m above ground level and continued onward past the pond cut gradually lessening in height until it reached the bottom of the field where it was removed entirely.

Plate 37: Earthworks according with HER reference MLI41778 – possible disturbed mound



Plate 38: Earthworks according with HER reference MLI41778 - pond



- 4.361 The location of ridge and furrow recorded by LiDAR (LiDAR Feature 82) was visited. No earthworks were visible, the area having been disturbed by modern drainage works.
- 4.362 No earthworks extending from the Abbey Hills Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016044) were observed within the PEIR boundary.
- 4.363 No earthwork features were recorded within A3.

A4 – Broadgate to Ings Drove

A4 - Prehistoric

- 4.364 By the early Bronze Age, the area was under salt marsh which had been created by marine flooding which began around 4,000 BC. Only raised islands in the marsh were permanently habitable. This included Wrangle to the east of the segment where findspots of prehistoric worked flint are recorded on the HER. Some marine regression, known from the formation of peat during the Bronze Age may have facilitated an extension of activity into the marshes particularly in a possible raised area of ground across the centre of the segment where the deposit model records an area of glaciofluvial deposits (AOP D). Bronze Age hammers recorded 160m north of the segment and 560m east may attest to some activity associated with activity within the peatland zone (MLI12813 & MLI12814).
- 4.365 By the Iron Age another system of salt marsh creeks had extended across the segment (Green 2022 figure 82) and a large number of Iron Age salt making sites are recorded either side of the segment footprint. These include one within the footprint of the segment referenced as revealing evidence of salt making through the retrieval of briquetage from red soil (MLI13158).

A4 - Romano-British

- 4.366 Extensive evidence for the persistence of salt marsh into this period is recorded by the HER which references a number of salterns across the search area. Associated settlement is also recorded within the search area including at Wrangle where high ground would have continued to be a foci for settlement activity within the wider marsh. Possible settlement in closer vicinity to the segment footprint is recorded 500m north and 560m north, albeit the former may be a saltern site only and the

latter is attested to by pottery only (MLI12806 & 13148). Potentially, more indicative of settlement, is a possible pottery kiln site at Kings Hill 600m north of the ECC segment (MLI12809).

A4 - Anglo-Saxon

- 4.367 Sea inundation during this period may have been prevented by earlier deposits of peat preventing flooding. Rather a salt marsh character is referenced by creeks extending across the northern part of the segment and the immediate vicinity of the segment elsewhere (Green 2022 Figure 84). Wrangle's elevation appears to have facilitated continued activity of this date in its vicinity, albeit the record for this is limited. Away from Wrangle a single pot sherd has been recorded at King's Hill 600m north but this is likely residual and associated with later activity (MLI13199), and in the vicinity of this, a glass bead (MLI12828).
- 4.368 More notably, as referenced for the segment to the north, a possible Anglo-Saxon enclosure and meeting place may have been located midway between Wrangle Haven and Friskney Haven at Wolmersty (MLI81190), located 1.8km east of this segment. Also, settlement of this date was established at Old Leake, 1km south of the segment, where a haven may have been located (MLI88741).

A4 - Medieval

- 4.369 The coastline retreated eastwards during this period and is potentially referenced by a road of medieval origin (MLI42943 & 13280) (A52) albeit an area of ridge and furrow to the east of the road, 1.7km east of the segment may reference a coast slightly further east (MLI80306). The road extends between Wainfleet in the north and Boston to the south and provided access between settlements of this date at the aforementioned former havens in the eastern part of the search area Wrangle (13166) and Leake (188741) which silted up during this period. The PAS records a number of finds in the vicinity of the road. In closer vicinity to the segment it records a single coin 520m north at Kings Hill.
- 4.370 The segment was therefore relatively dry during this period. In closest vicinity to the segment, a motte and bailey castle of eleventh century date is recorded at Kings Hill 500m north of the segment (NHLE reference 1018398). This is thought to be associated with coastal defence. A further moated site is recorded 1.8km east (MLI12815). The presence of the moated site may reference marginal conditions in lower lying ground. Attesting to this a medieval saltern is recorded 300m north of the segment (MLI13191). This references a potential still for salt marsh.

A4 - Post Medieval

- 4.371 During this period the footprint of the segment was subject to extensive arable production. This is attested to by a large number of farmsteads referencing an intensely settled landscape under arable or other agricultural use during this period. Two demolished farmsteads within the footprint are recorded (MLI124524 & 124527). In addition, a number of other former farmsteads are recorded on OS mapping.

A4 - LiDAR

- 4.372 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.373 A number of anomalies indicative of the presence of palaeochannels and drainage channels are present across the segment. However, aside from earthworks associated with the former presence of post medieval farmsteads, no earthworks are recorded within this section.

A4– Walkover

- 4.374 No earthwork features were recorded within A4.

A5 – Ings Drove to Church End Lane

A5 - Prehistoric

- 4.375 The footprint of this segment was possibly within the huge prehistoric course of the River Witham with only its northern extremity being outside of the palaeo-estuarine footprint of the river (Green 2002 Figure 82). Borehole surveys have recorded the depth of the roddon at 18m (Green 2022). This concurs with a significant depth of tidal mudflats recorded by the deposit model at this segment (Annex 23b Figure 30b).
- 4.376 A raised island at Fishtoft may have been an important prehistoric site on the southern shore of the river, over 2km south of the segment.
- 4.377 The HER does not record any evidence for prehistoric activity, likely due to its prehistoric geography.

A5 Romano-British

- 4.378 The prehistoric river is thought to have silted and moved course to the south of the segment, albeit the southern part of the segment would have been characterised by creeks (Green 2022 Figure 84).
- 4.379 Evidence recorded by the HER is limited to findspots only, including pottery 20m west, 330m west and 490m west of the segment (MLI12784, 12721, 13398). The PAS also records two coins within the segment, one coin in the north and one in the south. It also records a brooch 20m west of the northern part of the segment.

A5 Anglo-Saxon

- 4.380 Evidence for early medieval remains including the remains of a firepit and fence are recorded 570m west of the segment at Freiston (MLI13427). At Freiston, the PAS records a brooch, a weigh and tweezers of this period, 650-920m west of the segment. Settlement of Leverton present 1.8km south-east may have Anglo-Saxon origins (MLI13273). However, the foci of activity during this period was to the south-west of the search area towards Fishtoft and Boston.

A5 Medieval

- 4.381 A sea bank to the south-east of the segment likely afforded it protection from inundation during this period (MLI12783 & MLI12777). The medieval road between Boston and Wainfleet crosses the segment (MLI13280). Butterwick, 550m east of the segment, was settled during the medieval period (MLI13317). The PAS records a single coin within the village.
- 4.382 The PAS also records a large number of finds in a field to the west of Freiston c.700m west of the southern part of the segment. A number of finds are also recorded at Sibsey, c.2.7km west of the northern end of the route.

A5 Post Medieval

- 4.383 During this period the footprint of the segment was subject to extensive arable production. This is attested to by a large number of farmsteads referencing an intensely settled landscape under arable or

other agricultural use during this period. Two demolished farmsteads within the footprint are recorded by the HER (MLI124196 & 124217). These include Poynton Hall in the south of the segment (MLI124217).

A5 LiDAR

- 4.384 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.385 Anomalies potentially representative of a post medieval farmstead are recorded towards the northern end of the segment (LiDAR Feature 87).
- 4.386 An area of ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded within the segment in the vicinity of Butterwick.
- 4.387 Scattered later field boundaries are recorded in reference to the post medieval enclosure of the landscape. These include linear anomalies around Poynton Hall (MLI124217).
- 4.388 Also recorded are a number of anomalies indicative of the presence of palaeochannels across the segment and former drainage channels.

A5– Walkover

- 4.389 The site of a demolished farmstead was observed as a low overgrown platform, see Plate 39. There were no structural or standing remains of the demolished farmstead visible, and the rectangular plot was banked approximately 1m above ground level. The centre of the plot was hollow and contained refuse material both modern and post-medieval

Plate 39: Site of demolished farmstead LiDAR feature 87



- 4.390 The location of another demolished farmstead recorded by the HER was observed (HER MLI24196). Only a slab base remained, see Plate 40.

Plate 40: Location of demolished farmstead (HER MLI24196)



A16 Compound

A16 Compound - Prehistoric

- 4.391 The late Mesolithic coastline is thought to have been to the east of the compound footprint (Annex 23A Figure 6). From this time, however, the rising sea levels would have likely brought the area into tidal conditions if not total inundation during the Bronze Age period. There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area.

A16 Compound -Romano-British

- 4.392 Dropping sea levels led to the eastwards retreat of the sea and the Roman coastline is likely to have been to the east of the PEIR boundary (Annex 23A Figure 6). The HER records evidence for Romano British farmstead 2km north of the compound (HER reference MLI88847). Evidence comprised pits, ditch, gullies and evidence for cereal production. Elsewhere in the search area, findspots are recorded 680m north-east at Wyberton (MLI12631), 680m-1km south-east at Frampton (MLI91509 & MLI12617), 1.2km north (MLI83569) and 1.6km south at Kirton (MLI13031). The PAS does not add to this baseline.

A16 Compound -Anglo-Saxon

- 4.393 Sea levels may have risen during this period, but settlement of this date, most likely centred around an early church, is recorded at Kirton 1.5-1.9km south of the compound (MLI81656, MLI86230 & MLI91754). The Site, on a similar topography may well have remained dry during this period.

A16 Compound -Medieval

- 4.394 The occupation at Kirton likely extended into the medieval period. Certainly, settlement of this date is known for Frampton 530m south-east of the compound (MLI86290). Ridge and furrow associated with Frampton or Kirton is recorded 940m south of the compound (MLI25562). These settlements and evidence of agriculture are likely to indicate dry land conditions for the compound. However, some

marginality is referenced by moated sites to the east. These include Coupledyeke Hall 1km south-east (MLI12618) and scheduled examples located 1.4km north-east and 2.6km south-east of the compound (NHLE 1018583 & NHLE 1018584).

A16 Compound -Post Medieval

- 4.395 The alignment of the A16 present to the west of the compound occupies the footprint of the Lancashire Loop railway line. This was constructed the Great Northern railway. A railway cottage was built within the Site in 1848. It was associated with facilitating the crossing of this line by Millfield Lane which bounds the southern boundary of the Site (HER reference MLI13446). The remainder of the HER entries are dominated by post medieval assets, including numerous farmsteads as the area came under intensive arable/agricultural use through extensive drainage from the mid sixteenth century onwards.

A16 Compound -LiDAR

- 4.396 This section should be read alongside Annex 24.
- 4.397 No features of note are recorded by LiDAR.

A16- Walkover

- 4.398 The compound area was not accessible at the time of the walkover survey.

Summary potential

- 4.399 Based on an understanding of the baseline provided above the summary potential for remains to be extant within the PEIR boundary is as follows. These summary potential statements should be read alongside the geoarchaeological deposit model (Annex 23a Figures 46-48 and Annex 23b Figure 47b).

LN1- Landfall to A52 – Mumby

- 4.400 **Prehistoric (permanent) – medium potential** - the higher and better draining ground in the west near Mumby on till and glaciofluvial deposits is likely where permanent or persistent potential lies (AOP D & E). The small area of peat at landfall (AOP B) may hold potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with trackways, jetties and fish traps which may have extended across or been present within this area at this time.
- 4.401 **Prehistoric (transient) – medium to high potential** - the flint assemblage indicates some activity which would have been possible from the localised elevated areas/islands of better draining geology across the otherwise flooded or marshy zone from the Neolithic period onwards. The areas of glaciofluvial and till deposits hold a particular potential (AOP D & E). Possible short-lived cut features on wetland edge beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ (AOP A2).
- 4.402 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain within the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth in this area apart from in the tidal zone at landfall where remains are exposed at low tide. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 and in reference to mapping by Green (Green 2022 Figure 32). An area of peat (AOP B) at landfall may also hold prehistoric potential. Other areas of peat cannot be discounted.

- 4.403 **Roman – low to medium potential** - Roman settlement may be possible particularly in the western part of the segment. Salterns may also be present. An enclosure recorded by LiDAR alongside relict watercourses may reference this type of activity (LiDAR Feature 5) but by the end of this period inundation was likely across much of the footprint except in the west where elevation rises to 5m AOD. An area of peat at landfall may also hold Roman potential.
- 4.404 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible to low potential** - apart from the western end of the segment where elevation rises to 5m AOD activity is unlikely. Otherwise, the area was likely inundated.
- 4.405 **Medieval – medium to high potential** – the area includes the medieval sea wall at its eastern end and the footprint of the medieval settlement of Mumby at its western end (HER references MLI88781/2 82080). The land in between and within the footprint of the remainder of the PEIR boundary is likely to contain features relating to the agricultural use of the land. Moated sites cannot be discounted. LiDAR confirms ridge and furrow in the west of the segment at Mumby.
- 4.406 **Post-Medieval – high potential** – the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records two former farmsteads and a cottage (HER references MLI18796, ML18799 & MLI18844). LiDAR anomalies adjacent to the cottage may relate to post medieval activity.

LN2 - A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node Substation Search Area

- 4.407 **Prehistoric (permanent) – medium to high potential** - the higher ground and better draining geologies of glaciofluvial and till deposits in the southern part of the area may be where the permanent or persistent potential lies (AOP D & E). However, the area of peat within the footprint of the OnSS recorded at c.1m below ground level to the immediate north of the PEIR boundary may hold potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with trackways, jetties and fish traps which may have extended across or been present within this area at this time (AOP B).
- 4.408 **Prehistoric (transient) – medium to high potential** - the areas flint assemblage indicates some activity anticipated due to the areas of high ground from which the lower parts of the segment could have been exploited through hunter-gatherer activity. The areas of glaciofluvial and till deposits hold a particular potential (AOP D & E). Possible short-lived cut features on wetland edge beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ (AOP A2).
- 4.409 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium to high potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain within the tidal mudflats these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2. Peat deposits within the footprint of the OnSS could also hold organic remains of prehistoric potential (AOP B). Other areas of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.410 **Roman – low to medium potential** - Roman activity may be possible particularly in the eastern part of the segment near to Mumby. Activity elsewhere may have been agricultural across well draining geology. The peat deposits within the footprint of the OnSS could hold potential for Roman organic remains.
- 4.411 **Anglo-Saxon – low to medium potential** - settlements at Mumby and Cumberworth may indicate the presence of the segment within a settled landscape. Potential is likely to be restricted to agricultural remains of the period..

- 4.412 **Medieval – medium potential** - whilst no assets are recorded within the footprint of the segment, the land across the footprint of the PEIR footprint was likely within or partially within the agricultural hinterland associated with the villages in closest vicinity, namely Mumby, Asserby and Huttoft. LiDAR records ridge and furrow earthworks at the eastern end of the segment (LiDAR Features 3) and other earthworks within the PEIR boundary which are at odds with the modern field systems and which may therefore be of medieval origin.
- 4.413 **Post-Medieval – high potential** – the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. A demolished farm and barn are recorded within the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI118834, MLI116611). The LiDAR assessment records a possible animal pen (LiDAR Feature 2) and earthworks associated with post medieval agricultural activity including farmsteads (LiDAR Features 4, 4a and 4b).

WM1 - Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe

- 4.414 **Prehistoric (permanent) – medium potential** - the higher ground in the southern part of the area and at Quakers Hill may be where the permanent or persistent potential nearby deposits of till (AOP D & E). Later Iron Age salterns are possible within AOP A2. The area of peat at landfall or that present at the southern end of the segment at Hogsthorpe may hold potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with trackways, jetties and fish traps which may have extended across or been present within this area at this time (AOP B).
- 4.415 **Prehistoric (transient) – medium to high potential** - the flint assemblage indicates some activity which would have been possible from localised elevated areas/islands such as Quaker Hill. Transient/exploitative activity may have extended across the lower areas (tidal mudflats) which could have been flooded or marshy from the Neolithic onwards. The small areas of till deposits hold a particular potential (AOP E). Possible short-lived cut features on wetland edge beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ (AOP A2).
- 4.416 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium to high potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain but these would be at significant depth apart from at landfall where remains are exposed at low tide. Palaeochannels are recorded in the northern and central segments and could hold deposits of prehistoric or geoarchaeological potential. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general and in reference to mapping by Green (Green 2022 Figure 19). An area of peat at landfall may also hold prehistoric potential as well as another area of peat at Hogsthorpe (AOP B). Other areas of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.417 **Roman – low to medium potential** –marginal conditions are likely during this period with evidence primarily limited to a saltern 500m west of the southern end of the segment which may indicate that this segment was under tidal conditions at best. During this period (most likely during the latter part) inundation was likely except in an extremely localised areas perhaps around Quakers Hill where elevation rises to c.7m AOD and to the south-east of Chestnut Farm where ground may rise to c.5mAOD and where a small finds assemblage is recorded which may attest to some limited agricultural activity on high ground. An area of peat at landfall may also hold potential for Roman organic remains as well as another area of peat at Hogsthorpe.
- 4.418 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible potential** - apart from the extremely localised elevated areas at Quakers Hill and to the south-east of Chestnut Farm the area was likely marshy or inundated with activity located to the west on drier ground.

- 4.419 **Medieval – medium to high potential** – the area includes the medieval sea wall at its eastern end (HER references MLI88781/2). The land within the PEIR boundary is likely to contain features relating to the agricultural use of the land. This includes known sites comprising an earthwork enclosure (MLI88775) and a field boundary (MLI88770). Similar features across an agriculturally exploited landscape and potential moated sites cannot be discounted. The LiDAR assessment has recorded a possible moated site and fishponds adjacent to HER reference MLI88770 (LiDAR Feature 13).
- 4.420 **Post-Medieval – high potential** – the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records a former farmstead (HER reference MLI18807 and a cottage (MLI18799). The LiDAR assessment records earthworks associated with the farmstead and field boundaries in general across the segment.

WM2 - A52 Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane

- 4.421 **Prehistoric (permanent) – low to medium potential**- apart from some area of higher ground in the northern part of the segment, this area experienced inundation during this period. It was therefore highly marginal such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely. However, Iron Age salterns are possible in the vicinity of Hogsthorpe and also at the southern end of the segment (AOP A2). The areas of peat at the northern and southern extremities of the segment may hold potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with trackways, jetties and fishtraps which may have extended across or been present within this area at this time (AOP B). A small area of till may hold some isolated potential for persistent activity (AOP E).
- 4.422 **Prehistoric (transient) – medium potential** – evidence of transient activity possible perhaps restricted to the northern part of the PEIR boundary near to Hogsthorpe but also the area of till (AOP E). Possible short-lived cut features on wetland edge beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ (AOP A2).
- 4.423 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium to high potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the earlier phase of the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general and in reference to mapping by Green (Green 2022 Figure 19). Potential for the preservation of organic remains of prehistoric date within areas of peat recorded at Hogsthorpe and at the southern end of the ECC (AOP B). Other areas of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.424 **Roman – low to medium potential** – there is evidence for the potential presence of salterns at the southern end of the segment and also some evidence for possible dry land in the southern and central segments which may have been subject to agricultural use prior to inundation at the end of the period (AOP A2). Some LiDAR anomalies may represent enclosures of this date in the southern and central segment but this is uncertain (LiDAR Features 20 and 21). Areas of peat at Hogsthorpe and at the southern end of the ECC may hold potential for Roman organic remains (AOP B).
- 4.425 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible potential** – the area was likely under marsh or marginal conditions with activity focused on drier land to the west.
- 4.426 **Medieval – high potential** – relatively dry land was facilitated by a sea wall during this period and the PEIR boundary crosses the footprint of a deserted medieval village where evidence of domestic occupation may be preserved within buried remains and where the LiDAR assessment references the potential for earthworks extending beyond the footprint of the HER entry for the village (MLI99148) (LiDAR Feature 18). Other areas of medieval enclosures are recorded which could reference further

activity of at least an agricultural nature (MLI98639, MLI98638 & MLI98636). Relatively drier conditions are likely replicated across the footprint of this segment with evidence for settlement and agriculture albeit the established settlements likely focused to the fringes of the search area where land is thought to have been drier.

- 4.427 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records two demolished farmsteads and a post medieval enclosure within the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI118870, MLI118881 & MLI98637). The LiDAR assessment indicates the presence of additional demolished farmsteads (LiDAR Features 16 and 17).

WM3 - Marsh Lane to A158 Skegness Road

- 4.428 **Prehistoric (permanent) – low to medium potential**- this area was likely inundated or tidal for the majority of the period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely apart from the fringes of the segment in proximity to higher ground at Burgh Le Marsh which may have hung onto a transition period between wet and dry until the Bronze Age period. Iron Age salterns are possible in AOP A2 as referenced by a HER entry within the Site (HER MLI41950). A LiDAR anomaly of a mound in the south of the segment may be of Iron Age date but this is uncertain as the feature may be natural or later. The areas of peat extending across the northern part of the segment and its southern extremity may hold potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with trackways, jetties and fish traps which may have extended across or been present within this area at this time (AOP B).
- 4.429 **Prehistoric (transient) – low potential** - evidence of transient activity through a flint assemblage is possible. Possible short-lived cut features on wetland edge beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ (AOP A2).
- 4.430 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium to high potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain within the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general and in reference to mapping by Green (Green 2022 Figure 19). Potential for organic remains within two areas of peat is noted including a significant deposit across the northern part of the segment (AOP B). Other areas of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.431 **Roman – low to medium potential** – as the coastline moved east the PEIR boundary was likely drier at this time but there is little evidence for activity with activity potentially focused at Burgh-Le Marsh and Skegness some distance to the west and south-east respectively. The PEIR boundary may have been poorly drained and marshy. Potential is referenced as medium in relation to a large deposit of peat across the northern segment of the ECC which may hold organic remains of this date (AOP B).
- 4.432 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible to low potential** - the area was likely under marsh or marginal conditions with activity focused on drier land to the west albeit a pottery scatter to the east of the northern part of the segment means that some dry areas cannot be ruled out – although this could be related to later manuring activity.
- 4.433 **Medieval – high potential** – the PEIR boundary crosses the footprint of possible medieval settlement attested to by earthworks visible on historic aerial photographs (HER reference MLI88895) however LiDAR assessment may infer a later date. No earthworks were observed on a walkover. Other settlement of medieval date is recorded in close proximity to the PEIR boundary (MLI41501). Other remains associated with agricultural exploitation of the landscape are likely such as buried remains of

ridge and furrow and enclosure ditches although the area is recorded within an empty zone in respect to established larger settlement, potentially indicating relatively wet conditions still. A LiDAR anomaly of a mound in the south of the segment may be of medieval date but this is uncertain as the feature may be natural. Moated sites are possible within the segment.

- 4.434 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records a demolished farmstead (HER reference MLI119833) and a post medieval earthwork enclosure within the PEIR boundary (MLI87795). The LiDAR review infers other possible farmsteads and confirms a network of agricultural enclosure.

WM4 – A158 Skegness Road to Low Road

- 4.435 **Prehistoric (permanent) – low potential** – the area was likely inundated or under tidal/marshy conditions by the early Neolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely until the end of the period when sea levels dropped. Iron Age salterns are possible. The area of peat at the northern extremity of the segment may hold potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with trackways, jetties and fish traps which may have extended across or been present within this area at this time (AOP B).
- 4.436 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period and early Neolithic period cannot be ruled out. Possible short-lived cut features on wetland edge beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ (AOP A2).
- 4.437 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general and in reference to mapping by Green (Green 2022 Figure 19). A very small area of peat is recorded in the northern extremity of the area. This may hold some potential for organic remains of this date (AOP B). Other areas of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.438 **Roman – low to medium potential** – potential is likely to be restricted to salterns with settlement and agricultural activity likely focused towards higher ground in the vicinity of Burgh le Marsh and Skegness. A very small area of peat is recorded in the northern extremity of the area. This may hold some potential for organic remains of this date (AOP B).
- 4.439 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible potential** - the area was likely under marsh or marginal conditions with activity focused on drier land to the west.
- 4.440 **Medieval – high potential** – the area was still likely to have been relatively wet during this period with established settlement located to the fringes of the search area to the east and west. However, the PEIR boundary crosses the footprint of a number of areas of medieval ridge and furrow (MLI98096, 98097). These correspond with LiDAR anomalies indicative of a historic field system with may have medieval origins. Evidence is anticipated to be related to ridge and furrow and field systems. Moated sites possible within the segment.
- 4.441 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely.

WM5 – Low Road - to Steeping River

- 4.442 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** – apart from an area of freely draining glaciofluvial deposits in the southern part of this area where some semi-permanent/persistent activity may have been possible, the area was likely inundated or under tidal/marshy conditions by the early Neolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely until the end of the period when sea levels dropped. Iron Age salterns are possible.
- 4.443 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period and later Neolithic exploitation of an intertidal area before inundation by the end of the Neolithic period cannot be ruled out particularly in the vicinity of the glaciofluvial deposits (AOP D). Possible short-lived cut features on wetland edge beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ (AOP A2).
- 4.444 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general and in reference to mapping by Green (Green 2022 Figure 19). Areas of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.445 **Roman – low to medium potential** – potential is likely to be restricted to salterns with settlement and agricultural activity likely focused towards higher ground in the vicinity of Burgh le Marsh and Skegness. A very small area of peat is recorded in the southern extremity of the area. This may hold some potential for organic remains of this date (AOP B).
- 4.446 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible potential** - the area was likely under marsh or marginal conditions with activity focused on drier land to the west.
- 4.447 **Medieval – nil to high potential** – the A52 in the northern part of the segment may represent the alignment of a medieval sea wall such that the majority of the segment located to the south of this may have negligible to nil potential for activity apart from salterns. To the north of the A52 the PEIR boundary crosses the footprint of an area of medieval ridge and furrow (MLI98166). Evidence is anticipated to be related to a medieval sea wall and ridge and furrow and field systems in the north of the segment only.
- 4.448 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records a demolished farmstead within the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI120254). An extant farmstead is also recorded as extending into the PEIR boundary (MLI120256). The LiDAR records additional farmsteads within an earlier area of possible medieval activity.

WM6 - Steeping River to Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard

- 4.449 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** – apart from an area of freely draining glaciofluvial deposits in the northern part of this area where some semi-permanent/persistent activity may have been possible (AOP D), this area was likely inundated or under tidal/marshy conditions by the end of the Mesolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely until the end of the period when sea levels dropped.
- 4.450 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period and later Neolithic exploitation of an intertidal area

before inundation by the end of the Neolithic period cannot be ruled out particularly in the vicinity of the glaciofluvial deposits. Possible at the base of AOP A1, at some depth.

- 4.451 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath AOP A1 at some depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. No peat is recorded within the segment, but this cannot be discounted.
- 4.452 **Roman – negligible potential** – the area is likely to have been underwater or tidal during this period with any salt making activity more likely to the west of the search area.
- 4.453 **Anglo-Saxon – nil potential** – the area was likely east of low tide during this period.
- 4.454 **Medieval – medium potential** – the area was likely east of low tide during this period or potentially on the sea wall such that remains of sea wall could be possible as shown by the LiDAR assessment but no earthworks were recorded on the site visit. The presence on the sea wall or its immediate vicinity may reference a potential for salt marsh and salterns are known to extend in the immediate vicinity of the proposed compound. An anomalous area is a possible medieval hall (MLI41733), established potentially on the edge of high tide. This is outside of the PEIR footprint but an associated field system is possibly recorded by the LiDAR assessment within the segment. Settlement remains considered unlikely.
- 4.455 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records a demolished farmstead within the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI124336) This is confirmed by LiDAR (LiDAR Feature 30) which also records an historic enclosure associated with an offsite farmstead as extending within the PEIR (LiDAR Feature 29/MLI124326). LiDAR assessment confirms an agricultural landscape with numerous field boundaries orientated to the modern pattern.

WM7 - Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard to Staples Farm

- 4.456 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** - this area was likely inundated or under tidal conditions by the end of the Mesolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity post dating the Mesolithic is unlikely. However, the area of peat across the area may hold potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with early trackways, jetties and fish traps which may have extended across or been present within this area at this time (AOP B).
- 4.457 **Prehistoric (transient) – low potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period and later Neolithic exploitation of an intertidal area before inundation by the end of the Neolithic period cannot be ruled out. Possible at the base of AOP A1, at some depth.
- 4.458 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to high potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain within the tidal mudflats. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. Peat across the southern half of the area may hold environmental data relating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period (AOP B). Other areas of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.459 **Roman – negligible potential** – the area is likely to have been underwater or tidal during this period with any salt making activity more likely to the west of the search area.

- 4.460 **Anglo-Saxon – nil potential** – the area was east of low tide during this period.
- 4.461 **Medieval –medium potential** – the area was likely east of low tide during this period or potentially on the sea wall such that remains of sea wall could be possible as shown by the LiDAR assessment. The presence on the sea wall or its immediate vicinity may reference a potential for salt marsh. An anomaly referenced by the LiDAR assessment may relate to salt making activity near to a relict watercourse or it could be natural (LiDAR Feature 32).
- 4.462 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. No building footprints are recorded within the PEIR boundary by the HER but LiDAR indicates the presence of two buildings in the southern part of the segment (LiDAR Feature 31).

WM8 - Staples Farm to Crowhall Lane

- 4.463 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil potential** - this area was likely inundated or under tidal/marshy conditions by the end of the Mesolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity of prehistoric date is unlikely.
- 4.464 **Prehistoric (transient) – low potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages from the exploitation of an intertidal area before inundation cannot be ruled out. Base of AOP A1 at depth.
- 4.465 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats at some depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. No peat deposits known but areas of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.466 **Roman – negligible potential** – the area is likely to have been underwater or tidal during this period with any salt making activity more likely to the west of the search area.
- 4.467 **Anglo-Saxon – nil potential** – the area was east of low tide during this period.
- 4.468 **Medieval –medium to high potential** – the LiDAR assessment indicates that the PEIR footprint was on the landward side of the sea bank with a small segment of the bank present in the northern part of the segment. This was verified through site survey. The presence of salterns in the vicinity of the sea wall and within the segment footprint cannot be discounted –salterns are recorded within the PEIR boundary by the HER (MLI13174/5)/ (LiDAR feature 33). Considered marginal for settlement.
- 4.469 **Post-Medieval – high potential** – remains of post medieval salterns may be present relating to activity prior to drainage, including one known site (MLI13175). Subsequent to drainage, the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. No building footprints are recorded within the PEIR boundary by the HER but LiDAR assessment infers the presence of a number of former farmsteads (LiDAR Features 35, 36, 37 & 38).

WM9 - Crowhall Lane to Church End Lane

- 4.470 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil potential** - this area was likely inundated by the Neolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely.

- 4.471 **Prehistoric (transient) – low potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period and later Neolithic exploitation of an intertidal area before inundation by the end of the Neolithic period cannot be ruled out. Base of AOP A1 at some depth.
- 4.472 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats at some depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. No peat deposits known but peat deposits cannot be discounted.
- 4.473 **Roman – nil -medium potential** – the area is likely to have been underwater or tidal during this period but the proximity of the segment to the possible coastline may mean that salt making activity cannot be entirely ruled out within the mudflat zone (AOP A1).
- 4.474 **Anglo-Saxon – nil potential** – the area was likely east of low tide during this period or within marshland unsuitable for habitation.
- 4.475 **Medieval –medium potential** - the PEIR footprint is located within a landscape present between a medieval road and a medieval sea bank. However, considered marginal for settlement. A LiDAR anomaly (LiDAR Feature 42) may relate to possible moated site or saltern.
- 4.476 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records two demolished farmsteads within the PEIR boundary (HER references MLI124278 & MLI24279). The LiDAR assessment attests to additional farmsteads or associated buildings. Also recorded within the footprint of the PEIR is the former footprint of Freiston Park, a small parkland landscape thought to have been associated with the vicarage at Freiston (MLI92433).

WM10 - Church End Lane to The Haven

- 4.477 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil potential** - this area was likely tidal by the Neolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely.
- 4.478 **Prehistoric (transient) –medium to high potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period and later Neolithic exploitation of higher ground within an otherwise intertidal area before inundation by the end of the Neolithic period cannot be ruled out. Base of AOP A1 at some depth.
- 4.479 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats at some depth. Relict watercourses and other features such as feature 46 recorded by LiDAR are likely to be later. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. No peat deposits known but deposits cannot be discounted..
- 4.480 **Roman –nil to medium potential** – there is evidence to indicate that the coastline may have been east of part of the PEIR footprint during this period. The footprint of the PEIR may have been dry and under arable use at this time. However, the coastline may have been further to the west for some or most of this period, see Annex 23A Figure 6. Salterns may be possible within the mudflat zone (AOP A1).
- 4.481 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible to low potential** – rising sea levels would have saw some inundation with

settlement activity focused to the west of the search area.

- 4.482 **Medieval –medium potential** – the PEIR footprint is located within a landscape present between a medieval road and a medieval sea bank. Settlement in the west was consolidated with habitable conditions in part to the east evidenced by a single medieval hall. The footprint of the PEIR was likely more marginal for settlement. Moated sites are possible within the segment.
- 4.483 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records three demolished farmsteads within the PEIR boundary (MLI124176, MLI142228, MLI124246). The LiDAR assessment verified the former presence of historic farm buildings alongside an associated field system which is evidenced by fragmented remains alongside the surviving modern pattern.

WM11 - The Haven to Marsh Road

- 4.484 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil potential** - this area was likely tidal by the late Mesolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely.
- 4.485 **Prehistoric (transient) – low potential** - a potential for flint assemblages from the exploitation of an intertidal area before inundation cannot be ruled out.
- 4.486 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats at some depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. No peat deposits known but deposits cannot be discounted.
- 4.487 **Roman – nil -medium potential** – the area is likely to have been underwater or tidal during this period but the proximity of parts of the segment to the possible coastline may mean that salt making activity cannot be entirely ruled out within the mudflat zone (AOP A1).
- 4.488 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible potential** - rising sea levels would likely have caused further inundation with finds of this date being late and possibly of a medieval transit phase.
- 4.489 **Medieval – high potential** – a sea wall verified by site observations crosses the northern part of the PEIR boundary (MLI197710). This is of medieval date and may have brought parts of the PEIR footprint into marginal use. For example, a moated site extends within the PEIR footprint (NHLE 1018584) and a small finds assemblage may indicate some localised agricultural activity adjacent. Also adjacent to the moated site the LiDAR assessment indicates the presence of an earthwork likely associated with the scheduled site extending further east into the footprint of the PEIR boundary. Other moated sites cannot be discounted but settlement foci and more extensive agriculture field systems anticipated away to the west outside the PEIR footprint. Salterns are possible and the LiDAR indicates a possible saltern at the extreme northern end of the segment and also potentially in the central part of the segment east and north-east of the scheduled moated site.
- 4.490 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - subsequent to drainage, the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. These are attested to be the LiDAR assessment with an associated field system evidenced by fragmented earthwork remains alongside the surviving modern pattern.

WM12 - Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge

- 4.491 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** – apart from an area of freely draining glaciofluvial deposits in the southern part of this area where some semi-permanent activity may have been possible (AOP D), this area was likely inundated or under tidal conditions by the end of the Mesolithic period such that other permanent and persistent activity is unlikely until the end of the period when sea levels dropped. A LiDAR anomaly may relate to activity of this period on the glaciofluvial deposits but this is uncertain with a natural origin or later date possible (LiDAR Feature 57).
- 4.492 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium potential** - a potential for flint assemblages from the exploitation of an intertidal area before inundation cannot be ruled out. Base of AOP A1 at some depth. Possibly a greater potential in the area of freely draining glaciofluvial geology in the southern part of the segment (AOP D).
- 4.493 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats at some depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. No peat deposits known but deposits cannot be discounted. The LiDAR records a number of relict channels or palaeochannels and a large circular feature of palaeo potential.
- 4.494 **Roman – nil -medium potential** – the area is likely to have been underwater or tidal during this period but the proximity of parts of the segment particularly in the north to the possible coastline may mean that salt making activity cannot be entirely ruled out (AOP A1).
- 4.495 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible potential** - rising sea levels would likely have caused further or continued inundation.
- 4.496 **Medieval – medium to high potential** – a possible medieval sea defence is shown by LiDAR extending through the northern and southern parts of the segment with a possible earlier medieval defence to the eastern fringes of the PEIR. A sea wall was verified on site at Hundred Acre Farm and through the south of the segment. A rectangular anomaly of uncertain function (possibly natural) located on glaciofluvial gravels to the north of the sea wall and a possible mound may relate to medieval activity (LiDAR Features 57 & 60). Otherwise, the area is anticipated to have been marginal. Moated sites and salterns possible.
- 4.497 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was drained and intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records three demolished farmsteads within the PEIR boundary (MLI123123, MLI123126 and MLI123127). One of these (LiDAR Feature 55)(MLI123126) is highlighted by the LiDAR to have associated earthwork remains. The earthwork remains of another farmstead located just outside the PEIR boundary is referenced by earthworks within the PEIR boundary (LiDAR Feature 52) (MLI123121).

WM13 - Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North

- 4.498 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** - this area was tidal by the late Mesolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity associated with the Neolithic period onwards is unlikely. However, a potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with Mesolithic trackways, jetties and fish traps within an area of peat cannot be ruled out.
- 4.499 **Prehistoric (transient) – low potential** - a potential for flint assemblages from the exploitation of an

intertidal area before inundation cannot be ruled out. Base of AOP A1 at some depth.

- 4.500 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to high potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. An area of peat deposits across the central part of the segment may hold deposits of prehistoric environmental potential (AOP B). Other deposits of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.501 **Roman – nil to medium potential** – this area was likely tidal if not inundated during this period, albeit a potential for salterns at the eastern end of the segment cannot be ruled out. The LiDAR assessment references mounds which could relate to salt making activity of this date (LiDAR Feature 63) (AOP A1).
- 4.502 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible potential** - rising sea levels would likely have caused further or continued inundation.
- 4.503 **Medieval – medium potential** – the LiDAR assessment records a potential medieval sea wall in the eastern part of the segment which was verified by site observations. LiDAR also records possible mounds which could reference medieval salt working although this is uncertain (LiDAR Feature 63). Settlement unlikely.
- 4.504 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was drained and intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely and referenced by the LiDAR assessment.

WM14 - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation Search Area South

- 4.505 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** - apart from an area of freely draining glaciofluvial deposits in the northern part of this area where some semi-permanent or persistent activity may have been possible (AOP D), this area was likely inundated or under tidal conditions by the end of the Mesolithic period such that other permanent and persistent activity is unlikely until the end of the period when sea levels dropped. A LiDAR anomaly may relate to activity of this period on the glaciofluvial deposits but this is uncertain with a natural origin or later date possible (LiDAR Feature 63). A potential for the preservation of organic remains associated with Mesolithic trackways, jetties and fish traps exists within an area of peat which may have extended into the central part of the segment.
- 4.506 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium potential** - a potential for flint assemblages from the exploitation of an intertidal area before inundation cannot be ruled out particularly on the glaciofluvial deposits. Base of AOP A1, at some depth.
- 4.507 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to high potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats at some depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A1 in general. An area of peat may extend into the northern part of the segment (AOP B). Other deposits of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.508 **Roman – nil to medium potential** – this area was likely still inundated during this period. The only possible exception is the extreme southern part of the segment which could have been dry and the northern part of the segment which could have been located within an area utilised potentially for salterns (LiDAR Feature 63) (AOP A1).

- 4.509 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible potential** - rising sea levels would likely have caused further or continued inundation.
- 4.510 **Medieval – medium potential** – LiDAR anomalies reference a potential for a sea wall of potential medieval origin and an area of possible salterns (LiDAR Feature 69). The sea wall could, however, be later and the salterns earlier. Otherwise, the area is anticipated to have been marginal.
- 4.511 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was drained and intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads and field boundaries are likely with evidence recorded by the LiDAR assessment. A tramline of unknown purpose extended across the PEIR boundary also (MLI22401).

A1 – A158 – Skegness Road to Wainfleet Haven

- 4.512 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** –the area was likely tidal conditions by the early Neolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely until the Iron Age when salt making sites may be possible.
- 4.513 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period, early Neolithic exploitation of wetland zone cannot be ruled out.
- 4.514 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general. The LiDAR survey records a number of possible palaeochannels across the segment. An area of peat deposits across the central part of the segment may hold deposits of prehistoric environmental potential (AOP B). Other deposits of peat cannot be discounted.
- 4.515 **Roman – low to medium potential** –settlement and agricultural activity is possible.
- 4.516 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible to low potential** - the area was likely under salt marsh or tidal conditions with activity focused on drier land to the west.
- 4.517 **Medieval – high potential** –Evidence is anticipated to be related to possible settlement ridge and furrow and field systems. The HER records ridge and furrow extending within the Site boundary (MLI125705) and the LiDAR surveys provides additional evidence for the agricultural exploitation of the segment, including further areas of ridge and furrow.
- 4.518 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records a demolished farmstead within the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI120254). The LiDAR records additional farmsteads and evidence for marl pitting.

A2 – Wainfleet Haven to Fodder Dyke

- 4.519 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** –according to mapping by Green, the segment was within a large saltmarsh creek by the Neolithic/Bronze Age period. Whilst some ‘shore’ side activity of a permanent nature cannot be ruled out it is anticipated that this area would have been marginal and that any persistent activity is unlikely until the Iron Age when salt making sites may be possible.

- 4.520 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period, Neolithic and Bronze Age exploitation of wetland zone cannot be ruled out.
- 4.521 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general and in reference to Greens mapping of creeks (Green 2022 Figure 82) and LiDAR anomalies. Whilst no peat is recorded, there is a potential for peat deposits.
- 4.522 **Roman – low to medium potential** –settlement and agricultural activity is possible due to the location of the segment within dry land in the hinterland of two known settlements at Burgh le Marsh and Skegness.
- 4.523 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible to low potential** - the area was likely under salt marsh or tidal conditions with activity focused on drier land to the west.
- 4.524 **Medieval – high potential** – evidence is anticipated to be related to possible settlement ridge and furrow and field systems. The LiDAR records an area of ridge and furrow (LiDAR Feature 80). The HER also records settlement remains extending within the Site boundary (MLI190648) (verified by the LiDAR which shows linear anomalies of potential boundaries) and a possible drove road (MLI90647).
- 4.525 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records a demolished farmstead within the PEIR boundary (HER reference MLI120352). A scheduled duck decoy located to the immediate west of the segment may have associated remains within the segment but this is unlikely (NHLE 1019098).

A3 – Fodder Dyke to Broadgate

- 4.526 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium potential** –according to mapping by Green, the segment was within an area of saltmarsh by the Neolithic/Bronze Age period. Whilst some wetland activity of a semi-permanent nature cannot be ruled out it is anticipated that this area would have been marginal and that any persistent activity is unlikely until the Iron Age when salt making sites may be possible.
- 4.527 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period, Neolithic and Bronze Age exploitation of wetland zone cannot be ruled out.
- 4.528 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general and in reference to Greens mapping of creeks (Green 2022 Figures 82 and 83) and LiDAR anomalies. An area of peat deposits across the central part of the segment may hold deposits of prehistoric environmental potential (AOP B). There is a potential for other peat deposits within the segment.
- 4.529 **Roman – low to medium potential** –settlement and agricultural activity is possible but salterns more probable.

- 4.530 **Anglo-Saxon –low potential** - mapping of post Roman creeks may infer that this area was not as inundated as adjacent areas during this period, however evidence is still limited and focused to the fringes of the search area in the east.
- 4.531 **Medieval – high potential** – evidence is anticipated to be related to possible settlement and ridge and furrow and field systems. This includes an area of ridge and furrow in the southern part of the segment recorded by LiDAR (LiDAR Feature 82) although site observations were that this was eroded. The HER also records settlement remains extending within the Site boundary but these particular remains are likely closer to Friskney (MLI1125410). Activity peripheral to settlement and moated sites may be possible, with two moated sites abutting the PEIR footprint. This includes a scheduled monument with reference to a possible paved causeway extending from the monument to Friskney and which could therefore cross a proposed access road. Other moated sites cannot be discounted. A possible mill site is also recorded (MLI41778) although this could be post medieval.
- 4.532 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely.

A4 – Broadgate to Ings Drove

- 4.533 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to medium** –the segment was likely within an area of saltmarsh by the Neolithic/Bronze Age period but an area of drier ground may have been present as indicated by an area of glaciofluvial deposits within the deposit model (AOP D). Some wetland activity of a semi-permanent nature cannot be ruled out particularly at this part of the segment, but it is anticipated that this area would have been predominantly marginal and that any persistent activity is generally unlikely until the Iron Age when salt making sites may be possible.
- 4.534 **Prehistoric (transient) – low to medium** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period, Neolithic and Bronze Age exploitation of wetland zone cannot be ruled out.
- 4.535 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general and in reference to Greens mapping of creeks (Green 2022 Figure 83). Whilst no peat deposits are recorded, there is a potential for peat deposits.
- 4.536 **Roman – low to medium potential** –settlement activity is possible but salterns more probable.
- 4.537 **Anglo-Saxon –low potential** - mapping of post Roman creeks may infer that this area was not as inundated as adjacent areas during this period, however evidence is still limited and focused to the fringes of the search area in the east.
- 4.538 **Medieval – high potential** – evidence is anticipated to be related to possible settlement and ridge and furrow and field systems. Moated sites and salterns may also be possible.
- 4.539 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records two demolished farmsteads within the footprint of the segment (MLI124524 & MLI124527).

A5 – Ings Drove to Church End Lane

- 4.540 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil to low potential** –the segment was likely predominantly within the footprint of the prehistoric River Witham (Green 2022 Figure 83). Whilst some wetland activity of a semi-permanent nature cannot be ruled out in the northern parts of the segment it is anticipated that this area would have been extremely marginal.
- 4.541 **Prehistoric (transient) – nil to low potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period, Neolithic and Bronze Age exploitation of wetland zone cannot be ruled out in the extreme northern part of the segment.
- 4.542 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible in the northern part of the segment should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats but these would be at significant depth. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out particularly in respect to the silted up course of the River Witham (Green 2022 Figure 83) but in AOP A2 in general. The LiDAR review also records a number of anomalies indicative of palaeo channels to the north of the rivers' prehistoric footprint. Whilst no peat deposits are recorded, there is a potential for peat deposits.
- 4.543 **Roman – nil to low potential** –salterns possible in the north of the segment.
- 4.544 **Anglo-Saxon – negligible to low potential** - mapping of post Roman creeks may infer that this area was not as inundated as adjacent areas during this period, however evidence is still limited and activity was focused to the south-west of the search area.
- 4.545 **Medieval – high potential** – evidence is anticipated to be related to possible settlement and ridge and furrow and field systems. One area is mapped by LiDAR. Moated sites and salterns may also be possible. A medieval road is recorded to cross the segment MLI13317).
- 4.546 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The HER records two demolished farmsteads within the footprint of the segment (MLI124196 & MLI124217) and the LiDAR records earthworks associated with another (LiDAR Feature 87) and scattered post medieval field boundaries.

A16 Compound

- 4.547 **Prehistoric (permanent) – nil potential** - this area was likely tidal by the Neolithic period such that permanent and persistent activity is unlikely.
- 4.548 **Prehistoric (transient) –nil to low potential** - a potential for early flint assemblages and ephemeral activity from the late Mesolithic period and early Neolithic periods cannot be ruled out.
- 4.549 **Prehistoric (palaeoenvironmental) – low to medium potential** - remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest are possible should waterlogged deposits remain beneath the tidal mudflats at some depth. Relict watercourses and other features are likely to be later. Relict watercourses and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest of prehistoric date cannot be ruled out in AOP A2 in general. No peat deposits known but their presence cannot be ruled out.
- 4.550 **Roman – medium potential** – there is evidence to indicate that the coastline may have been east of part of the PEIR footprint during this period. The footprint of the PEIR may have been dry and under

arable use at this time.

- 4.551 **Anglo-Saxon – low potential** – activity of this date is not entirely ruled out due to the proximity of known settlement at Kirton. It is probable that the area of the compound was dry during this period.
- 4.552 **Medieval –low to medium potential** – settlement at Kirton may have been consolidated during this period alongside the establishment of settlement at Frampton. The presence compound may have been part of a wider open field system.
- 4.553 **Post-Medieval – high potential** - the land within the footprint of the PEIR was intensively farmed during this period such that drains and remains associated with former farmsteads are likely. The remains of a railway cottage of 1848 date may also be present in the south-western corner of the compound footprint (MLI13446).

Overall Potential Summary

- 4.554 For ease of reference, the period potential overall is provided below. Where appropriate this references Areas of Potential (AOP) as shown within Annex 23 (Figures 46-48) which are provided in respect to geological conditions.

Prehistoric (permanent/persistent)

- AOP B (Annex 23a Figures 46-48, Annex 23b Figure 47b) = Possible remains of seasonal/marginal structures within peat (organic) deposits. These deposits are recorded in the transects as being deposited between two tidal mudflat phases. This would provide an earliest date of the Late Mesolithic period. Early surviving organic remains could be associated with the prehistoric hunter gatherer exploitation of the area – such as jetties, trackways and fish traps. Current baseline present in segments LN1, LN2 (potentially at less than 2m bgl but relatively thin), WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4, WM5, WM7, WM13 & WM14, A2 and A3. The recorded peat is present at depths of between <2m - 6m bgl within the PEIR boundary. Annex 23a Figures 22, 31 & 42 show a potential for widespread deposits at these depths but at various thicknesses. Apart from segments LN1, LN2 & WM1 where minimal deposits at thicknesses of (0-0.5m) may be present, deposits are generally anticipated to be at least 0.5-1m thick. The isolated thicker deposits are shown on Figures 46-48 and 47b.
- AOP D & E (Annex 23a Figures 46-48) = Possible remains of occupation sites such as hearths and pits cut into the near surface glaciofluvial and till deposits. Current baseline shows near surface deposits present predominantly in LN2 (<2m bgl Annex 23A Figure 10). These extend into the western part of segment LN1. Other likely deeper, but relatively near surface deposits in comparison to the rest of the PEIR footprint are also possible within segment WM1 (5m bgl Annex 23A Figure 11), WM2 (5m bgl Annex 23a Figure 11), WM5, WM6, WM12, WM14 & A4.
- AOP A2 (Annex 23a Figures 46-48 and Annex 23b Figure 47b) = Potential remains of occupation sites covered by tidal mudflats. Figures 24, 35, 44 & 35b illustrate the varying thickness of the mudflats. Remains would likely be eroded and potentially not in situ. Current baseline shows these types of deposits in segments LN1, LN2, WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4 & WM5 and the alternative route.

Prehistoric (transient/short lived)

- AOP A2 (Annex 23a Figures 46-48, Annex 23b Figure 47b) = Possible cut features beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ. Present in segments LN1, LN2,

WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4 & 5 and the alternative route. Up to 4.5m thick in the north of the PEIR boundary and 1.2-6.5m thick elsewhere on the WM segments but base of mudflats present at <2m bgl in segments LN2 and WM2 (Figures 10 and 12). In the alternative ECC generally 1m thick with thicker deposits in A5.

- AOP D (Annex 23a Figures 46-48 and Annex 23b Figure 47b) = Possible Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint assemblages ex situ within the glaciofluvial deposits. Currently baseline present in segments LN1, LN2, WM1, WM5, WM6, WM12, WM14 and A4. The depth bgl is uncertain, Figure 11 indicates a depth >5m in WM1.
- AOP D & E (Annex 23a Figures 46-48 and 23b Figure 47b) = Possible Mesolithic and later flint assemblages in situ on the surface of the glaciofluvial deposits and the surface of till. Current baseline present in segments LN1, LN2, WM1, WM2, WM5, WM6, WM12, WM14 and A4. Current baseline shows near surface deposits present predominantly in LN2 (<2m bgl Annex 23A Figure 10). These extend into the western part of segment LN1. Other likely deeper, but relatively near surface deposits in comparison to the rest of the PEIR footprint are also possible within segment WM1 (5m bgl Annex 23A Figure 11), WM2 (5m bgl Annex 23A Figure 11), WM5, WM6, WM12 & WM14.
- AOP A1 (Annex 23a Figures 46-48) = Possible Mesolithic and Neolithic flint assemblages beneath the tidal mudflats. Current baseline present in segments WM6, WM7, WM8, WM9, WM10, WM11, WM12, WM13 & WM14. The thickness of these deposits is at least 6.5m with the depth bgl greater than this including overlying later mudflats and peat.

Palaeo/geo environmental

- AOP A1 (Annex 23a Figures 46-48) = Very deep waterlogged deposits may hold remains of the submerged Mesolithic forest beneath the tidal mudflat – see Annex 23A Figures 46-48. Possible in all areas except Segment LN2.
- AOP A1 & A2 (Annex 23a Figures 46-48 & Annex 23b Figure 47b) = Deposits including relict watercourses/features and palaeochannels within the tidal mudflats may hold other deposits of palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological potential. Deposits in general would inform on periods of marine ingression and transgression. Waterlogged remains similar to those in AOP B (see below) are also possible. Possible in all areas except perhaps segment LN2.
- AOP B (Annex 23a Figures 46-48 & Annex 23b Figure 47b) = Areas of peat hold high potential for the preservation of plant and animal material which would inform on past environmental conditions and anthropogenic activities in the vicinity - see Annex 23a Figures 46-48. Current baseline present in segments LN1, LN2 (potentially at less than 2m bgl but relatively thin), WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4, WM5, WM7, WM13, WM14 & A1, and A3. The recorded peat is present at depths of between <2m - 6m bgl within the PEIR boundary. Annex 23a Figures 22, 31 & 42 and Annex 23b Figure 31b show a potential for widespread deposits at these depths but at various thicknesses. Apart from segments LN1, LN2 & WM1 where minimal deposits at thicknesses of (0-0.5m) may be present, deposits are generally anticipated to be at least 0.5-1m thick. The isolated thicker deposits are shown on Figures 46-48 and 47b.

Roman

- Remains associated with agriculture and settlement likely restricted to Segments L1, L2 and WM1 - WM3 and the alternative ECC (apart from A5) which were on the landward side of the coastline, although Area WM10 may be an anomaly elsewhere.

- Remains associated with salterns possible in segments LN1 and WM2, WM4, WM5, REV1A 3-5 and in the top of the tidal mudflat sequence and within AOP A1 (WM9-WM14).

Anglo-Saxon

- Any settlement or agricultural remains are likely to be restricted to segments LN1 & LN2. Other areas likely inundated during this period or marginal to other areas of higher ground where activity would have been focused.

Medieval

- Sea walls with specific evidence in segments LN1, WM1, WM5, WM6, WM7, WM8, WM11, WM12, WM13, WM14.
- Moated sites are possible with specific evidence in segment WM11 (associated with Multon Hall Scheduled Monument – NHLE 1018584). Remains associated with a scheduled moated site in A3 (NHLE 1016044) may extend across the PEIR boundary; a paved causeway to Friskney. Other sections with potential may include LN1, WM1, WM3, WM4, WM9, WM10, WM12, A4 and A5.
- Remains of salterns (clay lined pits/pools, middens, temporary wooden structures) are possible with specific evidence in segments WM7, WM8, WM9, WM11, WM13 and WM14. Other segments with potential include WM5, WM6, WM12, A4 and A5.
- Field systems are possible with specific evidence in segments LN1, LN2, WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4, WM5, WM6, WM10, A1, A2, A3 and A5. Potential is also highlighted for A4.
- Nucleated settlement is possible with specific evidence in segments LN1, WM2, WM3, A2, A3
- Medieval roads (A5).

Post-Medieval

- Farmsteads/post medieval buildings – all segments.
- Field systems – all segments.
- Drainage ditches – all segments.
- Other - a tramline in segment WM14.
- Other – a railway cottage in A16.

Summary

- 4.555 The assessment has identified that one Scheduled Monument is partially located within the PEIR boundary. It is assumed that the footprint of the monument and a potentially associated bank identified on LiDAR would be avoided by the Project. No designated archaeological remains would therefore be physically affected by the Project. However, a possible causeway associated with the Abbey Hills moated site (NHLE reference 1016044) could cross the PEIR boundary. Known/potential non-designated heritage assets identified at the PEIR stage within the PEIR boundary comprise remains from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 4.556 In broad terms segment LN2 holds a particular potential for permanent prehistoric activity dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. This is due to its relatively elevated topography and the presence of near surface presence of glaciofluvial deposits and till (AOP D & E). Other isolated areas of potential permanent activity of Neolithic/Bronze Age on this geology are also possible in areas LN1, WM1, WM2,

WM3, WM5, WM6, WM12, WM14 and A4. These specific higher and drier areas would also have been likely to be attractive for earlier activity of a more transient nature during the Mesolithic period.

- 4.557 Excluding the alternative route, it is anticipated that coastal inundation by the end of the Mesolithic period would have made the parts of the land within the PEIR boundary south of segment WM2 tidal at least. In segments WM6-9 and WM11-14 tidal conditions or complete inundation are anticipated to have persisted from the end of the Mesolithic period until post medieval reclamation such that dry land was not present for the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or Medieval periods (Annex 23A Figure 3). The deposition of alluvium over this substantial timespan would have buried any pre tidal/inundation deposits of Mesolithic date beneath a significant depth of 'overburden' (AOP A1). Some peaty deposits (AOP B) within AOP A1 could reveal evidence of localised wetland exploitation and other deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 4.558 In respect to the alternative route, the proximity of the flooding coastline is anticipated to have created salt marsh conditions which persisted into the Iron Age/Roman periods. In respect to earlier prehistoric activity, only transient wetland zone activity of Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be realistically anticipated here albeit the area of glaciofluvial deposits in A4 may have provided for a foci of dryland for some semi-permanent activity.
- 4.559 The retreat of the sea into the Roman period may have brought WM10 and the A16 compound into drier conditions alongside segments L1-L2, WM1-3 and the alternative route. Therefore, potential terrestrial activity of Roman date on dry land is possible within segments LN1, LN2, WM1-3, A1-4), the A16 compound and WM10 (AOP D, E and A2). A potential for Roman salterns also extends for segments LN1, WM1, WM4 and WM5 and the alternative ECC and into the rest of the ECC which appears to have remained at least tidal during this period (AOP A1 particularly segments WM9-WM14).
- 4.560 Sea level rise appears to have caused the destruction of coastal zone Roman sites and evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity at a time of inundation is extremely limited with potential likely to be isolated to segments LN1 and LN2 which were probably the only parts of the land within the PEIR boundary to be dry or at least not marginal during this period. A potential may also exist for the A16 compound.
- 4.561 Medieval activity was made possible through the construction of sea walls with settlement or agricultural activity known in segments LN1, LN2, WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4, WM5, WM6 and the alternative route. Settlement of this period may be well preserved and of relatively high importance in certain segments of the route. For example, segment WM2 where remains of Slackholme deserted medieval village are present. At this time, other segments are anticipated to have been more marginal with activity perhaps limited to salterns in AOP A1; with HER references to salterns in segment WM8 and LiDAR anomalies of an uncertain nature which may reference salterns in segments WM7, WM8, WM9, WM11, WM13 and WM14. Tidal conditions also present in segments WM4, WM5 and WM6 highlight the potential for medieval salterns.
- 4.562 Post medieval activity references land reclamation and agricultural activity across all land within the PEIR boundary. This includes the remains of former farmhouses which are present in all segments.

5.0 Archaeology: Statement of Significance & Effects

Statements of Significance

5.1 This assessment has identified that the following archaeological remains may be affected by the Project proposals.

Prehistoric (permanent/persistent)

- Possible remains of permanent structures within peat (organic) deposits.
- Possible remains of occupation sites such as hearths and pits cut into the near surface glaciofluvial and till deposits.
- Potential remains of occupation sites covered by tidal mudflats.

Prehistoric (transient/short lived)

- Possible cut features beneath the second phase of tidal mudflats but likely eroded and not in situ.
- Possible Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint assemblages ex situ within the glaciofluvial deposits.
- Possible Mesolithic and later flint assemblages in situ on the surface of the glaciofluvial deposits and the surface of till.
- Possible Mesolithic and Neolithic flint assemblages beneath the tidal mudflats.

Palaeo/geo environmental

- Remains of the submerged Mesolithic Forest.
- Deposits including relict watercourses/features and palaeochannels within the tidal mudflats
- Deposits in general informing on periods of marine ingressions and transgressions.
- Areas of peat holding potential for the preservation of plant and animal material which would inform on past environmental conditions and anthropogenic activities in the vicinity.

Roman

- Remains associated with agriculture and settlement.
- Remains associated with salterns.

Anglo-Saxon

- Settlement and agricultural.

Medieval

- Sea walls and salterns - sea defences are closely associated with salterns; these defences comprise earthworks which helped drain and reclaim wetland areas, particularly on the coast of Lincolnshire. During salt production, brine was extracted from coastal deposits and the waste products accumulated to create flood defences such as banks, which reclaimed coastal land for pasture. Although the east English coast has some of the best surviving medieval land reclamation

earthworks, with Lincolnshire having some of the best preserved nationally, potential for understanding the chronology of land reclamation in Lincolnshire has been reduced due to flooding and marine erosion. Further information within this region from salterns and land reclamation earthworks would greatly contribute to our understanding of the timeline and extent to these activities, as they have archaeological potential for structures, evidence of processing and techniques, stratigraphy and relationships with historic landscapes and settlements. There are examples of scheduled flood defences and salterns dating to the medieval period. These assets, depending on their level of preservation and associations with the landscape and other assets, would be considered of regional importance, and in some cases national importance.

- Moated sites - Moated Sites are often regarded as highly significant medieval heritage assets; they are often the seats of high-status manors, monastic granges or park lodges. They are key indicators of defining manorial complexes and relationships between these high-status sites, churches and villages. Their form, type and archaeological potential can provide us with an understanding of the wider landscape context, use, status and associations with other medieval settlement types; domestic, ecclesiastical, industrial and agricultural. Moated sites are generally regarded as regionally or nationally significant monuments.
- Field systems - Areas of preserved medieval field systems exist as ridge and furrow in interlocking furlongs. While these formations and preservation represent the development of agricultural practices within the medieval period, further investigation would not necessarily contribute to our understanding of medieval land-use any further. The field systems would not hold any deposits, stratigraphy or archaeological remains which would contribute further to our understanding of their form and function, and therefore the assets significance would be considered low.
- Settlement - Much is left to be understood about medieval settlements, including defining settlement types and their relationships, such as towns and other large settlements, particularly in Lincolnshire and the Fenland ridge. Settlement remains dating to the medieval period would have the potential for archaeological remains which would contribute to our understanding of medieval settlement development, growth, level of planning, building types and construction materials, and domestic, agricultural, ecclesiastical and industrial remains, and could therefore be of up to high significance.
- Roads which could inform on communication routes between settlements and areas of other activity.

Post-Medieval

- Farmsteads/post medieval buildings which would inform on the continuation of activity from the preceding medieval period and post medieval expansion of farming and occupation across reclaimed land.
- Field systems which would inform on the post medieval agglomeration of earlier field systems and the enclosure of new areas of land.
- Drainage ditches which would inform on the reclamation of land and improved engineering in making land suitable for occupation and agriculture.
- Other - a tramline and a railway cottage which would inform on potential industrial activities and accommodation associated with the rail network.

5.2 Remains as set out above would be of varying archaeological interest contributing towards an understanding of activity from the prehistoric period onwards. More detailed assessments of significance will be set out during EIA. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that remains would predominantly

be gauged at no greater than local or regional importance, albeit remains of national significance cannot be wholly discounted. At this stage, apart from remains associated with Multon Hall scheduled monument (in segment WM11) and anticipating the avoidance of these remains, no remains of known national importance are present, however it is understood that other remains of potential national importance may be present, for example medieval remains may be particularly well preserved, such as those at Slackholme deserted medieval village in segment WM2. In general, however, the importance of remains would generally be anticipated to equate to those of 'up to medium importance' in EIA terminology.

Development Effects

- 5.3 Development effects are anticipated from the following activities which could occur anywhere within PEIR boundary:
- soil stripping of the easement and the footprint of any compounds, access tracks or laydown areas;
 - the excavation of the ECC cut;
 - the excavation of launch pits for directional drilling;
 - soil stripping within the footprint of OnSS;
 - foundations associated with the OnSS;
 - landscaping and drainage associated with the OnSS.
- 5.4 Due to the anticipated depths of disturbance, it would be anticipated that some of the potential archaeology referenced in section 5.1 would be at depth and not be located within the construction zone. The depths of disturbance and any other effects though changes to the water table will be investigated at EIA with reference to
- 5.5 Otherwise, it would be anticipated that the magnitude of effect in EIA terms would be expressed at moderate to major. The overall significance of effect cross referencing the importance of the asset and the magnitude of effect is expressed within the PEIR chapter and will be presented alongside a more detailed narrative for presentation within the ES.

6.0 Predetermination Fieldwork

- 6.1 With reference to any uncertainty over the importance of archaeological remains, an understanding of archaeological importance can be evidenced through field evaluation where necessary. As well as complying with planning policy, the information provided by archaeological fieldwork at the predetermination stage also provides for an early understanding of construction risk, informing on the necessity to avoid archaeological receptors or the necessity to undertake mitigation works which would need to be accommodated within a construction schedule.
- 6.2 It is anticipated that field evaluation undertaken at EIA should be undertaken in response to identified risk i.e., that it should be designed and targeted as appropriate within the EIA boundary to facilitate the avoidance of remains of high importance or an understanding of significant mitigation strategies.
- 6.3 Predetermination evaluation is anticipated to comprise:
- targeted geophysical survey.
 - targeted trial trenching.
 - geoarchaeological watching brief of Site Investigations.
 - earthwork Survey at Slackholme deserted medieval village in segment WM2.
- 6.4 A broad methodology is presented in an outline WSI (SLR Consulting 2023). This will form a basis for detailed methodologies to be set out in full agreement with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer and Historic England.

Geophysical Survey

Gradiometer and Electromagnetic Survey

- 6.5 Predetermination geophysical survey is planned for areas of the highest potential for the presence of remains which could either require design modifications and/or significant archaeological mitigation. This survey should be undertaken as soon as possible before design freeze such that design modifications can be made where necessary in respect to remains of anticipated national importance. It is noted that in this rare circumstance, a fuller understanding of the character and date of remains, may also require targeted trial trenching ahead of design freeze and/or determination also. However, in most circumstances it is anticipated that the results of the predetermination geophysical survey will provide for an understanding of post consent trial trenching requirements and subsequent mitigation strategies which would be set out under separate cover.
- 6.6 The higher risk areas proposed for predetermination geophysical survey are primarily considered to be the parts of the PEIR boundary where dryland persisted to facilitate settlement activity - whether that be of an occupational, industrial or funerary nature and of medieval date or earlier. In this instance, post medieval remains and remains of an agricultural nature are generally not considered to be high risk i.e., they would not require avoidance or particularly onerous mitigation strategies. Fieldwork involving evaluation and mitigation in these instances could reasonably be delayed as a condition of consent unless there is evidence to indicate otherwise.
- 6.7 As referenced by landform studies, deposit modelling and the results of overall baseline collection, potential high risk remains are likely to be predominantly restricted to the part of the PEIR boundary north of Wainfleet St Mary, i.e., the northern part of WM6 to the northern-most part of the PEIR

boundary and the segments further inland (the alternative ECC and the compound off the A16). These segments include the largest proportion of the near surface till and glaciofluvial deposits (AOP D and E) which hold the highest potential for significant prehistoric remains. These segments also hold character area AOP A2 which references a later phase of tidal mudflats which could cover prehistoric remains of a transient nature and could be truncated by later potentially significant activity within the pre-post-medieval dryland zone i.e., Roman or medieval activity.

- 6.8 Another area of glaciofluvial deposits in segments WM12 and WM14 should also be subject to geophysical survey. Segment WM10 is also identified a potential dryland anomaly south of Wainfleet St Mary, as indicated by its elevated Late Pleistocene topography and HER record for Roman activity. This segment should also be drawn into a segment wide geophysical survey.
- 6.9 Gradiometer survey alongside electromagnetic survey would be suitable within these areas with electromagnetic survey highlighting where drier zones have persisted in the fenland.
- 6.10 South of Wainfleet St Mary, in coastal segments WM6-WM9 and WM11-WM14, remains which could either require design modifications and/or significant archaeological mitigation would be anticipated to be limited to well-preserved salt making sites, moated sites or significant organic remains in waterlogged areas of peat (specifically wooden structures). Earthwork remains associated with medieval agriculture which could have extended into parts of this zone may also be significant.
- 6.11 In respect to salterns and moated sites the LiDAR assessment already undertaken is anticipated to have identified earthworks potentially associated with these features in these segments. These are in segments WM7 (anomaly 32), segment WM8 (anomaly 33), segment WM9 (anomaly 42), segment 12 (anomalies L57 and L60), segment WM13 (anomaly 63) and segment 14 (anomaly L69). Other possible earthworks are recorded on WM13 (anomaly 62). It is anticipated that predetermination geophysical survey would be beneficial at these locations also to illustrate the archaeological potential of these sites further and to determine the necessity for further evaluation and/or mitigation as a condition to consent. This response also applies to part of the PEIR boundary in the vicinity of the Scheduled moated site in Segment WM11. Another area of segment WM6 where the HER records a farmstead of possible medieval origin is also brought into survey as a precaution at this stage due to the presence of possible earthworks associated with dyings; an area adjacent to HER reference MLI41733.
- 6.12 Further geophysical survey south of Wainfleet St Mary outside of these specific targets is not anticipated to be a necessary evaluation response. This is as a consequence of the lack of anomalies on LiDAR. This indicates the lack of any other further salterns or moated sites within segments WM6-9 and WM11-14 or earthworks associated with medieval agricultural activities; the types of archaeological remains expected within the construction zone in these segments. Any remains not referenced by earthworks and therefore not highlighted by LiDAR would be anticipated to be eroded such that they would not be considered to be of national importance or require significant archaeological mitigation.
- 6.13 To confirm, predetermination geophysical survey is proposed for segments LN1, LN2, WM1-5, the northern part of segment WM6, the alternative route, the compound off the A16, an area adjacent to HER reference MLI41733 in segment WM6, LiDAR anomaly 32 in segment WM7, LiDAR anomaly 33 in segment WM8, LiDAR anomaly 42 in segment WM9, segment WM10, the vicinity of Scheduled Monument 1018584 in segment WM11 (including LiDAR anomaly 49 and 51), LiDAR anomalies L57 and L60 in segment WM12, LiDAR anomalies 62 and 63 in segment WM13, LiDAR anomaly L69 in segment WM14 and AOP D in segments WM12 and WM14. These areas are referenced in Appendix 2.3 (Volume 6) which provides a basis for a detailed geophysical methodology to be set out in full agreement with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer and Historic England.

Archaeological Trial Trenching

- 6.14 Where it is concluded that the results of predetermination geophysical survey indicate the potential presence of remains of national importance or particularly dense remains, predetermination trial trenching should be undertaken as necessary to assist in understanding the necessity for design modifications and/or mitigation strategies to be implemented as a condition to consent.
- 6.15 A broad trial trenching methodology is presented in the outline WSI (SLR Consulting, 2023). This will form a basis for detailed methodologies to be set out in full agreement with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer and Historic England.
- 6.16 The necessity of predetermination trial trenching outside of the area subject to predetermination geophysical survey would primarily be led by the results of the geoarchaeological deposit model. It is anticipated that near surface deposits of peat (AOP B) should be subject to predetermination evaluation to determine the presence/absence of remains of high importance or the presence/absence of remains for which design modifications or significant mitigation measures would need to be implemented; principally peat deposits containing worked wood.
- 6.17 However, on a precautionary note, outside of the above stated parameters it may be prudent to consider predetermination trenching of the settlement and sea walls which may be crossed by the Project, and which may be of medieval date, due their general potential for the presence of remains of high importance. Furthermore, the footprint of the OnSS should be considered for predetermination trial trenching as a precaution. This pays due regard to the relative footprint and depth of construction disturbance at this location.
- 6.18 Trial trenching of geophysical anomalies thought to represent remains of lesser importance and/or lower density remains could be delayed as a condition to consent, it not being anticipated that these remains would require design modification to the Project or particularly onerous levels of mitigation. However, where programme and other constraints allow, it is recommended that as much trial trenching as possible is undertaken within any determination period.

Geoarchaeological Watching Brief of Site Investigations

- 6.19 The opportunity for field observations to update the geoarchaeological deposit model will be presented by a short programme of site investigation proposed for Spring 2023. A total of twenty-five locations will be subject to test pitting and bore holing. It is proposed that a geoarchaeologist attend these works for the purposes of updating the current geoarchaeological deposit model (Annex 23A). A WSI for these works should be agreed as per the outline WSI (SLR Consulting, 2023).

Earthwork Survey

- 6.20 The walkover survey has identified the following earthworks which should be subject to an earthwork survey to either inform mitigation by design.
- Slackholme deserted medieval village (MLI99418).

7.0 Mitigation

Embedded Mitigation

- 7.1 It is anticipated that the final design of the Project would avoid the footprint of adjacent Scheduled Monuments in their entirety i.e., Multon Hall (1018584).
- 7.2 Further to the results of field evaluation set out in section 6 it is anticipated that the final design of the Project would avoid or minimise disturbance to any remains which whilst not scheduled are regarded as being of national significance. This could be achieved through the following engineering solutions (as appropriate):
- total avoidance (preferred);
 - the use of trenchless techniques to avoid an open cut trench and minimise disturbance footprint to other remains of high importance; and
 - the restriction of an easement within the maximum 80m to minimise ground disturbance.

Conditioned Fieldwork

- 7.3 Until the results of the geophysical survey and any predetermination trial trenching are known, it is not possible to set out a programme for archaeological conditions. However, for transparency at this stage and to demonstrate commitment to archaeological mitigation, it is anticipated that the following may be required.

Further Archaeological Trial Trenching

- 7.4 It is anticipated that trial trenching of geophysical anomalies of predicted lesser importance would be undertaken as a condition to consent.
- 7.5 Outside of the areas subject to geophysical survey, post consent trial trenching may also be required in areas highlighted as being of potential from a deposit model which could be updated post determination; it being anticipated that a programme of post consent Site Investigation would provide for an opportunity to update the geoarchaeological deposit model. This process may identify additional areas of near surface peat or other areas of potential which should be targeted for trial trenching.
- 7.6 The trial trenching method would follow the same broad methodology set out within the broad outline strategy prepared (SLR Consulting, 2023) and would be subject to a WSI to be agreed with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer and Historic England.

Archaeological Monitoring of Additional Site Investigations and update to deposit model

- 7.7 As referenced above the post consent programme of Site Investigations will provide for an opportunity to collect geoarchaeological data. Results would inform the trial trenching referenced above but also the necessity for additional geoarchaeological led boreholes (should this be appropriate).
- 7.8 The watching brief would be subject to a WSI to be agreed with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer and Historic England.
- 7.9 However, it is anticipated that in the first instance three of the character areas identified within the current deposit model (Annex 23a and 23b) should be targeted for observations during any post

consent site/ground investigations. This is primarily due to their potential to hold waterlogged deposits of worked work which would be of potential national importance and require significant mitigation measures. In respect to the mudflats, it is also due to their potential to cover archaeological features; as such an understanding of the depth below ground of their basal layer is important to understand for any additional trial trenching programme.

7.10 The character areas requiring field observations during post consent SI/GI comprise:

- AOP A1 – first phase of mudflats (segments 7-15).
- AOP A2 – second phase of mudflats (segments 1-6).
- AOP B – organic deposits (peat) (specific areas known in segments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14 & 15).

7.11 Specifically, for each area listed above the following is recommended during post consent site/ground investigations.

- AOP A1 - A minimum of 25% of site/ground investigations in AOP A1 should be attended and monitored by a geoarchaeologist to update the deposit model and make general archaeological observations. Actual percentages applied should demonstrate a robust coverage of the PEIR boundary for deposit modelling purposes with advice sought from AOC for coverage required.
- AOP A2 - A minimum of 25% of site/ground investigations in AOP A2 should be attended and monitored by a geoarchaeologist to update the deposit model and make general archaeological observations. Actual percentages applied should demonstrate a robust coverage of the PEIR boundary for deposit modelling purposes with advice sought from AOC for coverage required.
- AOP B - All site/ground investigations undertaken in AOP B should be subject to a geoarchaeological watching brief to update the deposit model and make general archaeological observations.

7.12 The field observations in the areas listed above should, alongside a desk-based review of all other site/ground investigations logs, including those for AOP C (storm beach deposits), AOP D (glaciofluvial deposits) and AOP E (till deposits) be referenced within an updated post consent deposit model.

Geoarchaeological led fieldwork

7.13 The updated deposit model would inform a programme of geoarchaeological led fieldwork.

7.14 Trial trenching may be appropriate where the deposit model indicates the following within the construction zone -

- AOP B – new areas of near surface peat.
- AOP A1 and A2 –shallow mudflat deposits which could cover evidence for transient activity on the edge of the wetland environments and which could not be recorded by geophysical survey.

7.15 Where sequences of stratigraphy may be present informing on geoarchaeological processes or Holocene land formations additional geoarchaeological led boreholes may be appropriate.

- AOP B (peat) – deep areas of peat not affected by the construction zone and other deeper deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential which could inform on past landscapes.
- AOP A1 - where deposits with potential for worked flint or deposits of palaeo/geoarchaeological

potential extend beyond the construction zone but could be subject to bore holing to sieve for flint and collect samples to inform on past landscapes.

Earthwork survey and subsequent reconstruction of earthworks

- 7.16 Where earthwork remains will be disturbed which should be subject to reinstatement, and where earthwork survey has not been undertaken at the predetermination stage, conditioned earthwork surveys will be necessary to inform restoration. This is possible for sections of sea wall in LN1/WM1, WM5, WM7, WM8, WM11, WM12, WM13 and potentially WM14. Also, potentially areas of ridge and furrow in section LN1 and A1. An area of earthworks in A3 associated with a possible mill pond may also require reinstatement (MLI41778). All earthwork surveys would need to be undertaken ahead of the construction schedule.

Strip, map and sample

- 7.17 Areas requiring excavation are likely to be identified by the programme of predetermination fieldwork. These would need to be undertaken in advance of the construction schedule.

Watching briefs

- 7.18 Areas requiring a watching brief are likely to be identified by the programme of predetermination fieldwork. These would need to be undertaken alongside the construction schedule.

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 This PEIR assessment has identified known and anticipated archaeological remains (heritage assets) within the PEIR boundary and has discussed their significance in accordance with the NPPF (2021) paragraph 194. The possible effect of the Project upon the significance of those remains, as a result of physical truncation during construction groundworks, has also been considered. It is acknowledged that these results are preliminary with the results of additional baseline collection including archaeological evaluation forthcoming as part of the EIA process.
- 8.2 On the baseline available for PEIR, assessment has identified that one Scheduled Monument is partially located within the PEIR boundary. It is assumed that the footprint of the monument and a potentially associated bank identified on LiDAR would be avoided by the Project and that the final alignment of the ECC will be rerouted to avoid this asset. No designated archaeological remains would therefore be physically affected by the Project. However, a possible causeway associated with the Abbey Hills moated site (NHLE reference 1016044) could cross the PEIR boundary. Known/potential non-designated heritage assets identified at the PEIR stage within the PEIR boundary comprise remains from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 8.3 In respect to non-designated heritage assets LN2 holds a particular potential for permanent prehistoric activity dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. This is due to its relatively elevated topography and the presence of near surface presence of glaciofluvial deposits and till (AOP D & E). Other isolated areas of potential permanent activity of Neolithic/Bronze Age on this geology are also possible in areas LN1, WM1, WM2, WM3, WM5, WM6, WM12, WM14 and A4. These specific higher and drier areas would also have been likely to be attractive for earlier activity of a more transient nature during the Mesolithic period.
- 8.4 Excluding the alternative route, it is anticipated that coastal inundation by the end of the Mesolithic period would have made the parts of the PEIR boundary south of segment WM2 tidal at least. In segments WM6-9 and WM11-14 tidal conditions or complete inundation are anticipated to have persisted from the end of the Mesolithic period until post medieval reclamation such that dry land was not present for the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or Medieval periods (Annex 23A Figure 3). The deposition of alluvium over this substantial timespan would have buried any pre tidal/inundation deposits of Mesolithic date beneath a significant depth of 'overburden' (AOP A1). Some peaty deposits (AOP B) within AOP A1 could reveal evidence of localised wetland exploitation and other deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 8.5 In respect to the alternative route, the proximity of the flooding coastline is anticipated to have created salt marsh conditions which persisted into the Iron Age/Roman periods. In respect to earlier prehistoric activity, only transient wetland zone activity of Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be realistically anticipated here, albeit the area of glaciofluvial deposits in A4 may have provided for a foci of dryland for some semi-permanent activity.
- 8.6 The retreat of the sea into the Roman period may have brought WM10 and the A16 compound into drier conditions alongside segments L1-L2, WM1-3 and the alternative route. Therefore, potential terrestrial activity of Roman date on dry land is possible within segments LN1, LN2, WM1-3, A4, the A16 compound and WM10 (AOP D, E and A2). A potential for Roman salterns also extends for segments LN1, WM1, WM4 and WM5 and REV1A and into the rest of the ECC which appears to have remained at least tidal during this period (AOP A1 particularly segments WM9-WM14).
- 8.7 Sea level rise appears to have caused the destruction of coastal zone Roman sites and evidence for

Anglo-Saxon activity at a time of inundation is extremely limited with potential likely to be isolated to segments LN1 and LN2 which were probably the only parts of the PEIR footprint to be dry or at least not marginal during this period. A potential may also exist for the A16 compound.

- 8.8 Medieval activity was made possible through the construction of sea walls with settlement or agricultural activity known in segments LN1, LN2, WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4, WM5, WM6 and the alternative route. Settlement of this period may be well preserved and of relatively high importance in certain segments of the route. For example, segment WM2 where remains of Slackholme deserted medieval village are present. At this time, other segments are anticipated to have been more marginal with activity perhaps limited to salterns in AOP A1; with HER references to salterns in segment WM8 and LiDAR anomalies of an uncertain nature which may reference salterns in segments WM7, WM8, WM9, WM11, WM13 and WM14. Tidal conditions also present in segments WM4, WM5 and WM6 highlight the potential for medieval salterns.
- 8.9 Post medieval activity references land reclamation and agricultural activity across the whole of the PEIR footprint. This includes the remains of former farmhouses which are present in all segments.
- 8.10 In the worst case, the Project proposals would harm significance through the removal of archaeological remains. Any harm should be weighed in the planning balance consistent with paragraph 203.
- 8.11 Notwithstanding the results of further work to be undertaken at EIA, the baseline provided by the PEIR indicates that the Project would be considered to be consistent with the provisions of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the NPPF (2021).
- 8.12 Any harm to the significance of potential non-designated archaeological remains within the PEIR boundary would be able to be weighed in the balance as per NPPF paragraph 203.

References

Documentary Sources

British Geology Service (2021) *Geology of Britain* viewer: Available <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

CIfA (2014) *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Derrett, S. and Selby, K., 2020. *The Lincolnshire Coast Submerged Landscape: The Current Extent and Composition of the Submerged Forest Deposits from Mablethorpe to Skegness*

DCLG. (2014) *Planning Practice Guidance*

East Lindsay District Council. (2018) *East Lindsay local plan core strategy*

Historic England. (2021) *National Heritage List for England downloadable GIS data*

Lane, T, W. (1993) 'The Fenland project number 8: Lincolnshire survey, the northern fen-edge', *East Anglian Archaeology*, report no.66

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2019) *National Planning Policy Framework*

South East Lincolnshire Joint Strategy Planning Committee. (2019) *South East Lincolnshire local plan 2011-2036*

SLR Consulting (2023) Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind outline WSI for archaeological evaluation.

IN PREPARATION Caitlin R. Green, 2022, Land on The Edge the Landscape Evolution Of The Lincolnshire Coastline, Lincolnshire County Council / Historic England Research Report

Annexes

ANNEX 1: Segment LN1 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT LN1

Table 1.1: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Period	Distance to PEIR
1003615	Butterbump round barrow cemetery	Bronze Age	3km southwest
1004987	Markby Priory	Medieval	4km north
1014423	Churchyard cross, St Thomas of Canterbury's churchyard	Medieval	230m south
1014424	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard	Medieval	420m north

Table 1.2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location (In/Out PEIR Boundary)
MLI115847	MON	Pillbox, Anderby Creek	Modern	Out
MLI115848	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI115849	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI115879	MON	Medieval Enclosures and Ridge and Furrow, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI116072	FS	Medieval Pottery Sherd, Ember Lane, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI116304	MON	Pillbox, Mumby	Modern	Out
MLI116593	MON	Stripe Farm, Huttoft - Demolished	Post-medieval	Out
MLI116594	MON	Bank House, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI116599	BLD	Eastfield Farm (Hurstfield Farm), Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI116600	BLD	Wold Sea Farm, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI116607	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI116608	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI116609	BLD	Griffin Farm, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118787	BLD	Poplar Grove, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118788	BLD	Seaton Farm, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118789	BLD	Bluebell Farm (Field House), Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118790	BLD	Church Farm, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118791	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118792	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118793	BLD	West Ray, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118794	BLD	Priory Farm, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118795	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118796	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Anderby. Demolished Nineteenth Century Outfarm	Post-medieval	In
MLI118797	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location (In/Out PEIR Boundary)
MLI118798	MON	(Dennis's Cottages), Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118799	MON	(Cowslip Cottage), Anderby. Demolished. Nineteenth Century.	Post-medieval	In
MLI118800	BLD	The Briars, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118801	MON	(The Grove), Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118802	BLD	Bank House, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118803	MON	Bank Farm (Chapel Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118804	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118805	MON	Quaker's Hill, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118806	BLD	Langham Farm, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118807	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118808	MON	(Hill Top Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118809	MON	(Stone's Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118810	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118811	BLD	Nelson Villa, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118812	MON	Swallow House, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118813	MON	Laburnam House, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118814	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118819	BLD	Pear Tree Cottage, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118820	BLD	Farm Cottage, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118821	MON	Rose Cottage, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118822	BLD	Croft Farm, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118823	BLD	Sundial Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118824	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Chapel St. Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118834	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118835	BLD	Lynwood, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118836	MON	White House Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118837	BLD	The Shrubberies (Rose Cottage), Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118838	BLD	Patmans Cottage, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118839	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118840	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118841	BLD	Langham Lane Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118842	BLD	Manor Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118843	BLD	Wesley House (Langham Row), Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118844	MON	(Thrumber Marsh Farm), Mumby. Demolished Nineteenth Century Farmstead	Post-medieval	In
MLI118845	BLD	Field House Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118846	BLD	Mumby Hall, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location (In/Out PEIR Boundary)
MLI118847	BLD	Moat Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118848	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Vine House), Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118849	BLD	Cherry Farm (Cherry Villa), Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118850	BLD	Field Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118851	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118852	BLD	Langham House Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118853	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118854	MON	Glade Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118855	BLD	Slate Farm, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118857	BLD	Ivy House Farm (Ivy Cottage), Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118859	BLD	Lowgate Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118860	BLD	Chestnut Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118861	BLD	Chapman's Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118892	MON	Moat Grange (Moat Farm), Cumberworth	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118894	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118896	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Caistor School Farm), Cumberworth	Post-medieval	Out
MLI118911	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post-medieval	Out
MLI125454	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Andrew, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI41493	FS	Romano-British Beaker, Huttoft	Romano-British	Out
MLI41495	FS	Roman Urn, Huttoft	Romano-British	Out
MLI41601	FS	Medieval Pot, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI41602	FS	Romano-British Potsherd found near the High-Water Mark, Anderby	Romano-British	In
MLI41605	BLD	Manor Farm, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI41606	BLD	The Grange, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI41607	FS	Third Century Late Roman Potsherd found at Mid-Tide Mark, Anderby	Romano-British	In
MLI41613	FS	Worked Flint Flake, Chapel St Leonards	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 720m south
MLI41614	FS	Flint Scraper, Chapel St Leonards	Bronze Age	Out – 950m south
MLI41622	FS	Bronze Age Flint Dagger, Chapel St Leonard	Early Bronze Age	Out -1.1km south
MLI41623	FS	Roman Pottery, Chapel St Leonards – From the Shore	Romano-British	Out
MLI41624	MON	Possible Medieval Salt Pans, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI41625	FS	Romano-British Gritted Jar, Chapel St Leonards – Upper Half	Romano-British (3 rd century)	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location (In/Out PEIR Boundary)
MLI41627	MON	House Sites in Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI41628	MON	Post Medieval Finds, Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI41752	BLD	The Manor, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI41954	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Hogsthorpe	Romano-British	Out – 1.7km south
MLI41976	MON	Medieval and Later Pottery from Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI41977	MON	Moated Site, Mumby	Medieval	Out – 30m south
MLI41979	MON	Roman Pottery from Mumby	Romano-British	Out – 460m west
MLI41980	BLD	St Thomas's Church, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI41982	MON	MUMBY GRANGE, Place Name Evidence for a Grange	Undated	Out
MLI41983	BLD	Manor House, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI41984	MON	Mumby Post Windmill	Undated	Out
MLI41985	MON	Remains of an Alleged Moat	Undated	Out
MLI41986	BLD	St Helen's Church, Cumberworth	Post-medieval	Out
MLI41990	MON	Medieval Pottery found in Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI42853	MON	Possible Remains of a Moat at Moat Farm, Mumby	Undated	Out
MLI42863	MON	Post Medieval Pottery found in Cumberworth Lane, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI43274	MON	Pillbox, Ingle Nook, Mumby	Modern	Out
MLI43278	MON	Pillbox, Quaker's Hill, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI43279	MON	First World War Pillbox, Chapel Point, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI43299	MON	Settlement Of Huttoft	Early Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.2km north
MLI43430	FS	Lower Palaeolithic Blade, Anderby	Lower Palaeolithic	Out – 610m north
MLI43463	FS	Polished Stone Axe, Huttoft – Found on the Foreshore	Neolithic	Out – 1.2km north
MLI81697	MON	Undated Features, Huttoft Primary School	Possible Saxon	Out – 1.4km north
MLI81929	MON	Scatter of Roman Pottery, St Helen's Church	Romano-British (1x2 nd and 9x3 rd -4 th century)	Out – 1.2km south-west
MLI81930	MON	Probable Early to Mid-Saxon Settlement, St Helen's Church	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.2km southwest
MLI81931	MON	A Mid- to Late Saxon Cemetery Beneath St Helen's Church, Cumberworth	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.2km southwest
MLI81932	MON	Flint Scatter, St Helen's Church	Mesolithic x 8 fragments	Out – 1.3km south-west
MLI82080	MON	Settlement Of Mumby. Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	Anglo-	In

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location (In/Out PEIR Boundary)
			Saxon/Medieval	
MLI82081	MON	Settlement Of Helsey	Medieval	Out – 550m west
MLI82082	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI82083	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI82084	MON	Smithy Located in The Centre of Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI82496	MON	Possible Romano-British Settlement at Land Off Hogsthorpe Road	Romano-British	Out -280m south
MLI82497	MON	Iron Age Ditch at Land of Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby	Iron Age	Out – 410m south
MLI82967	BLD	Huttoft Tower Mill	Post-medieval	Out
MLI87063	BLD	Post Medieval to Modern Cow House At Helsey House, Helsey	Post-medieval	Out
MLI88746	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, Huttoft	Medieval	Out
MLI88748	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88749	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Field System, Anderby	Medieval	Out – 80m north
MLI88751	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Enclosures and Ridge And Furrow, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88752	MON	Probable Medieval Enclosures, Field Boundary and Boundary Ditch, Anderby	Medieval	Out – 80m north
MLI88753	MON	Aircraft Obstructions, Anderby	Modern	Out
MLI88754	MON	Probable Late Medieval Earthwork Enclosure and Linear Feature, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88757	MON	Probable Medieval Enclosure, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88758	MON	Probable Medieval Linear Feature, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88760	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88761	MON	Probable Medieval Enclosure and Pond, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88762	MON	Former Pillboxes and Slit Trench, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI88763	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow And Pond, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88764	MON	Aircraft Obstructions, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI88768	MON	Undated Feature, Chapel St Leonards	Undated	Out
MLI88769	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88770	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Field Boundary, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location (In/Out PEIR Boundary)
MLI88771	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Trackway, Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI88772	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow, Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI88773	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Cumberworth	Medieval	Out
MLI88775	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88776	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge and Furrow And Field Boundary, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88777	MON	Potential Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88780	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88781	MON	Sea Bank in Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	In
MLI88782	MON	Sea Bank in Anderby	Medieval	In
MLI88784	MON	Sea Bank in Huttoft	Medieval	Out
MLI88787	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI89121	MON	Probable Shrunken Medieval Village, Cumberworth	Medieval	Out – 1.3km southwest
MLI91548	BLD	Former Workhouse, Workhouse Lane, Hogsthorpe	Post-medieval	Out
MLI92926	BLD	Wexham Farm, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI92927	BLD	Dairy Farm, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI93085	BLD	Field House, Mumby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI93188	BLD	The Rectory, Anderby	Post-medieval	Out
MLI93555	BLD	Warehouse, Huttoft Mill, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI98609	BLD	Former Coastguard Station and Rocket House, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out
MLI98823	MON	Gun Emplacement on The Coast At Chapel Point, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI98824	MON	A Second World War Gun Platform North of Chapel Point, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI98909	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chapel St Leonards	Post-medieval	Out
MLI98989	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Huttoft	Post-medieval	Out

ANNEX 2: Segment LN2 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT LN2

Table 1.3: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1004987	Markby Priory	1.4km north
1003615	Butterbump round barrow cemetery	2.6km south
1011454	Hagnaby Abbey: a Premonstratensian abbey and a post-medieval house and formal garden	3.2km north
1014423	Churchyard cross, St Thomas of Canterbury's churchyard	330m southeast
1014424	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard	1.4km northeast
1014425	Churchyard cross, Holy Trinity churchyard	2km west
1014426	Churchyard cross, St Margaret's churchyard, Saleby	3.4km northwest

Table 1.4: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km search area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI116304	MON	Pillbox, Mumby	Modern	Out
MLI116602	MON	North Bridge Farm, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116603	BLD	Poplar Farm, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116604	MON	Oed Farm, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116605	BLD	Home Farm, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116606	BLD	Fields End Farm, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116607	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116608	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116609	BLD	Griffin Farm, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116610	BLD	Wold Farm, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116611	MON	Low Barn Farm, Huttoft. Demolished nineteenth century outfarm	Post medieval	In
MLI116612	BLD	Thurlby House (Thurlby Grove), Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116613	MON	Grove Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116614	BLD	White House Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116615	MON	Moat House, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116616	BLD	Bilsby Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116617	BLD	Dryby Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116618	BLD	Glebe Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116619	BLD	Willow Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116620	BLD	White House Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116621	BLD	Red House Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI116622	BLD	Pear Tree Farm, Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116623	BLD	(Furze Hill), Bilsby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116897	BLD	The Barn, Markby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116898	BLD	Grange Farm, Markby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116899	MON	Mansfield House, Markby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116900	BLD	Briarfield, Markby	Post medieval	Out
MLI116901	BLD	Church Farm, Markby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118410	MON	America Farm, Mablethorpe and Sutton	Post medieval	Out
MLI118789	BLD	Bluebell Farm (Field House), Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118834	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	In
MLI118835	BLD	Lynwood, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118836	MON	White House Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118837	BLD	The Shrubberies (Rose Cottage), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118838	BLD	Patmans Cottage, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118839	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118844	MON	(Thrumber Marsh Farm), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118845	BLD	Field House Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118846	BLD	Mumby Hall, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118847	BLD	Moat Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118848	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Vine House), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118849	BLD	Cherry Farm (Cherry Villa), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118850	BLD	Field Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118851	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118854	MON	Glade Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118855	BLD	Slate Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118857	BLD	Ivy House Farm (Ivy Cottage), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118890	BLD	Station Farm, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118891	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118892	MON	Moat Grange (Moat Farm), Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118893	MON	Ings Lane Farm, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118894	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118895	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118896	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Caistor School Farm), Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118897	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118898	BLD	Blenheim House, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118899	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI118900	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118901	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118902	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118903	BLD	Oakleigh, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118904	BLD	Rose Cottage, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118905	BLD	Field House Farm, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118906	BLD	Cumberworth West Farm, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118908	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Ings Farm), Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118911	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118917	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Farlesthorne	Post medieval	Out
MLI125454	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Andrew, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI41465	MON	Medieval Finds from Hannah Cum Hagnaby	Medieval	Out
MLI41466	MON	Post Medieval Finds from Hannah	Post medieval	Out
MLI41467	MON	Medieval Settlement Site, Hannah Cum Hagnaby	Medieval	Out – 1.7km north
MLI41469	MON	Site Of Tumulus, Markby	Bronze Age	Out -1.6km north
MLI41470	FS	Polished Stone Axe, Found in Markby	Neolithic	Out – 1.6km north
MLI41471	MON	Medieval Finds from Markby	Medieval	Out
MLI41472	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Toad Hole, Bilsby	Romano-British	Out – 200m west
MLI41476	MON	Moated Site at Thurlby In Bigby Parish.	Medieval	Out – 680m south
MLI41479	MON	Asserby Settlement	Medieval	Out – 170m north
MLI41486	MON	Thurlby Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval	Out – 450m west
MLI41489	MON	Bilsby Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval	Out – 1.5km west
MLI41490	MON	The Site of Thurlby Grange, Bilsby, place name evidence for a grange	Undated	Out
MLI41600	BLD	Huttoft Grange	Post medieval	Out
MLI41752	BLD	The Manor, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI41954	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Hogsthorpe	Romano-British	Out – 2km southeast
MLI41976	MON	Medieval And Later Pottery from Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI41977	MON	Moated Site, Mumby	Medieval	Out – 580m south-east
MLI41979	MON	Roman Pottery from Mumby	Romano-British (2 nd and 3 rd century)	Out – 10m south
MLI41982	MON	Mumby Grange	Undated	Out
MLI41983	BLD	Manor House, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI41984	MON	Mumby Post Windmill	Undated	Out
MLI41985	MON	Remains Of An Alleged Moat	Undated	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41987	MON	Mill Hill	Undated	Out
MLI41990	MON	Medieval Pottery Found in Mumby	Medieval	In
MLI42853	MON	Possible Remains of A Moat At Moat Farm, Mumby	Undated	Out
MLI42863	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found in Cumberworth Lane, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI42917	MON	Farlesthorpe Decoy, Farlesthorpe Fen	Post medieval	Out
MLI43274	MON	Pillbox, Ingle Nook, Mumby	Modern	Out
MLI43299	MON	Settlement Of Huttoft	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 500m east
MLI43406	FS	Medieval Pottery Rim	Medieval	Out
MLI43413	MON	Mumby Road Railway Station in Bilsby Parish	Post medieval	Out
MLI43475	MON	Font At Spalding House	Medieval	Out
MLI43492	FS	Prehistoric Flint, Moat House, Thurlby in Bigby Parish	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 730m south
MLI43675	MON	Sutton On Sea to Alford Tramway	Post medieval	Out
MLI43730	MON	Undated Features, South of Willoughby Road, Cumberworth	Undated	Out
MLI80625	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Ancroft Fen, Bilsby	Medieval	Out
MLI81697	MON	Undated Features, Huttoft Primary School	Undated	Out
MLI81929	MON	Scatter Of Roman Pottery, St Helen's Church	Romano British (1x2nd century, 9 th x 3rd-4 th century)	Out – 940m south
MLI81930	MON	Probable Early to Mid-Saxon Settlement, St Helen's Church	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 950m south
MLI81931	MON	A Mid- to Late Saxon Cemetery Beneath St Helen's Church, Cumberworth	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 950m south
MLI81932	MON	Flint Scatter, St Helen's Church	Mesolithic	Out – 930m south
MLI82080	MON	Settlement of Mumby. Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	Anglo-Saxon	In
MLI82081	MON	Settlement Of Helsey	Medieval	Out – 1.3km southeast
MLI82082	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI82083	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI82084	MON	Smithy Located in The Centre Of Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI82496	MON	Possible Romano-British Settlement at Land Off Hogsthorpe Road	Romano -British (2 nd -3 rd century)	Out – 460m southeast
MLI82497	MON	Iron Age Ditch at Land Of Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby	Iron Age	Out – 480m south
MLI87063	BLD	Post Medieval to Modern Cow House At Helsey House, Helsey	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI87063	BLD	Post Medieval to Modern Cow House At Helsey House, Helsey	Post medieval	Out
MLI87954	MON	Boundary Cropmark, North of Bilsby.	Undated	Out
MLI88746	MON	Probable medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Huttoft	Medieval	Out
MLI88746	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, Huttoft	Medieval	Out
MLI88746	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, Huttoft	Medieval	Out
MLI88746	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, Huttoft	Medieval	Out
MLI88747	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Huttoft	Medieval	Out
MLI88749	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Field System, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88771	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Trackway, Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI88773	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Cumberworth	Medieval	Out
MLI89121	MON	Probable Shrunken Medieval Village, Cumberworth	Medieval	Out – 970m south
MLI90878	MON	Possible Roman Cropmark Boundary and Enclosures, Bilsby	Romano-British	Out – 1.8km west
MLI90885	MON	Late Medieval Earthwork Field System, Bilsby	Medieval	Out
MLI90886	MON	Deserted Medieval Village of Markby	Medieval	Out – 1km north
MLI90887	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Fishponds, Markby	Medieval	Out
MLI90888	MON	Medieval Cropmark and Earthwork Enclosure and Field Boundaries, Markby	Medieval	Out
MLI92931	BLD	The Cottage, Markby	Post medieval	Out
MLI93085	BLD	Field House, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI93188	BLD	The Rectory, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI93555	BLD	Warehouse, Huttoft Mill, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI98708	MON	Ridge And Furrow Earthworks, Dryby Farm, Bilsby	Medieval	Out
MLI98886	MON	The Site of A Pinfold On Sutton Road, Markby	Post medieval	Out
MLI98920	BLD	United Methodist Free Chapel, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI98921	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel and Schoolroom, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI98989	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI99122	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI99142	MON	Tabernacle Independent Chapel and Graveyard,	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Huttoft		

ANNEX 3: Segment WM1 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM1

Table 1.5: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1003615	Butterbump round barrow cemetery	3.6km west
1014422	Churchyard cross, St Nicholas's churchyard	3.8km south
1014423	Churchyard cross, St Thomas of Canterbury's churchyard	2km west
1014424	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard	2km northwest

Table 1.6: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI115847	MON	Pillbox, Anderby Creek	Modern	Out
MLI115848	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI115849	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI115878	MON	A Medieval Boundary, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI115879	MON	Medieval Enclosures And Ridge And Furrow, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI116072	FS	Medieval Pottery Sherd, Ember Lane, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI116304	MON	Pillbox, Mumby	Modern	Out
MLI116593	MON	Stripe Farm, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI116594	MON	Bank House, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI118787	BLD	Poplar Grove, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118788	BLD	Seaton Farm, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118791	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118792	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118794	BLD	Priory Farm, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118795	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118796	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118797	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118798	MON	(Dennis's Cottages), Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118799	MON	(Cowslip Cottage), Anderby	Post medieval	In
MLI118800	BLD	The Briars, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118801	MON	(The Grove), Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118802	BLD	Bank House, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118803	MON	Bank Farm (Chapel Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118804	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI118805	MON	Quaker's Hill, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118806	BLD	Langham Farm, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118807	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118808	MON	(Hill Top Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118809	MON	(Stone's Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118810	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118811	BLD	Nelson Villa, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118812	MON	Swallow House, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118813	MON	Laburnam House, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118814	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118815	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118816	MON	(Chapel House), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118817	MON	The Ship, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118818	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Pilgrim Cottage), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118819	BLD	Pear Tree Cottage, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118820	BLD	Farm Cottage, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118821	MON	Rose Cottage, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118822	BLD	Croft Farm, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118823	BLD	Sundial Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118824	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118825	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118826	MON	(Marsh Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118827	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118828	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118832	BLD	Beeches Farm (Ivy Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118839	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118840	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118841	BLD	Langham Lane Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118842	BLD	Manor Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118843	BLD	Wesley House (Langham Row), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118844	MON	(Thrumber Marsh Farm), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118845	BLD	Field House Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118846	BLD	Mumby Hall, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118848	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Vine House), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118849	BLD	Cherry Farm (Cherry Villa), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118850	BLD	Field Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI118851	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118852	BLD	Langham House Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118853	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118854	MON	Glade Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118855	BLD	Slate Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118856	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118857	BLD	Ivy House Farm (Ivy Cottage), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118858	BLD	Field Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118859	BLD	Lowgate Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118860	BLD	Chestnut Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118861	BLD	Chapman's Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118862	MON	Ivy House Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118863	BLD	Mill House (Mill Hill), Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118864	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118865	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118866	BLD	Orchard Farm (Rectory House), Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118867	BLD	Drain Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118868	MON	Common Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118869	BLD	Malt Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118870	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118871	BLD	Goodwin's Charity Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118872	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118873	BLD	Willow Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118874	BLD	Listoft Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118875	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118892	MON	Moat Grange (Moat Farm), Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118911	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI119823	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI124826	BLD	Friskney House, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI124856	FS	Possible Roman Pottery, Hogsthorpe	Romano-British	Out
MLI125244	MON	Hogsthorpe War Memorial	Modern	Out
MLI41493	FS	Romano-British Beaker, Huttoft	Romano-British	Out
MLI41495	FS	Roman Urn, Huttoft	Romano-British (3 rd century)	Out
MLI41601	FS	Medieval Pot, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI41602	FS	Romano-British Potsherd, Anderby – Near The High Water Mark	Romano-British	In
MLI41605	BLD	Manor Farm, Anderby	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41606	BLD	The Grange, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI41607	FS	Late Roman Potsherd, Anderby	Romano-British (3 rd century)	In
MLI41610	MON	Medieval Pottery, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI41613	FS	Worked Flint Flake, Chapel St Leonards	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out - 710m south
MLI41614	FS	Flint Scraper, Chapel St Leonards	Bronze Age	Out – 1km south
MLI41617	FS	Latten Spoon Found In Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI41618	MON	Possible Medieval Earthworks, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI41619	MON	Shrunken Medieval Village, Mumby Chapel	Medieval	Out – 1.5km east
MLI41620	MON	Mumby Chapel	Medieval	Out
MLI41621	BLD	St Leonard's Church, Chapel St Leonard	Post medieval	Out
MLI41622	FS	Bronze Age Flint Dagger, Chapel St Leonard	Bronze Age	Out – 1.2km south
MLI41623	FS	Roman Pottery, Chapel St Leonards	Romano-British	Out
MLI41624	MON	Possible Medieval Salt Pans, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI41625	FS	Romano-British Gritted Jar, Chapel St Leonards	Romano-British (3 rd century)	Out
MLI41627	MON	House Sites In Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	In
MLI41628	MON	Post Medieval Finds, Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI41953	MON	Iron Age Saltern, Hogsthorpe	Iron Age	Out – 760m south
MLI41954	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Hogsthorpe	Romano-British	Out – 575m west
MLI41962	MON	Two House Sites, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41964	FS	Stone Axe Fragment Found In Hogsthorpe	Bronze Age	Out – 820m east
MLI41965	MON	Pottery Found In Hogsthorpe	Medieval	In
MLI41966	MON	Medieval And Later Finds From Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41967	MON	Medieval Pottery, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41970	MON	The Site Of A Windmill On Mill Hill, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41972	BLD	Manor Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41973	BLD	The Grange, Hosthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41976	MON	Medieval And Later Pottery From Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI41977	MON	Moated Site, Mumby	Medieval	Out – 1.4km northwest
MLI41982	MON	Mumby Grange	Undated	Out
MLI41983	BLD	Manor House, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI41985	MON	Remains Of An Alleged Moat	Undated	Out
MLI42863	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found In Cumberworth Lane, Mumby	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI43274	MON	Pillbox, Ingle Nook, Mumby	Modern	Out
MLI43275	MON	Pillbox, Hogsthorpe	Modern	Out
MLI43276	MON	Pillbox, Drain Farm, Hogsthorpe	Modern	Out
MLI43278	MON	Pillbox, Quaker's Hill, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI43279	MON	First World War Pillbox, Chapel Point, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI43304	MON	Roman Finds, Sea Road, Chapel St Leonards	Romano-British	Out
MLI43430	FS	Lower Palaeolithic Blade, Anderby	Lower Palaeolithic	Out – 590m north
MLI43463	FS	Polished Stone Axe, Huttoft	Neolithic	Out – 1.2km north
MLI80065	FS	Bronze Object Found In A Garden On Thames Street, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI82079	MON	Settlement Of Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out – 100m east
MLI82080	MON	Settlement Of Mumby	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.3km northwest
MLI82081	MON	Settlement Of Helsey	Medieval	Out – 550m west
MLI82083	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI82084	MON	Smithy Located In The Centre Of Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI82085	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI82086	MON	High Mill, High Street, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI82087	MON	Smithy Located On High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI82496	MON	Possible Romano-British Settlement At Land Off Hogsthorpe Road	Romano-British (2 nd to 3 rd century)	Out – 1.6km northwest
MLI82497	MON	Iron Age Ditch At Land Of Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby	Iron Age	Out – 1.6km northwest
MLI83352	MON	Post-Medieval Activity, Skegness Road, Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI84265	MON	Post Medieval Wall, Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI84267	FS	Sherd Of Medieval Pottery, Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI87063	BLD	Post Medieval To Modern Cow House At Helsey House, Helsey	Post medieval	Out
MLI87063	BLD	Post Medieval To Modern Cow House At Helsey House, Helsey	Post medieval	Out
MLI88748	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88749	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Field System, Anderby	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI88751	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Enclosures And Ridge And Furrow, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88752	MON	Probable Medieval Enclosures, Field Boundary And Boundary Ditch, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88753	MON	Aircraft Obstructions, Anderby	Modern	Out
MLI88754	MON	Probable Late Medieval Earthwork Enclosure And Linear Feature, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88757	MON	Probable Medieval Enclosure, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88758	MON	Probable Medieval Linear Feature, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88760	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88761	MON	Probable Medieval Enclosure And Pond, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88762	MON	Former Pillboxes And Slit Trench, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI88763	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow And Pond, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88764	MON	Aircraft Obstructions, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI88767	MON	Aircraft Obstructions, Addlethorpe	Modern	Out
MLI88768	MON	Undated Feature, Chapel St Leonards	Undated	Out
MLI88769	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88770	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Field Boundary, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88771	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Trackway, Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI88772	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow, Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI88775	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88776	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow And Field Boundary, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88777	MON	Potential Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	In
MLI88778	MON	Undated Linear Features, Sea Road, Chapel St Leonards	Undated	Out
MLI88779	MON	Artefact Scatter, Sea Road, Chapel St Leonard	Medieval	Out
MLI88780	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow, Anderby	Medieval	Out
MLI88781	MON	Sea Bank In Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI88782	MON	Sea Bank In Anderby	Medieval	In
MLI88784	MON	Sea Bank In Huttoft	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI88787	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI91548	BLD	Former Workhouse, Workhouse Lane, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI92927	BLD	Dairy Farm, Anderby	Post medieval	Out
MLI93084	BLD	28 South End, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI93085	BLD	Field House, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI93616	BLD	Saracen's Head, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI97451	BLD	War Memorial, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI98595	MON	Ridge And Furrow West Of Willow Farm, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98609	BLD	Former Coastguard Station And Rocket House, Huttoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI98645	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98823	MON	Gun Emplacement On The Coast At Chapel Point, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI98824	MON	A Second World War Gun Platform North Of Chapel Point, Chapel St Leonards	Modern	Out
MLI98909	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI98984	BLD	Bethel Primitive Methodist Chapel, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI99195	MON	Zion Chapel, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI99418	MON	Slackholme Village, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out- 1.9km south

ANNEX 4: Segment WM2 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM2

Table 1.7: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1014423	Churchyard cross, St Thomas of Canterbury's churchyard	1.7km east

Table 1.8: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI115761	BLD	Outbuilding To Bede Cottages, Orby Road, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI115876	MON	Ridge And Furrow South Of Beeches Farm, Trunch Road, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI116304	MON	Pillbox, Mumby	Modern	Out
MLI118816	MON	(Chapel House), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118817	MON	The Ship, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118825	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118825	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118826	MON	(Marsh Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118827	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118828	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118832	BLD	Beeches Farm (Ivy Farm), Chapel St. Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI118845	BLD	Field House Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118846	BLD	Mumby Hall, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118848	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Vine House), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118849	BLD	Cherry Farm (Cherry Villa), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118850	BLD	Field Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118851	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118854	MON	Glade Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118855	BLD	Slate Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118856	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118857	BLD	Ivy House Farm (Ivy Cottage), Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118858	BLD	Field Farm, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI118859	BLD	Lowgate Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118863	BLD	Mill House (Mill Hill), Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118864	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118865	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118866	BLD	Orchard Farm (Rectory House), Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI118867	BLD	Drain Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118868	MON	Common Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118869	BLD	Malt Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118870	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe. Demolished	Post medieval	In
MLI118871	BLD	Goodwin's Charity Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118872	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118873	BLD	Willow Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118874	BLD	Listoft Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118875	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118876	MON	Rutland's Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118877	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118878	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118879	BLD	Howlet House, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118880	BLD	Slackholme End House, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118881	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	In
MLI118882	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118883	BLD	Jasmine Cottage, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118884	BLD	Bridge Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118885	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118886	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118887	MON	(Wyche Farm), Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118888	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118889	MON	Ashington End, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118892	MON	Moat Grange (Moat Farm), Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118911	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Cumberworth	Post medieval	Out
MLI118934	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Willoughby With Sloothby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119822	MON	(The Cottage), Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119823	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119824	BLD	Hope Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119825	BLD	Abbey Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119826	MON	(Old Hall Farm), Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119828	BLD	The Grange, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119829	BLD	Welbourne Farm (Neal's Farm), Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119830	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119831	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119832	BLD	Wilcox Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI119833	MON	(Brook's Farm), Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119834	BLD	The Elms, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119847	MON	(Orby Ground Farm), Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119848	BLD	Whitehouse Farm, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119849	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119852	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119853	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119854	BLD	Marsh House Farm, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119855	BLD	Marsh Farm, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI124826	BLD	Friskney House, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI124856	FS	Possible Roman Pottery, Hogsthorpe	Romano-British	Out
MLI125244	MON	Hogsthorpe War Memorial	Modern	Out
MLI125455	MON	Undated Enclosures, Willoughby With Sloothby	Undated	Out
MLI125456	MON	Possible Saltern, Willoughby With Sloothby	Undated	Out
MLI41617	FS	Latten Spoon Found In Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI41619	MON	Shurnken Medieval Village, Mumby Chapel	Medieval	Out
MLI41620	MON	Mumby Chapel	Medieval	Out
MLI41621	BLD	St Leonard's Church, Chapel St Leonard	Post medieval	Out
MLI41793	MON	A Moated Site In Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out – 1.5km east
MLI41794	MON	Medieval Occupation Remains, South of Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out – 890m southeast
MLI41798	MON	Romano British Pottery Found In Addlethorpe Village	Romano-British	Out
MLI41802	MON	Iron Age Or Roman Saltern Site	Iron Age/Romano-British	Out – 450m east
MLI41803	MON	Iron Age Or Roman Saltern Site	Iron Age/Romano-British	Out – 340m east
MLI41809	BLD	Addlethorpe House, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41810	BLD	St Nicholas Church, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41817	MON	Iron Age Saltern Site To Ne Of Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out – 1.7km east
MLI41819	MON	An Iron Age Saltern Site, Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out – 1.9km east
MLI41946	MON	Medieval Pottery Found In Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41948	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site	Iron Age	Out – 590m west
MLI41949	MON	Saltern Site, Orby	Undated	Out
MLI41950	MON	Saltern Sites In Orby	Undated	Out
MLI41951	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Orby	Romano-	Out – 290m south

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
			British	
MLI41952	MON	Possible Prehistoric Or Roman Saltern Site	Early Bronze Age/Roman	Out – 1.7km southwest
MLI41953	MON	Iron Age Saltern, Hogsthorpe	Iron Age	Out – 80m east
MLI41954	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Hogsthorpe	Romano-British (2 nd to 3 rd century)	Out – 790m west
MLI41956	MON	Saltern Site, Hogsthorpe	Undated	Out
MLI41957	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site	Iron Age	Out – 980m west
MLI41962	MON	Two House Sites, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41964	FS	Stone Axe Fragment Found In Hogsthorpe	Bronze Age	Out – 1km east
MLI41965	MON	Pottery Found In Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41966	MON	Medieval And Later Finds From Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41967	MON	Medieval Pottery, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41969	BLD	St Mary's Church, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41970	MON	The Site Of A Windmill On Mill Hill, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41972	BLD	Manor Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41973	BLD	The Grange, Hosthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41976	MON	Medieval And Later Pottery From Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI41977	MON	Moated Site, Mumby	Medieval	Out - 2km north-west
MLI41980	BLD	St Thomas's Church, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI41982	MON	Mumby Grange	Undated	Out
MLI41983	BLD	Manor House, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI41985	MON	Remains Of An Alleged Moat	Undated	Out
MLI42008	MON	Possible Medieval House Sites	Medieval	Out – 1.4km west
MLI42774	BLD	Addlethorpe Charities Almshouses	Post medieval	Out
MLI42775	BLD	Bede Cottages, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI42863	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found In Cumberworth Lane, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI43102	MON	Saltmaking Site, West Of Ashington End	Romano-British	Out – 1.2km south
MLI43103	MON	Roman Saltmaking Remains	Romano-British	Out -950m south
MLI43104	MON	Saltmaking Remains, West Of Ashington End	Romano-British	Out – 1km south
MLI43154	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site	Iron Age	Out – 820m west
MLI43274	MON	Pillbox, Ingle Nook, Mumby	Modern	Out
MLI43275	MON	Pillbox, Hogsthorpe	Modern	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI43276	MON	Pillbox, Drain Farm, Hogsthorpe	Modern	Out
MLI43304	MON	ROMAN FINDS, SEA ROAD, CHAPEL ST LEONARDS, Pottery	Romano-British	Out
MLI43379	MON	Post Medieval Bridge	Post medieval	Out
MLI43667	MON	Medieval Pottery, Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43668	MON	Prehistoric/Roman Briquetage Scatter	Early Neolithic	Out – 1km south
MLI43672	MON	Early Medieval Pottery, North Of Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI80065	FS	Bronze Object Found In A Garden On Thames Street, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI81282	FS	One Sherd Of Medieval Pottery, Anchor Lane/A52	Medieval	Out
MLI81285	MON	Medieval Activity, South-East Of Bridge Farm, Orby Road	Medieval	Out
MLI81286	MON	Probable IA/Roman Saltmaking Site, South Of Bridge Farm, Orby Road	Iron Age/Roman	Out – 460m east
MLI81287	MON	Site Of Post-Medieval Dwelling, Orby Road	Post-medieval	Out
MLI81288	FS	Medieval Pottery, Marsh Lane/South Ings Lane	Medieval	Out
MLI81289	FS	One Sherd Medieval Pottery, Marsh Lane	Medieval	Out
MLI82079	MON	Settlement Of Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out -70m east
MLI82080	MON	Settlement Of Mumby	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.8km northwest
MLI82081	MON	Settlement Of Helsey	Medieval	Out – 860m west
MLI82083	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI82084	MON	Smithy Located in The Centre Of Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI82085	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI82086	MON	High Mill, High Street, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI82087	MON	Smithy Located on High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI82496	MON	Possible Romano-British Settlement at Land Off Hogsthorpe Road	Romano-British (2 nd to 3 rd century)	Out – 2km northwest
MLI82497	MON	Iron Age Ditch At Land Of Hogsthorpe Road, Mumby	Iron Age	Out – 2km northwest
MLI83352	MON	Post-Medieval Activity, Skegness Road, Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI84140	MON	Post Medieval Enclosure, North East Of Habertoft, Willoughby With Sloothby	Post medieval	Out
MLI84265	MON	Post Medieval Wall, Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI84267	FS	Sherd Of Medieval Pottery, Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St Leonards	Medieval	Out
MLI87063	BLD	Post Medieval To Modern Cow House At Helsey	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		House, Helsey		
MLI87063	BLD	Post Medieval To Modern Cow House At Helsey House, Helsey	Post medieval	Out
MLI88759	MON	Probable Medieval Enclosure, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88766	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88766	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88767	MON	Aircraft Obstructions, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI88769	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88770	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Field Boundary, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI88771	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Trackway, Mumby	Medieval	Out
MLI88785	MON	Iron Age Saltern Site, Wyche Drain	Iron Age	Out – 1.5km west
MLI88786	MON	Iron Age Saltern Site, Hildyke Drain	Iron Age	Out – 640m west
MLI88788	MON	Medieval Settlement Of Ashington In Hogsthorpe Parish	Medieval	Out – 300m west
MLI88789	MON	Medieval Settlement Of Wyche	Medieval	Out – 890m west
MLI88854	MON	Addlethorpe Settlement	Medieval	Out – 1.3km east
MLI88895	MON	Probable Medieval Settlement	Medieval	Out – 1.3km south
MLI89121	MON	Probable Shrunken Medieval Village, Cumberworth	Medieval	Out – 2km west
MLI90284	MON	Dumped Iron Age Briquetage Deposit To The West Of Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out – 380m east
MLI90286	MON	Dumped Briquetage Deposit To The West Of Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out – 380m east
MLI90289	MON	Possible Romano-British Occupation To The West Of Addlethorpe	Romano-British (3 rd and 4 th century)	Out – 240m east
MLI90292	MON	Romano-British Ditch To The North West Of Addlethorpe – Single Sherd	Romano-British (2 nd to 4 th century)	Out – 560m east
MLI93083	BLD	Somerleyton Cottage, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI93084	BLD	28 South End, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI93085	BLD	Field House, Mumby	Post medieval	Out
MLI93277	BLD	Cottage Farmhouse, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI93529	BLD	Orby Grove, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI93616	BLD	Saracen's Head, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI97451	BLD	War Memorial, Chapel St Leonards	Post medieval	Out
MLI97718	MON	Possible Ring Ditch, Hogsthorpe	Undated	Out
MLI97719	MON	Possible Undated Earthwork Enclosure,	Undated	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Hogsthorpe		
MLI98595	MON	Ridge And Furrow West Of Willow Farm, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98596	MON	Ridge And Furrow In Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98628	MON	A Post Medieval Enclosure In Orby Parish	Post medieval	Out
MLI98629	MON	Anti Glider Ditch In Orby	Modern	Out
MLI98630	MON	Post Medieval Enclosure In Orby Parish	Post medieval	Out
MLI98632	MON	Medieval Enclosures South Of Marsh Lane, Orby	Medieval	Out
MLI98633	MON	Post Medieval Enclosures In Orby Parish	Post medieval	Out
MLI98636	MON	Medieval Enclosures In Addlethorpe Parish	Medieval	In
MLI98637	MON	Post Medieval Enclosure In Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	In
MLI98638	MON	Medieval Enclosures And A Pond In Hogsthorpe	Medieval	In
MLI98639	MON	Medieval Enclosures And A Field System In Hogsthorpe Parish	Medieval	In
MLI98640	MON	Anti Glider Ditches From The Second World War In Hogsthorpe	Modern	Out
MLI98641	MON	A Group Of Medieval Enclosures By Red Gout In Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98642	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98644	MON	Medieval Field Boundaries By Hope Farm, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98645	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98646	MON	Two Medieval Sheep Folds In Hogsthorpe Parish	Medieval	Out
MLI98706	MON	Possible Medieval Enclosures With Associated Ridge And Furrow Earthworks, Manor Farm, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98984	BLD	Bethel Primitive Methodist Chapel, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI99195	MON	Zion Chapel, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI99418	MON	Slackholme Village, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	In

ANNEX 5: Segment WM3 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM3

Table 1.9: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1003609	Cock Hill, Saxon burial mound	2.3km west
1014422	Churchyard cross, St Nicholas's churchyard	2.2km east
1014427	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard, Winthorpe	3km east
1016045	Manor Farm moated site	3.3km west
1017392	Bratoft Hall moated site, 550m north of Manor Farm	5km west

Table 1.10: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI115761	BLD	Outbuilding To Bede Cottages, Orby Road, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI115867	MON	Ridge And Furrow South Of Woodbine Lodge, Skegness	Medieval	Out
MLI116135	MON	Undated Gullies, Jacksons Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Undated	Out
MLI116157	FS	Briquetage Fragments, Mill Road, Addlethorpe	Iron Age/Roman	Out – 1.9km east
MLI116166	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Peter And St Paul, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI118881	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118883	BLD	Jasmine Cottage, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118884	BLD	Bridge Farm, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118885	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118888	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI118889	MON	Ashington End, Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119810	BLD	Grange Farm House (Grange Farm), Skegness	Post medieval	Out
MLI119817	MON	Ivy House Farm, Skegness	Post medieval	Out
MLI119822	MON	(The Cottage), Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119824	BLD	Hope Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119825	BLD	Abbey Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119829	BLD	Welbourne Farm (Neal's Farm), Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119830	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI119831	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119832	BLD	Wilcox Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119833	MON	(Brook's Farm), Addlethorpe	Post medieval	In
MLI119834	BLD	The Elms, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119837	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119838	BLD	Corner Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119839	BLD	Brogdens Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119840	BLD	Poplar Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119841	BLD	Illinois Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119842	BLD	Rose Lea, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119843	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Black House Farm), Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119844	BLD	Field House Farm, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI119847	MON	(Orby Ground Farm), Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119848	BLD	Whitehouse Farm, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119849	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119850	BLD	Cottage Farm, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119851	BLD	Fir Tree Farm (Firtree Farm), Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119852	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119853	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119854	BLD	Marsh House Farm, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119855	BLD	Marsh Farm, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI119871	BLD	Bristol Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119872	BLD	Mill Hill Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119873	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119874	BLD	Halfway House, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119875	MON	Coronation Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119879	BLD	The Elms, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119880	MON	(Sweetbriar Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119881	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119882	BLD	Nettle Hill Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119883	MON	(Marsh Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119884	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119885	BLD	Kirk's Farm (Frogthorpe Hall), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119886	MON	Pear Tree Farm (Peartree House), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119887	BLD	Willow Lodge, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119888	MON	(Australia Cottage), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI119889	MON	St Michael's Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119890	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119891	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119892	BLD	Lloyds Farm (Marsh Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119893	MON	(Barnack Hall), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119894	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119895	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Lowyard Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119896	BLD	Home Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI124889	MON	Undated Ditches, Burgh Road, Skegness	Undated	Out
MLI124890	MON	Post-Medieval Dumped Deposit, Burgh Road, Skegness	Post medieval	Out
MLI40582	MON	Medieval Site, South Of A158, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41501	MON	Medieval Settlement Remains To The East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out – 50m west
MLI41502	MON	Romano-British Artefacts, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41505	MON	Medieval And Later Pottery Found Near Mill Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41506	MON	Medieval Pottery Found Ne Of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41508	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British (2 nd to 4 th century)	Out
MLI41514	MON	Medieval Pottery From Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41515	FS	Roman Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41516	FS	Roman Coin From Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41517	FS	Medieval Finds From Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41518	FS	Roman Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41519	FS	Two Medieval Coins Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41520	FS	Roman Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41521	FS	Roman Coin Found On The Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41522	FS	Two Roman Coins Found On Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41527	MON	Assorted Roman Finds From Foundation Trenches, S Of Burgh Le Marsh - pottery	Romano British	Out
MLI41528	MON	Assorted Medieval Finds From Foundation Trenches, S Of Burgh Le Marsh- pottery	Medieval	Out
MLI41530	FS	Roman Coin Found On Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Mash	Romano-British	Out
MLI41531	MON	Romano British Pottery Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41532	MON	The Causeway, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41534	MON	Romano British Pottery Found On Barnack Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41537	FS	Roman Coins From Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41538	FS	William III Penny Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Post Medieval	Out
MLI41544	FS	An Anglo-Saxon Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.9km west
MLI41545	MON	Roman Coins Found Sw Of Church In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41546	FS	Roman Coin Found In The Vicinity Of Church In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41547	FS	Anglo-Saxon Coin Found In The Vicinity Of Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.9km west
MLI41548	FS	Medieval Buckle Found Near Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41549	MON	Roman Coins Found Near The Church At Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41550	FS	Roman Coins Found Near Parish Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41551	FS	A Post Medieval Coin Found Sw Of The Church In Burgh Le Marsh	Post Medieval	Out
MLI41552	FS	A Roman Coin Found Sw Of The Church In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41553	FS	Three Coins Of George III Found Sw Of Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Post Medieval	Out
MLI41554	MON	Medieval Pottery Found When Field Was Ploughed, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41556	MON	Roman Coins Found To The Sw Of Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41557	MON	Roman Artefacts Found To Sw Of Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI41559	FS	Fragment Of Bronze Found South Of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41560	FS	A Bronze Pm Handle Found To Se Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post Medieval	Out
MLI41561	FS	A 15th Century Ewer Spout, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41693	MON	Saltern Site In Burgh Le Marsh Parish	Iron Age	Out – 450m east
MLI41694	MON	Saltern Site, Burgh Le Marsh Parish	Iron Age	Out – 215m east
MLI41695	MON	A Linear Earthwork Seen In Skegness	Medieval	Out
MLI41707	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery Scatter, Kingfisher Drive, Skegness	Post medieval	Out
MLI41793	MON	A Moated Site In Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out – 2km north-

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
				east
MLI41794	MON	Medieval Occupation Remains, South Of Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out – 240m east
MLI41795	MON	A Possible Medieval House Site, S Of Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41796	FS	A Post Medieval Purse Frame And Jeton Found S Of Addlethorpe	Post Medieval	Out
MLI41797	MON	Medieval Finds, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41798	MON	Romano British Pottery Found In Addlethorpe Village	Romano British	Out
MLI41799	MON	An Iron Age Saltern Site S Of Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out – 1.9km east
MLI41800	MON	An Iron Age Saltern Site S Of Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out – 1.8km east
MLI41801	MON	Iron Age Or Romano-British Saltern Site, Brogdens Farm, Addlethorpe	Iron Age/Romano-British	Out – 1.8km east
MLI41802	MON	Iron Age Or Roman Saltern Site	Iron Age/Romano-British	Out – 1.2km northeast
MLI41803	MON	Iron Age Or Roman Saltern Site	Iron Age/Romano-British	Out – 780m northeast
MLI41804	FS	A Palaeolithic Implement Found South Of Addlethorpe	Palaeolithic	Out – 1.8km east
MLI41805	FS	Elizabethan Coins Found To S Of Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41806	FS	Two Medieval Coins Found S Of Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI41807	MON	A Medieval Saltern Site To The S Of Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out – 1.8km east
MLI41808	FS	Part Of A Tudor Salt Cellar Found To Sw Of Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41809	BLD	Addlethorpe House, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41810	BLD	St Nicholas Church, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI41819	MON	An Iron Age Saltern Site, Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out – 2km east
MLI41948	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site	Iron Age	Out – 960m north west
MLI41949	MON	Saltern Site, Orby	Undated	Out
MLI41950	MON	Saltern Sites In Orby	Undated	In
MLI41951	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Orby	Romano British	In
MLI41952	MON	Possible Prehistoric Or Roman Saltern Site	Early Bronze Age to Roman	Out – 1.1km west
MLI42774	BLD	Addlethorpe Charities Almshouses	Post medieval	Out
MLI42775	BLD	Bede Cottages, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI42842	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found In Plough Soil, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI42843	MON	Iron Age Or Roman Saltern Site, Burgh Le Marsh	Iron Age/Romano-British	Out – 230m east
MLI42845	MON	Saltern Site In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI42846	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found Near Mill Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI42923	MON	Site Of Beacon Near Beacon Way, Winthorpe	Undated	Out
MLI43101	MON	Prehistoric Salterns, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Iron Age	Out – 1km west
MLI43102	MON	Saltmaking Site, West Of Ashington End	Romano British	Out
MLI43103	MON	Roman Saltmaking Remains	Romano British	Out
MLI43104	MON	Saltmaking Remains, West Of Ashington End	Romano British	Out
MLI43106	MON	Romano-British Saltmaking Remains, Ashington End	Romano British	Out
MLI43107	MON	Romano-British Saltmaking Remains, North East Of Ashington End	Romano British	Out
MLI43108	MON	Romano-British Saltmaking Site, Corner Farm, Addlethorpe	Romano British	Out
MLI43115	MON	Ridge And Furrow Earthworks	Medieval	Out
MLI43337	MON	Post Medieval Brick Surface, East End, Burgh-Le-Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI43379	MON	Post Medieval Bridge	Post medieval	Out
MLI43661	MON	Medieval Pottery, East Of Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43662	FS	Romano-British Tile Fragment, South Of Ingoldmells Road	Romano British	Out
MLI43663	FS	Early Medieval Pottery, South Of Ingoldmells Road	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.2km west
MLI43664	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, South Of Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43665	FS	Medieval Pottery, Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43666	MON	Medieval Pottery And Possible Site Of A Building, Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43667	MON	Medieval Pottery, Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43668	MON	Prehistoric/Roman Briquetage Scatter	Early Neolithic to Roman	Out – 290m east
MLI43672	MON	Early Medieval Pottery, North Of Ingoldmells Road	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 490m east
MLI43673	MON	Medieval Pottery, North Of Mill Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43674	FS	Prehistoric Flint, North Of Mill Road	Early Neolithic	Out – 1.9km east

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
			to Late Bronze Age	
MLI80563	MON	The Settlement Of Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out
MLI81285	MON	Medieval Activity, South-East Of Bridge Farm, Orby Road	Medieval	Out
MLI81286	MON	Probable IA/Roman Saltmaking Site, South Of Bridge Farm, Orby Road	Iron Age/Roman	Out – 1.3km north east
MLI81287	MON	Site Of Post-Medieval Dwelling, Orby Road	Post medieval	Out
MLI81288	FS	Medieval Pottery, Marsh Lane/South Ings Lane	Medieval	Out
MLI81289	FS	One Sherd Medieval Pottery, Marsh Lane	Medieval	Out
MLI81577	FS	Coin Of Tetricus, Market Square	Romano British	Out
MLI82951	BLD	Dobson's Mill, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI85657	MON	Ridge And Furrow South Of Blackhouse Farm	Medieval	Out
MLI86433	MON	Late Medieval To Post-Medieval Pottery Scatter South Of Ingoldmells Road, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI87276	MON	18th Century Pits And Ditch At Burgh Le Marsh Bypass	Post medieval	Out
MLI87790	MON	Modern Aircraft Obstruction, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI87791	MON	Modern Aircraft Obstruction, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI87792	MON	Modern Aircraft Obstruction, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI87793	MON	Modern Aircraft Obstruction, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI87794	MON	Possible Post Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI87795	MON	Possible Post Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	In
MLI88788	MON	Medieval Settlement Of Ashington In Hogsthorpe Parish	Medieval	Out – 280m west
MLI88854	MON	Addlethorpe Settlement	Medieval	Out – 1.7km north-east
MLI88892	BLD	Old Marsh Chapel, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI88895	MON	Probable Medieval Settlement	Medieval	In
MLI90284	MON	Dumped Iron Age Briquetage Deposit To The West Of Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out
MLI90286	MON	Dumped Briquetage Deposit To The West Of Addlethorpe	Iron Age	Out – 1.2km north-east
MLI90289	MON	Possible Romano-British Occupation To The West Of Addlethorpe	Romano British	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI90292	MON	Romano-British Ditch To The North West Of Addlethorpe	Romano British	Out
MLI93277	BLD	Cottage Farmhouse, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI93354	BLD	West View, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93355	BLD	12 The Churchyard, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93358	BLD	Holmes' Butcher Shop, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93359	BLD	2 The Market Place, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93362	BLD	3 Jackson's Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93363	BLD	The Fleece Inn, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93366	BLD	10 The Market Place, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93482	BLD	11 The Market Place, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93485	BLD	10 The Churchyard, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93489	BLD	The Old Vicarage, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93529	BLD	Orby Grove, Orby	Post medieval	Out
MLI98096	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow Earthworks Near Vine Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI98409	MON	69 High Street And Outbuildings, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI98552	MON	Probable Medieval Settlement Activity, Skegness	Medieval	Out
MLI98552	MON	Probable Medieval Settlement Activity, Skegness	Medieval	Out
MLI98596	MON	Ridge And Furrow In Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98614	MON	Ridge And Furrow At Mill Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI98615	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Burgh Road, Skegness	Medieval	Out
MLI98619	MON	Anti-Glider Ditches, Skegness	Modern	Out
MLI98628	MON	A Post Medieval Enclosure In Orby Parish	Post medieval	Out
MLI98629	MON	Anti Glider Ditch In Orby	Modern	Out
MLI98630	MON	Post Medieval Enclosure In Orby Parish	Post medieval	Out
MLI98631	MON	Post-Medieval Enclosure, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI98632	MON	Medieval Enclosures South Of Marsh Lane, Orby	Medieval	Out
MLI98633	MON	Post Medieval Enclosures In Orby Parish	Post medieval	Out
MLI98635	MON	Medieval Pond And Drain, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98636	MON	Medieval Enclosures In Addlethorpe Parish	Medieval	Out
MLI98637	MON	Post Medieval Enclosure In Hogsthorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI98638	MON	Medieval Enclosures And A Pond In Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98639	MON	Medieval Enclosures And A Field System In Hogsthorpe Parish	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI98640	MON	Anti Glider Ditches From The Second World War In Hogsthorpe	Modern	Out
MLI98641	MON	A Group Of Medieval Enclosures By Red Gout In Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98642	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98644	MON	Medieval Field Boundaries By Hope Farm, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98704	MON	Ridge And Furrow Earthworks, Mill Hill, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98706	MON	Possible Medieval Enclosures With Associated Ridge And Furrow Earthworks, Manor Farm, Addlethorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI98906	BLD	Baptist Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI98907	BLD	Methodist Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI99111	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI99117	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Burgh-Le-Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI99418	MON	Slackholme Village, Hogsthorpe	Medieval	Out
MLI99447	MON	Linear Features, Mill Road, Addlethorpe	Post medieval	Out
MLI99448	MON	Probable Salterns, Mill Road, Addlethorpe	Iron Age/Roman	Out – 1.9km east

ANNEX 6: Segments WM4/5 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SECTION WM4/WM5

Table 1.11: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1003609	Cock Hill, Saxon burial mound	2.3km west
1004930	Medieval salt workings	3.6km south-west
1004931	The Magdalen College School	2.8km south-west
1013530	Wainfleet All Saints market cross	2.8km south-west
1014427	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard, Winthorpe	3.7km north-east
1016045	Manor Farm moated site	3.8km north-west
1017392	Bratoft Hall moated site, 550m north of Manor Farm	N/A

Table 1.12: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI115828	FS	Possible Roman Whetstone, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI116015	MON	Burgh Le Marsh War Memorial	Modern	Out
MLI116052	MON	Croft War Memorial	Modern	Out
MLI116135	MON	Undated Gullies, Jacksons Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Undated	Out
MLI116166	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Peter And St Paul, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI119820	BLD	Ivy House, Skegness	Post medieval	Out
MLI119873	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119874	BLD	Halfway House, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119875	MON	Coronation Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119876	BLD	Marsh Retreat, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119877	MON	Middlemarsh Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119878	BLD	Vine Farm (Vine Cottage), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119879	BLD	The Elms, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119880	MON	(Sweetbriar Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119881	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119887	BLD	Willow Lodge, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119888	MON	(Australia Cottage), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119889	MON	St Michael's Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119890	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119891	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119892	BLD	Lloyds Farm (Marsh Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI119893	MON	(Barnack Hall), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119894	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119895	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Lowyard Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119901	BLD	(Hall Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119902	BLD	Jockhedge, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI120240	BLD	Tree Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120241	BLD	The Old Barn, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120242	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120243	BLD	Rookery Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120244	BLD	Rivulet House, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120245	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120246	BLD	Ivy Cottage, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120247	MON	Brookfield, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120248	BLD	Fendale (Fern Farm), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120249	MON	Home Farm House, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120250	BLD	Church Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120251	MON	Farmers Folly, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120252	BLD	Vine Cottage, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120253	BLD	Monson Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120254	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft. Demolished.	Post medieval	In
MLI120255	MON	Pinchbeck House Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120256	MON	Coddington's Yard, Croft	Post medieval	In
MLI120257	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120258	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120259	BLD	Top Yard Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120260	BLD	Windsor Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120261	BLD	Marsh Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120265	MON	Kitchen's Yard (Havenhouse Farm), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120266	BLD	Croft House, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120267	BLD	Bank House, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120268	BLD	Croft Marsh (Crown Farm), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120269	MON	Florence Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120270	BLD	Tudor Cottage (New Chequers), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120271	BLD	Sycamore Lodge (Poplar Farm), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120272	BLD	Tower Tree Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120273	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (The Elms), Croft	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI120274	MON	Westfield Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120275	BLD	Havenhouse Cottage (Haven House), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120276	BLD	Wainfleet Clough (Clough House), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120278	BLD	Manor House Farm (The Rookery, Thorpe St. Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI120279	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124326	MON	New Yard Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124327	MON	New Marsh Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124329	BLD	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124330	BLD	White House Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124332	BLD	Merrifield's Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI125506	MON	Churchyard, Church Of All Saints, Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI125973	MON	Pillbox, Wainfleet Clough	Modern	Out
MLI40582	MON	Medieval Site, South Of A158, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI40583	MON	Iron Age/Roman Site, Hall Lane/Barnack Lodge	Iron Age/Roman	Out – 1.9km west
MLI41501	MON	Medieval Settlement Remains To The East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out- 660m north
MLI41502	MON	Romano-British Artefacts, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41505	MON	Medieval And Later Pottery Found Near Mill Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41507	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41508	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41510	MON	Roman Pottery Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41511	FS	Roman Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41512	FS	Roman Coin Found In Orby Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41513	FS	Three Roman Coins Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41515	FS	Roman Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41516	FS	Roman Coin From Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41517	FS	Medieval Finds From Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41518	FS	Roman Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41519	FS	Two Medieval Coins Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41520	FS	Roman Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41521	FS	Roman Coin Found On The Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41522	FS	Two Roman Coins Found On Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41523	MON	Post Medieval House Site Of , Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41524	MON	Roman Pottery Found S Of Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41525	MON	Medieval Pottery Found S Of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41526	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found S Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI41527	MON	Assorted Roman Finds From Foundation Trenches, S Of Burgh Le Marsh - Pottery	Romano-British	Out
MLI41528	MON	Assorted Medieval Finds From Foundation Trenches, S Of Burgh Le Marsh - Pottery	Medieval	Out
MLI41529	MON	Roman Pottery Found In Old Chapel Lane And On The Site Of The New Vicarage, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41530	FS	Roman Coin Found On Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Mash	Romano-British	Out
MLI41531	MON	Romano British Pottery Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41532	MON	The Causeway, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out – 1.6km west
MLI41533	FS	Bronze Spur Found S Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI41534	MON	Romano British Pottery Found On Barnack Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41535	MON	Medieval Pottery Found N Of Blands Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41536	FS	Roman Pottery, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41537	FS	Roman Coins From Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41538	FS	William Iii Penny Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI41540	MON	Medieval And Post Medieval Pottery Found Near Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41541	MON	Medieval Pottery Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41542	MON	Medieval Ditches, Hall Lane/Chapman Avenue, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41544	FS	An Anglo-Saxon Coin Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.8km north-west
MLI41545	MON	Roman Coins Found Sw Of Church In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41546	FS	Roman Coin Found In The Vicinity Of Church In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41547	FS	Anglo-Saxon Coin Found In The Vicinity Of Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Anglo-Saxon	Out
MLI41548	FS	Medieval Buckle Found Near Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41549	MON	Roman Coins Found Near The Church At Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41550	FS	Roman Coins Found Near Parish Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41551	FS	A Post Medieval Coin Found SW Of The Church In Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI41552	FS	A Roman Coin Found W Of The Church In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41553	FS	Three Coins Of George Iii Found Sw Of Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI41554	MON	Medieval Pottery Found When Field Was Ploughed, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41555	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found S Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI41556	MON	Roman Coins Found To The Sw Of Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41557	MON	Roman Artefacts Found To Sw Of Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41559	FS	Fragment Of Bronze Found South Of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41560	FS	A Bronze Pm Handle Found To Se Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI41561	FS	A 15th Century Ewer Spout, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41578	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Jockhedges, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI41579	FS	Probable Medieval Bronze Escutcheon, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41580	MON	A Field Scatter Of Late Medieval Pottery, Found To Sw Of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41581	FS	Medieval Bronze Bowl Fragment, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI41693	MON	Saltern Site In Burgh Le Marsh Parish	Iron Age	Out – 460m east
MLI41694	MON	Saltern Site, Burgh Le Marsh Parish	Iron Age	Out – 230m east
MLI41695	MON	A Linear Earthwork Seen In Skegness	Medieval	Out
MLI41715	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI41716	MON	Romano British Finds From Croft	Romano-British	Out
MLI41717	MON	Causeway At Croft	Undated	Out
MLI41718	FS	Medieval Pottery Found In Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI41719	MON	Post Medieval Pottery From Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI41721	FS	Polished Stone Axe Found In Croft	Neolithic	Out – 1km west
MLI41722	FS	Romano British Greyware Pottery Found In Croft	Romano-British	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41723	MON	Medieval Pottery Found In Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI41724	BLD	Church Of All Saints, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI41725	FS	Flint Scraper, Croft	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 1.6km west
MLI41726	MON	Medieval Pottery, Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI41727	MON	Skeleton, Croft	Undated	Out
MLI41732	MON	Silver Coins, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41822	MON	Anglo-Saxon Pottery Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Anglo-Saxon	Out
MLI42839	MON	A Field Scatter Of Post Medieval Pottery, Found Sw Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI42842	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found In Plough Soil, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI42843	MON	Iron Age Or Roman Saltern Site, Burgh Le Marsh	Iron Age/Roman	Out – 230m east
MLI42844	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found In Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI42845	MON	Saltern Site In Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out – 460m east
MLI42846	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found Near Mill Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI42931	MON	Mesolithic Flints, Cock Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Mesolithic	Out – 2km west
MLI43101	MON	Prehistoric Salterns, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Iron Age	Out – 1.1km north west
MLI43115	MON	Ridge And Furrow Earthworks	Medieval	Out
MLI43337	MON	Post Medieval Brick Surface, East End, Burgh-Le-Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI43661	MON	Medieval Pottery, East Of Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43662	FS	Romano-British Tile Fragment, South Of Ingoldmells Road	Romano-British	Out
MLI43663	FS	Early Medieval Pottery, South Of Ingoldmells Road	Anglo-Saxon	Out
MLI43664	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, South Of Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI43665	FS	Medieval Pottery, Ingoldmells Road	Medieval	Out
MLI80563	MON	The Settlement Of Burgh Le Marsh	Romano British	Out – 1.5km west
MLI81409	FS	Prehistoric Worked Flints, Hall Lane	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 1.9km west
MLI81410	MON	Mesolithic Temporary Hunting Encampment, Burgh Le Marsh	Mesolithic	Out – 1.9km west
MLI81577	FS	Coin Of Tetricus, Market Square	Romano-British	Out
MLI81732	MON	Sheepwash Along The Northern Side Of	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Washdike Lane		
MLI82951	BLD	Dobservationson's Mill, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI83886	MON	Undated Features, The Paddock, Burgh Le Marsh	Undated	Out
MLI83889	FS	A Post Medieval Iron Strap Loop, The Paddock, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI85311	MON	Medieval Ditch, Elm Tree Cottage, Burgh-Le-Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI85312	FS	Medieval Pot Sherd, Elm Tree Cottage, Burgh-Le-Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI86433	MON	Late Medieval To Post-Medieval Pottery Scatter South Of Ingoldmells Road, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI87276	MON	18th Century Pits And Ditch At Burgh Le Marsh Bypass	Post medieval	Out
MLI87790	MON	Modern Aircraft Obstruction, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI87791	MON	Modern Aircraft Obstruction, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI87792	MON	Modern Aircraft Obstruction, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI87793	MON	Modern Aircraft Obstruction, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI87794	MON	Possible Post Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI87795	MON	Possible Post Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, East Of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI88674	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosures And Boundary, Skegness	Post medieval	Out
MLI88852	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow, Enclosures And Trackways, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI88892	BLD	Old Marsh Chapel, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI89559	MON	Late Roman Features At 2 High Street, Burgh Le Marsh	Romano-British	Out
MLI89560	FS	Neolithic Pottery At 2 High Street, Burgh Le Marsh	Neolithic	Out – 1.9km west
MLI90833	MON	Former Manor House, Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI91676	MON	Burgh Hall Park	Post medieval	Out
MLI91795	MON	Undated Ditches On Land At Spencer Farm, Croft End	Undated	Out
MLI91796	MON	Possible Medieval Pond On Land At Spencer Farm, Croft End	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI92077	MON	Burgh Le Marsh Gas Works	Post medieval	Out
MLI92413	MON	Skegness Isolation Hospital Park, Skegness	Post medieval	Out
MLI93354	BLD	West View, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93355	BLD	12 The Churchyard, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93356	BLD	Lych Gate, Church Of St Peter And Paul, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93357	BLD	17 High Street, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93358	BLD	Holmes' Butcher Shop, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93359	BLD	2 The Market Place, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93361	BLD	33 High Street, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93362	BLD	3 Jackson's Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93363	BLD	The Fleece Inn, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93366	BLD	10 The Market Place, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93367	BLD	Old Chequer's Inn, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI93389	BLD	Thorpe Farmhouse, Thorpe St Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI93404	BLD	Bland's Farmhouse, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93466	BLD	Pigeoncote, East Of Merrifield's Farmhouse, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI93476	BLD	Bridge House, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI93481	BLD	The Old Vicarage, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI93482	BLD	11 The Market Place, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93483	BLD	The Hollies Farmhouse, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI93484	BLD	The Little House, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93485	BLD	10 The Churchyard, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93489	BLD	The Old Vicarage, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI93490	BLD	Burgh House, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI97716	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow And Other Earthworks Surrounding Croft Village	Medieval	Out
MLI98096	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow Earthworks Near Vine Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	In
MLI98097	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow Earthworks Adjacent To Middlemarsh Road, Croft	Medieval	In
MLI98098	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosures, The Hollies, Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI98100	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow To The North Of Low Lane , Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI98101	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow To South Of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI98102	MON	Possible Medieval Trackway And Linear Feature	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Near Beechwood House, Burgh Le Marsh		
MLI98164	MON	Searchlight Battery Remains In Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI98165	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow In Croft Parish	Medieval	Out
MLI98166	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow In Croft Parish	Medieval	In
MLI98408	BLD	Rose Cottage, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI98409	MON	69 High Street And Outbuildings, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI98614	MON	Ridge And Furrow At Mill Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI98617	MON	Ridge And Furrow To The South Of Burgh Le Marsh Parish	Medieval	Out
MLI98618	MON	Ridge And Furrow By Petersfield Farm, Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI98786	MON	Early Medieval Boundary Ditch, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Anglo-Saxon	Out
MLI98787	FS	Prehistoric Flints, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Prehistoric	Out – 1.9km west
MLI98788	MON	Undated Ditch And Pits, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Undated	Out
MLI98788	MON	Undated Ditch And Pits, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Undated	Out
MLI98789	MON	Medieval Pottery Sherds, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI98789	MON	Medieval Pottery Sherds, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	Out
MLI98906	BLD	Baptist Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI98907	BLD	Methodist Church, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI98919	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Church, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI99117	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Burgh-Le-Marsh	Post-Medieval	Out
MLI99129	MON	Late Iron Age/Roman Settlement Activity, Croft	Iron Age/Romano British	Out – 1.7km west
MLI99383	MON	Flints Found During Evaluation At Croft	Early Neolithic/Late Bronze Age	Out – 1.6km west

ANNEX 7: Not used

ANNEX 8: Segment WM6 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM6

Table 1.13: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR
1004930	Medieval salt workings	1.1km west
1004931	The Magdalen College School	1.4km west
1011453	Moated site 300m NE of All Saints Church	3.4km south-west
1013530	Wainfleet All Saints market cross	1.5km west
1013531	Churchyard cross, All Saints churchyard	3.9km south-west
1015162	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	4km west
1019098	Decoy Wood decoy pond	3.7km west

Table 1.14: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI120265	MON	Kitchen's Yard (Havenhouse Farm), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120266	BLD	Croft House, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120268	BLD	Croft Marsh (Crown Farm), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120272	BLD	Tower Tree Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120273	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (The Elms), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120274	MON	Westfield Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120275	BLD	Havenhouse Cottage (Haven House), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120276	BLD	Wainfleet Clough (Clough House), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124326	MON	New Yard Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124327	MON	New Marsh Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124329	BLD	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124330	BLD	White House Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124331	BLD	Marsh Farm East, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124332	BLD	Merrifield's Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124333	MON	Chain Bridge Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124334	BLD	Pinchbeck's Yard, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124335	BLD	Hall Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124336	MON	(COLD HARBOUR), Wainfleet St. Mary. Demolished Farmstead	Post medieval	In

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124337	BLD	Marsh Yard, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124338	BLD	Toft House (Key's Toft House), Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124339	BLD	Ivy House, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124340	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124341	BLD	Ramper Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124342	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124343	BLD	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124344	BLD	Villa Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124395	BLD	Boundary Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124396	BLD	Toft Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124397	MON	Marsh Grove Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124398	BLD	School Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI125080	BLD	Outbuildings To 32 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI125746	BLD	Former Friends Meeting House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI125973	MON	Pillbox, Wainfleet Clough	Modern	Out
MLI41711	BLD	Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41712	MON	Site Of A Moated Manor House At Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41713	MON	Green Hill Mound In The Grounds Of Northolme Hall, Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI41714	MON	Medieval Pottery Found In Croft Parish	Medieval	Out
MLI41721	FS	Polished Stone Axe Found In Croft	Neolithic	Out
MLI41722	FS	Romano British Greyware Pottery Found In Croft	Romano-British	Out
MLI41731	MON	Medieval Saltern Sites, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41732	MON	Silver Coins, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41733	MON	Possible Medieval Hall, Hall Farm, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41734	MON	Salter's Gate trackway	Undated	Out
MLI41735	MON	Cropmark Linear Features, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI41736	MON	Possible Mill Mound, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI41737	MON	Pottery Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41744	FS	Penny Of Richard II Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41751	MON	Medieval Lane And Pottery, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41753	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found At Key's Toft	Post medieval	Out
MLI41755	MON	Medieval Waste Mound, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41756	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Keys Toft	Medieval	Out
MLI41757	MON	Medieval Pottery From Keys Toft	Medieval	Out
MLI41760	MON	Grange And Chapel, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41763	BLD	Wainfleet Hall And Gardens, Wainfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI41763	BLD	Wainfleet Hall And Gardens, Wainfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI41774	FS	Keys Found At Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41835	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI41902	FS	Medieval Spouted Jug Found At Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41903	FS	Several Post Medieval Tokens Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41909	FS	Roman Pitcher Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Romano-British	Out
MLI41910	BLD	All Saints Church, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41912	MON	Supposed Site Of Roman Vainona	Romano British	Out
MLI41913	MON	Possible Medieval Midden Site Or Kitchen Midden	Medieval	Out
MLI41914	MON	Site Of St Thomas Church, Northolme	Medieval	Out
MLI41916	MON	The Deserted Medieval Village Of Wainfleet St Thomas Or Northolme	Medieval	Out
MLI41917	FS	Silver Spoon Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41918	FS	Silver Penny Of Edward I Found At Northolme	Medieval	Out
MLI41919	FS	Hoard Of Silver Coins Found In Northolme	Medieval	Out
MLI41928	MON	Pottery Finds From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41929	FS	Shell Gritted Rim Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Roman to medieval	Out
MLI41931	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41932	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI42943	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	Out
MLI43584	MON	Medieval - Post Medieval Salt Workings, North Of St Michaels Lane	Medieval	Out
MLI43589	BLD	The Magdalen College School, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI43728	MON	Post Medieval Remains, Off St John's Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI80321	FS	Medieval Coin From Spilsby Road	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Outbuildings, High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Outbuildings, High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Outbuildings, High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Outbuildings, High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80536	MON	Medieval Activity, 9 High Street – post hole and subsoil	Medieval	Out
MLI80537	MON	Site Of Brewery Adjacent To High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80538	MON	Early Post Medieval Iron Smithing Remains Adjacent To High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80773	MON	Medieval Remains At St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints – wattle and daub structure with hearth	Medieval	Out
MLI80774	MON	Undated Remains, St. Johns Street	Undated	Out
MLI81918	MON	Post-Medieval Remains, 9 High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI81919	MON	Post-Medieval Structural Remains, 9 High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI81920	MON	Undated Possible Saltmaking Activity, 9 High Street	Undated	Out
MLI82744	MON	Medieval Salterns Near Friskney And Wainfleet Tofts	Medieval	Out
MLI82958	BLD	Tower Mill, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI84098	MON	Undated Pit North Of Goose Lane, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI85659	BLD	Salem Bridge Mill, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI87789	MON	Medieval To Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI89108	MON	Medieval And Later Pottery Scatter Off Magdalen Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI90633	BLD	Pinfold, Low Road, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI91592	BLD	Lilley Villas, 1-3 Skegness Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91593	BLD	Nos. 4 To 9 Skegness Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91594	BLD	War Memorial Cemetery Gateway, Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91595	BLD	Nos. 12 To 18 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI91596	BLD	No. 10 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91597	BLD	No. 8 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91598	BLD	Nos. 2 To 6 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91599	BLD	No. 5 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91600	BLD	No. 65 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91601	BLD	Nos. 1 To 4 New End, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91602	BLD	Cottages And Outbuildings On New End, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91603	BLD	No. 64 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91603	BLD	No. 64 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91604	BLD	No. 51 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91605	BLD	No. 52 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91606	BLD	Nos. 53 To 55 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91607	BLD	The Royal Oak Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91608	BLD	Town Hall, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91609	BLD	Nos. 47 To 49 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91610	BLD	42-45 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91611	BLD	No. 76, Lloyd's Tsb Bank, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91612	BLD	Clock Tower, Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91614	BLD	Nos. 3 To 12 Barkham Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91615	BLD	Nos. 14 To 22 Barkham Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI91617	BLD	Nos. 14 To 20 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI92066	MON	Gas Works (Former), Wainfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI93385	BLD	Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93387	BLD	5 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93391	BLD	Outbuilding To The Rear Of Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93392	BLD	75 High Street And Adjacent Shop, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93393	BLD	6 And 7 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93394	BLD	7 And 9 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93396	BLD	29 And 31 St John's Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI93397	BLD	11 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93398	BLD	5 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93399	BLD	1 And 3 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93402	BLD	Toft House Farmhouse, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI93464	BLD	Stanton House, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI93466	BLD	Pigeoncote, East Of Merrifield's Farmhouse, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI93467	MON	A.C. Whittington's Shop, St John's Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93469	BLD	36 High Street And Anglia Building Society, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97610	BLD	7 To 13 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97611	BLD	20 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97612	BLD	22 And 24 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97613	BLD	2 And 3 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97614	BLD	1 Market Place With 1 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97615	BLD	2 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97616	BLD	3 And 4 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97617	BLD	8 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97618	BLD	The Red Lion Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97619	BLD	The Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97620	BLD	Former Brewery, Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97634	BLD	29-30 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97635	BLD	25 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97636	BLD	23 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97637	BLD	22 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97638	BLD	12 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97639	BLD	15 And 16 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97640	BLD	17 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97641	BLD	18 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97642	BLD	Victorian Signal Box By The Level Crossing, Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97643	BLD	Victorian Railway Cottages, 2 And 4 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97644	BLD	Merrilodge, Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI97645	BLD	Brewery Buildings At Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97645	BLD	Brewery Buildings At Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97646	BLD	The Grange, Boston Road, Wainfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI97647	BLD	Farmbuildings At The Grange, Boston Road, Wainfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI97648	BLD	Outbuildings To Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97649	BLD	3 Haven Lane And Associated Outbuilding, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97650	BLD	4 Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97651	BLD	3 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97652	BLD	5 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97653	BLD	7 And 9 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97654	BLD	The Former Jolly Sailors Public House, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97655	BLD	Outbuilding To The South Of 23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97656	BLD	23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97657	BLD	Smithy To The North Of 23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97658	BLD	10 To 14 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97659	BLD	16 To 18 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97660	BLD	30 And 32 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97661	BLD	Former Salvation Army Hall, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97662	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97663	BLD	School Associated With The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97664	BLD	3 And 4 Mount Pleasant, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97665	BLD	2 The Walk, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97666	BLD	3 To 5 The Walk, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97667	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97668	BLD	Former Police Station, Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97669	BLD	1 To 6 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI97670	BLD	1 To 4 Carr Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97671	BLD	11 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97672	BLD	40 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97673	BLD	The Woolpack Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97674	BLD	4 To 6 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97675	BLD	7 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97676	BLD	8 To 11 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI97677	BLD	Cottages To The Rear Of 11 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI98165	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow In Croft Parish	Medieval	Out
MLI98410	BLD	Barns At Toft House Farm, Abrahams Lane, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out

ANNEX 9: Segment WM7 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM7

Table 1.15: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1004930	Medieval salt workings	1.2km north
1004931	The Magdalen College School	1.4km west
1011453	Moated site 300m NE of All Saints Church	2.4km west
1013530	Wainfleet All Saints market cross	1.5km west
1013531	Churchyard cross, All Saints churchyard	2.6km west
1015162	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	4km west
1016044	Abbey Hills moated site	2.8km west
1017323	Medieval dyings and flood defence bank at Gold Fen Dike Bank, immediately south-west of Ash Cottage	2.3km west
1018398	King's Hill motte and bailey castle	3.7km west
1019098	Decoy Wood decoy pond	3.5km west

Table 1.16: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI116331	MON	Former Farmhouse, Low Road, Fold Hill	Post medieval	Out
MLI116332	BLD	The Barn, Low Road, Fold Hill	Post medieval	Out
MLI124336	MON	(Cold Harbour), Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124337	BLD	Marsh Yard, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124339	BLD	Ivy House, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124340	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124341	BLD	Ramper Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124342	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124378	BLD	(Holland Lane Farm), Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124379	MON	Holland Lane House, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124380	MON	Ramblers Lodge, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124381	BLD	Toft House Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124382	BLD	Syndney House, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124383	MON	(The Poplars), Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124384	BLD	The Rookery, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124385	BLD	Sycamore Farm House, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124386	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124387	BLD	The Tofts, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124388	BLD	College Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124389	BLD	Home Farm (The Firs), Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124390	BLD	Old Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124391	BLD	Ivy House Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124392	BLD	Friskney Grange, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124393	BLD	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124394	BLD	Ingleborough Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124395	BLD	Boundary Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124396	BLD	Toft Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124397	MON	Marsh Grove Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124398	BLD	School Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124399	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124400	BLD	White House Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124401	BLD	Whitehouse March Farm (Hutchinson's Farm), Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124402	BLD	Green's Marsh (Doubney's Farm), Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124403	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124404	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124412	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124413	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124414	BLD	Mulberry Farm (Mulberry House), Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124446	MON	Lodge Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124447	BLD	The Tofts, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124448	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124449	BLD	Sigtoft Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124450	BLD	Judegate Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124451	BLD	Littletofts, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124452	BLD	Auraceria House Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124453	MON	(Lowgate House), Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124454	BLD	The Chestnuts (Lowgate Farm), Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124455	MON	East Toft Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124457	MON	Toft Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124458	MON	Marsh Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124459	MON	Tofthouse Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124460	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI125158	MON	Demolished Pillbox, The Delph, Friskney	Modern	Out
MLI125159	MON	Demolished Pillbox, The Delph, Friskney	Modern	Out
MLI125406	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Friskney	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI12817	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out
MLI12818	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Primary School, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI12826	BLD	Toft Mill, Mill Lane, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12827	FS	Nuremburg Jetton, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12832	BLD	Wrangle Mill, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13004	MON	Pottery Scatter, Wrangle Hall	Medieval	Out
MLI13032	MON	Rb Pottery And Briquetage Found, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out
MLI13117	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Lowtoft Farm, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 770m west
MLI13118	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Lowtoft Farm, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 790m west
MLI13119	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 840m west
MLI13120	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Wrangle Marsh	Medieval	Out – 490m west
MLI13121	MON	Saltern Site, Lowtoft Farm, Wrangle	Medieval/post medieval	Out – 590m west
MLI13122	MON	Saltern Site, Marsh Farm, Wrangle	Late medieval/post medieval	Out
MLI13128	MON	Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out – 1.9km west
MLI13129	MON	Iron Age Finds From A Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	Out – 1.8km west
MLI13140	MON	Possible Romano-British Farmstead, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out – 2km west
MLI13141	MON	Medieval Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 1.4km west
MLI13142	MON	Medieval Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 1.2km west
MLI13143	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Wrangle Tofts	Medieval	Out – 590m west
MLI13174	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Roman Bank Cottage, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 1.2km south west
MLI13175	MON	Saltern Site, Roman Bank Cottage, Wrangle	Medieval/post medieval	Out – 1.1km south-west
MLI13178	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13195	MON	Late Saxon Pottery From W Of Hightoft Farm, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.6km west
MLI13202	MON	Pottery Concentration, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.5km west
MLI13206	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out – 1.9km west
MLI13208	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Toft Farm, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 550m south-west

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13217	MON	Post-Medieval Finds, Wrangle Tofts	Post medieval	Out
MLI13218	MON	Post Medieval Finds From A Medieval Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13220	MON	Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out – 1.8km west
MLI13258	FS	Post-Medieval Pottery, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13280	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	Out – 1.4km west
MLI41735	MON	Cropmark Linear Features, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI41744	FS	Penny Of Richard Ii Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41755	MON	Medieval Waste Mound, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41774	FS	Keys Found At Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41779	MON	Pottery And Bones Found In Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41786	MON	Friskney Grange And Park, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41788	MON	Anglo-Saxon Burial, Friskney	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.2km west
MLI41790	MON	Hedge Bank, Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41835	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI42943	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	Out
MLI43291	MON	Pillbox, Holland Lane House Farm, Friskney Tofts	Modern	Out
MLI43292	MON	Pillbox, Holland Lane House Farm, Friskney Tofts	Modern	Out
MLI43293	MON	Pillbox, Whitehouse Farm, Friskney Tofts	Modern	Out
MLI43584	MON	Medieval - Post Medieval Salt Workings, North Of St Michaels Lane	Medieval	Out – 1.7km north-west
MLI80306	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Main Road	Medieval	Out
MLI82744	MON	Medieval Salterns Near Friskney And Wainfleet Tofts	Medieval	Out – 940m west
MLI82760	MON	Undated Ditch, Marsh Farm, Sea Lane, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI85768	MON	Kitching's Mill, Friskney.	Post medieval	Out
MLI85770	MON	Toft Mill, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI91765	BLD	Old Leake With Wrangle Methodist Chapel, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI92412	MON	The Firs Park, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI92486	BLD	Mile Post, North East Of Jude Gate, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI92488	BLD	High Toft Farmhouse, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI92563	BLD	Lowtoft Farmhouse, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI92626	MON	Milepost, Inglenook, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI93375	BLD	Fox House, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI93402	BLD	Toft House Farmhouse, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI98410	BLD	Barns At Toft House Farm, Abrahams Lane, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI98660	MON	Pillbox, Whitehouse Farm, Friskney Tofts	Modern	Out

ANNEX 10: Segment WM8 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM8

Table 1.17: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1010676	Churchyard cross, St James's churchyard	2.9km south-west
1016044	Abbey Hills moated site	2.8km west
1017323	Medieval dylings and flood defence bank at Gold Fen Dike Bank, immediately south-west of Ash Cottage	2.3km west
1018398	King's Hill motte and bailey castle	3.7km west

Table 1.18: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI116371	MON	Churchyard, Church Of All Saints, Benington	Medieval	Out – 630m west
MLI124268	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124274	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124275	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124285	BLD	April House, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124286	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124287	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124288	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124289	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124299	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124300	BLD	The Old Farmhouse, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124301	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124302	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124303	BLD	Westhorpe House, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124304	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124305	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124306	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124307	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124308	BLD	Chestnuts, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124309	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124310	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124311	BLD	Quakers Lodge, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124312	BLD	Yew Tree Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124313	BLD	Glebe Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124314	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124315	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124316	MON	Glebe Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124317	BLD	Withy Cottage, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124318	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124319	BLD	Country Cottage, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124320	BLD	Sea End Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124321	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124322	BLD	Old House Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124323	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124324	BLD	Vandawlene, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124325	BLD	The Grange, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124442	BLD	The Grange, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124443	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124444	MON	Gowt Bank Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124445	MON	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124446	MON	Lodge Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124447	BLD	The Tofts, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124448	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124451	BLD	Littletofts, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124452	BLD	Auraceria House Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124453	MON	(Lowgate House), Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124454	BLD	The Chestnuts (Lowgate Farm), Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124456	BLD	Gandalfs Garden, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124457	MON	Toft Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124458	MON	Marsh Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124459	MON	Tofthouse Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124460	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124484	BLD	Willow Tree Farm, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124485	MON	Barcroft, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124486	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124487	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124488	BLD	Corncroft, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124489	BLD	Moat House, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124490	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124491	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124492	BLD	Beech Lodge, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124498	BLD	Fern House, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124499	MON	Hampton House, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124500	MON	Highbury, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124782	BLD	Cottage Farm, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124783	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124784	BLD	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124785	MON	The Farm, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124786	BLD	Willows Farm House, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124787	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124788	BLD	Ashtree Cottage, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124789	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124790	BLD	Jubilee House, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124791	BLD	The Limes, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124792	BLD	The Cottage, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124793	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124794	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124795	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124796	BLD	Leverton Lodge, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124797	BLD	Bowser Farm, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124798	BLD	Pilgrim View, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124799	BLD	Bingham Farm (Seaforth Farm), Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124800	MON	Hall Farm, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124801	BLD	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124802	BLD	Outgate Cottage, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124803	BLD	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124804	BLD	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124805	BLD	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124806	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124807	MON	Sycamore Farm, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124808	BLD	Beech Tree Farm, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124809	BLD	The Old Smithey, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124810	BLD	The Old Cottage, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124989	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI124990	FS	Medieval Pottery, Church End, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI125082	MON	Leverton War Memorial	Modern	Out
MLI125086	MON	Wrangle War Memorial	Modern	Out
MLI125201	MON	Royal Observer Corps Post, Old Leake	Modern	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI125895	MON	Milestone, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI12606	BLD	Wrangle And Leake Bede Houses, Joy Hill, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12760	MON	Former Dovecote, Seaforth Farm, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12765	MON	Former Dovecote, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12783	MON	Probable Medieval Sea Bank, Butterwick	Medieval	Out – 890m south-east
MLI12785	FS	Coin Hoard, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI12788	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Leverton	Medieval	Out
MLI12789	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12792	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Old Leake	Medieval	Out
MLI12793	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI12794	MON	Leverton Mill, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12795	MON	Moat House On Site Of St Lawrence's Chantry, Old Leake	Medieval	Out – 440m west
MLI12796	MON	Site Of Derby (Or Darby) Hall, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI12802	MON	Possible Beacon, Old Leake	Undated	Out
MLI12816	FS	Stone Hammer, Wrangle	Early Bronze Age	Out – 1.7km west
MLI12817	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out
MLI12818	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Primary School, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI12820	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12822	BLD	Site Of Wrangle Hall, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 600m west
MLI12823	MON	Site Of St Peter's Chapel, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 600m west
MLI12826	BLD	Toft Mill, Mill Lane, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12832	BLD	Wrangle Mill, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12966	MON	Early Medieval Pottery Found, Benington	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 900m west
MLI13001	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Near Cross Hill And Grange, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13002	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Danby Field, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13004	MON	Pottery Scatter, Wrangle Hall	Medieval	Out
MLI13032	MON	Rb Pottery And Briquetage Found, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13042	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Leverton	Medieval	Out
MLI13043	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Leverton	Medieval	Out
MLI13044	MON	Earthwork, Leverton Grange, Leverton	Medieval	Out
MLI13051	MON	Saltern Material Found, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI13122	MON	Saltern Site, Marsh Farm, Wrangle	Medieval/post medieval	Out – 570m north

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13130	MON	Romano-British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	Out – 1.7km north
MLI13140	MON	Possible Romano-British Farmstead, Wrangle	Romano British	Out – 1.7km north
MLI13143	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Wrangle Tofts	Medieval	Out – 1km north
MLI13165	MON	Prehistoric Material From A Possible Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	Out – 1.1km west
MLI13166	MON	Settlement Of Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 1.2km west
MLI13167	MON	Early Medieval Pottery From A Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 2km west
MLI13168	MON	Romano British Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13169	MON	Prehistoric Flints From A Romano-British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 2km west
MLI13170	MON	Saxon Pottery From A Romano British Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.9km west
MLI13171	MON	Late Saxon And Early Medieval Artefacts, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.1km west
MLI13173	MON	Late Medieval To Post-Medieval Artefacts, Hall End, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13174	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Roman Bank Cottage, Wrangle	Medieval	In
MLI13175	MON	Saltern Site, Roman Bank Cottage, Wrangle	Medieval/post medieval	In
MLI13178	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13189	MON	Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13190	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Wrangle Hall	Medieval	Out – 140m west
MLI13197	MON	Flint Scatter, Wrangle	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 1.2km west
MLI13198	MON	Flint Scatter, Wrangle	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 1.7km west
MLI13200	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Joy Hill, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13206	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	Out – 1.9km north
MLI13208	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Toft Farm, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 80m north
MLI13217	MON	Post-Medieval Finds, Wrangle Tofts	Post medieval	Out
MLI13226	MON	Late Medieval To Early Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13230	MON	Possible Saxon To Medieval Saltern Site, Hall End, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon/medieval	Out – 200m west
MLI13232	MON	Romano-British Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Romano British	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13233	MON	Romano British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	Out – 2km north-west
MLI13234	MON	Late Saxon Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.9km west
MLI13237	MON	Medieval - Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13238	MON	Medieval And Post-Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13239	MON	Possible Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	Out – 1km west
MLI13240	MON	Late Saxon And Early Medieval Artefacts, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon/medieval	Out – 1.2km west
MLI13273	MON	Settlement Of Leverton	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.6km west
MLI13280	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	Out – 500m – 2km west
MLI13369	MON	Pillbox, Glebe Farm, Benington Sea End	Modern	Out
MLI13370	MON	Pillbox, Glebe Farm, Benington Sea End	Modern	Out
MLI13371	MON	Pillbox, Butterwick	Modern	Out
MLI13372	MON	Pillboxes And Anti-Tank Block, Butterwick	Modern	Out
MLI13373	MON	Pillbox, Dawn View, Butterwick	Modern	Out
MLI13406	BLD	Bay Hall, Hall Lane	Post medieval	Out
MLI80306	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Main Road	Medieval	Out – 1.4km north-west
MLI80322	MON	Milepost, Church End, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI80349	MON	Possible Saltern Mounds, Old House Farm, Benington	Medieval	Out – 490m east
MLI80350	MON	Possible Medieval Saltern Mounds, East Of David's Lane	Medieval	Out – 270m west
MLI80733	MON	Medieval Earthworks At Leverton Grange	Medieval	Out
MLI81215	MON	Undated Ditch, Church End, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI81216	MON	Late Medieval Activity, Church End, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI81217	FS	Bronze Age Flint Flake, Church End, Wrangle	Bronze Age	Out - 1.4km west
MLI81523	MON	Possible Medieval Saltmaking Activity, Longview, Wrangle	Medieval	Out – 1.2km west
MLI81524	MON	An Early Medieval Pit, Longview, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.2km north-west
MLI82760	MON	Undated Ditch, Marsh Farm, Sea Lane, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI83294	FS	Medieval Pottery Found At The Admiral Nelson	Medieval	Out
MLI88741	MON	Old Leake Settlement	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 2km west
MLI91534	MON	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Spicer's Lane, Benington Sea End	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI91535	MON	Site Of Possible Medieval Saltern Mounds To The West Of Sea End Road	Medieval	Out – 320m east
MLI91765	BLD	Old Leake With Wrangle Methodist Chapel, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI91770	BLD	Ye Olde Chapel, Sea Lane, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI91930	BLD	Wesley Place, Spicer's Lane, Leverton Outgate, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI91981	MON	Friends Meeting House And Burial Ground, Sea Lane, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI92038	MON	Site Of Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92410	MON	The Grange Park, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92411	MON	Hampton House Park, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI92484	BLD	Brick Cottage, Sea Lane, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI92506	BLD	Hideaway Cottage, Hampton Lane, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92508	MON	Milepost, Main Road, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92509	BLD	The Old Rectory, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI92559	BLD	Green Farmhouse, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI92591	BLD	Old Vicarage, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI92626	MON	Milepost, Inglenook, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI92638	BLD	The Limes, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI92639	BLD	Purri's Almshouses, Benington	Post medieval	Out

ANNEX 11: Segment WM9 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM9

Table 1.19: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1010676	Churchyard cross, St James's churchyard	430m west
1016693	Rochford Tower	3km west

Table 1.20: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI115831	MON	Pillbox, North Of Freiston Church	Modern	Out
MLI116224	MON	Coast Artillery Searchlight, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI116227	MON	Gun Emplacement, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI116228	MON	Gun Emplacement, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI116236	MON	Military Railway, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI116329	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI116371	MON	Churchyard, Church Of All Saints, Benington	Medieval	Out – 900m north
MLI124148	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124200	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124201	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124202	BLD	Excessive, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124203	BLD	Spittal Hill Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124204	BLD	Needham Farmhouse, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124210	BLD	Laburnam (Laburnam House), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124211	BLD	Georgian House (Freiston Hall), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124212	BLD	Eastview, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124213	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124214	BLD	Bonne Nuit, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124215	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124216	BLD	Reasons Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124217	MON	(Poynton Hall), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124218	BLD	Lings Cottage, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124219	BLD	White Loaf Cottage, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124220	MON	Cold Harbour, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124221	BLD	Uptodate, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124222	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124223	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124224	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124225	MON	Holly Cottage, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124226	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124227	BLD	Tekron House, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124228	MON	(Caythorpe House), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124229	MON	Sarasota, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124230	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124231	BLD	Bryher Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124232	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124233	BLD	The Cottage, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124234	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124235	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124236	BLD	Tamworth House, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124237	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124238	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124239	BLD	Mill House, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124240	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124241	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124242	BLD	Lintons Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124245	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124246	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124260	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124261	BLD	Weirs Farm, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124262	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124263	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124264	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124265	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124266	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124267	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Butterwick Mill), Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124268	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124269	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124270	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124271	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124272	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124273	BLD	Five Bells Inn, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124274	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124275	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124276	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124277	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124278	BLD	The Firs, Butterwick	Post medieval	In
MLI124279	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick. Demolished.	Post medieval	In
MLI124280	BLD	The Limes, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124281	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124282	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124283	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124284	MON	Warren Lodge Farm, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124285	BLD	April House, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124286	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124287	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124288	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124289	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124299	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124301	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124302	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124303	BLD	Westhorpe House, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124304	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124305	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124306	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124307	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124308	BLD	Chestnuts, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124309	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124310	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124311	BLD	Quakers Lodge, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124316	MON	Glebe Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124317	BLD	Withy Cottage, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124318	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124319	BLD	Country Cottage, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124320	BLD	Sea End Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124321	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124322	BLD	Old House Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124323	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124324	BLD	Vandawlene, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124325	BLD	The Grange, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124786	BLD	Willows Farm House, Leverton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124787	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI125842	MON	Coastal Battery Magazine, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI125843	MON	Coastal Battery Magazine, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI125844	MON	Coastal Battery Office, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI125895	MON	Milestone, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI126041	MON	Former Structures, Scrane End, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI126042	MON	Former Pillbox, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI126043	MON	Stanton Shelter, Church Of St James, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI126044	MON	Former Pillbox, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI126045	MON	Former Pillboxes, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI12716	MON	Pound, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12718	MON	Former Windmill, Barneyfield Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12733	MON	Former Dovecote, Scrane End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12764	MON	The Site Of St James' Priory, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12764	MON	The Site Of St James' Priory, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 150m west
MLI12766	MON	Monks Fishpond, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 150m west
MLI12767	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery And Glass, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12768	MON	Roman Pottery Scatter, Near Roos Hall, Freiston	Romano British	Out – 570m west
MLI12769	MON	The Site Of Peachy Hall, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 700m south
MLI12770	MON	Roos Hall, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 450m north
MLI12772	MON	Possible Lost Hamlet Of 'Scrane', Freiston	Medieval	Out – 1.2km south
MLI12773	MON	Former Mound, Freiston – probable beacon	Undated	Out
MLI12776	BLD	Whiteloaf Hall, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12777	MON	Sea Bank, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 900m – 2.2km east
MLI12778	FS	Post-Medieval Coin Hoard, Brand End Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12779	MON	Possible Site Of St James' Priory Hospital , Freiston	Medieval	Out – 1.5km west
MLI12780	FS	Post-Medieval Sword, Frieston Shore Bank	Post medieval	Out
MLI12781	BLD	St Andrew's Church, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI12783	MON	Probable Medieval Sea Bank, Butterwick	Medieval	Out – 920m east
MLI12785	FS	Coin Hoard, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI12786	BLD	Church Of All Saints, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI12966	MON	Early Medieval Pottery Found, Benington	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.1km west
MLI12977	MON	Post Medieval Artefacts Found, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI13011	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Freiston	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13012	MON	Post Medieval Pottery, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI13280	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	Out – 800m-1.9km west
MLI13317	MON	Medieval Settlement At Butterwick	Medieval	Out – 800m west
MLI13370	MON	Pillbox, Glebe Farm, Benington Sea End	Modern	Out
MLI13371	MON	Pillbox, Butterwick	Modern	Out
MLI13372	MON	Pillboxes And Anti-Tank Block, Butterwick	Modern	Out
MLI13373	MON	Pillbox, Dawn View, Butterwick	Modern	Out
MLI13375	MON	Pillbox, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI13376	MON	Boston Examination Battery, Freiston Shore	Modern	Out
MLI13398	FS	Roman Pottery Sherds, Butterwick Road, Freiston	Romano-British	Out – 500m west
MLI13399	MON	Medieval Settlement And Features, Off Butterwick Road, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 400m west
MLI13406	BLD	Bay Hall, Hall Lane	Post medieval	Out
MLI13415	MON	Pillbox, Freiston Bridge	Modern	Out
MLI13416	MON	Pillbox, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI13417	MON	Pillbox, Haltoft End Bridge, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI13427	MON	Early Medieval Remains, Butterwick Road, Freiston	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 530m west
MLI13428	MON	Post Medieval Remains Found Off Butterwick Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI80349	MON	Possible Saltern Mounds, Old House Farm, Benington	Medieval	Out – 470m east
MLI81338	MON	Two Possible Wrecks, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI82954	BLD	Butterwick Mill	Post medieval	Out
MLI83294	FS	Medieval Pottery Found At The Admiral Nelson	Medieval	Out
MLI88790	BLD	Chapel House, Scrane End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88791	BLD	Peachy House, Church End Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88795	BLD	Mill Pit Farm, Scrane End Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88796	MON	Former Windmill, Croppers Lane, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88797	BLD	Miramar House, Scrane End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88798	BLD	The Old School, School Lane, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI88800	BLD	Pinchbeck House, School Lane, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI91534	MON	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Spicer's Lane, Benington Sea End	Post medieval	Out
MLI91535	MON	Site Of Possible Medieval Saltern Mounds To The West Of Sea End Road	Medieval	Out – 400m north-east
MLI91927	BLD	The Old Chapel, Church View, Freiston	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI91929	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Mill Lane, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI92028	MON	Site Of Former United Free Methodist Chapel, Oak House Lane, Haltoft End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92038	MON	Site Of Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92433	MON	Frieston Park, Frieston	Post medieval	In
MLI92505	MON	Milepost, A52, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92509	BLD	The Old Rectory, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI92514	BLD	37 Brand End Road, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI92515	BLD	Mill Farmhouse, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI92539	MON	Milepost, A52, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI92540	BLD	Stable Block, Mill Farm, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI92541	BLD	Cottage, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI92553	BLD	The Grange, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92554	BLD	Freiston Bridge, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92619	BLD	The Old Brewhouse, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI92635	BLD	House Next To Freiston Hall, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92638	BLD	The Limes, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI98257	BLD	House Called 'The Priory', Church End Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI99404	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI99405	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI99420	MON	Pillbox, Freiston Bridge	Modern	Out

ANNEX 12: Segment WM10 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM10

Table 1.21: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1010676	Churchyard cross, St James's churchyard	450m north
1016692	Hussey Tower	4.1km west
1016693	Rochford Tower	2.7km west
1018583	Wybert's Castle medieval moated site	2.2km west
1018584	Moulton Hall moated site	3km south-west
1019528	Moated site 480m north east of Wyberton West Hospital	4.2km west

Table 1.22: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI115831	MON	Pillbox, North Of Freiston Church	Modern	Out
MLI116235	MON	Ruck Machine Gun Posts, Scrane End, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI116329	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI121209	MON	Marsh Bank Cottage, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121283	BLD	Old House Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI121284	MON	(Milk House Farm), Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI123110	BLD	Bleak N/A House Farm (Wyberton Marsh Farm), Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123112	BLD	Elkington's Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123113	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123114	BLD	Buffham's Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123120	MON	(Bradley's Farm), Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124144	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124145	BLD	Holly Cottage, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124146	BLD	The Cottage, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124147	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124148	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124149	BLD	The Grange, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124150	BLD	Willow Lodge (Willow Cottage), Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124156	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124157	BLD	Collingwood, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124158	BLD	Cherry Tree Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124159	BLD	Ivy Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124160	BLD	Stoke Priory, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124161	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124162	BLD	The Chestnuts, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124163	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124164	BLD	Laurel Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124165	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124166	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124167	BLD	Holly House, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124168	BLD	Vine House, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124169	MON	Pilgrim Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124170	MON	Alvey Hous, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124171	BLD	Woodbine Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124172	MON	Blue Anchor Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124173	BLD	Woad Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124174	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124175	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124176	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft. Demolished.	Post medieval	In
MLI124177	BLD	Marsh Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124201	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124203	BLD	Spittal Hill Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124204	BLD	Needham Farmhouse, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124210	BLD	Laburnam (Laburnam House), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124211	BLD	Georgian House (Freiston Hall), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124212	BLD	Eastview, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124213	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124214	BLD	Bonne Nuit, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124215	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124216	BLD	Reasons Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124217	MON	(Poynton Hall), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124222	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124223	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124224	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124225	MON	Holly Cottage, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124226	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124227	BLD	Tekron House, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124228	MON	(Caythorpe House), Freiston. Demolished.	Post medieval	In
MLI124229	MON	Sarasota, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124230	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124231	BLD	Bryher Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124232	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124233	BLD	The Cottage, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124234	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124235	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124236	BLD	Tamworth House, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124237	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124238	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124239	BLD	Mill House, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124240	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124242	BLD	Lintons Farm, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124243	MON	Beecroft, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124244	MON	Fensview, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124245	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124246	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston. Demolished.	Post medieval	In
MLI124247	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124248	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124249	MON	(Roosdyke), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124250	MON	(Clayhole House), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI125871	MON	Fish Trap, Frampton Marsh	Undated	Out
MLI126039	MON	Possible Pillbox, North Sea Camp, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI126040	MON	Former Anti-Landing Obstacles, Scrane End, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI126043	MON	Stanton Shelter, Church Of St James, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12716	MON	Pound, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12717	MON	Almshouses, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI12718	MON	Former Windmill, Barneyfield Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12726	FS	Civil War Coin Hoard, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI12728	MON	Romano-British Occupation, Fishtoft	Romano-British	Out – 200m east
MLI12729	MON	Rb Pottery Found, Vine House Farm, Fishtoft	Romano-British	Out – 220m west
MLI12730	MON	Romano-British Remains, South Of The Manor, Fishtoft	Romano British	Out – 880m west
MLI12731	FS	Axe Fragment, Fishtoft	Neolithic	Out – 800m west
MLI12732	MON	Prehistoric Artefacts Found, Fishtoft	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 790m west
MLI12733	MON	Former Dovecote, Scrane End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12734	MON	Artefacts Found During Fieldwalking, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 800m west

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI12735	MON	Late Medieval Pottery And Brick Scatter Found, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 1.8km west
MLI12736	MON	Mesolithic Flints Found, Fishtoft	Mesolithic	Out – 640m west
MLI12738	FS	Flint Adze, Fishtoft	Neolithic	Out – 650m west
MLI12740	FS	Whetstone, Fishtoft	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Out – 1km west
MLI12741	FS	Perforated Battle Axe, Fishtoft	Bronze Age	Out – 570m west
MLI12743	MON	Rb Pottery Found, Fishtoft	Romano-British	Out – 190m west
MLI12745	FS	Coin Of Elizabeth I, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI12746	MON	Site Of 'Ricepriye', Fishtoft	Medieval	Out
MLI12747	MON	Site Of Mansion Called Ricepriye, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI12748	MON	Medieval Pottery, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out
MLI12751	FS	Coin Of Edward III, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out
MLI12752	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI12756	BLD	St Guthlac's Church, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI12758	MON	Possible Mill Mounds, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 570m west
MLI12759	MON	Possible Bronze Age Barrow, Fishtoft	Bronze Age	Out – 540m west
MLI12761	MON	Site Of A Possible Windmill Mound, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 560m west
MLI12762	MON	Possible Medieval Mill Mound, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 650m west
MLI12763	FS	Brabant Coin, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12764	MON	The Site Of St James' Priory, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 200m north
MLI12766	MON	Monks Fishpond, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 220m north
MLI12767	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery And Glass, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12768	MON	Roman Pottery Scatter, Near Roos Hall, Freiston	Romano British	Out – 570m west
MLI12769	MON	The Site Of Peachy Hall, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 300m east
MLI12770	MON	Roos Hall, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 440m north
MLI12771	MON	Coupledyeke Hall, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 260m east
MLI12772	MON	Possible Lost Hamlet Of 'Scrane', Freiston	Medieval	Out – 600m east
MLI12773	MON	Former Mound, Freiston	Undated	Out
MLI12774	BLD	St. James' Church, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12777	MON	Sea Bank, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 1.7km east
MLI12779	MON	Possible Site Of St James' Priory Hospital , Freiston	Medieval	Out – 1.9km north
MLI12780	FS	Post-Medieval Sword, Frieston Shore Bank	Post medieval	Out
MLI12998	MON	Fishtoft Grange, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 1.6km west
MLI13000	FS	Medieval Pottery, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13011	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Freiston	Medieval	Out
MLI13012	MON	Post Medieval Pottery, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI13266	BLD	Fishtoft Manor, Clamp Gate Road, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI13280	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	Out – 2km north
MLI13362	MON	Mid-Late Saxon Remains, Gaysfield Road, Fishtoft	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 900m west
MLI13381	MON	Pillbox, North Sea Camp, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI13382	MON	Pillbox, Pilgrim's Memorial, Fishtoft	Modern	Out
MLI13383	MON	Infantry Blockhouse, The Haven, Fishtoft	Modern	Out
MLI13384	MON	Pillbox, Hobhole Drain, Fishtoft	Modern	Out
MLI13385	MON	Anti-Aircraft Pillbox, Crawford's Farm, Wyberton Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI13386	MON	Gun Emplacement, The Haven, Fishtoft	Modern	Out
MLI13387	MON	Anti-Aircraft Pillbox, Marsh Farm, Wyberton Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI13388	MON	Anti-Aircraft Pillbox, Wyberton Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI13398	FS	Roman Pottery Sherds, Butterwick Road, Freiston	Romano British	Out – 550m north
MLI13399	MON	Medieval Settlement And Features, Off Butterwick Road, Freiston	Medieval	Out – 500m north
MLI13415	MON	Pillbox, Freiston Bridge	Modern	Out
MLI13416	MON	Pillbox, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI13417	MON	Pillbox, Haltoft End Bridge, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI13419	MON	Pillbox, Clamp Gate Bridge, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI13420	MON	Pillbox, Nunn's Bridge, Fishtoft	Modern	Out
MLI13427	MON	Early Medieval Remains, Butterwick Road, Freiston	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 560m west
MLI13428	MON	Post Medieval Remains Found Off Butterwick Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI84622	MON	Middle To Late Bronze Age Remains At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Out – 950m west
MLI84623	MON	Middle Saxon Remains At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 950m west
MLI84629	MON	Medieval Remains At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 970m west
MLI84641	MON	Undated Pits, Postholes And Ditches At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Undated	Out
MLI84642	MON	Post Medieval Pond At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI85246	FS	Medieval Grave Slab Fragment, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI88790	BLD	Chapel House, Scrane End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88791	BLD	Peachy House, Church End Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88795	BLD	Mill Pit Farm, Scrane End Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88796	MON	Former Windmill, Croppers Lane, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88797	BLD	Miramar House, Scrane End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88890	MON	Nunn's Bridge, Fishtoft	Modern	Out
MLI89073	MON	Saxon And Early Medieval Occupation, Fishtoft Manor	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 830m west
MLI90671	FS	Flint Flake Found On Land At Fishtoft Manor	Neolithic	Out – 820m west
MLI91924	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cut End Road, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI91927	BLD	The Old Chapel, Church View, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92028	MON	Site Of Former United Free Methodist Chapel, Oak House Lane, Haltoft End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92276	MON	Fishtoft Park, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI92433	MON	Frieston Park, Frieston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92505	MON	Milepost, A52, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92553	BLD	The Grange, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92554	BLD	Freiston Bridge, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92628	BLD	Crawford's Farmhouse, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92635	BLD	House Next To Freiston Hall, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92637	MON	Clamp Gate Bridge, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI97622	FS	Worked Flint Found To The North Of Fishtoft	Late Mesolithic to Middle Neolithic	Out – 1.2km west
MLI97623	MON	Possible Medieval Occupation To The North Of Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 800m west
MLI97624	FS	Worked Flint Found To The North Of Fishtoft	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 990m west
MLI97625	FS	Worked Flint Found To The North Of Fishtoft	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Out – 1km west
MLI97626	FS	Roman Tile Found At St Guthlac's Way, Fishtoft	Romano British	Out – 790m west
MLI97627	FS	Medieval Pottery And Tile Found At St Guthlac's Way, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out
MLI97628	FS	Roman Tile Found At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Romano British	Out – 770m west
MLI97629	MON	Medieval Pottery And Tile Found At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out
MLI97630	FS	Medieval Pottery And Tile Found At The	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Rectory, Fishtoft		
MLI97631	FS	Medieval Pottery Found At Manor Lodge, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out
MLI97632	FS	Saxon Pottery Found At Manor Lodge, Fishtoft	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1km west
MLI97710	MON	The 'Roman Bank' Medieval Sea Bank, Boston And Wyberton	Medieval	Out – 400m south
MLI98257	BLD	House Called 'The Priory', Church End Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI99404	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI99405	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Modern	Out
MLI99420	MON	Pillbox, Freiston Bridge	Modern	Out

ANNEX 13: Segment WM11 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM11

Table 1.23: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR
1010676	Churchyard cross, St James's churchyard	450m north
1010678	Churchyard cross, All Saints' churchyard	3.7km south-west
1016692	Hussey Tower	4.2km north-west
1016693	Rochford Tower	4km north
1018583	Wybert's Castle medieval moated site	1.8km north-west
1018584	Moulton Hall moated site	Extending within the PEIR
1019528	Moated site 480m north east of Wyberton West Hospital	4.2km west

Table 1.24: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI121209	MON	Marsh Bank Cottage, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121210	BLD	Marsh Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121211	MON	Southfield House, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121212	BLD	Lime Tree Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121213	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121214	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121215	MON	Moores Arms, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121216	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121221	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121222	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121223	MON	Manor Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121224	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121225	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121284	MON	(Milk House Farm), Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI123036	BLD	Cralle Cottage, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123037	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123038	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123039	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123040	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123041	BLD	Sandholme Farm, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123042	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123043	BLD	Burton House, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123044	BLD	Hospital Farm, Kirton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI123045	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123053	MON	Lentons Farm (Bucklegate Farm), Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123054	BLD	Seadyke Cottage (Hundred Acre Farm), Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123055	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123056	BLD	Marine Villa, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123089	BLD	Sandholme, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123090	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123091	BLD	Sandholme House, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123108	BLD	Silt Pit Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123109	MON	(Slippery Gowt Farm), Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123110	BLD	Bleak House Farm (Wyberton Marsh Farm), Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123111	BLD	Lime Tree Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123112	BLD	Elkington's Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123113	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123114	BLD	Buffham's Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123115	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123116	BLD	Black's Farm (Wyberton Farm), Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123119	MON	White House, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123120	MON	(Bradley's Farm), Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124168	BLD	Vine House, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124170	MON	Alvey Hous, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124171	BLD	Woodbine Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124172	MON	Blue Anchor Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124173	BLD	Woad Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124174	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124175	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124176	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124177	BLD	Marsh Farm, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI12533	BLD	Blossom Hall, Sheldyke, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12550	FS	Medieval Pottery, Pilgrim College, Skeldyke, Kirton	Medieval	Out – 730m west
MLI12551	FS	Shilling Of Elizabeth I, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI125871	MON	Fish Trap, Frampton Marsh	Undated	Out
MLI12611	MON	Beacon, Moulton Hall, Frampton	Undated	Out
MLI12615	MON	Stone Hall Manor, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 1.4km west
MLI12617	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Stone Hall, Frampton	Romano British	Out – 1.5km west
MLI12618	MON	Coupledye Hall, Frampton	Medieval	Out- 1km north

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI12619	MON	Cropmarks, Frampton	Undated	Out – 1.2km west
MLI12621	MON	Site Of Moated Hall, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 1.4km west
MLI12622	BLD	St Mary's Church And Churchyard, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12623	MON	Site Of Moat, Frampton	Undated	Out
MLI12625	MON	Beacon, Probable Windmill Mound, Wyberton	Undated	Out
MLI12634	FS	Medieval Pottery, Wyberton	Medieval	Out – 1km west
MLI12636	MON	Fishponds, Wyberts Castle, Wyberton	Medieval	Out – 2km west
MLI12743	MON	Rb Pottery Found, Fishtoft	Romano British	Out – 1km north
MLI12758	MON	Possible Mill Mounds, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 1.2km north
MLI13000	FS	Medieval Pottery, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out – 1km north
MLI13008	MON	Possible Moat, Roads Farm, Frampton	Undated	Out
MLI13041	MON	Mound Recorded As A Tumulus On OS Map, Kirton	Bronze Age/Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1km west
MLI13274	MON	Possible Decoy Pond, Willoughby Lane, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI13338	MON	Medieval Earthworks In Orchard Field, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 1.7km east
MLI13382	MON	Pillbox, Pilgrim's Memorial, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI13383	MON	Infantry Blockhouse, The Haven, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI13384	MON	Pillbox, Hobhole Drain, Fishtoft	Modern	Out
MLI13385	MON	Anti-Aircraft Pillbox, Crawford's Farm, Wyberton Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI13386	MON	Gun Emplacement, The Haven, Fishtoft	Modern	Out
MLI13387	MON	Anti-Aircraft Pillbox, Marsh Farm, Wyberton Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI13388	MON	Anti-Aircraft Pillbox, Wyberton Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI13388	MON	Anti-Aircraft Pillbox, Wyberton Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI13389	MON	Pillbox, Frampton Marsh	Modern	Out
MLI13513	MON	Tithe Barn And Parsonage House, Orchard Field, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86241	BLD	Ivy House, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86269	MON	Site Of Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Skeldyke, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86290	MON	Settlement Of Frampton	Medieval	Out – 800m west
MLI86293	BLD	Memorial Cottage, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86294	BLD	Park Cottages, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86297	BLD	Walls And Stable Block To Frampton Hall	Post medieval	Out
MLI86298	BLD	Barn, Conservatory Walls And Gateway To Frampton Hall	Post medieval	Out
MLI86299	BLD	Garden Wall Archways And Garden House To	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Frampton Hall		
MLI86300	BLD	Manor House, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86301	BLD	Former Stables And Carriage House At The Manor House, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86302	BLD	Church View Cottages, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86303	BLD	Hunwell House, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86304	BLD	Thatched Cottage, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86308	BLD	The Old Chapel, Thorniman Lane, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86309	MON	Smithy, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86334	BLD	Roads Farmhouse, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86335	BLD	Cotton Hall, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86335	BLD	Cotton Hall, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86976	BLD	Farm Buildings At Ivy House Farm, Skeldyke Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86976	BLD	Farm Buildings At Ivy House Farm, Skeldyke Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI88891	MON	Hobhole Sluice, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI91917	BLD	The Old Chapel, Marsh Road, Skeldyke, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI91917	BLD	The Old Chapel, Marsh Road, Skeldyke, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI91921	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Streetway, Wyberton Roads, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92278	MON	Frampton Hall Park, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92628	BLD	Crawford's Farmhouse, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92631	BLD	Stables To Cotton Hall, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92651	BLD	Slippery Gowt Sluice, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI97710	MON	The 'Roman Bank' Medieval Sea Bank, Boston And Wyberton	Medieval	In

ANNEX 14: Segment WM12 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM12

Table 1.25: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1004933	Shrunken medieval village	2.5km west
1010678	Churchyard cross, All Saints' churchyard	580m north
1018583	Wybert's Castle medieval moated site	4.5km north
1018584	Moulton Hall moated site	1.4km north

Table 1.26: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI121222	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122886	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122888	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122895	BLD	Algarkirk Grange, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122896	BLD	White House Farm, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122897	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122898	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122899	BLD	Fragland's Farm, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122900	MON	Slate House (Washway House), Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI123036	BLD	Cralle Cottage, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123037	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123038	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123039	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123040	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123041	BLD	Sandholme Farm, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123042	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123043	BLD	Burton House, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123044	BLD	Hospital Farm, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123045	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123046	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123047	BLD	Seadyke House, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123048	BLD	Potters Cottage, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123049	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123052	BLD	Chestnut House Barn, Kirton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI123053	MON	Lentons Farm (Bucklegate Farm), Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123054	BLD	Seadyke Cottage (Hundred Acre Farm), Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123055	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123056	BLD	Marine Villa, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123089	BLD	Sandholme, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123090	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123091	BLD	Sandholme House, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123121	BLD	Lamming's Marsh Farm (Ireland's Farm), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123122	BLD	Fosdyke Villa, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123123	MON	(Earlmarsh Farm), Fosdyke. Demolished.	Post medieval	In
MLI123124	BLD	Out	Post medieval	Out
MLI123125	BLD	Hodgman's Farm (Hodgman House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123126	MON	(Fosdyke Cottage), Fosdyke. Demolished farmstead	Post medieval	In
MLI123127	MON	(Lane Acre House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	In
MLI123128	BLD	Lloyds Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123129	BLD	Heathley Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123130	MON	Fosdyke House, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123131	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123132	BLD	Sunset Farm (Delta House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123133	MON	Woodbine Cottage, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123134	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Fold Green Farm), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123138	BLD	Boundary Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123139	BLD	Bank House Farm (Place House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123140	BLD	Wildfowlers Cottage (Foster's Farm), Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123147	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12533	BLD	Blossom Hall, Sheldyke, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12550	FS	Medieval Pottery, Pilgrim College, Skeldyke, Kirton	Medieval	Out – 1.3km north
MLI12551	FS	Shilling of Elizabeth I, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI13009	MON	SITE OF WINDMILL, FOSDYKE	Post medieval	Out
MLI13041	MON	Mound recorded as a tumulus on OS map, Kirton	Bronze Age/Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1km north
MLI13391	MON	Pillbox, Fosdyke Bridge	Modern	Out
MLI23563	MON	Pillbox, Middle Marsh Farm, Holbeach	Modern	Out
MLI80731	MON	1793 Sea Bank, Gedney Dawsmere and Holbeach	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI86241	BLD	Ivy House, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86269	MON	Site of former Primitive Methodist chapel, Skeldyke, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86976	BLD	Farm buildings at Ivy House Farm, Skeldyke Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86976	BLD	Farm buildings at Ivy House Farm, Skeldyke Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI89013	MON	Fosdyke Bridge	Post medieval	Out
MLI91917	BLD	The Old Chapel, Marsh Road, Skeldyke, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI91940	BLD	Fosdyke Methodist Church	Post medieval	Out
MLI92474	BLD	The Vicarage, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI92492	MON	Milepost, A17, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI92493	BLD	Traphouse, Woodlands Farm, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI92617	MON	Milepost, Graves Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI92630	BLD	The Woodlands Farmhouse, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI92643	BLD	Church of All Saints, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out

ANNEX 15: Segment WM13 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM13

Table 1.27: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance to PEIR boundary
1004933	Shrunken medieval village	3.5km north
1010678	Churchyard cross, All Saints' churchyard	600m north
1019096	Wykeham Chapel: a moated monastic grange and retreat house	4km south
1004966	Pinchbeck engine	5km south

Table 1.28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the 2km Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI122560	BLD	Elm Tree Farm, Gosberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122563	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Gosberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122564	MON	(Marsh Place), Gosberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122565	BLD	Hill's Farm), Gosberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122566	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Marsh Farm), Gosberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122567	MON	(Hide's Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122568	BLD	Old Three Tuns Farm, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122569	MON	Surfleet Marsh Farm, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122570	BLD	Welland House Farm (Welland House), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122571	MON	(Poorland Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122572	MON	(Sugar Lees Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122574	BLD	Ali-San-Ama, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122575	MON	(Rookery Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122576	BLD	Coney Garth House, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122577	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122578	BLD	Woad Farm, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122579	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122580	BLD	Bridge House Farm (Bank House Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122581	MON	Burnt House, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122584	BLD	Colbeach House (Colbeach Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122866	BLD	Dowdyke Grange, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122868	BLD	The Elms (Elm Farm), Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122869	BLD	Red House, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122870	BLD	Willow Tree Farm (Entry House), Sutterton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI122872	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122873	MON	Grange Farm, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122874	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122875	BLD	The Firs, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122876	BLD	Manor House, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122877	MON	(Slate Cottage), Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122878	MON	Vicarage Farm, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122879	BLD	Newstead, Sutterton	Post medieval	Out
MLI122895	BLD	Algarkirk Grange, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122898	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122899	BLD	Fragland's Farm, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122900	MON	Slate House (Washway House), Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122903	BLD	Corizon Cottage (Smith's Charity Farm), Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122904	BLD	Saxham House, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122905	BLD	Kenton Farm, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122906	BLD	Poplar Farm, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122907	BLD	Ireland's Farm, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122908	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122909	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122910	MON	(Marsh Farm), Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122911	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122912	MON	(America Farm), Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122913	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122914	MON	(School Farm), Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122916	BLD	Crowtree Farm, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI123128	BLD	Lloyds Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123129	BLD	Heathley Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123130	MON	Fosdyke House, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123131	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123132	BLD	Sunset Farm (Delta House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123133	MON	Woodbine Cottage, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123134	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Fold Green Farm), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123138	BLD	Boundary Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123139	BLD	Bank House Farm (Place House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123147	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI13073	MON	Moat, Dowdyke Hall, Sutterton	Medieval	Out – 1.8km north
MLI13074	MON	Fishponds, Dowdyke Grange, Sutterton	Medieval	Out – 1.5km north

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13075	MON	Dowdyke Grange, Sutterton	Medieval	Out – 1.5km north
MLI13264	BLD	Middlecotts Hospital, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI13391	MON	Pillbox, Fosdyke Bridge	Modern	Out
MLI13405	BLD	Suffolk House, Off Wash Road	Post medieval	Out
MLI22401	MON	Tramway, Wragg Marsh, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI23213	MON	Colbeach Grange	Medieval	Out – 1.8km south-west
MLI23512	BLD	Dovecote At Wragg Marsh Farm, Marsh Road	Post medieval	Out
MLI23631	MON	Warren Near Coney Garth House	Undated	Out
MLI87121	BLD	The Ship Inn, Surfleet Seas End, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI89013	MON	Fosdyke Bridge	Post medieval	Out
MLI91940	BLD	Fosdyke Methodist Church	Post medieval	Out
MLI92288	MON	Bank House Park, Gosberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92474	BLD	The Vicarage, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI92492	MON	Milepost, A17, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI92617	MON	Milepost, Graves Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI92643	BLD	Church Of All Saints, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI94427	BLD	The Gables, Gosberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI94478	BLD	Wraggmarsh House Farmhouse, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI94615	BLD	Ivy House, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out

ANNEX 16: Segment WM14 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT WM14

Table 1.29: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1004933	Shrunken medieval village	4.3km north
1004966	Pinchbeck engine	2.8km south
1005037	Elloe Stone	3.3km south
1010673	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	4.5km south
1010678	Churchyard cross, All Saints' churchyard	600m north
1013529	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	2.3km south
1018584	Moulton Hall moated site	5km north
1019096	Wykeham Chapel: a moated monastic grange and retreat house	1.4km south

Table 1.30: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI122568	BLD	Old Three Tuns Farm, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122569	MON	Surfleet Marsh Farm, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122570	BLD	Welland House Farm (Welland House), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122571	MON	(Poorland Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122572	MON	(Sugar Lees Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122573	BLD	Glen Rowan Farm, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122574	BLD	Ali-San-Ama, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122575	MON	(Rookery Farm), Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122578	BLD	Woad Farm, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI122743	MON	Marsh Farm, Pinchbeck	Post medieval	Out
MLI122909	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122910	MON	(Marsh Farm), Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122911	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122912	MON	(America Farm), Algarkirk	Post medieval	Out
MLI122913	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122914	MON	(School Farm), Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122915	MON	Bottom Yard, Weston	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI122916	BLD	Crowtree Farm, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122917	BLD	White House Farm, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122918	BLD	Welland House Farm (Welland House), Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122919	BLD	Top Yard, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122920	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Weston Marsh Farm), Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122921	MON	(Marsh House), Weston. Demolished	Post medieval	Out
MLI122922	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122923	MON	(Cowhirne Farm), Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122924	BLD	Shepherds Farm, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122925	MON	St Lambert's Hall, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI122926	BLD	Chestnut House (White House), Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI123123	MON	(Earlmarsh Farm), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123124	BLD	Camps Cottage, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123125	BLD	Hodgman's Farm (Hodgman House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123126	MON	(Fosdyke Cottage), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123127	MON	(Lane Acre House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123128	BLD	Lloyds Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123129	BLD	Heathley Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123130	MON	Fosdyke House, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123139	BLD	Bank House Farm (Place House), Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI123140	BLD	Wildfowlers Cottage (Foster's Farm), Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123141	BLD	Bateman's House, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123142	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123143	BLD	The Old Hare & Hounds (Hare & Hounds), Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123144	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123145	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123146	MON	Guys Farm, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123147	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123148	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Bottom Farm), Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123149	MON	(Mount Pleasant), Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123150	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123151	MON	Charity Farm, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123153	MON	White House Farm (Old Guide House), Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123154	MON	Bergas, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123155	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123156	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Moulton Marsh Farm), Moulton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI125205	MON	Pillbox, St Lambert's Hall, Weston	Modern	Out
MLI125698	MON	Late Medieval Ditch, Seas End Road, Surfleet	Medieval	Out – 1.8km west
MLI125699	MON	Post-Medieval Ditch, Seas End Road, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI125700	MON	Undated Pit, Seas End Road, Surfleet	Undated	Out
MLI13009	MON	Site Of Windmill, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI13264	BLD	Middlecotts Hospital, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI13391	MON	Pillbox, Fosdyke Bridge	Modern	Out
MLI20329	MON	Moated Site	Undated	Out
MLI20330	MON	Site Of Wimberley Hall	Post medieval	Out
MLI22134	FS	Bronze Finger Ring, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI22400	MON	Disused Tramway, Whaplode And Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI22400	MON	Disused Tramway, Whaplode And Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI22401	MON	Tramway, Wragg Marsh, Weston	Post medieval	In
MLI23563	MON	Pillbox, Middle Marsh Farm, Holbeach	Modern	Out
MLI23633	MON	Medieval Salterns	Medieval	Out – 1.4km west
MLI80731	MON	1793 Sea Bank, Gedney Dawsmere And Holbeach	Post medieval	Out
MLI83167	MON	Undated Ditch And Ring Gullys, Spalding Golf Course	Undated	Out
MLI85256	MON	Undated Trackway On Land At Hall Gate, Weston	Undated	Out
MLI85278	MON	Post-Medieval Artefact Scatter, Spalding Energy Gas Pipeline	Post medieval	Out
MLI85279	MON	Post-Medieval Artefact Scatter, Spalding Energy Gas Pipeline	Post medieval	In
MLI87121	BLD	The Ship Inn, Surfleet Seas End, Surfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI89013	MON	Fosdyke Bridge	Post Medieval	Out
MLI92617	MON	Milepost, Graves Farm, Fosdyke	Post medieval	Out
MLI94335	MON	Gate Piers To Chapel Farmhouse, Weston	Post medieval	Out
MLI94358	BLD	The Farmhouse At RH Scrimshaw And Sons, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI94606	BLD	The Farmhouse, Red Cow Drove, Moulton	Post medieval	Out
MLI97680	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Red Cow Drove, Moulton Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI97740	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Seas End Road, Surfleet Seas End	Post medieval	Out
MLI98445	MON	Medieval Sea Bank In Weston	Medieval	Out – 320m south
MLI98446	MON	Medieval Sea Bank In Moulton	Medieval	Out – 900m south-east

ANNEX 17: Segment A1 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT A1

Table 1.31: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1003609	Cock Hill, Saxon burial mound	3.4km north-west
1004930	Medieval salt workings	1.8km south-east
1004931	The Magdalen College School	1.3km east
1011453	Moated site 300m NE of All Saints Church	4.1km south
1013530	Wainfleet All Saints market cross	1.2km east
1013531	Churchyard cross, All Saints churchyard	4.4km south
1019098	Decoy Wood decoy pond	2.5km south
1015162	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	1.3km south-west

Table 1.32: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI116052	MON	Croft War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI116232	MON	Thorpe St Peter War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI119820	BLD	Ivy House, Skegness		Out
MLI119876	BLD	Marsh Retreat, Burgh Le Marsh		Out
MLI119877	MON	Middlemarsh Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119878	BLD	Vine Farm (Vine Cottage), Burgh Le Marsh		Out
MLI119880	MON	(Sweetbriar Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval	Out
MLI119945	MON	The Hundreds, Bratoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI119952	BLD	Millhill Farm, Irby In The Marsh		Out
MLI120241	BLD	The Old Barn, Croft		Out
MLI120242	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120243	BLD	Rookery Farm, Croft		Out
MLI120244	BLD	Rivulet House, Croft		Out
MLI120245	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120246	BLD	Ivy Cottage, Croft		Out
MLI120247	MON	Brookfield, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120248	BLD	Fendale (Fern Farm), Croft		Out
MLI120249	MON	Home Farm House, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120250	BLD	Church Farm, Croft		Out
MLI120251	MON	Farmers Folly, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120252	BLD	Vine Cottage, Croft		Out
MLI120253	BLD	Monson Farm, Croft		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI120254	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	In
MLI120255	MON	Pinchbeck House Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120256	MON	Coddington's Yard, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120257	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft		Out
MLI120258	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft		Out
MLI120259	BLD	Top Yard Farm, Croft		Out
MLI120260	BLD	Windsor Farm, Croft		Out
MLI120261	BLD	Marsh Farm, Croft		Out
MLI120265	MON	Kitchen's Yard (Havenhouse Farm), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120266	BLD	Croft House, Croft		Out
MLI120267	BLD	Bank House, Croft		Out
MLI120268	BLD	Croft Marsh (Crown Farm), Croft		Out
MLI120269	MON	Florence Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120270	BLD	Tudor Cottage (New Chequers), Croft		Out
MLI120271	BLD	Sycamore Lodge (Poplar Farm), Croft		Out
MLI120272	BLD	Tower Tree Farm, Croft		Out
MLI120273	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (The Elms), Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120274	MON	Westfield Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120275	BLD	Havenhouse Cottage (Haven House), Croft		Out
MLI120278	BLD	Manor House Farm (The Rookery, Thorpe St. Peter		Out
MLI120279	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120280	BLD	Lymn Bank, Thorpe St. Peter		Out
MLI120281	BLD	Primrose Farm, Thorpe St. Peter		Out
MLI120282	MON	Woodlands Cottage, Thorpe St. Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI120283	BLD	Lymn Bank Farm, Thorpe St. Peter		Out
MLI120285	BLD	White House Farm (White Cottage), Thorpe St. Peter		Out
MLI120286	MON	School Farm Cottage, Thorpe St Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI120287	MON	Thorpe Old Hall, Thorpe St Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI120288	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter		Out
MLI120289	MON	Codling Cottage, Thorpe St. Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI124329	BLD	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124330	BLD	White House Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124332	BLD	Merrifield's Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124333	MON	Chain Bridge Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124338	BLD	Toft House (Key's Toft House), Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124343	BLD	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124344	BLD	Villa Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124350	BLD	Whiteheads Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124351	BLD	Church Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124352	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124353	BLD	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124408	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI125080	BLD	Outbuildings To 32 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI125088	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Mary, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	1.2km west
MLI125506	MON	Churchyard, Church Of All Saints, Croft	Medieval	560m north
MLI125705	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	In
MLI125746	BLD	Former Friends Meeting House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41711	BLD	Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41711	BLD	Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41711	BLD	Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41712	MON	Site Of A Moated Manor House At Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints	Post Medieval	Out
MLI41712	MON	Site Of A Moated Manor House At Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41713	MON	Green Hill Mound In The Grounds Of Northolme Hall, Croft	Medieval	1.1km south
MLI41714	MON	Medieval Pottery Found In Croft Parish	Medieval	Out
MLI41715	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI41716	MON	Romano British Finds From Croft	Romano-British	In
MLI41717	MON	Causeway At Croft	Undated	Out
MLI41718	FS	Medieval Pottery Found In Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI41719	MON	Post Medieval Pottery From Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI41721	FS	Polished Stone Axe Found In Croft	Neolithic	550m south
MLI41722	FS	Romano British Greyware Pottery Found In Croft	Romano-British	Out
MLI41723	MON	Medieval Pottery Found In Croft	Medieval	Out
MLI41724	BLD	Church Of All Saints, Croft		Out
MLI41731	MON	Medieval Saltern Sites, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	1.9km south
MLI41734	MON	Salter's Gate - trackway	Undated	Out
MLI41734	MON	Salter's Gate	Undated	Out
MLI41736	MON	Possible Mill Mound, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI41737	MON	Pottery Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	– Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
			post medieval	
MLI41738	MON	Romano British Pottery Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Romano-British	Out
MLI41739	MON	Post Medieval Finds From Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI41740	MON	Medieval/Post Medieval Pottery Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval/Post medieval	Out
MLI41741	MON	Post Medieval Finds, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI41742	MON	Medieval Finds From Hall Gate, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41745	MON	Medieval Pottery And Tile, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41748	FS	Medieval Jug Handles Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41749	MON	Site Of White Cross', Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI41751	MON	Medieval Lane And Pottery, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41753	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found At Key's Toft	Post medieval	Out
MLI41754	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41756	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Keys Toft	Medieval	Out
MLI41757	MON	Medieval Pottery From Keys Toft	Medieval	Out
MLI41758	FS	Silver Penny Of Henry I Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41760	MON	Grange And Chapel, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	970m south
MLI41761	MON	Wainfleet All Saints Medieval Settlement	Medieval	900m west
MLI41762	BLD	Church Of St Mary, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI41763	BLD	Wainfleet Hall And Gardens, Wainfleet		Out
MLI41763	BLD	Wainfleet Hall And Gardens, Wainfleet		Out
MLI41764	MON	Site Of A Windmill, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI41900	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41901	MON	Collection Of Pottery Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval/Post medieval	Out
MLI41902	FS	Medieval Spouted Jug Found At Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41903	FS	Several Post Medieval Tokens Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Post Medieval	Out
MLI41904	MON	Post Medieval Pottery From Cropmark Site	Post medieval	Out
MLI41905	FS	Possible Medieval Bone Needle Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	In
MLI41906	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41909	FS	Roman Pitcher Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Romano-British	Out
MLI41910	BLD	All Saints Church, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41911	MON	All Saints Church, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41912	MON	Supposed Site Of Roman Vainona	Romano-British	960m south
MLI41913	MON	Possible Medieval Midden Site Or Kitchen Midden	Medieval	Out
MLI41914	MON	Site Of St Thomas Church, Northolme	Medieval	1km south
MLI41916	MON	The Deserted Medieval Village Of Wainfleet St Thomas Or Northolme	Medieval	1km south
MLI41917	FS	Silver Spoon Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41918	FS	Silver Penny Of Edward I Found At Northolme	Medieval	Out
MLI41919	FS	Hoard Of Silver Coins Found In Northolme	Medieval	Out
MLI41927	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41928	MON	Pottery Finds From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval/post medieval	Out
MLI41929	FS	Shell Gritted Rim Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Roman - Medieval	Out
MLI41930	MON	Pottery Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Anglo-Saxon – post medieval	620m south-east
MLI41931	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41932	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI42248	MON	Medieval Pottery From Newly Ploughed Land, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	Out
MLI42251	FS	Bronze Axes, Thorpe Culvert	Bronze Age	1.5km north-west
MLI42252	MON	Thorpe Hall Moated Site, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	700m north
MLI42253	BLD	Thorpe Hall, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI42254	BLD	St Peter's Church, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI42256	FS	Polished Stone Axe Found N Of Thorpe St Peter	Neolithic	130m north
MLI42943	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	1km south
MLI43460	MON	Thorpe Culvert Station	Post medieval	Out
MLI43584	MON	Medieval - Post Medieval Salt Workings, North Of St Michaels Lane	Medieval	1.4km south
MLI43589	BLD	The Magdalen College School, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI43728	MON	Post Medieval Remains, Off St John's Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI80317	FS	Medieval Finds From The Great Field	Medieval	Out
MLI80318	FS	Undated Finds From The Great Field – pottery and spoon	Undated	Out
MLI80319	FS	Brass Button From The Great Field	Post Medieval	Out
MLI80321	FS	Medieval Coin From Spilsby Road	Medieval	Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Outbuildings,		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		High Street		
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Outbuildings, High Street		Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Outbuildings, High Street		Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Outbuildings, High Street		Out
MLI80536	MON	Medieval Activity, 9 High Street	Medieval	Out
MLI80537	MON	Site Of Brewery Adjacent To High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80538	MON	Early Post Medieval Iron Smithing Remains Adjacent To High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80773	MON	Medieval Remains At St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI80774	MON	Undated Remains, St. Johns Street	Undated	Out
MLI81732	MON	Sheepwash Along The Northern Side Of Washdike Lane	Medieval/post medieval	Out
MLI81918	MON	Post-Medieval Remains, 9 High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI81919	MON	Post-Medieval Structural Remains, 9 High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI81920	MON	Undated Possible Saltmaking Activity, 9 High Street	Undated	Out
MLI82744	MON	Medieval Salterns Near Friskney And Wainfleet Tofts	Medieval	1.5km south
MLI82958	BLD	Tower Mill, Croft		Out
MLI83891	MON	Thirteenth To Fifteenth Century Pottery, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	Out
MLI83892	MON	A Post Medieval Boundary Ditch, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI84098	MON	Undated Pit North Of Goose Lane, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI84699	MON	Medieval Ditches And Finds, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	Out
MLI85659	BLD	Salem Bridge Mill, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI86326	MON	Medieval Ditch On Land At Plot 10, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	Out
MLI87789	MON	Medieval To Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Waintfleet St Mary	Medieval/post medieval	Out
MLI88674	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosures And Boundary, Skegness	Medieval	Out
MLI89108	MON	Medieval And Later Pottery Scatter Off Magdalen Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI90633	BLD	Pinfold, Low Road, Wainfleet St Mary		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI90647	MON	Possible Medieval Drove Road, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	980m south-west
MLI90648	MON	Medieval Settlement Remains, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	980m south-west
MLI90649	MON	Possible Workhouse, Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI90650	MON	Friends Meeting House And Burial Ground, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI90833	MON	Former Manor House, Croft	Medieval/post medieval	600m north
MLI90855	MON	Medieval Settlement And Field System, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	400m north
MLI90856	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow And Enclosures, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	1.3km north
MLI90857	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow And Enclosures, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	1km north
MLI90858	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Enclosure, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	1.5km north
MLI90859	MON	Probable Medieval Field System, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	1km north
MLI91592	BLD	Lilley Villas, 1-3 Skegness Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91593	BLD	Nos. 4 To 9 Skegness Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91594	BLD	War Memorial Cemetery Gateway, Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91595	BLD	Nos. 12 To 18 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91596	BLD	No. 10 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91597	BLD	No. 8 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91598	BLD	Nos. 2 To 6 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91598	BLD	Nos. 2 To 6 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91599	BLD	No. 5 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91600	BLD	No. 65 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91601	BLD	Nos. 1 To 4 New End, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91602	BLD	Cottages And Outbuildings On New End, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91603	BLD	No. 64 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91603	BLD	No. 64 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91604	BLD	No. 51 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91605	BLD	No. 52 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91606	BLD	Nos. 53 To 55 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91607	BLD	The Royal Oak Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91607	BLD	The Royal Oak Public House, High Street,		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Wainfleet All Saints		
MLI91608	BLD	Town Hall, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91609	BLD	Nos. 47 To 49 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91610	BLD	42-45 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91611	BLD	No. 76, Lloyd's Tsb Bank, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91612	BLD	Clock Tower, Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91614	BLD	Nos. 3 To 12 Barkham Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91615	BLD	Nos. 14 To 22 Barkham Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91617	BLD	Nos. 14 To 20 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI92066	MON	Gas Works (Former), Wainfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI92413	MON	Skegness Isolation Hospital Park, Skegness	Post Medieval	Out
MLI93367	BLD	Old Chequer's Inn, Croft		Out
MLI93381	BLD	The Manor House, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI93383	BLD	Primrose Farmhouse, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI93385	BLD	Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93387	BLD	5 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93388	BLD	Lymm Bank Farmhouse, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI93389	BLD	Thorpe Farmhouse, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI93391	BLD	Outbuilding To The Rear Of Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93392	BLD	75 High Street And Adjacent Shop, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93393	BLD	6 And 7 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93394	BLD	7 And 9 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93395	BLD	Crows Bridge Over Steeping River, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93396	BLD	29 And 31 St John's Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93397	BLD	11 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93398	BLD	5 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93399	BLD	1 And 3 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93400	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wainfleet Bank		Out
MLI93401	BLD	Cosy Cottage, Wainfleet Bank		Out
MLI93402	BLD	Toft House Farmhouse, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93445	BLD	The Old Vicarage, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93464	BLD	Stanton House, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93465	BLD	Pepperthorne Hall, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93466	BLD	Pigeoncote, East Of Merrifield's Farmhouse,		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Wainfleet St Mary		
MLI93467	MON	A.C. Whittington's Shop, St John's Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI93469	BLD	36 High Street And Anglia Building Society, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93476	BLD	Bridge House, Croft		Out
MLI93481	BLD	The Old Vicarage, Croft		Out
MLI97610	BLD	7 To 13 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97611	BLD	20 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97612	BLD	22 And 24 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97613	BLD	2 And 3 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97614	BLD	1 Market Place With 1 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97615	BLD	2 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97616	BLD	3 And 4 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97617	BLD	8 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97618	BLD	The Red Lion Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97619	BLD	The Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97620	BLD	Former Brewery, Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97620	BLD	Former Brewery, Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97620	BLD	Former Brewery, Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97634	BLD	29-30 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97635	BLD	25 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97636	BLD	23 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97637	BLD	22 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97638	BLD	12 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97639	BLD	15 And 16 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97640	BLD	17 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97641	BLD	18 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97642	BLD	Victorian Signal Box By The Level Crossing, Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97643	BLD	Victorian Railway Cottages, 2 And 4 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97644	BLD	Merrilodge, Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI97645	BLD	Brewery Buildings At Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97645	BLD	Brewery Buildings At Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97645	BLD	Brewery Buildings At Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97646	BLD	The Grange, Boston Road, Wainfleet		Out
MLI97647	BLD	Farmbuildings At The Grange, Boston Road, Wainfleet		Out
MLI97648	BLD	Outbuildings To Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97649	BLD	3 Haven Lane And Associated Outbuilding, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97649	BLD	3 Haven Lane And Associated Outbuilding, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97650	BLD	4 Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97651	BLD	3 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97652	BLD	5 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97653	BLD	7 And 9 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97654	BLD	The Former Jolly Sailors Public House, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97655	BLD	Outbuilding To The South Of 23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97656	BLD	23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97657	BLD	Smithy To The North Of 23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97658	BLD	10 To 14 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97659	BLD	16 To 18 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97660	BLD	30 And 32 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97661	BLD	Former Salvation Army Hall, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97662	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97663	BLD	School Associated With The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97664	BLD	3 And 4 Mount Pleasant, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97665	BLD	2 The Walk, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97666	BLD	3 To 5 The Walk, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97667	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI97668	BLD	Former Police Station, Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97669	BLD	1 To 6 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97670	BLD	1 To 4 Carr Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97671	BLD	11 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97672	BLD	40 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97673	BLD	The Woolpack Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97674	BLD	4 To 6 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97675	BLD	7 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97676	BLD	8 To 11 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97677	BLD	Cottages To The Rear Of 11 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97716	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow And Other Earthworks Surrounding Croft Village	Medieval	340m north
MLI98096	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow Earthworks Near Vine Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval	1.6km north
MLI98097	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow Earthworks Adjacent To Middlemarsh Road, Croft	Medieval	970m north
MLI98098	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosures, The Hollies, Croft	Medieval	2km north
MLI98107	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow Near Lymn Bank, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	490m north
MLI98164	MON	Searchlight Battery Remains In Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI98165	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow In Croft Parish	Medieval	300m south
MLI98166	MON	Medieval Ridge And Furrow In Croft Parish	Medieval	1km south-west
MLI98408	BLD	Rose Cottage, Croft		Out
MLI98410	BLD	Barns At Toft House Farm, Abrahams Lane, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI98617	MON	Ridge And Furrow To The South Of Burgh Le Marsh Parish	Medieval	1.4km north-east
MLI98618	MON	Ridge And Furrow By Petersfield Farm, Croft	Medieval	700m east
MLI98919	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Church, Croft		Out
MLI99090	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI99186	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out

ANNEX 18: Segment A2 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT A2

Table 1.33: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1004930	Medieval salt workings	1.6km east
1004931	The Magdalen College School	1.3km east
1011453	Moated site 300m NE of All Saints Church	1km south
1013530	Wainfleet All Saints market cross	1.2km east
1013531	Churchyard cross, All Saints churchyard	1.3km south
1017323	Medieval dyings and flood defence bank at Gold Fen Dike Bank, immediately south west of Ash Cottage	4.9km south
1019098	Decoy Wood decoy pond	Adjacent
1015162	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	260m west
1016044	Abbey Hills moated site	2.2km south

Table 1.34: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI116232	MON	Thorpe St Peter War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI120272	BLD	Tower Tree Farm, Croft		Out
MLI120274	MON	Westfield Farm, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120278	BLD	Manor House Farm (The Rookery, Thorpe St. Peter		Out
MLI120279	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Croft	Post medieval	Out
MLI120287	MON	Thorpe Old Hall, Thorpe St Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI124333	MON	Chain Bridge Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124338	BLD	Toft House (Key's Toft House), Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124339	BLD	Ivy House, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124340	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124341	BLD	Ramper Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124342	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124343	BLD	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124344	BLD	Villa Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124347	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124348	BLD	First Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124349	BLD	Low Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124350	BLD	Whiteheads Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124351	BLD	Church Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124352	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	In
MLI124353	BLD	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124360	BLD	Ash Tree Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124361	BLD	Manor Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124362	BLD	Willoughby Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124362	BLD	Willoughby Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124363	MON	Chestnut House Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124364	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124365	BLD	Decoy Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124366	BLD	Decoy Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124367	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124368	BLD	Avenue Farm (Decoy Farm), Friskney		Out
MLI124369	BLD	Walnut Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124370	BLD	Bleak House, Friskney		Out
MLI124391	BLD	Ivy House Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124392	BLD	Friskney Grange, Friskney		Out
MLI124394	BLD	Ingleborough Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124395	BLD	Boundary Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124396	BLD	Toft Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124397	MON	Marsh Grove Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124405	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124406	BLD	Marfleet House, Friskney		Out
MLI124407	BLD	Farmstead, Friskney		Out
MLI124408	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124409	BLD	Willowdene Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124410	MON	Severs Farm House, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124415	BLD	Inglenook Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124416	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124417	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI125063	MON	Friskney War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI125080	BLD	Outbuildings To 32 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI125088	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Mary, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI125089	MON	Wainfleet St Mary War Memorial Cross	Post medieval	Out
MLI125406	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Friskney	Medieval	1.8km south
MLI125410	MON	Settlement Of Friskney	Medieval	960m south-west
MLI125705	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	60m north

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI125746	BLD	Former Friends Meeting House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41711	BLD	Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41711	BLD	Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41711	BLD	Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41712	MON	Site Of A Moated Manor House At Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41712	MON	Site Of A Moated Manor House At Northolme Hall, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41713	MON	Green Hill Mound In The Grounds Of Northolme Hall, Croft	Undated	Out
MLI41713	MON	Green Hill Mound In The Grounds Of Northolme Hall, Croft	Undated	Out
MLI41714	MON	Medieval Pottery Found In Croft Parish	Medieval	Out
MLI41731	MON	Medieval Saltern Sites, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	1.7km south-east
MLI41734	MON	Salter's Gate	Undated	Out
MLI41735	MON	Cropmark Linear Features, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI41736	MON	Possible Mill Mound, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI41737	MON	Pottery Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval/post medieval	Out
MLI41738	MON	Romano British Pottery Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Romano British	Out
MLI41739	MON	Post Medieval Finds From Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI41740	MON	Medieval/Post Medieval Pottery Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval/post medieval	Out
MLI41741	MON	Post Medieval Finds, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI41742	MON	Medieval Finds From Hall Gate, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41744	FS	Penny Of Richard Ii Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41745	MON	Medieval Pottery And Tile, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41748	FS	Medieval Jug Handles Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41749	MON	Site Of White Cross', Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI41751	MON	Medieval Lane And Pottery, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	1.5km east
MLI41753	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found At Key's	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Toft		
MLI41754	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	In
MLI41755	MON	Medieval Waste Mound, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41756	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Keys Toft	Medieval	Out
MLI41757	MON	Medieval Pottery From Keys Toft	Medieval	Out
MLI41758	FS	Silver Penny Of Henry I Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41760	MON	Grange And Chapel, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	930m east
MLI41761	MON	Wainfleet All Saints Medieval Settlement	Medieval	700m west
MLI41762	BLD	Church Of St Mary, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI41763	BLD	Wainfleet Hall And Gardens, Wainfleet		Out
MLI41763	BLD	Wainfleet Hall And Gardens, Wainfleet		Out
MLI41764	MON	Site Of A Windmill, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI41765	FS	Ring Dial Or Portable Sundial, Found In Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41774	FS	Keys Found At Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41776	FS	Mooring Post, Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41777	FS	Toynton Type Jug Found In Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI41778	MON	Mill Mound And Pond, Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41779	MON	Pottery And Bones Found In Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41780	MON	Site Of Roman Aqueduct, Friskney	Romano British	1.2km south
MLI41782	FS	Axes Found In Friskney	Neolithic/Bronze Age	1.6km west
MLI41784	BLD	All Saints Church, Friskney		Out
MLI41785	MON	Brickyard, Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41786	MON	Friskney Grange And Park, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41787	MON	Hoyle's Windmill, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41791	MON	Moated Manor Site, Friskney	Medieval	1.8km south-west
MLI41835	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI41837	MON	Pottery Scatter From Friskney Tofts	Medieval	Out
MLI41838	MON	Post Medieval Finds, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41900	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41901	MON	Collection Of Pottery Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval/post medieval	Out
MLI41902	FS	Medieval Spouted Jug Found At Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41903	FS	Several Post Medieval Tokens Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41904	MON	Post Medieval Pottery From Cropmark Site	Post medieval	Out
MLI41905	FS	Possible Medieval Bone Needle Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41906	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41909	FS	Roman Pitcher Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Romano-British	Out
MLI41910	BLD	All Saints Church, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI41911	MON	All Saints Church, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41912	MON	Supposed Site Of Roman Vainona	Romano-British	1.4km north-east
MLI41913	MON	Possible Medieval Midden Site Or Kitchen Midden	Medieval	Out
MLI41914	MON	Site Of St Thomas Church, Northolme	Medieval	1.3km east
MLI41916	MON	The Deserted Medieval Village Of Wainfleet St Thomas Or Northolme	Medieval	1.3km east
MLI41917	FS	Silver Spoon Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41918	FS	Silver Penny Of Edward I Found At Northolme	Medieval	Out
MLI41919	FS	Hoard Of Silver Coins Found In Northolme	Medieval	Out
MLI41927	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI41928	MON	Pottery Finds From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval/post medieval	Out
MLI41929	FS	Shell Gritted Rim Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Roman - Medieval	Out
MLI41930	MON	Pottery Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Anglo-Saxon - post medieval	700m east
MLI41931	MON	Post Medieval Pottery Found In Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI41932	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI42248	MON	Medieval Pottery From Newly Ploughed Land, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	Out
MLI42251	FS	Bronze Axes, Thorpe Culvert	Bronze Age	1.8km north
MLI42252	MON	Thorpe Hall Moated Site, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	1.5km north
MLI42253	BLD	Thorpe Hall, Thorpe St Peter		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI42254	BLD	St Peter's Church, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI42256	FS	Polished Stone Axe Found N Of Thorpe St Peter	Neolithic	1.7km north
MLI42910	MON	Old Decoy, Friskney Fen	Post medieval	Out
MLI42943	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	1.4km south-east
MLI42964	MON	Post Medieval Pottery From Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI43119	MON	Undated Earthworks, Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI43120	MON	Earthwork Enclosures, Friskney	Medieval – post medieval	1.6km south
MLI43460	MON	Thorpe Culvert Station	Post medieval	Out
MLI43584	MON	Medieval - Post Medieval Salt Workings, North Of St Michaels Lane	Medieval – post medieval	1.3km south-east
MLI43588	MON	Market Cross At Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI43589	BLD	The Magdalen College School, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI43728	MON	Post Medieval Remains, Off St John's Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI80317	FS	Medieval Finds From The Great Field	Medieval	Out
MLI80318	FS	Undated Finds From The Great Field	Undated	Out
MLI80319	FS	Brass Button From The Great Field	Post medieval	Out
MLI80321	FS	Medieval Coin From Spilsby Road	Medieval	Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Outbuildings, High Street		Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Outbuildings, High Street		Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Outbuildings, High Street		Out
MLI80535	BLD	Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century Outbuildings, High Street		Out
MLI80536	MON	Medieval Activity, 9 High Street	Medieval	Out
MLI80537	MON	Site Of Brewery Adjacent To High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80538	MON	Early Post Medieval Iron Smithing Remains Adjacent To High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI80773	MON	Medieval Remains At St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI80774	MON	Undated Remains, St. Johns Street	Undated	Out
MLI81918	MON	Post-Medieval Remains, 9 High Street	Post medieval	Out
MLI81919	MON	Post-Medieval Structural Remains, 9 High Street	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI81920	MON	Undated Possible Saltmaking Activity, 9 High Street	Undated	Out
MLI82744	MON	Medieval Salterns Near Friskney And Wainfleet Tofts	Medieval	1.3km south-east
MLI82958	BLD	Tower Mill, Croft		Out
MLI83226	MON	Medieval Pond, Church End, Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI83891	MON	Thirteenth To Fifteenth Century Pottery, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	Out
MLI83892	MON	A Post Medieval Boundary Ditch, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	Post medieval	Out
MLI84098	MON	Undated Pit North Of Goose Lane, Wainfleet St Mary	Undated	Out
MLI84699	MON	Medieval Ditches And Finds, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	Out
MLI84702	MON	Late Medieval To Early Post Medieval Ditch, Church End, Friskney	Medieval – post medieval	Out
MLI84703	MON	Medieval To Post Medieval Pottery Scatter, Church End, Friskney	Medieval – post medieval	Out
MLI85659	BLD	Salem Bridge Mill, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI85768	MON	Kitching's Mill, Friskney.	Post medieval	Out
MLI86326	MON	Medieval Ditch On Land At Plot 10, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	Out
MLI87789	MON	Medieval To Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval – post medieval	Out
MLI89108	MON	Medieval And Later Pottery Scatter Off Magdalen Road, Wainfleet All Saints	Medieval	Out
MLI90633	BLD	Pinfold, Low Road, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI90647	MON	Possible Medieval Drove Road, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	In
MLI90648	MON	Medieval Settlement Remains, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	In
MLI90649	MON	Possible Workhouse, Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out
MLI90650	MON	Friends Meeting House And Burial Ground, Wainfleet St Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI90855	MON	Medieval Settlement And Field System, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	1.4km north
MLI90856	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow And Enclosures, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	2km north
MLI90857	MON	Probable Medieval Earthwork Ridge And Furrow And Enclosures, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval	1.5km north

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI91592	BLD	Lilley Villas, 1-3 Skegness Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91593	BLD	Nos. 4 To 9 Skegness Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91594	BLD	War Memorial Cemetery Gateway, Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91595	BLD	Nos. 12 To 18 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91596	BLD	No. 10 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91597	BLD	No. 8 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91598	BLD	Nos. 2 To 6 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91598	BLD	Nos. 2 To 6 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91599	BLD	No. 5 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91600	BLD	No. 65 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91601	BLD	Nos. 1 To 4 New End, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91602	BLD	Cottages And Outbuildings On New End, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91603	BLD	No. 64 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91603	BLD	No. 64 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91604	BLD	No. 51 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91605	BLD	No. 52 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91606	BLD	Nos. 53 To 55 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91607	BLD	The Royal Oak Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91607	BLD	The Royal Oak Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91608	BLD	Town Hall, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91609	BLD	Nos. 47 To 49 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91610	BLD	42-45 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91611	BLD	No. 76, Lloyd's Tsb Bank, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91612	BLD	Clock Tower, Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91614	BLD	Nos. 3 To 12 Barkham Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI91615	BLD	Nos. 14 To 22 Barkham Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI91617	BLD	Nos. 14 To 20 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI92066	MON	Gas Works (Former), Wainfleet	Post medieval	Out
MLI93370	BLD	The Vicarage, Friskney		Out
MLI93371	BLD	Old Sunday Schoolhouse, Friskney		Out
MLI93373	BLD	Lampstand, Friskney		Out
MLI93376	BLD	Ash Tree Farmhouse, Friskney		Out
MLI93381	BLD	The Manor House, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI93383	BLD	Primrose Farmhouse, Thorpe St Peter		Out
MLI93385	BLD	Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93387	BLD	5 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93391	BLD	Outbuilding To The Rear Of Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93392	BLD	75 High Street And Adjacent Shop, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93393	BLD	6 And 7 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93394	BLD	7 And 9 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93395	BLD	Crows Bridge Over Steeping River, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93396	BLD	29 And 31 St John's Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93397	BLD	11 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93398	BLD	5 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93399	BLD	1 And 3 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93400	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wainfleet Bank		Out
MLI93401	BLD	Cosy Cottage, Wainfleet Bank		Out
MLI93402	BLD	Toft House Farmhouse, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93445	BLD	The Old Vicarage, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93464	BLD	Stanton House, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93465	BLD	Pepperthorne Hall, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93469	BLD	36 High Street And Anglia Building Society, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI93479	BLD	Bridge Farmhouse, Friskney		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI93480	BLD	Methodist Chapel, Friskney		Out
MLI97610	BLD	7 To 13 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97611	BLD	20 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97612	BLD	22 And 24 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97613	BLD	2 And 3 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97614	BLD	1 Market Place With 1 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97615	BLD	2 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97616	BLD	3 And 4 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97617	BLD	8 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97618	BLD	The Red Lion Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97619	BLD	The Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97620	BLD	Former Brewery, Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97620	BLD	Former Brewery, Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97620	BLD	Former Brewery, Angel Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97634	BLD	29-30 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97635	BLD	25 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97636	BLD	23 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97637	BLD	22 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97638	BLD	12 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97639	BLD	15 And 16 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97640	BLD	17 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97641	BLD	18 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97642	BLD	Victorian Signal Box By The Level Crossing, Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97643	BLD	Victorian Railway Cottages, 2 And 4 Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97644	BLD	Merrilodge, Station Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97645	BLD	Brewery Buildings At Mill Lane,		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Wainfleet All Saints		
MLI97645	BLD	Brewery Buildings At Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97645	BLD	Brewery Buildings At Mill Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97646	BLD	The Grange, Boston Road, Wainfleet		Out
MLI97647	BLD	Farmbuildings At The Grange, Boston Road, Wainfleet		Out
MLI97648	BLD	Outbuildings To Bridge House, Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97649	BLD	3 Haven Lane And Associated Outbuilding, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97649	BLD	3 Haven Lane And Associated Outbuilding, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97650	BLD	4 Haven Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97651	BLD	3 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97652	BLD	5 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97653	BLD	7 And 9 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97654	BLD	The Former Jolly Sailors Public House, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97655	BLD	Outbuilding To The South Of 23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97656	BLD	23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97657	BLD	Smithy To The North Of 23 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97658	BLD	10 To 14 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97659	BLD	16 To 18 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97660	BLD	30 And 32 St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97661	BLD	Former Salvation Army Hall, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97662	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97663	BLD	School Associated With The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, St John Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97664	BLD	3 And 4 Mount Pleasant, Wainfleet All Saints		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI97665	BLD	2 The Walk, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97666	BLD	3 To 5 The Walk, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97667	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97668	BLD	Former Police Station, Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97669	BLD	1 To 6 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97670	BLD	1 To 4 Carr Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97671	BLD	11 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97672	BLD	40 High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97673	BLD	The Woolpack Public House, High Street, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97674	BLD	4 To 6 Market Place, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97675	BLD	7 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97676	BLD	8 To 11 Rumbold Lane, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI97677	BLD	Cottages To The Rear Of 11 Spilsby Road, Wainfleet All Saints		Out
MLI98410	BLD	Barns At Toft House Farm, Abrahams Lane, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI99186	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wainfleet All Saints	Post medieval	Out

ANNEX 19: Segment A3 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT A3

Table 1.35: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1004930	Medieval salt workings	2.8km north-east
1004931	The Magdalen College School	3.9km north-east
1011453	Moated site 300m NE of All Saints Church	550m east
1013530	Wainfleet All Saints market cross	4km north-east
1013531	Churchyard cross, All Saints churchyard	500m east
1017323	Medieval dylings and flood defence bank at Gold Fen Dike Bank, immediately south west of Ash Cottage	760m east
1019098	Decoy Wood decoy pond	310m north
1015162	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	2km north
1016044	Abbey Hills moated site	Adjacent
1018398	King's Hill motte and bailey castle	1.3km west

Table 1.36: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI10036	MON	'Kings Hill', Wrangle	Medieval	1.1km west
MLI116331	MON	Former Farmhouse, Low Road, Fold Hill	Post medieval	Out
MLI116332	BLD	The Barn, Low Road, Fold Hill		Out
MLI124347	MON	Farmstead, Wainfleet St. Mary	Post medieval	Out
MLI124348	BLD	First Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124349	BLD	Low Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary		Out
MLI124355	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124357	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124358	BLD	The Rookery, Friskney		Out
MLI124359	BLD	Barn Owl Cottage, Friskney		Out
MLI124360	BLD	Ash Tree Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124361	BLD	Manor Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124362	BLD	Willoughby Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124362	BLD	Willoughby Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124363	MON	Chestnut House Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124364	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124365	BLD	Decoy Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124366	BLD	Decoy Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124367	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124368	BLD	Avenue Farm (Decoy Farm), Friskney		Out
MLI124369	BLD	Walnut Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124370	BLD	Bleak House, Friskney		Out
MLI124371	BLD	Rose Cottage, Friskney		Out
MLI124372	BLD	Farmstead, Friskney		Out
MLI124373	MON	Claxy House, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124374	MON	The Bungalow, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124375	BLD	Deans Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124376	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124377	BLD	Greenfield House, Friskney		Out
MLI124378	BLD	(Holland Lane Farm), Friskney		Out
MLI124379	MON	Holland Lane House, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124380	MON	Ramblers Lodge, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124381	BLD	Toft House Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124382	BLD	Syndney House, Friskney		Out
MLI124383	MON	(The Poplars), Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124384	BLD	The Rookery, Friskney		Out
MLI124386	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124388	BLD	College Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124390	BLD	Old Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124391	BLD	Ivy House Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124392	BLD	Friskney Grange, Friskney		Out
MLI124393	BLD	Farmstead, Friskney		Out
MLI124394	BLD	Ingleborough Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124397	MON	Marsh Grove Farm, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124400	BLD	White House Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124405	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124406	BLD	Marfleet House, Friskney		Out
MLI124407	BLD	Farmstead, Friskney		Out
MLI124408	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124409	BLD	Willowdene Farm, Friskney		Out
MLI124410	MON	Severs Farm House, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124411	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124412	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124413	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124414	BLD	Mulberry Farm (Mulberry House), Friskney		Out
MLI124415	BLD	Inglenook Farm, Friskney		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124416	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124417	MON	Farmstead, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI124418	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124419	BLD	(Toadland Farm), Wrangle		Out
MLI124423	BLD	Gask's Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124424	MON	Welsh's Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124425	MON	Wrangle Bank Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124426	BLD	Rinder's Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124428	MON	(Common Farm), Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124429	MON	Mill Farm House, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124430	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124431	MON	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124432	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124433	MON	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124434	MON	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124435	BLD	Oldhaws Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124436	BLD	Manor Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124437	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124438	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124439	BLD	New Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124440	BLD	Sea Dyke Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124441	BLD	Hawthorn Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124442	BLD	The Grange, Wrangle		Out
MLI124443	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124444	MON	Gowt Bank Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124447	BLD	The Tofts, Wrangle		Out
MLI124448	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124449	BLD	Sigtoft Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124450	BLD	Judegate Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124451	BLD	Littletofts, Wrangle		Out
MLI124452	BLD	Auraceria House Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124453	MON	(Lowgate House), Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124454	BLD	The Chestnuts (Lowgate Farm), Wrangle		Out
MLI124989	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas, Wrangle	Medieval	1.5km south-west
MLI124990	FS	Medieval Pottery, Church End, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI125063	MON	Friskney War Memorial	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI125086	MON	Wrangle War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI125088	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Mary, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	2km north-east
MLI125406	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Friskney	Medieval	830m south
MLI125407	MON	Earthworks Of Possible Shrunken Medieval Village, Friskney	Medieval	830m north-west
MLI125410	MON	Settlement Of Friskney	Medieval	In
MLI12678	MON	Iron Age Saltern, Kings Hill, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.4km west
MLI12679	MON	Possible Briquetage Found, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12744	MON	Possible Briquetage, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12805	MON	Saltern Sites, Wrangle	Iron Age/Roman	In
MLI12806	MON	Romano British Saltern/Settlement Material Found, Wrangle	Romano British	830m west
MLI12807	MON	Romano British Saltern And Settlement Site W Of King's Hill Wrangle	Romano British	1.5km west
MLI12808	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12809	MON	Romano-British Pottery And A Pottery Kiln At 'King's Hill', Wrangle	Romano British	1.3km west
MLI12810	MON	Mill, Wrangle Bank, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI12811	MON	Iron Age Salterns, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.5km north-west
MLI12812	FS	Romano-British Coin, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out
MLI12813	FS	Stone Hammer, Wrangle	Bronze Age	1.8km west
MLI12814	FS	Stone Hammer, Wrangle	Bronze Age	430m south
MLI12815	MON	'The Ivories' Or 'Iverys', Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI12816	FS	Stone Hammer, Wrangle	Bronze Age	1.9km south-west
MLI12817	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12818	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Primary School, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI12821	BLD	Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas, Wrangle		Out
MLI12825	MON	Brickworks, Gold Fen Dike Bank, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12826	BLD	Toft Mill, Mill Lane, Wrangle		Out
MLI12827	FS	Nuremburg Jetton, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12828	FS	Anglo-Saxon Glass Bead, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	950m north-west
MLI12829	MON	Rb Saltern Material Found, Wrangle	Romano British	980m north
MLI12831	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI12832	BLD	Wrangle Mill, Wrangle		Out
MLI12963	MON	Briquetage Found, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI12971	MON	Iron Age Artefacts Found, Wrangle	Iron Age	350m south

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI12972	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	360m south
MLI12999	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13001	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Near Cross Hill And Grange, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13002	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Danby Field, Wrangle	Romano-British	Out
MLI13003	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13032	MON	Rb Pottery And Briquetage Found, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13101	MON	Saltern Site Of Possible Romano British Date, Wrangle Low Ground	Romano British	460m south
MLI13102	MON	Saltern Site Of Possible Iron Age Date, Wrangle	Iron Age	970m south-east
MLI13103	MON	Saltern Site Of Possible Romano-British Date, Wrangle	Romano British	In
MLI13104	MON	Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	In
MLI13105	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle Low Ground	Iron Age	570m south
MLI13106	MON	Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle Low Ground	Romano British	450m south
MLI13107	MON	Briquetage Spread, Wrangle Lowgate	Romano British	Out
MLI13109	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13110	MON	Scatter Of Romano British Briquetage Debris, Wrangle	Romano British	In
MLI13111	MON	Small Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	80m north
MLI13112	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	750m north
MLI13113	MON	Scatter Of Briquetage Debris, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13114	MON	Burnt Clay Found In Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI13115	MON	Roman(?) Saltern/Briquetage Site, Wrangle Common	Romano British	1.2km north
MLI13116	MON	Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1km south-east
MLI13123	MON	Wolmersty Deserted Medieval Settlement	Medieval	690m south
MLI13124	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	280m north
MLI13125	MON	Romano British Saltern, Wrangle	Romano British	800m north
MLI13126	FS	Bronze Age Potsherd, Wrangle	Bronze Age	860m north-west
MLI13127	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	570m north
MLI13128	MON	Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.4km south
MLI13129	MON	Iron Age Finds From A Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.4km south-east
MLI13130	MON	Romano-British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1km south

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13131	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.4km north
MLI13132	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.3km north
MLI13133	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.3km north
MLI13134	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.3km north
MLI13135	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.3km north
MLI13136	MON	Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Medieval	1.5km north-west
MLI13137	MON	Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Medieval	1.4km north-west
MLI13140	MON	Possible Romano-British Farmstead, Wrangle	Romano British	1km south
MLI13141	MON	Medieval Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	1.4km north-west
MLI13142	MON	Medieval Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	1.8km south-east
MLI13144	MON	Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Medieval	1.9km north-west
MLI13145	MON	Saxon Material From Late Saxon/Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.6km north-west
MLI13146	MON	Late Saxon/Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.8km north-west
MLI13148	MON	Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	540m north
MLI13149	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	900m north-west
MLI13150	MON	Iron Age Finds From Multiperiod Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.3km west
MLI13152	MON	Medieval Pottery From Romano British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	600m north-west
MLI13155	MON	Iron Age Saltern/Settlement Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.5km west
MLI13156	MON	Romano British Site, Wrangle	Romano British	650m north
MLI13157	MON	Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	650m north
MLI13158	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.4km west
MLI13159	MON	Late Saxon To Medieval Settlement Evidence, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon - medieval	1.1km south-west
MLI13160	MON	Iron Age/Roman Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age/Roman	1.4km south-west
MLI13161	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.2km north
MLI13162	MON	Saltern Of Possible Romano British Date, Wrangle	Romano British	1km north
MLI13163	MON	Iron Age Pottery From A Romano British Settlement Site	Iron Age	830m north-west
MLI13166	MON	Settlement Of Wrangle	Medieval	1.5km south
MLI13166	MON	Settlement Of Wrangle	Medieval	1.5km south
MLI13167	MON	Early Medieval Pottery From A Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	850m south

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13168	MON	Romano British Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13169	MON	Prehistoric Flints From A Romano-British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Neolithic/Bronze Age	1.5km south-west
MLI13169	MON	Prehistoric Flints From A Romano-British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Neolithic/Bronze Age	1.5km south-west
MLI13170	MON	Saxon Pottery From A Romano British Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	940m south-east
MLI13171	MON	Late Saxon And Early Medieval Artefacts, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.8km south-east
MLI13178	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13179	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13180	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	170m north
MLI13181	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	780m north
MLI13182	MON	One Of Two Romano British Settlement/Saltern Sites	Romano British	560m north
MLI13183	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	520m north
MLI13184	MON	An Iron Age And/Or Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age/Roman	1.2km south-west
MLI13185	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13186	MON	Medieval Pottery From A Post Medieval House Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13187	MON	Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	440m south
MLI13189	MON	Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13192	FS	Mid Bronze Age Pot, Wrangle	Bronze Age	860m north-west
MLI13195	MON	Late Saxon Pottery From W Of Hightoft Farm, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.6km south-east
MLI13196	FS	Bronze Age Potsherd, Wrangle	Bronze Age	860m north-west
MLI13198	MON	Flint Scatter, Wrangle	Neolithic/Bronze Age	1.5km south-west
MLI13199	FS	Mid Saxon Potsherd, King's Hill	Anglo-Saxon	610m north
MLI13201	MON	Scatter Of Romano British Pottery, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13202	MON	Pottery Concentration, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.6km south-east
MLI13204	MON	Saltern Site In Wrangle	Iron Age	750m south-west
MLI13205	MON	A Possible Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.1km south-west
MLI13206	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.3km south
MLI13207	MON	A Late Saxon Enclosure(?), Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	620m south-east
MLI13209	MON	Late Saxon To Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	790m south-east
MLI13210	MON	Romano British Saltern Sites, Wrangle	Romano British	900m north

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13212	MON	Iron Age Pottery From Romano British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.4km west
MLI13213	MON	Medieval Finds From Multiperiod Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	590m north
MLI13214	MON	Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	900m north-west
MLI13215	MON	Medieval Material From Late Saxon/Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Medieval	1.8km north-west
MLI13216	MON	Medieval Material From Late Saxon/Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13218	MON	Post Medieval Finds From A Medieval Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13219	MON	Early Medieval Finds From A Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.5km north-west
MLI13220	MON	Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.5km south
MLI13221	MON	Post Medieval House Site, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13222	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	340m south
MLI13223	MON	One Of Two Romano British Settlement/Saltern Sites	Romano British	600m north
MLI13224	MON	Medieval Pottery From A Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13225	FS	Flint Flake, Wrangle	Medieval?	Out
MLI13227	MON	Iron Age And/Or Roman Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age/Roman	620m west
MLI13232	MON	Romano-British Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13233	MON	Romano British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.7km south-west
MLI13234	MON	Late Saxon Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	940m south-east
MLI13235	MON	Medieval Pottery From A Multi-Period Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13236	MON	Post Medieval Pottery From A Multi-Period Site, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13237	MON	Medieval - Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13237	MON	Medieval - Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13238	MON	Medieval And Post-Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13240	MON	Late Saxon And Early Medieval Artefacts, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.6km south-east
MLI13241	MON	Medieval Pottery From Saltern Of Possible	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Romano British Date, Wrangle		
MLI13242	MON	Medieval Pottery From Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13245	MON	Romano British Evidence From A Possible Iron Age Saltern, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13246	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter On A Romano British Saltern Site	Medieval	Out
MLI13247	MON	Medieval Material From A Romano British Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13248	MON	Romano British Saltern/Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.5km north-west
MLI13251	MON	Medieval Pottery From A Romano British Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13252	MON	Prehistoric Flints Found On A Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Neolithic/Bronze Age	1.5km south-west
MLI13255	MON	Late Saxon/Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	740m east
MLI13257	MON	Iron Age And Roman Site At Gold Fen Bank, Wrangle	Iron Age/Roman	370m south
MLI13259	FS	Late Saxon Potsherd, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	460m south-east
MLI13280	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	1-1.2km south
MLI13282	MON	Sundial, Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI41172	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Friskney	Romano British	450m north
MLI41173	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Friskney	Romano British	500m north
MLI41174	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Friskney	Romano British	500m north
MLI41175	MON	A Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Friskney	Romano British	150m north
MLI41738	MON	Romano British Pottery Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Romano British	Out
MLI41742	MON	Medieval Finds From Hall Gate, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41748	FS	Medieval Jug Handles Found In Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	400m north-west
MLI41754	MON	Medieval Pottery From Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41755	MON	Medieval Waste Mound, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	Out
MLI41765	FS	Ring Dial Or Portable Sundial, Found In Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41774	FS	Keys Found At Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41776	FS	Mooring Post, Friskney	Undated	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI41777	FS	Toynton Type Jug Found In Friskney	Medieval	In
MLI41778	MON	Mill Mound And Pond, Friskney	Undated	In
MLI41779	MON	Pottery And Bones Found In Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41780	MON	Site Of Roman Aqueduct, Friskney	Romano British	600m south
MLI41782	FS	Axes Found In Friskney	Neolithic/Bronze Age	970m north
MLI41784	BLD	All Saints Church, Friskney		Out
MLI41785	MON	Brickyard, Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41786	MON	Friskney Grange And Park, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41787	MON	Hoyle's Windmill, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41788	MON	Anglo-Saxon Burial, Friskney	Anglo-Saxon	1.9km south-east
MLI41790	MON	Hedge Bank, Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI41791	MON	Moated Manor Site, Friskney	Medieval	Adjacent
MLI41792	MON	The Grange, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI41835	MON	Medieval Pottery Found At Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI41837	MON	Pottery Scatter From Friskney Tofts	Medieval	Out
MLI41838	MON	Post Medieval Finds, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI42910	MON	Old Decoy, Friskney Fen	Post medieval	Out
MLI42943	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	1-1.2km south
MLI42943	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	1-1.2km south
MLI42964	MON	Post Medieval Pottery From Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI43119	MON	Undated Earthworks, Friskney	Undated	Out
MLI43120	MON	Earthwork Enclosures, Friskney	Medieval	830m south
MLI43291	MON	Pillbox, Holland Lane House Farm, Friskney Tofts	Post medieval	Out
MLI80306	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Main Road	Medieval	1.6km south
MLI80322	MON	Milepost, Church End, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI81190	MON	Possible Site Of An Assembly Place In Wolmersty, Wrangle/Friskney	Anglo-Saxon	700m south-east
MLI81215	MON	Undated Ditch, Church End, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI81216	MON	Late Medieval Activity, Church End, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI81217	FS	Bronze Age Flint Flake, Church End, Wrangle	Bronze Age	1.5km south
MLI81523	MON	Possible Medieval Saltmaking Activity, Longview, Wrangle	Medieval	2km south
MLI81524	MON	An Early Medieval Pit, Longview, Wrangle	Medieval	2km south
MLI82744	MON	Medieval Salterns Near Friskney And Wainfleet Tofts	Medieval	1.7km south-east

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI83166	MON	Undated Ditch , Wrangle Bank	Undated	Out
MLI83226	MON	Medieval Pond, Church End, Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI84702	MON	Late Medieval To Early Post Medieval Ditch, Church End, Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI84703	MON	Medieval To Post Medieval Pottery Scatter, Church End, Friskney	Medieval	Out
MLI85768	MON	Kitching's Mill, Friskney.	Post medieval	Out
MLI90647	MON	Possible Medieval Drove Road, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	2km north-east
MLI90648	MON	Medieval Settlement Remains, Wainfleet St Mary	Medieval	1.7km north-east
MLI91765	BLD	Old Leake With Wrangle Methodist Chapel, Wrangle		Out
MLI91767	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel At Wrangle Bank		Out
MLI92412	MON	The Firs Park, Friskney	Post medieval	Out
MLI92486	BLD	Mile Post, North East Of Jude Gate, Wrangle		Out
MLI92488	BLD	High Toft Farmhouse, Wrangle		Out
MLI92563	BLD	Lowtoft Farmhouse, Wrangle		Out
MLI92591	BLD	Old Vicarage, Wrangle		Out
MLI92626	MON	Milepost, Inglenook, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI93370	BLD	The Vicarage, Friskney		Out
MLI93371	BLD	Old Sunday Schoolhouse, Friskney		Out
MLI93373	BLD	Lampstand, Friskney		Out
MLI93374	BLD	The Cottage, Friskney		Out
MLI93375	BLD	Fox House, Friskney		Out
MLI93376	BLD	Ash Tree Farmhouse, Friskney		Out
MLI93465	BLD	Pepperthorne Hall, Wainfleet St Mary		Out
MLI93479	BLD	Bridge Farmhouse, Friskney		Out
MLI93480	BLD	Methodist Chapel, Friskney		Out
MLI98660	MON	Pillbox, Whitehouse Farm, Friskney Tofts	Post medieval	Out

ANNEX 20: Segment A4 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT A4

Table 1.37: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1010677	Churchyard cross, St Margaret's churchyard	3km north-west
1011453	Moated site 300m NE of All Saints Church	4.4km north-east
1013531	Churchyard cross, All Saints churchyard	4.1km north-east
1013828	Sibsey Trader Windmill	4km north-west
1017323	Medieval dylings and flood defence bank at Gold Fen Dike Bank, immediately south west of Ash Cottage	980m east
1016044	Abbey Hills moated site	2.9km east
1018398	King's Hill motte and bailey castle	450m north

Table 1.38: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI10036	MON	'Kings Hill', Wrangle	Medieval	400m north
MLI115947	MON	Undated Features, The Giles School, Old Leake	Undated	Out
MLI124186	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston		Out
MLI124187	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124189	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124251	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124252	BLD	The Barn, Butterwick		Out
MLI124253	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124254	BLD	Ivy House Farm, Butterwick		Out
MLI124255	MON	Ings Farm, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124290	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington		Out
MLI124291	BLD	Southway, Benington		Out
MLI124292	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Fern Cottage), Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124293	BLD	Rookery Farm, Benington		Out
MLI124294	MON	Peartree Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124295	MON	Ponderosa, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124296	MON	The Cottage, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124298	BLD	Country House, Benington		Out
MLI124377	BLD	Greenfield House, Friskney		Out
MLI124422	MON	Mowbray's Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124423	BLD	Gask's Farm, Wrangle		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124425	MON	Wrangle Bank Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124426	BLD	Rinder's Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124427	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124428	MON	(Common Farm), Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124429	MON	Mill Farm House, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124430	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124431	MON	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124432	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124433	MON	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124434	MON	Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124435	BLD	Oldhaws Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124436	BLD	Manor Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124437	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124438	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124439	BLD	New Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124440	BLD	Sea Dyke Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124441	BLD	Hawthorn Farm, Wrangle		Out
MLI124442	BLD	The Grange, Wrangle		Out
MLI124443	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124444	MON	Gowt Bank Farm, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124447	BLD	The Tofts, Wrangle		Out
MLI124448	BLD	Farmstead, Wrangle		Out
MLI124453	MON	(Lowgate House), Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI124454	BLD	The Chestnuts (Lowgate Farm), Wrangle		Out
MLI124467	BLD	Ashleigh, Old Leake		Out
MLI124468	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124471	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124472	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124477	BLD	Clover Cottage, Old Leake		Out
MLI124478	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124480	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124481	BLD	The Chestnuts, Old Leake		Out
MLI124482	BLD	Woodside Cottage, Old Leake		Out
MLI124483	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124490	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124491	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124492	BLD	Beech Lodge, Old Leake		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124493	BLD	Rooster House, Old Leake		Out
MLI124494	BLD	The Grange, Old Leake		Out
MLI124495	BLD	The Villa, Old Leake		Out
MLI124496	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124497	BLD	The Farmhouse, Old Leake		Out
MLI124499	MON	Hampton House, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124500	MON	Highbury, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124501	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124502	BLD	The Sycamores, Old Leake		Out
MLI124503	BLD	Massam Hall, Old Leake		Out
MLI124504	BLD	Crack Holt Farm, Old Leake		Out
MLI124505	BLD	Skipmarsh Farm, Old Leake		Out
MLI124506	MON	Faunt Bridge Cottage, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124507	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124508	MON	(Poplar Row), Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124513	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124514	BLD	Gride Farm, Old Leake		Out
MLI124515	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124516	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124517	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124518	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124519	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124520	MON	Janarth Cottage, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124521	MON	Gride Bridge Farm, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124522	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124523	BLD	Woodward Farm, Old Leake		Out
MLI124524	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	In
MLI124525	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124526	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124527	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	In
MLI124528	BLD	Manor House, Old Leake		Out
MLI124529	MON	Berinsfield, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124530	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124531	MON	Pode Farm, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124532	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124533	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124534	BLD	Ings Farm, Old Leake		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124535	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124536	BLD	Cherry Drift, Old Leake		Out
MLI124537	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124538	MON	Laburnam House, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124539	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124540	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124541	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124542	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124543	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124544	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124776	BLD	Farmstead, Leverton		Out
MLI124777	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124778	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124779	MON	Petersfield Lodge, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124780	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124781	BLD	Ings Farm, Leverton		Out
MLI124782	BLD	Cottage Farm, Leverton		Out
MLI124783	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124791	BLD	The Limes, Leverton		Out
MLI124792	BLD	The Cottage, Leverton		Out
MLI124989	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas, Wrangle	Medieval	1.5km south
MLI124990	FS	Medieval Pottery, Church End, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI125082	MON	Leverton War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI125086	MON	Wrangle War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI125094	MON	Old Leake War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI125892	MON	Moulton Chantry Farm, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI125894	MON	Milestone, A52, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI125926	BLD	Water Tower, Raysor's Lane, Old Leake		Out
MLI125970	MON	Roman Pit, Church Road, Old Leake	Romano British	Out
MLI125971	MON	Undated Pit, Church Road, Old Leake	Undated	Out
MLI12606	BLD	Wrangle And Leake Bede Houses, Joy Hill, Wrangle		Out
MLI12678	MON	Iron Age Saltern, Kings Hill, Wrangle	Iron Age	560m north
MLI12679	MON	Possible Briquetage Found, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12744	MON	Possible Briquetage, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12784	MON	Romano-British Pottery Found, Benington	Romano British	Out
MLI12787	BLD	St Helen's Church And Churchyard, Leverton		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI12790	MON	Multon Chantry, Old Leake	Medieval	780m south
MLI12791	BLD	Moulton Chantry House, Old Leake		Out
MLI12794	MON	Leverton Mill, Leverton	Post Medieval	Out
MLI12801	BLD	Church Of St Mary, Old Leake		Out
MLI12805	MON	Saltern Sites, Wrangle	Iron Age/Roman	300m east
MLI12806	MON	Romano British Saltern/Settlement Material Found, Wrangle	Romano British	500m north
MLI12807	MON	Romano British Saltern And Settlement Site W Of King's Hill Wrangle	Romano British	650m north
MLI12808	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12809	MON	Romano-British Pottery And A Pottery Kiln At 'King's Hill', Wrangle	Romano British	600m north
MLI12810	MON	Mill, Wrangle Bank, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI12811	MON	Iron Age Salterns, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.2km north
MLI12812	FS	Romano-British Coin, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12813	FS	Stone Hammer, Wrangle	Bronze Age	160m north
MLI12814	FS	Stone Hammer, Wrangle	Bronze Age	560m east
MLI12815	MON	'The Ivories' Or 'Iverys', Wrangle. Moated Site	Medieval	1.8km east
MLI12816	FS	Stone Hammer, Wrangle	Bronze Age	1km south
MLI12817	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12818	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Primary School, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI12821	BLD	Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas, Wrangle		Out
MLI12825	MON	Brickworks, Gold Fen Dike Bank, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12826	BLD	Toft Mill, Mill Lane, Wrangle		Out
MLI12827	FS	Nuremburg Jetton, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI12828	FS	Anglo-Saxon Glass Bead, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1km north
MLI12829	MON	Rb Saltern Material Found, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI12831	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI12832	BLD	Wrangle Mill, Wrangle		Out
MLI12833	MON	Caleb Hill Windmill, Old Leake	Post Medieval	Out
MLI12963	MON	Briquetage Found, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI12971	MON	Iron Age Artefacts Found, Wrangle	Iron Age	Out
MLI12972	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	350m south
MLI12999	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13001	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Near Cross Hill And Grange, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13002	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Danby Field, Wrangle	Romano British	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13003	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13032	MON	Rb Pottery And Briquetage Found, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13048	BLD	Howsam's Mill, Old Leake		Out
MLI13049	MON	Pottery Found, Allen House, Leake Commonsides, Old Leake	Medieval	Out
MLI13052	MON	Churchyard, Church Of St Mary, Old Leake	Medieval	980m south
MLI13101	MON	Saltern Site Of Possible Romano British Date, Wrangle Low Ground	Romano British	1.2km east
MLI13102	MON	Saltern Site Of Possible Iron Age Date, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.4km east
MLI13103	MON	Saltern Site Of Possible Romano-British Date, Wrangle	Romano British	660m east
MLI13104	MON	Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1km east
MLI13105	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle Low Ground	Iron Age	1km east
MLI13106	MON	Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle Low Ground	Romano British	680m east
MLI13107	MON	Briquetage Spread, Wrangle Lowgate	Romano British	Out
MLI13109	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13110	MON	Scatter Of Romano British Briquetage Debris, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13111	MON	Small Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	950m east
MLI13112	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.6km north-east
MLI13113	MON	Scatter Of Briquetage Debris, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13114	MON	Burnt Clay Found In Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI13115	MON	Roman(?) Saltern/Briquetage Site, Wrangle Common	Romano British	1.6km north
MLI13116	MON	Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.6km east
MLI13123	MON	Wolmersty Deserted Medieval Settlement	Medieval	1.7km east
MLI13124	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	400m north
MLI13125	MON	Romano British Saltern, Wrangle	Romano British	1.3km north
MLI13126	FS	Bronze Age Potsherd, Wrangle	Bronze Age	1.6km north
MLI13127	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.7km north-east
MLI13128	MON	Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.6km east
MLI13129	MON	Iron Age Finds From A Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	Out
MLI13130	MON	Romano-British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1km south
MLI13131	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.7km north
MLI13132	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.7km north

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13133	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.7km north
MLI13134	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.6km north
MLI13135	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.7km north
MLI13140	MON	Possible Romano-British Farmstead, Wrangle	Romano British	1.2km south-east
MLI13147	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Old Leake	Romano British	130m south
MLI13148	MON	Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	560m north
MLI13149	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	760m north
MLI13150	MON	Iron Age Finds From Multiperiod Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	Out
MLI13152	MON	Medieval Pottery From Romano British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13154	MON	Romano British Material From A Multiperiod Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13155	MON	Iron Age Saltern/Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	760m north
MLI13156	MON	Romano British Site, Wrangle	Romano British	660m north
MLI13157	MON	Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	650m north
MLI13158	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	In
MLI13159	MON	Late Saxon To Medieval Settlement Evidence, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon to medieval	100m north
MLI13160	MON	Iron Age/Roman Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age – Romano British	660m south
MLI13161	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.3km north
MLI13162	MON	Saltern Of Possible Romano British Date, Wrangle	Romano British	1.1km north
MLI13163	MON	Iron Age Pottery From A Romano British Settlement Site	Iron Age	Out
MLI13165	MON	Prehistoric Material From A Possible Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	1.6km south
MLI13166	MON	Settlement Of Wrangle	Medieval	1.2km south
MLI13167	MON	Early Medieval Pottery From A Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	860m south
MLI13168	MON	Romano British Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13169	MON	Prehistoric Flints From A Romano-British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Neolithic to Bronze Age	850m south
MLI13170	MON	Saxon Pottery From A Romano British Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	900m south
MLI13171	MON	Late Saxon And Early Medieval Artefacts, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.7km south
MLI13178	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13179	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13180	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	170m north
MLI13181	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	770m north
MLI13182	MON	One Of Two Romano British Settlement/Saltern Sites	Romano British	560m north
MLI13183	MON	Possible Iron Age Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	520m north
MLI13184	MON	An Iron Age And/Or Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age/Romano British	340m south
MLI13185	MON	Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13186	MON	Medieval Pottery From A Post Medieval House Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13187	MON	Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	350m south
MLI13189	MON	Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13191	MON	Medieval Saltern Site, Old Leake	Medieval	300m north
MLI13192	FS	Mid Bronze Age Pot, Wrangle	Bronze Age	1.6km north
MLI13196	FS	Bronze Age Potsherd, Wrangle	Bronze Age	670m south
MLI13197	MON	Flint Scatter, Wrangle	Neolithic to Bronze Age	1.6km south
MLI13198	MON	Flint Scatter, Wrangle	Neolithic to Bronze Age	1.2km south
MLI13199	FS	Mid Saxon Potsherd, King's Hill	Anglo-Saxon	629m north
MLI13200	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Joy Hill, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13201	MON	Scatter Of Romano British Pottery, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13204	MON	Saltern Site In Wrangle	Iron Age	300m south
MLI13205	MON	A Possible Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	700m south
MLI13206	MON	Roman Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.4km south-east
MLI13207	MON	A Late Saxon Enclosure(?), Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.7km east
MLI13209	MON	Late Saxon To Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.7km ast
MLI13210	MON	Romano British Saltern Sites, Wrangle	Romano British	1.5km north
MLI13212	MON	Iron Age Pottery From Romano British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age	Out
MLI13213	MON	Medieval Finds From Multiperiod Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13214	MON	Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	750m north
MLI13220	MON	Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.6km south-east
MLI13221	MON	Post Medieval House Site, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13222	MON	Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	330m south
MLI13223	MON	One Of Two Romano British	Romano British	560m north

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Settlement/Saltern Sites		
MLI13224	MON	Medieval Pottery From A Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13225	FS	Flint Flake, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13227	MON	Iron Age And/Or Roman Saltern Site, Wrangle	Iron Age/Romano British	170m south
MLI13232	MON	Romano-British Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13233	MON	Romano British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	810m south
MLI13233	MON	Romano British Settlement/Saltern Site, Wrangle	Romano British	830m south
MLI13234	MON	Late Saxon Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	870m east
MLI13235	MON	Medieval Pottery From A Multi-Period Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13236	MON	Post Medieval Pottery From A Multi-Period Site, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI13237	MON	Medieval - Post Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13238	MON	Medieval And Post-Medieval Artefact Scatter, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13239	MON	Possible Romano British Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	1.8km south
MLI13240	MON	Late Saxon And Early Medieval Artefacts, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon - Medieval	1.6km south
MLI13241	MON	Medieval Pottery From Saltern Of Possible Romano British Date, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13242	MON	Medieval Pottery From Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13245	MON	Romano British Evidence From A Possible Iron Age Saltern, Wrangle	Romano British	Out
MLI13246	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter On A Romano British Saltern Site	Medieval	Out
MLI13247	MON	Medieval Material From A Romano British Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13248	MON	Romano British Saltern/Settlement Site, Wrangle	Romano British	730m north
MLI13249	MON	Multiperiod Settlement Site, Wrangle	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval	1.8km north
MLI13250	MON	Medieval Settlement On A Multi-Period Site, Wrangle	Medieval	1.8km north

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13251	MON	Medieval Pottery From A Romano British Site, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI13252	MON	Prehistoric Flints Found On A Romano British Saltern Site, Wrangle	Neolithic to Bronze Age	860m east
MLI13255	MON	Late Saxon/Medieval Settlement Site, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	1.8km est
MLI13257	MON	Iron Age And Roman Site At Gold Fen Bank, Wrangle	Iron Age/Romano British	780m east
MLI13259	FS	Late Saxon Potsherd, Wrangle	Anglo-Saxon	720m east
MLI13273	MON	Settlement Of Leverton	Anglo-Saxon	1.9km south
MLI13280	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	1km south
MLI13282	MON	Sundial, Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI41175	MON	A Possible Romano British Saltern Site, Friskney	Romano British	1.7km north-east
MLI43372	MON	Pillbox And Gun Emplacement, Station Farm, Sibsey	Post medieval	Out
MLI43378	MON	Former Pillbox, Bennington Bridge	Post medieval	Out Out
MLI80306	MON	Ridge And Furrow, Main Road	Medieval	1.7km south-east
MLI80322	MON	Milepost, Church End, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out
MLI80728	MON	Saltern Remains, Caleb Hill Lane, Which May Be Medieval In Date	Undated	Out
MLI81190	MON	Possible Site Of An Assembly Place In Wolmersty, Wrangle/Friskney	Anglo-Saxon	1.8km east
MLI81215	MON	Undated Ditch, Church End, Wrangle	Undated	Out
MLI81216	MON	Late Medieval Activity, Church End, Wrangle	Medieval	1.4km south
MLI81217	FS	Bronze Age Flint Flake, Church End, Wrangle	Bronze Age	1.4km south
MLI81523	MON	Possible Medieval Saltmaking Activity, Longview, Wrangle	Medieval	1.7km south
MLI81524	MON	An Early Medieval Pit, Longview, Wrangle	Medieval	Out
MLI83166	MON	Undated Ditch , Wrangle Bank	Undated	Out
MLI86394	MON	Undated Features On Land At Plos 5 And 6, Caleb Hill Lane, Old Leake Commonside, Boston	Undated	Out
MLI86395	MON	Medieval Features On Land At Plots 5 And 6, Caleb Hill Lane, Old Leake Commonside, Boston	Medieval	Out
MLI88741	MON	Old Leake Settlement	Anglo-Saxon - Medieval	1km south/east

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI90346	MON	Romano-British Pottery Found In Excavations At Old Leake	Romano British	Out
MLI91765	BLD	Old Leake With Wrangle Methodist Chapel, Wrangle		Out
MLI91767	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel At Wrangle Bank		Out
MLI91770	BLD	Ye Olde Chapel, Sea Lane, Old Leake		Out
MLI91781	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel And Site Of Former Sunday School, Chapel Road, Leake Commonside		Out
MLI91892	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel And Sunday School, Fold Hill Road, Leake Fold Hill, Old Leake		Out
MLI91966	MON	Romano British Activity, Old Leake	Romano British	1km north
MLI91967	MON	Post Medieval Activity, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI92411	MON	Hampton House Park, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI92480	MON	Lych Gate, Church Of St Mary, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI92483	BLD	Mile Post Near Heronshaw Hall, Old Leake		Out
MLI92556	BLD	Heronshaw Hall, Leverton		Out
MLI92558	MON	Bridge 8, Hodsons Bridge, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI92591	BLD	Old Vicarage, Wrangle		Out
MLI92594	BLD	Church End Cottage, Old Leake		Out
MLI92597	BLD	Heronshaw Cottage, Leverton		Out
MLI92626	MON	Milepost, Inglenook, Wrangle	Post medieval	Out

ANNEX 21: Segment A5 Heritage Assets and baseline data

SEGMENT A5

Table 1.39: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1010676	Churchyard cross, St James's churchyard	600m west
1010677	Churchyard cross, St Margaret's churchyard	3.4km north-west
1013828	Sibsey Trader Windmill	4.4km north-west
1016692	Hussey Tower	4.3km west
1016693	Rochford Tower	2.3km west
1018398	King's Hill motte and bailey castle	4.6km north-east

Table 1.40: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI115831	MON	Pillbox, North Of Freiston Church	Post medieval	Out
MLI115912	MON	Probable Undated Track And Enclosure, Boston	Undated	Out
MLI116029	MON	Butterwick War Memorial In St Andrew's Churchyard	Post medieval	Out
MLI116220	MON	Freiston War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI116224	MON	Coast Artillery Searchlight, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI116227	MON	Gun Emplacement, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI116228	MON	Gun Emplacement, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI116236	MON	Military Railway, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI116236	MON	Military Railway, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI116329	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124111	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124112	BLD	Holmefield Farm, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124113	MON	Roly Joes Nest, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124114	BLD	Griffield, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124115	MON	Harlands, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124116	BLD	Fresh Fields, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124117	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124118	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124119	BLD	The Cottage, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124126	BLD	Round House, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124127	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124128	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124129	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124130	MON	Horseshoe Cottage, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124131	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124144	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124145	BLD	Holly Cottage, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124146	BLD	The Cottage, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124147	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124148	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI124161	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Fishtoft		Out
MLI124186	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston		Out
MLI124187	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124188	BLD	Bank-House Farm, Freiston		Out
MLI124189	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124190	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124191	BLD	Freiston Ings Farm, Freiston		Out
MLI124192	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston		Out
MLI124193	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124194	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124195	BLD	Bank House Farm, Freiston		Out
MLI124196	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	In
MLI124197	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124198	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124199	BLD	Swandike Farm, Freiston		Out
MLI124200	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124201	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston		Out
MLI124202	BLD	Excessive, Freiston		Out
MLI124203	BLD	Spittal Hill Farm, Freiston		Out
MLI124204	BLD	Needham Farmhouse, Freiston		Out
MLI124205	MON	(White House Farm), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124206	MON	Lilypot, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124207	BLD	Oak House, Freiston		Out
MLI124208	BLD	Oak Lodge, Freiston		Out
MLI124209	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston		Out
MLI124210	BLD	Laburnam (Laburnam House), Freiston		Out
MLI124211	BLD	Georgian House (Freiston Hall), Freiston		Out
MLI124212	BLD	Eastview, Freiston		Out
MLI124213	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124214	BLD	Bonne Nuit, Freiston		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124215	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124216	BLD	Reasons Farm, Freiston		Out
MLI124217	MON	(Poynton Hall), Freiston	Post medieval	In
MLI124218	BLD	Lings Cottage, Freiston		Out
MLI124219	BLD	White Loaf Cottage, Freiston		Out
MLI124220	MON	Cold Harbour, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124221	BLD	Uptodate, Freiston		Out
MLI124222	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston		Out
MLI124223	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124224	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124225	MON	Holly Cottage, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124226	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124227	BLD	Tekron House, Freiston		Out
MLI124228	MON	(Caythorpe House), Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124229	MON	Sarasota, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124230	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124231	BLD	Bryher Farm, Freiston		Out
MLI124232	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124233	BLD	The Cottage, Freiston		Out
MLI124234	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston		Out
MLI124235	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124236	BLD	Tamworth House, Freiston		Out
MLI124237	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124238	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston		Out
MLI124239	BLD	Mill House, Freiston		Out
MLI124240	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124241	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124242	BLD	Lintons Farm, Freiston		Out
MLI124245	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124246	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI124251	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124252	BLD	The Barn, Butterwick		Out
MLI124253	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124254	BLD	Ivy House Farm, Butterwick		Out
MLI124255	MON	Ings Farm, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124256	MON	Little Beeches, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124257	BLD	Newsholme, Butterwick		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124258	BLD	Butterwick Ings Farm, Butterwick		Out
MLI124259	BLD	Hobhole Farm, Butterwick		Out
MLI124260	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124261	BLD	Weirs Farm, Butterwick		Out
MLI124262	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124263	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124264	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124265	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124266	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124267	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead (Butterwick Mill), Butterwick		Out
MLI124268	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124269	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124270	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124271	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124272	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124273	BLD	Five Bells Inn, Butterwick		Out
MLI124274	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124275	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124276	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124277	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124278	BLD	The Firs, Butterwick		Out
MLI124279	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124280	BLD	The Limes, Butterwick		Out
MLI124281	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124282	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124283	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Butterwick		Out
MLI124284	MON	Warren Lodge Farm, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI124290	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington		Out
MLI124291	BLD	Southway, Benington		Out
MLI124292	MON	Unnamed Farmstead (Fern Cottage), Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124293	BLD	Rookery Farm, Benington		Out
MLI124294	MON	Peartree Farm, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124295	MON	Ponderosa, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124296	MON	The Cottage, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124297	MON	Glencea, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124298	BLD	Country House, Benington		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124301	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington		Out
MLI124302	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington	Post medieval	Out
MLI124303	BLD	Westhorpe House, Benington		Out
MLI124304	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington		Out
MLI124305	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington		Out
MLI124306	BLD	Unnamed Farmstead, Benington		Out
MLI124324	BLD	Vandawlene, Benington		Out
MLI124325	BLD	The Grange, Benington		Out
MLI124467	BLD	Ashleigh, Old Leake		Out
MLI124501	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124502	BLD	The Sycamores, Old Leake		Out
MLI124503	BLD	Massam Hall, Old Leake		Out
MLI124504	BLD	Crack Holt Farm, Old Leake		Out
MLI124505	BLD	Skipmarsh Farm, Old Leake		Out
MLI124506	MON	Faunt Bridge Cottage, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124514	BLD	Gride Farm, Old Leake		Out
MLI124515	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124516	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124517	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124518	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124519	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124520	MON	Janarth Cottage, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124521	MON	Gride Bridge Farm, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124522	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124523	BLD	Woodward Farm, Old Leake		Out
MLI124524	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124525	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124526	BLD	Farmstead, Old Leake		Out
MLI124527	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124528	BLD	Manor House, Old Leake		Out
MLI124529	MON	Berinsfield, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI124592	MON	Cracraft, Sibsey	Post medieval	Out
MLI124593	MON	Station Farm, Sibsey	Post medieval	Out
MLI124776	BLD	Farmstead, Leverton		Out
MLI124777	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124778	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124779	MON	Petersfield Lodge, Leverton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI124780	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124781	BLD	Ings Farm, Leverton		Out
MLI124782	BLD	Cottage Farm, Leverton		Out
MLI124783	MON	Farmstead, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124785	MON	The Farm, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124786	BLD	Willows Farm House, Leverton		Out
MLI124791	BLD	The Limes, Leverton		Out
MLI124792	BLD	The Cottage, Leverton		Out
MLI125842	MON	Coastal Battery Magazine, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI125843	MON	Coastal Battery Magazine, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI125844	MON	Coastal Battery Office, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI125844	MON	Coastal Battery Office, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI125892	MON	Moulton Chantry Farm, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI125951	MON	Pillbox, Haltoft End Bridge, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI125952	MON	Pillbox, Haltoft End Bridge, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI125980	MON	Pillbox, Ings Bridge, Freiston Ings	Post medieval	Out
MLI126042	MON	Former Pillbox, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI126043	MON	Stanton Shelter, Church Of St James, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI126044	MON	Former Pillbox, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI12716	MON	Pound, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12718	MON	Former Windmill, Barneyfield Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12721	MON	Rb Pottery Found, Fishtoft	Romano British	330m west
MLI12722	MON	Medieval Pottery Found, Fishtoft	Medieval	
MLI12761	MON	Site Of A Possible Windmill Mound, Freiston	Medieval	1.7km south-west
MLI12764	MON	The Site Of St James' Priory, Freiston	Medieval	380m west
MLI12766	MON	Monks Fishpond, Freiston	Medieval	400m west
MLI12767	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery And Glass, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI12768	MON	Roman Pottery Scatter, Near Roos Hall, Freiston	Romano British	770m west
MLI12769	MON	The Site Of Peachy Hall, Freiston	Medieval	1.2km south
MLI12770	MON	Roos Hall, Freiston	Medieval	660m west
MLI12771	BLD	Coupledyeke Hall, Freiston		Out
MLI12772	MON	Possible Lost Hamlet Of 'Scrane', Freiston	Medieval	1.7km south
MLI12773	MON	Former Mound, Freiston	Undated	Out
MLI12774	BLD	St. James' Church, Freiston		Out
MLI12776	BLD	Whiteloaf Hall, Freiston		Out
MLI12777	MON	Sea Bank, Freiston	Medieval	1.3km south-east
MLI12778	FS	Post-Medieval Coin Hoard, Brand End Farm,	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
		Freiston		
MLI12779	MON	Possible Site Of St James' Priory Hospital , Freiston	Medieval	70m east
MLI12780	FS	Post-Medieval Sword, Frieston Shore Bank	Post medieval	Out
MLI12781	BLD	St Andrew's Church, Butterwick		Out
MLI12783	MON	Probable Medieval Sea Bank, Butterwick	Medieval	1.3km south-east
MLI12784	MON	Romano-British Pottery Found, Benington	Romano British	20m west
MLI12787	BLD	St Helen's Church And Churchyard, Leverton		Out
MLI12790	MON	Multon Chantry, Old Leake	Medieval	1.2km east
MLI12791	BLD	Moulton Chantry House, Old Leake		Out
MLI12794	MON	Leverton Mill, Leverton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12977	MON	Post Medieval Artefacts Found, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI13011	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Freiston	Medieval	Out
MLI13012	MON	Post Medieval Pottery, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI13097	FS	Coin And Strap End, Fishtoft	Anglo-Saxon	1.9km west
MLI13099	MON	Coins Found By Metal Detectors In Fishtoft	Medieval	Out
MLI13273	MON	Settlement Of Leverton	Anglo-Saxon	1.8km south-east
MLI13280	MON	Possible Medieval Road From Boston To Wainfleet	Medieval	In
MLI13317	MON	Medieval Settlement At Butterwick	Medieval	550m east
MLI13375	MON	Pillbox, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI13376	MON	Boston Examination Battery, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI13376	MON	Boston Examination Battery, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI13398	FS	Roman Pottery Sherds, Butterwick Road, Freiston	Romano British	490m west
MLI13399	MON	Medieval Settlement And Features, Off Butterwick Road, Freiston	Medieval	410m west
MLI13415	MON	Pillbox, Freiston Bridge	Post medieval	Out
MLI13416	MON	Pillbox, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI13417	MON	Pillbox, Haltoft End Bridge, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI13418	MON	Pillbox, Baker's Bridge, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI13419	MON	Pillbox, Clamp Gate Bridge, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI13427	MON	Early Medieval Remains, Butterwick Road, Freiston	Anglo-Saxon	570m west
MLI13428	MON	Post Medieval Remains Found Off Butterwick Road, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI43372	MON	Pillbox And Gun Emplacement, Station Farm, Sibsey	Post medieval	Out
MLI43378	MON	Former Pillbox, Bennington Bridge	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI81338	MON	Two Possible Wrecks, Freiston Shore	Post medieval	Out
MLI82954	BLD	Butterwick Mill		Out
MLI88790	BLD	Chapel House, Scrane End, Freiston		Out
MLI88791	BLD	Peachy House, Church End Road, Freiston		Out
MLI88792	BLD	Plummers Hotel, Shore Road, Freiston		Out
MLI88793	BLD	The Marine Hotel, Shore Road, Freiston		Out
MLI88795	BLD	Mill Pit Farm, Scrane End Road, Freiston		Out
MLI88796	MON	Former Windmill, Croppers Lane, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI88797	BLD	Miramar House, Scrane End, Freiston		Out
MLI88798	BLD	The Old School, School Lane, Butterwick		Out
MLI88800	BLD	Pinchbeck House, School Lane, Butterwick		Out
MLI88889	MON	Bakers Bridge, Fishtoft And Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI91927	BLD	The Old Chapel, Church View, Freiston		Out
MLI91928	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Ings Bridge, Freiston Ings, Freiston		Out
MLI91929	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Mill Lane, Butterwick		Out
MLI92028	MON	Site Of Former United Free Methodist Chapel, Oak House Lane, Haltoft End, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92433	MON	Frieston Park, Frieston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92433	MON	Frieston Park, Frieston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92483	BLD	Mile Post Near Heronshaw Hall, Old Leake		Out
MLI92501	BLD	Ings Bridge, Freiston		Out
MLI92505	MON	Milepost, A52, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI92514	BLD	37 Brand End Road, Butterwick		Out
MLI92515	BLD	Mill Farmhouse, Butterwick		Out
MLI92539	MON	Milepost, A52, Butterwick	Post medieval	Out
MLI92540	BLD	Stable Block, Mill Farm, Butterwick		Out
MLI92541	BLD	Cottage, Butterwick		Out
MLI92546	MON	Milepost On A52, Fishtoft	Post medieval	Out
MLI92553	BLD	The Grange, Freiston		Out
MLI92554	BLD	Freiston Bridge, Freiston		Out
MLI92556	BLD	Heronshaw Hall, Leverton		Out
MLI92558	MON	Bridge 8, Hodsons Bridge, Old Leake	Post medieval	Out
MLI92597	BLD	Heronshaw Cottage, Leverton		Out
MLI92619	BLD	The Old Brewhouse, Butterwick		Out
MLI92635	BLD	House Next To Freiston Hall, Freiston		Out
MLI92636	BLD	Stables At The Priory, Freiston		Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI92637	MON	Clamp Gate Bridge, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI97628	FS	Roman Tile Found At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Romano British	2km south-west
MLI97629	MON	Medieval Pottery And Tile Found At Clampgate Road, Fishtoft	Medieval	Out
MLI98257	BLD	House Called 'The Priory', Church End Road, Freiston		Out
MLI99404	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI99405	MON	Pillbox, Church Of St James, Freiston	Post medieval	Out
MLI99420	MON	Pillbox, Freiston Bridge	Post medieval	Out
MLI99484	FS	Roman Pottery Sherd, Willoughby Hills	Romano British	1.4km west
MLI99485	MON	Medieval Pottery Sherds, Willoughby Hills	Medieval	Out

ANNEX 22: A16 Compound Heritage Assets and baseline data

A16 Compound

Table 1.41: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the PEIR Boundary

NHLE Reference	Name	Distance from PEIR boundary
1016692	Hussey Tower	3.3km north
1018583	Wybert's Castle medieval moated site	1.4km north-east
1018584	Multon Hall moated site	2.6km south-east
1019528	Moated site 480m north east of Wyberton West Hospital	2.4km north

Table 1.42: Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Search Area

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI115965	MON	Blacksmiths Shop, 321 London Road, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI115966	MON	Blacksmiths Cottage and Workshop, 321 London Road, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI116284	MON	Former Station Master's House, Kirton Railway Station	Post medieval	Out
MLI116285	MON	Former Waiting Room, Kirton Railway Station	Post medieval	Out
MLI116286	MON	Former Booking Office, Kirton Railway Station	Post medieval	Out
MLI116287	MON	Former Goods Depot, Kirton Railway Station	Post medieval	Out
MLI116288	MON	Former Signal Box, Kirton Railway Station	Post medieval	Out
MLI121204	BLD	The Cottage, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121205	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121206	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121207	BLD	Oak Tree Lodge, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121208	BLD	Old Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121211	MON	Southfield House, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121212	BLD	Lime Tree Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121213	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121214	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121215	MON	Moore's Arms, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121216	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121217	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121218	BLD	The Parks (Park's Farm), Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121219	MON	(Fairfield), Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121220	MON	(Holland House), Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI121221	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123006	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI123022	BLD	Hallweir, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123023	MON	Bozen Hall, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123024	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123033	BLD	Bailey Walls, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123034	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123079	BLD	Holly Cottage, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123080	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123082	BLD	Cherry Holt Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123086	BLD	Michaelmas House, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123087	BLD	Granby Croft, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123088	MON	Frampton House Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123100	BLD	Crown House, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123101	BLD	White House Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123102	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Beechcroft), Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123103	BLD	Causeway House, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123104	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123105	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123106	BLD	Baptist Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123107	BLD	Redbourne House, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123115	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123116	BLD	Black's Farm (Wyberton Farm), Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123117	BLD	Shorts Farm, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI123118	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI124182	BLD	Unnamed farmstead,	Post medieval	Out
MLI124852	MON	Kirton War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI125081	MON	Frampton War Memorial	Post medieval	Out
MLI12528	MON	Site of Orme Hall, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12531	BLD	Church and churchyard of St Peter and St Paul, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12541	MON	Site of Littlebury Hall, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12542	MON	Bozon Hall, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12544	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Kirton	Medieval	Out- 2km south-west
MLI12555	FS	Possible Mill Stones, Willoughton Road, Kirton	Undated	Out
MLI125562	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 940m south
MLI12600	MON	Almshouses, Wyberton		Out
MLI12601	MON	Icehouse, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12604	MON	Mill, Street Way, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI12610	MON	Dovecote, Parks Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12614	FS	Silver Penny, West End Road, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 1.4km south-west
MLI12615	MON	Stone Hall Manor, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 1.1km south-east
MLI12617	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Stone Hall, Frampton	Romano-British	Out – 1km south-east
MLI12618	MON	Coupledyeke Hall, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 1km south-east
MLI12619	MON	Cropmarks, Frampton	Undated	Out – 1.2km east
MLI12620	BLD	Frampton Hall, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12621	MON	Site of Moated Hall, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 960m south-east
MLI12622	BLD	St Mary's Church and Churchyard, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12625	MON	Beacon, Probable Windmill Mound, Wyberton	Undated	Out
MLI12626	MON	Tytton Hall, Wyberton	Medieval	Out – 1.6km north
MLI12628	MON	Alleged Roman Milestone/Mounting Block, Pincushion Inn, Wyberton	Romano British	Out – 840m north
MLI12631	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Wyberton	Romano-British	Out- 680m north-east
MLI12632	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Wyberton	Medieval	Out – 1.6km north-east
MLI12634	FS	Medieval Pottery, Wyberton	Medieval	Out – 1.8km east
MLI12635	FS	Early Westerwald Jug, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12637	MON	Site of Stump Cross, Wyberton	Undated	Out
MLI12639	BLD	St Leodegar's Church, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI12727	MON	Lost Hamlet of Tytton, Wyberton	Medieval	Out – 1.6km north
MLI13031	MON	Roman pottery scatter, Kirton	Romano British	Out – 1.6km south
MLI13040	FS	Pottery, Kirton	Undated	Out
MLI13281	MON	Hall weir, Skeldyke Road, Kirton	Undated	Out
MLI13338	MON	Medieval earthworks in Orchard Field, Frampton	Medieval	Out – 950m south-east
MLI13394	MON	Medieval features at Wash Road, Kirton	Medieval	Out – 1.6km south
MLI13395	MON	Undated features, Kirton	Undated	Out
MLI13446	MON	Crossing Keepers Cottage, Frampton	Post medieval	In
MLI13447	MON	Crossing Keepers cottage, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI13454	MON	Kirton Railway Station	Post medieval	Out
MLI13473	MON	MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURAL REMAINS, LOW ROAD, WYBERTON	Medieval	Out – 640m north-east

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI13474	MON	POST MEDIEVAL REMAINS, LOW ROAD, WYBERTON	Post medieval	Out
MLI13486	MON	Former Level Crossing Gate House, Tytton Lane, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI13487	MON	Former Level Crossing Gate House, Saundergate Lane, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI13489	MON	Former Level Crossing Gate House, The Causeway, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI13513	MON	Tithe barn and parsonage house, Orchard Field, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI80717	MON	Medieval finds at Marsh Lane, Boston	Medieval	Out – 1.9km north-east
MLI81218	MON	The Granary, Tytton Court	Post medieval	Out
MLI81219	FS	A medieval stone corbel, The Granary, Tytton Court	Medieval	Out – 1.5km north
MLI81656	MON	The Settlement of Kirton	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.5km south
MLI83121	MON	Undated Ditch off Boston Road, Kirton	Undated	Out
MLI83569	MON	Scatter of Romano-British pottery, south of Tytton Lane East	Romano British	Out – 1.2km north
MLI85832	MON	Undated ditch, King Street, Kirton	Undated	Out
MLI86230	MON	Late Saxon features, Station Road, Kirton	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.6km south
MLI86231	BLD	The Old Kings Head, High Street, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86232	BLD	The Peacock, High Street, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86242	BLD	Telephone Kiosk, Station Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86243	BLD	Harvey House, Station Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86244	MON	Statue to William Dennis, in front of Kirton town hall, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86247	BLD	Almshouses, 9 and 11 Willington Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86248	BLD	The Old Vicarage, Willington Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86249	BLD	Willington House, Willington Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86263	MON	Middlecott House, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86264	BLD	Town Hall, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86268	BLD	Mortuary Chapel, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86274	BLD	Former General Baptist chapel and later Independent Congregational chapel, Willington Road, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86290	MON	Settlement of Frampton	Medieval	Out – 530m south-east
MLI86291	BLD	Pigeoncote at Parks Farm, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86292	MON	Milestone, London Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI86293	BLD	Memorial cottage, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86294	BLD	Park cottages, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86295	MON	Gate piers to Frampton Hall, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86296	MON	Gate piers, gates, screen and wall to Frampton Hall, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86297	BLD	Walls and stable block to Frampton Hall	Post medieval	Out
MLI86298	BLD	Barn, Conservatory walls and gateway to Frampton Hall	Post medieval	Out
MLI86299	BLD	Garden wall archways and garden house to Frampton Hall	Post medieval	Out
MLI86300	BLD	Manor House, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86301	BLD	Former stables and carriage house at the Manor House, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86302	BLD	Church View cottages, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86303	BLD	Hunwell House, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86304	BLD	Thatched cottage, Middlegate Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86306	BLD	Frampton House, West End Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86308	BLD	The Old Chapel, Thorniman Lane, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86309	MON	Smithy, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86317	BLD	The Beeches, Clatterykes Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86318	BLD	Coach house and stables at the Beeches, Clatterykes Road, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86333	BLD	Church of St Michael, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI86335	BLD	Cotton Hall, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI88847	MON	Romano-British Occupation, St Thomas Drive, Boston	Romano British	Out – 2km north
MLI90061	BLD	West Skirbeck House, London Road, Boston	Post medieval	Out
MLI90064	BLD	Number 179 and gateway, London Road, Boston	Post medieval	Out
MLI90064	BLD	Number 179 and gateway, London Road, Boston	Post medieval	Out
MLI90065	BLD	Number 126 London Road, Boston	Post medieval	Out
MLI90348	MON	Medieval Features, Low Road, Wyberton	Medieval	Out – 900m north-east
MLI91506	MON	Post medieval pottery found on land near Lenton Way	Post medieval	Out
MLI91507	MON	Post medieval pottery found on land near Middlegate Road	Post medieval	Out
MLI91509	FS	Roman ring found near The Beeches, Frampton	Romano-British	Out – 680m south

Pref Ref	Type	Name	Period	Location In/Out of PEIR boundary
MLI91510	MON	Unidentified, undated earthworks in a field off West End Road, Frampton	Undated	Out
MLI91510	MON	Unidentified, undated earthworks in a field off West End Road, Frampton	Undated	Out
MLI91511	MON	Site of former brick works to the north of Tytton Lane West, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI91544	MON	Undated pit on land off Low Road, Wyberton	Undated	Out
MLI91754	MON	Late Saxon ditches on land at The Old Station Yard, Kirton	Anglo-Saxon	Out – 1.9km south
MLI91922	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West End Road, Wyberton West End, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92073	MON	Gas works (former), Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92228	MON	Site of former Wesleyan Reformers Day School, Ralph's Lane, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92273	MON	Wyberton Park, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92278	MON	Frampton Hall Park, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92279	MON	Frampton House Park, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92499	BLD	Group of 5 Table Tombs at Church of St Mary, 10m north-east of Chancel, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92600	BLD	Mounting Block and Churchyard Wall at Church of St Mary, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92615	MON	Gravestone, St Peter and St Paul Churchyard, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92627	MON	Milestone, London Road, Wyberton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92631	BLD	Stables to Cotton Hall, Frampton	Post medieval	Out
MLI92645	MON	Wall and mounting steps. Church of St Peter and Paul, Kirton	Post medieval	Out
MLI98398	MON	Parkland associated with West Skirbeck House, Boston	Post medieval	Out

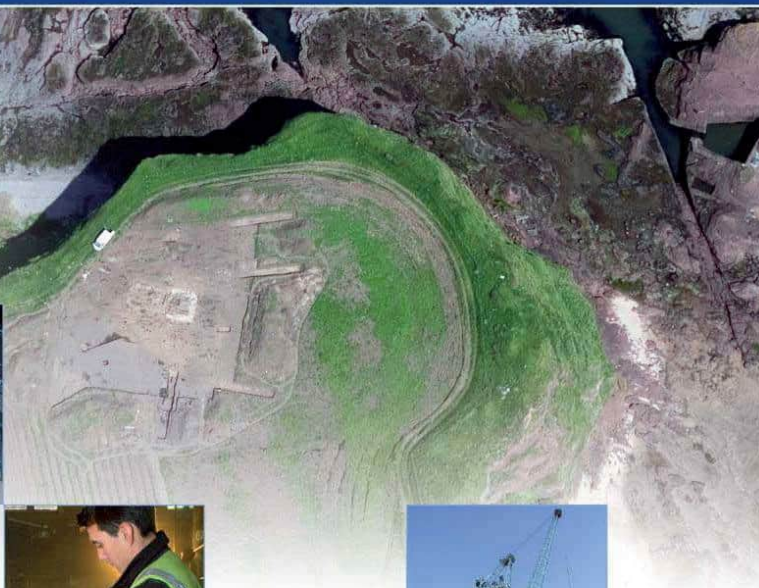
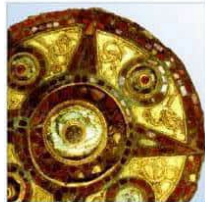
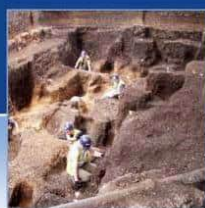
ANNEX 23A: Lincolnshire Node to Weston Marsh: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report

Outer Dowsing - Lincolnshire Node to Weston Marsh: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report

AOC Project No: 53109

National Grid Reference Number: 546800 352100

Date: May 2023



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Outer Dowsing - Offshore Wind: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report

For: SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

National Grid Reference (NGR): 546800 352100

AOC Project No: 53109

Prepared by: Jessica Taylor / Virgil Yendell

Illustration by: Jessica Taylor

Date: May 2023

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Jessica Taylor, Virgil Yendell **Date:** 24/05/2023

Approved by: Virgil Yendell **Date:** 24/05/2023

Final Report Stage: Final Submission **Date:** 24/05/2023

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margaret's Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
E-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model was undertaken for the site of Outer Dowsing - Offshore Wind (NGR 546800 352100). The work was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group for SLR Consulting on behalf of their client.

This document summarises the stratigraphic sequence of potential geoarchaeological remains and discusses the results in relation to their archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. The principal objective of this report is to present the results, refine the research objectives of the project in light of the findings, and make recommendations concerning any subsequent archaeological investigations in order to address these research objectives.

The geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model comprised the review of 286 recent and historic BGS boreholes records, as well as a grey literature and publication review for within the area of study. Geoarchaeological and geotechnical deposit data can be used to identify areas of archaeological potential by characterising the probable nature and depth of sub-surface deposits.

The deposit sequence recorded across the site included tertiary bedrock (mudstone / siltstone / sandstone / limestone / chalk), glacial till, glaciofluvial deposits, tidal mudflats (1), organic deposits, Storm Beach, tidal mudflats (2), topsoil, and made ground.

Development impacts are set out within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1 Chapter 20.

Based on distribution and character of the deposit sequence, areas of potential for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains have been mapped for the site. These include area of potential A1 – tidal mudflats with saltern deposits, area of potential A2 – tidal mudflats, area of potential B – organic deposits, area of potential C – Storm Beach deposits, area of potential D – glaciofluvial deposits, and area of potential E – glacial till.

CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	II
CONTENTS	III
LIST OF FIGURES	III
LIST OF TABLES	IV
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	1
3 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SOURCES	2
4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	3
5 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND	5
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	10
7 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	10
8 METHODOLOGY	11
9 DEPOSIT MODEL	13
10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL	25
11 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	34
12 BIBLIOGRAPHY	39
APPENDICES	90
13 APPENDIX A – DEPOSIT MODEL DATA REFERENCES	91

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map	42
Figure 2: Assessment area and route divisions	43
Figure 3: Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits – Full Site	44
Figure 4: Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits – Area 1	45
Figure 5: Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits – Area 2	46
Figure 6: Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits – Area 3	47
Figure 7: Data points and transect locations – Area 1	48
Figure 8: Data points and transect locations – Area 2	49
Figure 9: Data points and transect locations – Area 3	50
Figure 10: Transect A, west to east across the site (Area 1) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	51
Figure 11: Transect B, west to east across the site (Area 1) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	52
Figure 12: Transect C, southwest to northeast across the site (Area 1) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	53
Figure 13: Transect D, northwest to southeast across the site (Area 2) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	54
Figure 14: Transect E, southwest to northeast across the site (Area 2) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	55
Figure 15: Transect F, northwest to southeast across the site (Area 3) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	56
Figure 16: Transect G, southwest to northeast across the site (Area 3) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	57
Figure 17: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid bedrock geology (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 1	58
Figure 18: Thickness plot of the below ground glacial till (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 1	59
Figure 19: Thickness plot of the below ground glaciofluvial deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 1	60
Figure 20: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid (Pleistocene or earlier) geology (extrapolated from deposit records), suggesting the form of the ancient land surface at c. 10,000 BC – Area 1	61
Figure 21: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (1) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 1	62
Figure 22: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 1	63
Figure 23: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 1	64
Figure 24: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (2) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 1	65
Figure 25: Thickness plot of the topsoil and modern to Victorian made ground deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 1	66

Figure 26: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid bedrock geology (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 2	67
Figure 27: Thickness plot of the below ground glacial till (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2	68
Figure 28: Thickness plot of the below ground glaciofluvial deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2	69
Figure 29: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid (Pleistocene or earlier) geology (extrapolated from deposit records), suggesting the form of the ancient land surface at c. 10,000 BC – Area 2	70
Figure 30: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (1) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2	71
Figure 31: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2	72
Figure 32: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 2	73
Figure 33: Thickness plot of the below ground storm beach deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2	74
Figure 34: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground storm beach deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) - Area 2	75
Figure 35: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (2) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2	76
Figure 36: Thickness plot of the topsoil and modern to Victorian made ground deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 2	77
Figure 37: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid bedrock geology (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 3	78
Figure 38: Thickness plot of the below ground glacial till (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3	79
Figure 39: Thickness plot of the below ground glaciofluvial deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3	80
Figure 40: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid (Pleistocene or earlier) geology (extrapolated from deposit records), suggesting the form of the ancient land surface at c. 10,000 BC – Area 3	81
Figure 41: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (1) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3	82
Figure 42: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3	83
Figure 43: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 3	84
Figure 44: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (2) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3	85
Figure 45: Thickness plot of the topsoil and modern to Victorian made ground deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 3	86
Figure 46: Plan showing areas of archaeological potential (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 1	87
Figure 47: Plan showing areas of archaeological potential (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 2	88
Figure 48: Plan showing areas of archaeological potential (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 3	89

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Generic stages of geoarchaeological investigation for guidance	1
Table 2 Generalised Holocene stratigraphy for the Fenland basin (after Wheeler and Waller 1995 and French 2003)	7
Table 3 Summary of identified stratigraphic units (subdivision of the Holocene based Walker et al 2012)	14
Table 4 Areas of Potential (AoP) for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the site	25

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document details the results of a geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model for the site of Outer Dowsing, east Lincolnshire (NGR: TF468521 – centred, Figure 1). The project was commissioned from AOC by SLR Consulting.
- 1.2 The proposed development site (henceforth “the Site”) is located on the east coast of Lincolnshire. The route begins at landfall north of Chapel St Leonards. A possible OnSS at a Lincolnshire node is proposed to the south of the village of Asserby in the north. An alternative OnSS is proposed at a Weston Marsh node northeast of Spalding.
- 1.3 This report consists of a Stage 1 geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model in order to investigate the potential of the site to contain significant archaeological remains and to produce a report inclusive of a deposit model.

Table 1 Generic stages of geoarchaeological investigation for guidance

Stage	Stage number
Consultancy: Desk based and impact assessment	1
Fieldwork: Geotechnical monitoring	2
Fieldwork: Trench evaluation / borehole evaluation	3
Fieldwork: Watching brief / excavation / mitigation boreholes	4
Post-excavation: Specialist geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental assessment	5
Post-excavation: Specialist geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental analysis	6
Publication	7

- 1.4 The geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model comprised the review of 286 BGS boreholes records. No core samples were viewed or retained for geoarchaeological purposes. Geoarchaeological and geotechnical deposit data can be used to identify areas of archaeological potential by characterising the probable nature and depth of sub-surface deposits.
- 1.5 As such, this report will provide recommendations on how investigations pertaining to these works should proceed and how such work will be integrated into the wider findings from the area. Subsequent stages of investigation maybe required dependant on the results of this report.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1 The development impacts outlined below are informed by the Scoping Report (Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind 2022, Doc No: 123-ODO-CON-K-RA-000002-01), in lieu of forthcoming more detailed designs.

Landfall - Wollabank

- 2.2 Landfall is proposed at Wollabank north of Chapel St Leonards. Construction details are set out

within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1 Chapter 20.

Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC)

- 3** Construction details are set out within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1 Chapter 20.

4 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SOURCES

- 4.1** The site boundary (the red line boundary for the PEIR) is located onshore and adjacent to the east coast of England, running between the Humber Estuary/Lincolnshire Marsh, in the north, and the town of Spalding, in the south (Figure 2). It extends along approximately 80km of the coastline, including the Lincolnshire coast of the Wash and Gibraltar Point. It extends inland up to approximately 13km from the coast.
- 4.2** For ease of discussion and for the purposes of this Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment, the AoS has been divided into 3 areas (Figure 2), Area 1 encompasses the following segments of the proposed route (Figure 7):
- LN1 - Landfall to A52 – Mumby
 - LN2 - A52 Mumby to Lincolnshire Node
 - WM1 - Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe
 - WM2 - A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane
 - WM3 - Marsh Lane to A158 – Skegness Road
- 4.3** The following route sections are included within Area 2 (Figure 8):
- WM4 - A158 – Skegness Road to Low Road
 - WM5 – Low Road to Steeping River
 - WM6 – Steeping River to Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard
 - WM7 – Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard to Staples Farm
 - WM8 – Steeples Farm to Crowhall Land
 - WM9 – Crowhall Lane to Church End Lane
- 4.4** Area 3 encompasses the following route sections (Figure 9):
- WM10 - Church End Lane to The Haven
 - WM11 - The Haven to Marsh Road
 - WM12 - Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge
 - WM13 - Fosdyke to Weston Marsh Substation North
 - WM14 - Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation South
- 4.5** An initial review of British Geological Survey (BGS 2022) borehole records within the initial 500m buffer around the PEIR boundary (within which it is considered deposits would reflect those likely to be found within the landfall, onshore ECC and substation) revealed insufficient records to

characterise deposits and as such a wider 1km area beyond the current Area of Study (AoS) was selected.

4.6 Palaeoenvironment records and literature have been reviewed for relevant sites surrounding each section within a 10km area either side of the AoS.

4.7 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk-based assessment:

- British Geological Survey (BGS) Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); for records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work within the AoS
- Ordnance Survey (OS); for OS Terrain@ 50 mapping for contour and spot height data for the AoS
- Environment Agency; for LIDAR Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) at 2m spatial resolution
- ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute) Digital Globe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics; for satellite imagery showing the AoS
- Britain from Above; for online aerial photographs showing the AoS
- The Wetland Heritage of the Lincolnshire Marsh (Ellis et al 2001) and the Fenland Project (Hayes and Lane 1992, and Lane 1992); for records relating to investigations within the 1km AoS; and
- Publications and grey literature reports concerning previous archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations within a 10km area as listed in the references in Section 6 and 7.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The AoS is located within the Lincolnshire Marsh and Lincolnshire / Cambridgeshire Fenslands on low lying terrain generally at elevations of less than 12 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The natural drainage direction across the AoS is east and south toward the North Sea and The Wash.

5.2 The AoS is underlain by solid geological deposits of predominantly chalk and mudstone. The BGS (2022) geology maps show the bedrock within the AoS to comprise the following formations (from north to south):

- Burnham Chalk Formation (Area 1)
- Welton Chalk Formation (Area 1)
- Ferriby Chalk Formation (Area 1)
- Carstone Formation sandstone (Area 1)
- The Claxby Ironstone, Tealby, Roach Formation mudstone and limestone (Areas 1 and 2)
- Spilsby Sandstone Formation (Area 2)
- Kimmeridge Clay Formation mudstone (Area 2)
- Ampthill Clay Formation mudstone (Areas 2 and 3)

- West Walton Formation mudstone and siltstone (Area 3)
- Oxford Clay Formation mudstone (Area 3)

5.3 The BGS (2022) geology maps show that various superficial deposits underlie the AoS. These deposits include (from oldest to youngest deposit age):

- Till, diamicton (Area 1)
- Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel Deposits (Area 1)
- Storm Beach and Beach Deposits, silt, sand and gravel (Areas 1 and 2)
- Tidal Flat Deposits, clay and silt (Areas 1, 2 and 3)

Area 1

5.1 Moving from north to south in Area 1 of the 500m AoS – including the landfall, the Lincolnshire node and the onshore ECC – is underlain in the north by a bedrock of Burnham Chalk Formation (93.9 to 83.6 million years ago (mya)), then Welton Chalk Formation (100.5 to 89.8 mya), and finally Ferriby Chalk Formation (100.5 to 93.9 mya). All formed in the Cretaceous Period, under a shallow warm sea environment and form the eastern extension of the Wolds escarpment (Ellis et al 2001).

5.2 By WM3 of the onshore ECC the Carstone Formation sandstone (113 to 100.5 mya) is present as bedrock. Followed by the Claxby Ironstone, Tealby, Roach Formation interbedded mudstone and limestone (130.8 to 126.3 mya) that all formed in a high energy, shallow, marine environment.

5.3 The glacial superficial geology in Area 1 consists of patches of till and glaciofluvial deposits. The oldest glacial deposit underlying the AoS is the Devensian (c. 115,000 – c. 12,000) diamicton till. Till is deposited by glacial ice, either at the glacier base or derived from material within and on the ice. It comprises gravelly sandy silty clay with boulders and contains numerous lenses of sand and gravel. The till is also likely to contain interdigitating units of glaciolacustrine clay, plus sand and gravel formed during ice advance and retreat (Burke et al., 2015).

5.4 Localised pockets of glaciofluvial sand and gravel occur along the margin of the mudflat deposits of the Lincolnshire Marsh and Fenland (Swinnerton and Kent 1981) and are present in Area 1. These are unconsolidated, gravels and sands associated with braided fluvial systems of the Late Glacial valleys, potentially associated with ancient valleys of the Great Eau and The Haven. These overly the till and underly the mudflat deposits. The small patches of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits across Area 1 mark local topographic high points often reflected by settlement locations, such as the nearby Huttoft, Mumby and Willoughby.

5.5 Holocene tidal mudflats dominate the superficial deposits and are characterised by minerogenic sediment with horizons of localised to widespread peat. These deposits are associated with Lincolnshire Marsh and the Fenland. The deposits are predominantly of intertidal to marine origin, but where they are associated with ancient river valleys freshwater and estuarine components may come into play. Marine/estuarine minerogenic units formed due to inundation and changes in post-Glacial relative sea level (RSL). Organic deposits indicate periods of stabilisation where waterlogging was not so great and vegetation could take hold. Organic formation may be due to increasing or reducing waterlogging from local freshwater or regional marine/estuarine sources.

Area 2

- 5.6** Continuing southwards the Spilsby Sandstone Formation (152.1 to 133.9 mya) underlies the site just before Marsh House/Marsh Yard, and similarly to the bedrock to the north was formed in a high energy, shallow, marine environment. From Marsh House/Marsh Yard to Crowhall Lane the bedrock is Kimmeridge Clay Formation mudstone (157.3 to 152.1 mya) formed as part of a stable sea floor. Then for the rest of Area 2 a mudstone bedrock of Amphill Clay Formation (163.5 to 157.3 mya) is recorded and represents shallow marine conditions.
- 5.7** The superficial geology in Area 2 is predominantly Holocene tidal mudflats, although Storm Beach deposits are also recorded from Skegness Road to just past Staples Farm, the former already being outlined for Area 1 above.
- 5.8** In the 13th Century, islands, which had previously sheltered the coastline of Lincolnshire, were eroded away by a series of storms and floods of unprecedented power. Flood water reached inland several kilometres and the erosional debris from the islands was deposited as coastal and inland storm beaches (Green 2015). The storm beaches deposits recorded in Area 2 are part of this group.

Area 3

- 5.9** Amphill Clay Formation (163.5 to 157.3 mya) as outlined above underlies the site until Marsh Road. Whereby West Walton Formation mudstone and siltstone (163.5 to 157.3 mya) is recorded as the bedrock, until Fosdykes Bridge where it is replaced by Oxford Clay Formation mudstone (166.1 to 157.3 mya), both being deposited as marine seabeds.
- 5.10** The superficial geology of Area 3 consists of Holocene tidal mudflats over the whole area and outlined above for Area 1.

6 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Lincolnshire Marsh

- 6.1** Area 1 and the northern-most section of Area 2 are located within the Lincolnshire Marsh (Figure 5).
- 6.2** The Lincolnshire Marsh is underlain by the slope of the Cretaceous chalk the Wolds escarpment to the west. During the latter stages of the last (Devensian) Ice Age (c. 18,000 ya) the ice lobe stretched across the North Sea (North Sea Lobe) advanced until the Wolds to the west and The Wash to the south (Ellis et al 2001 and Clarke et al 2004). During the colder Pleistocene periods, global sea levels were substantially lower than today and the AoS occupied part of an important location on the western margins of 'Doggerland' now submerged beneath the southern North Sea but which formerly linked the Humber to Denmark (Gaffney et al., 2007).
- 6.3** Subsequent rising temperatures at the end of the Devensian and start of the Holocene, and associated meltwaters, left glacial till (southern extent of the Skipsea Till) and then glacial river gravels capping the chalk bedrock, up to 24m deep (Ellis et al 2001). Large numbers of lakes formed in depressions left in the till (kettle holes and pingos). These water filled depressions are locally known as meres and many were sufficiently deep to ensure the survival of open water into the Holocene, as in the Holderness area (Head et al 1995, Schofield 2001), although few were identified in the Lincolnshire Marsh area by the wetland survey (Ellis et al 2001).

- 6.4** Prior to c. 5500 BC the Lincolnshire Marsh was predominantly defined by the undulating surface of the glacial till, comparable to modern Holderness. A general trend of rising RSL drove deposition of fine-grained material transported by the sea and River Humber, with the deposition in the southern part of the Lincolnshire Marsh area being characterised by the undulating topography of the Middle Marsh and then the predominantly marine alluvium of the Outmarsh (Ellis et al 2001). Deep sequences preserve tree trunks and other large-scale evidence of buried Early Holocene forests, whereas later peat horizons indicate potential slow-downs in the minerogenic sedimentation associated with rising RSL, and resulting in the expansion of stabilised wetland vegetation.
- 6.5** The lower peat (c. 5500 BC) indicates freshwater run-off backing up due to RSL rise. A short period of marine inundation seals the lower peat with a salt marsh clay deposition, but this is followed by a slowing of RSL rise and/or regression, associated with a return to freshwater deposition. The upper peat that subsequently forms (c. 1700 BC) indicates emerging Fen carr. Whilst the sequence as a whole is sealed by a seemingly undifferentiated estuarine minerogenic unit, this has been suggested to be a separate Iron Age and post-Roman estuarine clay separated by intercalated peats (Ellis et al 2001).
- 6.6** Late Glacial to Early Holocene pollen sequences have been recorded at Aby Grange and Butterbump, and sites in the Great Eau valley indicate that the expansion of *Tilia* as being important aspect of lowland vegetation until the mid-Holocene when lime becomes a significant woodland element (Ellis et al 2001). Later Holocene palynology at sites near Butterbump and the Great Eau, aided by the sequences at Ingoldmells, where infills of features associated with salt production (discussed below) preserved pollen indicating a more open landscape of grassland and fringing woodlands, alongside cereal cultivation (Ellis et al 2001).
- 6.7** The Outmarsh would have been saltmarsh for much of the Holocene and unsuitable for any permanent settlement. Although, salt processing is evident from preserved prehistoric sites like Tetney and Hogsthorpe, through to sporadic Roman evidence, rare Anglo-Saxon evidence for salterns from Marshchapel, and then significant Medieval accounts of salt production (Canti 2009).

Fenland and The Wash

- 6.8** All but Area 1 and the northern-most section of Area 2 are located within the Fenland.
- 6.9** After the end of the last Ice Age (Devensian) the basin that now forms the Fenland, was dryland crossed by networks of river valleys and floodplains of limited extent, covered in developing lime-dominated deciduous forest, and dotted with small areas of raised ground that would have formed islands in the later Fenland (French 2003). Subsequently, the backing up of freshwater drainage and estuarine inundation over the course of the last c. 12,000 years (Holocene) infilled the basin of the Fenland with up to c. 30m of freshwater and estuarine sediment (Waller 1994, Wheeler and Waller 1995). The estuarine sedimentation has been predominantly fed from The Wash, a rectangular bay on the western coastline forming a confluence of estuaries. This sequence of deposition has been extensively studied with large-scale investigations undertaken as part of the Fenland Research Committee and later by the Fenland Project, with its associated wetland surveys (e.g. Hayes and Lane 1992, and Lane 1992). As a result of this and earlier work a number of classifications of the Fenland sequence have been proposed (see Table 2), with French's (2003) being one of the more recent.

Skertchly (1877)	Godwin and Clifford (1938)	Gallois (1979)	Wyatt (1984); Horton (1989); Horton and Aldiss (1992)	French (2003)
Fen Silt	Upper Silt	Terrington Beds	Terrington Beds	Upper silt marine incursion
	Upper Peat	Nordelph Peat	Upper leaf of the Nordelph Peat	Upper peat
	Fen Clay	Barroway Drove Beds	Upper member of the Barroway Drove Beds	'Fen Clay' marine incursion
Lower leaf of the Nordelph Peat				
Lower member of the Barroway Drove Beds			Basal peat	
Middle Peat				
Peat	Lower Peat	Lower member of the Barroway Drove Beds	Limited marine incursion	
		Lower Peat	Channel peat	

Table 2 Generalised Holocene stratigraphy for the Fenland basin (after Wheeler and Waller 1995 and French 2003)

- 6.10** The sequences generally consist of alternating strata of peats, representing stabilised wetland vegetation, and minerogenic deposits, representing marine inundation. Initial proposals of a two and four-part sequences by Skertchly (1877) and Godwin (1938) were later developed into more complex chronostratigraphies, with additions from palynology and radiocarbon dating (e.g. Wheeler and Waller 1995). Although, some attempt has been made in Table 2 to align the six-part sequence proposed by French (2003) to previous incarnations, any attempt to align the different strata is on the whole too simplistic an approach. It is not expected that each regional event, represented by a stratigraphic group, to be present in every sequence uniformly across the fenland basin. Local topography and hydrology may produce atypical sequences where the effects of regional events are reduced, or local events introduce more horizons (Oxford Archaeology East 2011). However, generally a number of the major deposit groups should be present and identifiable (French 2003).
- 6.11** There are few recent studies of the Holocene sequence in the immediate vicinity of the AoS and those older ones that exist describe much the same sequence as outlined above with probable Mesolithic basal peats, overlying minerogenic sedimentation, and then a return to peat formation (e.g. Hayes and Lane 1992). Although on the whole outside of the AoS, it is important to note roddons, tidal creek networks, as significant features of the Mid to Late Holocene (6000 to 2000 yr BP) Fenlands that could fringe the AoS. The roddons were cut into contemporaneous clay deposits, with subsequent inundation and infilling with fine marine/brackish sands or silt driven by changes in the RSL of The Wash. The ancient roddons lack the laterally stacked point bar deposits that occur during active meandering in modern examples, indicating rapid infilling of the ancient roddons (Smith et al 2010). Despite evidence at sites near Must Farm of subsequent storm surges recutting the roddons (Smith et al 2012), the now blocked drainage of surface runoff systems may have caused mudflat/saltmarsh environments to develop into freshwater reed swamps. As Roman and later drainage efforts drove subsidence and erosion of the peats the silt and sand filled channels remained upstanding as a network of roddon ridges (Smith et al 2010).
- 6.12** Lane's (1992) work at Wrangle presents a rare look at deposit sequences adjacent to and within

the route (Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard to Staples Farm, Figure 8). In the northwest of Wrangle and beyond the site the Pleistocene deposits are overlain by less than a metre of Holocene sediment. This undulating early Holocene surface provided a mosaic of dryland and wetland into the Bronze Age. Bronze Age marine/estuarine inundation then deposited silt and clays over the south of Wrangle's East Fen, but north-west of Wrangle was not inundated until the mid/late Bronze Age. In the Iron Age estuarine sedimentation, possibly originating from the Steeping estuary in Wainfleet, occurred across at least the northern part of Wrangle. Over subsequent periods freshwater wetlands developed in the north of the Wrangle, likely driven by the infilling of roddon networks in this area. The advance of and short-lived Iron Age marine incursion in Wrangle's East Fen was dated to 540- 395 cal BC (2825 2385 ± 60 BP, Lane 1992).

- 6.13** Sometime in the Iron Age, prior to Roman settlement, salt processing is evident, and although Lane's (1992) survey in Wrangle did not provide a full account for the Iron Age/Roman period, Roman settlement is assumed to lie above 1.5-2m OD but Roman sites were found in comparable sites at about 1m OD (Lane 1992). Salt production was also prevalent in the wider Fenland and continued into the medieval period with a range of salt making sites contributing to our understanding of the process and the environment of the area (Canti 2009).
- 6.14** The apparent abandonment of Wrangle in the Early and Middle Saxon periods was followed by a Late Saxon re-vitalisation, here and at Wolmersty. The Pre-Norman labour intensive salt extraction process created a prominent ridge of re-deposited sands and silts c. 3.5m high (c. 4.5m OD) and c. 1.5km wide, known locally as the Wrangle Tofts. The medieval saltern deposits mapped by Lane lie within c. 200m of the PEIR boundary for the ECC and at times extend into it (Figure 78 in Lane 1992) . The ridge is not uniform and near the coast is formed of conjoined mounds and undulating mounds, which have more recently been levelled to some degree. These artificially formed redeposited alluvial Tofts continue along the coastline and border much of The Wash, creating a form of sea defence and enabling further development of arable cultivation (Lane 1992).
- 6.15** The seaward extent of Roman or earlier settlement in the area is buried under the Tofts and later reclamation deposits. The longevity of frequent settlement in the area would have relied on sheltered marine conditions provided by natural or anthropogenic sea defences. Deposits and remains of settlement has likely been subsequently eroded as at Skegness and Ingoldmells, c. 15km northwards at the other end of the AoS (Lane 1992).

Coastline Reconstructions

- 6.16** A number of reconstructions of the Lincolnshire coastline have been produced and Figure 3 to Figure 6 presents schematic comparisons of the most notable of these, including:
- 5900 BC coastline (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 5900 BC intertidal extent (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 4900 BC coastline (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 4900 BC intertidal extent (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 3900 BC coastline (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 3900 BC intertidal extent (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - Roman coastline (Smith 2010)

- Post-Roman intertidal extent (Smith 2010)
- 13th Century coastline (Green 2015)
- 13th Century intertidal extent (Green 2015)

- 6.17** Shennan et al (2000) analysed sea level data from the east coast of England to identify local-scale and regional scale factors for spatial and temporal variations in the elevation of Holocene sea-level index points. This information was referenced in the presentation of reconstructions of the dryland coastline and the limits of the intertidal zone for various periods by Green (2011, after Shennan et al 2000), although the method by which the reconstructions are created is not entirely clear. Similarly, Smith (2010) presents Roman coastline and post-Roman intertidal extent in their work based on Malim (2005) and Redding in Pryor (2005), again the method of reconstructions is not currently known. Based on the location of the boundary lines and references to BGS data in the publications, most of the reconstructions appear to be qualitative reworkings of the BGS mapping.
- 6.18** Green's recent work (2014a, 2014b, and 2015) using BGS mapping and other sources to provide similar qualitative reconstructions of the possible lacustrine and glacial limits for the Devensian, and coastline and intertidal limits for the Anglo-Saxon period and 13th Century. The Devensian reconstruction drew on work by Clark et al (2004) and mapped the encroachment of the North Sea Ice Lobe (see 6.1) and the extent of the Glacial lakes that covered much of the area to the west of Wolds and into the Fenland (Green 2014a). The Anglo-Saxon reconstruction reproduced D. N. Robinson's map of Lincolnshire's 'Saxon Shoreline'. This maps wide wetlands on the east coast of Lincolnshire and south of the Wolds indicative of late/post-Roman marine transgression that buries Romano-British sites on the Lincolnshire Marshes (e.g. Scupholme and Ingoldmells), comparable to accounts in Wrangle mentioned in the preceding section (see section 6.12 and Lane 1992). Within the reconstruction island features in the intertidal mudflats and wetlands are highlighted, denoted by the higher ground of BGS mapped Glaciofluvial sediments as similarly discussed in section 5.4. The final reconstruction (Green 2015), presents coastline and intertidal limits for the 13th Century AD, based on earlier work by Pawley. It presents the position of coastal islands from Spurn Point to north west Norfolk that shelter Lincolnshire prior to this date from the storms of the North Sea at which point an unprecedented storm eroded the coastal islands away (see section 5.8). As a result the Lincolnshire coast was exposed to coastal erosion and marine inundation is suggested to have encroached c. 1.5km inland between Mablethorpe and Skegness by 17th Century, destroying low-lying coastal settlements.
- 6.19** Canti (2009) outlines how investigation of the banks and dykes associated with salt production sites have made significant contributions to Iron Age and Roman coastline reconstructions for The Wash, over 10km from the AoS, at Aslackby Fen in the western Fenland. Reclamation of the Wash has been taking place since the Saxon period, but especially during the 14th to 18th centuries AD and significant sea wall structures have mostly been archaeologically neglected.

Historic England Peat Database

- 6.20** The Historic England Peat Database for the Lincolnshire coast (Historic England, 2023) identifies 10 records in the vicinity of the study area (ID Numbers 681, 115, 365, 111, 116, 110, 57, 56, 106, and 89, in order north to south).
- 6.21** Record 681 is located at Trusthorpe and is approximately 5.5km to the north of the study area. The sequence includes clay with peat capping, and exposure of submerged forest. No dates or depths

are included in the record, though the discovery measured c. 137m in width where exposed. This record lies beyond the mapped BGS (2023) peat deposits.

- 6.22** Approximately 78m to the north of the Onshore PEIR boundary at segment LN1', Record ID 365 identifies a lower peat bed exposure, with remains of tree stumps and trunks. These comprised primarily oak, as well as alder, ash, and willow/poplar. Date and depth information is not included for this deposit. Within the PEIR boundary at segment LN1, Record ID 111 identifies deposits of descriptions similar to that of Record ID 365; lower peat bed exposure, with remains of tree stumps and trunks. However, here the dominant species are alder and ash, with inclusions of oak, willow/poplar, and birch.
- 6.23** Deposits of Mid-Holocene peat and forest bed is recorded immediately south of 111 at 115. The peat included remains of oak stumps and measured approximately 0.80m in thickness. These deposits overlay glacial till and were sealed by freshwater marsh clay. Overlying the marsh clay, a further 0.30m of peat was recorded, which dated to the Iron Age. Record ID 116 lies approximately 65m to the southeast of the onshore PEIR boundary within LN1 and identified the same stratigraphy as at 115. This record is concurrent with BGS (2023) peat mapping.
- 6.24** 920m to the south of the Onshore PEIR boundary, within the study area for LN1, Records 57, 56, and 110 lie on the edge of the BGS (2023) mapped peat. Record ID 110 records little detail, describing Neolithic implements recovered are likely associated with lower peat deposits. It is noted that the peat does not appear to be the same as the upper peat recorded at Ingoldmells.
- 6.25** Record IDs 56 and 57 appear to refer to the same sequence. A sample taken at -1.83m OD at the top of the lower peat (Record ID 57) returned a date range of 2856-2141 cal BC, suggesting formation to have taken place during the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. A sample from 0.12m OD, at the top of the upper peat (Record ID 56) returned a date of 1260-802 cal BC, placing formation within the Middle to Late Bronze Age.
- 6.26** Approximately 3km to the east of the WM3study area, an upper peat deposit containing in situ tree remains was recorded (Record ID 106). Iron Age pottery was recovered from the deposit.
- 6.27** Within the port at Boston, approximately 1.7km to the northeast of the study area boundary at WM10, a peat layer containing timbers and beech bark was encountered at c. 6.1m bgl. No date is available for this deposit.
- 6.28** Overall the records suggest a widespread submerged forest along the coastline here, with frequent in situ and large remains of tree trunks and stumps occurring throughout.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 7.1** A desk-based assessment has been prepared by SLR consulting alongside this deposit model, see Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents Volume 1 Chapter 20, Annex 20.1.

8 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 8.1** Geoarchaeology is the application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record (HE 2015a). It involves the examination of sub-surface deposit sequences, through coring or exposed sections, in order to identify site formation processes or landscape features of archaeological interest. Deposit models are often employed in

geoarchaeology, these are conjectural maps and cross-sections used to investigate the archaeological significance, potential impact, or accessibility of buried deposits (HE 2020). Geoarchaeological approaches often form part of a wider programme of archaeological investigation.

- 8.2** Archaeological investigations should enhance previous work and provide sufficient information upon which to base effective decisions concerning mitigation. Therefore, an investigation can highlight the need for further WSIs and archaeological work to fulfil planning conditions.
- 8.3** The overall objective for the geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model comprised the review of 286 BGS boreholes records. No core samples were viewed or retained for geoarchaeological purposes. Geoarchaeological and geotechnical deposit data can be used to identify areas of archaeological potential by characterising the probable nature and depth of sub-surface deposits., deposit modelling and any subsequent on-site works is to investigate the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential and likely significance of the deposits present, so that the impact of the development can be understood, and informed decisions made regarding appropriate mitigation. As part of this overarching objective and in order to fulfil the general aims, the specific objective of these works at the Site are defined as:
- 8.4** To review historic or recent deposit records, in order to characterise and model the deposit sequence and its distribution across the site, so that comment can be made on the archaeological/palaeoenvironmental potential of those sub-surface deposits.
- 8.5** The general research questions of the investigation at the Site are defined as:
- RQ1: What is the distribution, depth, character, date, condition, and significance of the deposit sequence?
 - RQ2: What is the palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits encountered?
 - RQ3: What is the extent of archaeological remains and their potential survival across the site?
 - RQ4: What is the depth of modern overburden?
- 8.6** The specific research objectives of the investigation at the Site are defined as:
- RO1: identify areas of low or high archaeological potential
 - RO2: avoid blanket evaluation coverage and inform appropriate mitigation strategies
 - RO3: aid communication with construction professionals
 - RO4: facilitate palaeoenvironmental reconstruction

9 METHODOLOGY

Origin and Purpose of Deposit Modelling in Archaeology

- 9.1** AOC's geoarchaeological methodology conforms to best professional practice as summarised in the appropriate Historic England guidelines for geoarchaeology (HE 2015a and HE 2020).

- 9.2** The purpose of a geoarchaeological deposit model as outlined by Historic England (HE 2020) is to:
- identify areas of low or high archaeological potential
 - avoid blanket evaluation coverage and inform appropriate mitigation strategies
 - aid communication with construction professionals
 - facilitate palaeoenvironmental reconstruction
- 9.3** The character and distribution of past human activity can be better understood through the consideration of the past landscape or environmental context. Such an approach is often required by archaeological advisors and the local planning authority on floodplains where the deposit sequence can vary from thin alluvium or peat, with shallowly exposed ancient land surfaces, to complex and thick sequences of interchanging alluvium and peat, covering deeply buried ancient land surfaces.
- 9.4** The topography and nature of the ancient land surface during the early Holocene, the current geological epoch and equivalent to the early Mesolithic (c. 11,500 BP or 10,000 BC), is dictated by and inferred from the surface of the Pleistocene superficial deposits (the previous epoch) and older solid geology (e.g. mudstone, brickearth, gravel or chalk). Overlying the Pleistocene – or older – deposits, Holocene alluvium may preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence (e.g. pollen, diatoms, ostracods) of landscape development, from local channel migration and vegetation change to regional effects of climate and relative sea level (RSL) change. In combination, likely preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and deposit data (e.g. depth and character) provides a comparative framework to assess archaeological potential. Peat represents vegetated and waterlogged landscapes (e.g. marshland) which developed, within local or regional fluctuations of hydrology. The anaerobic and acidic conditions of the deposit are particularly conducive to organic preservation. Palaeoenvironmental remains from floodplain deposits, especially peat, provide information on the nature and timing of environmental change and the interplay with past human activity (HE 2015a, 2015b).
- 9.5** Modelling software (Rockworks & ArcGIS) is often used to create two and three-dimensional deposit models of the buried topography and overlying strata on the site. The data used may be readily available British Geological Survey (BGS 2022) geological information, recent geotechnical data from the client, or data past archaeological investigations. The depth and distribution of the various deposits is mapped in schematic cross-sections (transects) or plan, showing the elevation (Digital Elevation Model, DEM) or thickness (Isopach), of deposits or stratigraphic units. The model often culminates in schematics maps showing areas of archaeological potential.

Deposit Model

- 9.6** In order to create the deposit model, the geotechnical data was entered into a digital database (Rockworks 20). BGS logs (BGS 2022) added to the database were given a prefix relating to the two-letter grid square of its national grid reference e.g. TQ. A total of 286 BGS sedimentary logs were included in the deposit model. No client supplied GI/SI data was supplied and no AOC deposit data fell within the AoS. The distribution of this data set is presented in Figure 7-Figure 9 and the data references for the sedimentary logs are presented in Appendix A.
- 9.7** The majority of BGS (2022) borehole records used in this study have only a very brief description of the lithologies. For example, a unit described as “Clay” could be redeposited alluvium, in situ

alluvium, tidal flat deposits, head, till or glaciolacustrine. In interpreting this, judgement has been used, based on the likely stratigraphy at that location and depth. In addition a significant proportion of the logs did not contain elevation data and this need to be extrapolated from modern LIDAR data.

- 9.8** Each lithology type (gravel, sand, silt, clay etc.) was given a unique colour (primary component) and pattern (secondary component) enabling visual correlation of the sediment components of deposits across the site. By examining the relationship of the lithology types (both horizontally and vertical) in preliminary and iterative transects, correlations can inform the site-wide deposit groups. The grouping of these deposits is based on the lithological descriptions, which represent distinct depositional environments, coupled with a wider understanding of the local floodplain sequences. Thus, a sequence of stratigraphic units ('facies'), representing certain depositional environments, and/or landforms can be reconstructed both laterally and through time.
- 9.9** Inverse distance weighted (IDW, weighting =2, number of points =12) digital elevation model (DEM) and thickness (Isopach) plots were produced for key deposits (i.e. units defining major changes in the environment and modes of deposition) and surface horizons. These highlight major features of the topography through time. In this respect, the most common surface plot depicts the surface of the Pleistocene (or older) deposits (Figure 20, Figure 29, Figure 40) gives an approximation of the topography of the site as it existed at the beginning of the early Mesolithic period c 10,000 years ago. The development of the Holocene floodplain is likely to have been influenced by the topography inherited from the Pleistocene/Late glacial period. This surface would have dictated the course of later channels, with gravel high points forming areas of dry land within the wetlands, and lower lying areas forming the main threads of later channels. Many of the additional surface or thickness plots are more representative of deposit survival than time-specific landscapes.
- 9.10** The overlying deposit sequence across the site depicted by the stratigraphic units, as representative of specific depositional environments and/or landforms laterally and through time for the site and immediate vicinity, is illustrated in profile or transect form (Figure 10-Figure 16). Such transects present a straight-line or modelled correlation between the data points, extrapolating the stratigraphic units identified within each borehole.
- 9.11** By examining the surface and thickness plots in combination with the vertical deposition shown in the transects areas of archaeological potential can be mapped (Figure 46-Figure 48). These characterise the differing geoarchaeological and archaeological potential and significance of single stratigraphic units, deposit sequences containing multiple stratigraphic units, or specific landforms and depositional environments.
- 9.12** The reliability of the model is dependent upon the data upon which it is founded. The borehole logs used for the model within the Site have been interpreted by a geoarchaeologist but interpretations were limited to historic records and desk-based research. observations made on site with no opportunity for sub-sampling and detailed laboratory based descriptions. Interpretation of deposits from boreholes beyond the PEIR boundary. Such sources rely upon the accuracy of the original observations.

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 Eight stratigraphic units have been identified across the site and AoS. These units are summarised in Table 3 below and listed in stratigraphic order from the oldest to the most recent. The vertical deposit succession is illustrated on the transect(s) drawn across the site and AoS (Figure 10-Figure 16). The major stratigraphic units are also represented by surface and/or thickness plots (Figure 17-Figure 45).

Table 3 Summary of identified stratigraphic units (subdivision of the Holocene based Walker et al 2012)

Stratigraphic unit (facies)	Lithology/Description	Chronology	Environment of deposition
Tertiary Bedrock: Mudstone / Siltstone / Sandstone / Limestone / Chalk (see section 5)	Combination of chalks, limestones, ironstones, sandstones, siltstones, mudstones. Chalks are identified closer to the coast in the northeast, grading to limestones, ironstone, sandstone, and to siltstones and mudstones in the southwest.	Mid Jurassic (Callovian) to Late Cretaceous (Turonian) Periods (166.1 to 89.8 million years ago)	Shallow marine deposits
Glacial Till	Very poorly sorted, with grain size ranging from clay to boulders	Devensian (c. 116,000 to 11,800 years ago)	Glacial conditions – formed beneath or adjacent to glaciers
Glaciofluvial Deposits	Sand and gravel	Devensian (c. 116,000 to 11,800 years ago)	Glacial to periglacial conditions – material transported by glacial meltwater
Tidal Mudflats (1)		Mid Holocene / Northgrippian (c 8,276 – 4,200 BP/ 6,326 – 2,250 BC) to Late Holocene / Meghalayan (c 4200 BP/2250 BC onwards)	Low lying coastal and estuarine perimarine deposits
Organic Deposits	Peat	Mid Holocene / Northgrippian (c 8,276 – 4,200 BP/ 6,326 – 2,250 BC) to Late Holocene / Meghalayan (c 4200 BP/2250 BC onwards)	Temperate wetland development within a coastal environment
Storm Beach	Primarily sand and silt, occasionally with gravel	Medieval period (c. AD 1200s) (Green, 2015)	Storm surges in 1287 and 1288 are regarded as the events that destroyed offshore islands which previously protected the coastline and provided a sheltered tidal lagoon (Green, 2015)

Tidal Mudflats (2)	Clay, silt, and sand, overlying organic and storm beach deposits	Late Holocene / Meghalayan (c 4200 BP/2250 BC onwards), or Medieval (AD 1200s) onwards	Low lying coastal and estuarine perimarine deposits. Also includes warp, due to difficulty in differentiation.
Topsoil and made ground	Mid to dark brown / grey silt to sand, and redeposited material of local origin with additional modern inclusions (CBM etc)	Post-medieval to modern (19 th Century AD onwards)	Reclamation / agriculture

Area 1 – Tertiary Bedrock

- 10.2** Bedrock within Area 1 included Burnham Chalk Formation, Welton Chalk Formation, Ferriby Chalk Formation, Carstone Formation (sandstone), Roach Formation (mudstone and limestone), Tealby Formation (mudstone), and Claxby Ironstone Formation. These form bands in a northwest-southeast alignment, with increasing age toward the southwest.
- 10.3** A topographic plot has been generated (Figure 17) to illustrate the surface of the bedrock units across the area. It shows that the surface elevation is primarily between approximately -20 and -6m OD, with a general downward gradient toward the coast. However, an irregular low point to the west of the AoS at the Marsh Lane to A158 – Skegness Road route segment (WM3) is clear in this plot, at which the surface falls to c. -42m OD (TF56NW7). It is likely that this represents glacial weathering.
- 10.4** The gradual decline in bedrock surface toward the coast is further illustrated in Transect A (Figure 10), showing a steady decline from the west (TF47NE72) to the east (TF57NW17) of approximately 20m. It is worth noting that some of the shallower data points which did not reach bedrock have pulled the surface upwards in the model (TF47NE87, TF47NE88, TF57NW5) thus this rise should be disregarded. This should also be considered across further transects.

Area 1 – Glacial Till

- 10.5** Till comprising very poorly sorted material deposited by glaciers during the Pleistocene epoch is prevalent across Area 1. A thickness plot (Figure 18) has been generated, representing distribution and survival of the unit. It is evident that till is predominantly thickest across the north, where it reaches up to approximately 24m in thickness and is broadly recorded with a thickness of c. 15m or more. Correlating with the underlying bedrock surface, one datapoint in the south (TF56NW7), to the west of the AoS, records till significantly thicker than adjacent locations reaching up to c. 32m compared with the generally c. 3-7m recorded locally. This may suggest the till filled depression within the chalk to be a glacial geological feature such as a kettle hole.

Area 1 – Glaciofluvial Deposits

- 10.6** Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel were identified generally in isolated regions across the area. Their distribution and survival are represented in Figure 19, which illustrates the presence of glaciofluvial deposits primarily in the southwest (outside the AoS) where they reached up to c. 4.5m in thickness (TF56SW1). Further, more isolated occurrences are recorded throughout Area 1, all are over c. 300m from the PEIR boundary, and likely representative of deposition by smaller meltwater channels.

Area 1 – Pleistocene Surface

- 10.7** A topographic plot (Figure 20) has been generated to represent the surface of the combined till and glaciofluvial deposits, which also represents the likely land surface at the beginning of the Holocene (c. 12,000 years ago). The surface ranges between approximately -14 and 8m OD, with the lower of these values generally to the east.
- 10.8** The highest surface is identified in the northernmost section of the proposed development route (e.g. TF47NE140) in the Mumby to Lincolnshire Node segment (LN2 segment), and adjacent to the west of the Skegness to Steeping River segment (WM4) at Burgh Le Marsh (e.g. TF46SE19). Reaching up to approximately 8m OD these regions would likely have remained continuously above the level of water and may have been dry for much of the Early Holocene and suitable for more repetitive or long-term occupation.
- 10.9** Almost 2.5km to the south of the Landfall site, an area of slightly increased surface elevation is represented at c. 2m OD at Chapel St Leonards (TF57SE38) compared with up to approximately 0m OD among nearby data points. This area may have provided a raised, drier area during the very early Holocene, from which the resources of the surrounding wetland could be accessed and utilised, and as such may present opportunity for identification of archaeological remains.
- 10.10** The low-lying surface between these higher areas may have been more sheltered from the impacts of the sea due to the raised land to the east, which may have promoted wetland development and encouraged more long-term involvement for human communities. The shape of this lower region is illustrated again in Transect C (Figure 12), showing the surface to gradually decrease by approximately 6m from southwest to northeast before beginning to rise again toward the modern coastline and the higher Pleistocene surface.

Area 1 – Tidal Mudflats (1)

- 10.11** Material deposited during the Holocene under shallow coastal peri-marine conditions is recorded adjacent to much of the proposed development area within Area 1. It comprises silt, sand, and clay, and is of up to approximately 12,000 years in age. It generally overlies glacial till and glaciofluvial deposits within this area.
- 10.12** A thickness plot has been generated to illustrate distribution and survival of this unit (Figure 21). It shows that the deposits reach up to approximately 22m in thickness and are generally found in those areas of lower Pleistocene surface elevation. The thickest of these deposits have been identified c. 800m east of the Marsh Land to A158 – Skegness Road route segment (WM3) (TF56SW4). Although further tidal mudflat deposits are recorded adjacent to all sections to the north of this as well. To the west of A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lae (WM2), the deposits correlate with the sheltered low-lying region of the Pleistocene surface (TF57SW7). Infilling of the lower Pleistocene surface is represented in Transects A, B and C (Figure 10-Figure 12).

Area 1 – Organic Deposits

- 10.13** Holocene deposits representing continually inundated wetland environments, and consisting generally of peat, or of organic sands, silts, and clays, have been identified overlying the Pleistocene surface or the tidal mudflat deposits.
- 10.14** Figure 22 shows a thickness plot generated to represent survival and distribution of the organic deposits across Area 1. The thickness of this unit reaches up to approximately 4.5m, the thickest of which have been recorded c. 550m to the west of the PEIR boundary (TF56NW16), within the

AoS at the border of A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane and Marsh Lane to A158 – Skegness Road (WM2 and WM3). This area is also represented by Transect C (Figure 12). The thicker organic deposits are located on the slopes of the Pleistocene surface to the southwest (TF56NW16), whereas toward the northeast thinner organic deposits (up to c. 1.5m, TF56NW23) have been encountered overlying the tidal mudflats.

- 10.15** Across the rest of the area the deposits are identified under similar conditions, often on shallow slopes of the underlying Pleistocene deposits at elevations of between approximately -2 and 2m OD, and occasionally overlying the tidal deposits. They are predominantly within the PEIR boundary (TF47NE89) or adjacent to it, with the exception of one data point at the far northwest (TF47NE85).
- 10.16** A topographic plot has been generated to illustrate the surface of the Holocene organic deposits (Figure 23). Even though the figure shows that the surface ranges between c. -5 and 12m OD, where organics have been identified the surface ranges from 1 to 3m OD. In comparison with the surface plot generated to represent the land surface at the beginning of the Holocene (Figure 20), it shows the lower areas to be significantly more level as these types of deposit infill low-lying topographies. The lower areas of the organic surface are generally overlying or adjacent to the thicker deposits of the same type, suggesting the organic accumulation to have occurred predominantly within depressions. This suggests a probable wetland-dryland mosaic landscape in this area.

Area 1 – Tidal Mudflats (2)

- 10.17** A further series of tidal mudflat deposits which overlie the organic layers are presented here. The unit is further complicated by additions of possible anthropogenic or redeposited alluvium. The anthropogenic processes are suggested by descriptions of warp in the borehole logs but could also be related to saltern production. However, due to the inherent difficulty in distinguishing between natural and human formation processes in these records and the inconsistent use of the term warp in the logs, warp being described under till in some cases, these have not currently been explicitly classed as anthropogenic.
- 10.18** Figure 24 shows a thickness plot generated for the upper tidal mudflats unit. Thickness is recorded up to 4.5m, near the edge of the southern edge of the landfall PEIR boundary (TF57SW3). The plot also shows the units association with the incidence of organic deposits, such as adjacent to the PEIR within the Marsh Lane to A158 – Skegness Road segment (WM3)(TF56NW1), and to the north of the PEIR boundary for the Lincolnshire Node Substation segment (LN2) (TF57NW7).

Area 1 – Topsoil and Made Ground

- 10.19** Across the majority of Area 1, the thickness of topsoil and made ground reached up to a maximum of c. 1m (Figure 25). Thicker deposits were recorded in only two areas, both external to the PEIR boundary. To the north of the Landfall to A52 – Mumby route segment (LN1), the unit reached up to approximately 4.5m in thickness (TF57NW26/A), at Wold Sea Farm. To the southeast of the Lincolnshire Node Substation, the unit reaches a maximum of c. 2.5m in thickness (TF47NE55, TF47NE147) at Thurlby Grove. These values would suggest significant truncation of underlying geology in these areas.

Area 2 – Tertiary Bedrock

- 10.20** Bedrock within Area 2 comprises Spilsby Sandstone Formation to the northeast, grading to Kimmeridge Clay Formation, and on to Ampthill Clay Formation at the southwest.

- 10.21** A topographic plot representing the surface of the bedrock has been generated for Area 2 (Figure 26). The elevation ranges between approximately -30 and 8m OD, though across the majority of the area it does not fall below c. -16m OD. Values below this are attributed to the edge of the low glacial feature identified in Area 1, to the north, which is located beyond the extent of the PEIR boundary.
- 10.22** A general trend that is illustrated here is that to the northwest of the PEIR boundary the bedrock is on average approximately 2m lower (c. -16m OD), becoming higher toward the coast (c. 14m OD, TF55SW2 and TF55NW3). The highest bedrock is recorded to the northeast, within the A158 – Skegness to Steeping River route segment (WM4/WM5). The general rise in elevation toward the coast is further illustrated in Transect D (Figure 13).

Area 2 – Glacial Till

- 10.23** A thickness plot for the glacial till (Figure 27) has been generated to illustrate distribution. It shows the till to be present predominantly in the north of Area 2, generally overlying the lower areas of the underlying bedrock surface. The thickest till deposits are located to the east of the high chalk, where it reaches up to c. 18m (TF56SW6), adjacent to the PEIR boundary of the A158 – Skegness Road to Steeping River route segment (WM5). This area likely represents another kettle hole location, where in this isolated area the bedrock surface also falls to c. -18m OD.
- 10.24** At the southeast, within the Crowhall Lane to Church End Lane route segment (WM9) AoS, another record of thicker till is recorded, reaching up to c. 4.5m, though is not as significant as those to the north.
- 10.25** Transect D (Figure 13) illustrates the rapid decline in the thickness of till towards the modern coastline from the northwest of the area. This correlates with an increasing surface elevation for the bedrock below, suggesting this may be the result of glacial erosion.

Area 2 – Glaciofluvial Deposits

- 10.26** Glaciofluvial deposits have been identified only within the northern portion of Area 2. Their thickness is illustrated in Figure 28. The plot shows their thickness to reach up to approximately 5m, directly west of the A158 – Skegness Road to Steeping River route segment (WM5/WM6) but c.250m outside of the PEIR boundary (TF56SW5), as well as to the northwest outside of the AoS (TF56SW1).

Area 2 – Pleistocene Surface

- 10.27** A topographic plot representing the surface of the Pleistocene and earlier geology is shown in Figure 29. It illustrates a general decline toward the coast from the northwest, where the surface elevation decreases from c. 12m OD (TF46SE19, TF46SE20) to approximately -12m OD at the coast (TF55NW2, TF55NW3). This higher area in the northwest at Burgh Le Marsh likely remained dry during the Holocene period, providing a stable environment for human activity and occupation. The AoS continues between these highs and lows, on the slopes of the Pleistocene landscape.
- 10.28** Throughout the route sections Steeping River to Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard and Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard to Staples Farm (WM5-WM7), the surface is relatively low with gradual gradients, broadly ranging between approximately -10 to -6m OD. Isolated points within this area record values on either side of this range. Transect E (Figure 14) illustrates this minimal change, whereby the elevation rises by approximately 2m in the centre (TF45SE5) to approximately -4m OD.

10.29 To the southwest at Staples Farm to Crowhall Lane (WM8), the surface rises rapidly once again from c. -8 to 0m OD at which level it remains across the Crowhall Lane to Church End Lane segment (WM9).

Area 2 – Tidal Mudflats 1

10.30 Tidal mudflats directly overlying the bedrock or Pleistocene deposits were identified in the northeast of Area 2, adjacent to the PEIR boundary at A158 – Skegness Road to Steeping River and Steeping River to Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard route sections (WM4-WM6).

10.31 A thickness plot (Figure 30) has been produced for the lower tidal mudflat deposits. Within the AoS for Area 2 the deposits reach up to approximately 12m in thickness (TF56SW3), at the A158 – Skegness Road to Steeping River route segment (WM4-WM5). Approximately 1.8km to the southeast of the PEIR boundary at Steeping River to Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard section (WM6), a maximum of c. 6.5m is recorded (TF55NW3, Figure 13).

Area 2 – Organic Deposits

10.32 Organic deposits have been recorded throughout much of the Area 2 route section. A thickness plot has been generated to illustrate the distribution and survival of such deposits, and is shown in Figure 31.

10.33 The thickness of the unit reaches up to approximately 14m (TF45SE4) within c. 500m of the PEIR boundary in the Ivy House Farm / Marsh Farm to Staples Farm route segment (WM7). This location is on the modern wetland coastal fringe, and lies beyond the limits of the modelled Roman and 13th Century coastlines (Figure 5). To the northwest of this location (c. 1.5km from the PEIR boundary), approximately 9m of organic deposits are recorded (TF45SE5, Figure 31) at what is thought to be the 13th Century coastline (Figure 5). This point lies just beyond the extent of the AoS and is illustrated in Transect E (Figure 14) as an accumulation more coastward than the thick tidal mudflats (1) deposits to the west.

10.34 Other locations at which the unit has been recorded lie beyond the AoS (c. 1-2km from the PEIR boundary). Up to c. 7m of organics are recorded to the southeast of Steeping River to Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard (WM6) (TF45NE16), and up to c. 5m to the northwest in the same area (TF55NW3). Transect D (Figure 13) illustrates the organics to the southeast, showing them to be encountered between two phases of marine transgression and minerogenic accumulation. Further north, on the border between Areas 1 and 2, up to approximately 2.5m of organic deposits are recorded (TF56SW7, c. 140m from the PEIR boundary).

10.35 These deposits generally appear to have accumulated overlying the lower elevations of Pleistocene surface, which unlike in Area 1 where organic deposits were generally encountered on slopes between c -2 and 2m OD, these surfaces are between approximately -12 and 0m OD. This may relate to the generally more sheltered nature of this part of the coast.

10.36 A topographic plot has been produced to illustrate the surface of the organic deposits within Area 2 (Figure 32). The surface elevation of the organic (or earlier) deposits lies between approximately -7 and 12 m OD and is shown to be lowest at the eastern border of the Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard to Staples Farm AoS. The surface is shown to rise toward the northwest, beyond the modelled 13th Century coastline (Figure 5). It also rises toward the southwest and northwest, where it lies above c. 3m OD.

Area 2 – Storm Beach

- 10.37** Storm beach deposits are thought to originate from the impact of intense storm surges and flooding during the 13th Century AD (Green, 2015). During this time, islands which previously provided protection from the North Sea and created a sheltered tidal lagoon in this area were destroyed, the sediment from which was deposited on the mainland coast. Storm surges which occurred in AD 1287-1288 are generally considered the events which finalised this transition and exposed the once sheltered coastline to erosion (Green, 2015).
- 10.38** A thickness plot has been generated to illustrate the possible distribution and survival of these deposits as recorded in the data presently available (Figure 33). It illustrates that these deposits are recorded c. 5km inland and across the northeast of Area 2, reaching up to approximately 11m in thickness (c. 350m outside the PEIR boundary, TF56SW5). These deposits lie to the southeast and seaward side of the projected 13th Century coastline (Figure 5).
- 10.39** The thickest of these deposits is recorded c. 1.8km to the east of the PEIR boundary in the Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard to Staples Farm route section (TF55SW3, TF55SW2). These may be a mixture of recent erosional beach formation and earlier storm beach and are further illustrated in Transect E (Figure 14), which shows a thick storm beach deposit close to the modern coastline in the east overlying the organic deposits further inland. The unit extends northwards with diminishing thickness, the thinner of which have been captured in Transect D (Figure 13) further back from the modern coastline and between the lower and upper tidal mudflat deposits.
- 10.40** A topographic plot (Figure 34) has been generated to illustrate the surface of the storm beach and earlier units. The surface ranges in elevation between approximately -7 and 12m OD, the lower of which are identified between the thicker deposits (TF55NW2) adjacent to the southeastern boundary of the Steeping River to Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard segment (WM6) AoS. The highest surface is identified to the northwest of the route AoS, adjacent to the border of Areas 1 and 2. The majority of this surface is modelled between c. 3 and 4m OD, and the surface is at c. 5m OD in areas where thick beach deposits are identified.

Area 2 – Tidal Mudflats 2

- 10.41** A thickness plot has been generated to illustrate the distribution and survival of the upper tidal mudflat deposits (Figure 35), which overlie the organic and storm beach deposits. They are identified only in the northeastern portion of Area 2.
- 10.42** The thickest of which are identified c. 1.3km east of the PEIR boundary in the Steeping River to Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard route segment (WM6), where the unit is recorded to reach approximately 11m in thickness (TF55NW2). These deposits are captured in Transect D (Figure 13), where they overlie a deeper occurrence of organic deposits. Generally, they occur within the regions of lower Pleistocene surface (Figure 29).
- 10.43** Further north, within the A158 – Skegness Road to Steeping River route section (WM4/5) AoS, the deposits are recorded broadly between c. 1 and 2m. These units occur overlying a surface of approximately 2m OD for the below stratigraphic units, and inland from the modern and projected historic coastlines (Figure 5). It therefore seems likely that in this area this unit may in fact be attributed to anthropogenic warp or saltern redeposition.

Area 2 – Topsoil / Made Ground

- 10.44** The thickness plot (Figure 36) generated for topsoil and made ground across Area 2 illustrates that the units are mostly recorded under 0.5m thick, though increase very slightly to under 1m in the northeast and southwest. This would suggest that this unit predominantly reflects topsoil with little modern made ground.

Area 3 – Tertiary Bedrock

- 10.45** Bedrock units within Area 3 include Ampthill Clay Formation to the northeast, grading to West Walton Formation, and finally Oxford Clay Formation in the southwest. These comprise mudstones, with siltstone also included within West Walton Formation.
- 10.46** A topographic plot has been generated to represent the surface elevation of the bedrocks across area 3 (Figure 37). The surface ranges between approximately -46 and -6m OD. Across the majority of the area, the surface sits between approximately -12 and -18m OD at the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North segment (WM13). The values below this (c. -46m OD, TF33SW4) are identified on the very edge of the PEIR boundary, at the border of the Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge and the Fosdyke Bridge (WM12) to Weston Marsh Substation North and South branches (WM13/WM14). This reduced elevation may represent another glacial feature such as a kettle hole. The surface is highest in the northeast (c. -6m OD, TF33NE6) c. 1.2km seaward of the PEIR boundary at the Church End Lane to the Haven route section and the southeast.

Area 3 – Glacial Till

- 10.47** A thickness plot has been generated to illustrate distribution of glacial till across Area 3 (Figure 38). It shows that the area of low bedrock is infilled with up to approximately 26m of till (TF33SW4), further suggesting the anomaly to be a feature such as a kettle hole.
- 10.48** Apart from the possible kettle hole, the till is generally thickest across the southwestern part of Area 3, between c. 3 and 12m in thickness. Across the route section The Haven to Marsh Road (WM11), the thickness is recorded to be up to c. 3m, which generally correlates with a higher bedrock surface beneath.

Area 3 – Glaciofluvial Deposits

- 10.49** The distribution and survival of glaciofluvial deposits within Area 3 can be interpreted from the thickness plot generated to represent the unit (Figure 39). They have been recorded with a thickness of up to c. 20m (TF33SW4), at the border of the AoS for sections Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge (WM12) and the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North and South branches (WM13/14). This area correlates with both the low bedrock surface and thickest glacial till deposits.
- 10.50** Glaciofluvial deposits are not recorded to the north of the Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge route segment (WM12), nor within the western extent of the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North (WM13) AoS.
- 10.51** Transect F (Figure 15) shows a possible periglacial meltwater channel at the southeast of the transect, where glaciofluvial sands and gravels are cut into the till (TF33NE6), potentially related to the possible kettle hole feature in TF33SW4. Similarly, Transect G (Figure 16) illustrates how glaciofluvial deposits overlie the till, potentially weathering them down further northeast toward the modern coastline.

Area 3 – Pleistocene Surface

- 10.52** A topographic plot representing the surface of the Pleistocene and earlier geology is shown in Figure 40. This surface illustrates the possible topography of the landscape at the beginning of the Holocene (c. 12,000 years ago).
- 10.53** Surface elevation of Pleistocene and earlier deposits ranges between approximately -18 and 6m OD. Across the majority of this area, the surface is recorded above approximately -8m OD, the values below this are attributed to a data point (TF33NW52) c. 1.2km east of the PEIR boundary, just outside the northwest of the Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge route segment (WM12), at which no Pleistocene deposits were recorded overlying the bedrock. This datapoint is adjacent to the Kirton Drain, thus the vicinity has likely been subject to fluvial erosion or anthropogenic truncation. However, the true surface elevation likely lies somewhere above this level; deposit records are not of a sufficient level of detail to allow distinction between the bedrock and above units. It is possible, or likely even, that some Pleistocene till of glaciofluvial deposits survive at this location, but due to the quality of the records available it is not possible to distinguish. Transect G (Figure 16) illustrates how a lack of detail in this record has led to a simplified, and potentially inaccurate, representation of the sequence at this data point (TF33NW52).
- 10.54** Locations (TF33SW6-11) c. 1.5km to the east of the PEIR boundary and just outside the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation South (WM14) are, record a Pleistocene surface at c. -10m OD. Adjacent to the Holbeach River, this area is likely to have been an ancient river valley and subject to Late Glacial fluvial erosion leading to this lower surface.
- 10.55** In the southwest, the highest surface values are recorded to be c. 2m OD, located within the PEIR boundary of Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge route section (WM12) (TW33SW4). This may have provided stable dryland conditions compared with surrounding low-lying surfaces, particularly as this overlies the thick glaciofluvial deposits which would have allowed for better drainage. This type of environment would likely have been suitable for longer term settlement for much of prehistory and provided access to and exploitation of surrounding wetland resources.
- 10.56** The highest surface elevation recorded within Area 3 is located in the northeast, c. 1km east of the PEIR boundary in the vicinity of Fishtoft and within the Church End Lane to The Haven route segment (WM10). At approximately 6m OD, this would have been a stable dryland position adjacent to the wetland environment. The heightened till surface is represented in Transect F (Figure 15), showing a distinct mound (TF34SE10, TF34SE7) between two low-lying regions. It appears to have become inundated subsequent to wetland development to the northwest.

Area 3 – Tidal Mudflats 1

- 10.57** A thickness plot representing the distribution and survival of the lower tidal mudflat deposit is represented in Figure 41. Thickness of this unit reached up to c. 24m, though this upper value was recorded at TF33NW52 c.1.2km beyond the east of the PEIR boundary, to the northwest of the Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge route section. As previously discussed, this may in fact be erroneous due to the detail of the deposit records associated with the data point. The thickness of the unit at this location is illustrated in Transect G (Figure 16).
- 10.58** At the south of Area 3, within the PEIR boundary at Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation South (WM14), the tidal mudflats (1) deposits reach up to approximately 12.5m in thickness. This location is seaward of both the Roman and 13th Century coastlines, suggesting it had a significant period of exposure to high water levels (Figure 6). Similar values are identified within the PEIR

boundary of the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North section (WM13), where the unit is recorded at up to c. 10m thick. This area lies within what appears to be an inlet during both the Roman and 13th Century periods (Figure 6) and now associated with the modern Becker Creek.

- 10.59** To the northeast, approximately 10m of the tidal mudflat deposits are recorded c. 450m west of the PEIR boundary within the Church End Lane to The Haven segment (WM10) (TF34SE2, TF34SE3). These units are mapped between the Roman and 13th Century coastlines, therefore may have been deposited between those periods (Figure 6). The coastline here appeared to extend outward toward its modern location between the two periods, suggesting these tidal deposits to have been associated with the extension.

Area 3 – Organic Deposits

- 10.60** A thickness plot representing distribution of survival of organic deposits across Area 3 is illustrated in Figure 42. The thickness of the unit reached up to approximately 7.5m (TF34SE5), c. 1.8km from the PEIR boundary and to the northwest of the Church End Lane to The Haven section. Situated close to the modelled Roman Coastline (Figure 6). No further organic deposits are recorded locally in the north of Area 3. The isolated organic units are further illustrated in Transect F (Figure 15) whereby the wetland has been present within a depression in the surface of the till, as it is separated from the sea by the raised mound previously highlighted.
- 10.61** At the southwest of Area 3 three more data points recorded organic deposits, one occurrence (TF33SW5) c. 800m north of the PEIR boundary at the border of Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge and Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North (WM13) recorded approximately 5.5m thickness. This datapoint is located on the edge of the Fiver Towns Drain and may be related to precursor watercourses or wetlands. Local to this, within the PEIR boundary at the border of Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North (WM13) 7m of organic deposits are recorded adjacent to the confluence of the Risegate Eau and the River Welland (TF33SW3). A further location recorded c. 5m of organic depositional sequence (TF23SE25), c. 500m east of the PEIR boundary within the western part of the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North (WM13) AoS. These southwestern locations are generally close to the mapped Roman and 13th Century coastlines (Figure 6).
- 10.62** A topographic plot has been generated (Figure 43) representing the surface of the Holocene organic and earlier deposits across Area 3. Surface elevation ranges between approximately -3 and 6m OD. Areas of lower surface elevation generally correlate with the locations of thicker organic deposits; To the northwest of Church End Land to The Haven (WM10) the surface sits at c. 3m OD, adjacent to the thick organic sequence (TF34SE5), and the low areas in the southwest at the Substation AoS are represented by surfaces of between c. -3 and 3m OD. One further low surface is identified within the Church End Lane to The Haven route segment (WM10), which does not correspond with a thick organic sequence. The surface here is recorded to be of approximately 0m OD.
- 10.63** Transect F (Figure 15) illustrates the infilling of underlying low Pleistocene and tidal mudflat deposits with organic material to the north of the Church End Lane to The Haven (WM10) AoS. It shows how the surface retains the shape of the below depression. Similarly, Transect G (Figure 16) illustrates a series of depressions infilled with organic deposits which retain the shape of the depression at the surface.

Area 3 – Tidal Mudflats 2

- 10.64** The upper tidal mudflat deposits may also refer to warp or alluvium, a distinction which is difficult to make from the available records.
- 10.65** A thickness plot has been generated to represent distribution and survival of this unit (Figure 44). Thickness of this unit is recorded up to approximately 6.5m, the thickest of which have been identified at the borders of the PEIR boundary for the southwestern route segments of Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge (WM12), and the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North and South (WM13/14). In this area the below surface was recorded between c. -3 and -1m OD. Three further data points (TF23SE27, TF23SE25, and TF23SE6) recorded thinner sequences (c. 2.5m) of this unit further toward the west through, and beyond, the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North PEIR boundary (WM14) and AoS.
- 10.66** Toward the northeast, within the Church End Lane to The Haven route segment (WM10), thickness of the tidal mudflats 2 unit reaches up to 3m, c. 500m south of the PEIR boundary (TF33NE2, Figure 15). This is the location of low organic surface (c. 0m OD) previously outlined at which point the organic unit was recorded only up to 0.15m thick. Northwest of the AoS for the same route section, the upper tidal mudflats deposits reach up to approximately 2.5m in thickness (c. 1.8km east of the PEIR boundary, TF34SE6, Figure 15). Here, the underlying surface was recorded at approximately 3m OD.

Area 3 – Topsoil and Made Ground

- 10.67** Distribution of made ground and topsoil across Area 3 is represented by the thickness plot shown in Figure 45. Thickness of these units is shown to reach up to approximately 3m, though generally does not exceed 1m across much of the area where it represents modern topsoil and subsoil.
- 10.68** At the southwestern extent of the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation South (WM14) AoS (c. 900 from the PEIR boundary), the thickest of these deposits is recorded. They reach up to c. 3m (TF22NE73) at Marsh House Farm. This suggests significant recent made ground at this location.
- 10.69** Within the PEIR boundary at the edge of the Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge (WM12), and Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North and South (WM13/14), the thickness of this unit has been identified at up to c. 2m (TF33SW1). The datapoints in this area are all located adjacent to watercourses, suggesting possible accretion as a flood mitigation strategy.

Deposit Model Reliability and Limitations

- 10.70** Across Area 1 there is moderate distribution and frequency of borehole records to produce models with a moderate spatial resolution. However, the records across Area 2 and 3 are relatively sparse or clustered, resulting in broad generalisations and few examples from within the PEIR boundary.
- 10.71** Although many data point interventions reached a depth which extends to the Pleistocene or tertiary bedrock geology, there are areas in which records do not reach this depth which has caused uplift of underlying geological horizons in the model – this is visible primarily within the transects within Areas 1 and 2. Approximately 30% of the datasets reach the depth of bedrock, 58% to glacial till, and 7% to glaciofluvial deposits, thus a minimum of almost 60% extend to the pre-Holocene stratigraphy.

10.72 Overall, the models can be regarded with moderate confidence for broad interpretations of deposit groups but the available data limits high resolution modelling especially within the PEIR boundary.

11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological Potential and Significance

11.1 Based on distribution and character of the deposit sequence, as identified in the deposit data, the BGS (2022) mapping and the coastline projections (see section 6.16), areas of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential have been mapped for the site. These are shown on Figure 46- Figure 48 and the differing character and potential of each area is outlined in Table 4 specifically with respect to the footprint of the Site and not the search area.

Table 4 Areas of Potential (AoP) for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the site

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
A1	<p>Tidal Mudflats with saltern deposits</p> <p>Low-lying surfaces of the Pleistocene till, glaciofluvial, and bedrock forming rivers, kettle holes, wetland, saltmarshes, and mudflats; providing access to resources associated with the terrestrial to wetland ecotone.</p> <p>Potentially sealed by widespread anthropogenic redeposition of mudflat deposits as a result of historic salt production.</p> <p>Areas 2 and 3, covering the majority of the PEIR boundary of route segments</p> <p>The southern end of WM5 – WM14</p>	<p>Evidence of Mesolithic activity and early Neolithic activity within tidal zones may be present beneath these deposits, cut into or upon the underlying Pleistocene or bedrock geology. On the whole this should reflect short term activity associated with wetland margins and access to the rich resources they provided past human communities.</p> <p>Isolated remains of longer-term late prehistoric / Roman settlement may exist to the very western fringe of the search area prior to inundation and storm surge events. These are unlikely to be present within the footprint of the PEIR boundary which was most likely east of the coastline from the Neolithic period until later coastal recession in the post Roman period.</p>	<p>Minerogenic deposits from within these low-lying regions provide moderate potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental proxies (e.g. pollen, ostracods, diatoms) which can be used to reconstruct changes in local hydrology, regional RSL, local ecology, and climate. This may include indirect evidence of human influence.</p> <p>Organic deposits may exist within these sequences, although not currently recorded in this AoP, would present moderate to high potential for preservation of proxies such as pollen and plant macrofossils, which can aid in reconstruction of changing environments in the past.</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
		<p>Due to the nature of the depositional environment and estuarine tidal processes (including storm surges) any remains are likely to have been eroded and may not be in situ, but Roman settlement is assumed to lie above c. 1.5-2m OD.</p> <p>Pre-Roman / Iron Age and Anglo Saxon salt processing is recorded to the west of the PEIR boundary. Intensive Late Saxon evidence of salterns is associated with widespread redeposition of alluvial/estuarine deposits, c. 3.5m of anthropogenic redeposition may blanket earlier (prehistoric to Roman) in situ deposits and may extend into the PEIR boundary.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – Moderate to high significance x low probability = low to moderate potential</p>	<p>General potential for AoP - Moderate to high significance x moderate to high probability = moderate to high potential</p>
A2	<p>Tidal Mudflats</p> <p>Low-lying surfaces of the Pleistocene till, glaciofluvial, and bedrock forming rivers, kettle holes, wetland, saltmarshes, and mudflats; providing access to resources associated with the terrestrial to wetland ecotone.</p> <p>Covering the majority of the PEIR boundary for Area 1, and fringing Areas 2 and 3 for route sections:</p>	<p>Evidence of prehistoric to historic activity may be present beneath these deposits, cut into or upon the underlying Pleistocene or bedrock geology. On the whole this should reflect short term activity associated with wetland margins and access to the rich resources they provided past human communities.</p>	<p>Minerogenic deposits from within these low-lying regions provide moderate potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental proxies (e.g. pollen, ostracods, diatoms) which can be used to reconstruct changes in local hydrology, regional RSL, local ecology, and climate.</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
	<p>LN1-Landfall to A52 Mumby</p> <p>LN2 - A52 Mumby to Lincolnshire node</p> <p>WM1- Landfall to A52 Hogsthorpe</p> <p>WM2 – A52 Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane</p> <p>WM3 – Marsh Lane to A158 Skegness Road</p> <p>WM4 -A158 Skegness Road to Low Road</p> <p>WM5(north) – Low Road to Steeping River</p>	<p>Isolated remains of longer-term settlement may exist prior to inundation and storm surge events.</p> <p>However, due to the nature of the depositional environment and estuarine tidal processes (including storm surges) these are likely to have been eroded and may not be in situ.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – Moderate to high significance x moderate probability = moderate potential</p>	<p>This includes human influence.</p> <p>Organic deposits may exist within these sequences, although not currently recorded in this AoP, would present moderate to high potential for preservation of proxies such as pollen and plant macrofossils, which can aid in reconstruction of changing environments in the past.</p> <p>General potential for AoP - Moderate to high significance x moderate to high probability = moderate to high potential</p>
B	<p>Organic Deposits</p> <p>Low-lying surfaces of the Pleistocene till, glaciofluvial, and bedrock forming rivers, kettle holes, and wetland; providing access to resources associated with the terrestrial to wetland ecotone.</p> <p>Where the presence of surviving organic deposits have so far been confirmed.</p> <p>Isolated records representing localised deposits or more widespread/linear deposits in Areas 1, 2, and 3, inside the PEIR boundary</p>	<p>Evidence of short term prehistoric to Roman activity may be present beneath these deposits, cut into or upon the underlying Pleistocene or bedrock geology.</p> <p>Historic England (2023) peat database records suggest remains of Neolithic to Iron Age date have been recovered from organic horizons in the vicinity,</p> <p>Rare prehistoric wooden structures (such as jetties)</p>	<p>Organic deposits present high potential for preservation of proxies such as pollen and plant macrofossils, which can aid in reconstruction of changing local hydrology, regional RSL, local ecology, and climate. This includes human influence.</p> <p>Records from the Historic England Peat Database (2023) indicate significant</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
	<p>for route segments:</p> <p>LN1 – Landfall to A52 Mumby</p> <p>LN2 – A52 Mumby to Lincolnshire node</p> <p>WM1 – Landfall to A52 Hogsthorpe</p> <p>WM2 – A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane</p> <p>WM3 – Marsh Lane to A158 Skegness Road</p> <p>WM4 – A158 Skegness Road to Low Road</p> <p>WM5 – Low Road to Steeping River</p> <p>WM7 – Ivy House Farm/Marsh Yard to Staples Farm</p> <p>WM13 – Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North</p> <p>WM14 – Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation South</p> <p>It is likely that localised deposits will be present across the PEIR boundary not highlighted within the deposit model.</p>	<p>may survive within the fills of these low-lying areas.</p> <p>Trackways may survive across organic deposits, the latter being representative of hard to access but resource rich wetland areas.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the depositional environment and estuarine tidal processes (including storm surges) these may have been eroded. Although the stable vegetated environments represented by organic horizons do indicate that remains, if found, will be in situ.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – High significance x low to moderate probability = moderate potential</p>	<p>portions of the peat deposits in the area to contain large, often in situ, tree remains including trunks and stumps. These may provide material suitable for dating as well as representing the local flora.</p> <p>The records indicate that peat formation has occurred on both the seaward and inland sides of the route.</p> <p>The database also indicates that some samples sent for paleoenvironmental assessment from the Lincolnshire coast did not return results for diatom assemblages (e.g., 245) although pollen was abundant.</p> <p>General potential for AoP - Moderate to high significance x high probability = high potential</p>
C	<p>Storm Beach Deposits</p> <p>Predominantly coarse-grained erosional deposits resulting from historic storm surges. May be mixed with modern beach deposits when on the current coastline.</p> <p>Linear feature crossing the PEIR boundary in Area 1 -</p> <p>LN1 - Landfall to A52 Mumby</p>	<p>Representing sediments resulting from the erosion and natural redeposition of coastal features such as islands and beaches during storm surges, these deposits are unlikely to contain in situ remains of human activity.</p> <p>The deposits may seal prehistoric to historic remains of settlement however, due</p>	<p>The coarse-grained and redeposited nature of the units will not provide conditions for well-preserved, chronologically robust, sequences of paleoenvironmental remains (e.g. pollen, ostracods, diatoms).</p> <p>Although, identifying</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
	<p>WM1 - Landfall to A52 Hogsthorpe</p> <p>Linear features crossing the PEIR boundary in the north of Area 2 -</p> <p>WM5 - Low Road to Steeping River</p>	<p>to the nature of the depositional storm event these are likely to have been heavily eroded and are unlikely to remain in situ.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – moderate significance x low probability = low to moderate potential</p>	<p>storm beaches and storm surge events within the broader alluvial / estuarine sequences of AoP A1, A2, B, and C could help to inform on the nature, frequency and date of such events.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – moderate significance x low probability = low potential</p>
D	<p>Glaciofluvial Deposits</p> <p>Sand and gravel accumulating in or adjacent to depressions in the underlying glacial till, representing high energy late glacial meltwater channels.</p> <p>Isolated records representing localised deposits or more widespread/linear deposits in Areas 1, 2, and 3, inside or fringing the PEIR boundary for route sections:</p> <p>LN2 A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node (footprint of PEIR)</p> <p>LN1 Landfall to A52 – Mumby (footprint of PEIR)</p> <p>WM1 Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe (footprint of PEIR)</p> <p>WM5 Low Road to Steeping River</p> <p>WM6 Steeping River to Ivy House Farm/March Road</p> <p>WM12 - Marsh Road to Fosbyke Bridge</p>	<p>Prehistoric (Palaeolithic to early Mesolithic) archaeological remains (e.g., lithics) may survive within these deposits, although due to the nature of deposition and reworking of these deposits by water it is highly unlikely that any remains will survive in situ. It is also likely that they will have undergone significant erosion.</p> <p>Later archaeological remains (Mesolithic onwards) may survive on the surface of these deposits, from which time they represented the current land surface. Compared with surrounding glacial till deposits these areas would have been better drained, and potentially higher, providing suitable locations for more long-term settlement and land use.</p> <p>General potential for AoP -</p>	<p>High energy depositional environments and coarse clastic deposits yield low potential for preservation of palaeoenvironmental proxies and faunal remains due to high erosion and reworking, unless interglacial horizons are identified within the unit.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – Moderate significance x very low potential = low potential</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
	WM14 - Fosdyke Bridge to Weston marsh Substation South	High significance x low to high probability = moderate to high potential	
E	<p>Glacial Till</p> <p>Poorly sorted, very mixed, containing clay, silt, sand, gravel, boulders. Deposited in Glacial conditions.</p> <p>Underlying many of the later deposits across the AoS, but near surface inside or fringing the PEIR boundary in limited parts of Area 1, including route sections:</p> <p>LN2 A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node Substation Search Area</p> <p>LN1 Landfall to A52 – Mumby</p> <p>WM1 Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe</p> <p>WM2 A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane</p>	<p>Archaeological features of prehistoric origin onwards may survive at the surface of the till, where it represented the land surface at the end of the Pleistocene (c. 12,000 years BP onwards). These may include remains of fires, cut features, structures, lithics etc.</p> <p>Where these features remained close to modern surface throughout the Holocene period, remains may be associated with Mesolithic to Modern date.</p> <p>General potential for AoP - Moderate to high significance x moderate to high probability = moderate to high potential</p>	<p>Till presents little opportunity for preservation of palaeoenvironmental proxies and organic horizons.</p> <p>General potential for AoP - Moderate significance x very low Probability = low potential</p>

Area 1 – Landfall to Lincolnshire Node Substation and A158 Skegness Road

11.2 Area 1 includes the landfall area, the Lincolnshire Node Substation, and the ECC to A158 Skegness Road (LN1, LN2 and WM1 to WM5 north). Four areas of potential are identified across Area 1 (Figure 46):

- AoP-E the glacial till
- AoP-D glaciofluvial deposits
- AoP-A2 tidal Mudflats
- AoP-B organic deposits

Near surface till (AoP-E) was identified within the PEIR boundary throughout most of the A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node segment (LN2), with localised patches in the A52 – Landfall to Hogsthorpe and A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane segments (WM1). Near surface glaciofluvial deposits (AoP-D) were recorded in localised patches potentially within the PEIR boundary for the A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node and A52 – Landfall to Mumby segments (LN2 & LN1). AoP-D

deposits may preserve Palaeolithic flint finds such as those found in Addlethorpe, c. 1.5km east of the PEIR boundary. These areas would also have provided stable positions within the landscape for temporary human activity as well as settlement, especially the high gravel of AoP-D. The projected prehistoric coastlines (Figure 4) place these AoP-E on the landward edge from the 4900 BC (Shennan et al 2000 and Green 2011) to the 13th Century AD (Green 2015) when the previous 5900 BC coastline is projected c. 15km to the east (Figure 3, Shennan et al 2000 and Green 2011). As such remains of archaeological activity from the prehistoric onwards may survive on this surface in AoP-E and D.

- 11.3** Prior to c. 5500 BC the Lincolnshire Marsh, of which the north of Area 1 falls into the southern margins of, would have been similar to modern Holderness and defined by the undulating surface of the glacial till (Ellis et al 2001). As post-glacial temperature-rise in the early Holocene continued to drive RSL rise into the Neolithic the low-lying ground across Doggerland to the east became inundated, the coastline progressed further inland (Figure 3, Shennan et al 2000 and Green 2011). Particularly across the high gravel of AoP-D which would have remained islands within surrounding wetland (AoP-A2 and B) from the prehistoric onwards, AoP-D and E would have provided dry ground for settlement but also access to the rich resources of the adjacent wetland environments.
- 11.4** In the low-lying areas the till was overlain with freshwater to marine alluvial deposits driven by local hydrology changes and regional RSL rise. AoP-A2 highlights this zone across parts of the north of Area 1, and over most of the sections from A52 Hogsthorpe (WM2) southwards. These sequences frequently include organic deposits as highlighted by AOP-B. Many of these organic sequences may relate to meres, which formed in depressions within the surface of the glacial till, or to later stabilised wetland development during periods where the effects of RSL rise lessened. The organic deposits and minerogenic deposits could be related to regional models such as the sequences of low freshwater peat (c. 5500 BC), minerogenic inundation, upper Fen carr peat (c. 1700 BC), and the sealing layer of Iron Age and Roman estuarine clay and intercalated peats identified by Ellis et al (2001). Deposits sequences in AoP-A2 and especially AoP-B provide potential for late Glacial to early Holocene remains of palaeoenvironmental importance, potentially preserving ecofactual proxies which can be utilised to reconstruct changing climate, hydrology, and ecology of the area and add to the known corpus from the area (e.g. from Aby Grange, Butterbump, and the Great Eau valley, Ellis et al 2001).
- 11.5** As well as their palaeoenvironmental significance, these vegetated wetland and mudflat zones would have provided resources for human exploitation. Remains associated with access to the wetland environment (e.g., trackways), or obtaining and processing the resources (e.g. fish traps, lithic tools) may survive in AoP-B. This is of particular significance here given the 7 records from the coastline (Historic England, 2023) which show in situ peat deposits from which archaeological remains of between Neolithic and Iron Age date have been recovered.
- 11.6** Continuous prehistoric activity has been represented by remains identified within the vicinity of Area 1, often closely associated with the saltmarshes and salt production. This includes salt processing evidence from prehistoric sites at Tetney and Hogsthorpe, through to sporadic Roman evidence, rare Anglo-Saxon evidence for salterns from Marshchapel, and then significant Medieval accounts of salt production (Canti 2009). This would suggest potential for remains of prehistoric age onwards to exist within Area 1, particularly within proximity of AoP-D. However, as a result of marine inundation, the changing location of the coast and intertidal zone (Figure 3 and Figure 4), and the changing character of the coastline (e.g. storm surges and the loss of near shore protective barrier

islands) remains of settlement/activity may have been subsequently eroded, like at Skegness and Ingoldmells (Lane 1992).

Area 2 – Skegness Road to Church End Lane

- 11.1** Area 2 includes the ECC from A158 Skegness Road to Church End Lane (WM4- WM9). Five areas of potential are identified across Area 2 (Figure 47):
- AoP-D glaciofluvial deposits
 - AoP-A2 tidal Mudflats
 - AoP-B organic deposits
 - AoP-A1 tidal Mudflats with saltern deposits
 - AoP-C storm beach
- 11.2** Near surface glaciofluvial deposits (AoP-D) were recorded in only one limited area within the PEIR boundary crossing the Low Road to Steeping River and Steeping River to Ivy House Farm segments (WM5/6). As discussed above these areas would have provided high, well drained localities within the landscape for temporary human activity as well as long term settlement. Remains of archaeological activity from the prehistoric onwards may survive on the gravel surface in these areas.
- 11.3** In the low-lying areas the underlying till is overlain with freshwater to marine alluvial deposits laid down as a result of local hydrology changes and regional RSL rise. As in Area 1 AoP-A2 highlights these deposits across Area 2, covering the majority of the section.
- 11.4** AoP-A1 is recorded from the edge of AoP-A2 southwards, covering the majority of the PEIR boundary and AoS from the Steeping River to Church End Lane sections (WM6-WM9). These sequences are similar to AoP-A2 in that they include minerogenic deposits related to marine and estuarine inundation as a result of RSL rise, but in addition they include anthropogenic redeposition related to salt production in the top of the sequence (saltern deposits).
- 11.5** The lower parts of the sequences, below the saltern deposits, frequently include localised organic deposits as highlighted by the patchy distribution of AoP-B across the PEIR boundary in the A158 – Skegness Road to Low Road (WM4) and Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard to Staples Farm (WM7) segments. Many of these organic sequences may relate local hydrology (e.g. rivers and meres) and the more minerogenic sequences could be related to the regional deposit sequences proposed by Ellis et al (2001) for the Lincolnshire Marsh in the north (AoP-A2), or in the south (AoP-A1) to those put forward for the Fenland by French (2003), among others (see Table 2). French (2003) proposed a six-part sequence of alternating strata of peats, representing stabilised wetland vegetation, and minerogenic deposits, representing marine inundation from the sea or estuarine inundation from The Wash. Local topography and hydrology (e.g. rivers and meres) may alter proposed regional trends but sequences from AoP-A1 and AoP-B should produce paleoenvironmental records that can contribute to the understanding of local landscape development (e.g. Hayes and Lane 1992, Smith et al 2010 and 2012) as well as regional models.
- 11.6** In addition to their palaeoenvironmental potential, remains associated with access to the wetland environment (e.g., trackways), or obtaining and processing the resources (e.g. fish traps, lithic tools) may also survive in AoP-B. In Addition, the sequences in AoP-A1 are often sealed by saltern

deposits. Salt production was already mentioned for Area 1 above but further work by Lane (1992) in the Wrangle area (Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard to Staples Farm segment – WM7) suggests widespread landscape modification in AoP-A1.

- 11.7** As mentioned previously the undulating surface of the till probably provided a similar mosaic of drier land and wetland meres and lakes, much like modern Holderness (Ellis et al 2001). In AoP-A1 marine/estuarine inundation occurred by at least the early Bronze Age in the Wrangle (Lane 1992), or the Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard to Staples Farm segment (WM7) of the PEIR boundary. North of the PEIR boundary (AoP-A2) along this section, inundation did not progress until the mid/late Bronze Age, and again in the Iron Age with estuarine sedimentation from the Steeping estuary. Roddon formation was associated with backing up of natural drainage and drove freshwater wetland development, also in AoP-A2 and north of the PEIR boundary. After a short-lived Iron Age marine transgression (540- 395 cal BC, 2825 2385 ± 60 BP) and some small-scale evidence of Iron Age salt production, Roman settlement is present at c. 1m OD (Lane 1992). However, the main impact comes from the intensive salt production of the Late Saxon period where human salt processing resulted in large-scale redeposition of minerogenic deposits creating a prominent c. 1.5km ridge of c. 3.5m of anthropogenic material sealing Roman and earlier remains. These artificially formed ridges of saltern deposits (Tofts) continue along the coastline and border much of The Wash (Lane 1992).
- 11.8** It has not been possible to identify any saltern deposits from the level of detail provided by the BGS data and the absence of frequent records within this part of the PEIR boundary and AoS. Although using the modelled Roman coastline (Smith et al 2010, Figure 5) an area of potential has been demarcated in line with Lane's (1992) findings and projected along the coastline of The Wash.
- 11.9** Despite recognition that widespread saltern deposits may blanket and protect underlying in situ archaeology and sequences it should also be kept in mind that salt production sites found across the Fenland have made significant contributions to our understanding of the process and their local environments (Lane and Morris 2001, Canti 2009), suggesting similar additions could be produced from findings along the ECC.
- 11.10** Finally, Area 2 includes liner features related to Storm Beach deposits (AoP-C), which result from intense storm surges and flooding, culminating in the 13th Century AD, and eroding away protective barrier islands off the Lincolnshire coast. Then the material was deposited along a projected 13th Century coastline (Green, 2015 and Figure 5), which now lies c. 4km inland. AoP-C on the whole fringes the edge of the AoS along the Steeping River to Crowhall Lane segments (WM6-WM8). AoP-C only crosses the PEIR boundary in the A158 Skegness Road to Low Road segment (WM5) as projected by the BGS (2022) data.
- 11.11** The deposits might bury earlier remains of settlement and activity however, the depositional nature of the storm event will likely result in any remains having been heavily eroded and no longer in situ. Any palaeoenvironmental or archaeological remains in the deposit itself will have been mixed by the erosional event and provided little potential for effective investigation. Although, identifying storm beaches and storm surge events within the broader alluvial / estuarine sequences of the other AoP could contribute to regional deposit sequences and help to inform on the nature, frequency and date of such events.

Area 3 –Church End Lane to Weston Marsh Substation North and South

- 11.1** Area 3 includes the ECC from Church End Lane southwards and the Weston Marsh Substation North and South (WM10-WM14). Four areas of potential are identified across Area 3 (Figure 48):
- AoP-D glaciofluvial deposits
 - AoP-A2 tidal Mudflats
 - AoP-B organic deposits
 - AoP-A1 tidal Mudflats with saltern deposits
- 11.2** Near surface glaciofluvial deposits (AoP-D) were again recorded in only a single localised zone of the PEIR boundary, which crossed the Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge (WM12) and Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation South (WM14) segments. As discussed in the preceding sections these would have provided high dry zones suitable for temporary human activity and long-term settlement within a landscape becoming increasing wet over the Holocene. Remains of archaeological activity from the prehistoric onwards may survive on the gravel surface in these areas.
- 11.3** In areas where the till surface is low-lying it is overlain with freshwater to estuarine/marine alluvial deposits resulting from local hydrology changes and regional RSL rise. As in Area 1 and 2, AoP-A2 highlights these deposits and models that they do not enter the PEIR boundary across Area 3 but only fringe the northern and western limits of the AoS.
- 11.4** AoP-A1 covers the majority of the PEIR boundary and AoS for Area 3. These sequences are similar to those discussed for this AoP in Area 2. They include potential for prehistoric archaeology on the till surface overlain by minerogenic deposits with some potential to inform on marine and estuarine inundation as a result of RSL rise, as well as the possible c. 3.5m of anthropogenic saltern redeposition at the top of the sequence that generally has limited archaeological potential.
- 11.5** Again, below the saltern deposits there are occasional records of localised organic deposits (AoP-B) but on the whole they are only recorded outside of the PEIR boundary and on the edge of the AoS. One area of thick organic deposits was identified in the Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation North and South sections (WM13/14). Sequences with organic horizons in particular would provide dateable records that can be used to contribute to the palaeoenvironmental detail of local landscape development as well as regional models (e.g. Ellis et al 2001, French 2003, Hayes and Lane 1992, Smith et al 2010 and 2012), and may also preserve archaeological remains of wetland exploitation (e.g., trackways, fish traps) may also survive in AoP-B.

12 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1** The following section reviews the significance of the results of the geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model in relation to the development and makes recommendations for an appropriate evaluation and mitigation strategy.
- 12.2** The appropriate mitigation strategy for the site will be decided by and agreed with the Local Authority and their archaeological advisors.

Area of Potential A1 – Tidal Mudflats with saltern deposits

- 12.3** AoP-A1 extends across the Low Road to Steeping Rver (WM5) across to Fosdyke Bridge to Weston

Marsh Substation North and South segments (WM13/14) covering the majority of the PEIR boundary within them (Figure 46 to Figure 48). This includes impacts from the Onshore ECC and OnSS. These are set out within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1, Chapter 20.

12.4 To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 0, a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-A1 is recommended:

- A selection (25-100% dependent on frequency and distribution) of any proposed SI/GI (Site Investigation / Geotechnical Investigation) interventions within AoP-A1 should be monitored by a geoarchaeologist down to the surface of the Pleistocene deposits.
- All non-monitored SI/GI interventions within AOP-A1 should undergo a desk-based review to confirm no areas of interest were missed.
- Monitored and non-monitored SI/GI records should be used to update the deposit model.
- Select areas where deep deposits of previously unidentified geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest are identified should be targeted for purposive geoarchaeological boreholes (e.g. organic mere, riverine, wetland sequences).
- Select areas where the thickness of expected overlying saltern deposits are thinner than the depth of construction impact, should undergo targeted trench evaluation to look for artefactual/structural evidence of the utilisation of the rich ecotonal resource by past people (e.g. trackways, jetties, fish traps, salt production etc) in near surface waterlogged deposits..
- Samples from the boreholes and trenches should be retained for paleoenvironmental assessment and possible future analysis/publication should that be recommended by post-excavation assessment or updated project designs.

Area of Potential A2 – Tidal Mudflats

12.5 AoP-A2 extends across the Landfall (LN1/WM1) to Low Road to Steeping River segments (WM5) covering the majority of the PEIR boundary within them, as well as localised parts of the A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node Substation (LN2). This includes impacts from the Onshore ECC and OnSS. These are set out within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1, Chapter 20.

12.6 To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 0, a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-A2 is recommended:

- A selection (25-100% dependent on frequency and distribution) of any proposed SI/GI interventions within AoP-A1 should be monitored by a geoarchaeologist down to the surface of the Pleistocene deposits.
- All non-monitored SI/GI interventions within AOP-A2 should undergo a desk-based review to confirm no areas of interest were missed.
- Monitored and non-monitored SI/GI records should be used to update the deposit model.
- Select areas where deep deposits of previously unidentified geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest are identified should be targeted for purposive

geoarchaeological boreholes (e.g. organic mere, riverine, wetland sequences).

- Select areas should undergo targeted trench evaluation to look for artefactual/structural evidence the utilisation of the rich ecotonal resource by past people (e.g. trackways, jetties, fish traps, salt production etc) in near surface waterlogged deposits, as guided by any forthcoming geophysical surveys.
- Samples from the boreholes and trenches should be retained for paleoenvironmental assessment and possible future analysis/publication should that be recommended by post-excavation assessment or updated project designs.

Area of Potential B – Organic Deposits

12.7 AoP-B is present as localised zones extending into the PEIR including the Lincolnshire node sub-station option (Figure 46 to Figure 48). This AoP therefore includes impacts from the Onshore ECC and OnSS. Potential impacts are set out within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1, Chapter 20.

12.8 To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 0, a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-B is recommended:

- Any proposed SI/GI interventions within AoP-B should be monitored by a geoarchaeologist down to the surface of the Pleistocene deposits.
- All non-monitored SI/GI interventions near AOP-B should undergo a desk-based review to confirm no areas of interest were missed.
- Monitored and non-monitored SI/GI records should be used to update the deposit model.
- Select areas where deep deposits of geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest are confirmed should be targeted for purposive geoarchaeological boreholes (e.g. organic mere, riverine, wetland sequences).
- Select areas should undergo targeted trench evaluation to look for artefactual/structural evidence the utilisation of the rich ecotonal resource by past people (e.g. trackways, jetties, fish traps, salt production etc) in near surface waterlogged deposits, as guided by any forthcoming geophysical surveys.
- Samples from the boreholes and trenches should be retained for paleoenvironmental assessment and possible future analysis/publication should that be recommended by post-excavation assessment or updated project designs.

Area of Potential C – Storm Beach Deposits

12.9 Extremely limited AoP-C are recorded within the PEIR boundary at landfall (WM1/LN1) and at Low Road to Steeping River segment (WM5). where the main impact will be from Onshore ECC. Potential impacts are set out within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1, Chapter 20.

12.10 To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 0 a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-C is recommended:

- All SI/GI interventions within AOP-C or near its boundary should undergo a desk-based review to confirm the presence and potential age of any Storm Beach deposits.

- SI/GI records should be used to update the deposit model.
- Select areas where organic deposits of geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest are confirmed to underlie or overlie Storm Beach deposits, should be targeted for purposive geoarchaeological boreholes (e.g. to provide robust chronologies for the storm surges).
- Any trial trenching in the vicinity of Storm Beach deposits should aim to investigate the potential of surviving in situ remains in the surface of underlying deposits that could be affected by construction impacts.

Area of Potential D – Glaciofluvial Deposits

- 12.11** Localised instances of AoP-D extend into the PEIR boundary in the andfall to Mumby (LN1), A52 Mumby to Lincolnshire node (LN2) and landfall to A52 Hogsthorpe (WM1) segments (Area 1, Figure 46), crossing the Low Road to Steeping River and Steeping River to Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard sections (WM5/6) (Area 2, Figure 47), and crossing the Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge (WM12) and Fosdyke Bridge to Weston Marsh Substation South segments (WM14) (Area 3, Figure 48). Therefore AoP-D involves impacts from the Onshore ECC. Potential impacts are set out within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1, Chapter 20.
- 12.12** To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 0 a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-D is recommended:
- All SI/GI interventions within AOP-D or near its boundary should undergo a desk-based review to confirm no areas of interest were missed.
 - Select areas where palaeoenvironmental sensitive interglacial horizons are identified within deposits or where Palaeolithic finds have been previously associated with glaciofluvial units, should be targeted for purposive geoarchaeological boreholes or trial pits, respectively, in order to record the deposits in more detail; and/or sieve for palaeolithic flint artefacts or faunal remains, and to collect samples for OSL dating etc.
 - As dryland and near surface archaeology is predominantly expected, the main route of investigation should be led by geophysical survey and standard archaeological trial trenching.

Area of Potential E – Glacial Till

- 12.13** Only limited areas in the north of the PEIR boundary fall into AoP-E, but within the A52 – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node segment (LN2) the area is predominantly defined as AoP-E, with localised patches in the landfall to A52 Mumby (LN1), the landfall to Hogsthorpe (WM1) and A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane (WM2) segments (Figure 46). The majority of development impacts will be from the Lincolnshire substation and Onshore ECC. Potential impacts are set out within the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents, Volume 1, Chapter 20.
- 12.14** To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 0 a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-E is recommended:
- All GI interventions within AOP-E should undergo a desk-based review to confirm the presence of near-surface till deposits.
 - GI records should be used to update the deposit model.

- As dryland and near surface archaeology is predominantly expected, the main route of investigation should be led by geophysical survey and standard archaeological trial trenching.

13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2022. Geology of Britain Viewer. URL: <https://shop.bgs.ac.uk/Shop/Department/GeoRecords>

Burke, H. F., Morgan D. J., Kessler H., and Cooper A. H., 2015 A 3D geological model of the superficial deposits of the Holderness area. Geology And Landscape Programme Commissioned Report Cr/09/132. British Geological Survey.

Canti, M. 2009. A Review of Geoarchaeology in the Midlands of England. Fort Cumberland: Historic England. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1033726>.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020. Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Clark, C.D., Evans, D.J.A., Khatwa, A., Bradwell, T., Jordan, C.J., Marsh, S.H., Mitchell, W.A., & Bateman, M.D. 2004. Map and GIS database of glacial landforms and features related to the last British Ice Sheet. *Boreas*, 33, 359–375

Clarke, C. Pearson, S. Mate, M and Parfitt, K. 2010. Sandwich the ‘Completest Medieval Town in England. A Study of the Town and Port from its Origins to 1600. Oxbow. Oxford.

Ellis S., Fenwick, H., Lillie, M., and Van de Noort, R., 2001, Wetland Heritage of the Lincolnshire Marsh, An Archaeological Survey. Humber Wetlands Project, Wetland Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull

Gaffney, V., Thomson, K. and Fitch, S. 2007. Mapping Doggerland: The Mesolithic Landscapes of the Southern North Sea. English Heritage.

Gallois, R. W. 1979. Geological investigations for the Wash Water Storage Scheme. Report, Institute of Geological Sciences, no. 78/19.

Green, C., 2011. The Origins of Louth: Archaeology and History in East Lincolnshire 400,000 BC-AD 1086. The Lindes Press, Louth, Lincolnshire

Green, C. (2014a). Of chalk and ice: the white cliffs of Louth in the Palaeolithic era. Dr Caitlin R. Green History, Archaeology, Lectures and Seminars. URL: <https://www.caitlingreen.org/2014/09/of-chalk-and-ice-white-cliffs-of-louth.html>

Green, C. (2014b). Stain Hill and the Lincolnshire Marshes in the Anglo-Saxon period. Dr Caitlin R. Green History, Archaeology, Lectures and Seminars. URL: <https://www.caitlingreen.org/2014/11/stain-hill-anglo-saxon-marsh.html>

Green, C. (2015). The drowned villages and eroding coastline of Lincolnshire, c. 1250-1600. Dr Caitlin R. Green History, Archaeology, Lectures and Seminars. URL: <https://www.caitlingreen.org/2015/05/drowned-villages-of-lincolnshire.html>

Godwin & Clifford, M. A. 1938. Studies of the postglacial history of British vegetation. I. Origin and stratigraphy of the Fenland deposits near Woodwalton, Hunts. II. Origin and stratigraphy of deposits in southern Fenland. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* B229, 323-406.

- Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992. 'Lincolnshire survey. The South-west Fens'. *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 55
- Head, R., Fenwick, H., Van de Noort, R., Dinnin, M., & Lillie, M. (1995) The meres and coastal survey. In Van de Noort & Ellis (eds) *Wetland Heritage of Holderness: An Archaeological Survey*, Humber Wetlands Project, University of Hull.
- Historic England 2015a. *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.
- Historic England 2015b. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.
- Historic England 2020. *Deposit modelling and archaeology: Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits*.
- Historic England 2023. *Intertidal and Coastal Peat Database: Lincolnshire*. URL: <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/research/peat-database-lincspdf/> [accessed 22/05/23]
- Horton, A. 1989. *Geology of the Peterborough District*. Memoir of the Geological Survey, England and Wales, Sheet 158
- Horton, A. & Aldiss, D. T. 1992. *Solid and Drift Geology, Spalding Sheet 144,1:50,000*. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Jones, AP, Tucker, ME and Hart, JH, 1999 *The description and analysis of Quaternary stratigraphic field sections Technical Guide 7*, Quaternary Research Association
- Lane, T.W., 1992. *The Fenland Project Number 8: Lincolnshire Survey, the Northern Fen-Edge*, Sleaford: Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, EAA Report no 66, 1993, Fig 78.
- Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind 2022, *Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Scoping Report*, unpublished report, Doc No: 123-ODO-CON-K-RA-000002-01
- Oxford Archaeology East 2011, *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Ouse Washes, Habitat Creation Scheme, Coveney, Cambridgeshire*, unpublished report
- Schofield, J.E. 2001: *Vegetation succession in the Humber Wetlands*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Hull.
- Shennan, I. & Lambeck, K. & Horton, Benjamin & Innes, James & Lloyd, Jeremy & McArthur, J. & Rutherford, Mairead. 2000. *Holocene isostasy and relative sea-level changes on the east coast of England*. Geological Society, London, Special Publications. 166. 275-298. 10.1144/GSL.SP.2000.166.01.14.
- Skertchly, S. B. J. 1877. *The Geology of Fenland*. Memoir of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.
- Smith, D., Zalasiewicz, J., Williams, M., Wilkinson, I. P., Scarborough, J., Knight, M., Sayer, C., Redding, M., & Moreton, S. 2012. *The anatomy of a Fenland roddon: Sedimentation and environmental change in a lowland Holocene tidal creek environment*. *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society*, 59, 145–159.

Smith, D., Zalasiewicz, J., Williams, M., Wilkinson, I. P., Redding, M. & Begg, C. 2010. Holocene drainage systems of the English Fenland: roddons and their environmental significance. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, 121, 256–269.

Swinnerton, H. H., and Kent, P. E., 1981 *The Geology of Lincolnshire: From the Humber to the Wash*, Second Edition Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union, Lincoln Wyatt, R. J. 1984. *Solid and Drift Geology*, Peterborough Sheet 158, 1:50,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Tucker, M. E. 2003. *Sedimentary Rocks in the Field*, 3rd ed. The Geological Field Guide Series. ix+234 pp. Chichester: Wiley.

Walker, M.J.C., Berkelhammer, M., Bjorck, S., Cwynar, L.C., Fisher, D.A., Long, A.J., Lowe, J.J., Newnham, R.M., Rasmussen, S.O. & Weiss, H. 2012. Formal subdivision of the Holocene Series/Epoch: A discussion paper by a Working Group of INTIMATE (Integration of ice-core, marine and terrestrial records) and the Subcommittee on Quaternary Stratigraphy (International Commission on Stratigraphy). *J. Quat. Sci.* 27(7):649-659.

Wheeler, A.J., and Waller, M.P., 1995 'The Holocene lithostratigraphy of Fenland, eastern England: a review and suggestions for redefinition;', *Geological Magazine* 132, 223-233

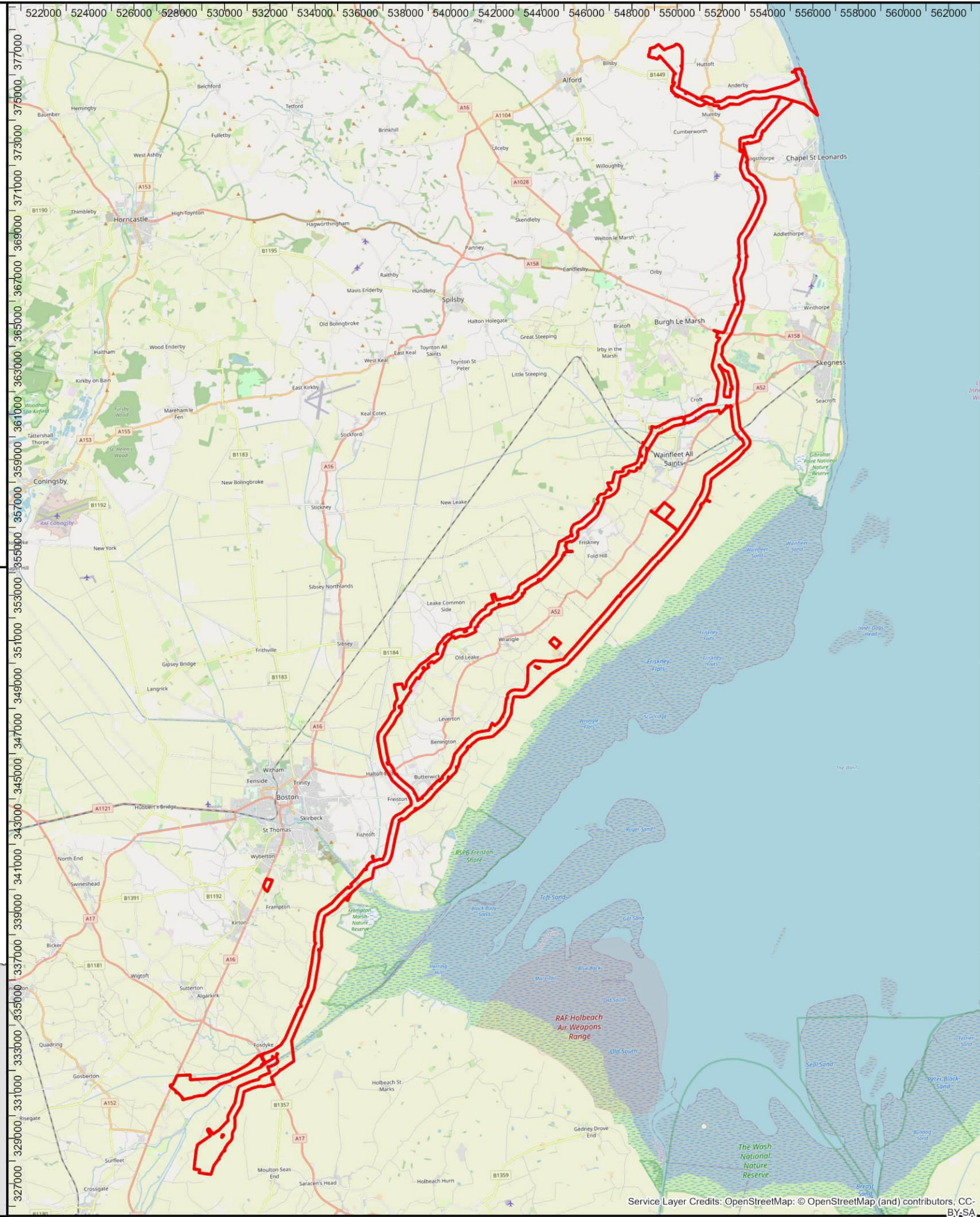
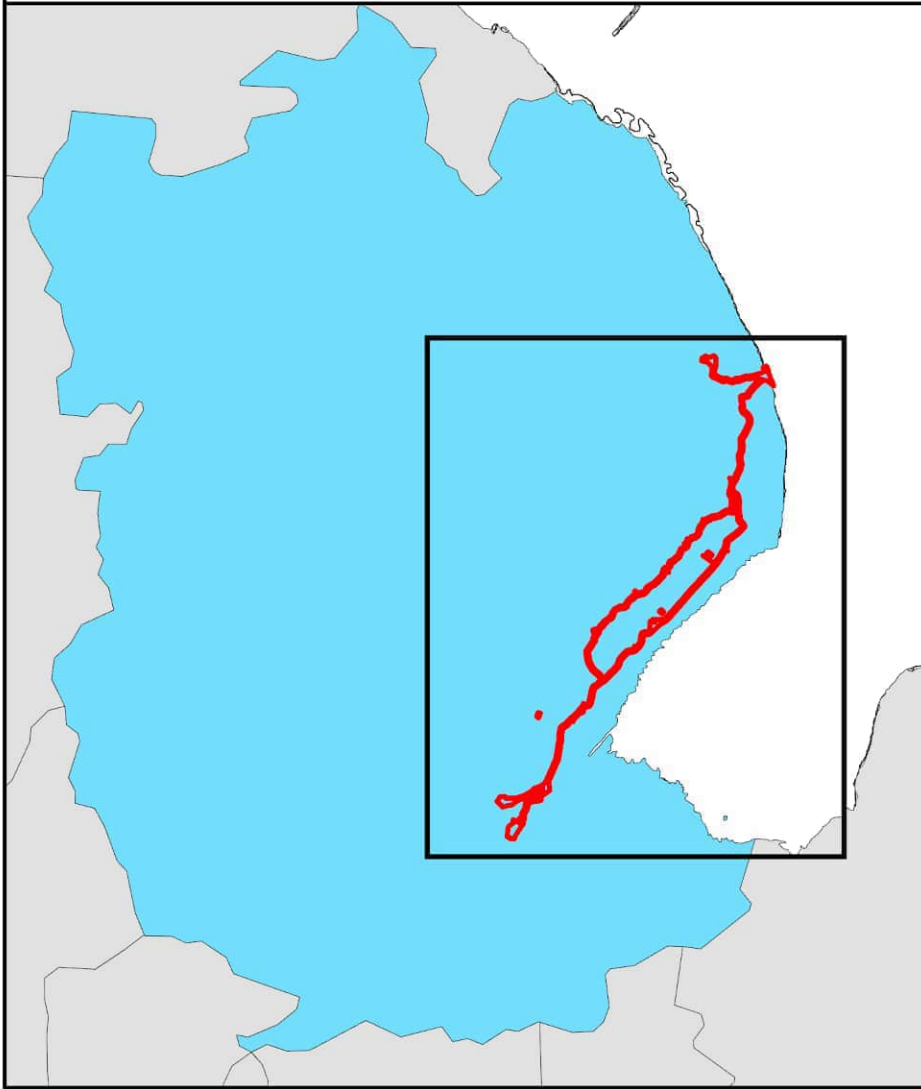
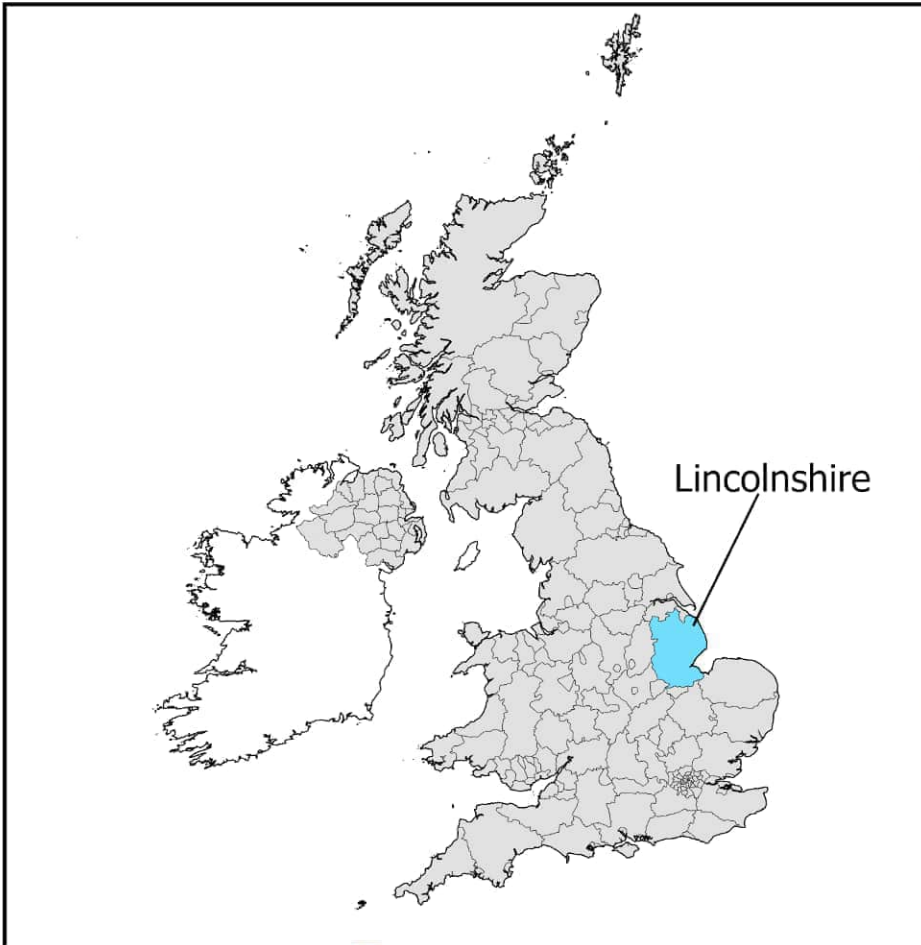

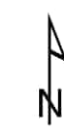
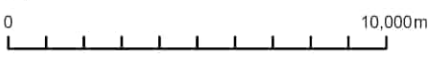


Figure	1
Site Location Map	
Legend ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	13/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:200,00@ A3	
SCALE	
	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

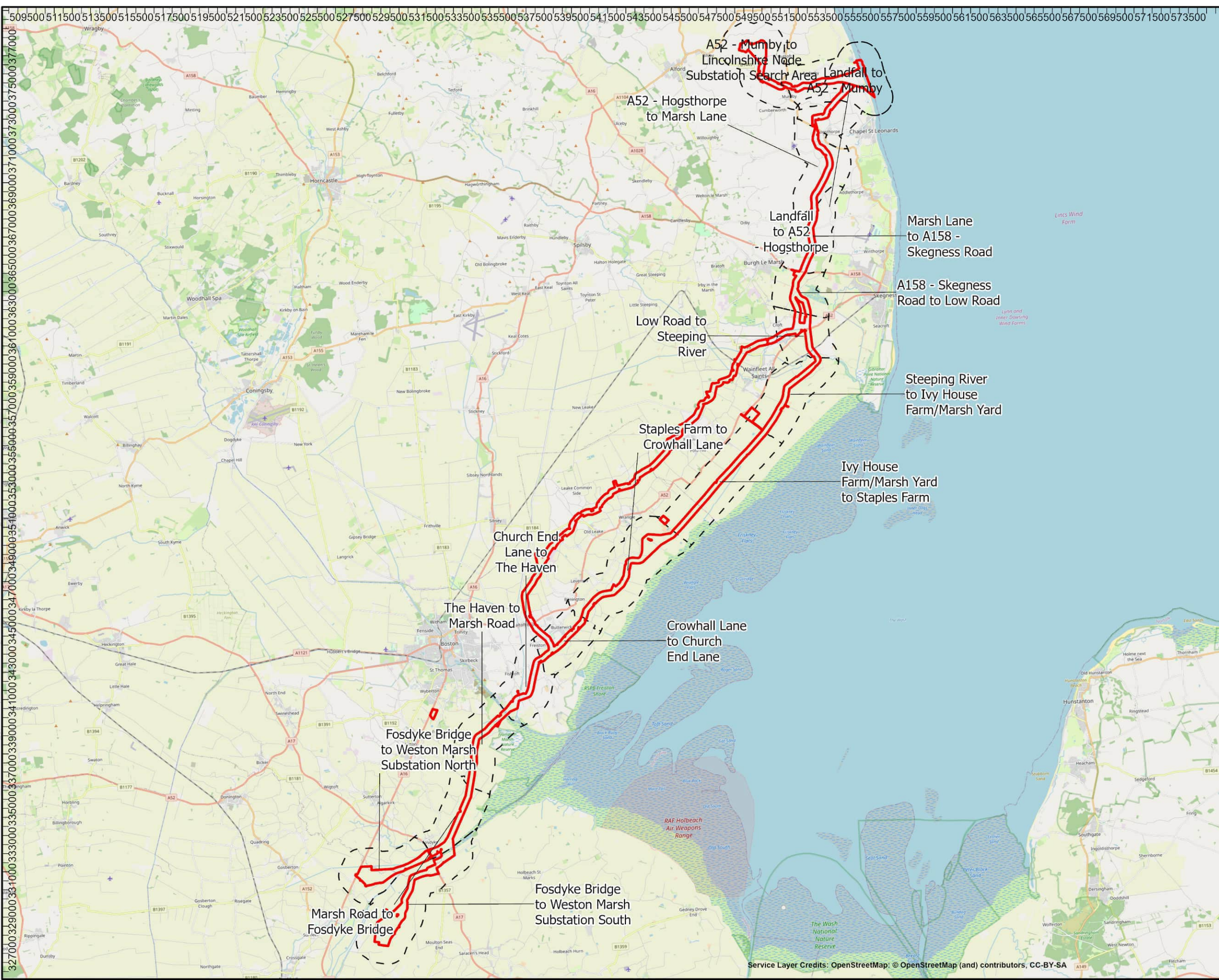


Figure 2

Assessment area and route divisions

Legend
▬ Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - - - Section Break Areas

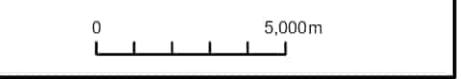
FOR
 SLR Consulting
 38 Chancery Ln
 London
 WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 1:200,000@ A3



C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowsing.aprx

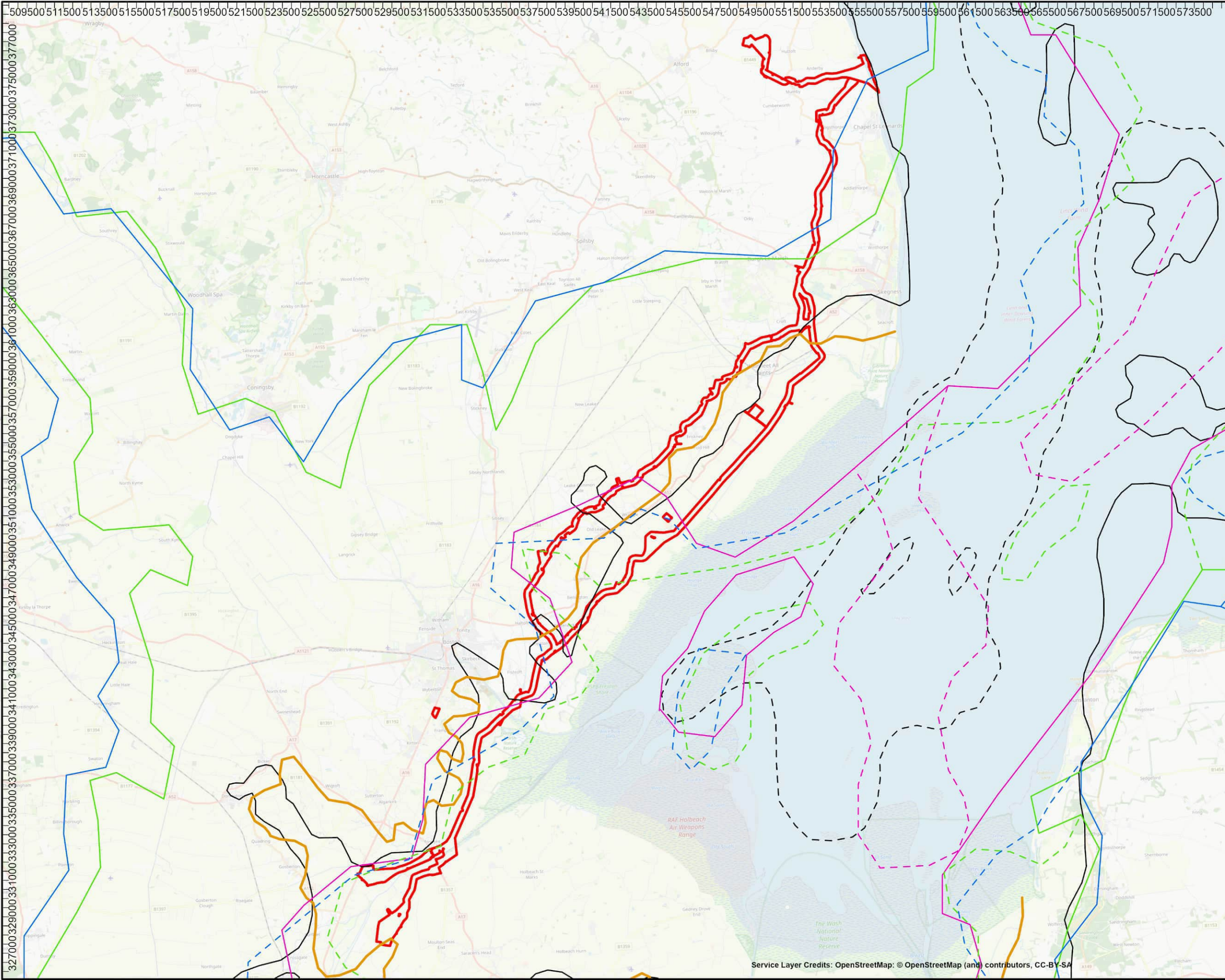
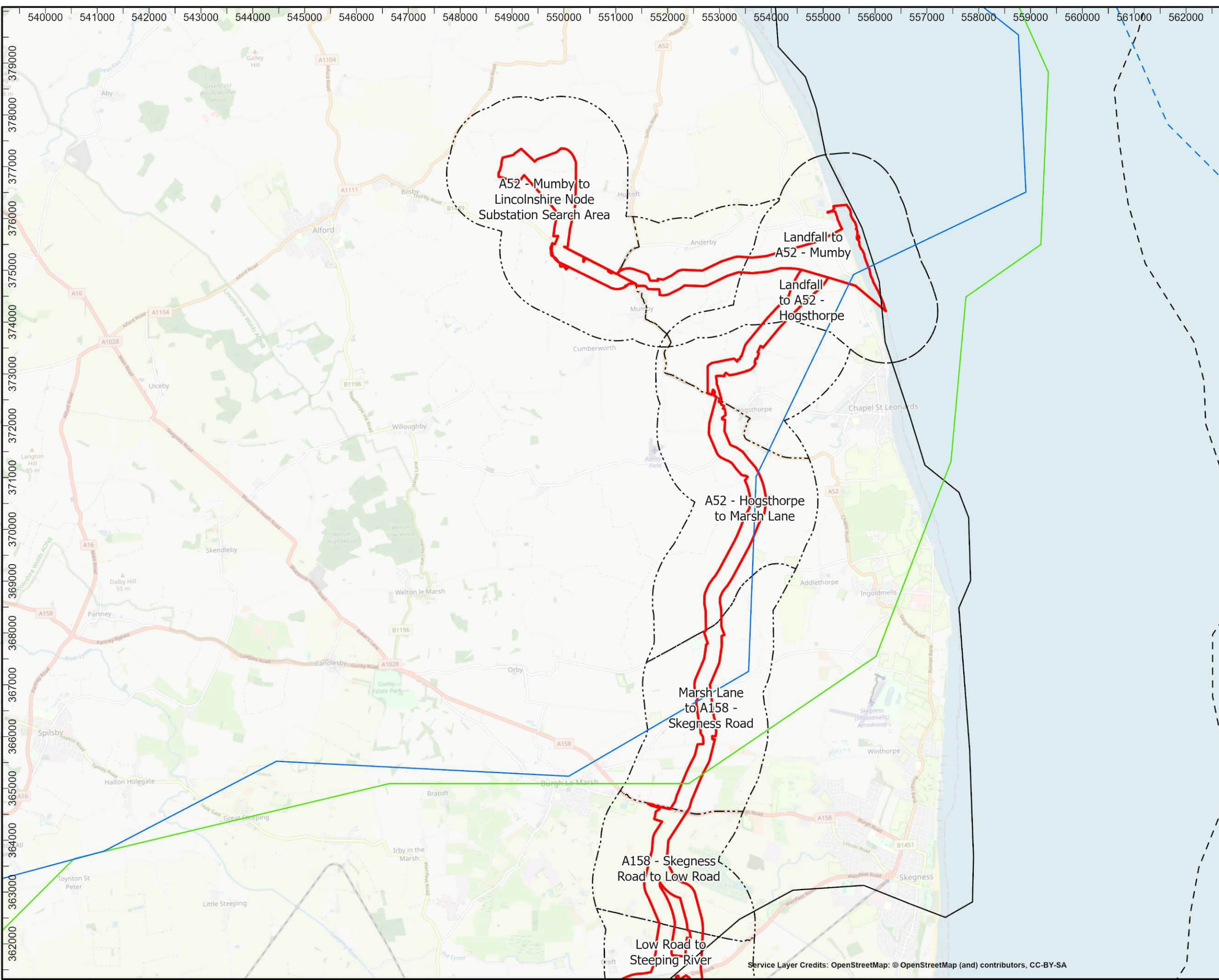


Figure		3
Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits – Full Site		
Legend		
	3900BC Coastline (Green, 2011)	
	3900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)	
	4900BC Coastline (Green, 2011)	
	4900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)	
	5900 BC Coastline (Green, 2011)	
	5900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)	
	Roman Coastline (Smith et al., 2010)	
	13th C Coastline (Green, 2015)	
	13th C Sands, Silts, Channels (Green, 2015)	
	Onshore PEIR Boundary	
FOR		
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN		
Drawn/checked:	JT	
DWG no / Date:	13/04/23	
AOC Project No.:	53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023		
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	1:200,000@ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA		

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowsing.aprx



Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits – Area 1

Legend

- 3900BC Coastline (Green, 2011)
- 3900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)
- 4900BC Coastline (Green, 2011)
- 13th C Coastline (Green, 2015)
- 13th C Sands, Silts, Channels (Green, 2015)
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Section Break Areas

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC2A 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109

AOC Archaeology Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023

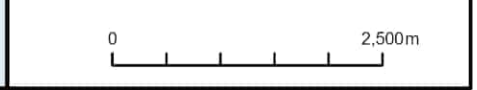


SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:70,000 @ A3



Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

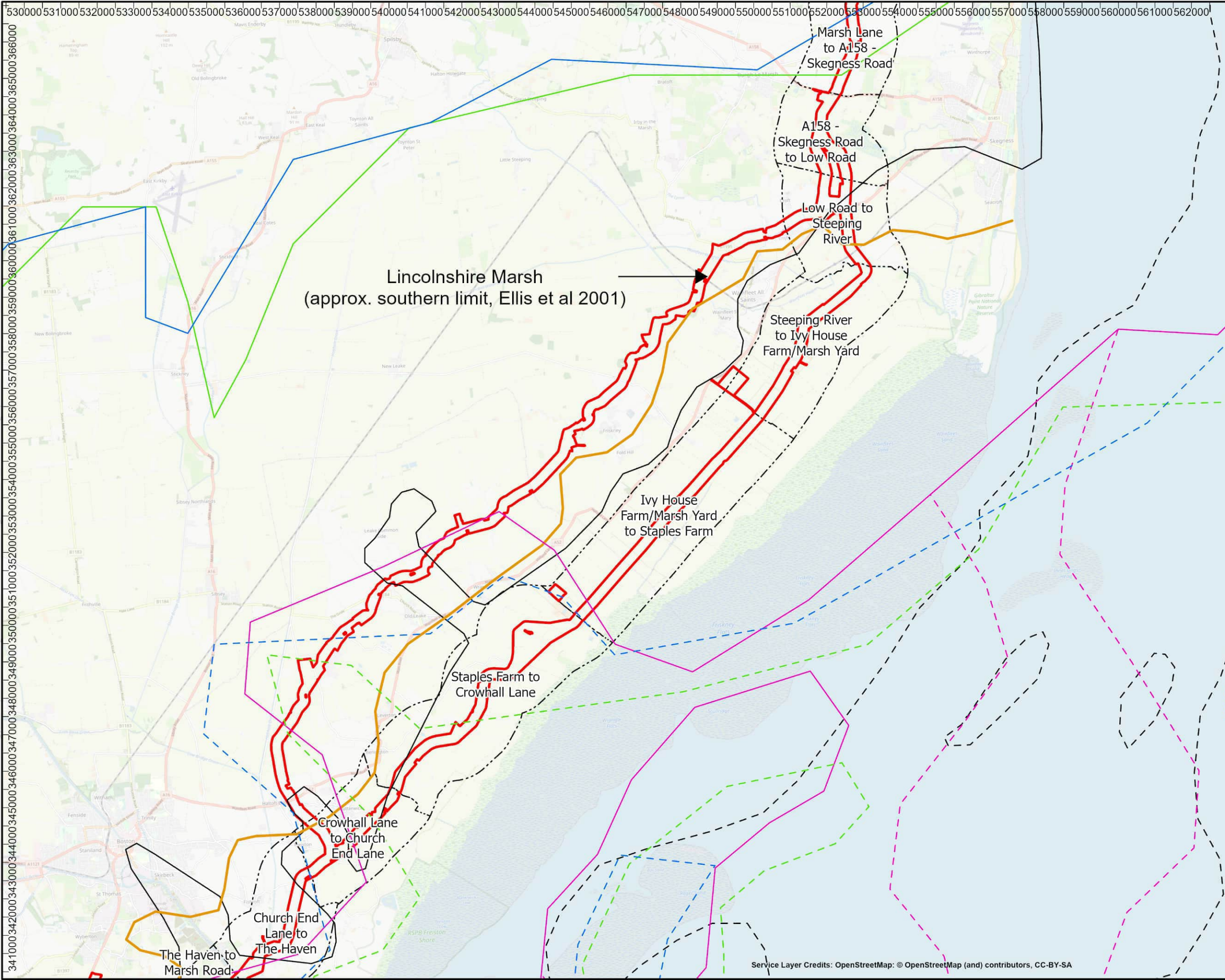


Figure	5
--------	---

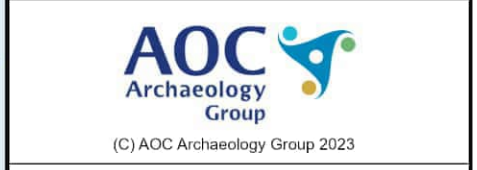
Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits – Area 2

- Legend**
- 3900BC Coastline (Green, 2011)
 - - - 3900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)
 - 4900BC Coastline (Green, 2011)
 - - - 4900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)
 - 5900 BC Coastline (Green, 2011)
 - - - 5900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)
 - Roman Coastline (Smith et al., 2010)
 - 13th C Coastline (Green, 2015)
 - - - 13th C Sands, Silts, Channels (Green, 2015)
 - Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - - - Section Break Areas

FOR

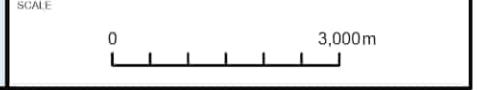
SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:100,000@ A3



Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowsing.aprx

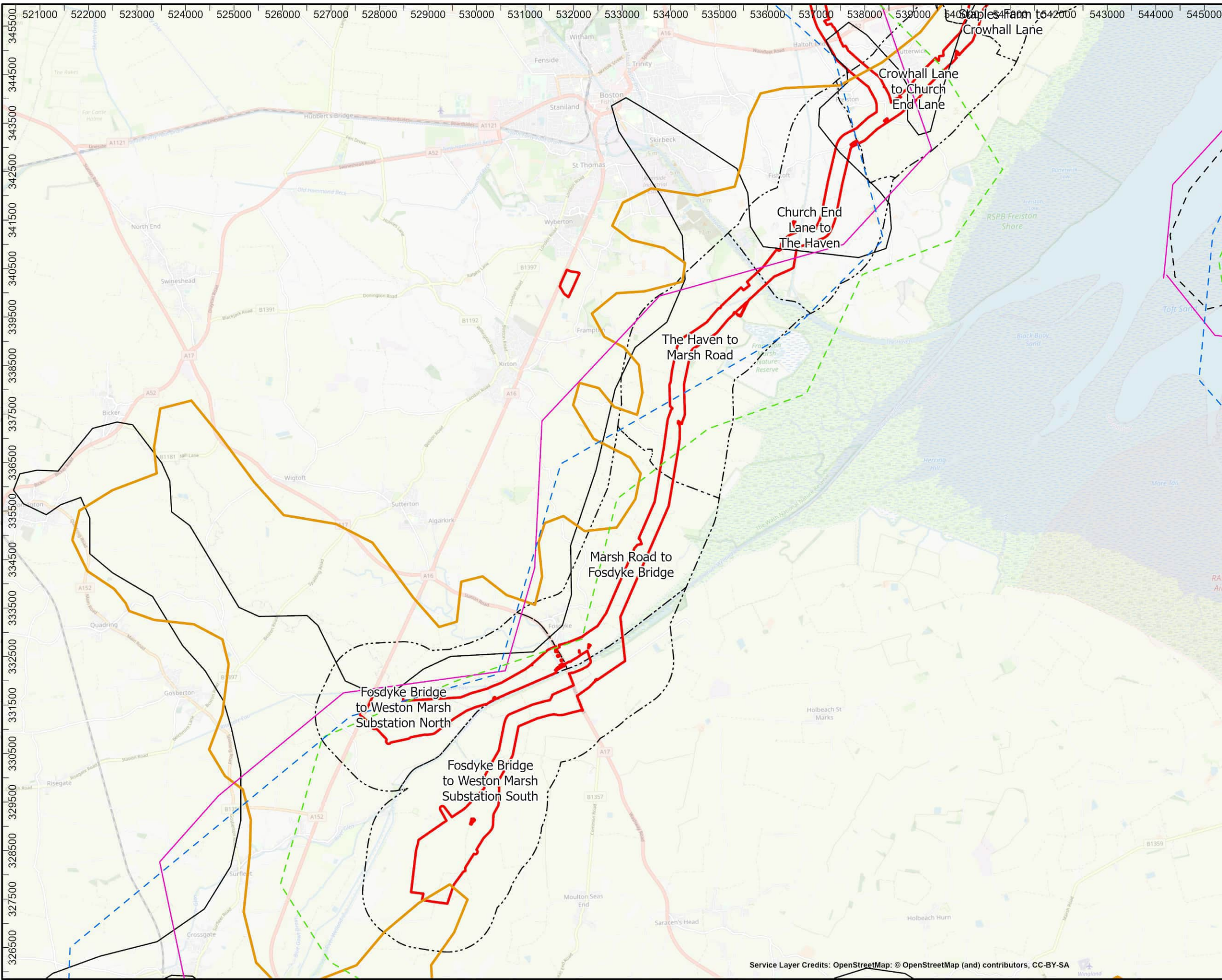


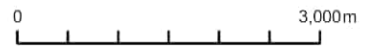


Figure	6
Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits – Area 3	
Legend 3900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011) 4900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011) 5900 BC Coastline (Green, 2011) Roman Coastline (Smith et al., 2010) 13th C Coastline (Green, 2015) 13th C Sands, Silts, Channels (Green, 2015) Onshore PEIR Boundary Section Break Areas	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:75,000 @ A3	
	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowsing.aprx

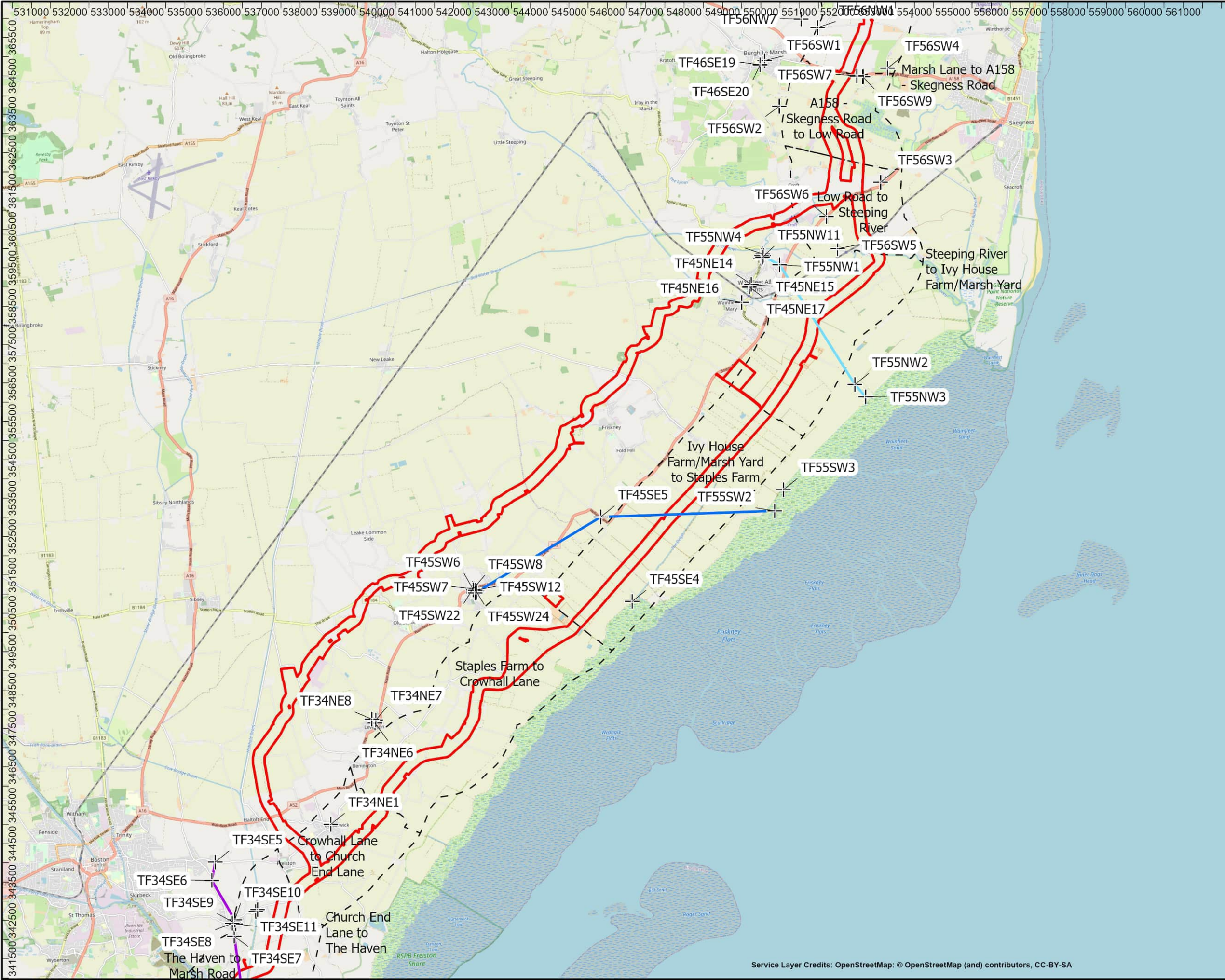


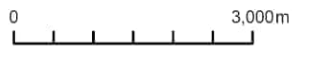


Figure		8	
Data points and transect locations - Area 2			
Legend + Data Points — Transect D — Transect E — Transect F ■ Onshore PEIR Boundary □ Section Break Areas			
FOR			
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC2A 1EN			
Drawn/checked:	JT		
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23		
AOC Project No.:	53109		
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023			
			
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE 1:95,000 @ A3			
			
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA			

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

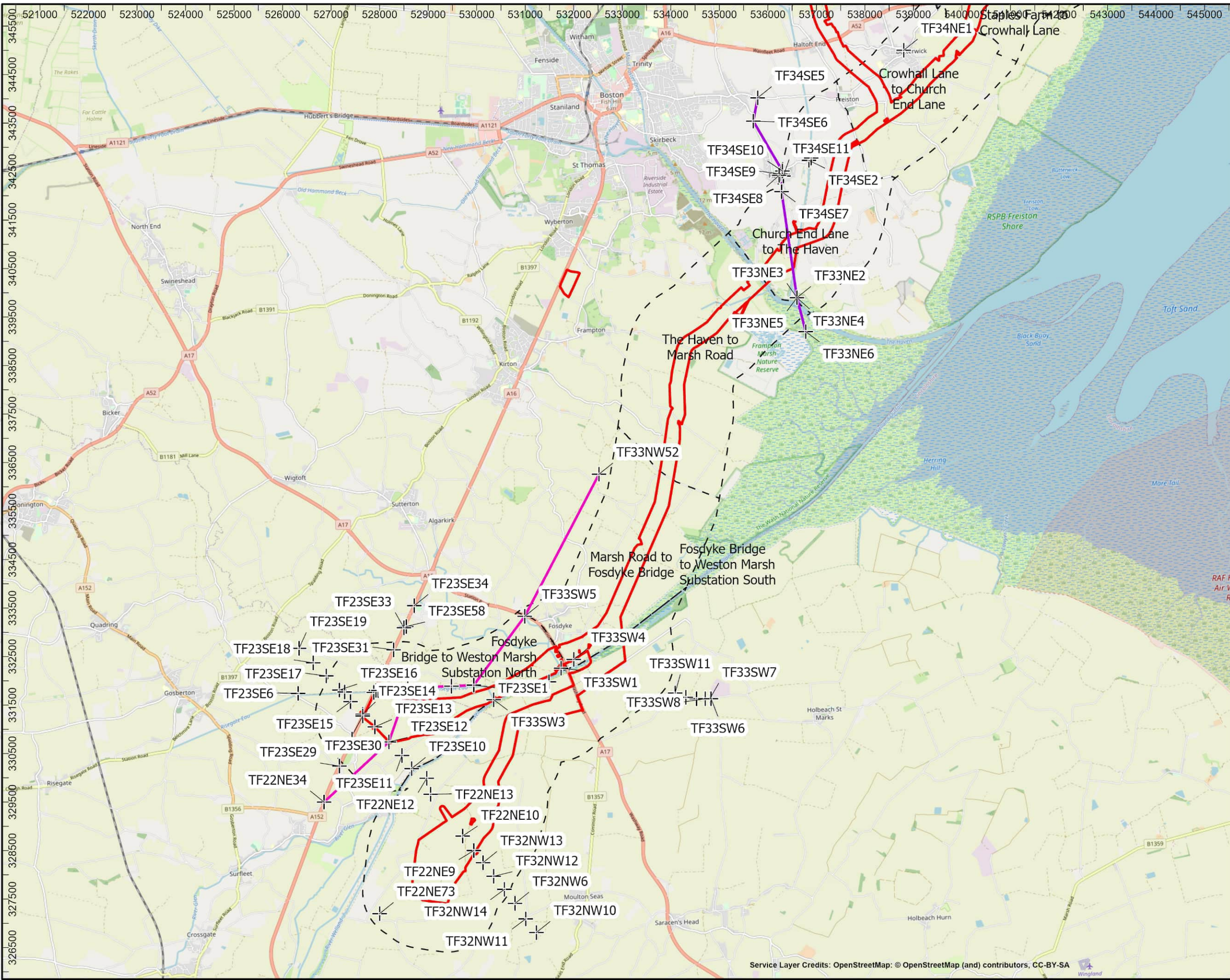
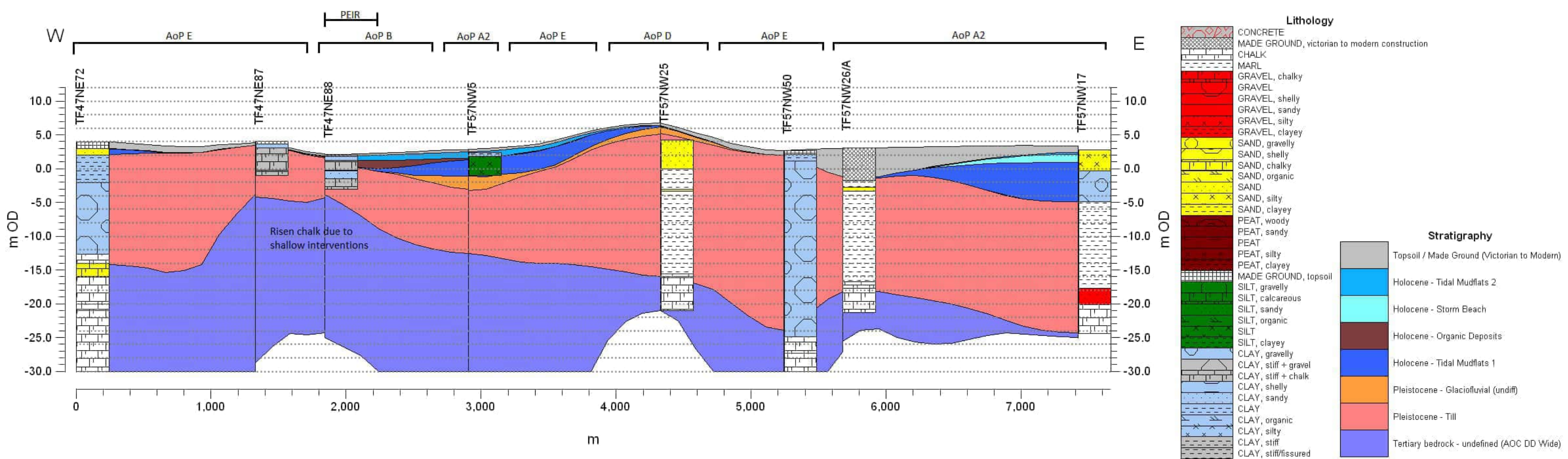
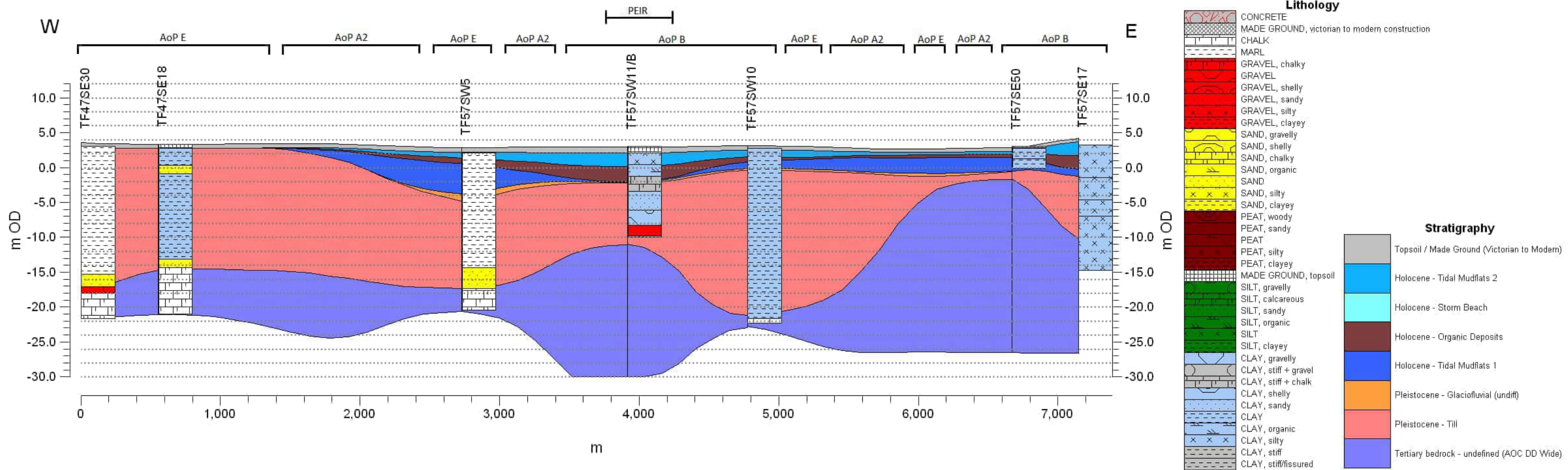
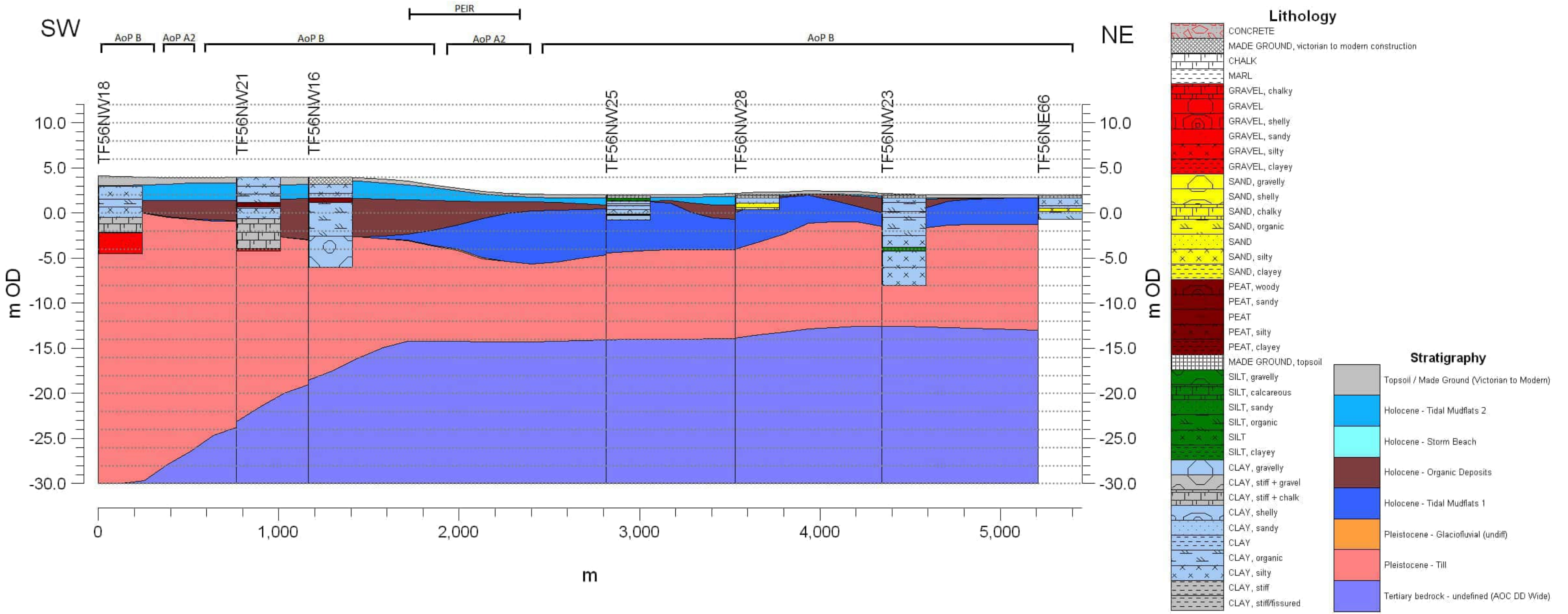
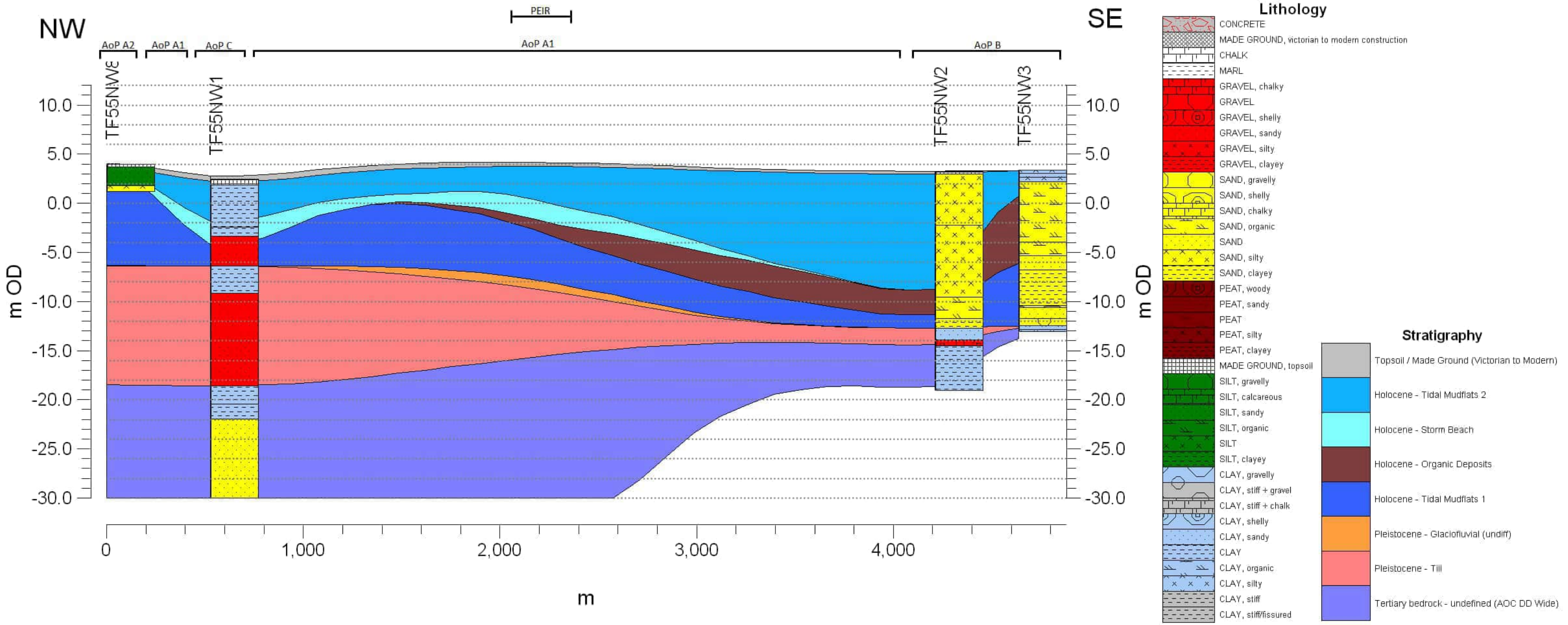


Figure		9	
Data points and transect locations - Area 3			
Legend + Data Points - Transect F - Transect G □ Onshore PEIR Boundary			
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN			
Drawn/checked:	JT		
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23		
AOC Project No.:	53109		
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023			
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE 1:75,000 @ A3			
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA 			









NW

SE

m OD

m OD

m

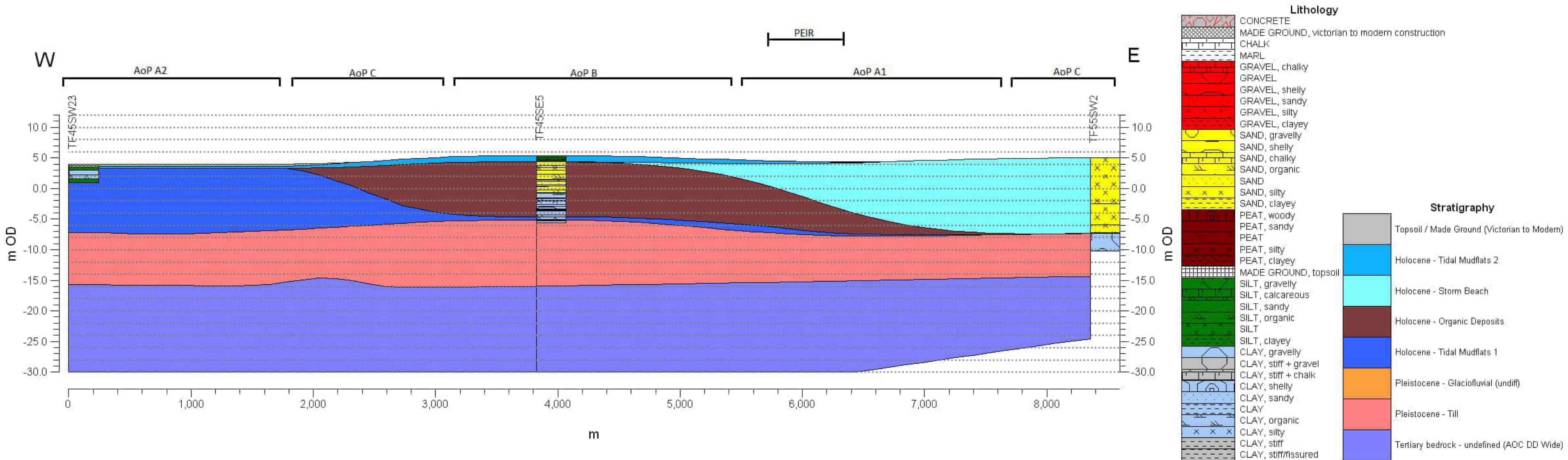
AoP A2 AoP A1 AoP C PEIR AoP A1 AoP B

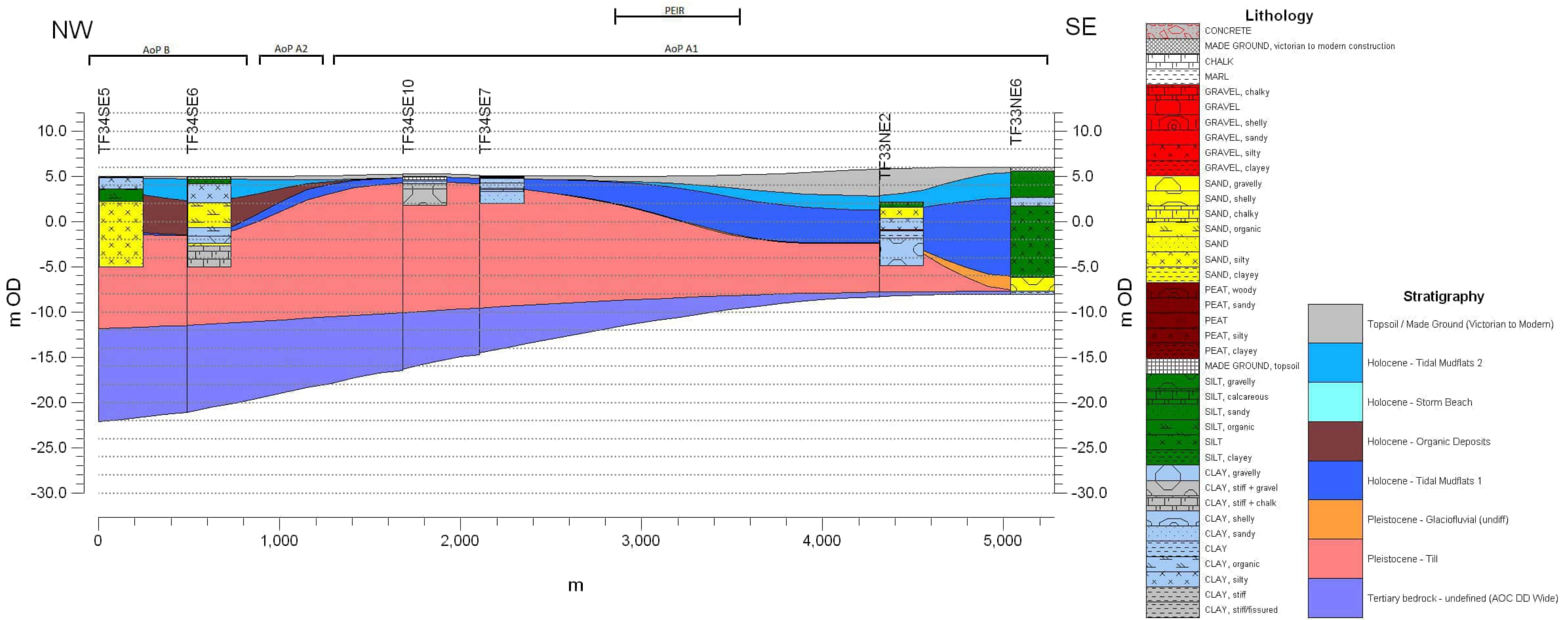
TF55NW1E TF55NW1 TF55NW2 TF55NW3

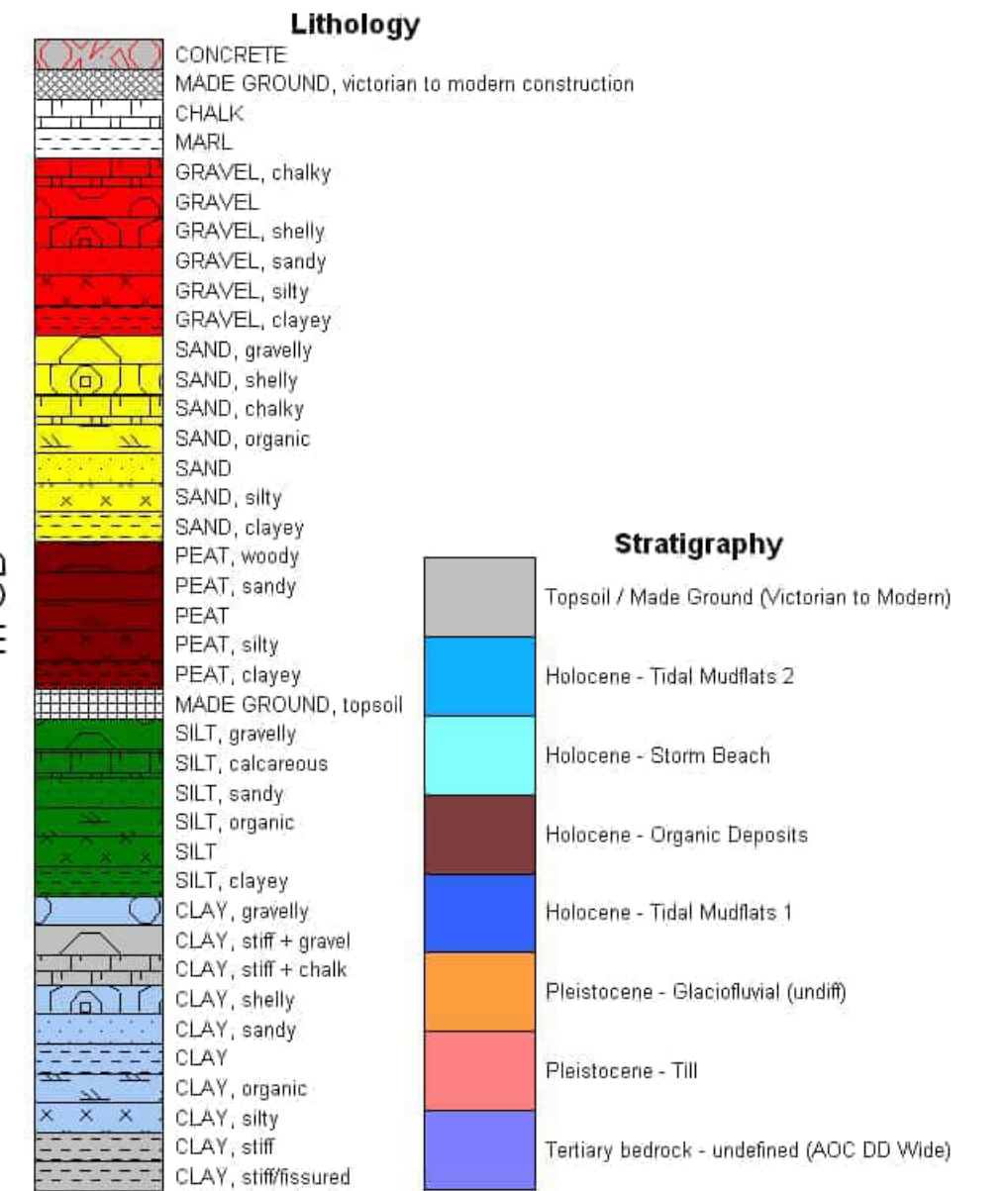
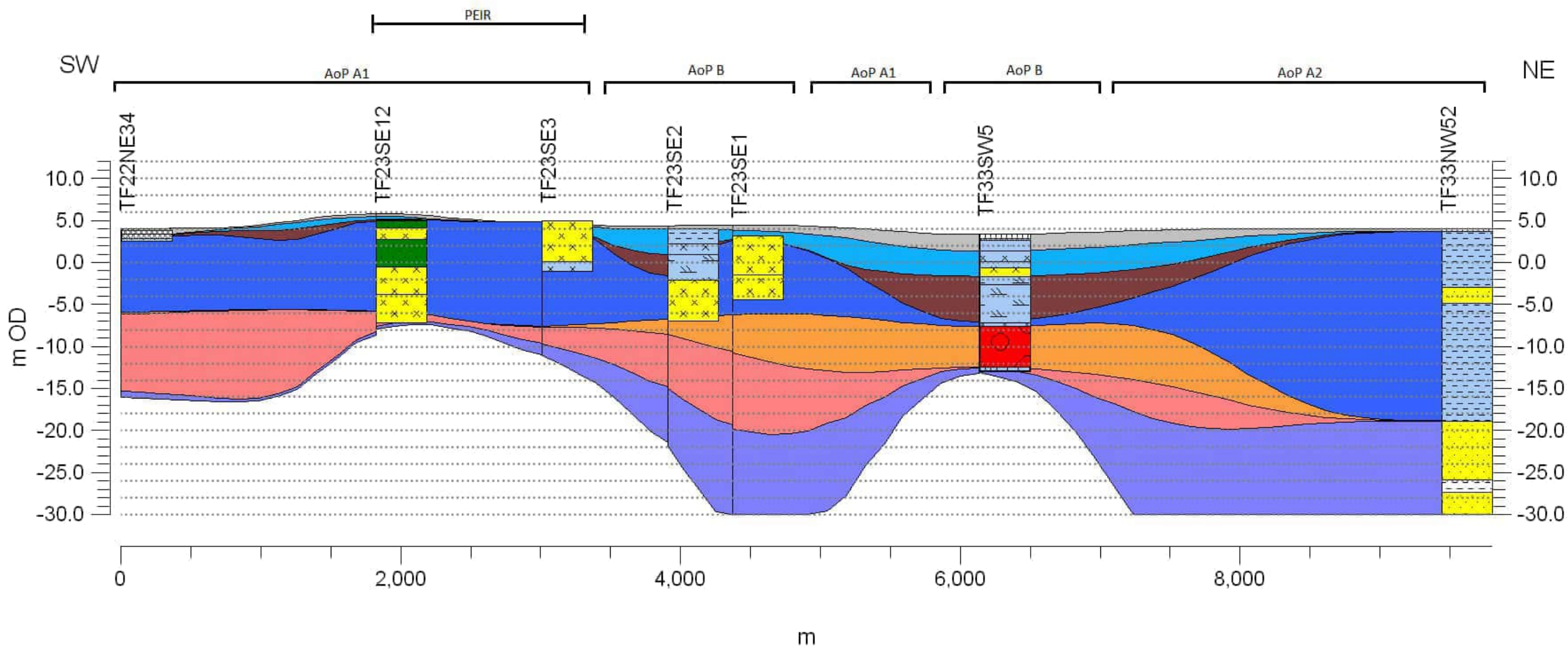
10.0
5.0
0.0
-5.0
-10.0
-15.0
-20.0
-25.0
-30.0

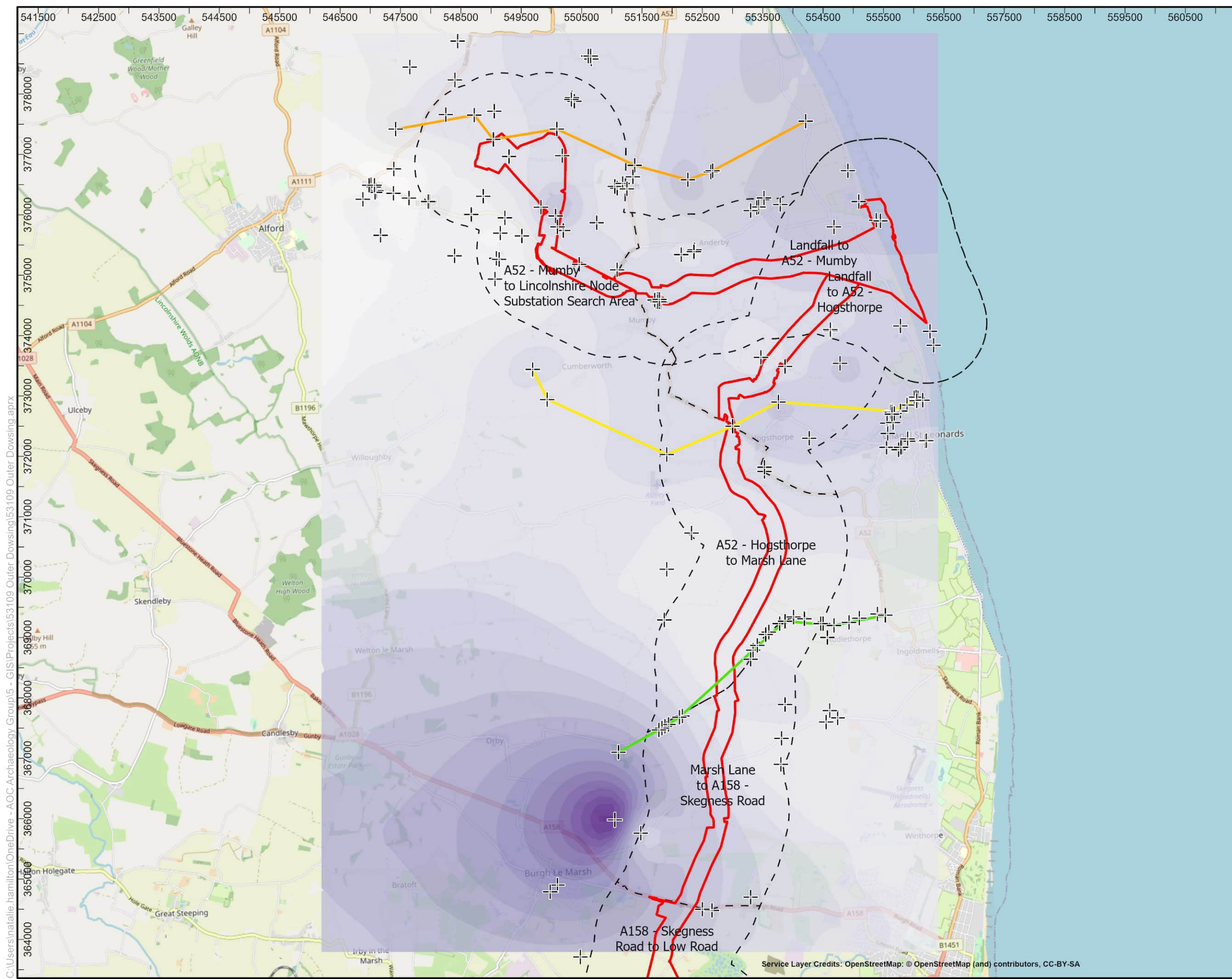
10.0
5.0
0.0
-5.0
-10.0
-15.0
-20.0
-25.0
-30.0

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000









Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid bedrock geology (extrapolated from deposit records) - Area 1

Legend

- ✚ Data Points
- Transect A
- Transect B
- Transect C
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- - - Section Break Areas

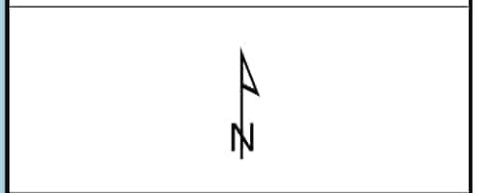
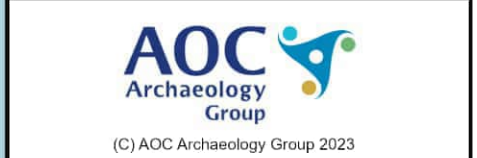
Bedrock Surface - Area 1
m OD

- 7.999999 - -6.000000
- 9.999999 - -8.000000
- 11.999999 - -10.000000
- 13.999999 - -12.000000
- 15.999999 - -14.000000
- 17.999999 - -16.000000
- 19.999999 - -18.000000
- 21.999999 - -20.000000
- 23.999999 - -22.000000
- 25.999999 - -24.000000
- 27.999999 - -26.000000
- 29.999999 - -28.000000
- 31.999999 - -30.000000
- 33.999999 - -32.000000
- 35.999999 - -34.000000
- 37.999999 - -36.000000
- 39.999999 - -38.000000
- 41.999999 - -40.000000
- 42.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



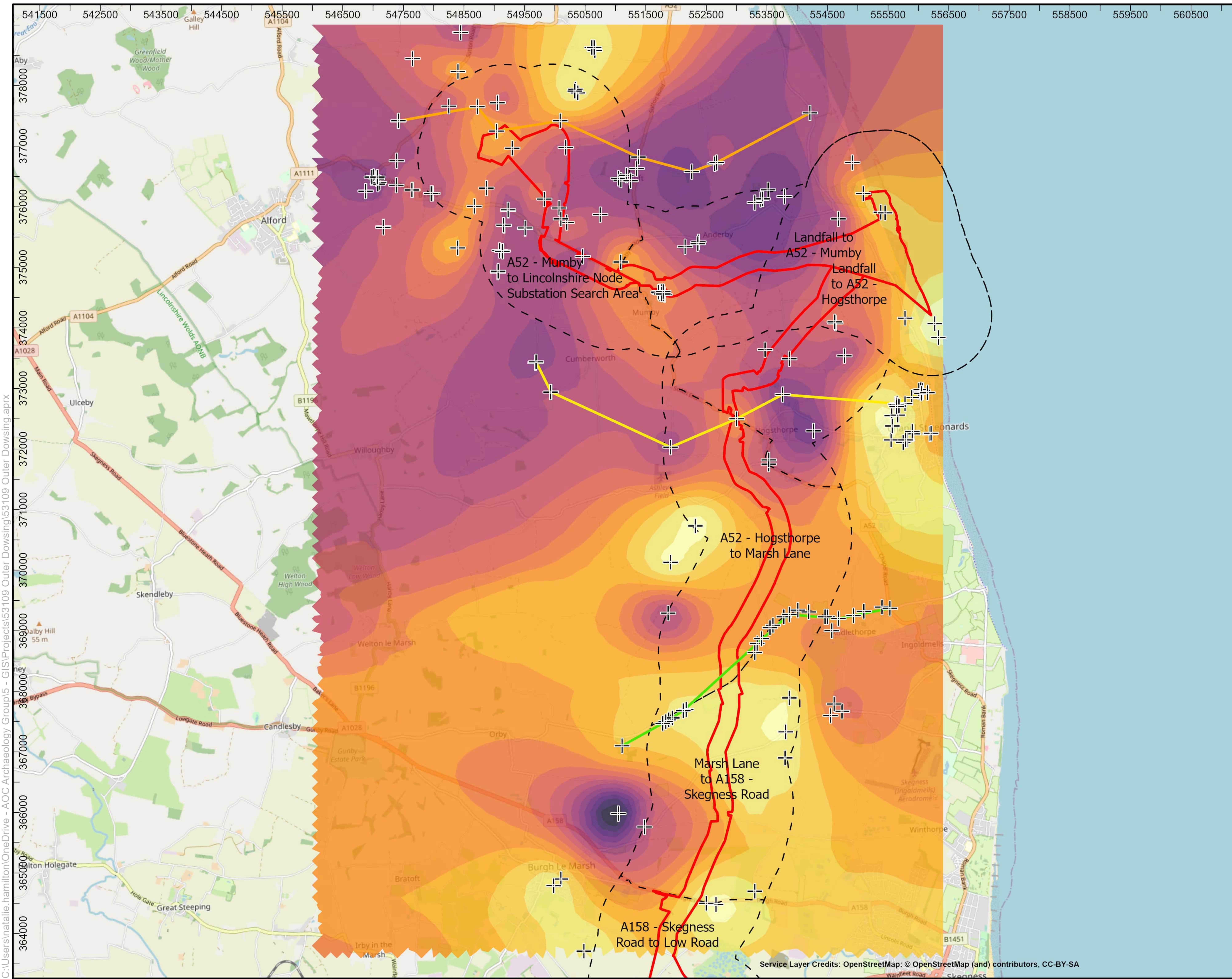
SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:60,000 @ A3

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx



Thickness plot of the below ground till (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival - Area 1

Legend

- ✚ Data Points
- Transect A
- Transect B
- Transect C
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- ▭ Section Break Areas

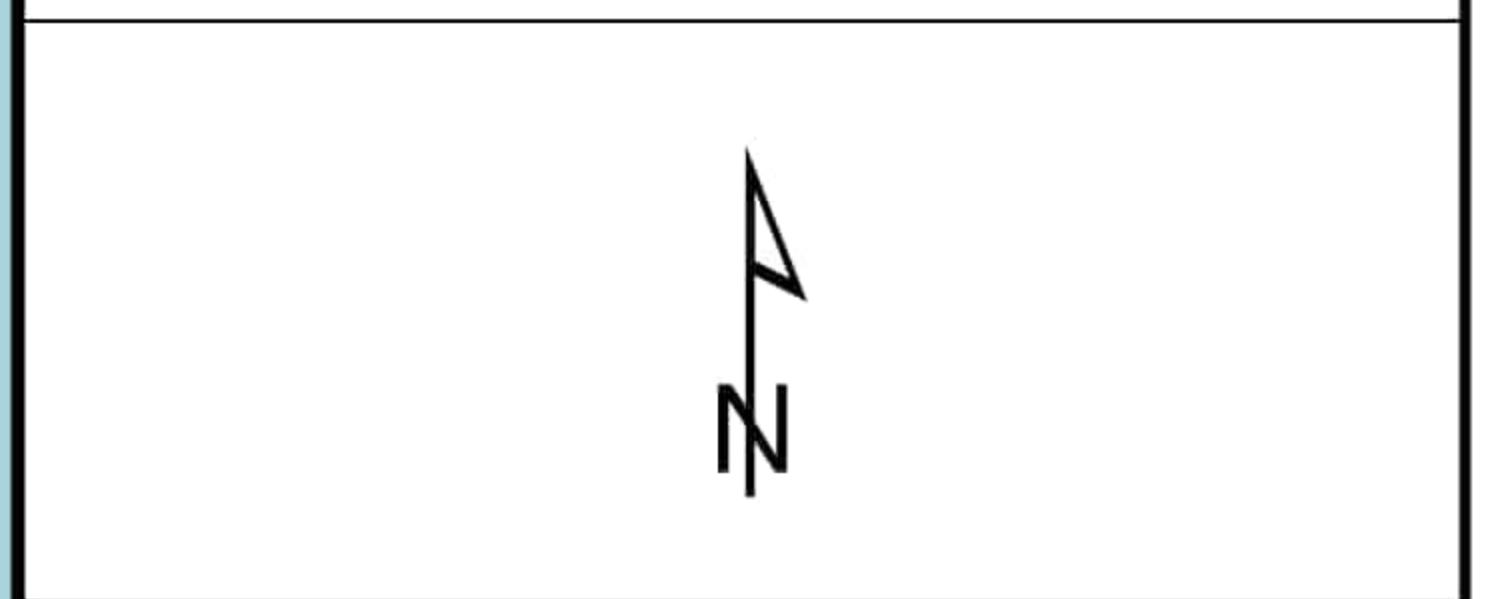
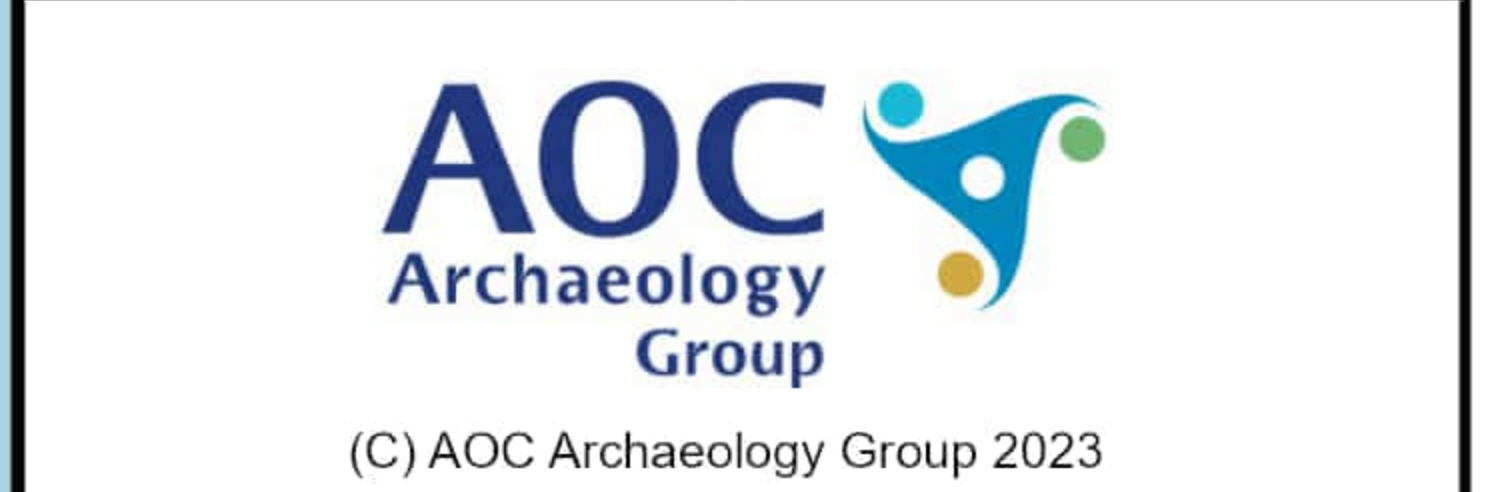
Till Thickness - Area 1 m

0.000000 - 2.000000
2.000001 - 4.000000
4.000001 - 6.000000
6.000001 - 8.000000
8.000001 - 10.000000
10.000001 - 12.000000
12.000001 - 14.000000
14.000001 - 16.000000
16.000001 - 18.000000
18.000001 - 20.000000
20.000001 - 22.000000
22.000001 - 24.000000
24.000001 - 26.000000
26.000001 - 28.000000
28.000001 - 30.000000
30.000001 - 32.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109

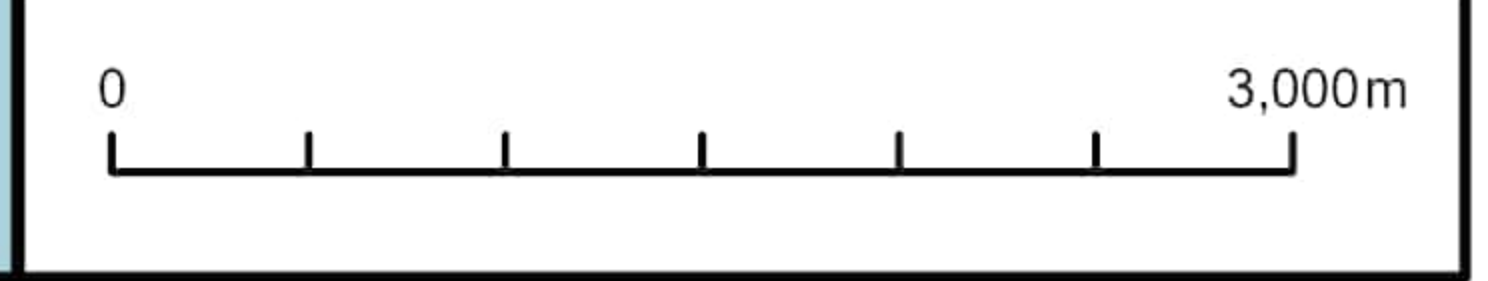


SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

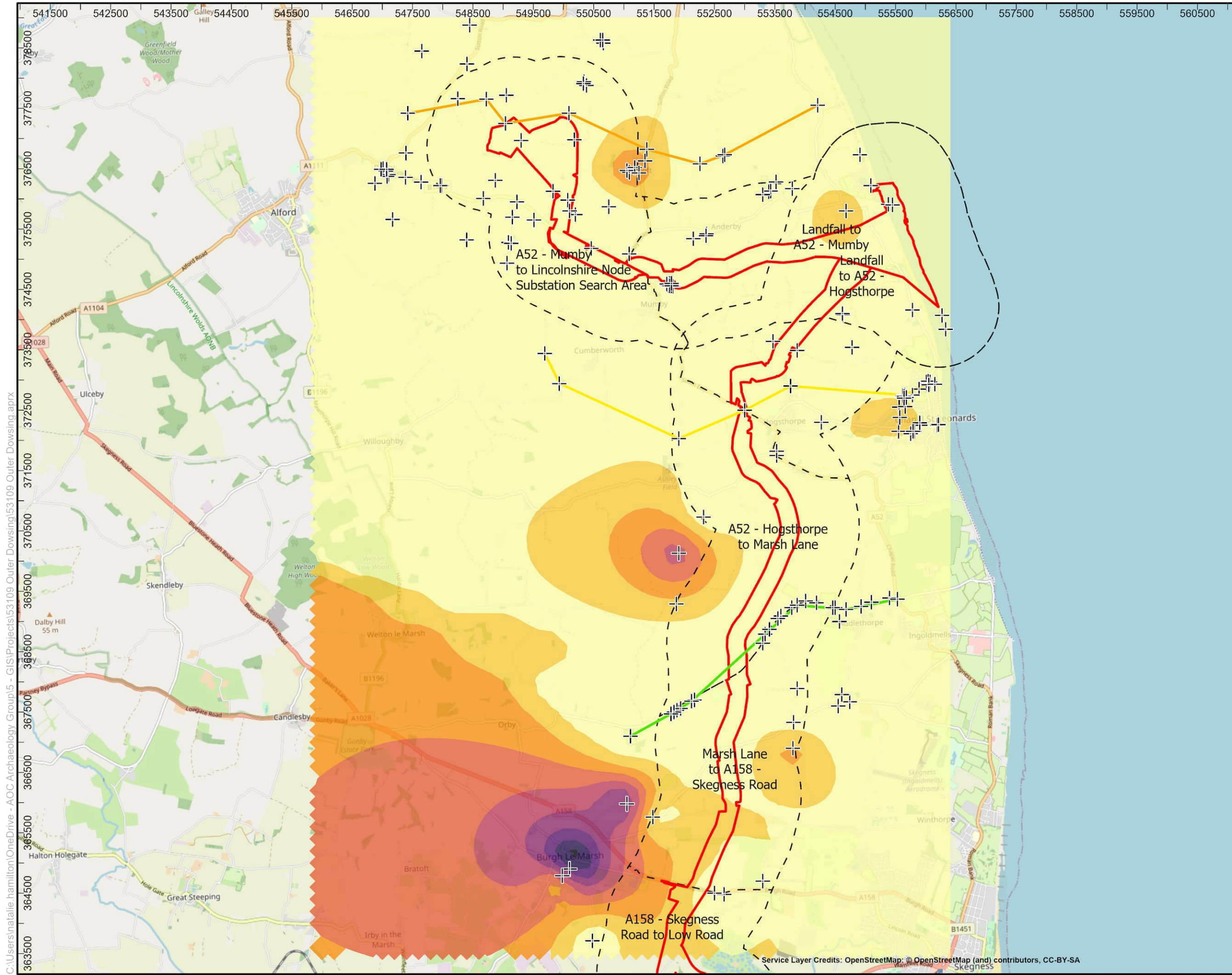
SCALE

1:60,000 @ A3



C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Thickness plot of the below ground glaciofluvial deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 1

Legend

- ⊕ Data Points
- Transect A
- Transect B
- Transect C
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- ▭ Section Break Areas

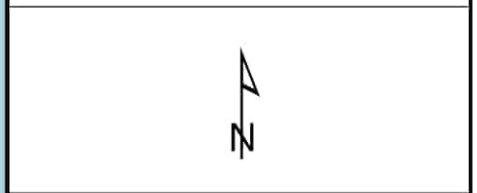
Glaciofluvial Thickness - Area 1 m

- 0.000000 - 0.500000
- 0.500001 - 1.000000
- 1.000001 - 1.500000
- 1.500001 - 2.000000
- 2.000001 - 2.500000
- 2.500001 - 3.000000
- 3.000001 - 3.500000
- 3.500001 - 4.000000
- 4.000001 - 4.500000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109

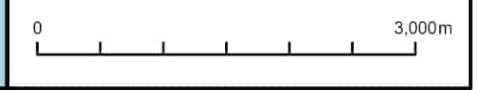


SYSTEM

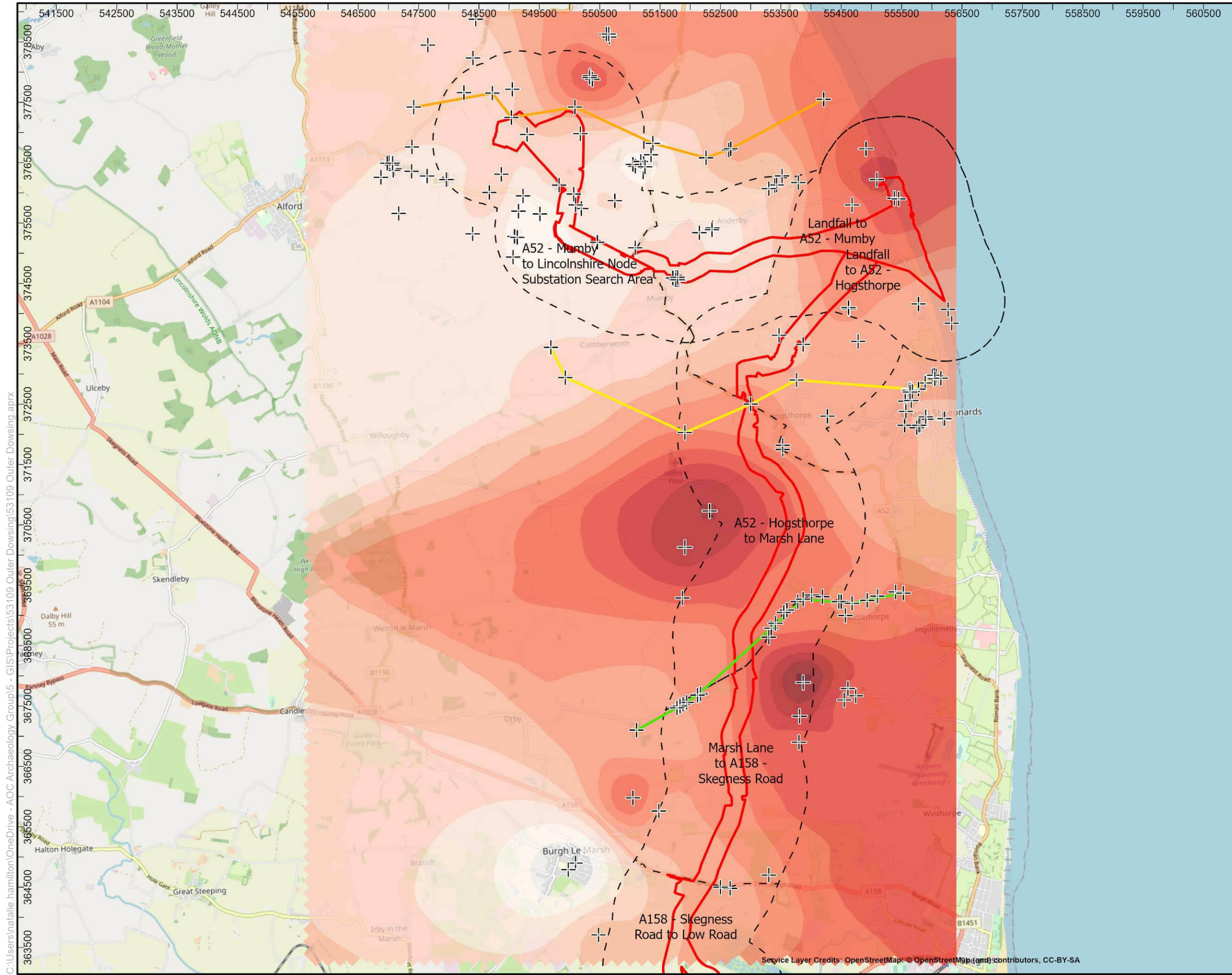
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:60,000 @ A3



C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

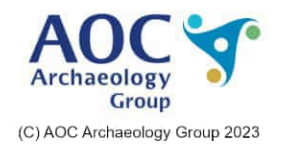


Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid (Pleistocene or earlier) geology (extrapolated from deposit records), suggesting the form of the ancient land surface at c. 10,000 BC - Area 1

- Legend**
- ✚ Data Points
 - Transect A
 - Transect B
 - Transect C
 - ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - ⌋ Section Break Areas
 - Pleistocene Surface - Area 1 m OD
 - 7.000001 - 8.000000
 - 5.000001 - 6.000000
 - 3.000001 - 4.000000
 - 1.000001 - 2.000000
 - 0.999999 - 0.000000
 - 2.999999 - -2.000000
 - 4.999999 - -4.000000
 - 6.999999 - -6.000000
 - 8.999999 - -8.000000
 - 10.999999 - -10.000000
 - 12.999999 - -12.000000
 - 14.000000

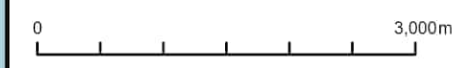
FOR
SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC2A 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:60,000 @ A3



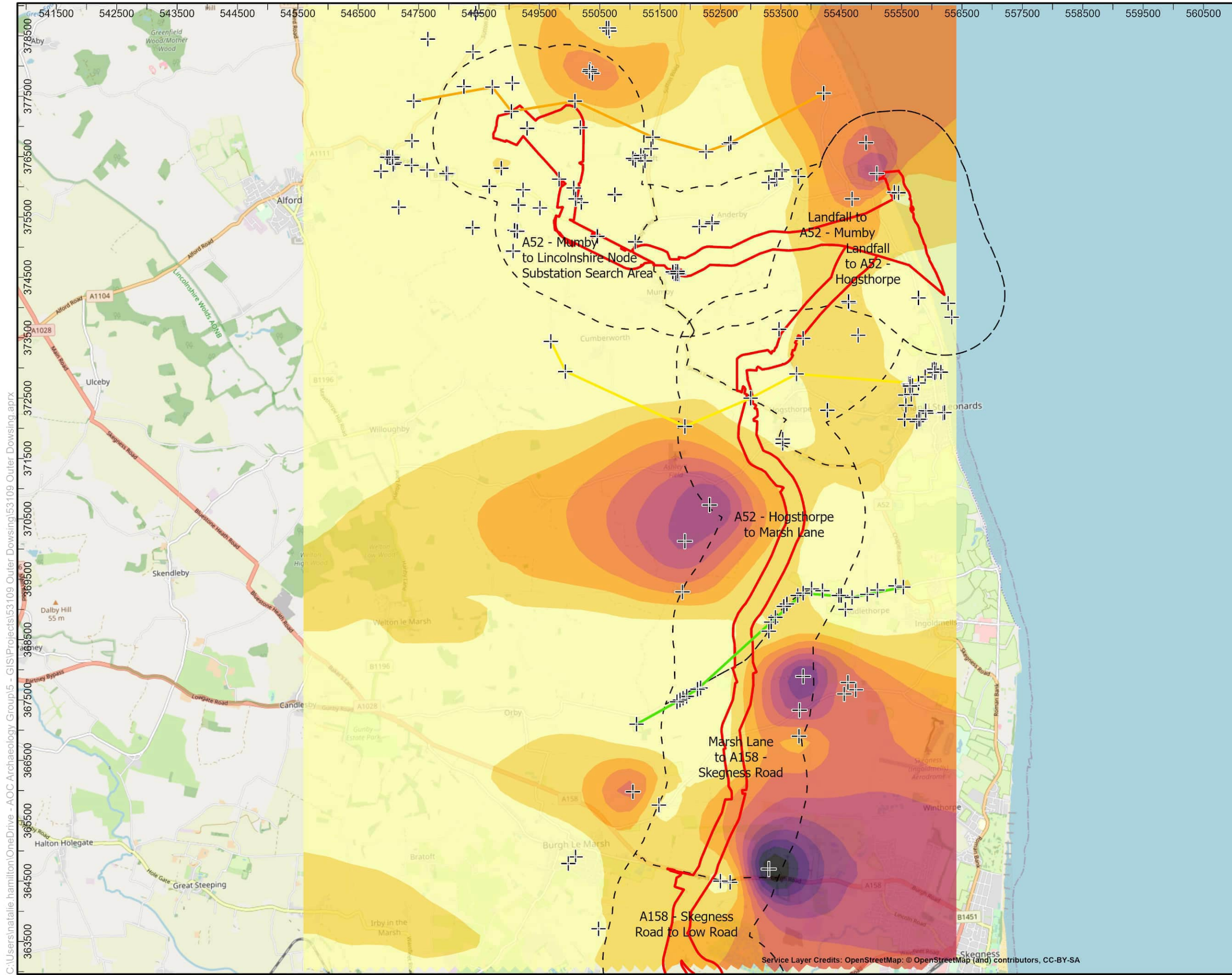
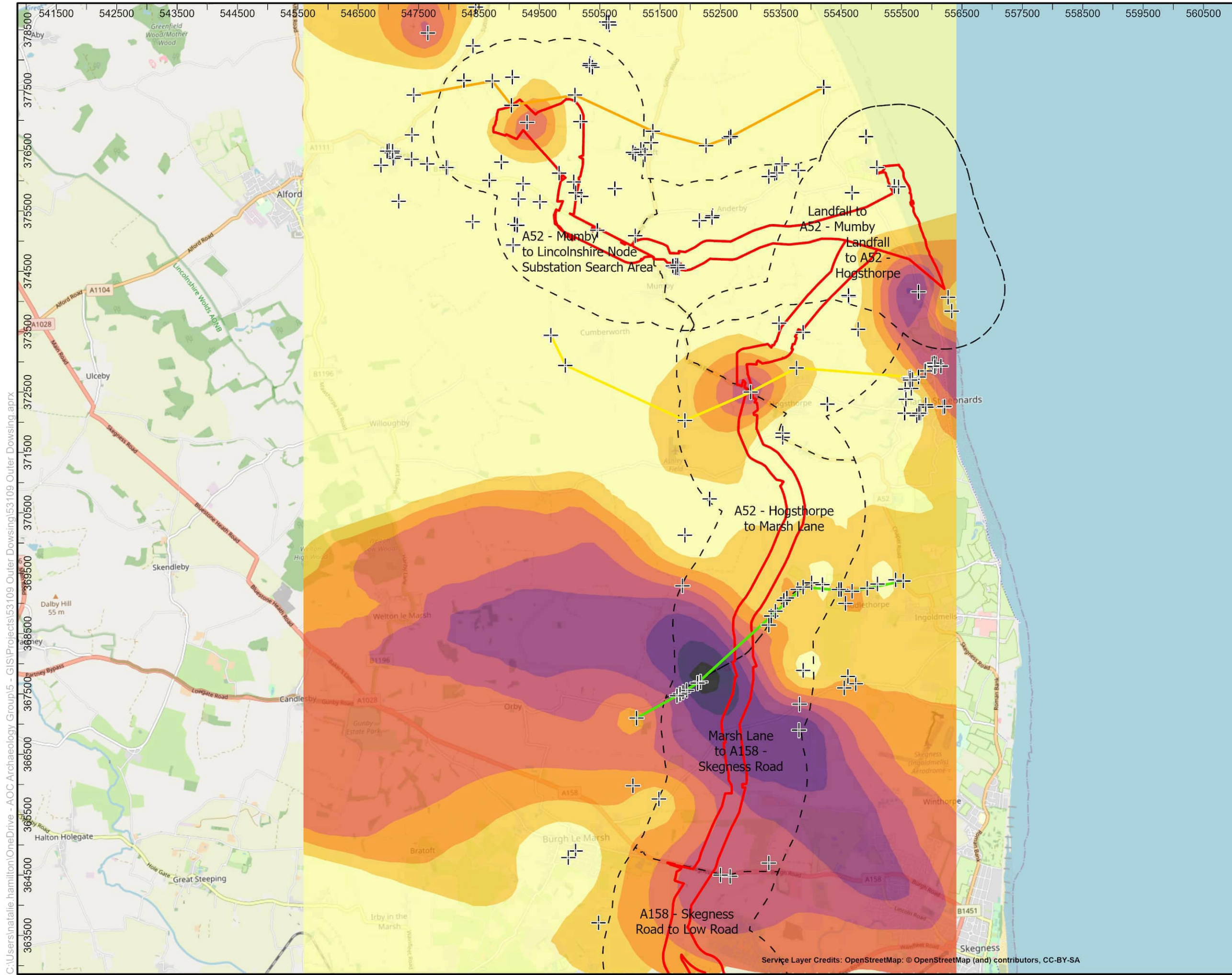


Figure	21
Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (1) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 1	
Legend + Data Points — Transect A — Transect B — Transect C [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary [Dashed Outline] Section Break Areas Tidal Mudflats 1 Thickness - Area 1 m 0.000000 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 14.000000 14.000001 - 16.000000 16.000001 - 18.000000 18.000001 - 20.000000 20.000001 - 22.000000	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:60,000 @ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	



Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival - Area 1

Legend

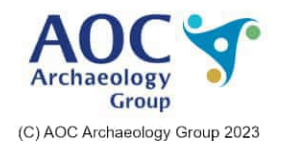
- + Data Points
- Transect A
- Transect B
- Transect C
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- - - Section Break Areas

Organic Thickness - Area 1 m

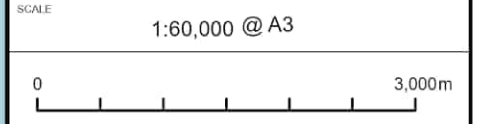
- 0.000000 - 0.500000
- 0.500001 - 1.000000
- 1.000001 - 1.500000
- 1.500001 - 2.000000
- 2.000001 - 2.500000
- 2.500001 - 3.000000
- 3.000001 - 3.500000
- 3.500001 - 4.000000
- 4.000001 - 4.500000

FOR
SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC2A 1EN

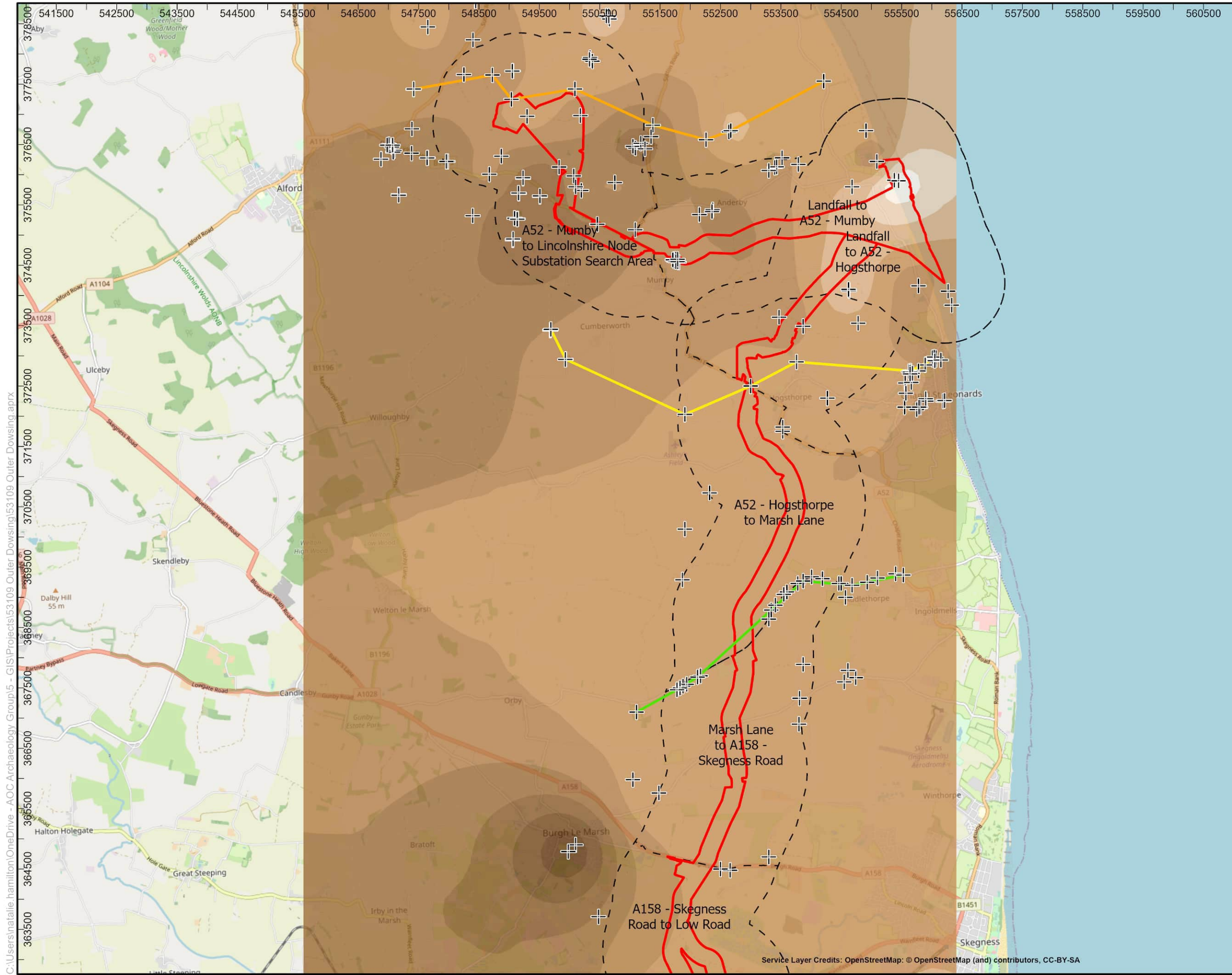
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936



Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 1

Legend

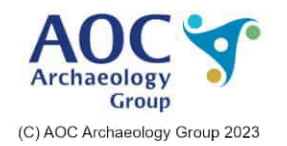
- ✚ Data Points
- Transect A
- Transect B
- Transect C
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- - - Section Break Areas

Organic Surface - Area 1
m OD

10.000001 - 12.000000
8.000001 - 10.000000
6.000001 - 8.000000
4.000001 - 6.000000
2.000001 - 4.000000
0.000001 - 2.000000
-1.999999 - 0.000000
-3.999999 - -2.000000
-5.000000 - -4.000000

FOR
SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

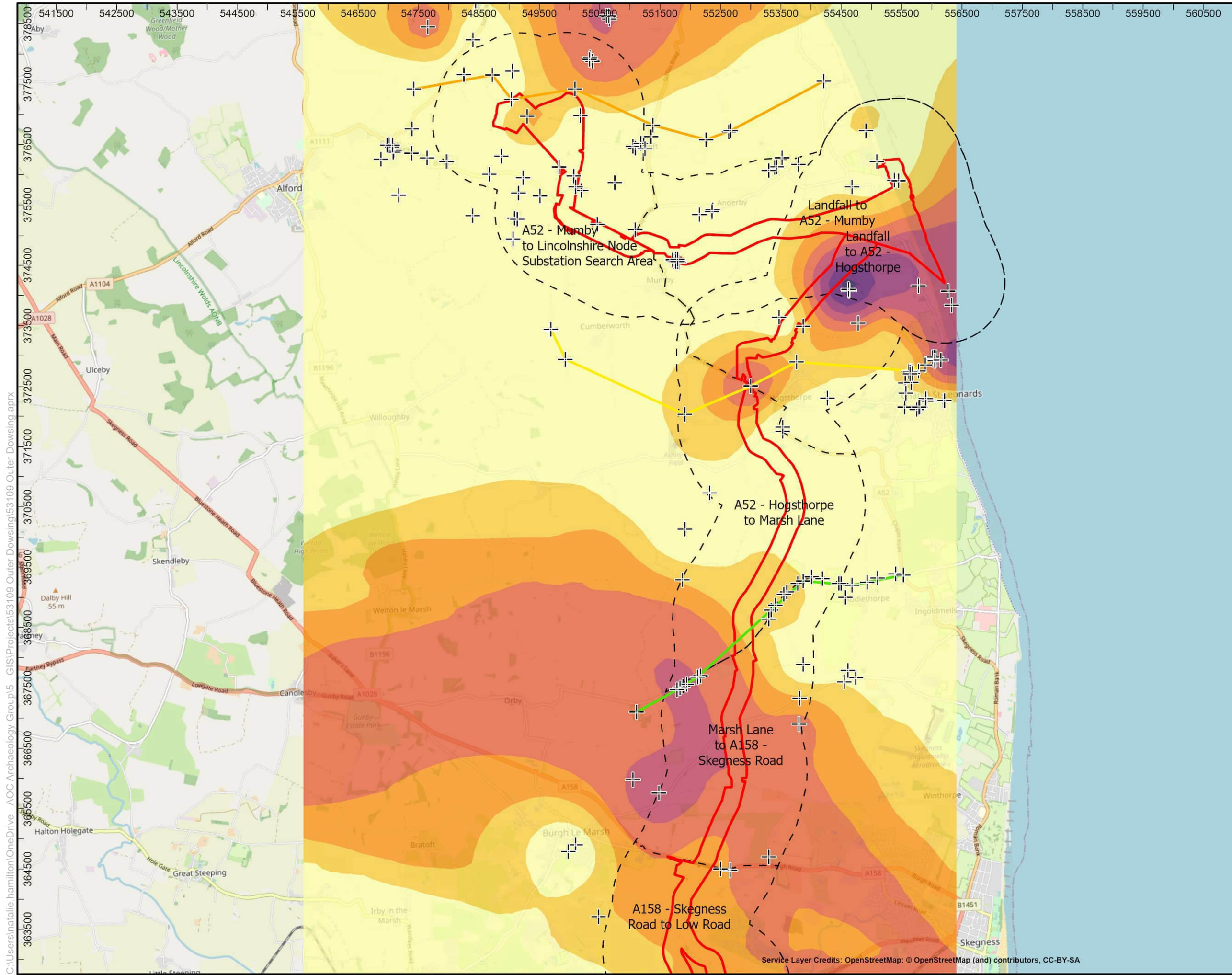
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:60,000 @ A3

Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (2) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 1

Legend

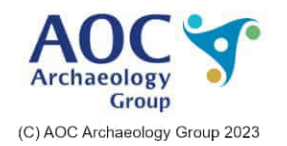
- ✚ Data Points
- Transect A
- Transect B
- Transect C
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- - - Section Break Areas

Tidal Mudflats 2 Thickness - Area 1 m

0.000000 - 0.500000
0.500001 - 1.000000
1.000001 - 1.500000
1.500001 - 2.000000
2.000001 - 2.500000
2.500001 - 3.000000
3.000001 - 3.500000
3.500001 - 4.000000

FOR
SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

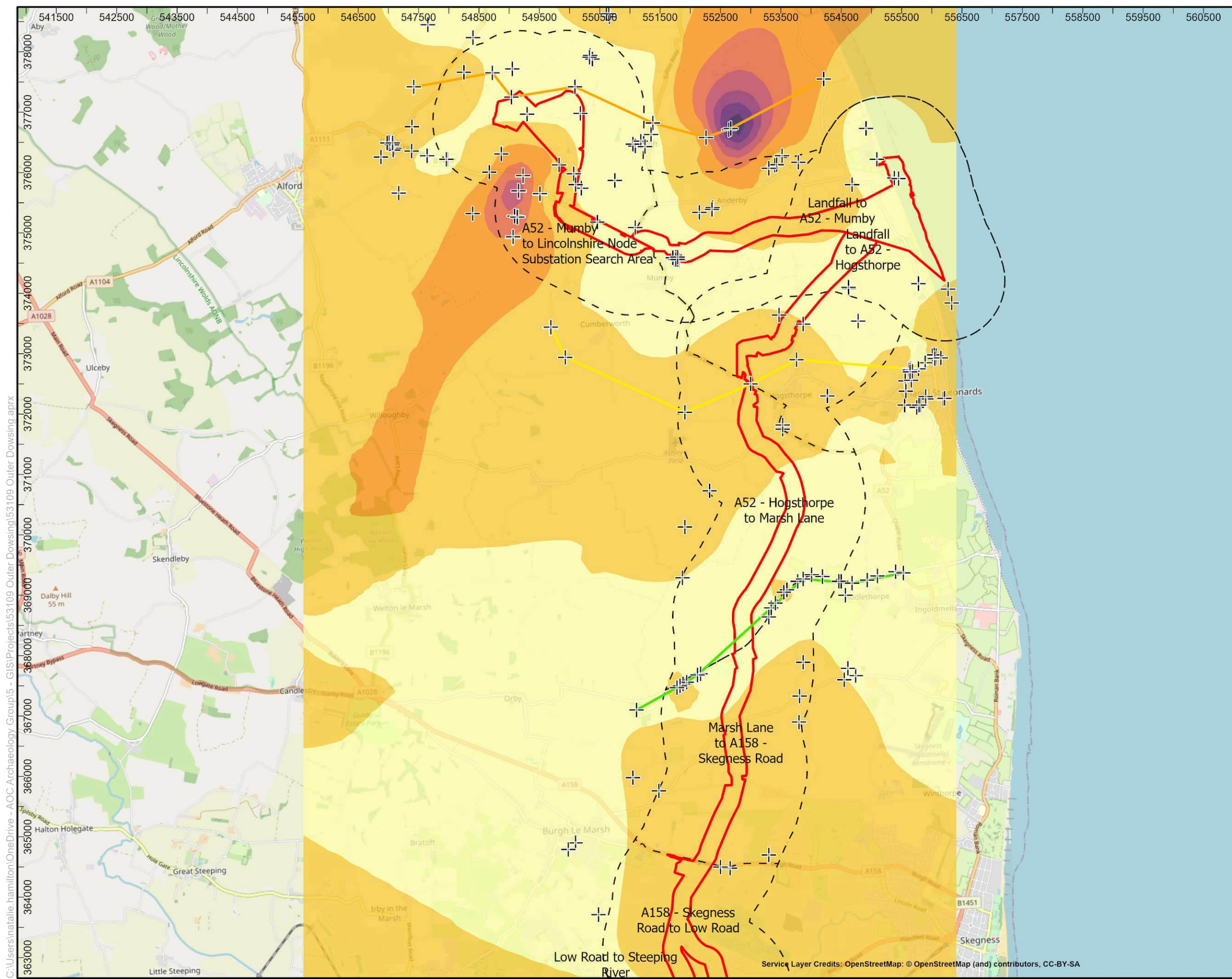
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:60,000 @ A3

Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA



Thickness plot of the topsoil and modern to Victorian made ground deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 1

Legend

- + Data Points
- Transect A
- Transect B
- Transect C
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- - - Section Break Areas

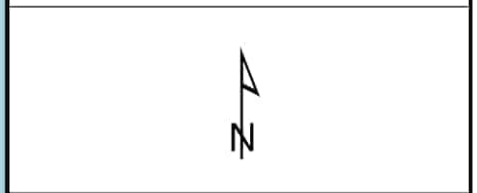
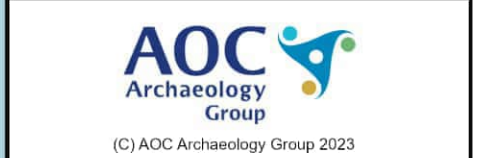
Topsoil / Made Ground Thickness - Area 1 m

0.000000 - 0.500000
0.500001 - 1.000000
1.000001 - 1.500000
1.500001 - 2.000000
2.000001 - 2.500000
2.500001 - 3.000000
3.000001 - 3.500000
3.500001 - 4.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

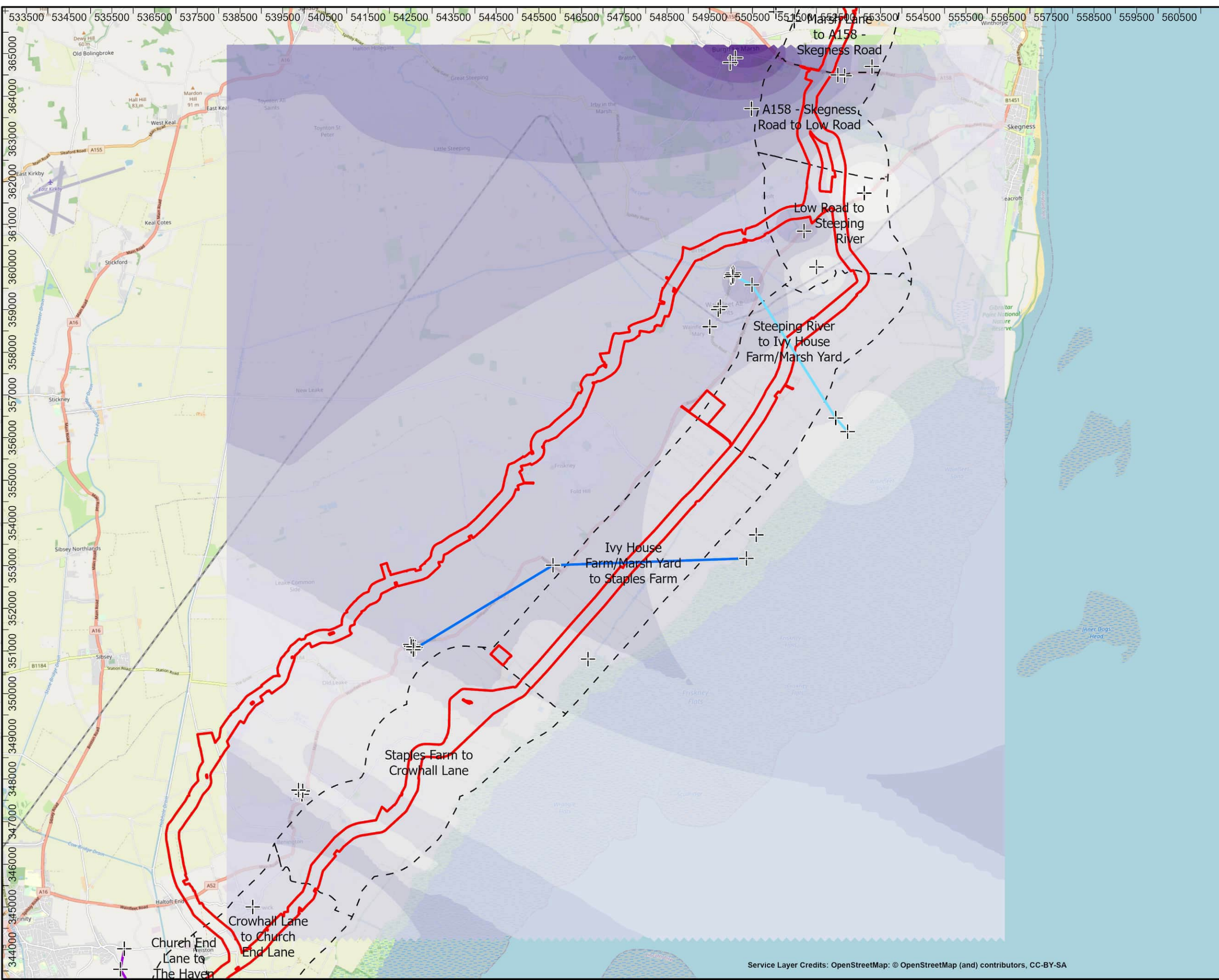
SCALE

1:60,000 @ A3

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx



Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid bedrock geology (extrapolated from deposit records) - Area 2

Legend

- ✚ Data Points
- Transect D
- Transect E
- Transect F
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary

Bedrock Surface - Area 2
m OD

- 8.999999 - -8.000000
- 10.999999 - -10.000000
- 12.999999 - -12.000000
- 14.999999 - -14.000000
- 16.999999 - -16.000000
- 18.999999 - -18.000000
- 20.999999 - -20.000000
- 22.999999 - -22.000000
- 24.999999 - -24.000000
- 26.999999 - -26.000000
- 28.999999 - -28.000000
- 30.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109

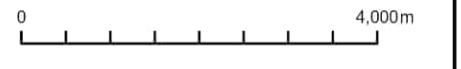


SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:85,000 @ A3



C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

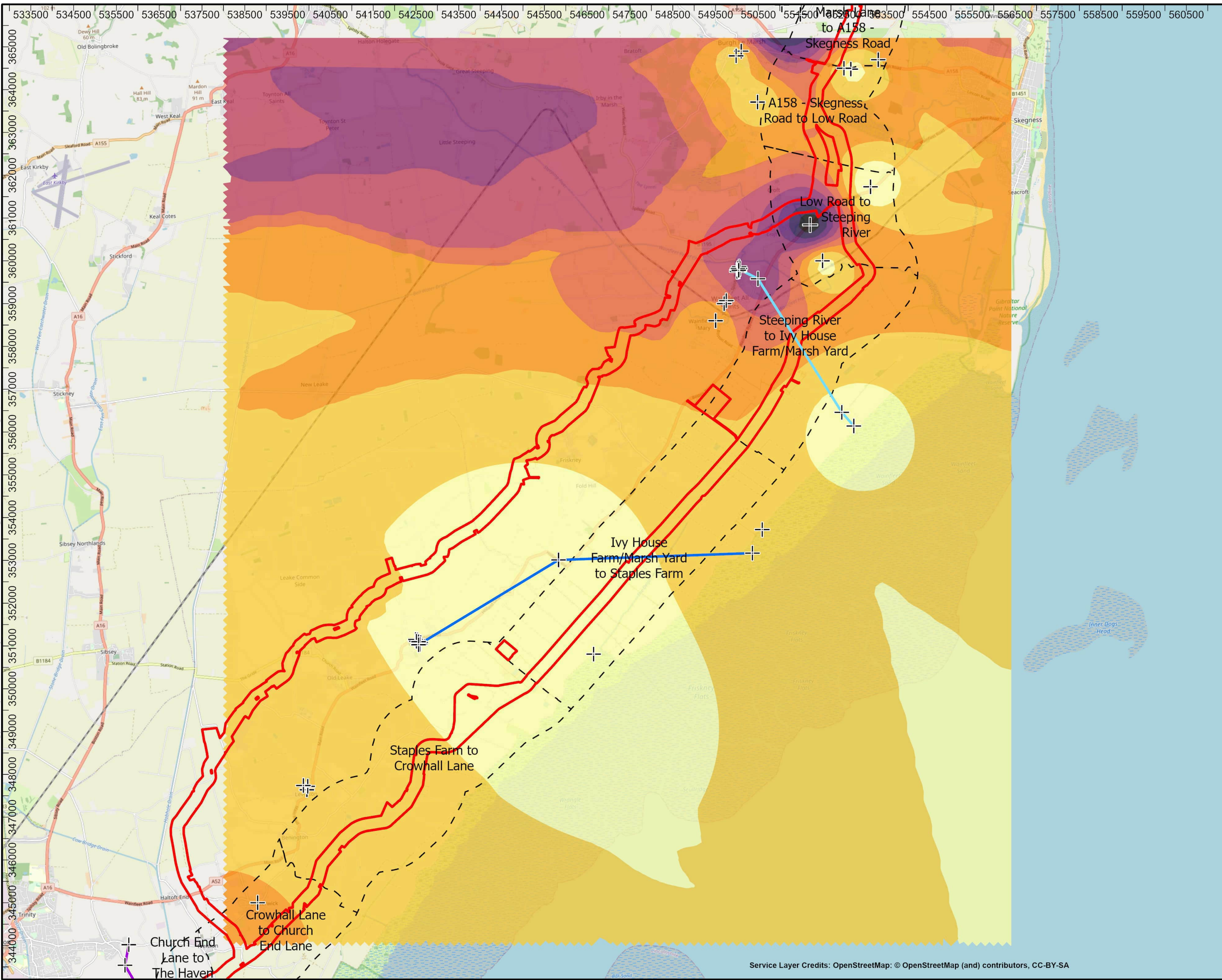
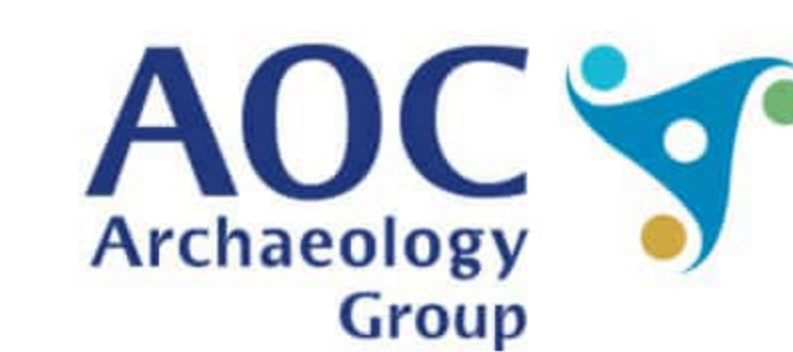

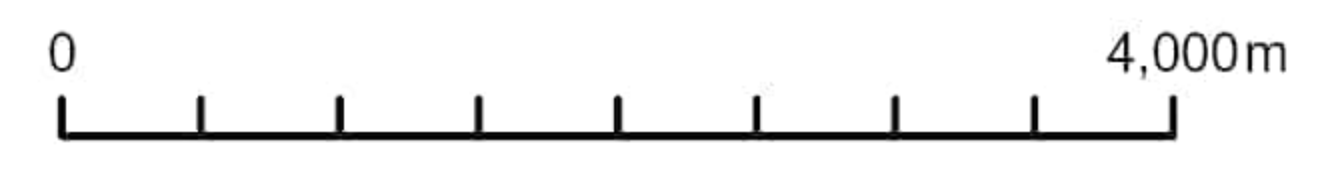
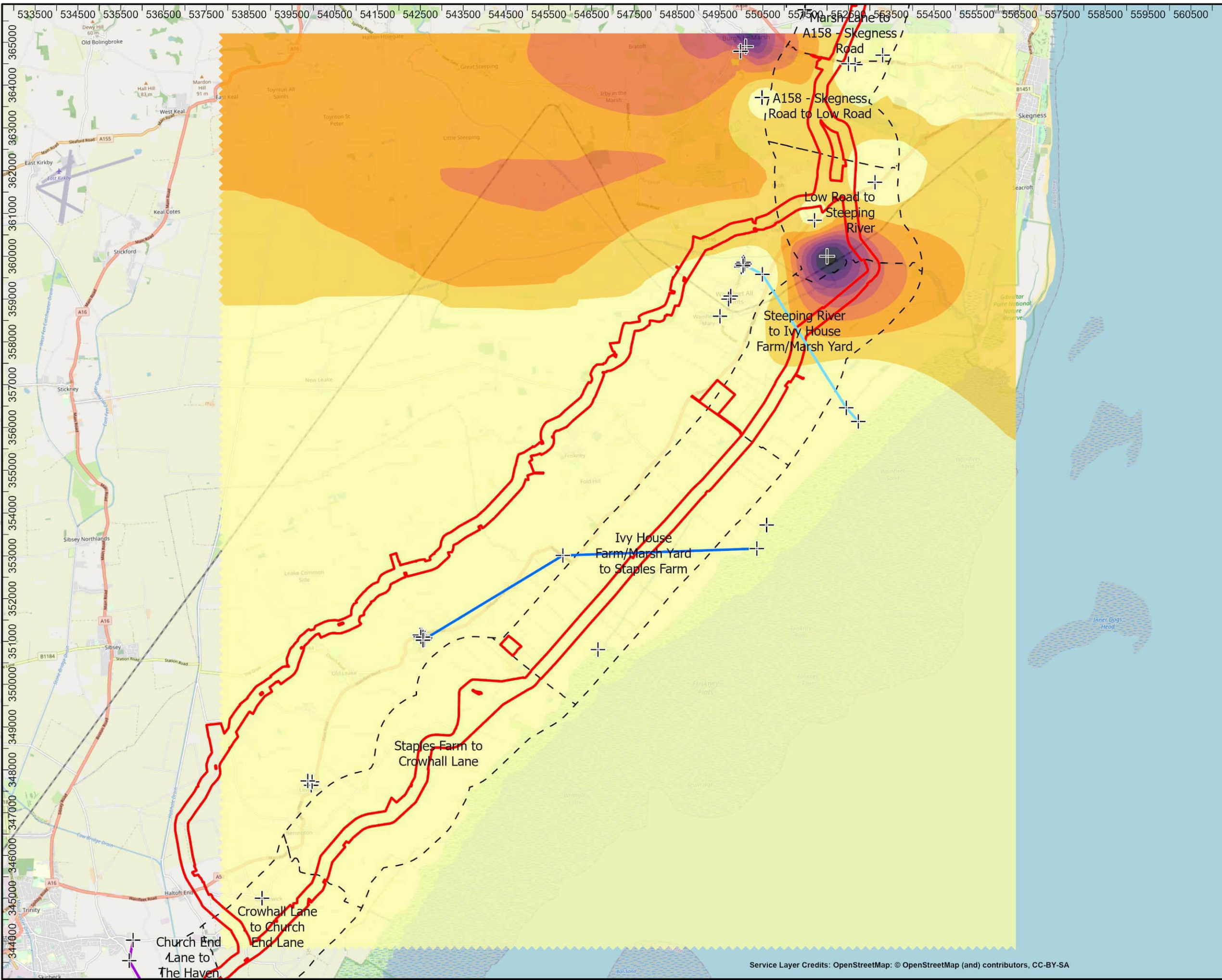


Figure	27
Thickness plot of the below ground till (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival - Area 2	
Legend + Data Points — Transect D — Transect E — Transect F [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary Till Thickness - Area 2 m 0.500000 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 14.000000 14.000001 - 16.000000 16.000001 - 18.000000	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:85,000 @ A3	
	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx



Thickness plot of the below ground glaciofluvial deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2

Legend

- ✚ Data Points
- Transect D
- Transect E
- Transect F
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary

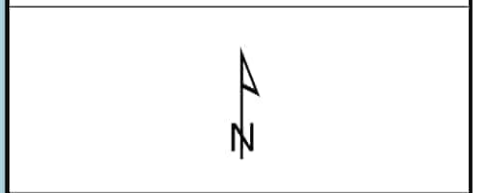
Glaciofluvial Thickness - Area 2 m

0.000000 - 0.500000
0.500001 - 1.000000
1.000001 - 1.500000
1.500001 - 2.000000
2.000001 - 2.500000
2.500001 - 3.000000
3.000001 - 3.500000
3.500001 - 4.000000
4.000001 - 4.500000
4.500001 - 5.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109

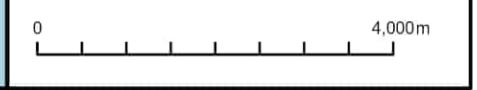


SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:85,000 @ A3



C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

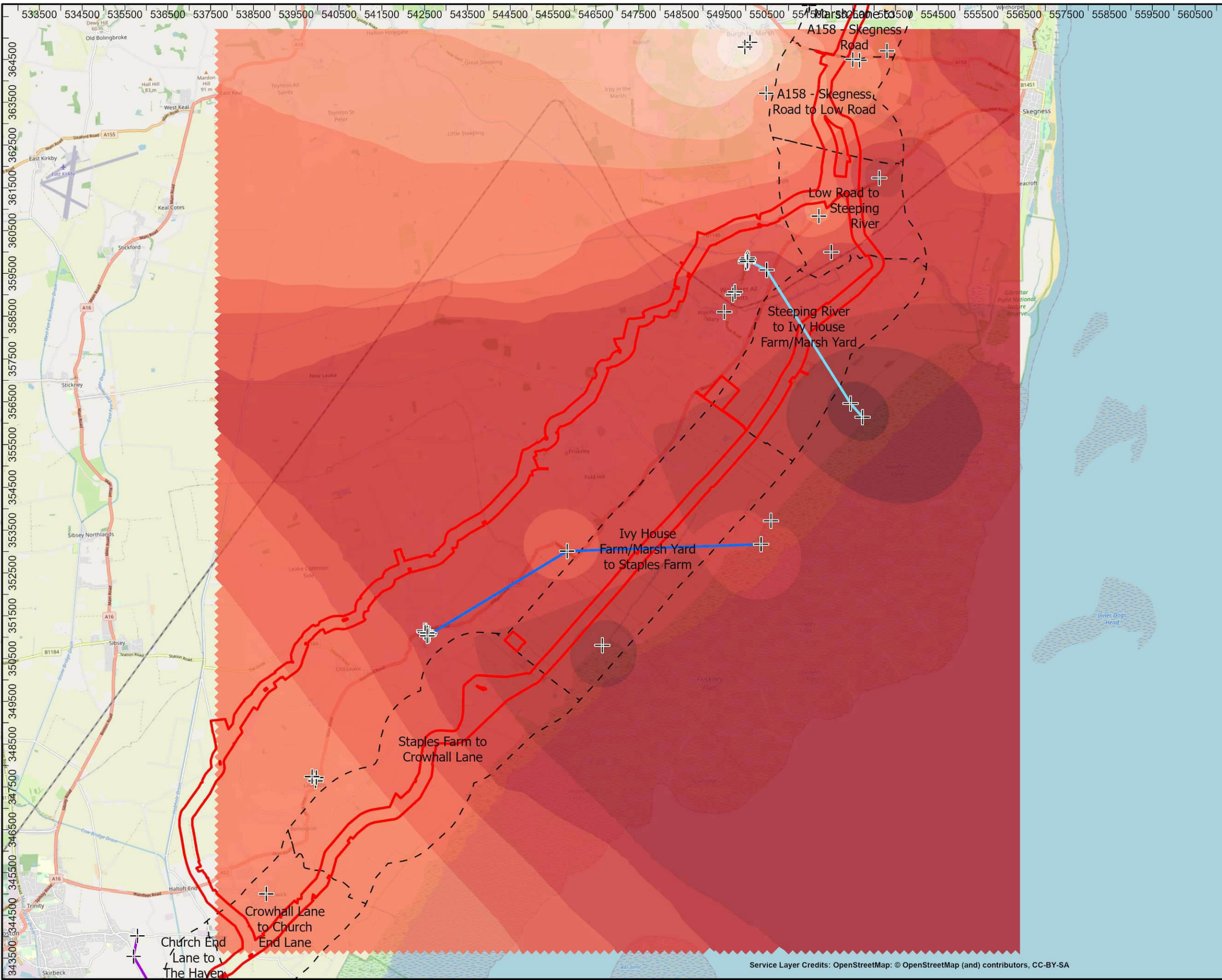


Figure	29
Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid (Pleistocene or earlier) geology (extrapolated from deposit records), suggesting the form of the ancient land surface at c. 10,000 BC – Area 2	
Legend + Data Points — Transect D — Transect E — Transect F [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary Pleistocene Surface - Area 2 m OD 10.000001 - 12.000000 8.000001 - 10.000000 6.000001 - 8.000000 4.000001 - 6.000000 2.000001 - 4.000000 0.000001 - 2.000000 -1.999999 - 0.000000 -3.999999 - -2.000000 -5.999999 - -4.000000 -7.999999 - -6.000000 -9.999999 - -8.000000 -11.999999 - -10.000000 -12.000000	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:85,000 @ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

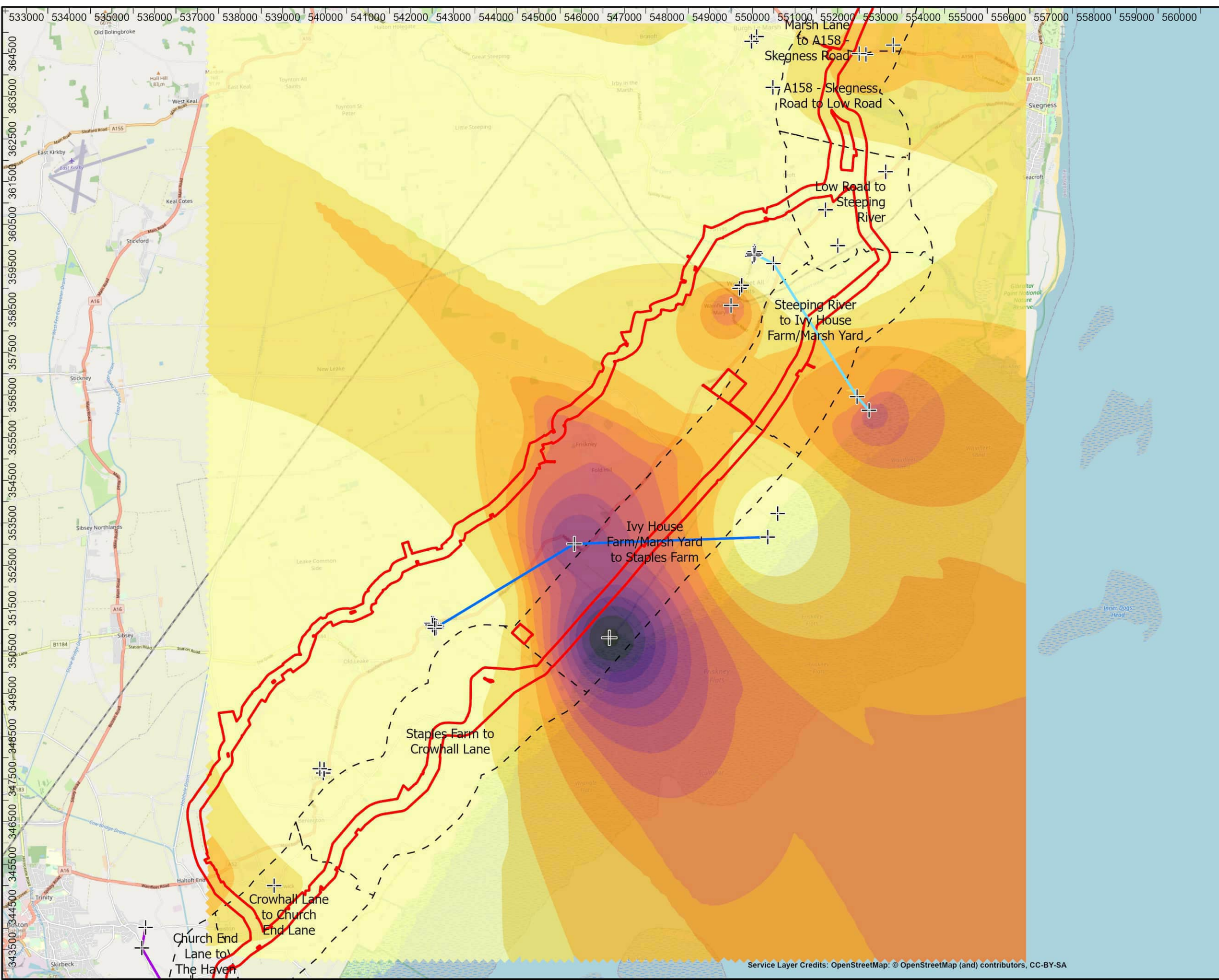
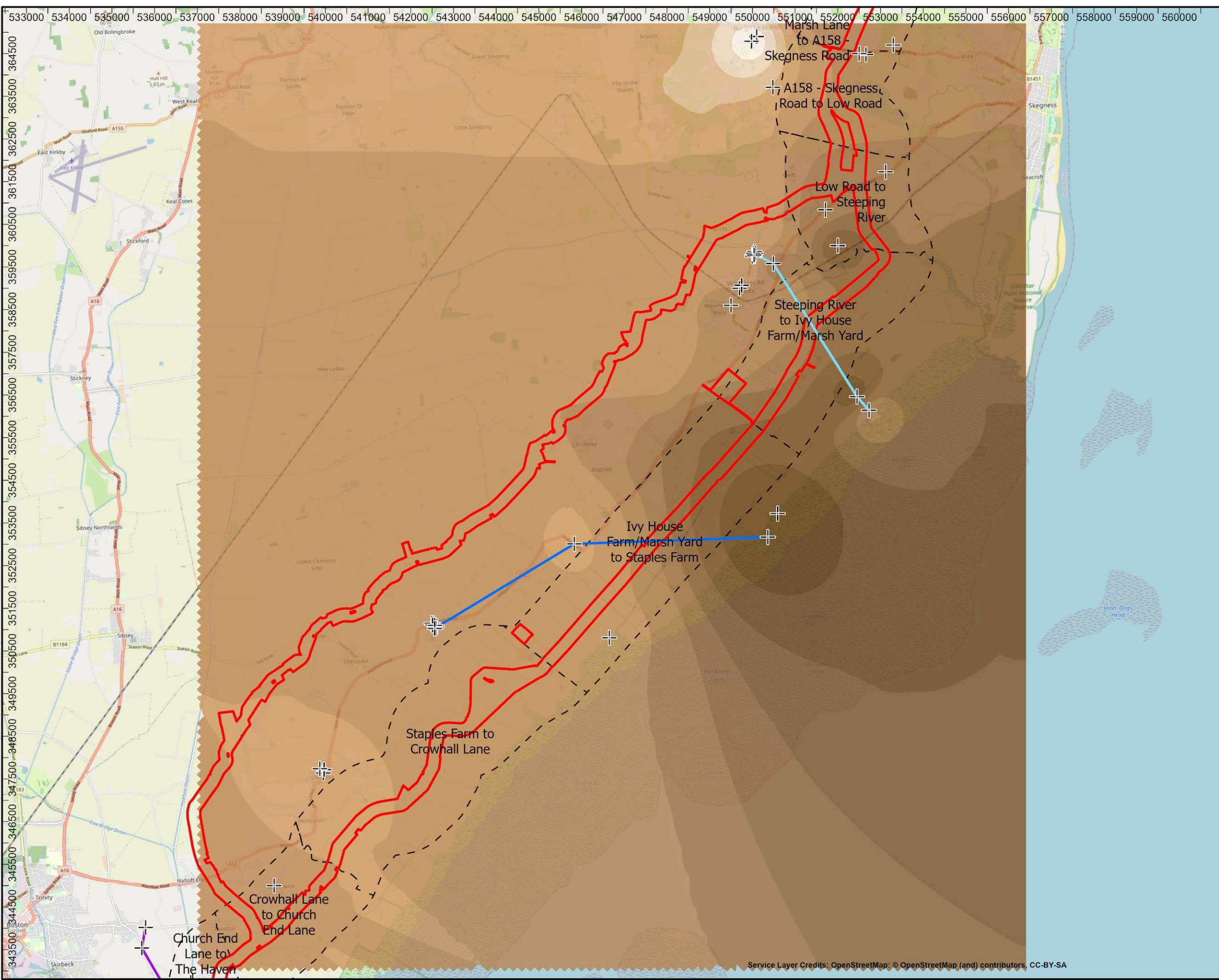


Figure	31
Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival - Area 2	
Legend + Data Points — Transect D — Transect E — Transect F [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary Organic Thickness - Area 2 m 0.500000 - 1.000000 1.000001 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 3.000000 3.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 5.000000 5.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 7.000000 7.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 9.000000 9.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 11.000000 11.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 13.000000 13.000001 - 14.000000	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:85,000 @ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx



Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 2

Legend

- ⊕ Data Points
- Transect D
- Transect E
- Transect F
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary

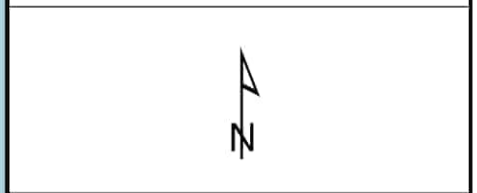
Organic Surface - Area 2
m OD

10.000001 - 12.000000
8.000001 - 10.000000
6.000001 - 8.000000
4.000001 - 6.000000
2.000001 - 4.000000
0.000001 - 2.000000
-1.999999 - 0.000000
-3.999999 - -2.000000
-5.999999 - -4.000000
-7.000000 - -6.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109

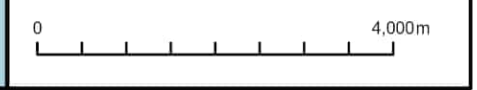


SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:85,000 @ A3



Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap, © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

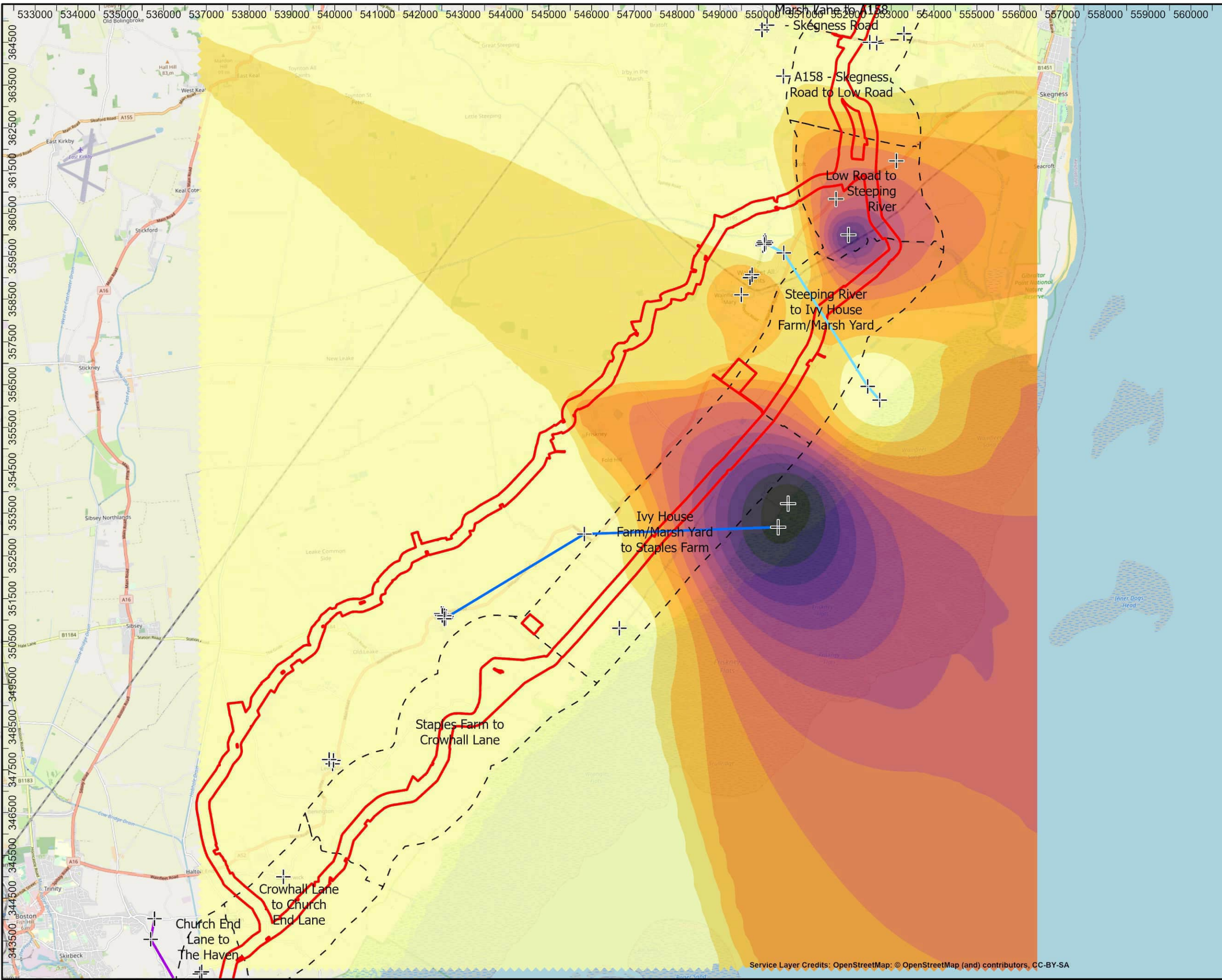


Figure	33
Thickness plot of the below ground storm beach deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2	
Legend + Data Points — Transect D — Transect E — Transect F [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary Storm Beach Thickness - Area 2 m 0.500000 - 1.000000 1.000001 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 3.000000 3.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 5.000000 5.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 7.000000 7.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 9.000000 9.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 11.000000 11.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 13.000000	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:85,000 @ A3	
<small>Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA</small>	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

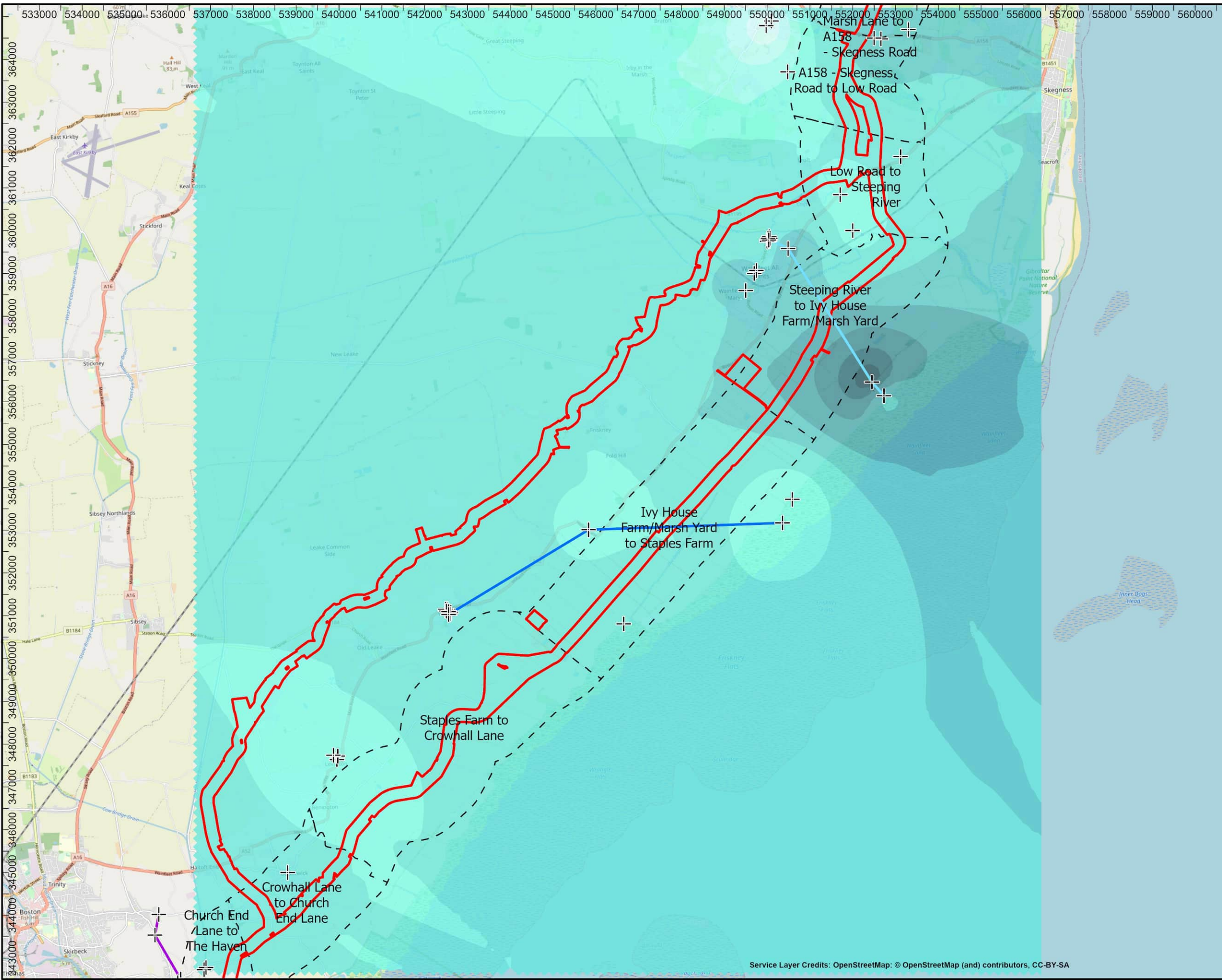


Figure	34
Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground storm beach deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) - Area 2	
Legend + Data Points — Transect D — Transect E — Transect F [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary Storm Beach Surface - Area 2 m OD 10.000001 - 12.000000 8.000001 - 10.000000 6.000001 - 8.000000 4.000001 - 6.000000 2.000001 - 4.000000 0.000001 - 2.000000 -1.999999 - 0.000000 -3.999999 - -2.000000 -5.999999 - -4.000000 -7.000000 - -6.000000	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:85,000 @ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

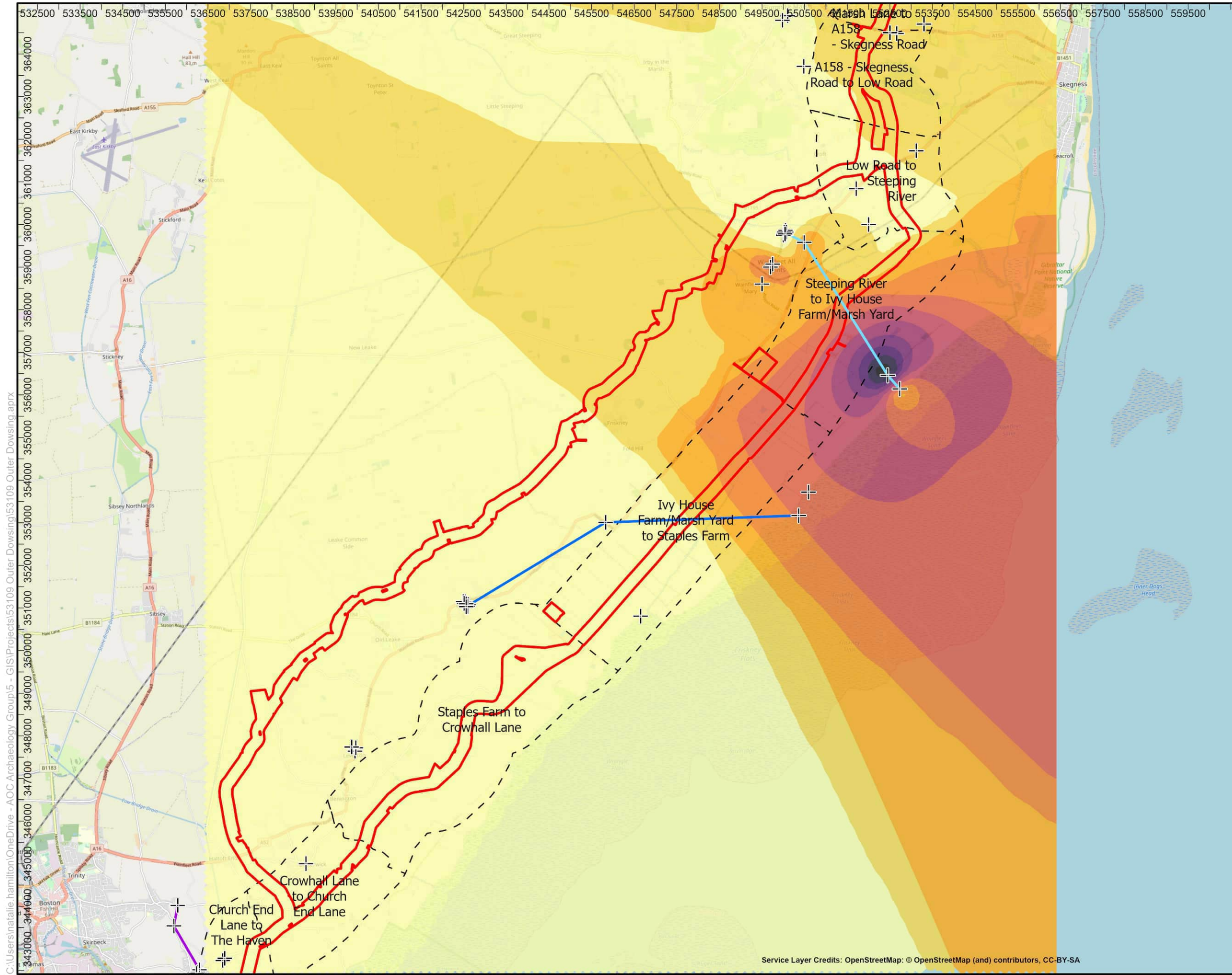
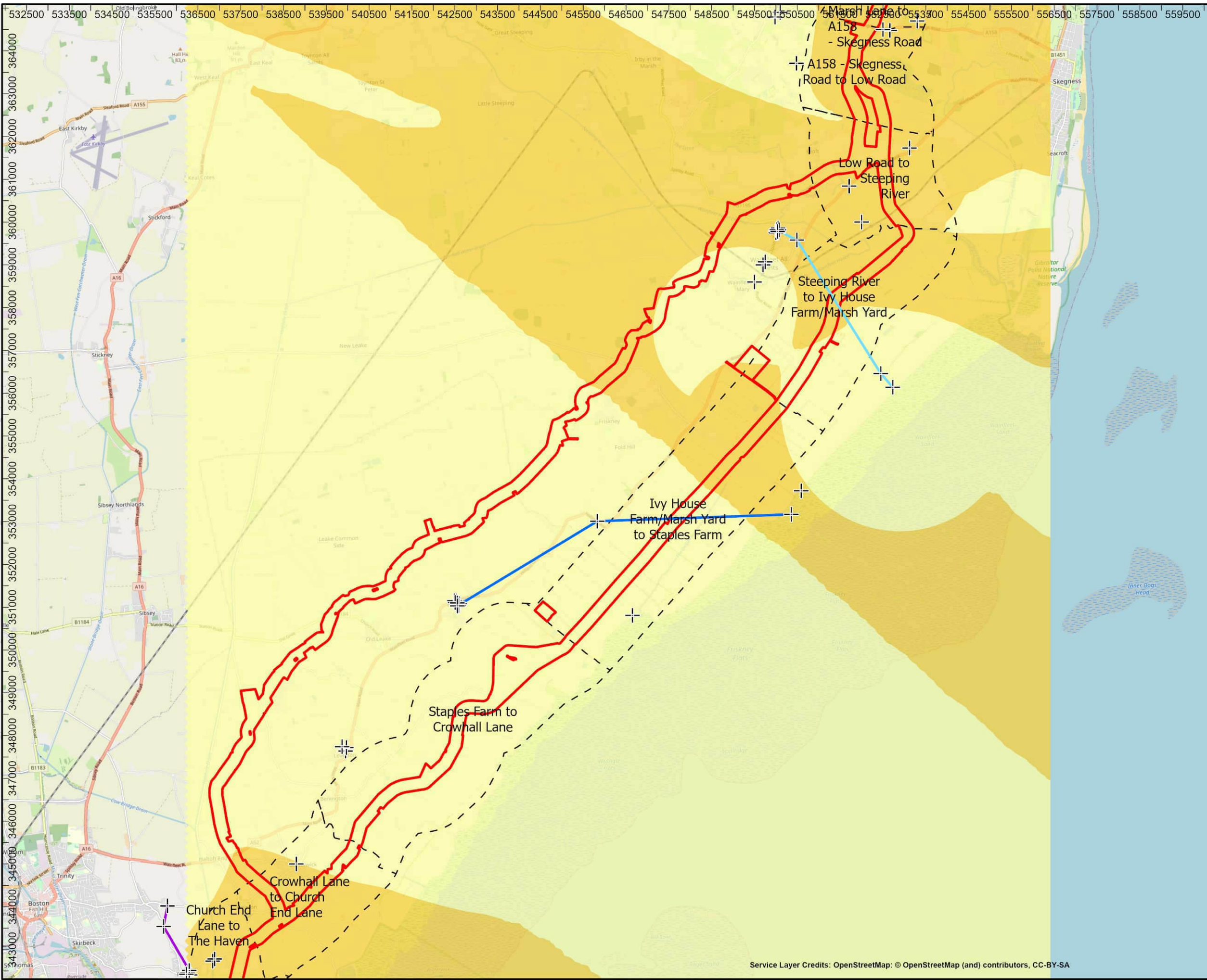


Figure	35
Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (2) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 2	
Legend + Data Points — Transect D — Transect E — Transect F [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary Tidal Mudflats 2 Thickness - Area 2 m 0.500000 - 1.000000 1.000001 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 3.000000 3.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 5.000000 5.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 7.000000 7.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 9.000000 9.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 11.000000	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:85,000 @ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx



Thickness plot of the topsoil and modern to Victorian made ground deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 2

Legend

- ⊕ Data Points
- Transect D
- Transect E
- Transect F
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary

Topsoil / Made Ground Thickness - Area 2 m

- 0.000000 - 0.500000
- 0.500001 - 1.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109

AOC
Archaeology
Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023

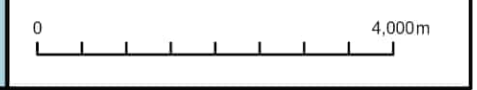


SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:85,000 @ A3



Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid bedrock geology (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 3

Legend

- ✚ Data Points
- Transect F
- Transect G
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary

**Bedrock Surface - Area 3
m OD**

-8.999999 - -6.000000
-11.999999 - -9.000000
-14.999999 - -12.000000
-17.999999 - -15.000000
-20.999999 - -18.000000
-23.999999 - -21.000000
-26.999999 - -24.000000
-29.999999 - -27.000000
-32.999999 - -30.000000
-35.999999 - -33.000000
-38.999999 - -36.000000
-41.999999 - -39.000000
-44.999999 - -42.000000
-46.000000 - -45.000000

FOR

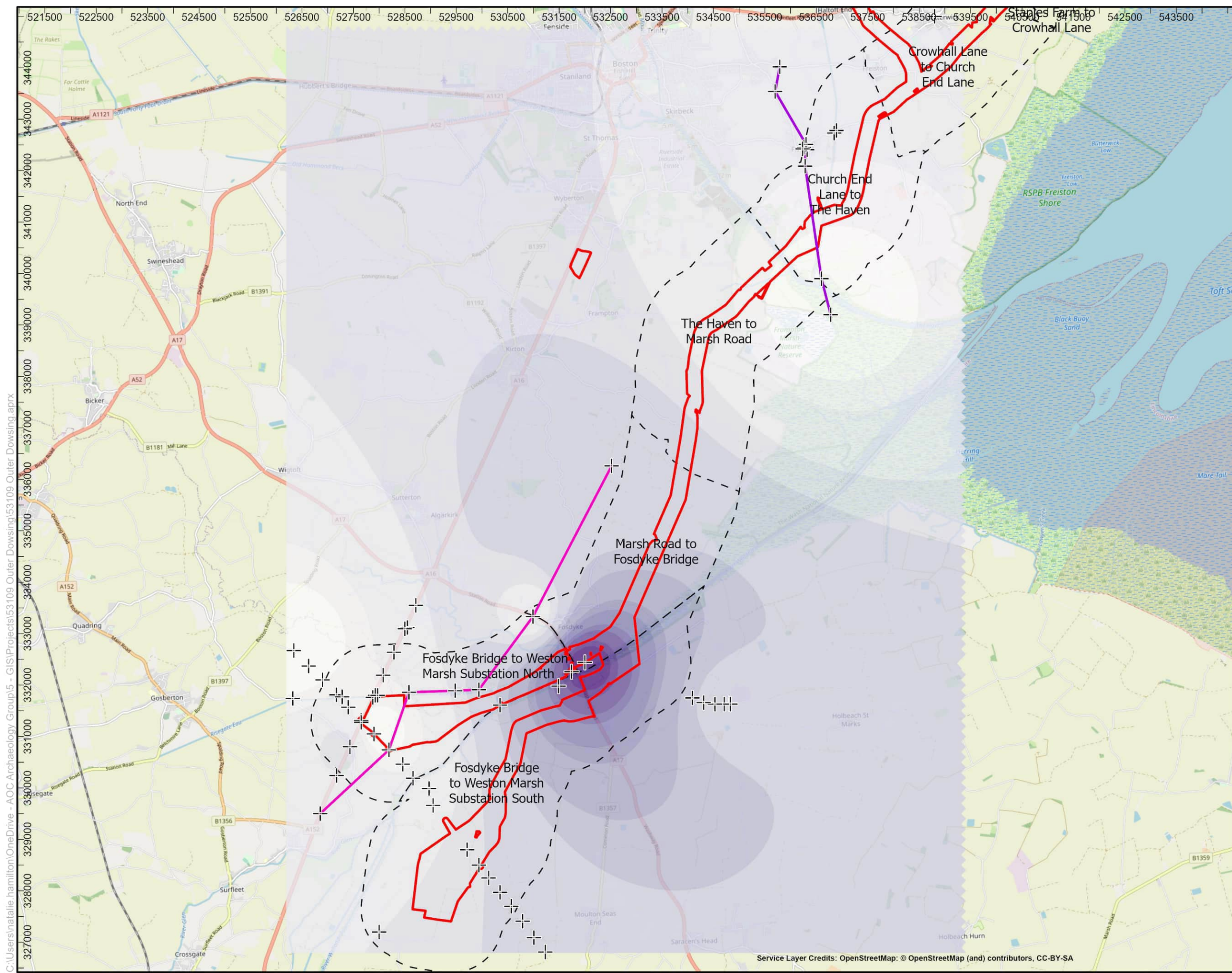
SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:70,000 @ A3



C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowsing.aprx

Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

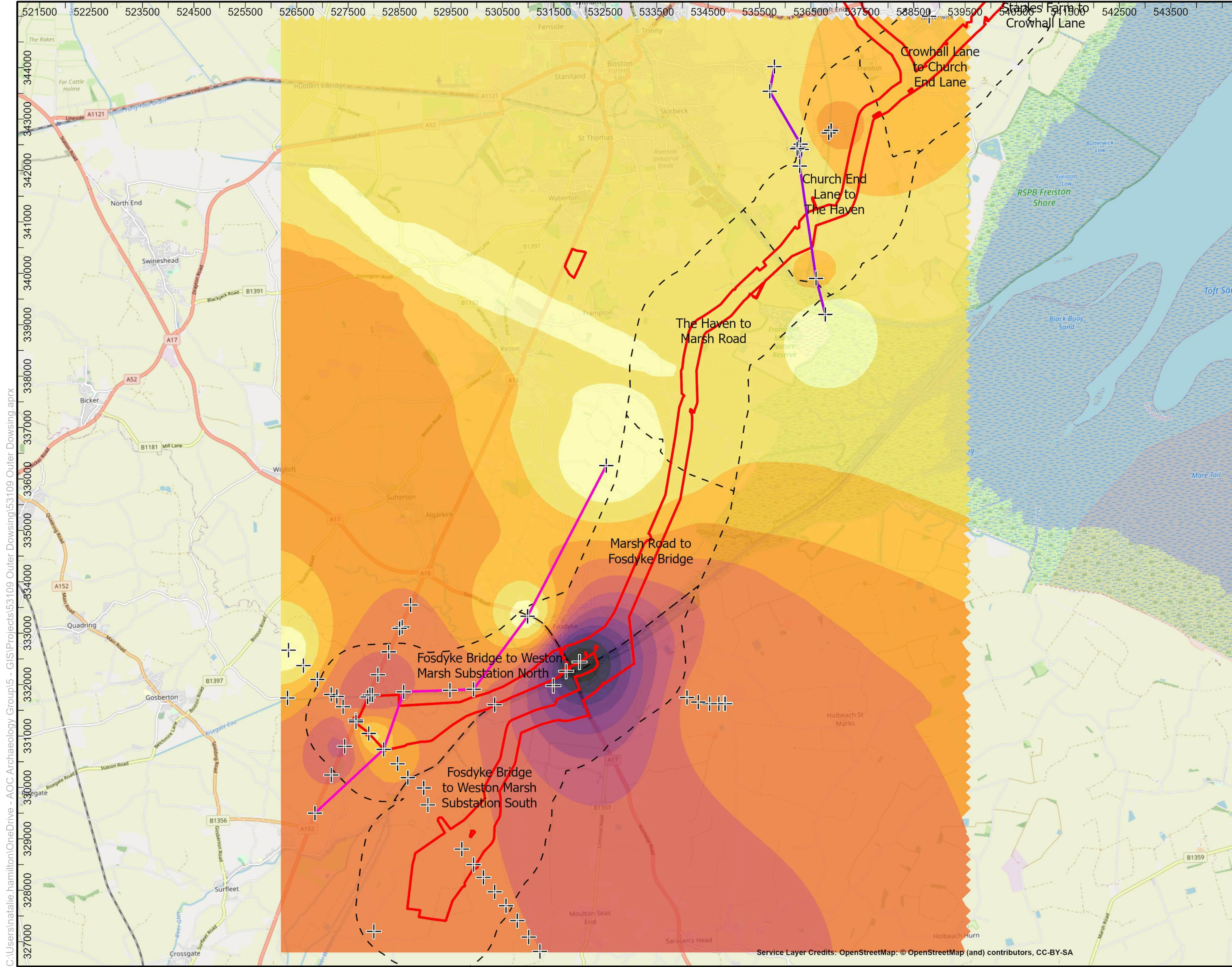


Figure		38	
Thickness plot of the below ground till (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3			
Legend			
+ Data Points			
— Transect F			
— Transect G			
□ Onshore PEIR Boundary			
Till Thickness - Area 3 m			
0.500000 - 2.000000			
2.000001 - 4.000000			
4.000001 - 6.000000			
6.000001 - 8.000000			
8.000001 - 10.000000			
10.000001 - 12.000000			
12.000001 - 14.000000			
14.000001 - 16.000000			
16.000001 - 18.000000			
18.000001 - 20.000000			
20.000001 - 22.000000			
22.000001 - 24.000000			
24.000001 - 26.000000			
FOR			
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN			
Drawn/checked:		JT	
DWG no / Date:		14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:		53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023			
SYSTEM			
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE			
1:70,000 @ A3			
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA			

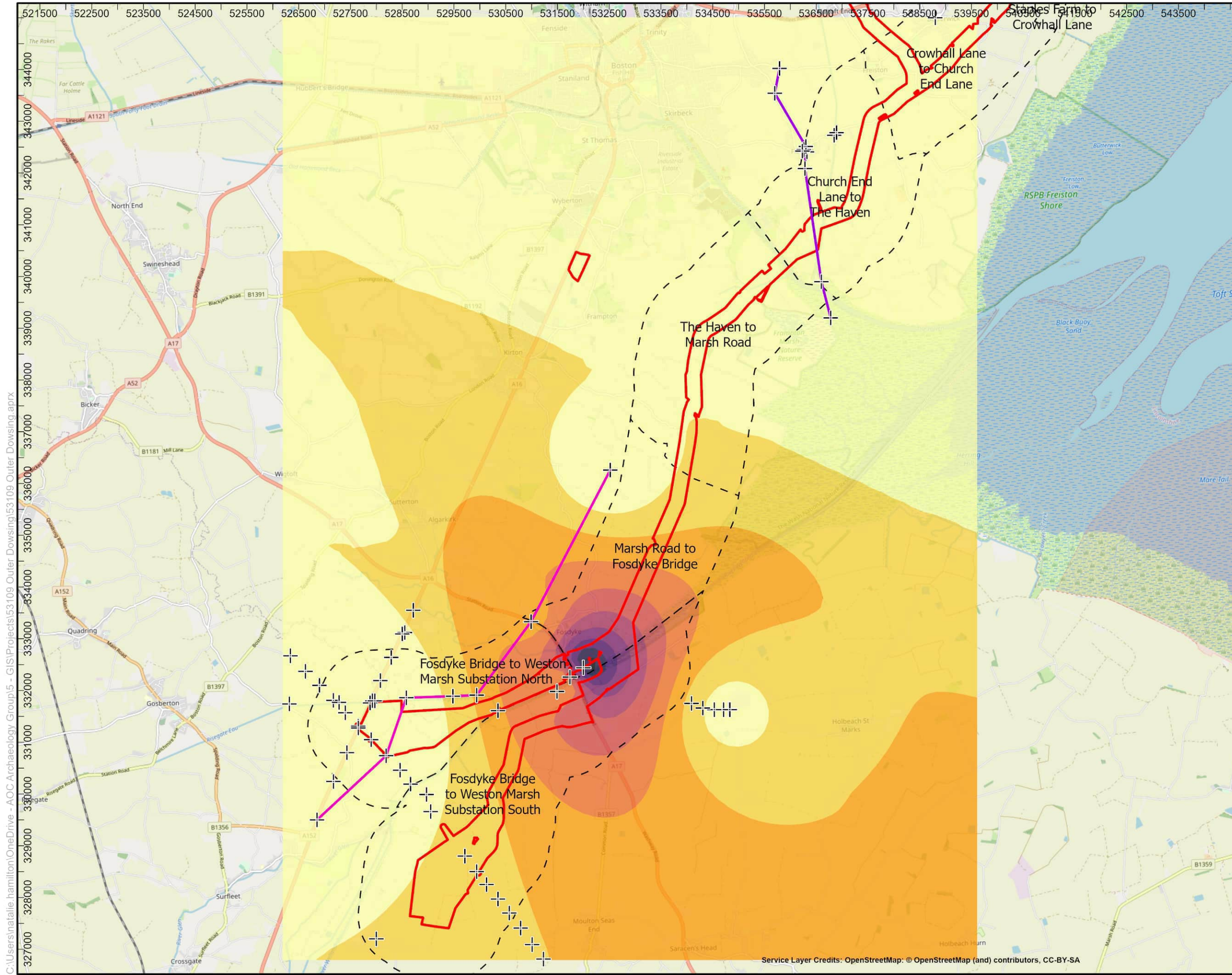


Figure		39	
Thickness plot of the below ground glaciofluvial deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3			
Legend			
+ Data Points			
— Transect F			
— Transect G			
□ Onshore PEIR Boundary			
Glaciofluvial Thicknesses - Area 3 m			
0.000000 - 2.000000			
2.000001 - 4.000000			
4.000001 - 6.000000			
6.000001 - 8.000000			
8.000001 - 10.000000			
10.000001 - 12.000000			
12.000001 - 14.000000			
14.000001 - 16.000000			
16.000001 - 18.000000			
18.000001 - 20.000000			
FOR			
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN			
Drawn/checked:		JT	
DWG no / Date:		14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:		53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023			
SYSTEM			
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE			
1:70,000 @ A3			
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA			

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowsing.aprx

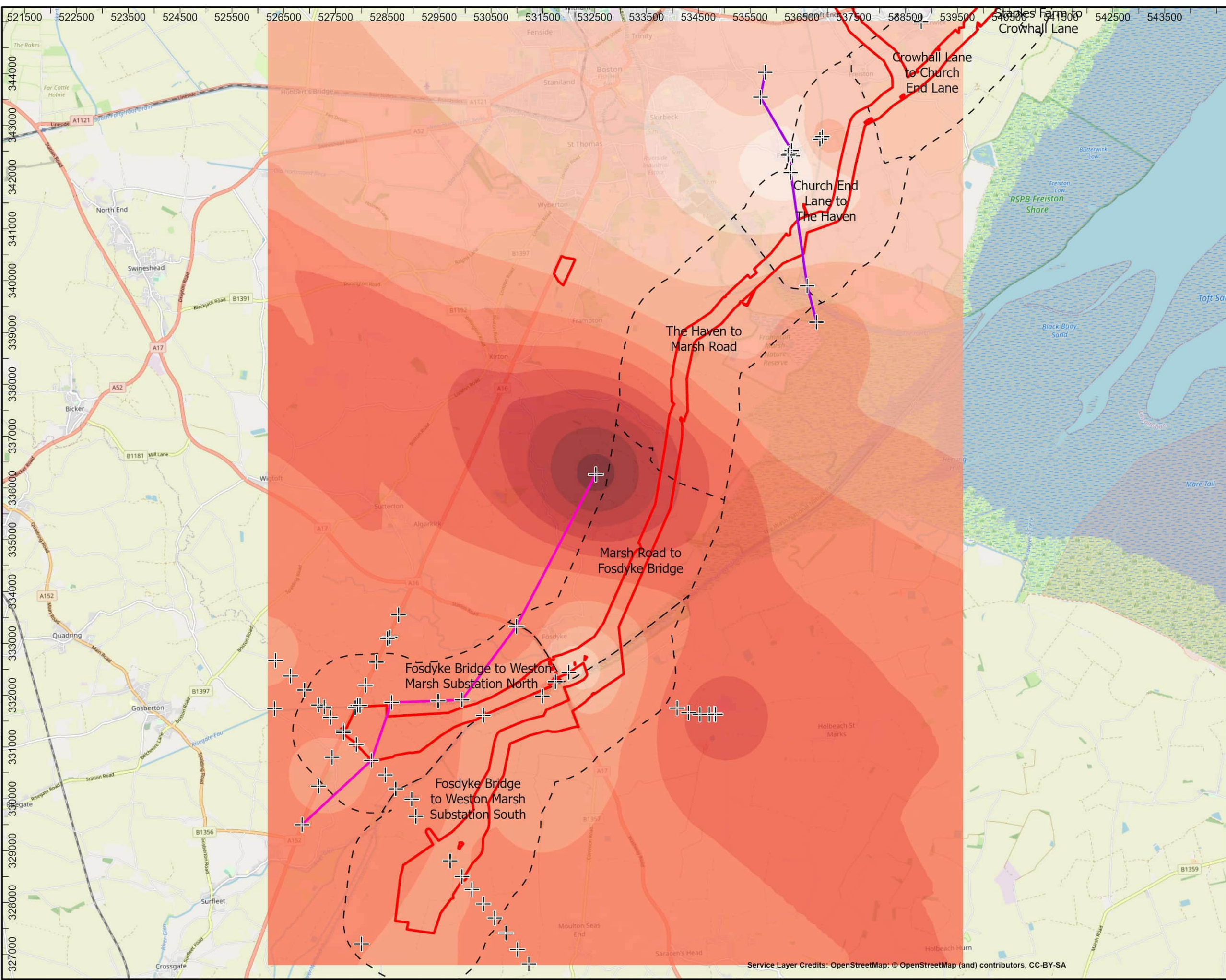
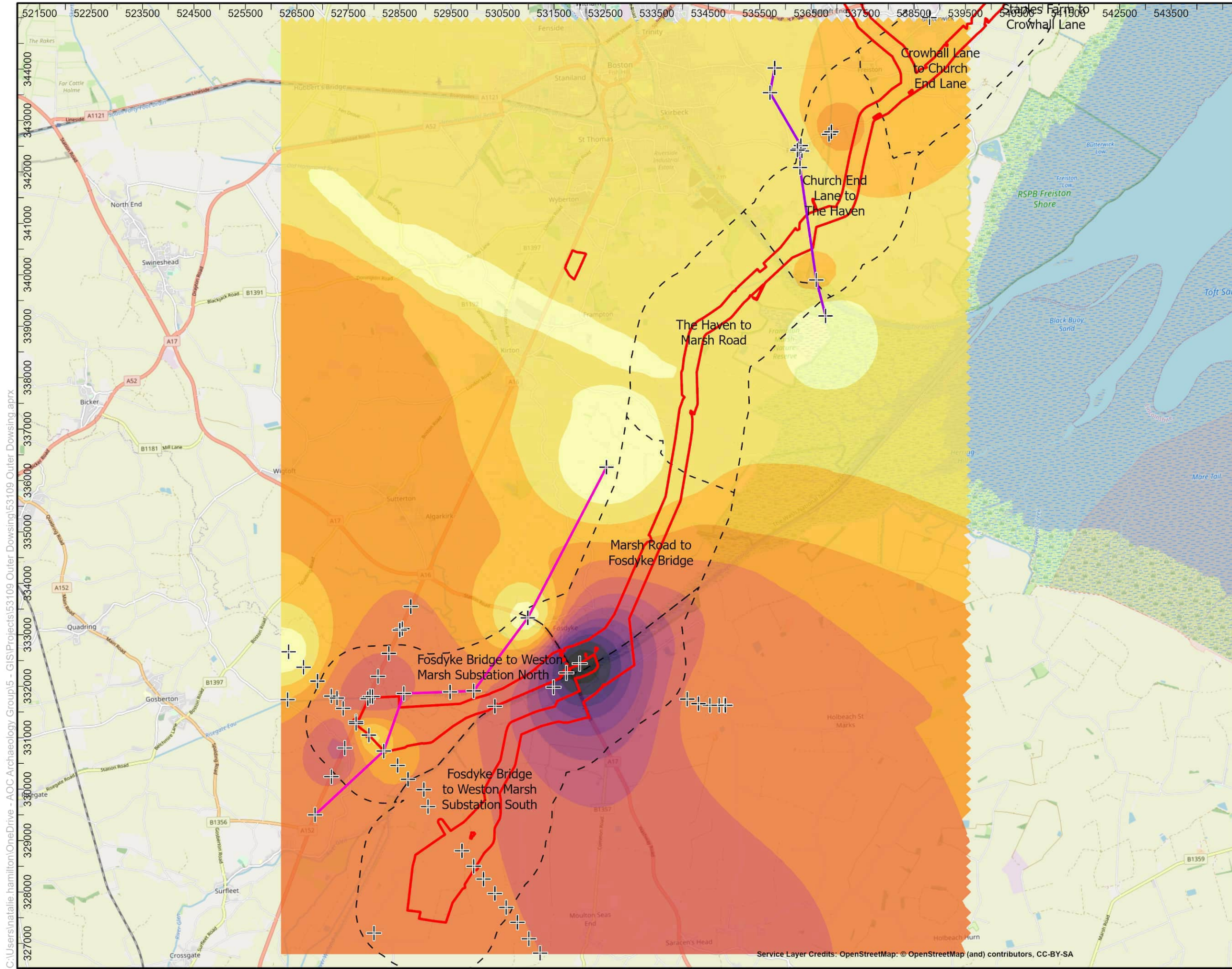


Figure		40
Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid (Pleistocene or earlier) geology (extrapolated from deposit records), suggesting the form of the ancient land surface at c. 10,000 BC – Area 3		
Legend + Data Points — Transect F — Transect G [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary		
Pleistocene Surface - Area 3 m OD 4.000001 - 6.000000 2.000001 - 4.000000 0.000001 - 2.000000 -1.999999 - 0.000000 -3.999999 - -2.000000 -5.999999 - -4.000000 -7.999999 - -6.000000 -9.999999 - -8.000000 -11.999999 - -10.000000 -13.999999 - -12.000000 -15.999999 - -14.000000 -17.999999 - -16.000000 -18.000000		
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN		
Drawn/checked:	JT	
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:	53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE 1:70,000 @ A3		
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA		



Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (1) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3

Legend

- ⊕ Data Points
- Transect F
- Transect G
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary

Glacial Till Thickness - Area 3 m

0.500000 - 2.000000
2.000001 - 4.000000
4.000001 - 6.000000
6.000001 - 8.000000
8.000001 - 10.000000
10.000001 - 12.000000
12.000001 - 14.000000
14.000001 - 16.000000
16.000001 - 18.000000
18.000001 - 20.000000
20.000001 - 22.000000
22.000001 - 24.000000
24.000001 - 26.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:70,000 @ A3

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

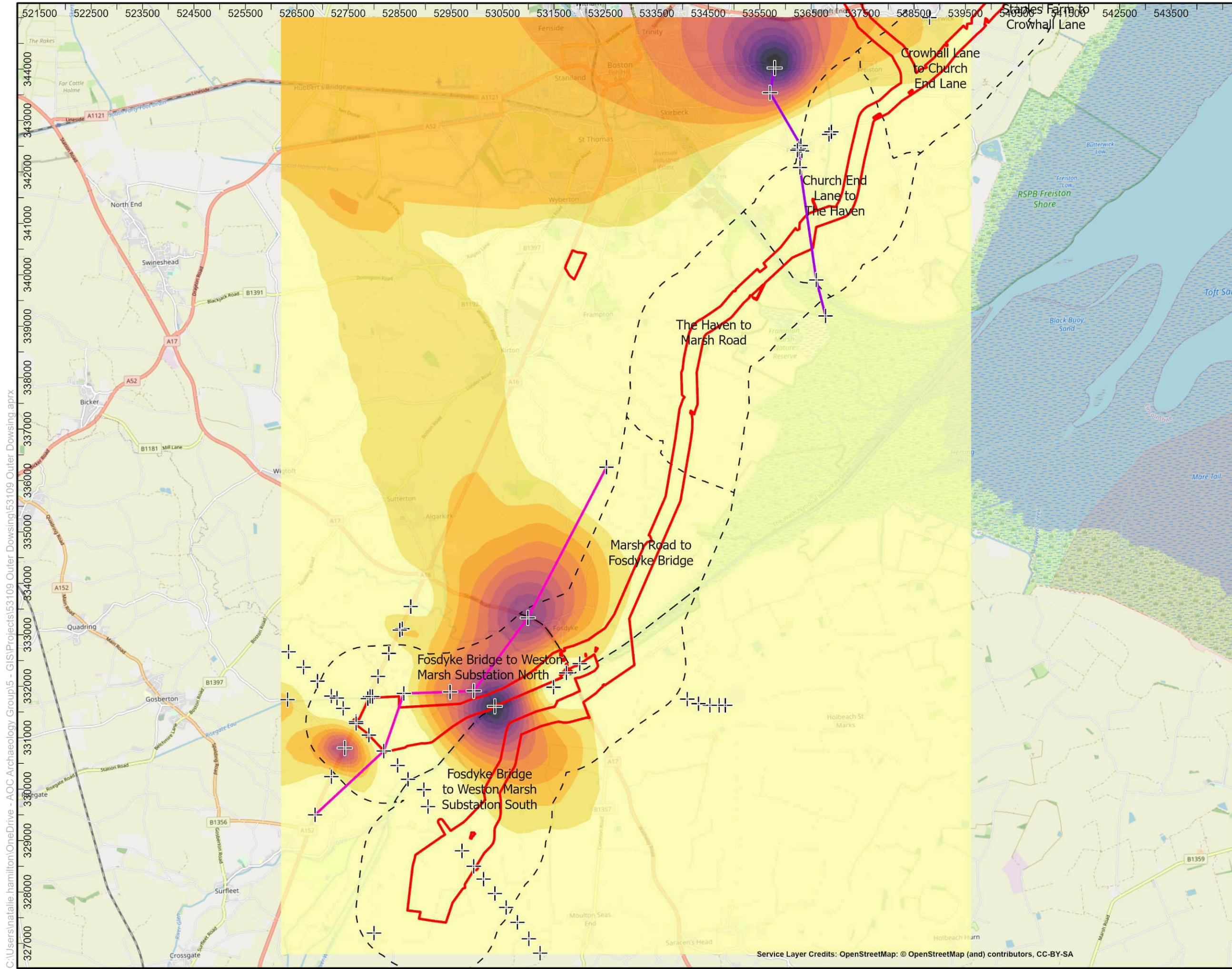


Figure		42	
Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3			
Legend			
+ Data Points			
— Transect F			
— Transect G			
▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary			
Organic Thickness - Area 3 m			
0.500000 - 1.000000			
1.000001 - 1.500000			
1.500001 - 2.000000			
2.000001 - 2.500000			
2.500001 - 3.000000			
3.000001 - 3.500000			
3.500001 - 4.000000			
4.000001 - 4.500000			
4.500001 - 5.000000			
5.000001 - 5.500000			
5.500001 - 6.000000			
6.000001 - 6.500000			
6.500001 - 7.000000			
7.000001 - 7.500000			
FOR			
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN			
Drawn/checked:		JT	
DWG no / Date:		14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:		53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023			
SYSTEM			
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE			
1:70,000 @ A3			
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA			

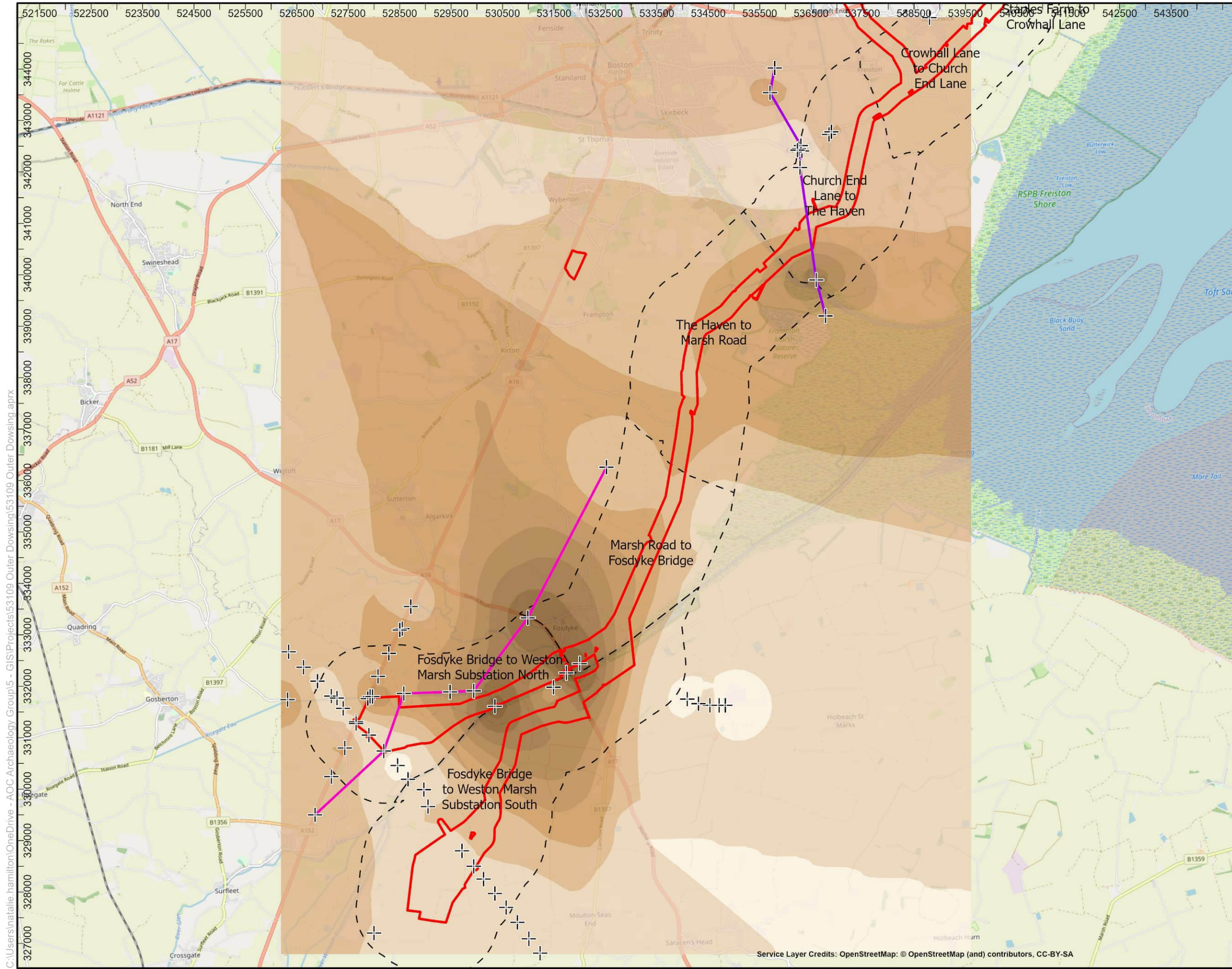


Figure		43
Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 3		
Legend		
+ Data Points		
— Transect F		
— Transect G		
▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary		
Organic Surface - Area 3 m OD		
5.500001 - 6.000000		
4.500001 - 5.000000		
3.500001 - 4.000000		
2.500001 - 3.000000		
1.500001 - 2.000000		
0.500001 - 1.000000		
-0.499999 - 0.000000		
-1.499999 - -1.000000		
-2.499999 - -2.000000		
-3.000000		
FOR		
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN		
Drawn/checked:	JT	
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:	53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE 1:70,000 @ A3		
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA		

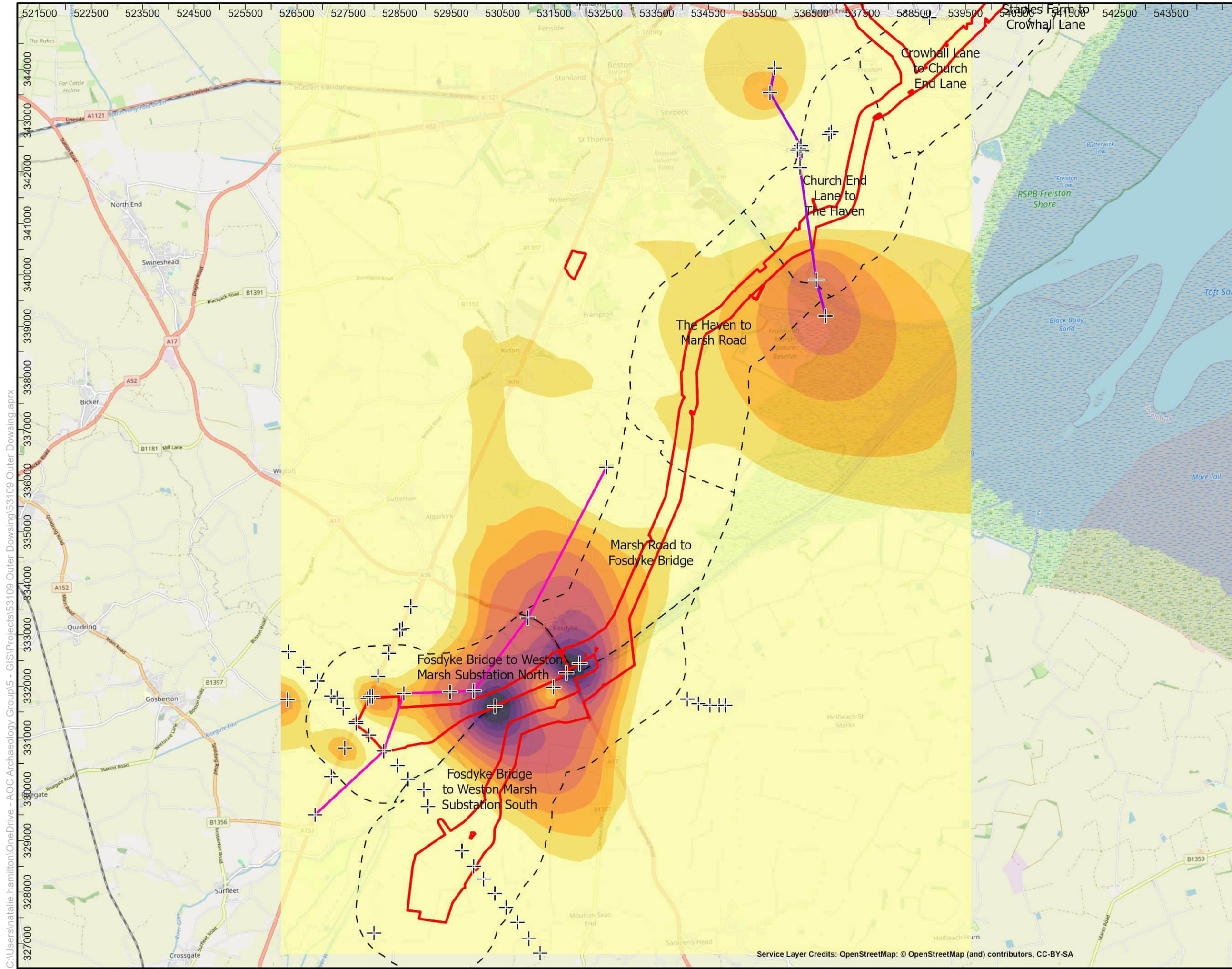
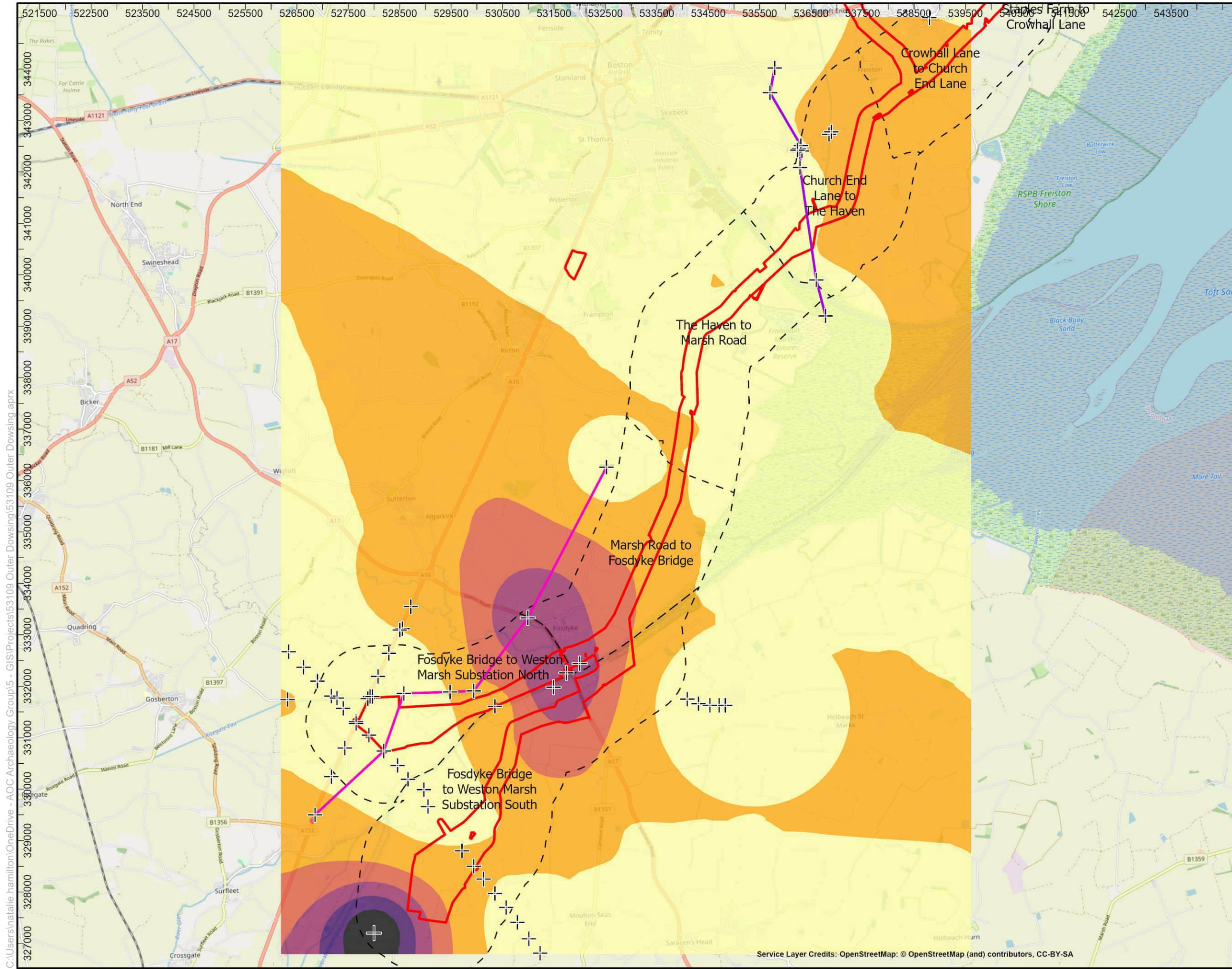


Figure		44
Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (2) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Area 3		
Legend		
+ Data Points		
— Transect F		
— Transect G		
□ Onshore PEIR Boundary		
Tidal Mudflats 2 Thickness - Area 3 m		
0.500000 - 1.000000		
1.000001 - 1.500000		
1.500001 - 2.000000		
2.000001 - 2.500000		
2.500001 - 3.000000		
3.000001 - 3.500000		
3.500001 - 4.000000		
4.000001 - 4.500000		
4.500001 - 5.000000		
5.000001 - 5.500000		
5.500001 - 6.000000		
6.000001 - 6.500000		
FOR		
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN		
Drawn/checked:	JT	
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:	53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023		
SYSTEM		
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE		
1:70,000 @ A3		
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA		



Thickness plot of the topsoil and modern to Victorian made ground deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 3

Legend

- ⊕ Data Points
- Transect F
- Transect G
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary

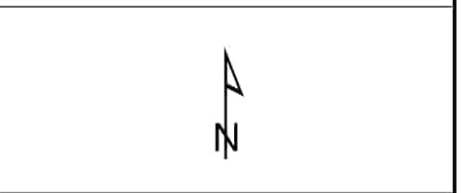
Topsoil / Made Ground Thickness - Area 3 m

Light Yellow	0.000000 - 0.500000
Orange	0.500001 - 1.000000
Red-Orange	1.000001 - 1.500000
Red	1.500001 - 2.000000
Dark Red	2.000001 - 2.500000
Black	2.500001 - 3.000000

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:70,000 @ A3

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

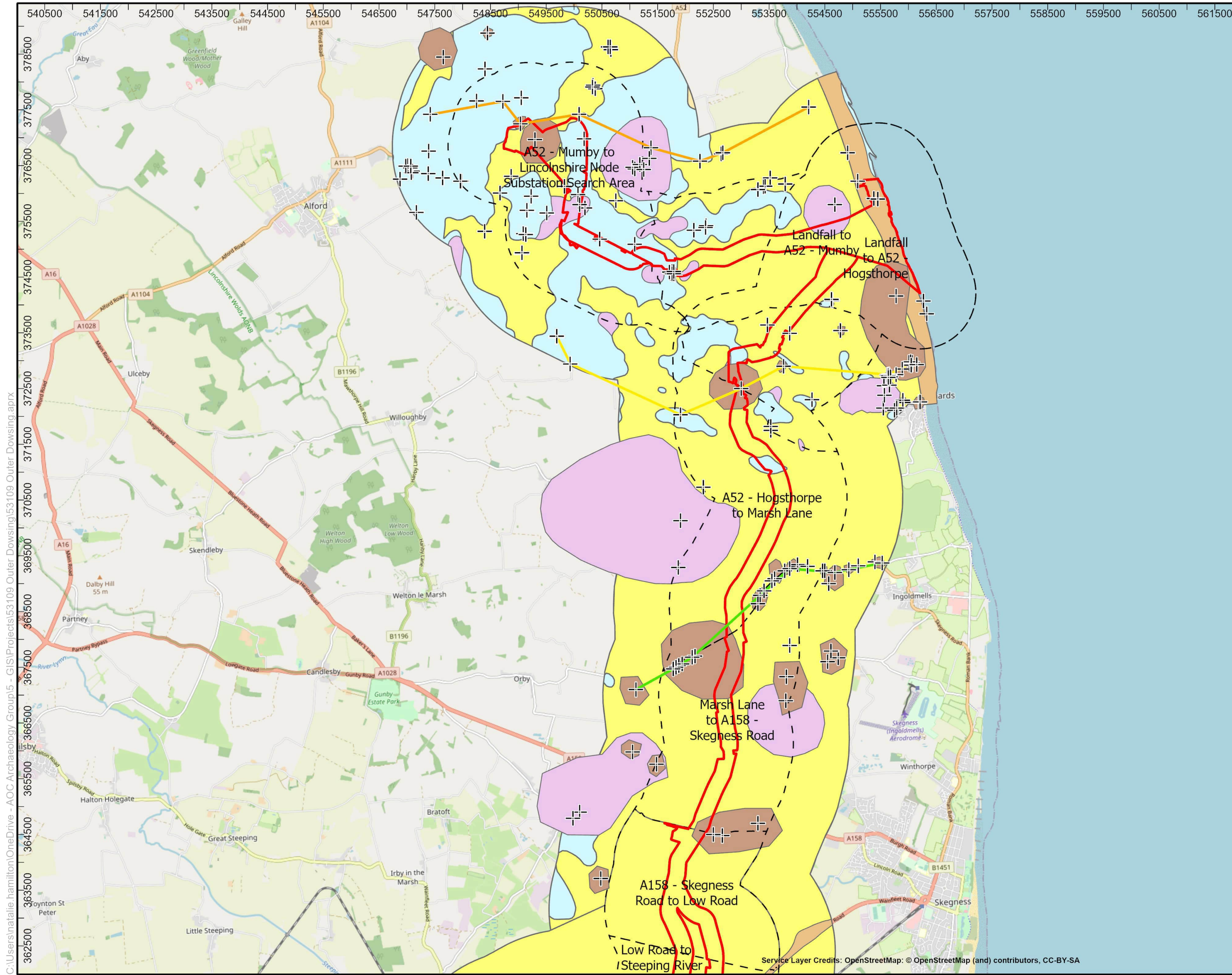
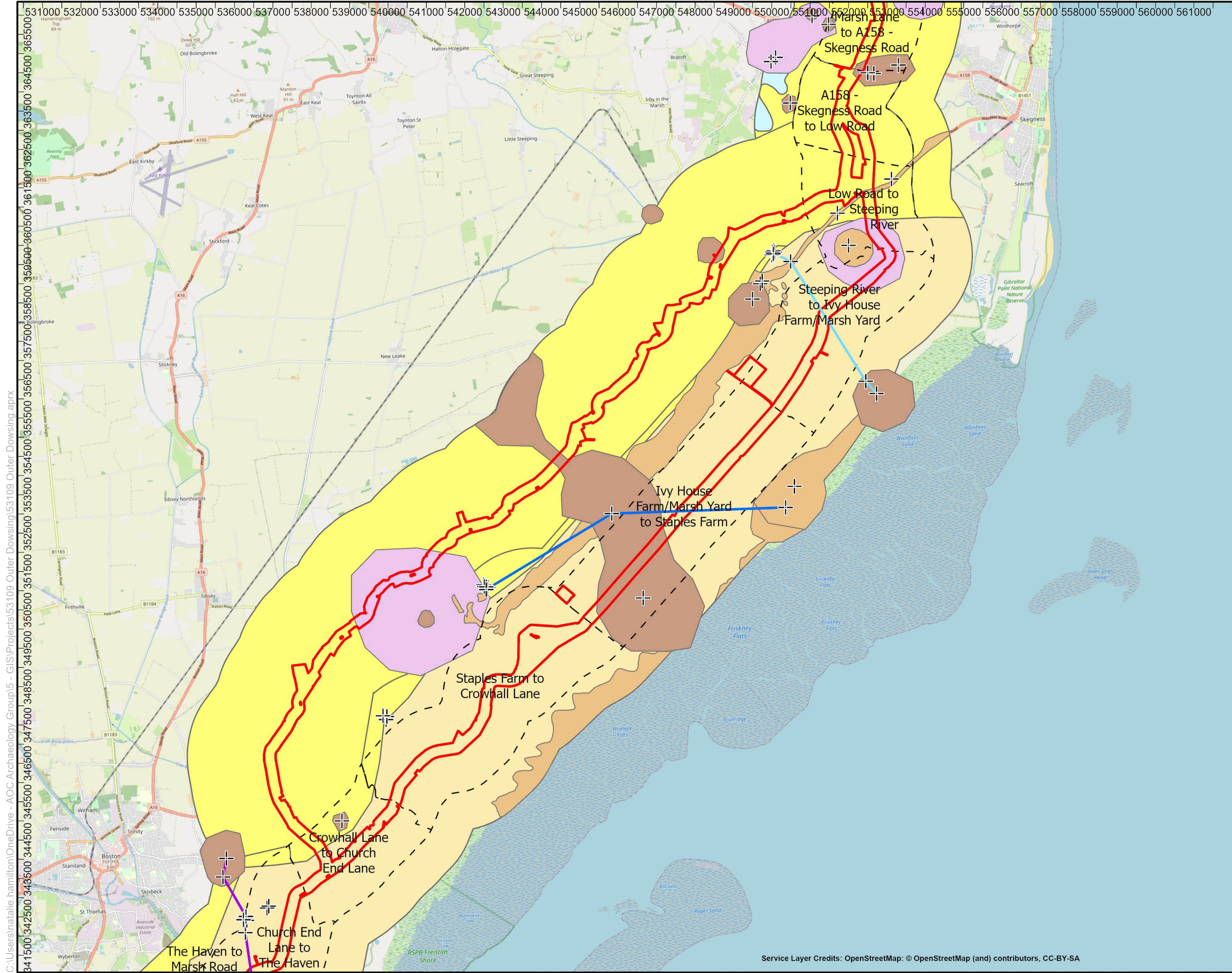


Figure	46
Plan showing areas of archaeological potential (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 1	
Legend + Data Points — Transect A — Transect B — Transect C [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary [Dashed Line] Section Break Areas [Light Yellow] AoP A1 - Tidal Mudflats [Yellow] AoP A2 - Tidal Mudflats [Brown] AoP B - Organic Deposits [Orange] AoP C - Storm Beach [Purple] AoP D - Glaciofluvial Deposits [Light Blue] AoP E - Till	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:65,000 @ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

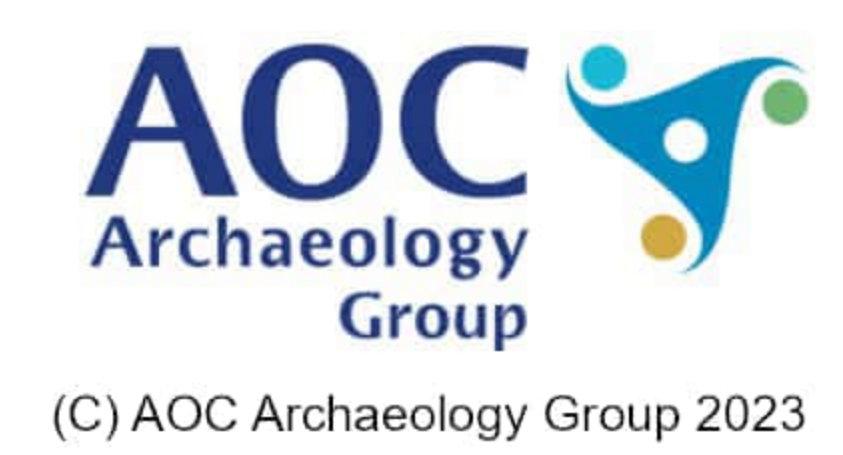


Plan showing areas of archaeological potential (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 2

- Legend**
- ⊕ Data Points
 - Transect D
 - Transect E
 - Transect F
 - ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - AoP A1 - Tidal Mudflats
 - AoP A2 - Tidal Mudflats
 - AoP B - Organic Deposits
 - AoP C - Storm Beach
 - AoP D - Glaciofluvial Deposits
 - AoP E - Till

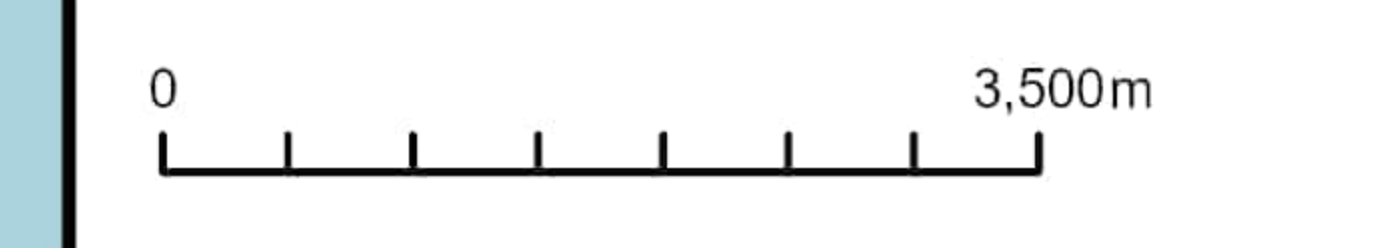
FOR
 SLR Consulting
 38 Chancery Ln
 London
 WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 1:94,379 @ A3



C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

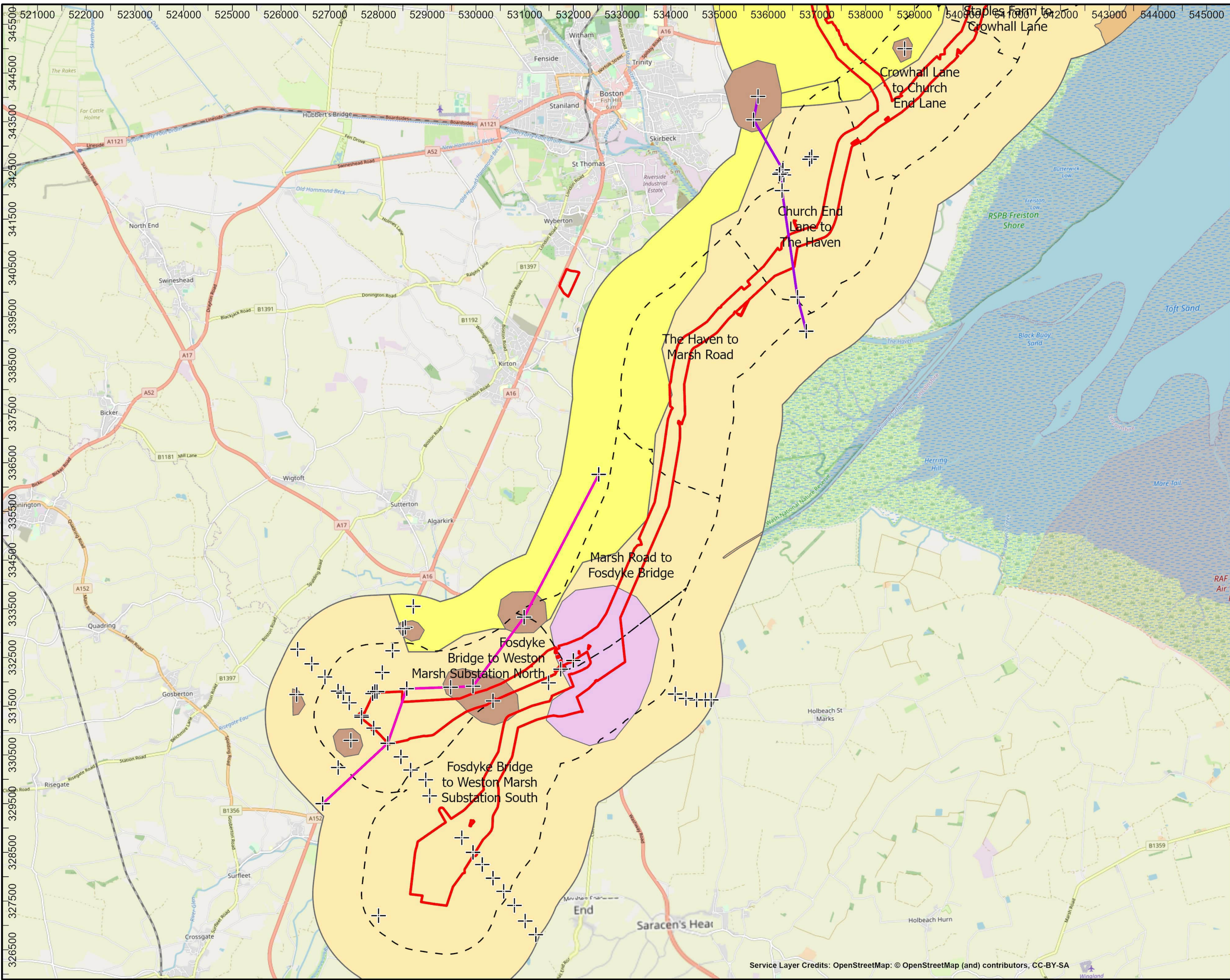


Figure		48
Plan showing areas of archaeological potential (extrapolated from deposit records) – Area 3		
Legend		
+ Data Points		
— Transect F		
— Transect G		
[Red dashed line] Onshore PEIR Boundary		
[Light yellow box] AoP A1 - Tidal Mudflats		
[Yellow box] AoP A2 - Tidal Mudflats		
[Brown box] AoP B - Organic Deposits		
[Orange box] AoP C - Storm Beach		
[Purple box] AoP D - Glaciofluvial Deposits		
[Light blue box] AoP E - Till		
FOR		
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN		
Drawn/checked:	JT	
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:	53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023		
SYSTEM		
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE		
1:74,683 @ A3		
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA		

APPENDICES

14 APPENDIX A – DEPOSIT MODEL DATA REFERENCES

Deposit log	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Source
TF22NE10	529710	328800	4	BGS
TF22NE12	528970	329990	5	BGS
TF22NE13	529050	329660	4	BGS
TF22NE34	526854	329500	4	BGS
TF22NE73	528000	327200	5.4864	BGS
TF22NE9	529940	328500	5	BGS
TF23SE1	529940	331910	3.2	BGS
TF23SE10	528660	330190	5	BGS
TF23SE11	528460	330460	6	BGS
TF23SE12	528190	330740	5	BGS
TF23SE13	527900	331050	6	BGS
TF23SE14	527650	331310	5	BGS
TF23SE15	527400	331570	4	BGS
TF23SE16	527170	331810	5	BGS
TF23SE17	526900	332100	5	BGS
TF23SE18	526630	332370	4	BGS
TF23SE19	526340	332670	5	BGS
TF23SE2	529480	331890	4	BGS
TF23SE25	527432	330800	5	BGS
TF23SE26	527878	331760	4.4	BGS
TF23SE27	527924	331802	4.4	BGS
TF23SE29	527172	330242	4	BGS
TF23SE3	528580	331860	5	BGS
TF23SE30	527652	331276	5	BGS
TF23SE31	528288	332638	3	BGS
TF23SE32	528078	332192	4	BGS
TF23SE33	528500	333094	3	BGS
TF23SE34	528714	333550	5	BGS
TF23SE4	527970	331800	4	BGS
TF23SE5	527280	331770	5	BGS
TF23SE58	528550	333120	3	BGS
TF23SE6	526320	331740	5	BGS
TF32NW10	531230	326810	5	BGS
TF32NW11	531010	327090	5	BGS
TF32NW12	530350	327970	4	BGS
TF32NW13	530130	328250	5	BGS
TF32NW14	530570	327700	4	BGS
TF32NW6	530790	327410	5	BGS
TF33NE1	536600	339900	2.179	BGS
TF33NE2	536600	339900	2.1336	BGS
TF33NE3	536600	339900	3.3528	BGS
TF33NE4	536600	339900	3.465576	BGS
TF33NE5	536600	339900	3.4655	BGS
TF33NE6	536780	339200	5.986272	BGS

OUTER DOWSING - OFFSHORE WIND: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED DEPOSIT MODEL
REPORT

TF33NW52	532520	336260	4	BGS
TF33SW1	531740	332260	4.7244	BGS
TF33SW10	534310	331660	5	BGS
TF33SW11	534090	331750	6	BGS
TF33SW2	531490	331980	4.8768	BGS
TF33SW3	530350	331610	4.572	BGS
TF33SW4	532000	332440	3.3528	BGS
TF33SW5	530990	333330	3.35	BGS
TF33SW6	534830	331630	6	BGS
TF33SW7	534810	331640	6	BGS
TF33SW8	534710	331630	5	BGS
TF33SW9	534530	331630	5	BGS
TF34NE1	538800	345000	5	BGS
TF34NE6	539950	347640	5	BGS
TF34NE7	539970	347720	5	BGS
TF34NE8	539870	347740	4	BGS
TF34SE10	536300	342512	5	BGS
TF34SE11	536321	342408	5	BGS
TF34SE2	536847	342730	4	BGS
TF34SE3	536893	342780	3.17	BGS
TF34SE5	535790	344020	5	BGS
TF34SE6	535700	343540	5	BGS
TF34SE7	536283	342086	5	BGS
TF34SE8	536232	342423	6	BGS
TF34SE9	536258	342451	5	BGS
TF45NE14	549750	359070	6	BGS
TF45NE15	549750	359070	6	BGS
TF45NE16	549500	358600	4	BGS
TF45NE17	549700	359000	6	BGS
TF45SE4	546650	350810	3.25	BGS
TF45SE5	545830	353010	5.37	BGS
TF45SW10	542510	351110	4	BGS
TF45SW11	542530	351150	4	BGS
TF45SW12	542560	351100	4	BGS
TF45SW13	542590	351040	4	BGS
TF45SW22	542490	351130	4	BGS
TF45SW23	542560	351030	4	BGS
TF45SW24	542570	351100	4	BGS
TF45SW5	542500	351130	4	BGS
TF45SW6	542490	351150	4	BGS
TF45SW7	542500	351140	4	BGS
TF45SW8	542510	351140	4	BGS
TF45SW9	542610	351080	4	BGS
TF46SE19	549980	364790	12	BGS
TF46SE20	549980	364790	12	BGS
TF47NE1	548871	376308	2.389632	BGS
TF47NE101	546980	376490	6.096	BGS

OUTER DOWSING - OFFSHORE WIND: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED DEPOSIT MODEL
REPORT

TF47NE109	547100	376400	4.572	BGS
TF47NE110	546880	376260	7.62	BGS
TF47NE116	548250	377660	3.16	BGS
TF47NE12	547079	376373	4.572	BGS
TF47NE120	547650	376280	7.83	BGS
TF47NE122	547420	377420	3.96	BGS
TF47NE123	547390	376760	5.1816	BGS
TF47NE127	549230	375940	9.7536	BGS
TF47NE128	547960	376220	5.0292	BGS
TF47NE129	549060	377720	4.572	BGS
TF47NE132	548440	378880	6.096	BGS
TF47NE137	549090	375280	7.62	BGS
TF47NE138	549140	375270	7.62	BGS
TF47NE139	547170	375660	4.28	BGS
TF47NE14	546877	376257	4.2672	BGS
TF47NE140	549510	375640	9	BGS
TF47NE145	547060	376460	8	BGS
TF47NE146	547010	376500	8	BGS
TF47NE147	549160	375690	10	BGS
TF47NE15/A	549088	375279	8.2296	BGS
TF47NE15/B	549134	375263	7.62	BGS
TF47NE17	548446	378877	6.096	BGS
TF47NE2	548396	375321	2.542	BGS
TF47NE32	546980	376490	8	BGS
TF47NE4	548672	376007	2.734	BGS
TF47NE48	549053	377716	4.572	BGS
TF47NE49	547384	376356	5.18	BGS
TF47NE52	549230	375950	9.7536	BGS
TF47NE55	549154	375697	10	BGS
TF47NE56	547980	376220	5.0292	BGS
TF47NE57	547060	376470	8	BGS
TF47NE58	547070	376490	9	BGS
TF47NE62	547170	375670	4.4	BGS
TF47NE63	549510	375650	9	BGS
TF47NE70	547641	376278	7.83	BGS
TF47NE72	547415	377415	3.96	BGS
TF47NE85	547653	378447	3	BGS
TF47NE86	548401	378234	4	BGS
TF47NE87	548722	377652	4	BGS
TF47NE88	549038	377249	2	BGS
TF47NE89	549298	376967	2	BGS
TF47NE90	549827	376127	3	BGS
TF47SE1	549681	373425	3.048	BGS
TF47SE18	549936	372943	3.3528	BGS
TF47SE19	549065	374936	7.62	BGS
TF47SE27	549060	374920	4.57	BGS
TF47SE30	549690	373440	3.048	BGS

OUTER DOWSING - OFFSHORE WIND: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED DEPOSIT MODEL
REPORT

TF47SE32	549930	372940	3.3528	BGS
TF55NW1	550490	359580	2.4384	BGS
TF55NW10	550000	359750	4	BGS
TF55NW11	550020	359750	4	BGS
TF55NW12	550050	359820	4	BGS
TF55NW2	552450	356460	3.27	BGS
TF55NW3	552730	356140	3.35	BGS
TF55NW4	550050	359860	5	BGS
TF55NW5	550070	359820	4	BGS
TF55NW6	550050	359760	4	BGS
TF55NW7	550000	359780	4	BGS
TF55NW8	550020	359820	4	BGS
TF55NW9	550040	359780	4	BGS
TF55SW2	550360	353170	5	BGS
TF55SW3	550590	353720	5	BGS
TF56NE64	555100	369320	2	BGS
TF56NE65	555400	369390	2	BGS
TF56NE66	555530	369370	2	BGS
TF56NW1	551480	365760	2.4384	BGS
TF56NW10	554610	367790	2.4384	BGS
TF56NW11	554550	367600	2.13	BGS
TF56NW12	553870	367890	2.74	BGS
TF56NW13	553600	369090	2	BGS
TF56NW14	553800	366900	4	BGS
TF56NW15	552170	367700	4	BGS
TF56NW16	552120	367680	4	BGS
TF56NW17	551880	367530	2	BGS
TF56NW18	551110	367100	3	BGS
TF56NW19	551940	367560	2	BGS
TF56NW20	551830	367500	3	BGS
TF56NW21	551780	367470	4	BGS
TF56NW22	553780	369230	2	BGS
TF56NW23	554680	369200	2	BGS
TF56NW24	553300	368640	2	BGS
TF56NW25	553340	368790	2	BGS
TF56NW26	553410	368870	2	BGS
TF56NW27	553550	369050	2	BGS
TF56NW28	553870	369270	2	BGS
TF56NW29	554010	369340	3	BGS
TF56NW3	553810	367330	2.74	BGS
TF56NW30	554190	369310	2	BGS
TF56NW31	554500	369230	2	BGS
TF56NW32	554930	369250	2	BGS
TF56NW33	554460	369230	3	BGS
TF56NW4	554570	369000	2.7432	BGS
TF56NW7	551050	365980	2.74	BGS
TF56NW8	554740	367670	2.44	BGS

OUTER DOWSING - OFFSHORE WIND: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED DEPOSIT MODEL
REPORT

TF56NW9	551870	369290	2.4384	BGS
TF56SW1	550100	364900	9	BGS
TF56SW2	550480	363710	2.74	BGS
TF56SW3	553120	361730	3.048	BGS
TF56SW4	553300	364700	2.1336	BGS
TF56SW5	552000	360000	4.572	BGS
TF56SW6	551710	360840	4.8768	BGS
TF56SW7	552500	364500	4	BGS
TF56SW9	552660	364480	2.41	BGS
TF57NE1	555380	375910	0	BGS
TF57NE2	555450	375900	0	BGS
TF57NE3	555090	376220	7	BGS
TF57NW10	552370	375420	3.5052	BGS
TF57NW11/A	553400	376120	3.048	BGS
TF57NW11/B	553430	376130	3.048	BGS
TF57NW11/C	553790	376170	3.048	BGS
TF57NW11/D	553520	376280	3.048	BGS
TF57NW12	554680	375800	2.1336	BGS
TF57NW15	551180	376520	11.5824	BGS
TF57NW17	554210	377550	2.7432	BGS
TF57NW18	551350	376630	3.3528	BGS
TF57NW19	552150	375340	3.3528	BGS
TF57NW20	553300	376070	2.4384	BGS
TF57NW25	551380	376820	4.2672	BGS
TF57NW26/A	552670	376730	3.048	BGS
TF57NW26/B	552640	376710	3.048	BGS
TF57NW27	551250	376430	8.2296	BGS
TF57NW28	554910	376730	2.1336	BGS
TF57NW4	550650	378630	2.2372	BGS
TF57NW47	550100	375800	3	BGS
TF57NW48	550180	376980	3.5	BGS
TF57NW49	550460	375180	7	BGS
TF57NW5	550090	377420	2.3896	BGS
TF57NW50	552260	376580	2.64	BGS
TF57NW51	550070	375980	3	BGS
TF57NW52	550750	375870	3.32	BGS
TF57NW53	550100	375800	3	BGS
TF57NW6	550660	378580	2.69	BGS
TF57NW7	550610	378630	2.4506	BGS
TF57NW79	550330	377910	2.37	BGS
TF57NW8	550340	377940	1.4538	BGS
TF57NW80	550196	375740	4	BGS
TF57NW81	551088	375089	4	BGS
TF57NW82	552360	375390	7	BGS
TF57NW84	551050	376470	7	BGS
TF57NW85	551090	376440	8	BGS
TF57NW86	551090	376440	8	BGS

OUTER DOWSING - OFFSHORE WIND: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED DEPOSIT MODEL
REPORT

TF57NW9	550380	377880	3.26	BGS
TF57SE1	556050	372920	2.61	BGS
TF57SE11	555780	372750	2.072	BGS
TF57SE12	555570	372380	2.164	BGS
TF57SE13	555660	372560	2.34696	BGS
TF57SE14	555890	372850	2.9	BGS
TF57SE15	556070	372940	3.41	BGS
TF57SE16	556050	372940	3.39	BGS
TF57SE17	556070	372970	3.25	BGS
TF57SE18	556040	372980	3.54	BGS
TF57SE19	556010	372970	4.11	BGS
TF57SE2	556150	372930	5.087	BGS
TF57SE20	556010	372940	4.42	BGS
TF57SE28	555560	372550	2	BGS
TF57SE29	556270	374070	0	BGS
TF57SE30	556330	373840	1	BGS
TF57SE31	555780	374160	4	BGS
TF57SE35	555750	372110	3	BGS
TF57SE36	556190	372250	5	BGS
TF57SE37	556210	372260	5	BGS
TF57SE38	555910	372250	3	BGS
TF57SE39	555900	372290	3	BGS
TF57SE47	555790	372150	3	BGS
TF57SE48	555810	372150	3	BGS
TF57SE49	555620	372740	3	BGS
TF57SE5	555550	372150	2	BGS
TF57SE50	555650	372750	3	BGS
TF57SE51	555640	372730	3	BGS
TF57SE52	555640	372700	3	BGS
TF57SE53	555660	372700	2	BGS
TF57SE54	555680	372710	3	BGS
TF57SW10	553760	372900	2.7432	BGS
TF57SW11/A	553000	372500	3	BGS
TF57SW11/B	553000	372500	3	BGS
TF57SW13	553470	373640	4	BGS
TF57SW14	551810	374550	2.75	BGS
TF57SW17	554630	374080	4	BGS
TF57SW19	551730	374570	4	BGS
TF57SW2	554780	373540	2.7432	BGS
TF57SW20	551730	374590	4	BGS
TF57SW21	551730	374600	4	BGS
TF57SW22	551710	374590	4	BGS
TF57SW23	551760	374600	5	BGS
TF57SW24	551790	374600	5	BGS
TF57SW25	551790	374560	4	BGS
TF57SW26	551760	374560	4	BGS
TF57SW27	553530	371820	2	BGS

OUTER DOWSING - OFFSHORE WIND: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED DEPOSIT MODEL
REPORT

TF57SW28	553530	371750	3	BGS
TF57SW3	554620	374100	2.4384	BGS
TF57SW4	553870	373490	3.048	BGS
TF57SW5	551910	372030	2.1336	BGS
TF57SW6	554270	372300	5.54	BGS
TF57SW7	552320	370730	2.438	BGS
TF57SW8	551910	370130	2.1336	BGS



www.aocarchaeology.com

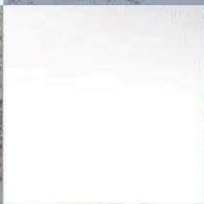
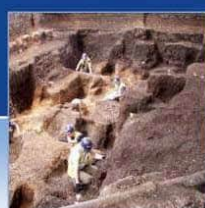
ANNEX 23B: Alternative Route: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report, Second Route Option Addendum

Outer Dowsing - Offshore Wind – Alternative Route: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report, Second Route Option Addendum

AOC Project No: 53109

National Grid Reference Number: 546800 352100

Date: February 2023



Outer Dowsing - Offshore Wind Alternative Route: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report, Second Route Option Addendum

For: SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

National Grid Reference (NGR): 546800 352100

AOC Project No: 53109

Prepared by: Jessica Taylor / Virgil Yendell

Illustration by: Jessica Taylor

Date: February 2023

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Jessica Taylor, Virgil Yendell **Date:** 22/02/2023

Approved by: Virgil Yendell **Date:** 23/02/2023

Draft/Final Report Stage: First Submission **Date:** 23/02/2023

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margaret's Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
E-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model was undertaken for the site of Outer Dowsing - Lincolnshire Node to Weston Marsh (NGR 546800 352100). The work was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group for SLR Consulting on behalf of their client. This addendum outlines the potential impacts of an alternative route to the northeast of the original route, passing from the Croft Drain to the east of the village of Croft, and extends southwest to Shore Road to the east of the village of Freiston (NGR: 544399 354935).

This document summarises the stratigraphic sequence of potential geoarchaeological remains and discusses the results in relation to their archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. The principal objective of this report is to present the results, refine the research objectives of the project in light of the findings, and make recommendations concerning any subsequent archaeological investigations in order to address these research objectives.

The addendum geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model comprised the review of 111 recent and historic BGS boreholes records, and integration to the a previous deposit model, and grey literature and publication review for within the area of study. Geoarchaeological and geotechnical deposit data can be used to identify areas of archaeological potential by characterising the probable nature and depth of sub-surface deposits.

Near surface glaciofluvial deposits are present in the A158 – Skegness Road to Wainfleet Haven Area of Study (AoS) where it was identified at the southern boundary, and at Broadgate to Ings Drove where it is more significant and covers almost half of the AoS and is present in the Alternative route corridor. The sands and gravels of Area of Potential D (AoP-D) present potential for the preservation and recovery of archaeology Palaeolithic date and onwards. AoP-A1, tidal mudflats including possible saltern deposits, is mapped within the Alternative route corridor only within the southeastern fringes of Ings Drove to Church End Lane, whereas AoP-A2, , tidal mudflats, is present throughout the majority of all route sections within the Alternative route corridor. The tidal mudflat deposits present potential for late glacial/early Holocene and onwards remains of palaeoenvironmental significance (e.g., pollen, diatoms, plant macrofossils, ostracods) which can be utilised for environmental reconstruction as indicators of changing vegetation, hydrology, and human impact. Organic deposits (AoP-B) have been recorded across all route sections in isolated locations, though through the Fodder Dike to Broadgate section they have been mapped more broadly. Remains of wetland environments pose potential for archaeological remains, in the form of fish traps, trackways; as well as high palaeoenvironmental potential, and opportunity for reliable palaeoenvironmental reconstruction via proxies. 13th Century Storm beach deposits (AoP-C) are located along the southeastern border of the AoS for Broadgate to Ings Drove, Fodder Dike to Broadgate, Wainfleet Haven to Fodder Dike, and extend through the Alternative route corridor for A158 – Skegness Road to Wainfleet Haven. Their surface presents potential for Medieval and later archaeological remains. Beneath such deposits, archaeological remains of an earlier date may be sealed.

Based on distribution and character of the deposit sequence, areas of potential for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains have been mapped for the site. These include area of potential A1 – tidal mudflats with saltern deposits, area of potential A2 – tidal mudflats, area of potential B – organic deposits, area of potential C – Storm Beach deposits, area of potential D – glaciofluvial deposits, and area of potential E – till.

CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
CONTENTS	2
LIST OF FIGURES	2
LIST OF TABLES	2
1 INTRODUCTION	3
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	3
3 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SOURCES	4
4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	5
5 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND	6
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	10
7 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	10
8 METHODOLOGY	11
9 DEPOSIT MODEL	13
10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL	19
11 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	25
12 BIBLIOGRAPHY	28
APPENDICES	49
13 APPENDIX A – DEPOSIT MODEL DATA REFERENCES	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1b: Site Location Map	31
Figure 5b: Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits	32
Figure 8b: Data points and transect locations	33
Figure 13b: Transect D-2, northwest to southeast across the site (Area 2) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	34
Figure 14b: Transect E-2, southwest to northeast across the site (Area 2) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	35
Figure 15b: Transect F-2, northwest to southeast across the site (Area 3) showing the levels and thickness of deposits over the underlying geology in section (extrapolated from deposit records)	36
Figure 26b: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid bedrock geology (extrapolated from deposit records)	37
Figure 27b: Thickness plot of the below ground till (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival	38
Figure 28b: Thickness plot of the below ground glaciofluvial deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival	39
Figure 29b: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid (Pleistocene or earlier) geology (extrapolated from deposit records), suggesting the form of the ancient land surface at c. 10,000 BC	40
Figure 30b: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (1) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival	41
Figure 31b: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival	42
Figure 32b: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records)	43
Figure 33b: Thickness plot of the below ground storm beach deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival	44
Figure 34b: Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground storm beach deposits (extrapolated from deposit records)	45
Figure 35b: Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (2) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival	46
Figure 36b: Thickness plot of the topsoil and modern to Victorian made ground deposits (extrapolated from deposit records)	47
Figure 47b: Plan showing areas of archaeological potential (extrapolated from deposit records)	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Generic stages of geoarchaeological investigation for guidance	3
Table 2 Generalised Holocene stratigraphy for the Fenland basin (after Wheeler and Waller 1995 and French 2003)	8
Table 3 Summary of identified stratigraphic units (subdivision of the Holocene based Walker et al 2012)	13
Table 4 Areas of Potential (AoP) for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the site	19

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** This document details the results of a geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model for the site of Outer Dowsing, east Lincolnshire (NGR: 544399 354935, Figure 1b). The project was commissioned from AOC by SLR Consulting. This document is an addendum to a previous report (AOC, 2022), and presents the results for an alternative cable route section.
- 1.2** The proposed development site (henceforth “the Site”) is located on the east coast of Lincolnshire. The route begins at the Croft Drain to the east of the village of Croft, and extends southwest to Shore Road to the east of the village of Freiston.
- 1.3** This report consists of a Stage 1 geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model in order to investigate the potential of the site to contain significant archaeological remains and to produce a report inclusive of a deposit model.

Table 1 Generic stages of geoarchaeological investigation for guidance

Stage	Stage number
Consultancy: Desk based and impact assessment	1
Fieldwork: Geotechnical monitoring	2
Fieldwork: Trench evaluation / borehole evaluation	3
Fieldwork: Watching brief / excavation / mitigation boreholes	4
Post-excavation: Specialist geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental assessment	5
Post-excavation: Specialist geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental analysis	6
Publication	7

- 1.4** The geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model comprised the review of 111 BGS boreholes records. No core samples were viewed or retained for geoarchaeological purposes. Geoarchaeological and geotechnical deposit data can be used to identify areas of archaeological potential by characterising the probable nature and depth of sub-surface deposits.
- 1.5** As such, this report will provide recommendations on how investigations pertaining to these works should proceed and how such work will be integrated into the wider findings from the area. Subsequent stages of investigation maybe required dependant on the results of this report.
- 1.6** The figures in this addendum duplicate and update the figures in the previous deposit model (AOC, 2022). Updated figures are given the same figure number as the previous report but with a b following the number (i.e. Figure 1b). This should allow for easy comparison but also differentiation between the previous report and this addendum.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1** The development impacts outlined below are informed by the Scoping Report (Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind 2022, Doc No: 123-ODO-CON-K-RA-000002-01), in lieu of forthcoming more

detailed designs.

Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC) – Mumby to Lincolnshire Node Substation and Hogthorpe to Weston Marsh Substation

- 2.1** Background of the following aspects of the proposed development have been outlined within the previous report (AOC, 2022), which should be referred to for details on the rest of the section beyond the alternative cable route. Details of the disturbance are set out within Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind submission documents Volume 1 Chapter 20.

Alternative Cable Route

- 2.2** This report outlines the archaeological potential of a proposed alternative cable route. The proposed alternate route stretches approximately 25km in length, and runs parallel to the original route, approximately 3.5km further northwest. The method of construction will match that detailed above.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SOURCES

- 3.1** Alternative route corridor. Details of the wider route are outlined in a previous submission (AOC, 2022), which should be referred to for full details.
- 3.2** The alternate route proposed upon which this document is based is an approximately 25km long corridor c. 4-7km from the coastline. It runs roughly from the Croft Drain, Croft in the northeast to Shore Road, Freiston in the southwest. It closely relates to Area 2 of the primary proposed route, and therefore that data has been included in this update.
- 3.3** The following route sections are included within the alternate development route (Figure 3b):
- A1 - Low Road to Steeping River
 - A2 - Steeping River to Fodder Dike Bank/Fen Bank
 - A3 - Fodder Dike/Fen Bank to Broadgate
 - A4 - Broadgate to Ings Drove
 - A5 - Ings Drove to Church End Lane
- 3.4** A preliminary review of British Geological Survey (BGS 2023) borehole records within the initial 1000m buffer around the Alternative route corridor (within which it is considered deposits would reflect those likely to be found within the landfall, onshore ECC and substation) revealed insufficient records to characterise deposits and as such a wider 2000m area beyond the Alternative route corridor current was selected as the AoS (represented as 'Route 2 Buffer' on Figure 1b and 'Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2)') on the all others apart from the transects.
- 3.5** Palaeoenvironment records and literature have been reviewed for relevant sites surrounding each section within a 10km area either side of the Alternative route corridor.
- 3.6** The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk-based assessment:
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); for records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work within the

AoS

- Ordnance Survey (OS); for OS Terrain® 50 mapping for contour and spot height data for the AoS
- Environment Agency; for LIDAR Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) at 2 m spatial resolution
- ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute) Digital Globe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics; for satellite imagery showing the AoS
- Britain from Above; for online aerial photographs showing the AoS
- The Wetland Heritage of the Lincolnshire Marsh (Ellis et al 2001) and the Fenland Project (Hayes and Lane 1992, and Lane 1992); for records relating to investigations within the 500 m AoS; and
- Publications and grey literature reports concerning previous archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations within a 10 km area as listed in the references in Section 5 and 6.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The AoS is located within the Lincolnshire Marsh and Lincolnshire / Cambridgeshire Fenlands on low lying terrain generally at elevations of less than 12 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The natural drainage direction across the AoS is east and south toward the North Sea and The Wash.

4.2 The AoS is underlain by solid geological deposits of predominantly chalk and mudstone. The BGS (2023) geology maps show the bedrock within the AoS to comprise the following formations (from north to south):

- Carstone Formation sandstone
- The Claxby Ironstone, Tealby, Roach Formation mudstone and limestone
- Spilsby Sandstone Formation
- Kimmeridge Clay Formation mudstone
- Ampthill Clay Formation mudstone

4.3 The BGS (2023) geology maps show that various superficial deposits underlie the AoS. These deposits include (from oldest to youngest deposit age):

- Till, diamicton
- Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel Deposits
- Storm Beach and Beach Deposits, silt, sand and gravel
- Tidal Flat Deposits, clay and silt

4.1 Spilsby Sandstone Formation (152.1 to 133.9 mya) underlies the site just before Marsh House/Marsh Yard, and similarly to the bedrock to the north was formed in a high energy, shallow, marine environment. From Marsh House/Marsh Yard to Crowhall Lane the bedrock is Kimmeridge Clay Formation mudstone (157.3 to 152.1 mya) formed as part of a stable sea floor. Then for the

rest of Area 2 a mudstone bedrock of Amphthill Clay Formation (163.5 to 157.3 mya) is recorded and represents shallow marine conditions.

- 4.2** The superficial geology in Area 2 is predominantly Holocene tidal mudflats, although Storm Beach deposits are also recorded from Skegness Road to just past Staples Farm, the former already being outlined for Area 1 above.
- 4.3** In the 13th Century, islands, which had previously sheltered the coastline of Lincolnshire, were eroded away by a series of storms and floods of unprecedented power. Flood water reached inland several kilometres and the erosional debris from the islands was deposited as coastal and inland storm beaches (Green 2015). The storm beaches deposits recorded in Area 2 are part of this group.

5 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1** This section has not changed from the previous deposit model (AOC, 2022).

Lincolnshire Marsh

- 5.2** The Lincolnshire Marsh is underlain by the slope of the Cretaceous chalk the Wolds escarpment to the west. During the latter stages of the last (Devensian) Ice Age (c. 18,000 ya) the ice lobe stretched across the North Sea (North Sea Lobe) advanced until the Wolds to the west and The Wash to the south (Ellis et al 2001 and Clarke et al 2004). During the colder Pleistocene periods, global sea levels were substantially lower than today and the AoS occupied part of an important location on the western margins of 'Doggerland' now submerged beneath the southern North Sea but which formerly linked the Humber to Denmark (Gaffney et al., 2007).
- 5.3** Subsequent rising temperatures at the end of the Devensian and start of the Holocene, and associated meltwaters, left till (southern extent of the Skipsea Till) and then glacial river gravels capping the chalk bedrock, up to 24m deep (Ellis et al 2001). Large numbers of lakes formed in depressions left in the till (kettle holes and pingos). These waterfilled depressions are locally known as meres and many were sufficiently deep to ensure the survival of open water into the Holocene, as in the Holderness area (Head et al 1995, Schofield 2001), although few were identified in the Lincolnshire Marsh area by the wetland survey (Ellis et al 2001).
- 5.4** Prior to c. 5500 BC the Lincolnshire Marsh was predominantly defined by the undulating surface of the till, comparable to modern Holderness. A general trend of rising RSL drove deposition of fine-grained material transported by the sea and River Humber, with the deposition in the southern part of the Lincolnshire Marsh area being characterised by the undulating topography of the Middle Marsh and then the predominantly marine alluvium of the Outmarsh (Ellis et al 2001). Deep sequences preserve tree trunks and other large-scale evidence of buried Early Holocene forests, whereas later peat horizons indicate potential slow-downs in the minerogenic sedimentation associated with rising RSL, and resulting in the expansion of stabilised wetland vegetation.
- 5.5** The lower peat (c. 5500 BC) indicates freshwater run-off backing up due to RSL rise. A short period of marine inundation seals the lower peat with a salt marsh clay deposition, but this is followed by a slowing of RSL rise and/or regression, associated with a return to freshwater deposition. The upper peat that subsequently forms (c. 1700 BC) indicates emerging Fen carr. Whilst the sequence as a whole is sealed by a seemingly undifferentiated estuarine minerogenic unit, this has been

suggested to be a separate Iron Age and post-Roman estuarine clay separated by intercalated peats (Ellis et al 2001).

5.6 Late Glacial to Early Holocene pollen sequences have been recorded at Aby Grange and Butterbump, and sites in the Great Eau valley indicate that the expansion of *Tilia* as being important aspect of lowland vegetation until the mid-Holocene when lime becomes a significant woodland element (Ellis et al 2001). Later Holocene palynology at sites near Butterbump and the Great Eau, aided by the sequences at Ingoldmells, where infills of features associated with salt production (discussed below) preserved pollen indicating a more open landscape of grassland and fringing woodlands, alongside cereal cultivation (Ellis et al 2001).

5.7 The Outmarsh would have been saltmarsh for much of the Holocene and unsuitable for any permanent settlement. Although, salt processing is evident from preserved prehistoric sites like Tetney and Hogsthorpe, through to sporadic Roman evidence, rare Anglo-Saxon evidence for salterns from Marshchapel, and then significant Medieval accounts of salt production (Canti 2009).

Fenland and The Wash

5.8 After the end of the last Ice Age (Devensian) the basin that now forms the Fenland, was dryland crossed by networks of river valleys and floodplains of limited extent, covered in developing lime-dominated deciduous forest, and dotted with small areas of raised ground that would have formed islands in the later Fenland (French 2003). Subsequently, the backing up of freshwater drainage and estuarine inundation over the course of the last c. 12,000 years (Holocene) infilled the basin of the Fenland with up to c. 30m of freshwater and estuarine sediment (Waller 1994, Wheeler and Waller 1995). The estuarine sedimentation has been predominantly fed from The Wash, a rectangular bay on the western coastline forming a confluence of estuaries. This sequence of deposition has been extensively studied with large-scale investigations undertaken as part of the Fenland Research Committee and later by the Fenland Project, with its associated wetland surveys (e.g. Hayes and Lane 1992, and Lane 1992). As a result of this and earlier work a number of classifications of the Fenland sequence have been proposed (see Table 2), with French's (2003) being one of the more recent.

Skertchly (1877)	Godwin and Clifford (1938)	Gallois (1979)	Wyatt (1984); Horton (1989); Horton and Aldiss (1992)	French (2003)
Fen Silt	Upper Silt	Terrington Beds	Terrington Beds	Upper silt marine incursion
	Upper Peat	Nordelph Peat	Upper leaf of the Nordelph Peat	Upper peat
	Fen Clay	Barroway Drove Beds	Upper member of the Barroway Drove Beds	'Fen Clay' marine incursion
Lower leaf of the Nordelph Peat				
Lower member of the Barroway Drove Beds			Basal peat	
Middle Peat				
Peat	Lower Peat	Lower member of the Barroway Drove Beds	Limited marine incursion	
		Lower Peat	Channel peat	

Table 2 Generalised Holocene stratigraphy for the Fenland basin (after Wheeler and Waller 1995 and French 2003)

- 5.9** The sequences generally consist of alternating strata of peats, representing stabilised wetland vegetation, and minerogenic deposits, representing marine inundation. Initial proposals of a two and four-part sequences by Skertchly (1877) and Godwin (1938) were later developed into more complex chronostratigraphies, with additions from palynology and radiocarbon dating (e.g. Wheeler and Waller 1995). Although, some attempt has been made in Table 2 to align the six-part sequence proposed by French (2003) to previous incarnations, any attempt to align the different strata is on the whole too simplistic an approach. It is not expected that each regional event, represented by a stratigraphic group, to be present in every sequence uniformly across the fenland basin. Local topography and hydrology may produce atypical sequences where the effects of regional events are reduced, or local events introduce more horizons (Oxford Archaeology East 2011). However, generally a number of the major deposit groups should be present and identifiable (French 2003).
- 5.10** There are few recent studies of the Holocene sequence in the immediate vicinity of the AoS and those older ones that exist describe much the same sequence as outlined above with probable Mesolithic basal peats, overlying minerogenic sedimentation, and then a return to peat formation (e.g. Hayes and Lane 1992). Although on the whole outside of the AoS, it is important to note roddons, tidal creek networks, as significant features of the Mid to Late Holocene (6000 to 2000 yr BP) Fenlands that could fringe the AoS. The roddons were cut into contemporaneous clay deposits, with subsequent inundation and infilling with fine marine/brackish sands or silt driven by changes in the RSL of The Wash. The ancient roddons lack the laterally stacked point bar deposits that occur during active meandering in modern examples, indicating rapid infilling of the ancient roddons (Smith et al 2010). Despite evidence at sites near Must Farm of subsequent storm surges recutting the roddons (Smith et al 2012), the now blocked drainage of surface runoff systems may have caused mudflat/saltmarsh environments to develop into freshwater reed swamps. As Roman and later drainage efforts drove subsidence and erosion of the peats the silt and sand filled channels remained upstanding as a network of roddon ridges (Smith et al 2010).
- 5.11** Lane's (1992) work at Wrangle presents a rare look at deposit sequences adjacent to and within the route (Ivy House Farm / Marsh Yard to Staples Farm, Figure 3). In the northwest of Wrangle and beyond the site the Pleistocene deposits are overlain by less than a metre of Holocene sediment. This undulating early Holocene surface provided a mosaic of dryland and wetland into the Bronze Age. Bronze Age marine/estuarine inundation then deposited silt and clays over the south of Wrangle's East Fen, but north-west of Wrangle was not inundated until the mid/late Bronze Age. In the Iron Age estuarine sedimentation, possibly originating from the Steeping estuary in Wainfleet, occurred across at least the northern part of Wrangle. Over subsequent periods freshwater wetlands developed in the north of the Wrangle, likely driven by the infilling of roddon networks in this area. The advance of and short-lived Iron Age marine incursion in Wrangle's East Fen was dated to 540- 395 cal BC (2825 2385 ± 60 BP, Lane 1992).
- 5.12** Sometime in the Iron Age, prior to Roman settlement, salt processing is evident, and although Lane's (1992) survey in Wrangle did not provide a full account for the Iron Age/Roman period, Roman sites were found in Wrangle at about one metre OD (Lane 1992). Salt production was also prevalent in the wider Fenland and continued into the medieval period with a range of salt making sites contributing to our understanding of the process and the environment of the area (Canti 2009).

- 5.13** The apparent abandonment of Wrangle in the Early and Middle Saxon periods was followed by a Late Saxon re-vitalisation, here and at Wolmersty. The Pre-Norman labour intensive salt extraction process created a prominent ridge of re-deposited sands and silts c. 3.5m high (c. 4.5m OD) and c. 1.5km wide, known locally as the Wrangle Tofts, over which the currently proposed ECC runs. The ridge is not uniform and near the coast is formed of conjoined mounds and undulating mounds, which have more recently been levelled to some degree. These artificially formed redeposited alluvial Tofts continue along the coastline and border much of The Wash, creating a form of sea defence and enabling further development of arable cultivation (Lane 1992).
- 5.14** The seaward extent of Roman or earlier settlement in the area is buried under the Tofts and later reclamation deposits. The longevity of frequent settlement in the area would have relied on sheltered marine conditions provided by natural or anthropogenic sea defences. Deposits and remains of settlement has likely been subsequently eroded as at Skegness and Ingoldmells, c. 15km northwards at the other end of the AoS (Lane 1992).

Coastline Reconstructions

- 5.15** A number of reconstructions of the Lincolnshire coastline have been produced and Figure 2b presents schematic comparisons of the most notable of these, including:
- 5900 BC coastline (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 5900 BC intertidal extent (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 4900 BC coastline (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 4900 BC intertidal extent (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 3900 BC coastline (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - 3900 BC intertidal extent (Shennan et al 2000, Green 2011)
 - Roman coastline (Smith 2010)
 - Post-Roman intertidal extent (Smith 2010)
 - 13th Century coastline (Green 2015)
 - 13th Century intertidal extent (Green 2015)
- 5.16** Shennan et al (2000) analysed sea level data from the east coast of England to identify local-scale and regional scale factors for spatial and temporal variations in the elevation of Holocene sea-level index points. This information was referenced in the presentation of reconstructions of the dryland coastline and the limits of the intertidal zone for various periods by Green (2011, after Shennan et al 2000), although the method by which the reconstructions are created is not entirely clear. Similarly, Smith (2010) presents Roman coastline and post-Roman intertidal extent in their work based on Malim (2005) and Redding in Pryor (2005), again the method of reconstructions is not currently known. Based on the location of the boundary lines and references to BGS data in the publications, most of the reconstructions appear to be qualitative reworkings of the BGS mapping.
- 5.17** Green's recent work (2014a, 2014b, and 2015) using BGS mapping and other sources to provide similar qualitative reconstructions of the possible lacustrine and glacial limits for the Devensian, and coastline and intertidal limits for the Anglo-Saxon period and 13th Century. The Devensian reconstruction drew on work by Clark et al (2004) and mapped the encroachment of the North Sea

Ice Lobe (see 5.2) and the extent of the Glacial lakes that covered much of the area to the west of Wolds and into the Fenland (Green 2014a). The Anglo-Saxon reconstruction reproduced D. N. Robinson's map of Lincolnshire's 'Saxon Shoreline'. This maps wide wetlands on the east coast of Lincolnshire and south of the Wolds indicative of late/post-Roman marine transgression that buries Romano-British sites on the Lincolnshire Marshes (e.g. Scupholme and Ingoldmells), comparable to accounts in Wrangle mentioned in the preceding section (see section 5.11 and Lane 1992). Within the reconstruction island features in the intertidal mudflats and wetlands are highlighted, denoted by the higher ground of BGS mapped Glaciofluvial sediments as similarly discussed in section 4. The final reconstruction (Green 2015), presents coastline and intertidal limits for the 13th Century AD, based on earlier work by Pawley. It presents the position of coastal islands from Spurn Point to north west Norfolk that shelter Lincolnshire prior to this date from the storms of the North Sea at which point an unprecedented storm eroded the coastal islands away (see section 4.3). As a result the Lincolnshire coast was exposed to coastal erosion and marine inundation is suggested to have encroached c. 1.5km inland between Mablethorpe and Skegness by 17th Century, destroying low-lying coastal settlements.

- 5.18** Canti (2009) outlines how investigation of the banks and dykes associated with salt production sites have made significant contributions to Iron Age and Roman coastline reconstructions for The Wash, over 10km from the AoS, at Aslackby Fen in the western Fenland. Reclamation of the Wash has been taking place since the Saxon period, but especially during the 14th to 18th centuries AD and significant sea wall structures have mostly been archaeologically neglected.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1** A full archaeological desk based assessment is provided within Outer Dowsing submission documents, Volume 1 Chapter 20, Appendix 20.1.

7 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1** This section has not changed from the previous deposit model (AOC, 2022).
- 7.2** Geoarchaeology is the application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record (HE 2015a). It involves the examination of sub-surface deposit sequences, through coring or exposed sections, in order to identify site formation processes or landscape features of archaeological interest. Deposit models are often employed in geoarchaeology, these are conjectural maps and cross-sections used to investigate the archaeological significance, potential impact, or accessibility of buried deposits (HE 2020). Geoarchaeological approaches often form part of a wider programme of archaeological investigation.
- 7.3** Archaeological investigations should enhance previous work and provide sufficient information upon which to base effective decisions concerning mitigation. Therefore, an investigation can highlight the need for further WSIs and archaeological work to fulfil planning conditions.
- 7.4** The overall objective for the geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model comprised the review of 111 BGS boreholes records. No core samples were viewed or retained for geoarchaeological purposes. Geoarchaeological and geotechnical deposit data can be used to identify areas of archaeological potential by characterising the probable nature and depth of sub-surface deposits.,

deposit modelling and any subsequent on-site works is to investigate the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential and likely significance of the deposits present, so that the impact of the development can be understood, and informed decisions made regarding appropriate mitigation. As part of this overarching objective and in order to fulfil the general aims, the specific objective of these works at the Site are defined as:

- 7.5 To review historic or recent deposit records, in order to characterise and model the deposit sequence and its distribution across the site, so that comment can be made on the archaeological/palaeoenvironmental potential of those sub-surface deposits.
- 7.6 The general research questions of the investigation at the Site are defined as:
- RQ1: What is the distribution, depth, character, date, condition, and significance of the deposit sequence?
 - RQ2: What is the palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits encountered?
 - RQ3: What is the extent of archaeological remains and their potential survival across the site?
 - RQ4: What is the depth of modern overburden?
- 7.7 The specific research objectives of the investigation at the Site are defined as:
- RO1: identify areas of low or high archaeological potential
 - RO2: avoid blanket evaluation coverage and inform appropriate mitigation strategies
 - RO3: aid communication with construction professionals
 - RO4: facilitate palaeoenvironmental reconstruction

8 METHODOLOGY

Origin and Purpose of Deposit Modelling in Archaeology

- 8.1 AOC's geoarchaeological methodology conforms to best professional practice as summarised in the appropriate Historic England guidelines for geoarchaeology (HE 2015a and HE 2020).
- 8.2 The purpose of a geoarchaeological deposit model as outlined by Historic England (HE 2020) is to:
- identify areas of low or high archaeological potential
 - avoid blanket evaluation coverage and inform appropriate mitigation strategies
 - aid communication with construction professionals
 - facilitate palaeoenvironmental reconstruction
- 8.3 The character and distribution of past human activity can be better understood through the consideration of the past landscape or environmental context. Such an approach is often required by archaeological advisors and the local planning authority on floodplains where the deposit sequence can vary from thin alluvium or peat, with shallowly exposed ancient land surfaces, to complex and thick sequences of interchanging alluvium and peat, covering deeply buried ancient land surfaces.

8.4 The topography and nature of the ancient land surface during the early Holocene, the current geological epoch and equivalent to the early Mesolithic (c. 11,500 BP or 10,000 BC), is dictated by and inferred from the surface of the Pleistocene superficial deposits (the previous epoch) and older solid geology (e.g. mudstone, brickearth, gravel or chalk). Overlying the Pleistocene – or older – deposits, Holocene alluvium may preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence (e.g. pollen, diatoms, ostracods) of landscape development, from local channel migration and vegetation change to regional effects of climate and relative sea level (RSL) change. In combination, likely preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and deposit data (e.g. depth and character) provides a comparative framework to assess archaeological potential. Peat represents vegetated and waterlogged landscapes (e.g. marshland) which developed, within local or regional fluctuations of hydrology. The anaerobic and acidic conditions of the deposit are particularly conducive to organic preservation. Palaeoenvironmental remains from floodplain deposits, especially peat, provide information on the nature and timing of environmental change and the interplay with past human activity (HE 2015a, 2015b).

8.5 Modelling software (Rockworks & ArcGIS) is often used to create two and three-dimensional deposit models of the buried topography and overlying strata on the site. The data used may be readily available British Geological Survey (BGS 2022) geological information, recent geotechnical data from the client, or data past archaeological investigations. The depth and distribution of the various deposits is mapped in schematic cross-sections (transects) or plan, showing the elevation (Digital Elevation Model, DEM) or thickness (Isopach), of deposits or stratigraphic units. The model often culminates in schematics maps showing areas of archaeological potential.

Deposit Model

8.6 In order to create the deposit model, the geotechnical data was entered into a digital database (Rockworks 20). BGS logs (BGS 2022) added to the database were given a prefix relating to the two-letter grid square of its national grid reference e.g. TQ. A total of 111 BGS sedimentary logs were included in the deposit model. No client supplied GI/SI data was supplied and no AOC deposit data fell within the AoS. The distribution of this data set is presented in Figure 3b and the data references for the sedimentary logs are presented in Appendix A.

8.7 The majority of BGS (2022) borehole records used in this study have only a very brief description of the lithologies. For example, a unit described as “Clay” could be redeposited alluvium, in situ alluvium, tidal flat deposits, head, till or glaciolacustrine. In interpreting this, judgement has been used, based on the likely stratigraphy at that location and depth. In addition a significant proportion of the logs did not contain elevation data and this need to be extrapolated from modern LIDAR data.

8.8 Each lithology type (gravel, sand, silt, clay etc.) was given a unique colour (primary component) and pattern (secondary component) enabling visual correlation of the sediment components of deposits across the site. By examining the relationship of the lithology types (both horizontally and vertical) in preliminary and iterative transects, correlations can inform the site-wide deposit groups. The grouping of these deposits is based on the lithological descriptions, which represent distinct depositional environments, coupled with a wider understanding of the local floodplain sequences. Thus, a sequence of stratigraphic units (‘facies’), representing certain depositional environments, and/or landforms can be reconstructed both laterally and through time.

8.9 Inverse distance weighted (IDW, weighting =2, number of points =12) digital elevation model (DEM)

and thickness (Isopach) plots were produced for key deposits (i.e. units defining major changes in the environment and modes of deposition) and surface horizons. These highlight major features of the topography through time. In this respect, the most common surface plot depicts the surface of the Pleistocene (or older) deposits (Figure 10b) gives an approximation of the topography of the site as it existed at the beginning of the early Mesolithic period c 10,000 years ago. The development of the Holocene floodplain is likely to have been influenced by the topography inherited from the Pleistocene/Late glacial period. This surface would have dictated the course of later channels, with gravel high points forming areas of dry land within the wetlands, and lower lying areas forming the main threads of later channels. Many of the additional surface or thickness plots are more representative of deposit survival than time-specific landscapes.

- 8.10** The overlying deposit sequence across the site depicted by the stratigraphic units, as representative of specific depositional environments and/or landforms laterally and through time for the site and immediate vicinity, is illustrated in profile or transect form (Figure 4b-Figure 6b). Such transects present a straight-line or modelled correlation between the data points, extrapolating the stratigraphic units identified within each borehole.
- 8.11** By examining the surface and thickness plots in combination with the vertical deposition shown in the transects areas of archaeological potential can be mapped (**Error! Reference source not found.**). These characterise the differing geoarchaeological and archaeological potential and significance of single stratigraphic units, deposit sequences containing multiple stratigraphic units, or specific landforms and depositional environments.
- 8.12** The reliability of the model is dependent upon the data upon which it is founded. The borehole logs used for the model within the Site have been interpreted by a geoarchaeologist but interpretations were limited to historic records and desk-based research. Such sources rely upon the accuracy of the original observations.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

- 9.1** Eight stratigraphic units have been identified across the site and AoS. These units are summarised in Table 3 below and listed in stratigraphic order from the oldest to the most recent. The vertical deposit succession is illustrated on the transect(s) drawn across the site and AoS (Figure 4b-Figure 6b). The major stratigraphic units are also represented by surface and/or thickness plots (Figure 7b-Figure 17b). Only a limited number of interventions actually fall within the red line boundary of the Alternative route corridor, as a result it would be prudent to also consider the deposits in the wider 1km AoS for many of the units identified.

Table 3 Summary of identified stratigraphic units (subdivision of the Holocene based Walker et al 2012)

Stratigraphic unit (facies)	Lithology/Description	Chronology	Environment of deposition
Tertiary Bedrock: Mudstone / Siltstone / Sandstone / Limestone / Chalk (see section 0)	Combination of chalks, limestones, ironstones, sandstones, siltstones, mudstones. Chalks are identified closer to the coast in the northeast, grading to limestones, ironstone, sandstone, and to siltstones and	Mid Jurassic (Callovian) to Late Cretaceous (Turonian) Periods (166.1 to 89.8 million years ago)	Shallow marine deposits

	mudstones in the southwest.		
Till	Very poorly sorted, with grain size ranging from clay to boulders	Devensian (c. 116,000 to 11,800 years ago)	Glacial conditions – formed beneath or adjacent to glaciers
Glaciofluvial Deposits	Sand and gravel	Devensian (c. 116,000 to 11,800 years ago)	Glacial to periglacial conditions – material transported by glacial meltwater
Tidal Mudflats (1)		Mid Holocene / Northgrippian (c 8,276 – 4,200 BP/ 6,326 – 2,250 BC) to Late Holocene / Meghalayan (c 4200 BP/2250 BC onwards)	Low lying coastal and estuarine perimarine deposits
Organic Deposits	Peat	Mid Holocene / Northgrippian (c 8,276 – 4,200 BP/ 6,326 – 2,250 BC) to Late Holocene / Meghalayan (c 4200 BP/2250 BC onwards)	Temperate wetland development within a coastal environment
Storm Beach	Primarily sand and silt, occasionally with gravel	Medieval period (c. AD 1200s) (Green, 2015)	Storm surges in 1287 and 1288 are regarded as the events that destroyed offshore islands which previously protected the coastline and provided a sheltered tidal lagoon (Green, 2015)
Tidal Mudflats (2)	Clay, silt, and sand, overlying organic and storm beach deposits	Late Holocene / Meghalayan (c 4200 BP/2250 BC onwards), or Medieval (AD 1200s) onwards	Low lying coastal and estuarine perimarine deposits. Also includes warp, due to difficulty in differentiation.
Topsoil and made ground	Mid to dark brown / grey silt to sand, and redeposited material of local origin with additional modern inclusions (CBM etc)	Post-medieval to modern (19 th Century AD onwards)	Reclamation / agriculture

Tertiary Bedrock

9.2 The modelled surface of Bedrock within the Alternative route corridor area ranges from approximately -11 to -3m OD, but for the wider AoS (including the 1km buffer) it ranges from approximately -32 and 4m OD in surface elevation (Figure 7b). The lowest surface is recorded to the north of the A158 – Skegness to Wainfleet Haven route section, from which it rises towards the southwest and peaks to the northwest of the Fodder Dike to Broadgate section (c. 4m OD). A slight decline in the Broadgate to Ings Drove area to approximately -12m OD is followed by a further rise in the southwestern area to c. -7m OD.

9.3 These lower areas likely result from weathering and erosion of the Pleistocene surface. Towards

the northeast these low surfaces correspond with the channel routes of the Wainfleet Haven and its associated tributaries and relief channels and to the southwest, The Haven and its tributaries lie within the low surface area. However, within the Broadgate to Ings Drove route section, the mapped lower bedrock surface is not associated with any major contemporary watercourses and may represent now defunct palaeochannel valleys.

Till

- 9.4** Deposits of mixed lithologies, most frequently described as gravelly or sandy clay and occasionally containing boulder sized clasts, are recorded across much of the route overlying bedrock and interpreted as till. These Pleistocene age deposits are the result of deposition beneath or beside glacial ice.
- 9.5** Till (Figure 8b) is shown to overlie the low bedrock surfaces throughout the route, concentrated particularly in the north at the Low Road to Steeping River segment (A1) where it reaches up to approximately 18.5m in thickness c. 250m south of the redline boundary for Alternative route corridor. The thicker of these deposits are located in isolation, particularly in the north, and infilling of depressions in the bedrock surface suggest formation of glacial features such as kettle holes in this area. The higher bedrock surfaces within the segments of Fodder Dike to Broadgate (A3) and the north of Ings Drove to Church End Land (A5) correspond with less than 0.5 to 2m of till.

Glaciofluvial Deposits

- 9.6** Glaciofluvial deposits are absent from much of the alternative route section, recorded only in the sections A158 – Skegness to Wainfleet Haven and Broadgate to Ings Drove (Figure 9b).
- 9.7** They have been recorded in isolated parts of the A158 – Skegness to Wainfleet Haven section. In the far north they have been recorded at up to approximately 5m in thickness, where they overlie the thick till infilling the depression in the bedrock surface. In the northern part of the route section (c. 1km) from the redline boundary for alternative route corridor, c. 5.5m of glaciofluvial deposits are encountered overlying higher bedrock (c. -12m OD, TF56SW5) and less than 2m of till. This location is adjacent to the modern route of the Wainfleet Haven.
- 9.8** To the south (c. 800m) of the redline boundary for alternative route corridor in the Broadgate to Ings Drove section (A4), the glaciofluvial deposits recorded are more substantial. With a maximum thickness of up to approximately 6.5m (TF45SW1/B) at the village of Old Leake, these deposits overlie a wider swathe of lower bedrock surface, and likely represent a route of meltwater from inland at the end of a period of glaciation.

Pleistocene Surface

- 9.9** A topographic plot (Figure 10b) of the surface of Pleistocene till and glaciofluvial deposits has been generated to illustrate the likely land surface at the beginning of the Holocene (c. 12,000 years ago). The plot shows a series of rises and falls in the elevation throughout the route from the northeast to the southwest, with two prominent areas of reduced elevation.
- 9.10** The northernmost of these lies across part of Low Road to Steeping River (A1) and encompasses much of the the Steeping River to Fodder Dike Bank segment (A2). This corresponds broadly with the Wainfleet Haven channel and may represent the extent of the floodplain and wetland environment associated with it. Transect D-2 (Figure 4) passes through this area and illustrates a gradual and slight decline in Pleistocene surface elevation towards the modern coastline, as well

as a reducing thickness of Pleistocene deposits. Across the redline boundary area for the alternative route corridor the surface lies at c. 0 to -2 m OD either side of this low area and c. -5m OD within it.

- 9.11** The second prominent low area covers parts of both the Broadgate to Ings Drove and Ings Drove to Church End Lane sections. This corresponds with the broader distribution of glaciofluvial deposits, and therefore likely resulted in a relatively well-drained although low lying area. Across the redline boundary for Alternative route corridor in this area for the surface lies at c. 0 to -1 m OD to south of this low area and c. -6m OD within it.
- 9.12** Transect E-2 (Figure 5b) was produced across the higher ground between these two areas, from the northwest to the southeast at the modern coastline. It shows that the higher area is primarily caused by a rise in the bedrock, with a thin deposit of till overlying it. The till remains thin towards the coast but does gradually increase in thickness. The range in the surface elevation here of approximately 12m suggests the higher area is likely to have remained dry throughout much of the earlier Holocene, and the depressions either side (northeast and southwest) suggest it to have likely been a stable dryland environment from which to access both intertidal wetland and coastal resources.

Tidal Mudflats 1

- 9.13** Tidal mudflats (1) represents sediment deposited under shallow coastal peri-marine conditions, comprising clay, silt, and sand. They overlie bedrock and Pleistocene deposits across the area. Figure 11b illustrates the thickness and distribution of the deposits throughout the proposed development area, and highlights that they are most prominent in the northeast and southwest.
- 9.14** The thickest of these deposits are recorded in the northeastern section (A1 - Low Road to Steeping River), reaching up to c. 12.5m in thickness (TF56SW3, c. 400m east of the alternative route corridor boundary). Deposits of this type have been recorded in isolated pockets, up to c. 5m in thickness, close to the alternative route corridor at the section boundary at the Wainfleet Haven and between Broadgate to Ings Drove. The distribution of these deposits along the Wainfleet Haven correlates with the area of low Pleistocene surface of approximately -4 to -5.5m OD which likely represents an early Holocene intertidal wetland environment. This area lies between the coastal limits and the mapped intertidal limits of 5900BC, 4900BC, and 3900BC (Green, 2011), suggesting a long period of intertidal conditions during the early Holocene. However, the Wainfleet Haven has undergone modification and canalisation, suggesting deposits recorded alongside its current route may have been disturbed.
- 9.15** Towards the southwest within the Ings Drove to Church End Lane route segment (A5) thickness of up to approximately 10m (e.g. TF34NE9) is recorded adjacent to the Hobhole Drain, leading to The Haven. Throughout the majority of this segment, the deposits are more than c. 6m in thickness. The distribution places these overlying the Pleistocene surface between approximately -6 and -0.5m OD, on the slopes of the southern side of the inlet. These roughly align with mapped intertidal limits of 4900BC (Green, 2011), which later moved further inland.
- 9.16** Areas of higher Pleistocene surface elevation over c. 2m OD are overlain with up to 1.5m of these deposits, suggesting that they would have remained relatively dry during the earlier Holocene with less frequent deposition under intertidal conditions. Transect F-2 (Figure 6b) illustrates how in the southwest higher Pleistocene surface is overlain with lesser Holocene deposits.

Organic Deposits

- 9.17** Organic deposits are recorded within most sections of the AoS. The deposits comprise peat, and organic silt, sand, and clay.
- 9.18** A thickness plot (Figure 12b) has been generated to illustrate the distribution of these deposits across the route. It shows that although the majority of the recorded thick organic deposits lie outside the proposed development route towards the modern coastline, four northwest to southeast aligned swathes of organic deposits follow the paths of low Pleistocene surface areas and the routes of modern river channels.
- 9.19** In the northern route section (A158 – Skegness to Wainfleet Haven), organics overlie the roughly -2 to -1m OD Pleistocene surface either side of the alternative route corridor (c.2-300m away) and are c. 4-6m in thickness (e.g. TF45NE19 and TF45NE2). These are not currently recorded within the alternative route corridor, but given the lack of data points within the alternative route corridor in the vicinity they are likely to be present, being located just southeast of the modelled 4900BC Coastline (Green, 2011). Alongside the Wainfleet Haven, organic sequences of up to approximately 6m in thickness have been recorded. This lies between the modelled Intertidal and Coastal extents of 3900BC and 4900BC, and within an area of reduced Pleistocene surface elevation at approximately -6 to -3.5m OD. They are inland from the modelled Roman (Smith et al., 2010) and 13th Century (Green, 2015) coastlines, suggesting a wetland to have been established in this area during the earlier Holocene period.
- 9.20** Within the Fodder Dike to Broadgate route segment (A3), the thickness of organic sequences has been modelled to run from the high Pleistocene surface (c. 3mOD) in the northwest to the low elevations in the southeast (c. -4m OD). Transect E-2 (Figure 5b) illustrates the significance of organic deposits across this area, with a thickness of up to approximately 2.5m on the transect and modelled up 6m thick on Figure 12b within the alternative route corridor, but becoming thicker towards the modern coastline (c. 8-14m). Accumulation on this slope was likely the result of gradual changes in relative sea level (RSL), causing the accumulation to occur further up or down the slope as RSL rose. The deposits here are located between areas of intertidal mudflat (1) accumulation to the northeast and southwest, where greater minerogenic accumulation occurred under more consistently wet conditions. The deposits in this area are recorded as alternating bands of organic and minerogenic accumulation, reflecting phases of marine inundation and regression.
- 9.21** Organic deposits are less significant further southwest. Within the section Broadgate to Ings Drove (A4), an isolated area of c. 4.5m of organics are recorded c. 400m south of the alternative route corridor (e.g. TF45SW1/B) overlying a low Pleistocene surface of approximately -6m OD. This is beside both the modelled Roman period coastline (Smith et al., 2010) and a small inlet in the 13th Century modelled coastline (Green, 2015). Mapped intertidal limits (Green, 2011) also show this area to be within the intertidal zone, between the coast and intertidal limits, throughout 5900-3900BC.
- 9.22** At the southwestern boundary of Ings Drove to Church End Lane (A5), an isolated deposit of organic material reaching up to c. 8.5m is recorded (TF34SE5). This is associated with the intertidal deposits mentioned above, and overlie Pleistocene surface of approximately -1 to 0m OD. These are located directly inland from the modelled Roman coastline (Smith et al., 2010). Transect F-2 (Figure 6b) shows this accumulation appears to have formed whilst sheltered by an area of higher Pleistocene surface to the southeast, which may have protected the area from greater impacts from

the North Sea.

- 9.23** Figure 13b has been generated to represent the surface elevation of the organic and underlying deposits, illustrating changes in topography with the accumulation of tidal mudflats and organic material in the earlier Holocene. Most clearly, there is a levelling in the southwest where the region of lower Pleistocene surface at Broadgate to Ings Drove and Ings Drove to Church End Land has been infilled (A4 & A5). Whilst the route along the Wainfleet Haven is still evident.

Storm Beach

- 9.24** A series of storms and floods in the 1200s caused the destruction of offshore islands, the remains of which were deposited on the Lincolnshire coastline as sand dunes and storm beaches (Green, 2015). Following this time, the once sheltered lagoon environment of the area became more exposed to the impacts of the North Sea.
- 9.25** Storm beach deposits are recorded within the northeastern portion of the area not recorded within the alternative route corridor but are present in the wider AoS (c. 1km south of the redline boundary for the alternative route corridor), near the Low Road to Steeping River segment (A1). Within the alternative route corridor of this section they are modelled up to approximately 11.5m in thickness (TF65SW5), as illustrated in Figure 14b, which infills a low area in the underlying surfaces. However, considering these deposits are relatively localised it seems unlikely they spread into the segment.
- 9.26** The majority of the storm beach deposits are located outside the proposed route, towards the modern coastline. A thin accumulation of these deposits is shown in Transect D-2 (Figure 4b), where up to 3.05m (TF55NW1) lies between two phases of tidal mudflat deposition.
- 9.27** A surface plot (Figure 15b) has been generated for the storm beach deposits. The plot shows that the area had become significantly flatter following the accumulation of these deposits, thus it can be interpreted that by the end of the 13th Century the landscape had developed to be much more similar to the present day. Significant features in the landscape by this time include the persistent mound of bedrock and organic deposits to the northwest of Fodder Dike to Broadgate, and a continued lower region around the Wainfleet Haven.

Tidal Mudflats 2

- 9.28** Tidal mudflats (2) comprises the upper units of minerogenic accumulation overlying organic and storm beach deposits. As was previously outlined within the main report (AOC, 2022), there is a likelihood that this unit includes additions of anthropogenic or redeposited alluvium. The anthropogenic processes are suggested by descriptions of warp in the borehole logs but could also be related to saltern production. However, due to the inherent difficulty in distinguishing between natural and human formation processes in these type of deposit records and the inconsistent use of the term warp in the logs, warp being described under till in some cases, these have not currently been explicitly classed as anthropogenic.
- 9.29** Figure 16b illustrates the thickness and distribution of these deposits across the area. The thickest deposits within the wider AoS are directly adjacent to the Wainfleet Haven, and reach up to c. 7m in thickness c. 1km either side of the alternative route corridor, but thicker further south. The deposits are spread throughout this swathe, infilling the low area of the underlying organic surface. Transect D-2 (Figure 4b) illustrates the prominence of these deposits throughout this area, which

have levelled the surface and sealed the organic deposits. Association of these deposits with the Wainfleet Haven, Wainfleet Relief Channel, and numerous minor tributaries and drainage ditches suggests possibly heavier fluvial influence among these deposits.

- 9.30** In the southwest at Ings Drove to Church End Lane (A5), there are less significant deposits of up to c. 3m in thickness which correlate with the slightly reduced organic surface in this area. These are illustrated in Transect F-2 (Figure 6b), showing the rising of the ground surface with these later intertidal deposits. Even though they lie c. 1.5km west of the alternative route corridor the absence of data within the red line boundary in this area does allow some possibility of the deposits encroaching on the site.

Topsoil / Made Ground

- 9.31** A thickness plot (Figure 17b) has been generated, illustrating the thickness and distribution of topsoil and made ground deposits, and representing the depth of likely modern disturbance and truncation.
- 9.32** Across the majority of the site the thickness of these deposits does not exceed 1m, though at the northwestern end of the Wainfleet Heaven the records show 1.68m of Victorian to Modern made ground (TF46SE3). This is likely related to the overflow bank adjacent to the Wainfleet Haven and construction of the Steeping Road bridge crossing the river.
- 9.33** Overall, there is little evidence of deep modern truncation throughout the proposed development route.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological Potential and Significance

- 10.1** Based on distribution and character of the deposit sequence, as identified in the deposit data, the BGS (2023) mapping and the coastline projections (see section 5.15), areas of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential have been mapped for the site. These are shown on **Error! R**Figure 47b and the differing character and potential of each area is outlined in Table 4, which is modified from the main report (AOC, 2022).

Table 4 Areas of Potential (AoP) for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the site

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
A1	<p>Tidal Mudflats with saltern deposits</p> <p>Low-lying surfaces of the Pleistocene till, glaciofluvial, and bedrock forming rivers, kettle holes, wetland, saltmarshes, and mudflats; providing access to resources associated with the terrestrial to wetland ecotone.</p> <p>Potentially sealed by widespread</p>	<p>Evidence of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity within the tidal zone may be present beneath these deposits, cut into or upon the underlying Pleistocene or bedrock geology. On the whole this should reflect short term activity associated with wetland margins and</p>	<p>Minerogenic deposits from within these low-lying regions provide moderate potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental proxies (e.g. pollen, ostracods, diatoms) which can be used to reconstruct changes in local hydrology, regional RSL, local</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
	<p>anthropogenic redeposition of mudflat deposits as a result of historic salt production.</p> <p>No segments hold this deposit.</p>	<p>access to the rich resources they provided past human communities.</p> <p>Isolated remains of longer-term late prehistoric / Roman settlement may exist on the western fringe of the area prior to inundation and storm surge events.</p> <p>However, due to the nature of the depositional environment and estuarine tidal processes (including storm surges) these are likely to have been eroded and may not be in situ.</p> <p>Pre-Roman / Iron Age salt processing is recorded but intensive Late Saxon evidence of salterns is associated with widespread redeposition of c. 3.5m of alluvial/estuarine deposits may blanket earlier in situ deposits.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – Moderate to high significance x moderate probability = low to moderate potential</p>	<p>ecology, and climate. This includes human influence.</p> <p>Organic deposits may exist within these sequences, although not currently recorded in this AoP, would present moderate to high potential for preservation of proxies such as pollen and plant macrofossils, which can aid in reconstruction of changing environments in the past.</p> <p>General potential for AoP - Moderate to high significance x moderate to high probability = moderate to high potential</p>
A2	<p>Tidal Mudflats</p> <p>Low-lying surfaces of the Pleistocene till, glaciofluvial, and bedrock forming rivers, kettle holes, wetland, saltmarshes, and mudflats; providing access to resources associated with the terrestrial to wetland ecotone.</p> <p>Covering the majority of the</p>	<p>Evidence of prehistoric to historic activity may be present beneath these deposits, cut into or upon the underlying Pleistocene or bedrock geology. On the whole this should reflect short term activity associated with wetland margins and</p>	<p>Minerogenic deposits from within these low-lying regions provide moderate potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental proxies (e.g. pollen, ostracods, diatoms) which can be used to reconstruct changes in local hydrology,</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
	<p>Alternative route corridor, across all route sections.</p> <p>A1 - Low Road to Steeping River</p> <p>A2 - Steeping River to Fodder Dike Bank/Fen Bank</p> <p>A3 - Fodder Dike/Fen Bank to Broadgate</p> <p>A4 - Broadgate to Ings Drove</p> <p>A5 - Ings Drove to Church End Lane</p>	<p>access to the rich resources they provided past human communities.</p> <p>Isolated remains of longer-term settlement may exist prior to inundation and storm surge events.</p> <p>However, due to the nature of the depositional environment and estuarine tidal processes (including storm surges) these are likely to have been eroded and may not be in situ.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – Moderate to high significance x moderate probability = moderate potential</p>	<p>regional RSL, local ecology, and climate. This includes human influence.</p> <p>Organic deposits may exist within these sequences, although not currently recorded in this AoP, would present moderate to high potential for preservation of proxies such as pollen and plant macrofossils, which can aid in reconstruction of changing environments in the past.</p> <p>General potential for AoP - Moderate to high significance x moderate to high probability = moderate to high potential</p>
B	<p>Organic Deposits</p> <p>Low-lying surfaces of the Pleistocene till, glaciofluvial, and bedrock forming rivers, kettle holes, and wetland; providing access to resources associated with the terrestrial to wetland ecotone.</p> <p>Where the presence of surviving organic deposits have so far been confirmed.</p> <p>A1 – Low Road to Steeping River</p> <p>A3 - Fodder Dike to Broadgate</p>	<p>Evidence of short term prehistoric to Roman activity may be present beneath these deposits, cut into or upon the underlying Pleistocene or bedrock geology.</p> <p>Rare prehistoric wooden structures (such as jetties) may survive within the fills of these low-lying areas.</p> <p>Trackways may survive across organic deposits, the latter being representative of hard to access but resource</p>	<p>Organic deposits present high potential for preservation of proxies such as pollen and plant macrofossils, which can aid in reconstruction of changing local hydrology, regional RSL, local ecology, and climate. This includes human influence.</p> <p>General potential for</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
	<p>It is likely that localised deposits will be present across the PEIR boundary not highlighted within the deposit model.</p>	<p>rich wetland areas.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the depositional environment and estuarine tidal processes (including storm surges) these may have been eroded. Although the stable vegetated environments represented by organic horizons do indicate that remains, if found, will be in situ.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – High significance x low to moderate probability = moderate potential</p>	<p>AoP - Moderate to high significance x high probability = high potential</p>
C	<p>Storm Beach Deposits</p> <p>Predominantly coarse-grained erosional deposits resulting from historic storm surges. May be mixed with modern beach deposits when on the current coastline.</p> <p>Linear features crossing the alternative route corridor for route segments:</p> <p>A1 – Low Road to Steeping River.</p>	<p>Representing sediments resulting from the erosion and natural redeposition of coastal features such as islands and beaches during storm surges, these deposits are unlikely to contain in situ remains of human activity.</p> <p>The deposits may seal prehistoric to historic remains of settlement however, due to the nature of the depositional storm event these are likely to have been heavily eroded and are unlikely to remain in situ.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – moderate significance x low probability = low to moderate potential</p>	<p>The coarse-grained and redeposited nature of the units will not provide conditions for well-preserved, chronologically robust, sequences of paleoenvironmental remains (e.g. pollen, ostracods, diatoms).</p> <p>Although, identifying storm beaches and storm surge events within the broader alluvial / estuarine sequences of AoP A1, A2, B, and C could help to inform on the nature, frequency and date of such events.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – moderate</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
			significance x low probability = low potential
D	<p>Glaciofluvial Deposits</p> <p>Sand and gravel accumulating in or adjacent to depressions in the underlying till, representing high energy late glacial meltwater channels.</p> <p>Isolated records representing localised deposits or more widespread/linear deposits inside Alternative route corridor/ for route section:</p> <p>A4 - Broadgate to Ings Drove</p>	<p>Prehistoric (Palaeolithic to early Mesolithic) archaeological remains (e.g., lithics) may survive within these deposits, although due to the nature of deposition and reworking of these deposits by water it is highly unlikely that any remains will survive in situ. It is also likely that they will have undergone significant erosion.</p> <p>Later archaeological remains (Mesolithic onwards) may survive on the surface of these deposits, from which time they represented the current land surface. Compared with surrounding till deposits these areas would have been better drained, and potentially higher, providing suitable locations for more long-term settlement and land use.</p> <p>General potential for AoP - High significance x moderate to high probability = moderate to high potential</p>	<p>High energy depositional environments and coarse clastic deposits yield low potential for preservation of palaeoenvironmental proxies and faunal remains due to high erosion and reworking, unless interglacial horizons are identified within the unit.</p> <p>General potential for AoP – Moderate significance x very low probability = low potential</p>
E	<p>Till</p> <p>Poorly sorted, very mixed, containing clay, silt, sand, gravel, boulders. Deposited in Glacial conditions.</p> <p>Underlying many of the later deposits across the alternative route corridor, but no surface deposits within the</p>	<p>Archaeological features of prehistoric origin onwards may survive at the surface of the till, where it represented the land surface at the end of the Pleistocene (c. 12,000 years BP onwards). These may include remains of fires, cut features, structures,</p>	<p>Till presents little opportunity for preservation of palaeoenvironmental proxies and organic horizons.</p> <p>General potential for AoP - Moderate</p>

AoP	Character of area	Archaeological potential	Palaeoenvironmental Potential
	alternative route.	lithics etc. Where these features remained close to modern surface throughout the Holocene period, remains may be associated with Mesolithic to Modern date. General potential for AoP - Moderate to high significance x moderate to high probability = moderate to high potential	significance x very low Probability = low potential

10.1 The alternative cable route (alternative route corridor) includes the ECC from A1-A5. Five areas of potential are identified within the alternative route corridor (Figure 18b):

- AoP-D glaciofluvial deposits
- AoP-A2 tidal Mudflats
- AoP-B organic deposits
- AoP-C storm beach

Discussion of Potential

10.2 Near surface glaciofluvial deposits are present in the Broadgate to Ings Drove segment (A4) where it covers almost half of the segment and is present in the . The sands and gravels of AoP-D present potential for the preservation and recovery of Palaeolithic flint finds, such as those at Addlethorpe approximately 8.25km northeast of the alternate route. Higher areas of sand and gravel such as those of AoP-D also present potential for drier, more stable ground which was well drained compared with surrounding wetlands. This would have resulted in suitable locations for settlement, as well as for accessing the adjacent wetlands. Given the Pleistocene date of deposition of these deposits, AoP-D presents archaeological potential relating to the Palaeolithic onwards. Palaeoenvironmental potential is low due to the nature of these deposits. Deposition would have occurred under high energy water flows, and the clast supported matrix results in low preservation.

10.3 Tidal mudflats comprise of freshwater and marine deposited minerogenic material, driven by regional changes to RSL. In terms of potential, the deposits are separated into two to represent differences mostly in terms of anthropogenic influence known within AOP-A1 associated with salt production. AoP-A1 is not mapped within any of the segment footprints whereas AoP-A2 is present throughout the majority of all route segments. The tidal mudflat deposits present potential for late glacial to early Holocene remains of palaeoenvironmental significance, specifically palaeoenvironmental proxies (e.g., pollen, diatoms, plant macrofossils, ostracods) which can be utilised for environmental reconstruction as indicators of changing vegetation and hydrology. Areas in which these deposits are thicker present potential for longer temporal sequences with higher

temporal resolution. The organic deposits of AOP-B are often identified within the same sequences that recorded thick tidal mudflat deposits, these provided even greater palaeoenvironmental potential and, although more localised, are likely to be present within the alternative route corridor across almost all of the sections.

- 10.4** Organic deposits (AoP-B) have been recorded mapped in the Broadgate to Ings Drove section (A4). There is a reasonable chance they are present within the alternative route corridor across almost all of the sections. These deposits likely formed as part of meres, wetlands formed in depressions in the surface of the below till, or as later stabilised wetland as RSL ceased or reduced. Remains of wetland environments pose potential for archaeological remain, particularly due to their importance to hunter-gatherer communities for the provision of resources. Evidence of their utilisation and exploitation may survive in the form of fish traps, trackways, or tools. The organic deposits present high palaeoenvironmental potential, and opportunity for reliable palaeoenvironmental reconstruction via proxies. The thickest made ground deposits recorded within the site overlie organic sequences associated with the Wainfleet Haven, thus although their survival is evident it is possible that there is some reworking and disturbance of these isolated areas of AoP-B.
- 10.5** Storm beach deposits are represented by AoP-C and are located within the Low Road to Steeping River segment (A1). Deposited in the 13th Century (Green, 2015), their surface presents potential for Medieval and later archaeological remains. Beneath such deposits, archaeological remains of an earlier date may be sealed. The high energy of the storm and flood events which resulted in the deposition results in low palaeoenvironmental potential.

11 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1** The following section reviews the significance of the results of the geoarchaeological desk-based deposit model in relation to the ODOW project and makes recommendations for an appropriate evaluation and mitigation strategy. This section acts as an extension to Section 11 of the full report (AOC, 2022).
- 11.2** The appropriate mitigation strategy for the site will be decided by and agreed with the Local Authority and their archaeological advisors.

Area of Potential A2 – Tidal Mudflats

- 11.3** AoP-A2 covers the majority of the alternative route corridor.
- 11.4** To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 10, a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-A2 is recommended:
- A selection (25-100% dependent on frequency and distribution) of any proposed SI/GI interventions within AoP-A1 should be monitored by a geoarchaeologist down to the surface of the Pleistocene deposits.
 - All non-monitored SI/GI interventions within AOP-A2 should undergo a desk-based review to confirm no areas of interest were missed.

- Monitored and non-monitored SI/GI records should be used to update the deposit model.
- Select areas where deep deposits of previously unidentified geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest are identified should be targeted for purposive geoarchaeological boreholes (e.g. organic mere, riverine, wetland sequences).
- Select areas should undergo targeted trench evaluation to look for artefactual/structural evidence the utilisation of the rich ecotonal resource by past people (e.g. trackways, jetties, fish traps, salt production etc) in near surface waterlogged deposits, as guided by any forthcoming geophysical surveys.
- Samples from the boreholes and trenches should be retained for paleoenvironmental assessment and possible future analysis/publication should that be recommended by post-excavation assessment or updated project designs.

Area of Potential B – Organic Deposits

11.5 AoP-B is present as localised zones extending into the alternative route corridor).

11.6 To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 10, a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-B is recommended:

- Any proposed SI/GI interventions within AoP-B should be monitored by a geoarchaeologist down to the surface of the Pleistocene deposits.
- All non-monitored SI/GI interventions near AOP-B should undergo a desk-based review to confirm no areas of interest were missed.
- Monitored and non-monitored SI/GI records should be used to update the deposit model.
- Select areas where deep deposits of geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest are confirmed should be targeted for purposive geoarchaeological boreholes (e.g. organic mere, riverine, wetland sequences).
- Select areas should undergo targeted trench evaluation to look for artefactual/structural evidence the utilisation of the rich ecotonal resource by past people (e.g. trackways, jetties, fish traps, salt production etc) in near surface waterlogged deposits, as guided by any forthcoming geophysical surveys.
- Samples from the boreholes and trenches should be retained for paleoenvironmental assessment and possible future analysis/publication should that be recommended by post-excavation assessment or updated project designs.

Area of Potential C – Storm Beach Deposits

11.7 Extremely limited AoP-C are recorded within the alternative route corridor of the A1 segment (Figure 18).

11.8 To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 10 a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-C is recommended:

- All SI/GI interventions within AOP-C or near its boundary should undergo a desk-based review to confirm the presence and potential age of any Storm Beach deposits.
- SI/GI records should be used to update the deposit model.

- Select areas where organic deposits of geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest are confirmed to underlie or overlie Storm Beach deposits, should be targeted for purposive geoarchaeological boreholes (e.g. to provide robust chronologies for the storm surges).
- Any trial trenching in the vicinity of Storm Beach deposits should aim to investigate the potential of surviving in situ remains in the surface of underlying deposits that could be affected by construction impacts.

Area of Potential D – Glaciofluvial Deposits

11.9 AoP-D extends into the the Broadgate to Ings Drove route segment (A4).

11.10 To more fully understand the nature of the potential archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains as outlined in section 10 a staged approach for investigation and potential mitigation in AoP-D is recommended:

- All SI/GI interventions within AOP-D or near its boundary should undergo a desk-based review to confirm no areas of interest were missed.
- Select areas where palaeoenvironmental sensitive interglacial horizons are identified within deposits or where Palaeolithic finds have been previously associated with glaciofluvial units, should be targeted for purposive geoarchaeological boreholes or trial pits, respectively, in order to record the deposits in more detail; and/or sieve for palaeolithic flint artefacts or faunal remains, and to collect samples for OSL dating etc.
- As dryland and near surface archaeology is predominantly expected, the main route of investigation should be led by geophysical survey and standard archaeological trial trenching.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AOC 2022, Outer Dowsing - Lincolnshire Node to Weston Marsh: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Deposit Model Report, unpublished client report

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2022. Geology of Britain Viewer. URL: <https://shop.bgs.ac.uk/Shop/Department/GeoRecords>

Burke, H. F., Morgan D. J., Kessler H., and Cooper A. H., 2015 A 3D geological model of the superficial deposits of the Holderness area. Geology And Landscape Programme Commissioned Report Cr/09/132. British Geological Survey.

Canti, M. 2009. A Review of Geoarchaeology in the Midlands of England. Fort Cumberland: Historic England. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1033726>.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020. Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Clark, C.D., Evans, D.J.A., Khatwa, A., Bradwell, T., Jordan, C.J., Marsh, S.H., Mitchell, W.A., & Bateman, M.D. 2004. Map and GIS database of glacial landforms and features related to the last British Ice Sheet. *Boreas*, 33, 359–375

Clarke, C. Pearson, S. Mate, M and Parfitt, K. 2010. Sandwich the 'Completest Medieval Town in England. A Study of the Town and Port from its Origins to 1600. Oxbow. Oxford.

Ellis S., Fenwick, H., Lillie, M., and Van de Noort, R., 2001, Wetland Heritage of the Lincolnshire Marsh, An Archaeological Survey. Humber Wetlands Project, Wetland Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull

Gaffney, V., Thomson, K. and Fitch, S. 2007. Mapping Doggerland: The Mesolithic Landscapes of the Southern North Sea. English Heritage.

Gallois, R. W. 1979. Geological investigations for the Wash Water Storage Scheme. Report, Institute of Geological Sciences, no. 78/19.

Green, C., 2011. The Origins of Louth: Archaeology and History in East Lincolnshire 400,000 BC-AD 1086. The Lindes Press, Louth, Lincolnshire

Green, C. (2014a). Of chalk and ice: the white cliffs of Louth in the Palaeolithic era. Dr Caitlin R. Green History, Archaeology, Lectures and Seminars. URL: <https://www.caitlingreen.org/2014/09/of-chalk-and-ice-white-cliffs-of-louth.html>

Green, C. (2014b). Stain Hill and the Lincolnshire Marshes in the Anglo-Saxon period. Dr Caitlin R. Green History, Archaeology, Lectures and Seminars. URL: <https://www.caitlingreen.org/2014/11/stain-hill-anglo-saxon-marsh.html>

Green, C. (2015). The drowned villages and eroding coastline of Lincolnshire, c. 1250-1600. Dr Caitlin R. Green History, Archaeology, Lectures and Seminars. URL: <https://www.caitlingreen.org/2015/05/drowned-villages-of-lincolnshire.html>

Godwin & Clifford, M. A. 1938. Studies of the postglacial history of British vegetation. I. Origin and

stratigraphy of the Fenland deposits near Woodwalton, Hunts. II. Origin and stratigraphy of deposits in southern Fenland. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* B229, 323-406.

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992. 'Lincolnshire survey. The South-west Fens'. *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 55

Head, R., Fenwick, H., Van de Noort, R., Dinnin, M., & Lillie, M. (1995) The meres and coastal survey. In Van de Noort & Ellis (eds) *Wetland Heritage of Holderness: An Archaeological Survey*, Humber Wetlands Project, University of Hull.

Historic England 2015a. *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.

Historic England 2015b. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

Historic England 2020. *Deposit modelling and archaeology: Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits*.

Horton, A. 1989. *Geology of the Peterborough District. Memoir of the Geological Survey, England and Wales, Sheet 158*

Horton, A. & Aldiss, D. T. 1992. *Solid and Drift Geology, Spalding Sheet 144,1:50,000*. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Jones, AP, Tucker, ME and Hart, JH, 1999 *The description and analysis of Quaternary stratigraphic field sections Technical Guide 7*, Quaternary Research Association

Lane, T.W., 1992. *The Fenland Project Number 8: Lincolnshire Survey, the Northern Fen-Edge*, Sleaford: Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, EAA Report no 66, 1993, Fig 78.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind 2022, *Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Scoping Report*, unpublished report, Doc No: 123-ODO-CON-K-RA-000002-01

Oxford Archaeology East 2011, *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Ouse Washes, Habitat Creation Scheme, Coveney, Cambridgeshire*, unpublished report

Schofield, J.E. 2001: *Vegetation succession in the Humber Wetlands*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Hull.

Shennan, I. & Lambeck, K. & Horton, Benjamin & Innes, James & Lloyd, Jeremy & McArthur, J. & Rutherford, Mairead. 2000. *Holocene isostasy and relative sea-level changes on the east coast of England*. Geological Society, London, Special Publications. 166. 275-298. 10.1144/GSL.SP.2000.166.01.14.

Skertchly, S. B. J. 1877. *The Geology of Fenland*. Memoir of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Smith, D., Zalasiewicz, J., Williams, M., Wilkinson, I. P., Scarborough, J., Knight, M., Sayer, C., Redding, M., & Moreton, S. 2012. *The anatomy of a Fenland roddon: Sedimentation and environmental change in a lowland Holocene tidal creek environment*. *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society*, 59, 145–159.

Smith, D., Zalasiewicz, J., Williams, M., Wilkinson, I. P., Redding, M. & Begg, C. 2010. Holocene drainage systems of the English Fenland: roddons and their environmental significance. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, 121, 256–269.

Swinnerton, H. H., and Kent, P. E., 1981 *The Geology of Lincolnshire: From the Humber to the Wash*, Second Edition Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union, Lincoln Wyatt, R. J. 1984. *Solid and Drift Geology*, Peterborough Sheet 158, 1:50,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Tucker, M. E. 2003. *Sedimentary Rocks in the Field*, 3rd ed. The Geological Field Guide Series. ix+234 pp. Chichester: Wiley.

Walker, M.J.C., Berkelhammer, M., Bjorck, S., Cwynar, L.C., Fisher, D.A., Long, A.J., Lowe, J.J., Newnham, R.M., Rasmussen, S.O. & Weiss, H. 2012. Formal subdivision of the Holocene Series/Epoch: A discussion paper by a Working Group of INTIMATE (Integration of ice-core, marine and terrestrial records) and the Subcommittee on Quaternary Stratigraphy (International Commission on Stratigraphy). *J. Quat. Sci.* 27(7):649-659.

Wheeler, A.J., and Waller, M.P., 1995 'The Holocene lithostratigraphy of Fenland, eastern England: a review and suggestions for redefinition;', *Geological Magazine* 132, 223-233

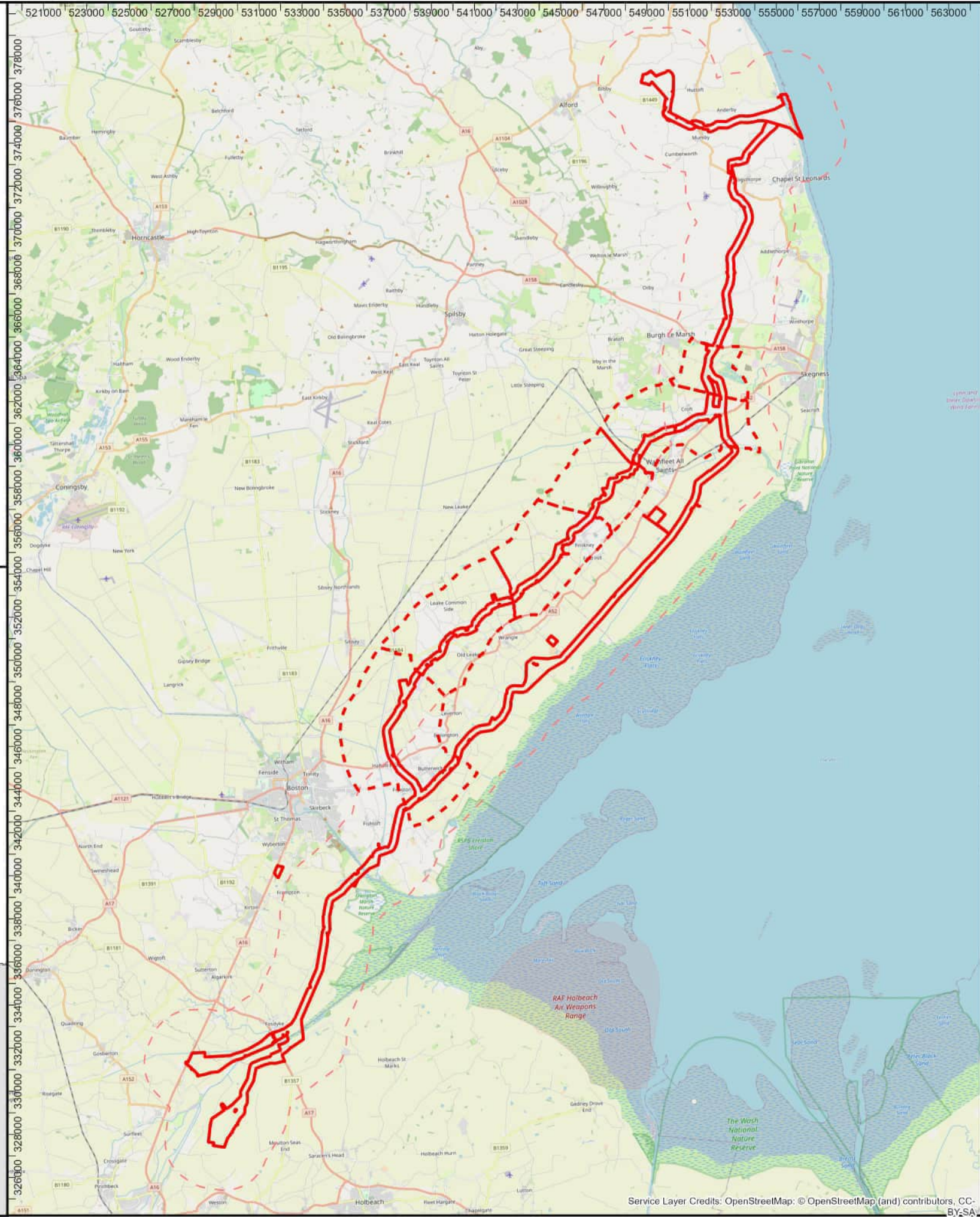
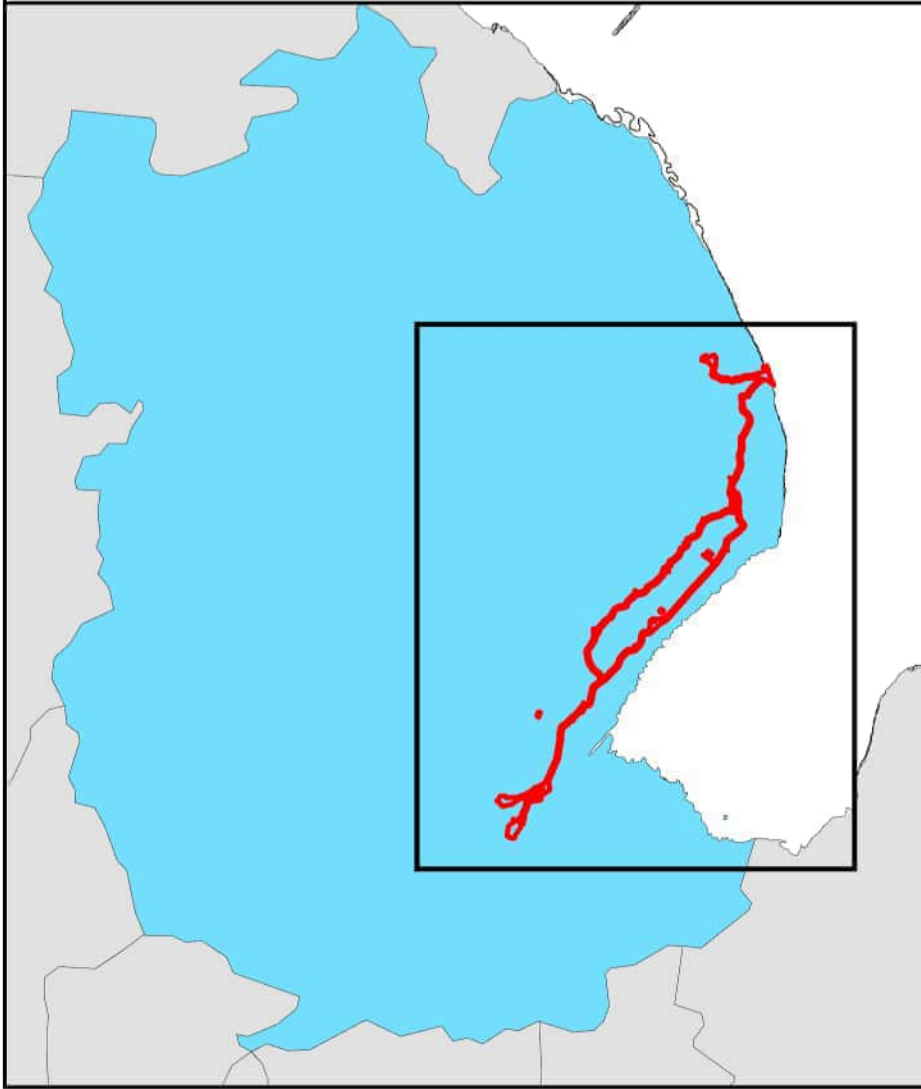
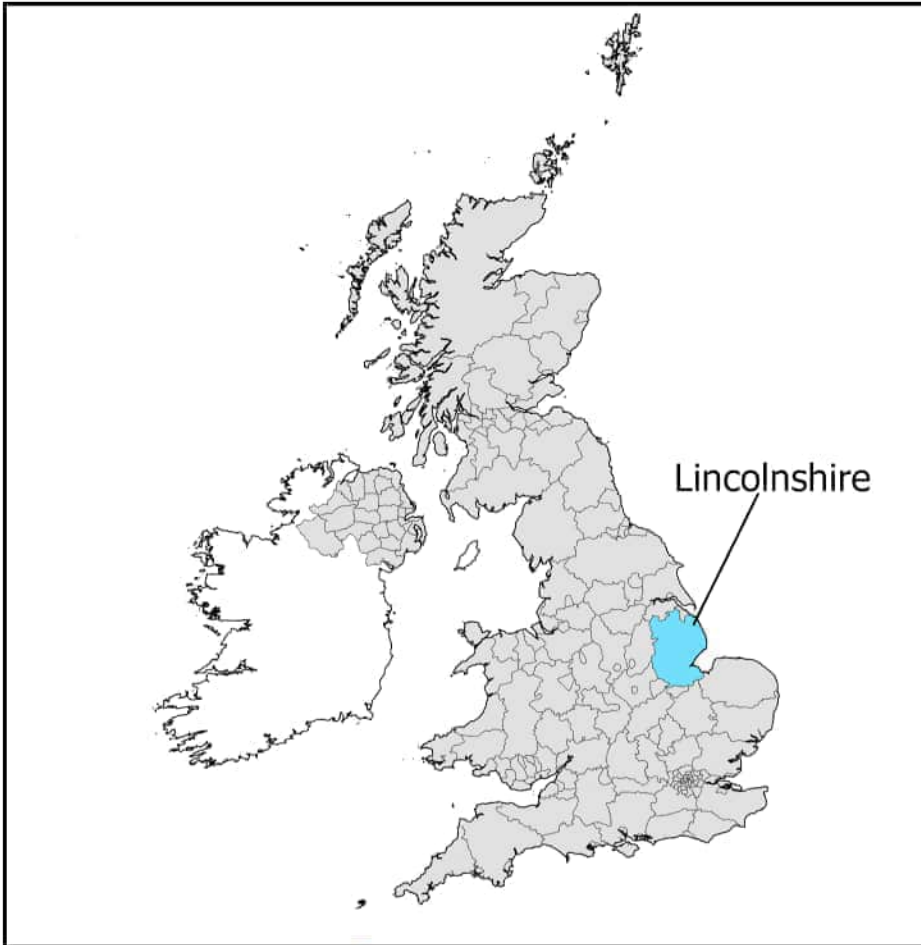


Figure	1b
Site Location Map	
Legend Route 2 Buffer (2000m) Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m Onshore PEIR Boundary	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	13/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:210,00@ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

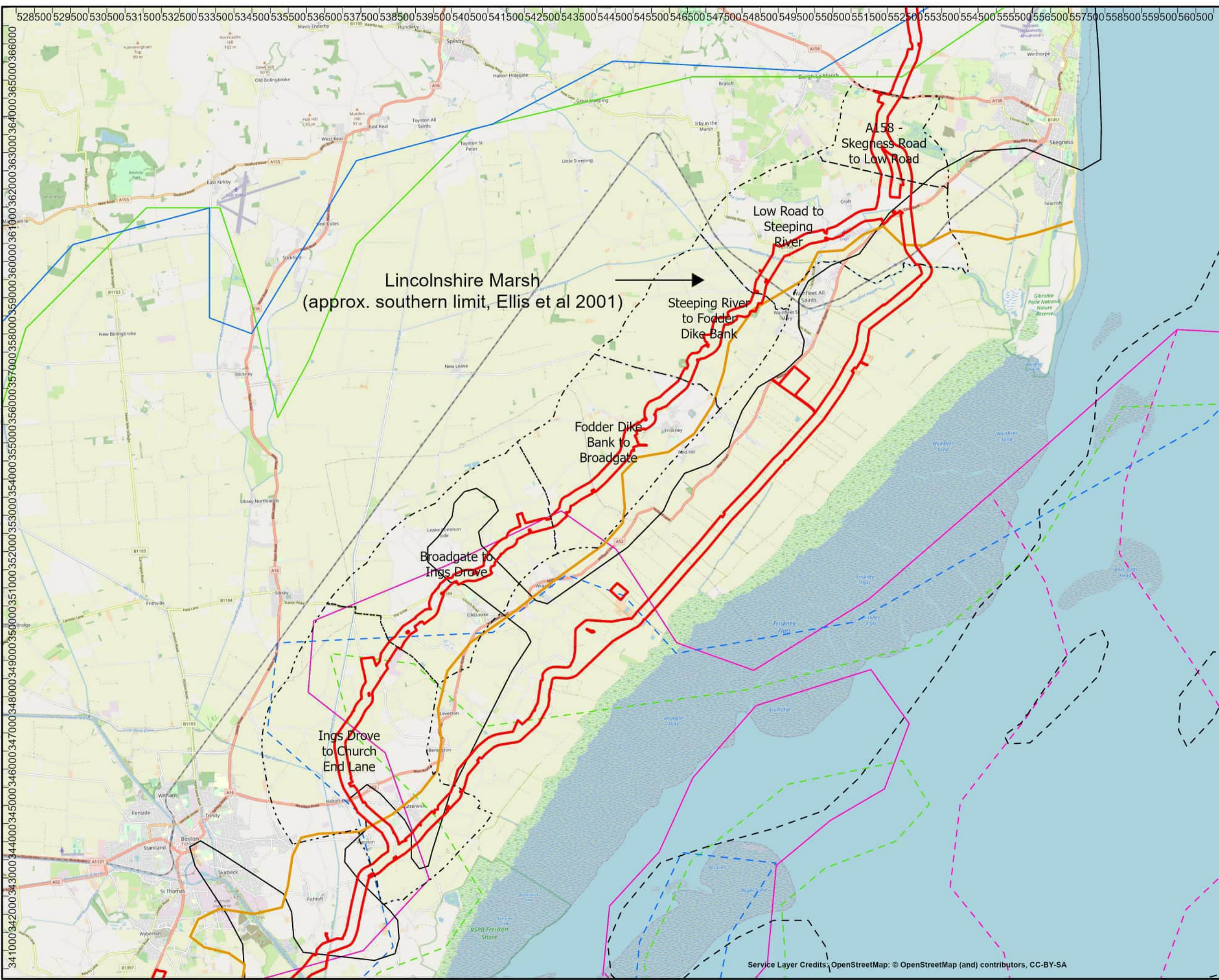


Figure 5b

Projected past coastlines and intertidal limits - Route 2

- Legend**
- - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2)
 - ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - 3900BC Coastline (Green, 2011)
 - - - 3900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)
 - 4900BC Coastline (Green, 2011)
 - - - 4900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)
 - 5900 BC Coastline (Green, 2011)
 - - - 5900BC Intertidal Limit (Green, 2011)
 - Roman Coastline (Smith et al., 2010)
 - 13th C Coastline (Green, 2015)
 - - - 13th C Sands, Silts, Channels (Green, 2015)

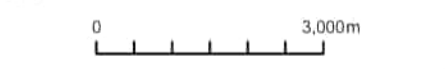
FOR
SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:100,000@ A3



C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

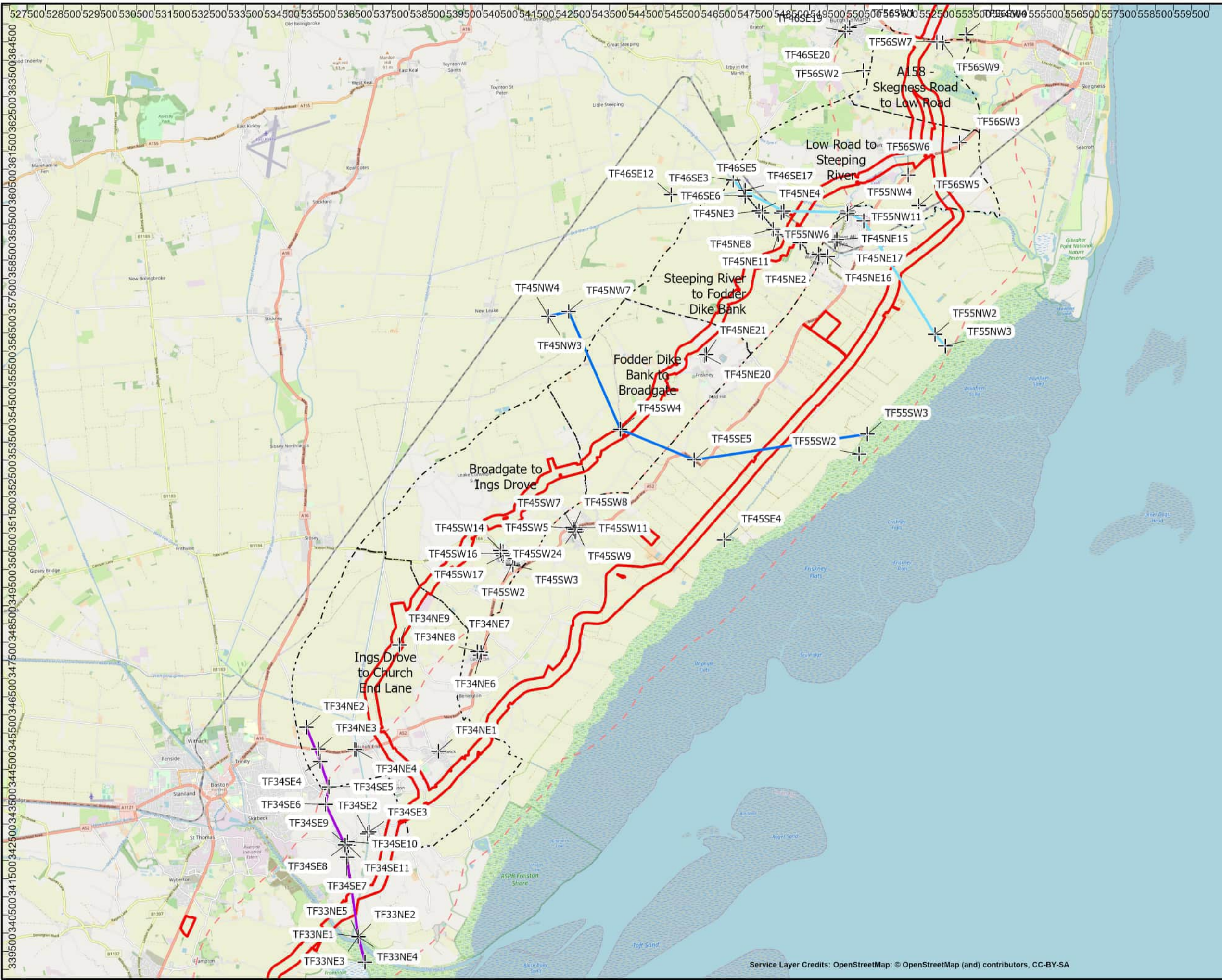


Figure 8b

Data points and transect locations - Route 2

- Legend**
- ✦ Data Points
 - Transect D-2
 - Transect E-2
 - Transect F-2
 - ⬜ Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2)
 - ▬ Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - ▬ Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m

FOR

SLR Consulting
38 Chancery Ln
London
WC24 1EN

Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109

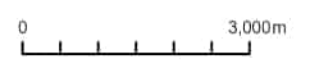


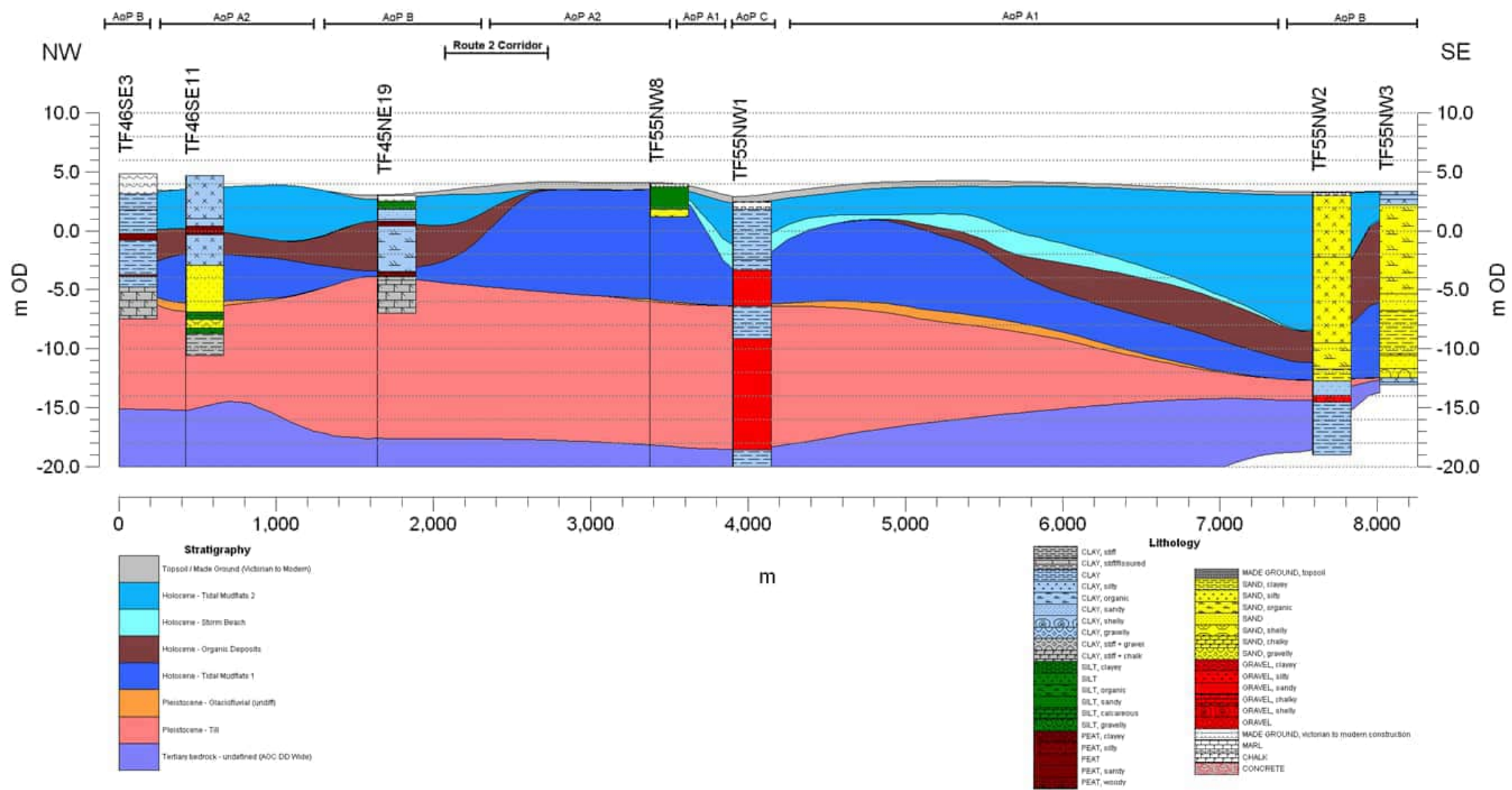
SYSTEM

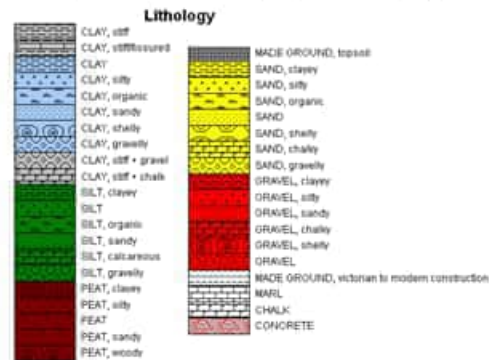
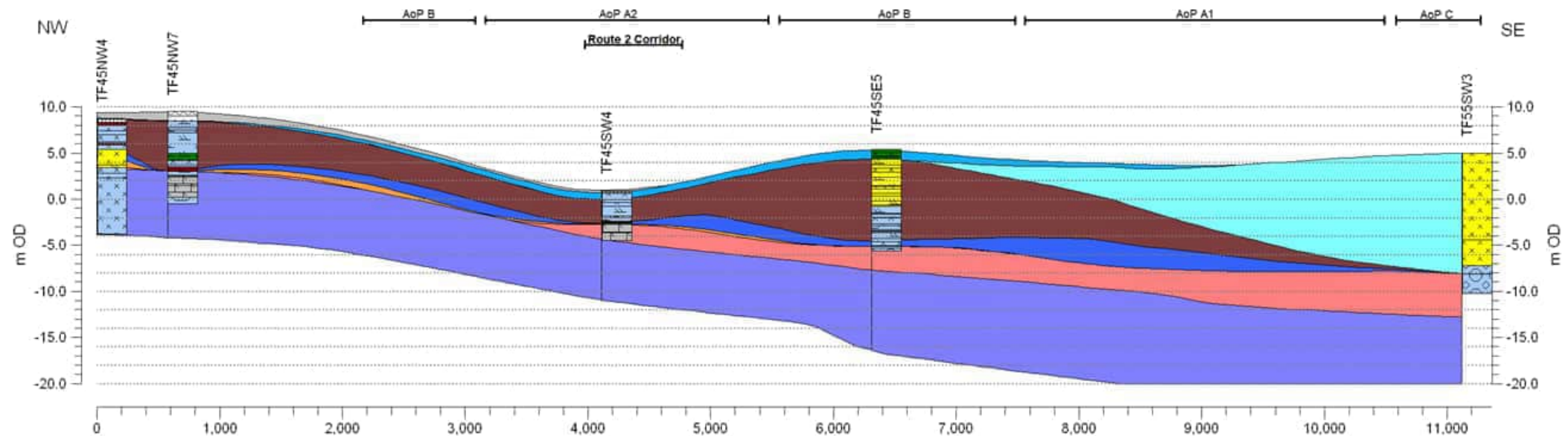
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:100,000@ A3







C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

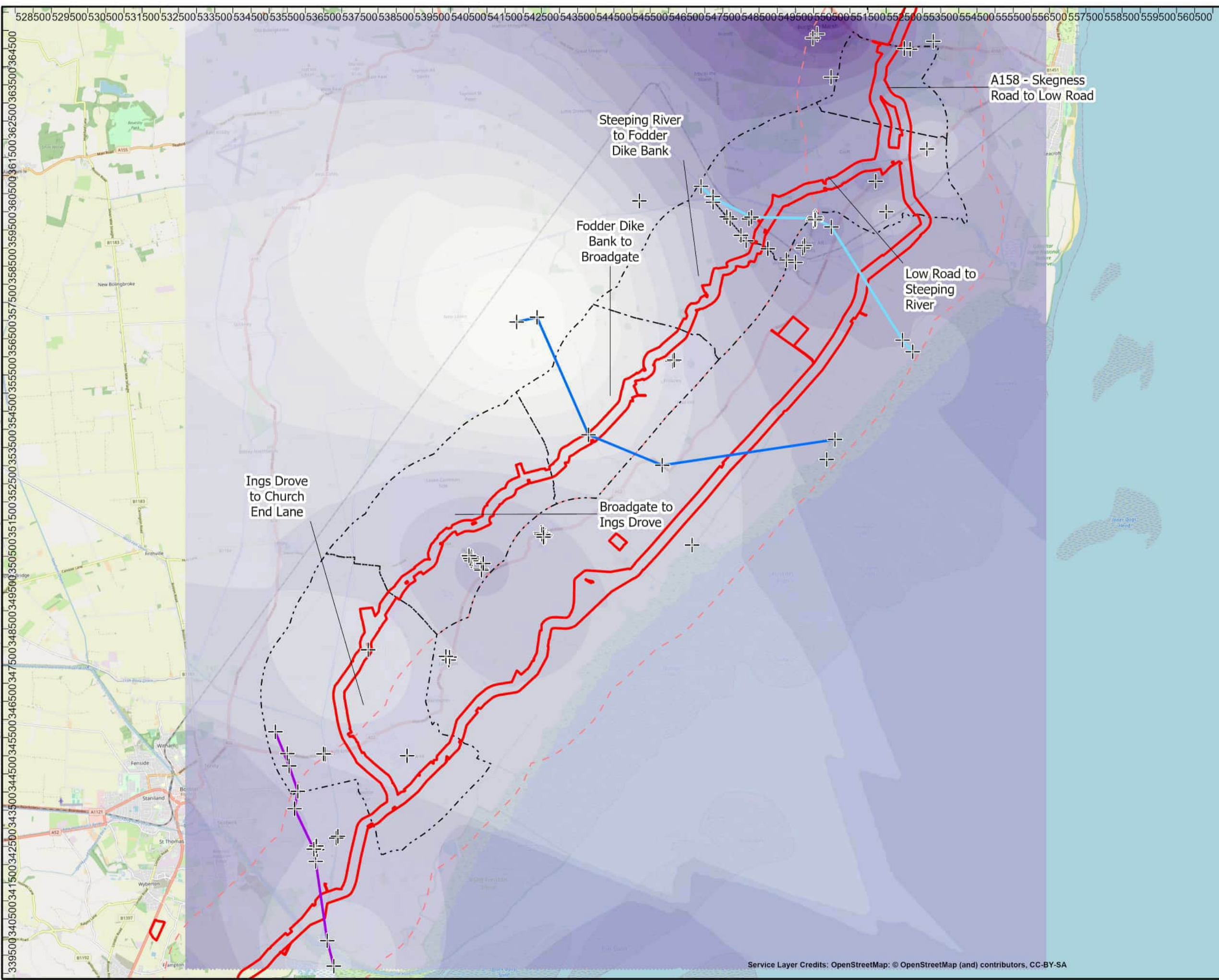

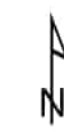
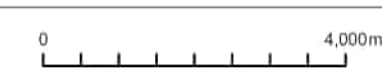


Figure	26b
Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid bedrock geology (extrapolated from deposit records) - Route 2	
Legend	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary - - - Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m 	
Bedrock Surface (Route 2) m OD	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.000001 - 4.000000 0.000001 - 2.000000 -1.999999 - 0.000000 -3.999999 - -2.000000 -5.999999 - -4.000000 -7.999999 - -6.000000 -9.999999 - -8.000000 -11.999999 - -10.000000 -13.999999 - -12.000000 -15.999999 - -14.000000 -17.999999 - -16.000000 -19.999999 - -18.000000 -21.999999 - -20.000000 -23.999999 - -22.000000 -25.999999 - -24.000000 -27.999999 - -26.000000 -29.999999 - -28.000000 -31.999999 - -30.000000 -33.000000 - -32.000000 	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:100,000@ A3	
	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

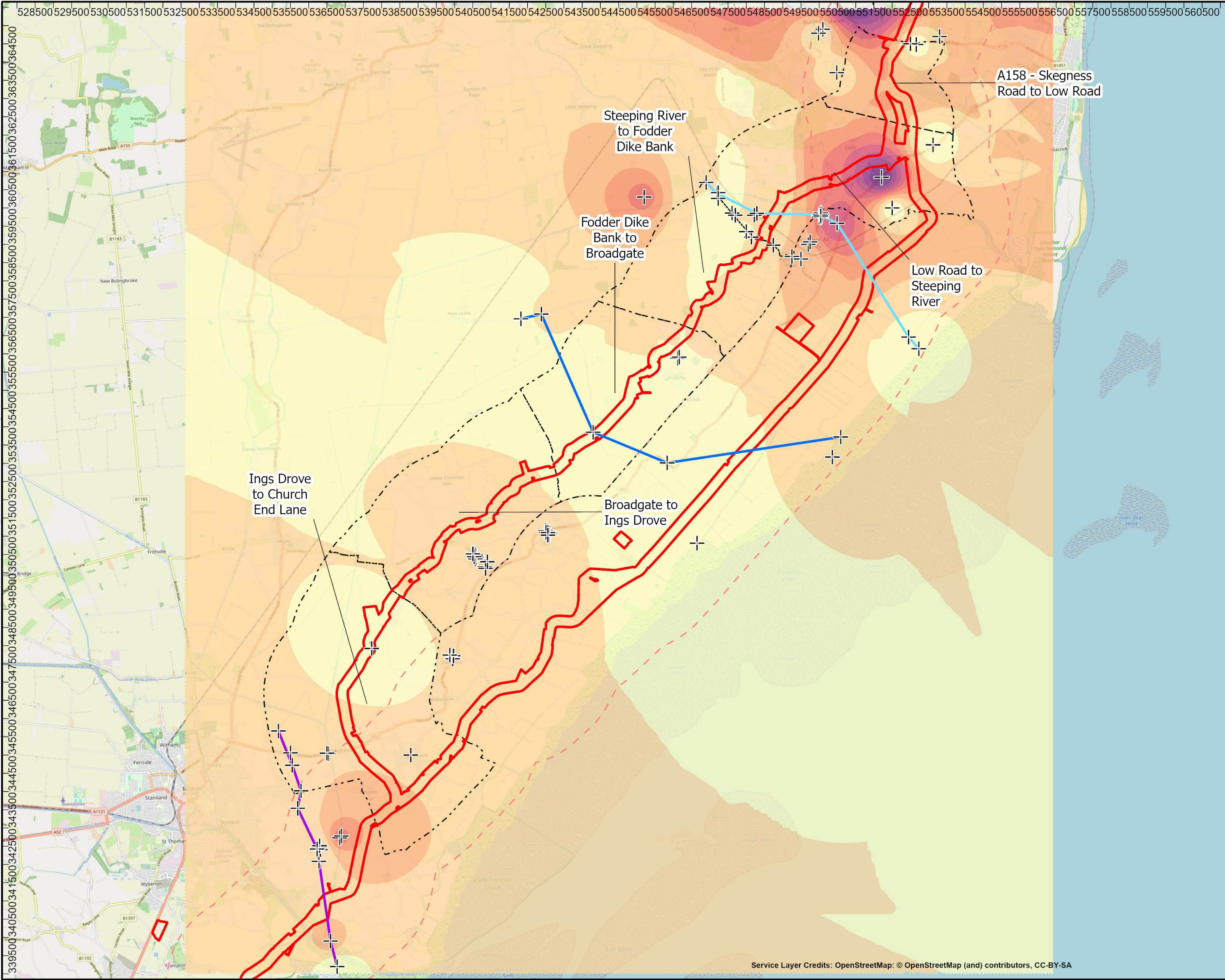


Figure		27b	
Thickness plot of the below ground till (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival - Route 2			
Legend			
+		Data Points	
—		Transect D-2	
—		Transect E-2	
—		Transect F-2	
- - -		Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2)	
[Red Outline]		Onshore PEIR Boundary	
[Red Dashed Outline]		Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m	
Till Thickness (Route 2)			
m			
[Yellow]		0.000000 - 2.000000	
[Light Orange]		2.000001 - 4.000000	
[Orange]		4.000001 - 6.000000	
[Dark Orange]		6.000001 - 8.000000	
[Red-Orange]		8.000001 - 10.000000	
[Red]		10.000001 - 12.000000	
[Dark Red]		12.000001 - 14.000000	
[Purple-Red]		14.000001 - 16.000000	
[Purple]		16.000001 - 18.000000	
[Dark Purple]		18.000001 - 20.000000	
[Black-Purple]		20.000001 - 22.000000	
[Black]		22.000001 - 24.000000	
[Dark Grey]		24.000001 - 26.000000	
FOR			
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC2A 1EN			
Drawn/checked:		JT	
DWG no / Date:		14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:		53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023			
SYSTEM			
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE			
1:100,000@ A3			
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA			

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

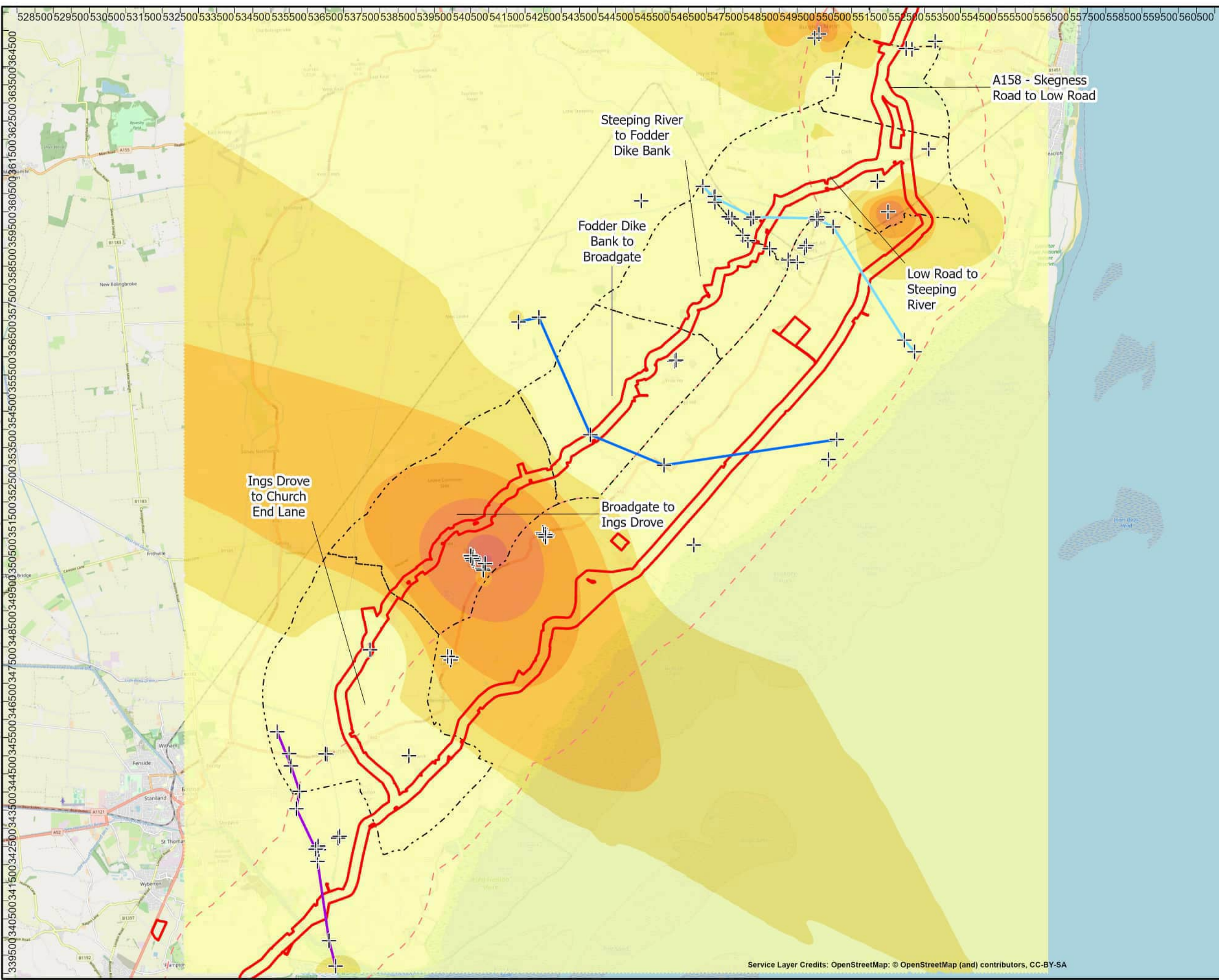

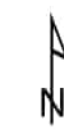
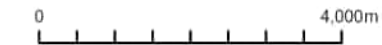


Figure	28b
Thickness plot of the below ground glaciofluvial deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Route 2	
Legend	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary - - - Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m 	
Glaciofluvial Thickness (Route 2)	
m	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.000000 - 1.000000 1.000001 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 3.000000 3.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 5.000000 5.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 7.000000 7.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 9.000000 9.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 11.000000 11.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 13.000000 13.000001 - 14.000000 	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:100,000@ A3	
	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

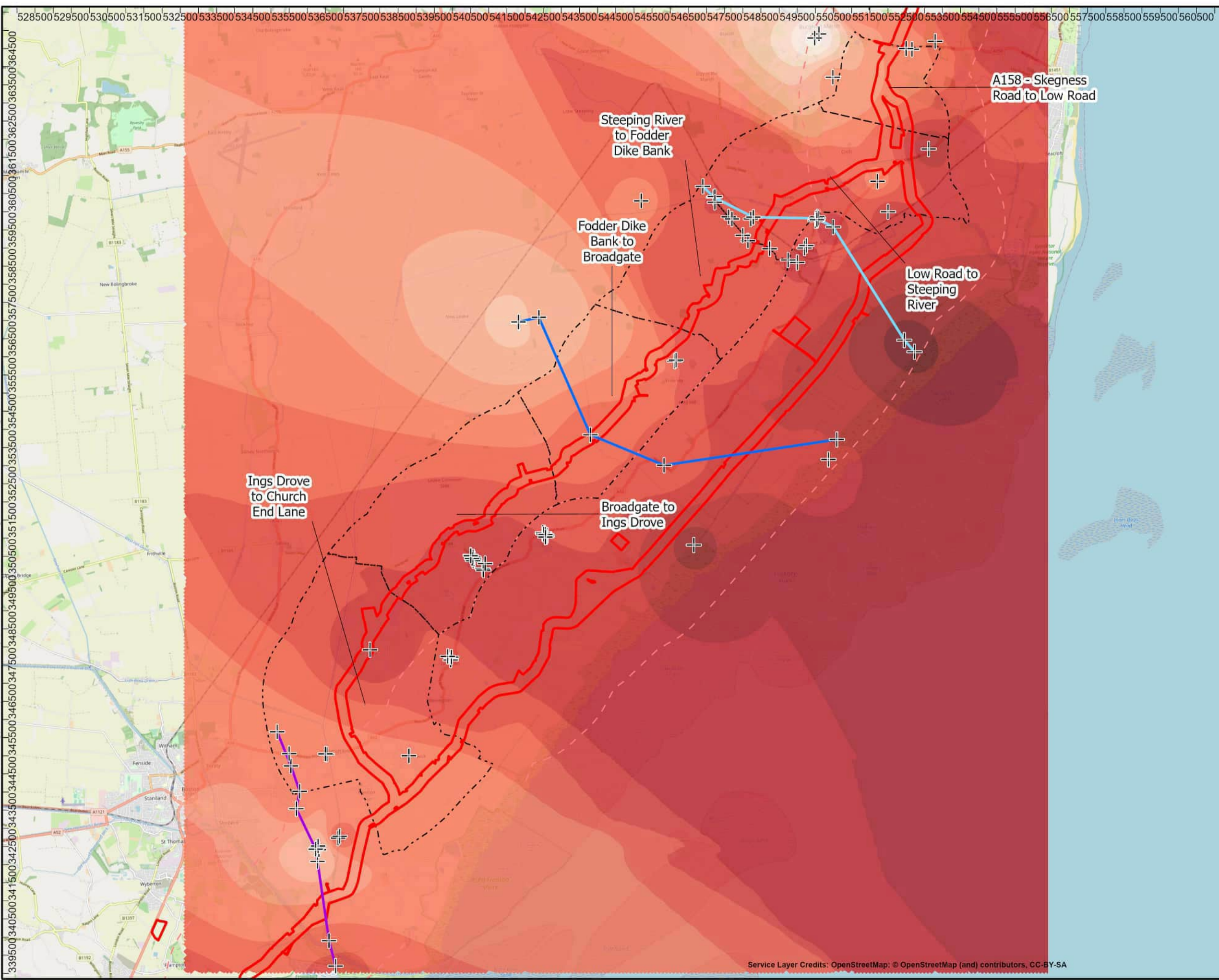


Figure		29b
Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground solid (Pleistocene or earlier) geology (extrapolated from deposit records), suggesting the form of the ancient land surface at c. 10,000 BC – Route 2		
Legend		
+ Data Points		
— Transect D-2		
— Transect E-2		
— Transect F-2		
- - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2)		
▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary		
- - - Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m		
Pleistocene Surface (Route 2)		
m OD		
10.000001 - 12.000000		
8.000001 - 10.000000		
6.000001 - 8.000000		
4.000001 - 6.000000		
2.000001 - 4.000000		
0.000001 - 2.000000		
-1.999999 - 0.000000		
-3.999999 - -2.000000		
-5.999999 - -4.000000		
-7.999999 - -6.000000		
-9.999999 - -8.000000		
-11.999999 - -10.000000		
-12.500000 - -12.000000		
FOR		
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN		
Drawn/checked:	JT	
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:	53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023		
SYSTEM		
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE		
1:100,000@ A3		
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA		

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

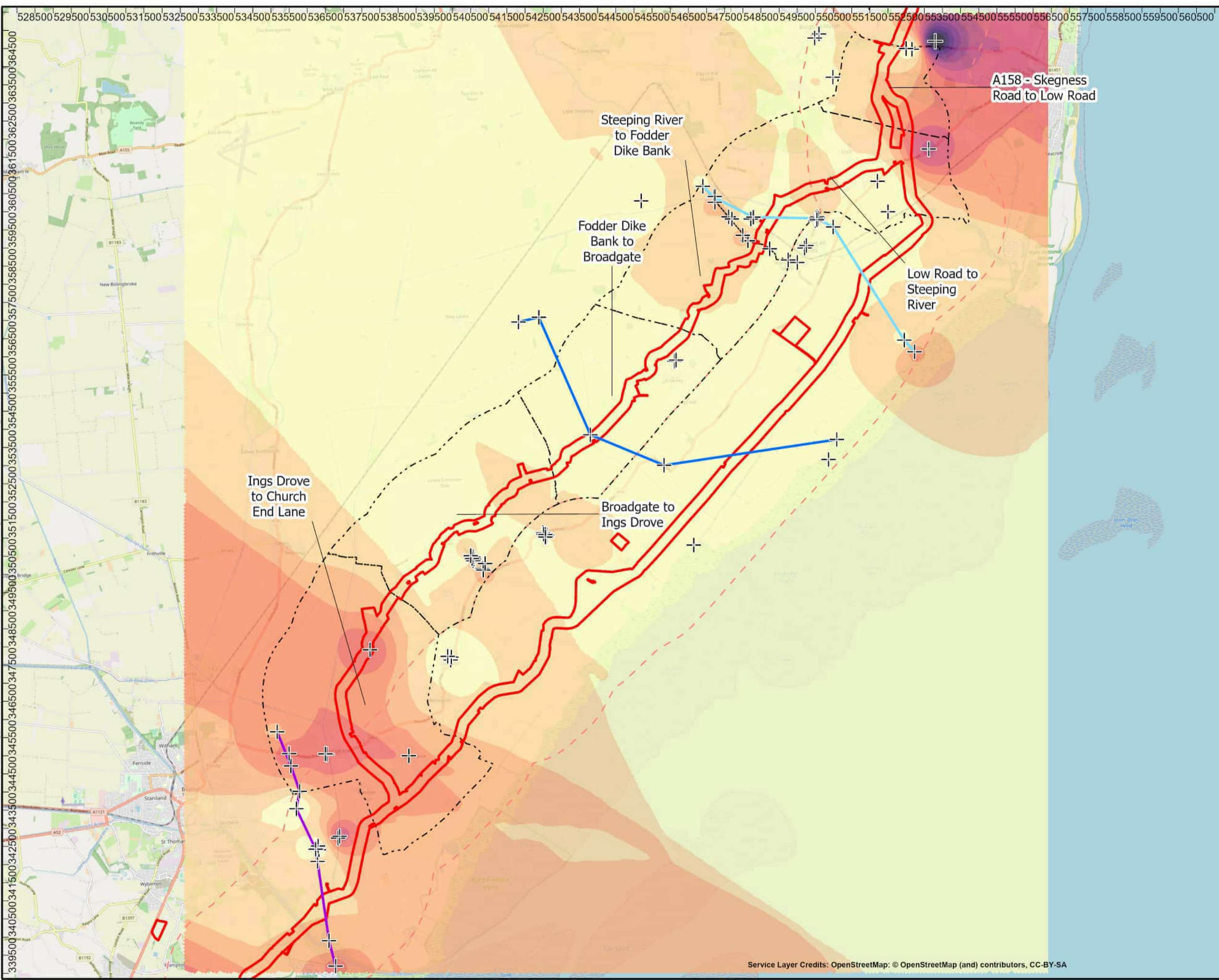

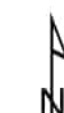
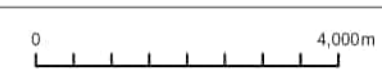


Figure	30b
Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (1) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Route 2	
Legend	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary - - - Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m 	
Tidal Mudflats 1 Thickness (Route 2)	
m	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.000000 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 14.000000 14.000001 - 16.000000 16.000001 - 18.000000 18.000001 - 20.000000 20.000001 - 22.000000 22.000001 - 24.000000 24.000001 - 26.000000 	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:100,000@ A3	
	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

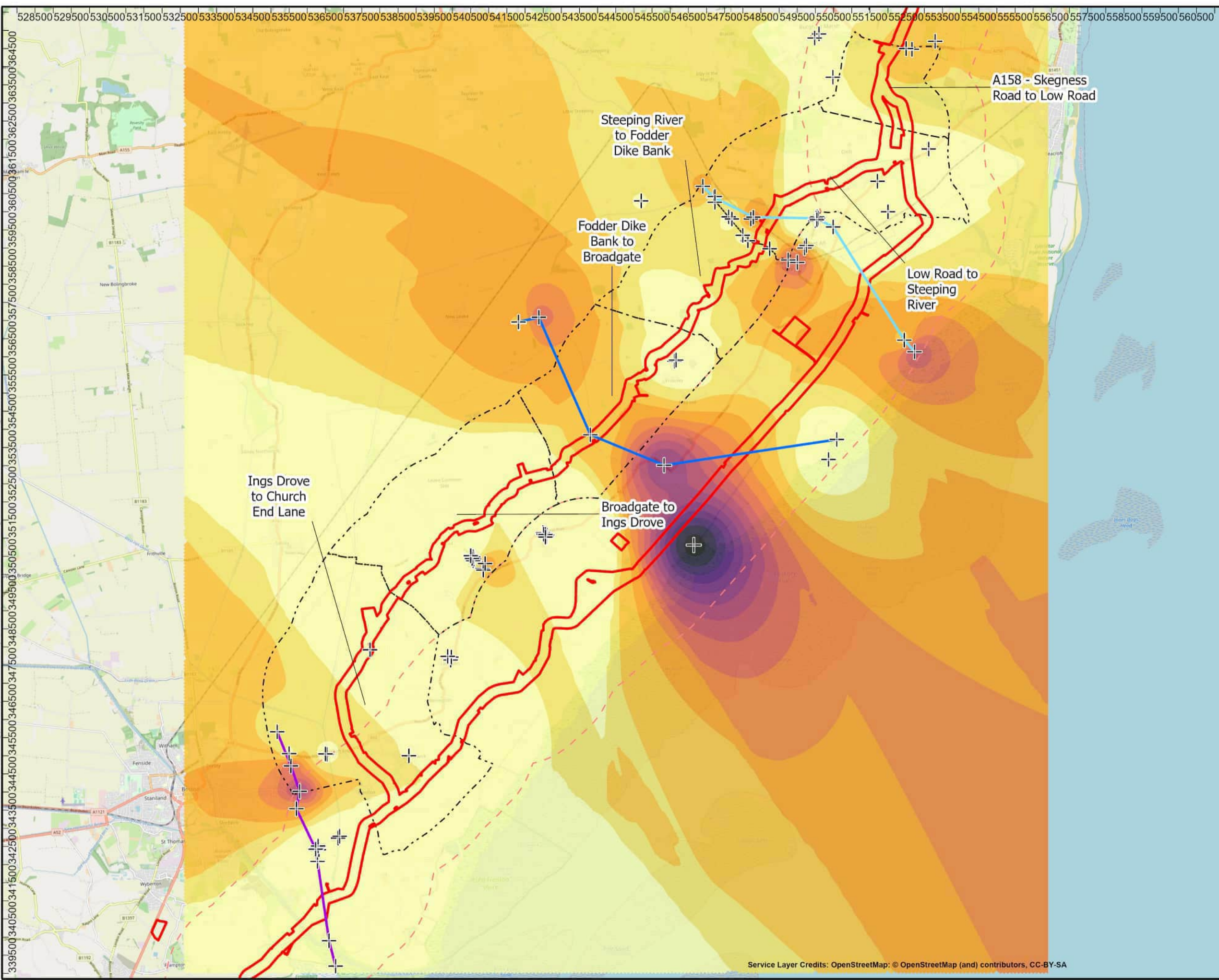


Figure	31b
Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival - Route 2	
Legend	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary - - - Onshore PEIR Boundary 2000m 	
Organic Thickness (Route 2)	
m	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.000000 - 1.000000 1.000001 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 3.000000 3.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 5.000000 5.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 7.000000 7.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 9.000000 9.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 11.000000 11.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 13.000000 13.000001 - 14.000000 	
FOH	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:100,000@ A3	
<small>Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA</small>	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

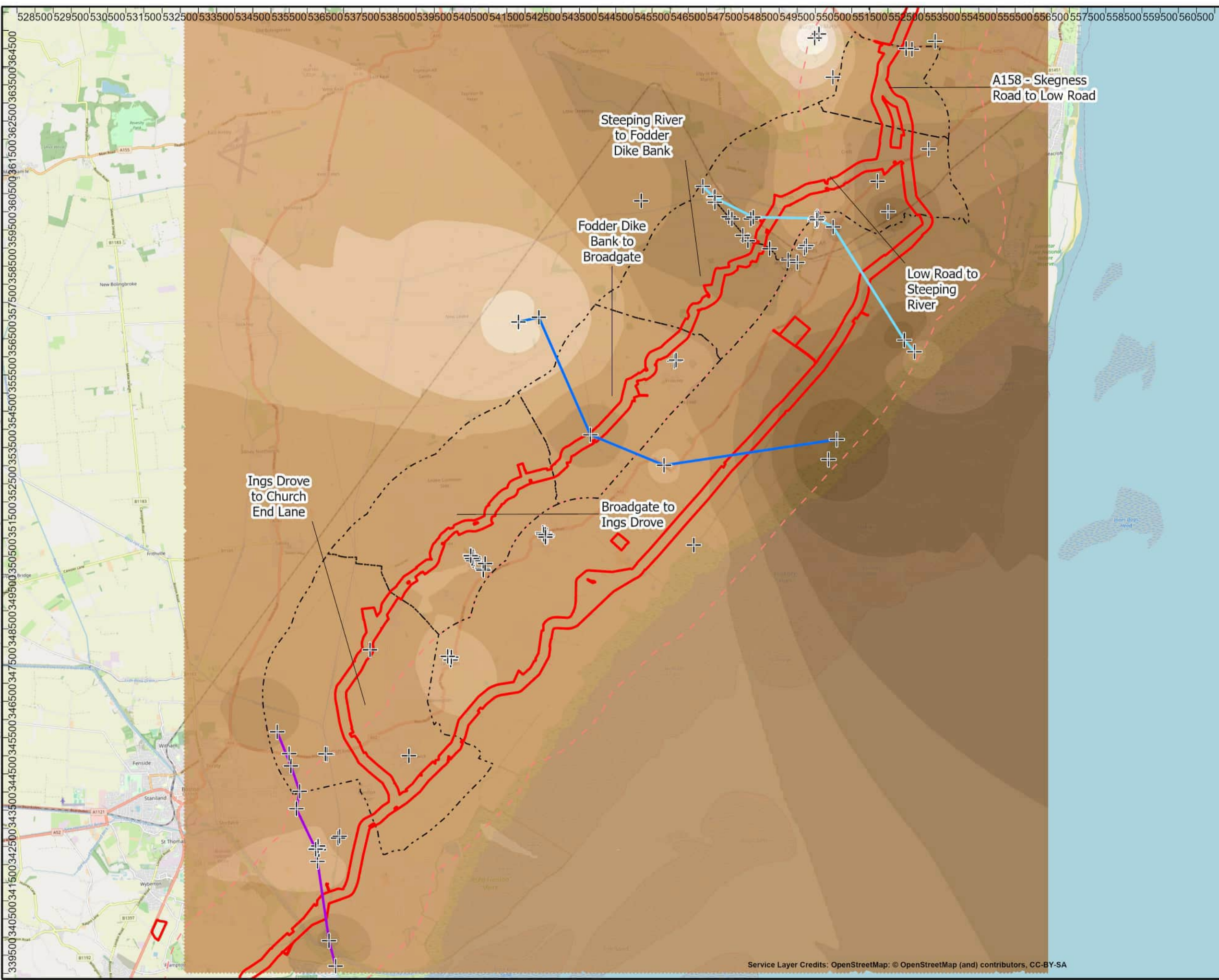

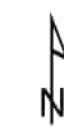
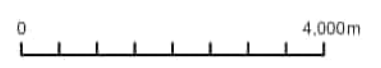


Figure	32b
Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground Holocene organic deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Route 2	
Legend	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary - - - Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m 	
Organic Surface (Route 2)	
m OD	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.000001 - 12.000000 8.000001 - 10.000000 6.000001 - 8.000000 4.000001 - 6.000000 2.000001 - 4.000000 0.000001 - 2.000000 -1.999999 - 0.000000 -3.999999 - -2.000000 -5.999999 - -4.000000 -7.999999 - -6.000000 -8.500000 - -8.000000 	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:100,000@ A3	
	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

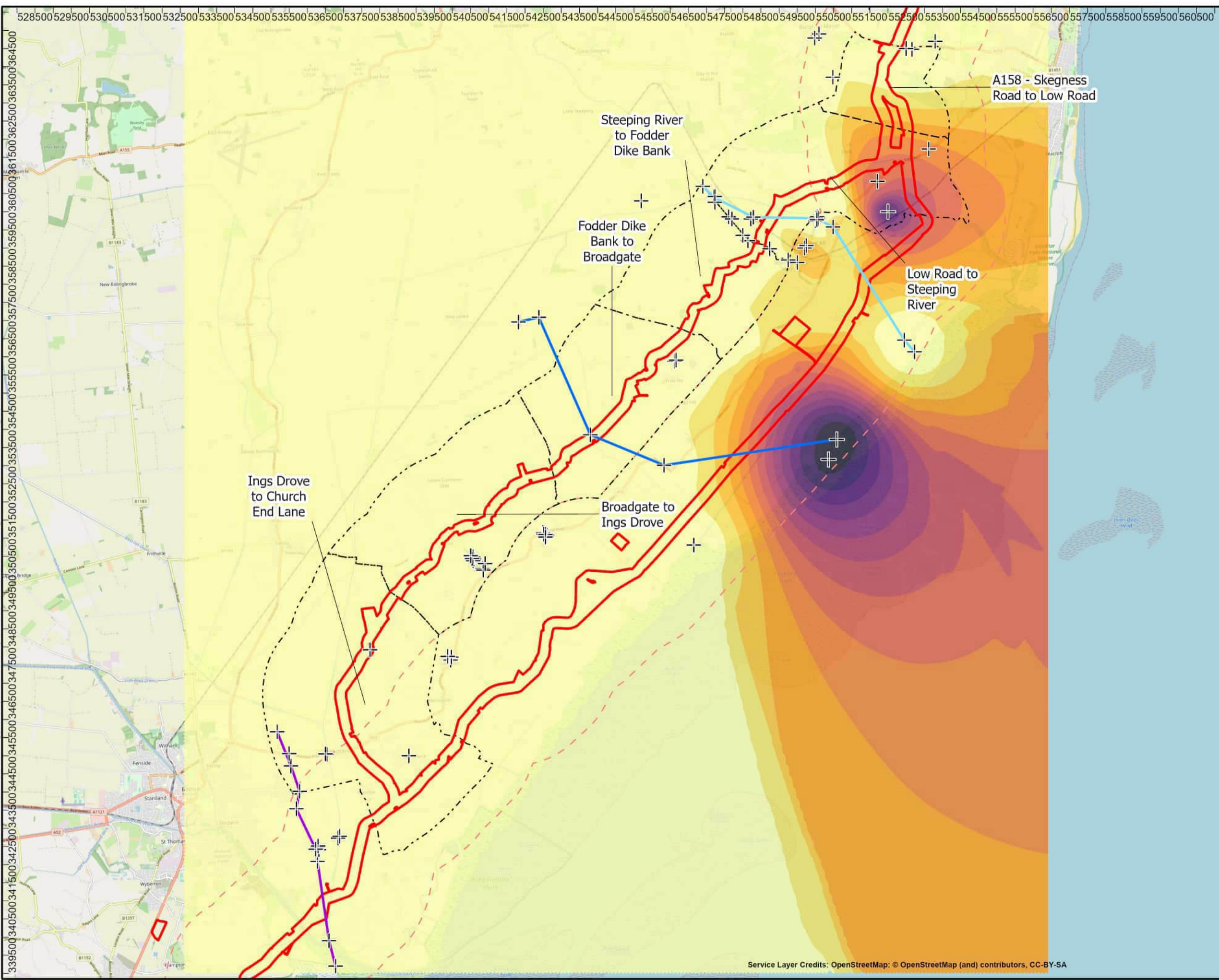


Figure	33b
Thickness plot of the below ground storm beach deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Route 2	
Legend	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary - - - Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m 	
Storm Beach Thickness (Route 2)	
m	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.000000 - 1.000000 1.000001 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 3.000000 3.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 5.000000 5.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 7.000000 7.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 9.000000 9.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 11.000000 11.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 13.000000 13.000001 - 14.000000 	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
<p>(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023</p>	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:100,000@ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

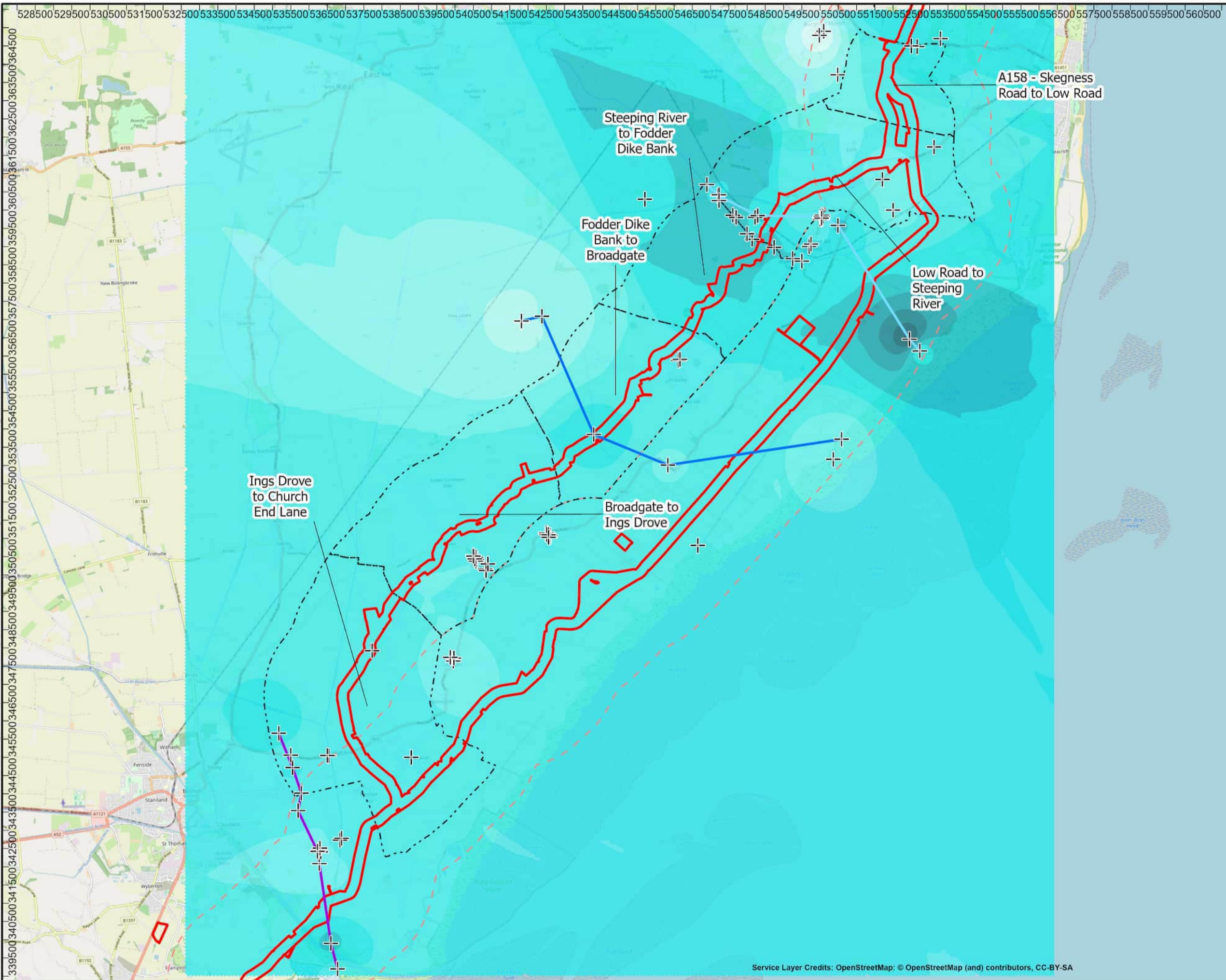


Figure	34b
Topographic plot of the surface of the below ground storm beach deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) - Route 2	
Legend + Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) [Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary [Dashed Red Outline] Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m Storm Beach Surface (Route 2) m OD 10.000001 - 12.000000 8.000001 - 10.000000 6.000001 - 8.000000 4.000001 - 6.000000 2.000001 - 4.000000 0.000001 - 2.000000 -1.999999 - 0.000000 -3.999999 - -2.000000 -5.999999 - -4.000000 -7.999999 - -6.000000 -8.500000 - -8.000000	
FOR SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:100,000@ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

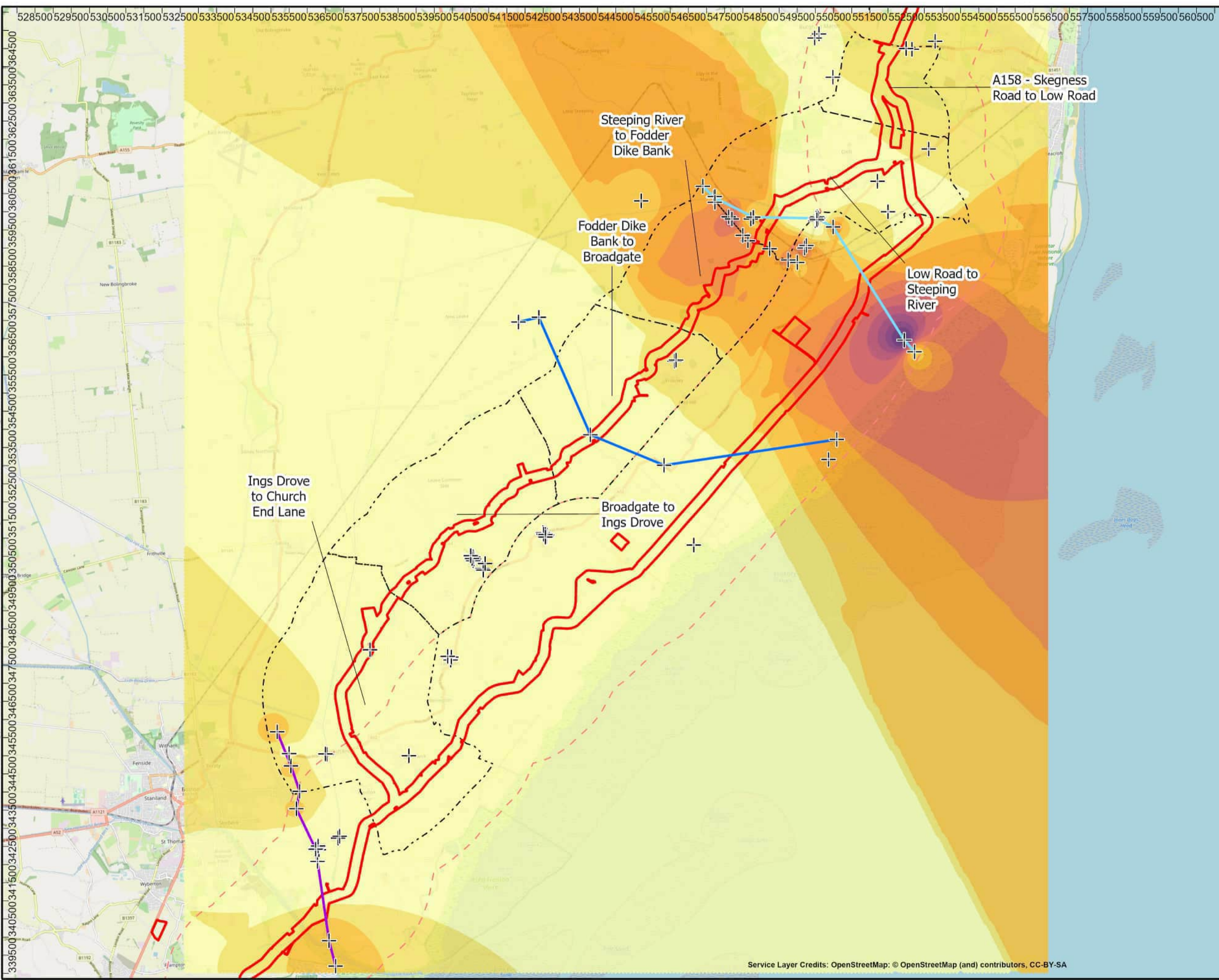


Figure	35b
Thickness plot of the below ground Holocene tidal mudflats (2) deposits (extrapolated from deposit records), representing deposit survival – Route 2	
Legend	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary - - - Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m 	
Tidal Mudflats 2 Thickness (Route 2)	
m	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.000000 - 1.000000 1.000001 - 2.000000 2.000001 - 3.000000 3.000001 - 4.000000 4.000001 - 5.000000 5.000001 - 6.000000 6.000001 - 7.000000 7.000001 - 8.000000 8.000001 - 9.000000 9.000001 - 10.000000 10.000001 - 11.000000 11.000001 - 12.000000 12.000001 - 13.000000 13.000001 - 14.000000 	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
<p>(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023</p>	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:100,000@ A3	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowding.aprx

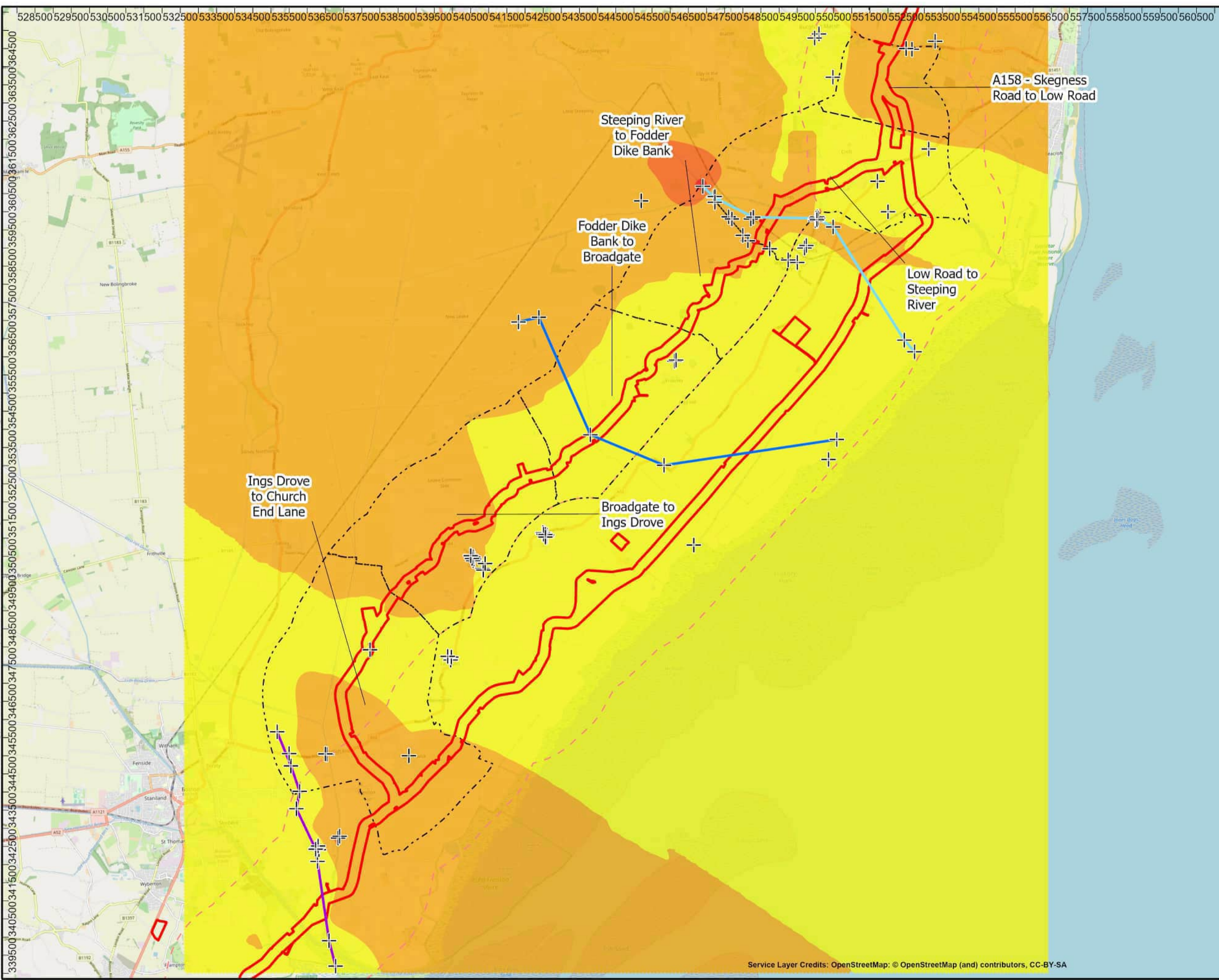


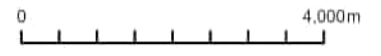


Figure	36b
Thickness plot of the topsoil and modern to Victorian made ground deposits (extrapolated from deposit records) – Route 2	
Legend	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Data Points — Transect D-2 — Transect E-2 — Transect F-2 - - - Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2) ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary - - - Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m 	
Topsoil / Made Ground Thickness (Route 2)	
m	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.000000 - 0.500000 0.500001 - 1.000000 1.000001 - 1.500000 1.500001 - 2.000000 	
FOR	
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN	
Drawn/checked:	JT
DWG no / Date:	14/04/23
AOC Project No.:	53109
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023	
	
SYSTEM	
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	
1:100,000@ A3	
	
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA	

C:\Users\natalie.hamilton\OneDrive - AOC Archaeology Group\5 - GIS\Projects\53109 Outer Dowings.aprx

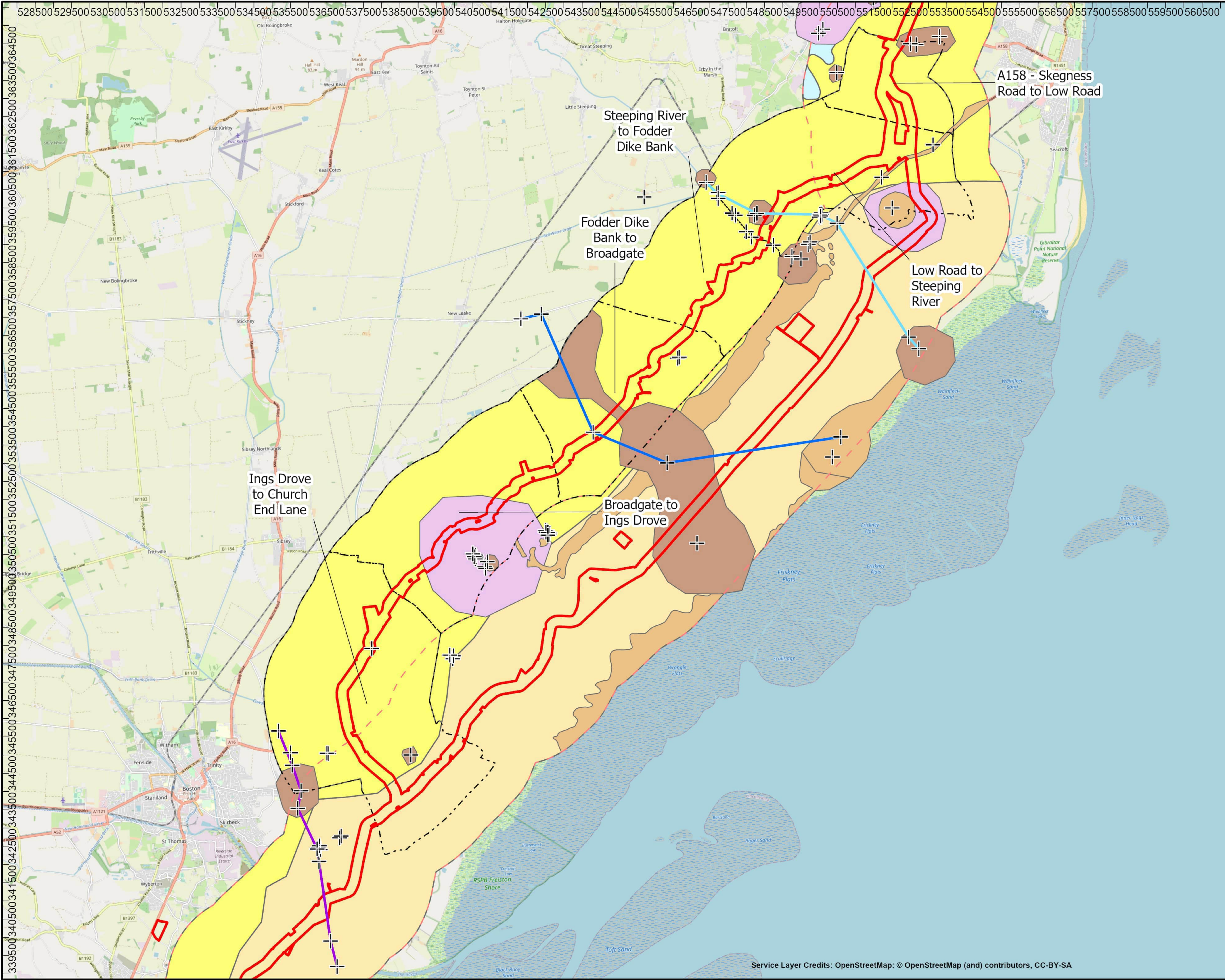


Figure		47b	
Plan showing areas of archaeological potential (extrapolated from deposit records) – Route 2			
Legend			
+		Data Points	
—		Transect D-2	
—		Transect E-2	
—		Transect F-2	
- - -		Onshore PEIR Section Breaks (Route 2)	
—		Onshore PEIR Boundary	
- - -		Onshore PEIR Boundary_2000m	
■		AoP B - Organic Deposits	
■		AoP C - Storm Beach	
■		AoP D - Glaciofluvial Deposits	
■		AoP A1 - Tidal Mudflats (Saltern Deposits)	
■		AoP A2 - Tidal Mudflats	
■		AoP E - Till	
FOR			
SLR Consulting 38 Chancery Ln London WC24 1EN			
Drawn/checked:		JT	
DWG no / Date:		14/04/23	
AOC Project No.:		53109	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2023			
SYSTEM			
Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE			
1:100,000@ A3			
Service Layer Credits: OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA			

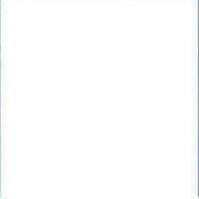
APPENDICES

13 APPENDIX A – DEPOSIT MODEL DATA REFERENCES

13.1 Data references used in addition to those included in the original deposit model (AOC 2022)

Deposit log	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Source
TF34NE2	535170	345660	3	BGS
TF34NE3	535500	345060	5	BGS
TF34NE4	536540	345040	4	BGS
TF34NE5	536500	345050	4	BGS
TF34NE9	537728	347923	3	BGS
TF34SE4	535550	344720	4	BGS
TF45NE1	549250	358670	4.328	BGS
TF45NE10	547700	359800	4.35	BGS
TF45NE11	548140	359200	4.41	BGS
TF45NE12	548140	359200	4.65	BGS
TF45NE18	548220	359800	3	BGS
TF45NE19	548290	359850	3	BGS
TF45NE2	549250	358670	3.148	BGS
TF45NE20	546120	355880	3	BGS
TF45NE21	546160	355910	4	BGS
TF45NE3	547610	359860	4.47	BGS
TF45NE4	547610	359860	1.54	BGS
TF45NE5	548740	358980	2.42	BGS
TF45NE6	548740	358980	2.42	BGS
TF45NE7	548000	359350	4.367	BGS
TF45NE8	548000	359350	1.95	BGS
TF45NE9	547700	359800	4.35	BGS
TF45NW3	541830	356940	10.1	BGS
TF45NW7	542380	357090	1	BGS
TF45SW1/A	540900	350300	2.2	BGS
TF45SW1/B	540900	350300	2.15	BGS
TF45SW1/C	540900	350300	2.1	BGS
TF45SW14	540500	350530	4	BGS
TF45SW15	540580	350470	4	BGS
TF45SW16	540550	350430	5	BGS
TF45SW17	540570	350380	5	BGS
TF45SW18	540590	350430	5	BGS
TF45SW19	540500	350530	5	BGS
TF45SW2	540830	350160	4	BGS
TF45SW20	540600	350430	5	BGS
TF45SW21	540580	350410	5	BGS
TF45SW25	540503	350516	4	BGS
TF45SW26	540573	350482	5	BGS
TF45SW27	540539	350438	5	BGS
TF45SW3	540850	350120	4	BGS
TF45SW4	543800	353850	0.94	BGS
TF46SE10	547200	360400	4.66	BGS

TF46SE11	547200	360400	4.68	BGS
TF46SE12	545200	360300	3	BGS
TF46SE17	547230	360420	1.59	BGS
TF46SE3	546900	360700	4.816	BGS
TF46SE4	546900	360700	5.105	BGS
TF46SE5	547230	360260	4.7	BGS
TF46SE6	547230	360260	4.7	BGS



www.aocarchaeology.com

ANNEX 24: PEIR Archaeological LiDAR Review

**OUTER DOWSING OFFSHORE
WIND**

**PRELIMINARY
ENVIRONMENTAL
INFORMATION REPORT**

**VOLUME 2, APPENDIX 20.2,
ANNEX 24:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIDAR
REVIEW**

SLR Ref: 410.V05356.00013
Version No: 1
June 2023

SLR 

BASIS OF REPORT

This document has been prepared by SLR with reasonable skill, care, and diligence, and taking account of the manpower, timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with GT R4 Ltd (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

SLR shall not be liable for the use of or reliance on any information, advice, recommendations, and opinions in this document for any purpose by any person other than the Client. Reliance may be granted to a third party only in the event that SLR and the third party have executed a reliance agreement or collateral warranty.

Information reported herein may be based on the interpretation of public domain data collected by SLR, and/or information supplied by the Client and/or its other advisors and associates. These data have been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

The copyright and intellectual property in all drawings, reports, specifications, bills of quantities, calculations and other information set out in this report remain vested in SLR unless the terms of appointment state otherwise.

This document may contain information of a specialised and/or highly technical nature and the Client is advised to seek clarification on any elements which may be unclear to it.

Information, advice, recommendations, and opinions in this document should only be relied upon in the context of the whole document and any documents referenced explicitly herein and should then only be used within the context of the appointment.

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Objective	4
1.2	Methodology.....	4
1.3	Outputs	5
1.4	Standards	6
2.0	RESULTS	7
2.1	LN 1	7
2.2	LN 2	7
2.3	WM 1	10
2.4	WM 2	10
2.5	WM 3	14
2.6	WM 4 and 5	15
2.7	WM 6	15
2.8	WM 7	17
2.9	WM 8	17
2.10	WM 9.....	18
2.11	WM 10.....	21
2.12	Detached Compound, West of WM 10 and 11.....	21
2.13	WM11.....	24
2.14	WM12.....	24
2.15	WM 13.....	28
2.16	WM 14.....	28
2.17	Alternative ECC Route A1	30
2.18	Alternative ECC Segment A2.....	31
2.19	ECC A3	34
2.20	ECC A4	36
2.21	ECC A5	36

DOCUMENT REFERENCES

PLATES

Plate 1: LN2 – possible enclosures outside of PEIR	8
Plate 2: LN1 and LN2 – possible ridge and furrow	9
Plate 3: WM1 – possible medieval earthwork enclosure.....	11
Plate 4: WM2 – Slackholme village	12
Plate 5: WM2 – mounds at Marsh Orby intersection	13
Plate 6: WM6 – Cold Harbour Farm	16
Plate 7: WM8 – possible medieval salterns	19
Plate 8: WM9 – south of Sea Lane	20
Plate 9: WM10 – west of Church End Road	22
Plate 10: WM11 – Multon Hall and adjacent earthworks.....	23
Plate 11: WM12 – possible sea bank.....	26
Plate 12: WM13 – possible mounds on Algarkirk Marsh	27
Plate 13: WM14 – possible tramway banks	29
Plate 14: Alternative ECC A1 – sub-oval features and Weir Dike.....	32
Plate 15: ECC A1 – ridge and furrow	33
Plate 16: ECC A2 – earthwork features, possibly associated medieval settlement	35
Plate 17: Alternative ECC Route Segment 5 – Poynton Hall and historic agricultural buildings.....	38
Plate 18: Alternative ECC Route Segment 5 – historic field systems	39

FIGURES

Figure 20.1.3: Weston Marsh Processed LiDAR Imagery	40
Figure 20.1.4: Weston Marsh OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks.....	59
Figure 20.1.5: Weston Marsh Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks.....	78
Figure 20.1.6: Weston Marsh Elevation Model.....	97
Figure 20.1.9 : Lincolnshire Node Processed LiDAR Imagery with Transcribed Earthworks.....	116
Figure 20.1.10: Lincolnshire Node Elevation Model	118
Figure 20.1.11: OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks.....	120
Figure 20.1.12: Lincolnshire Node Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks	122

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the results of a review of the LiDAR data available for the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (The Project) onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC). The review has been undertaken to inform an initial assessment of archaeological potential for inclusion within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This report forms an annex to Volume 2, Appendix 20.2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

1.1 Objective

The overall objective of the initial Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) analysis has been to provide the preliminary level of information and associated predictive modelling necessary to inform the PEIR and feed into the EIA baseline assessment.

Detailed analysis was beyond the scope of the assessment and would be required in relation to any identified potential features and/or areas of potential archaeological / palaeo-environmental significance as part of the Environmental Information Assessment (EIA).

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Dataset

LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data, at a minimum horizontal resolution of 1m, was sourced from the National LiDAR Programme, available via the Department Of Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Data Services Platform.¹ Data was procured for the circa 300m-wide PEIR easement along its full c. 91km length.

1.2.2 Data Processing

The data was converted into a series of 20 mosaic raster outputs, one for each of the onshore ECC segments. The data for each segment was then processed individually, using ArcGIS software, to draw out any detectable micro-topographic features.

Data processing included manipulation of a full range of variables, chiefly azimuth, altitude and Z-factor, and the production of a series of shaded relief models. As a minimum, the azimuth was rotated through 360° in 45° increments for each route segment. Altitude and Z-factor were varied as required; on aggregate, an altitude of 45 and a Z-factor of between 20 and 40 were found to be the optimum combination for revealing the micro-topography along the course of the route.

The data was also used to produce a series of Digital Elevation Models to feed into the analysis.

1.2.3 Contextual Datasets

The analysis was informed by a range of other available datasets including:

- designated heritage assets, sourced from Historic England;
- non-designated heritage assets, sourced from the Council's Historic Environment Record (HER);
- geological data (bedrock and superficial), sourced from the British Geological Survey (BGS);
- historic cartographic sources including, as a minimum, the 6" Ordnance Survey First Edition; and
- satellite imagery, sourced from Google Earth.

¹ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

These datasets were used both to guide the analysis and to inform interpretation of identified features.

1.2.4 Analysis

For purposes of undertaking a proportionate level of analysis sufficient to inform the PEIR, the following methodology was followed:

Earthwork features of potential archaeological origin

- Earthwork features of potential archaeological origin have been transcribed and are presented on the series of figures appended to this report. A preliminary discussion of their likely nature and significance is presented within the text, as relevant.

Areas of archaeological potential

- Where areas of archaeological potential have been identified, focussed shaded relief/hill shade imagery has been produced to illustrate their discussion within the text.

Historic field systems

- Historic field system earthworks, including e.g., ridge and furrow, relict headlands etc., are widespread along the course of the proposed route. Their detailed transcription would be disproportionate for purposes of PEIR, and such earthworks have therefore been transcribed only in sufficient detail to demonstrate their likely surviving extent within the easement. Individual elements, e.g., discrete ridges/furrows, have been transcribed in detail only where relevant. Such historic field system earthworks have been given a proportionate level of discussion within this report, with reference made, as relevant, to any Priority Townships defined in Turning the Plough (Historic England 2012).

Geological / palaeo-environmental features

- Probable geological/palaeo-environmental features are comparatively widespread along the course of the c. 91km route, largely comprising palaeo-channels / relict water courses. These have been transcribed only in sufficient detail to demonstrate their likely surviving extent, with individual geological trends only mapped where directly relevant to discussions of archaeological potential. Such features have been given a proportionate level of discussion within this report.

Historic drainage channels

- Extant drainage channels have only been mapped where demonstrably of historic origin, i.e., they are recorded in the HER or present as principle named drains on historic mapping, or where otherwise directly relevant to discussions of archaeological potential. Historic drainage channels that are no longer extant have been mapped where visible in the LiDAR data or clearly shown on historic mapping sources.

Modern / non-archaeological features

- Demonstrably modern / non-archaeological features have not been mapped unless necessary to distinguish them from background archaeological traces, or for purposes of focussed discussion within the report.

1.3 Outputs

The key outputs of the LiDAR processing and analysis comprise:

- this report;
- the supporting Figures:
 - Weston Marsh Options

-
- LiDAR Imagery - **Figure 20.1.3.1 - 20.1.3.19**
 - 25K Base Mapping - **Figure 20.1.4.1 - 20.1.4.19**
 - Superficial geology - **Figure 20.1.5.1 - 20.1.5.19**
 - Elevation model - **Figure 20.1.6.1 - 20.1.6.19**
 - Lincolnshire Options
 - LiDAR Imagery - **Figure 20.1.9.1 - 20.1.9.2**
 - Elevation model - **Figure 20.1.10.1 - 2.1.10.2**
 - 25K Base Mapping - **Figure 20.1.11.1 - 20.1.11.2**
 - Superficial geology - **Figure 20.1.12.1 - 20.1.12.2**
 - the digital data package, including the shapefile transcriptions and processed raster data.

1.4 Standards

The assessment has been undertaken, and the report prepared, by James Evans, ACIfA, Senior Archaeology and Heritage Consultant and Chris Morley, MCIfA, Technical Director – Archaeology & Heritage, SLR Consulting. This report has been reviewed by Charlotte Dawson, Principal Archaeology and Heritage Consultant, SLR Consulting.

2.0 Results

All features observed are provided with a reference number in **(bold)** and shown on the supporting Figures referenced above.

2.1 LN 1

2.1.1 Enclosures

There is a possible enclosure associated with potential geological / palaeo-channel activity to the north of Langham Row **(4)**.

2.1.2 Historic buildings / settlement

Former Cowslip Cottage, of probable post-medieval date, is located south of Anderby **(5)**.

Based upon the local historic settlement pattern, the higher ground around Thrumber Marsh Farm **(6)**, east of Mumby, and the area around Quaker's Hill **(7)**, may have been conducive to historic occupation.

2.1.3 Ridge and Furrow

A concentration of ridge and furrow earthworks of probable medieval date are preserved to the immediate north-west / north of Mumby, at the west end of the ECC segment **(8; Plate 2)**.

2.1.4 Sea banks

The following sea banks have been identified:

- a section of Roman Bank passes NNW-SSE through the north-eastern part of the route segment parallel to the coastline **(9)**. Given its proximity to the present-day coastline, this is likely to be one of the later sea defences in this area; and
- Woolly Bank, which adjoins Roman Bank to the east **(10)**.

2.2 LN 2

2.2.1 Enclosures

What appears to be a large sub-rectangular enclosure is located on a hill to the east of the ECC, west of Huttoft **(1; Plate 1)**. While it is located beyond the ECC, this feature is distinctive and appears possibly to have influenced the later field system configuration in this area. Certain of the agricultural features focussed on this possible enclosure may also have been associated and may thus be earlier in date.

A smaller square enclosure is located on low ground, to the east of the South Fen Drain **(2; Plate 1)**. The orientation of this enclosure is consistent with that of the surrounding field boundaries, and it may be comparatively recent. Function-wise, it may have comprised a livestock pen, or an agricultural yard / 'outfarm'. Given the location of the enclosure on the lowland alluvium, it is considered unlikely to have related to settlement.

2.2.2 Historic buildings

The locations of three former historic agricultural buildings are evident, one adjacent to the western route boundary **(3)**, one north of, and formerly associated with, Low Farm **(3a)**, and the other south of Long Lane **(3b)**. These are all depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and are unlikely to be any earlier than post-medieval in date.



See Figure 20.1.11.2

Plate 1: LN2 – possible enclosures outside of the PEIR Boundary



Plate 2: LN1 and LN2 – possible ridge and furrow

2.2.3 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- to the north of Langham Row;
- near to Cowslip Cottage; and
- west of Quakers Hill (extending south into WM Segment 1).

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.3 WM 1

2.3.1 Uncertain earthworks

A sub-oval earthwork is located to the east of Mickleberry Hill and south-west of Quakers Hill (**11; Plate 3**). This earthwork concurs with the Historic Environment Record (HER Ref: MLI88777), which recorded the possible feature through the study of aerial photography as part of the National Mapping Programme (NMP). The earthwork has been characterised as a potential medieval earthwork enclosure.

There is a possible mound / platform on a raised area to the south of Lowgate Road (**12**).

2.3.2 Spring House

There are several fishponds and a series of associated field system earthworks to the immediate north-west of Spring House north of Lowgate Road (**13**).

2.3.3 Drains

The Four Hundred Acre Drain passes to the west of Hogsthorpe (**14**) and runs on into WM 2.

2.4 WM 2

2.4.1 Historic buildings

Two small former historic buildings are located just south of the return length of the Willoughby High Drain (**15**).

A small former farmstead and associated plot is located to the north of Slackholme End, with a possible associated former field system to the east (**16**).

A small former farmstead and associated plot is located to the south of Slackholme, east of South Ings Lane (**17**).

2.4.2 Slackholme Village

A large concentration of field system earthworks is located to the east of Slackholme End House. These earthworks primarily comprise plot boundaries and ridge and furrow, as well as a possible lane, all relate to the known former medieval settlement of Slackholme (**18; Plate 4**). The name Slackholme is thought to mean 'raised land amidst the marsh'. The earliest reference to the name locally dates to AD 1220.

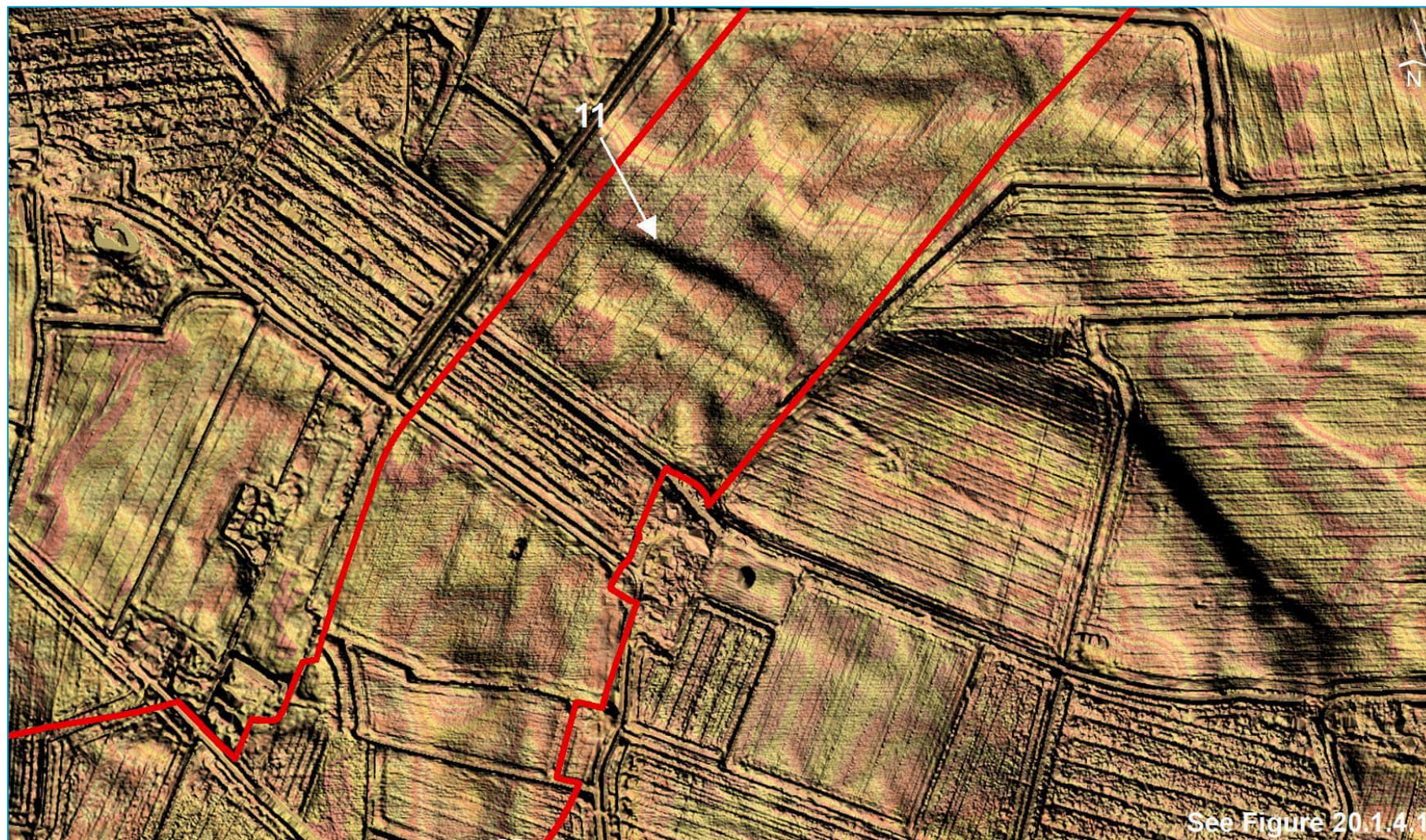


Plate 3: WM1 – possible medieval earthwork enclosure



Plate 4: WM2 – Slackholme village



See Figure 20.1.4.2

Plate 5: WM2 – mounds at Marsh Orby intersection

2.4.3 Uncertain earthworks

A semi-oval earthwork, possibly related to drainage, is located between Willoughby High Drain and Sloothby High Lane (**19**).

Four NW-SE oriented linear earthworks are located to the west of South Ings Lane (**20**).

A concentration of possible enclosures, platforms and banks are located north of the Marsh Lane / Orby Road intersection (**21; Plate 5**). The scale and definition of these features suggests that they may be comparatively modern. However, there is no evidence for activity within this area in recent years, and the HER records them as a series of medieval / post-medieval enclosures / field systems.

2.4.4 Drains

The following principal drains have been identified:

- the Four Hundred Acre Drain, a large length of which passes through the northern part of this route segment;
- Willoughby High Drain, which passes W-E through the route segment to flow under Loft's Bridge southwest of Hogsthorpe. A second length of this drain passes through the route segment a short distance further to the south; and
- the North Drain, which forks and passes through the route segment north of Marsh Lane.

2.4.5 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- either side of the Willoughby High Drain; and
- north and south of the North Drain.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.5 WM 3

2.5.1 Historic buildings

There is a possible former building located immediately south of South Drain (**22**).

The site of a former small rectangular agricultural building is in Burgh Le Marsh (**23**).

2.5.2 Marsh Farm

A former farmstead known as Marsh Farm, its surrounding plot, and a possibly associated surrounding field system area located to the south of Chalk Lane (**24**).

2.5.3 Uncertain earthworks

A possible mound is located to the north of Wedland's Drain (**25**). This may have resulted from the surrounding geological / palaeo-channel activity.

2.5.4 Drains

The following principal drains have been identified:

- the South Drain, which passes south of Marsh Lane; and
- Wedland's Drain, which passes W-E through Burgh Marsh.

2.5.5 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- south of South Drain (Marsh Lane Drain), north of Ingoldmells Road; and
- north and south of Younger's Lane.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.6 WM 4 and 5

2.6.1 Historic buildings

The ruins of a small building are located within an uncultivated area to the west of Rookery Farm (**26**) (NB since removed from PEIR boundary).

The site of a former rectangular agricultural building – possibly an outfarm – is located to the south of Pinchbeck Lane (**27**).

2.6.2 Sea banks

Two sections of Croft Bank pass SW-NE to the south of Pinchbeck House (**28**).

2.6.3 Drains

The following principal drains have been identified:

- Catchwater Drain, which passes W-E to the north of Rookery Farm; and
- Croft Drain, which passes W-E from Pinchbeck Lane.

2.6.4 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- south of Wedland's Drain;
- north and south of Low Road; and
- north of Wainfleet Haven.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.7 WM 6

2.7.1 New Yard Farm

The northern part of the historic plot associated with New Yard Farm crosses into the easement to the south of Wainfleet Haven (**29**). The farm remains in operation today, though the original buildings have been replaced by larger modern structures.



Plate 6: WM6 – Cold Harbour Farm

2.7.2 Cold Harbour Farm

The site of the former Cold Harbour Farm, which comprised a post-medieval farmstead set within a sub-rectangular enclosure, is located to the east of the Old Sea Bank (**30**; **Plate 6**). The historic field system to the south of Sea Lane may have been associated with Cold Harbour Farm.

2.7.3 Sea banks

Several intersecting lengths of the Old Sea Bank cross the route segment and converge on Old Marsh.

2.7.4 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- south of Wainfleet Haven; and
- on Old Marsh north of Old Sea Bank.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.8 WM 7

2.8.1 Saltwater Hall

Two former historic buildings, each within a small plot, are located along the course of the Old Sea Bank (**31**).

2.8.2 Uncertain earthworks

A possible rectangular platform / enclosure is located to the north of Bystall Bank (**32**). This may alternatively be a product of the surrounding geological / palaeo-channel activity.

2.8.3 Sea banks

Bystall Bank passes W-E through the northern part of the route segment, joining the Old Sea Bank to The Delph. Two long lengths of the Old Sea Bank also pass, lengthways, through this route segment.

2.8.4 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- north and south of Bystall Bank;
- west of The Delph, west of Outer Marsh; and
- on Wrangle Marsh, north of Sea Lane.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.9 WM 8

2.9.1 Possible medieval salterns

An area of possible historic salt working comprising a concentration of possible saltern mounds is located to the south of Tofts Farm, NE of Sea Lane (**33**; **Plate 7**). Several salterns are recorded in this area in the HER. A bank –

possibly a former length of the adjacent sea bank – is also apparent, defining the south-western extent of the above activity **(34)**.

2.9.2 Wells

Two former wells, each within a small rectangular enclosure, are located to the east of Leake Hunn's End **(35)**.

2.9.3 Historic buildings

A small former outbuilding is located just north of Sea Lane, east of Leverton Lucasgate **(36)**.

Two former historic buildings, each within a discrete plot, are located east of Spicer's Lane **(37)**.

Possible buildings and building plots, associated field systems and ponds are located south of Churchway **(38)**.

2.9.4 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- around the possible salterns, south of Tofts Farm; and
- west of Leverton Outgate.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.10 WM 9

2.10.1 Sea Lane

Former buildings, possible former buildings and building plots, associated field systems and ponds, are located to the south of Sea Lane **(39; Plate 8)**. The western most of these was a large 19th century residence known as The Firs, with a small outbuilding to the SE. Two other smaller buildings were located to the east of this. In combination, the associated earthworks suggest a pattern of former building plots to the south of Sea Lane, between The Firs and a former property to the east of Jail Lane. All of these seem to have been removed and the land put to agricultural use.

In addition, there is also another former building located to the north of Sea Lane, opposite the Jail Lane intersection **(40)**. The series of linear and dog-legged earthworks to the north of this probably relate to the former plot associated with that building. Again, the area seems subsequently to have been converted to agriculture.

2.10.2 Frieston Park

A series of possible former boundaries and ponds are located within Frieston Park, possibly associated with former landscaping **(41)**.

2.10.3 Uncertain earthworks

A possible N-S oriented rectangular enclosure / building platform is located to the north of Watery Lane, east of Butterwick **(42)**.

A raised area / series of mounds is located west of Shore Road; it seems probable that these relate to the construction of the modern property now located in the corner of the same field, possibly a platform **(43)**.

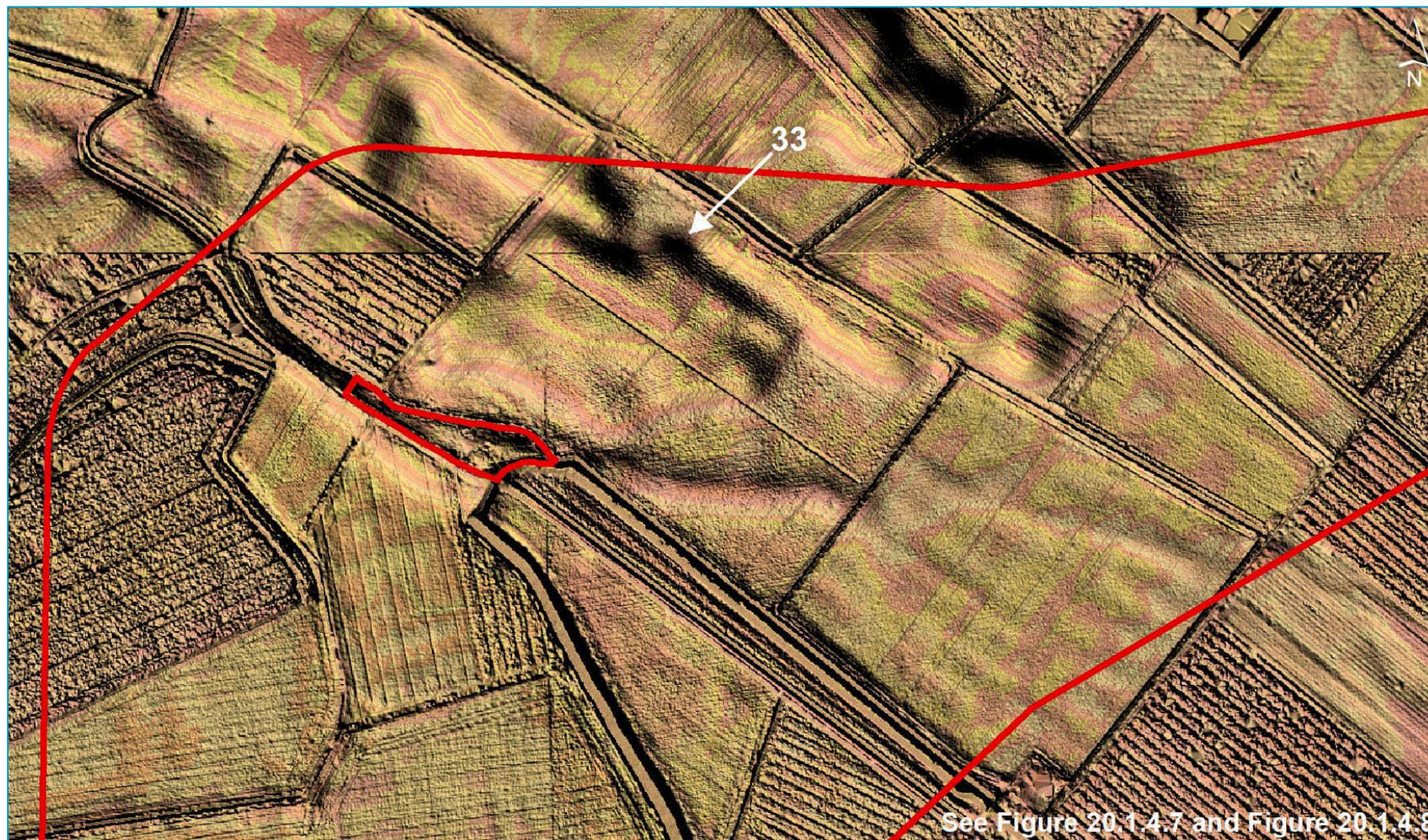


Plate 7: WM8 – possible medieval salterns



Plate 8: WM9 – south of Sea Lane

2.11 WM 10

2.11.1 Church End Road

Former buildings, possible former buildings and building plots, associated field systems and ponds, are located to the west of Church End Road (**44; Plate 9**). The northern most of these was a large 19th century residence known as Caythorpe House. Two other buildings were located to the south of this. In combination, the associated earthworks suggest a pattern of former building plots to the west of Church End Road. All of these seem to have been removed and the land put to agricultural use.

2.11.2 Historic buildings

Three former historic properties, each within a discrete plot, alongside associated field systems and ponds, are located immediately west of The Haven, north-west of Hobhole (**45**).

2.11.3 Uncertain earthworks

A large sub-triangular depression – possible a pond / reservoir – is located to the south of Clampgate Road (**46**).

2.11.4 Sea banks

The Graft passes into the southern part of the route segment, immediately east of The Haven.

2.11.5 Drains

The Hobhole Drain passes N-S through the route segment, to meet The Haven at Hob Hole.

2.11.6 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- to the west of Church End Road; and
- to either side of the Hobhole Drain.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.12 Detached Compound, West of WM 10 and 11

2.12.1 Drains

No principal drains / dykes are present within this proposed compound area, but remnants of former drainage channels are present within it.

2.12.2 Historic field systems

Remnant field boundaries are present within the proposed compound, but no extant ridge and furrow, etc. is evident.

No other earthwork features are present within the proposed compound.



Plate 9: WM10 – west of Church End Road

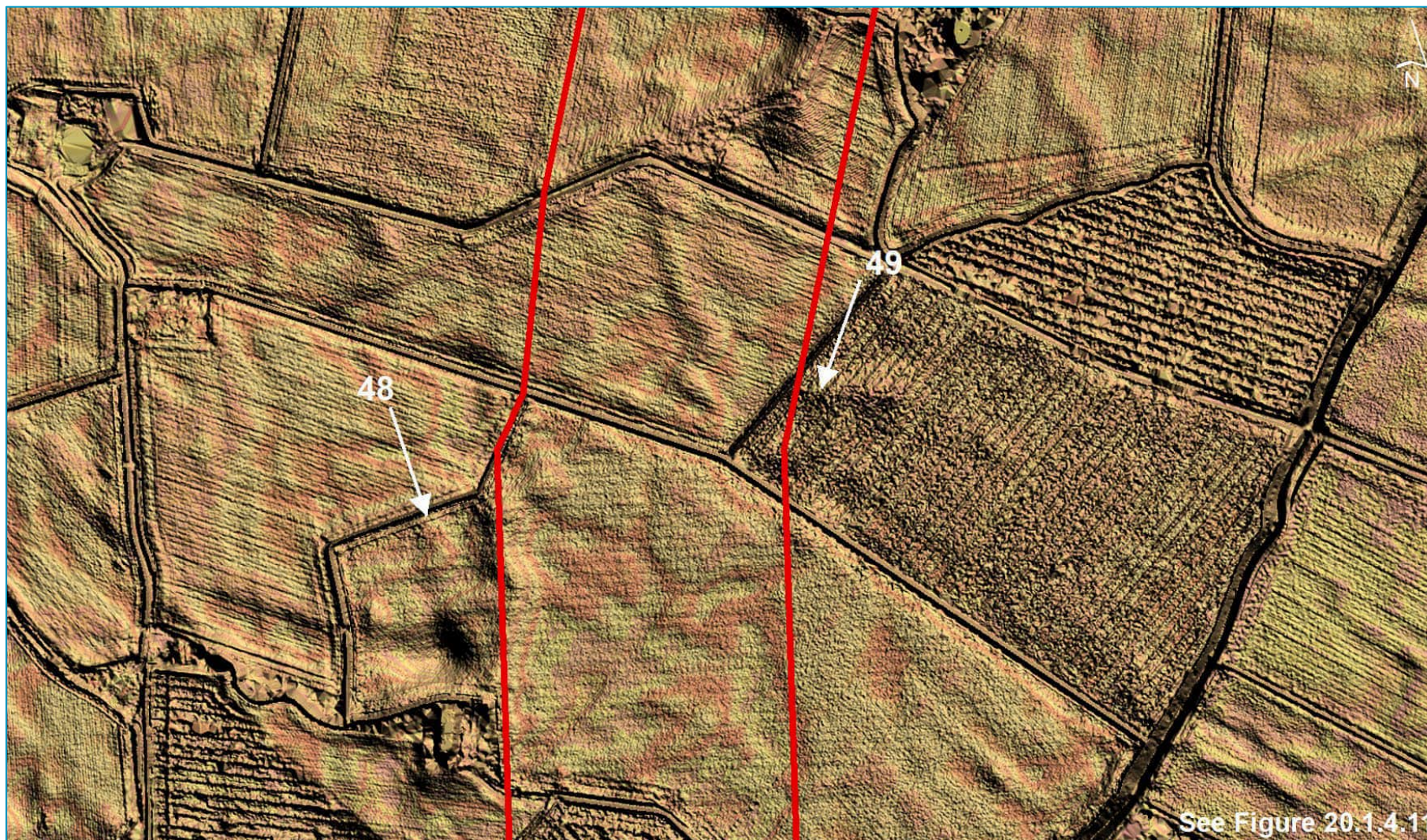


Plate 10: WM11 – Multon Hall and adjacent earthworks

2.13 WM11

2.13.1 West of The Haven

An area of possible earthworks follows the western bank of The Haven, albeit these seem likely to relate to natural saltings (47).

2.13.2 Multon Hall

Multon Hall medieval moated site (a Scheduled Monument) is located to the immediate west of this route segment, north of Sandholme. The eastern boundary of the scheduled area extends a short distance into the easement, and this corresponds with a possible earthwork that passes roughly N-S to the east of the hall, possibly associated with the moat (48; Plate 10).

On the opposite side (east) of the route from Multon Hall is a concentration of possible earthworks, within a fork in the former watercourse (49; Plate 10). These may be natural, relating to a possible former channel that adjoins them to the east. Alternatively, the proximity of these earthworks to Multon Hall, and their morphological similarity suggest that they may relate to human activity, possibly salt working.

2.13.3 Roads Plantation

A sub-triangular area of former woodland surrounded by a former historic field system are located to the north of Frampton Road (50).

2.13.4 Uncertain earthworks

A possible mound is located south of Willoughby Lane possibly the result of surrounding former water courses (51).

2.13.5 Sea banks

Roman Bank passes through the route segment to the south-west of The Haven, east of Skeldyke.

2.13.6 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- to the west of The Haven;
- to the west of Roman Bank;
- to the south of Frampton Road; and
- to the north of Marsh Road.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.14 WM12

2.14.1 Ireland's Farm

A large farmstead, within a sub-oval plot, surrounded by remnants of a possibly associated field system, is located to the south of Clough Lane, and the eastern part of the formerly associated plot appears to extend into the easement (52). Two former buildings were associated with the farmstead, alongside the remains of an associated field system.

2.14.2 Earlmarsch Farm

A former outbuilding is located to the north-east of Earlmarsch Farm, north-east of Thompson's Lane (53).

2.14.3 Lane Acre House and Fosdyke Cottage

A small farm and well is located within a small plot, east of Pot Lane (54). Fosdyke Cottage, which has its origins in the 19th century, is located a short distance to the west (55).

2.14.4 Historic buildings

A former un-named farm, within a rectangular plot, is located to the south of Marsh Road (56).

2.14.5 Uncertain earthworks

A possible rectangular earthwork is located to the north of The Welland (57). This seems possibly to relate to surrounding geological / palaeo-channel activity.

A possible boundary runs NE-SW parallel to Roman Bank, to the east, through New Marsh (58; Plate 11). This may be related to sea defence, possibly an earlier iteration of Roman Bank. It runs from Ireland's Farm to Fosdyke Cottage, with certain lengths marked by agricultural boundaries.

A series of possible former boundaries are located north of the coastguard station (59).

There is a possible mound located to the south of Puttock Gate, west of Pullover Lane (60).

2.14.6 Sea banks

Roman Bank passes NE-SW through the route segment, to the east of Pot Lane.

A discrete bank runs immediately north of the saltings on the northern bank of the River Welland.

2.14.7 Drains

The Kirto Drain passes W-E through the route segment, east of Clough Lane.

2.14.8 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- to the east of Bucklegate Lane;
- on Earl Marsh, south of Ireland's Farm; this includes a possible large sub-circular pond;
- at New Marsh on the northern banks of the River Welland; and
- to the south of Puttock Gate.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

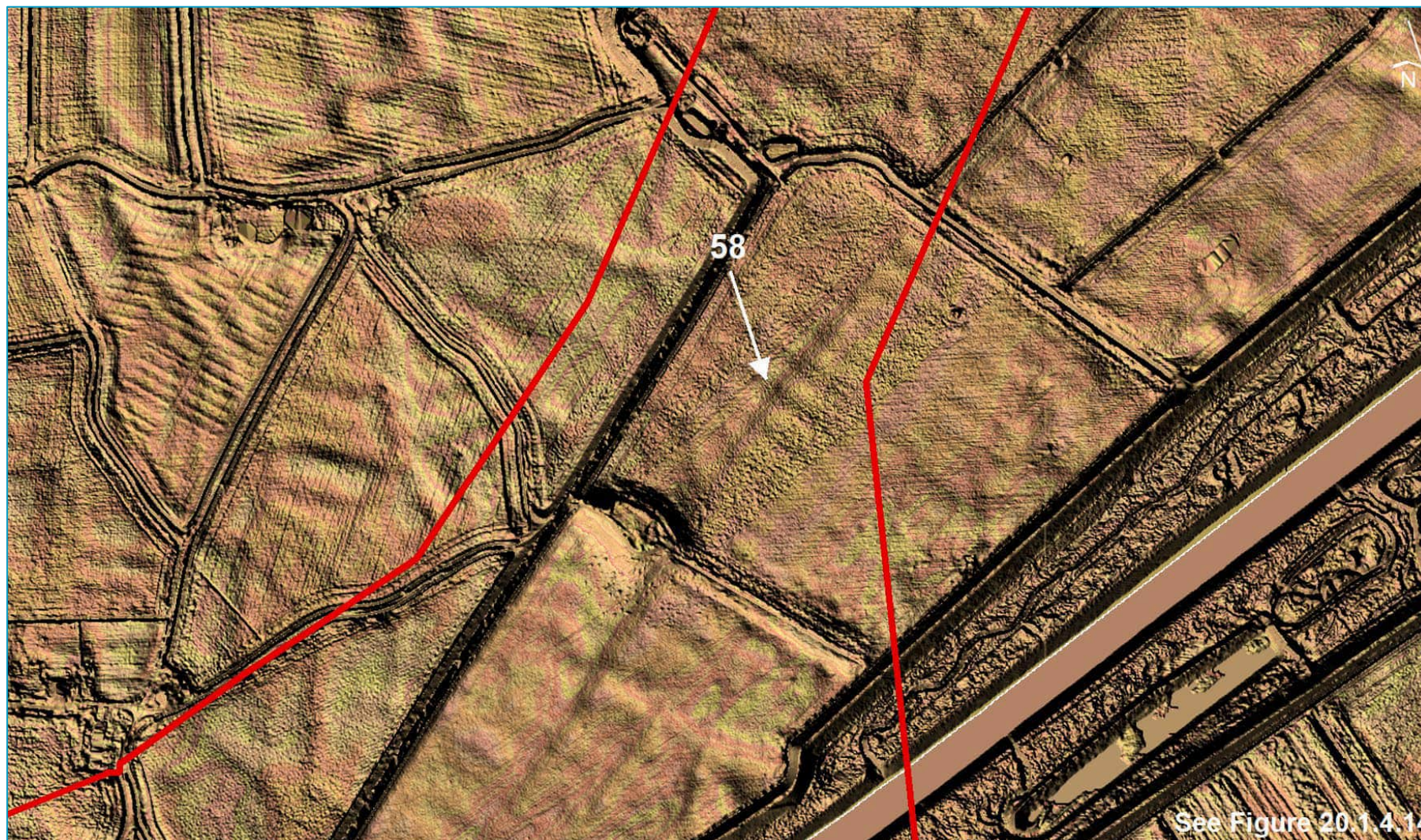


Plate 11: WM12 – possible sea bank



Plate 12: WM13 – possible mounds on Algarkirk Marsh

2.15 WM 13

2.15.1 Bicker Creek

A former length of Bicker Creek, and what appears to be a former tributary, flow through the north-western part of this route segment. To the south of this are two former outbuildings (**61**) and an amorphous area of possible earthworks (**62**); the latter may alternatively relate to modern agricultural activity.

2.15.2 Uncertain earthworks

A series of possible mounds is located on Algarkirk Marsh, west of the Risegate Outfall (**63**; **Plate 12**). These may be natural, or they may relate to salt working.

2.15.3 Sea banks

A bank runs from Fosdyke Bridge west onto Algarkirk Marsh.

2.15.4 Drains

The Risegate Eau enters The Welland at Algarkirk Marsh.

2.15.5 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable to the west of the Welland. The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological potential in this area.

2.16 WM 14

2.16.1 Foreshore

An area of possible earthworks follows the southern bank of the River Welland (**64**). These may relate to natural saltings known to have been present in that location historically.

2.16.2 Historic buildings

A small number of small former historic buildings, within discrete plots, are located to the west of Coastguard Row, west of the New Sea Bank (**65**).

A small building is located within Weston Marsh, possibly a former outbuilding to Bottom Yard (**66**).

2.16.3 Tramway

Several possible lengths of a known 19th century tramway may be located on Wragg Marsh (**67**; **Plate 13**). These would appear to be identifiable as a nexus of former banks and extant embanked boundaries forming an extension to the known tramway. Alternatively, these banks may represent former sea banks or other flood defences, being just south of the Old Sea Bank.

2.16.4 Ponds

Two large former ponds / reservoirs are located to the south-west of Coastguard Row (**68**).



Plate 13: WM14 – possible tramway banks

2.16.5 Uncertain earthworks

A series of possible mounds are located to the south of the River Welland, north of Middle Marsh Road (**69**). These mounds may be natural and/or the product of surrounding geological / palaeo-channel activity, possibly associated with the former saltings to the north. Alternatively, their morphology and location may suggest an association with salt working.

A linear earthwork runs parallel, and to the north of, the Old Sea Bank (**70**). This may be natural, or it may represent an earlier iteration of the sea bank.

There are a series of linear earthworks to the south-east and south-west of Bottom Farm (**71**), probably related to drainage.

2.16.6 Sea banks

The following sea banks have been identified:

- the New Sea Bank (**72**), which passes along, and parallel to, the southern shore of the River Welland; and
- three separate lengths of the Old Sea Bank (**73**), which pass to the south of South Bank.

2.16.7 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- to the south of The Welland, south of New Sea Bank;
- to the south of The Welland, south of South Bank;
- to the south of the tramway on Wragg Marsh; and
- to the north-east of Marsh House.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in these areas.

2.17 Alternative ECC Route A1

2.17.1 Uncertain earthworks

There appears to be five sub-oval features located within this ECC Segment, c. 660m south-east of Thorpe St. Peter and to the south of Weir Dyke (**74; Plate 14**). These features also appear as cropmarks in modern Google Earth satellite imagery. Further such cropmarks were located c. 300m south-west of the sub-oval features within the route corridor, and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the soils overlying them (HER Ref: MLI41904).

In the above context, it is likely that the sub-oval features within the route corridor are also post-medieval in origin. Such features could represent post-medieval marling pits, with such marling activity documented elsewhere within this part of Lincolnshire. Such agricultural features would be of limited archaeological significance.

2.17.2 Historic buildings

A former historic agricultural building (**75**) is located to the south of Croft. This building is no longer extant and is not visible within the LiDAR data, and it is also depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. Therefore, it is unlikely to be any earlier than post-medieval in date.

2.17.3 Drains

The Weir Dike (**76; Plate 14**) passes to the south of Thorpe St. Peter and runs through this Segment of the ECC.

2.17.4 Ridge and furrow

There is a concentration of ridge and furrow earthworks in several areas to the south of Croft (**77; Plate 15**). These earthworks are of probable medieval date. The southern-most area of earthworks corresponds with the HER reference (HER Ref: MLI125705).

Remnants of former field boundaries are also present within these areas.

2.17.5 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- to the south of Weir Dike;
- to the north of Weir Dike; and
- to the south-west of Croft.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in these areas.

2.18 Alternative ECC Segment A2

2.18.1 Uncertain earthworks

A concentration of possible earthworks (**78; Plate 16**) is located c. 700m south of Wainfleet Bank. The earthworks are to the west and south of the Grade II* Listed Church of St. Mary (NHLE Ref: 1224403), a church with 12th century origins. The earthworks in this area have also been identified as cropmarks on aerial photography and they have been interpreted as potential medieval settlement remains (HER Ref: MLI90648).

Additionally, large amounts of Saxo-Norman and later medieval pottery have been unearthed in this area during ploughing (HER Ref: MLI41742). This pottery included a part of the handle and top of an early medieval curfew fire cover, along with sherds of Toynton or similar ware.

2.18.2 Historic buildings

There are nine former historic agricultural buildings within this segment. Five of these are in proximity to one another (**79**) c. 450m south-west of Wainfleet Bank and relate to HER reference MLI124352. These buildings are no longer extant and are not visible within the LiDAR data. All former buildings are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and are unlikely to be any earlier than post-medieval in date.

2.18.3 Ridge and furrow

There is an area of remnant ridge and furrow (**80**) located c. 1.2km south of Wainfleet Bank. These earthworks are of probable medieval date, and there is also evidence of former field boundaries in this area.

2.18.4 Drains

No principal drains / dykes are present within this segment, but remnants of former drainage channels are present throughout the segment.



Plate 14: Alternative ECC A1 – sub-oval features and Weir Dike



See Figure 20.1.4.15

Plate 15: ECC A1 – ridge and furrow

2.18.5 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable in the following locations:

- to the north-east of Burgh Road; and
- to the south-west of Burgh Road.

The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in these areas.

2.19 ECC A3

2.19.1 Historic buildings

There is one former historic agricultural building (**81**) within this segment, just to the south of Fodder Dike Bank. This building is no longer extant and is not visible within the LiDAR data. The former building is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and is unlikely to be any earlier than post-medieval in date.

2.19.2 Ridge and furrow

There is one small area of remnant ridge and furrow (**82**) c. 370m east of the junction of Bull Drove and Wrangle Bank. These earthworks are of possible medieval date, and there is also evidence of former field boundaries in this area.

2.19.3 Drains

One principal drain / dyke is located within this segment, and this comprises Gold Fen Dike (**83**) which is named and illustrated on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The remnants of former drainage channels and ponds are present throughout the segment.

2.19.4 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable throughout this segment A3. The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in those areas.



See Figure 20.1.4.16

Plate 16: ECC A2 – earthwork features, possibly associated medieval settlement

2.20 ECC A4

2.20.1 Historic buildings

There are eight former historic agricultural buildings within this segment. These buildings are no longer extant and are not visible within the LiDAR data. All eight former buildings are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and are unlikely to be any earlier than post-medieval in date.

2.20.2 Field systems

There are concentrations of former field boundaries throughout this segment. These are illustrated on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and are likely to be post-medieval in date.

2.20.3 Drains

No principal drains / dykes are present within this segment, and very few former drainage channels are present throughout the segment. There are, however, several ponds located throughout this segment.

2.20.4 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable throughout this segment. The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in those areas.

2.21 ECC A5

2.21.1 Poynton Hall

Poynton Hall (HER Ref: MLI124217) comprised a 19th century farmstead (**84**; **Plate 17**), arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'F' plan. The farmhouse was detached from the other buildings located within the courtyard. The former farmstead was located c. 550m east of Freiston and c. 800m south-west of Butterwick.

2.21.2 Historic buildings

Two small former historic agricultural buildings (**85**) are located just to the east of Poynton Hall. These buildings are the detached outbuildings within the farmstead's courtyard, discussed above, and are also likely to be of 19th century date.

There are three other small former historic agricultural buildings (**86**) located within the central part of the segment. These buildings are located c. 400m east of Hobhole Drain and correspond to HER reference MLI124196.

Two further buildings are known in the north of the segment. There is an anomaly in the LiDAR data around one of these (**87**). This building is located c. 245m east of Ings Road, and modern Google Earth satellite imagery appears to show a small rectangular parcel of land measuring c. 24m x 32m that is separated from the rest of the modern field system. No standing structure is visible but there may be the remains of the former building present below ground.

All these former buildings are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and are unlikely to be any earlier than post-medieval in date.

2.21.3 Historic drainage

No principal drains / dykes are present within Segment A5, and very few former drainage channels are present throughout the segment. There are, however, several ponds located throughout this segment.

2.21.4 Historic field systems

There are several concentrations of former field boundaries located within this segment. Examples of these former field boundaries can be found to the south of Poynton Hall and are likely to have been associated with the former farmstead.

There is one small area of remnant ridge and furrow in this segment (**88; Plate 18**), c. 400m south-west of Butterwick, and these earthworks are of possible medieval date. There is also further evidence of former field boundaries in this area.

2.21.5 Geological / palaeo-channel activity

Concentrations of possible relict watercourses are identifiable throughout this segment. The presence of these features may suggest a heightened palaeo-environmental / geoarchaeological potential in those areas.



Plate 17: Alternative ECC Route Segment 5 – Poynton Hall and historic agricultural buildings



Plate 18: Alternative ECC Route Segment 5 – historic field systems



Legend

- Onshore PEIR
- Onshore Segment

Notes
 LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.1





Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0267 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd



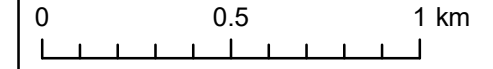
Legend
 Onshore PEIR Boundary
 Onshore Segment Break

Notes
 LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.3



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\theology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0267_0 PEIR\Walia Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

Notes

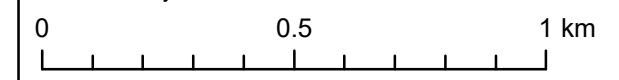
LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:

© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.4



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356_0012_0267_0 PEIR Wolla Park to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd

550000

365000

005993

550000

550000

360000

360000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

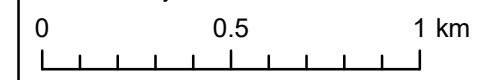
Notes

LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.6



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

550000

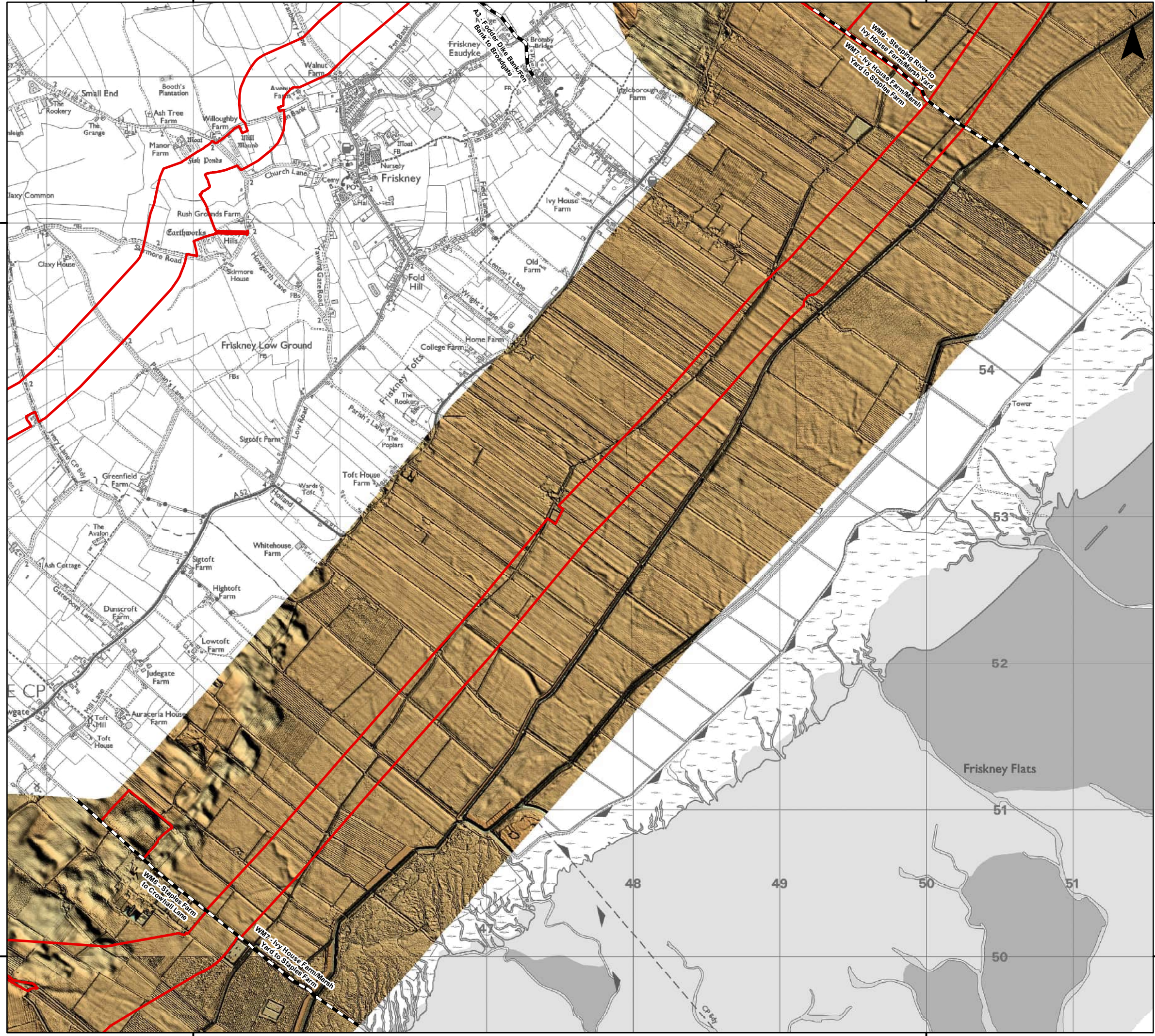
355000

355000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\theology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0267_0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd

545000

550000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

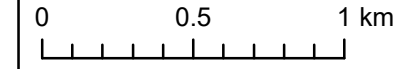
Notes

LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.7



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wmimg\2023 01 PEIR\A\theology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0267_0 PEIR\Walla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd

540000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

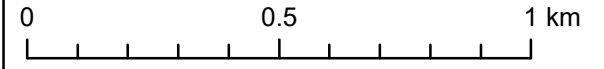
Notes

LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.9



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\A\theology and Cultural Heritage\05356_0012_0267_0 PEIR\Wm\A Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a\LiDAR Imagery.mxd

345000

345000

540000

535000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

Notes

LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.10



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

340000

535000

340000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_0012_0267 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

Notes

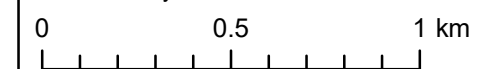
LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:

© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.11



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673



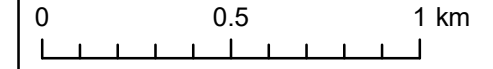
- Legend**
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break

Notes
 LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.12



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\theology and Cultural Heritage\05356_0012_0267 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) OnSS Search Area
- Weston Marsh (South) OnSS Search Area

Notes
 LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.14



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0267_0 PEIR\Walla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd



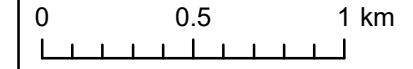
Legend
 Onshore PEIR Boundary
 Onshore Segment Break

Notes
 LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.15

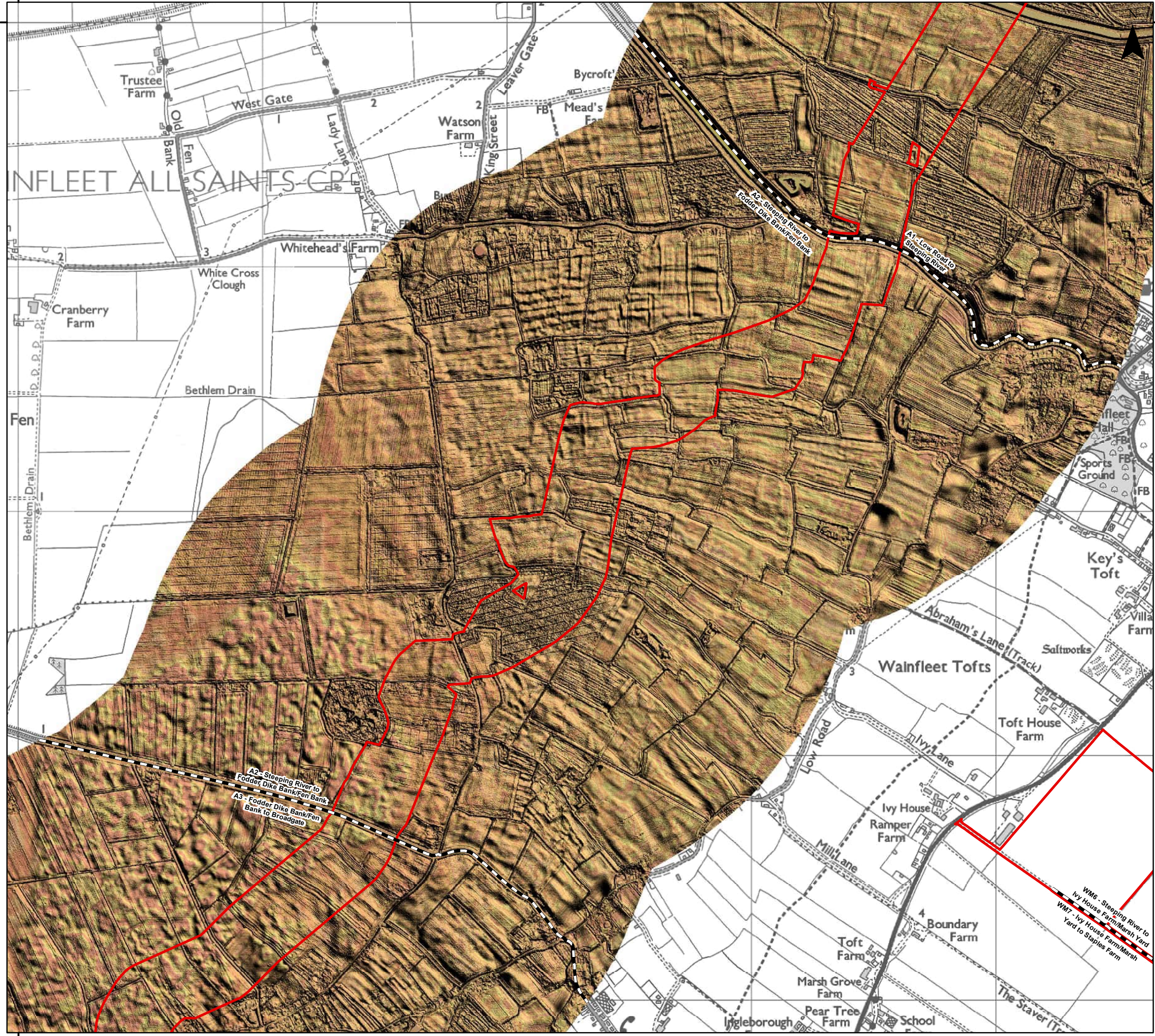


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0267_0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.rxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

Notes

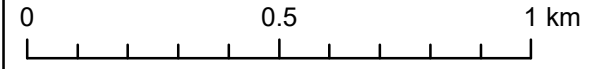
LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:

© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

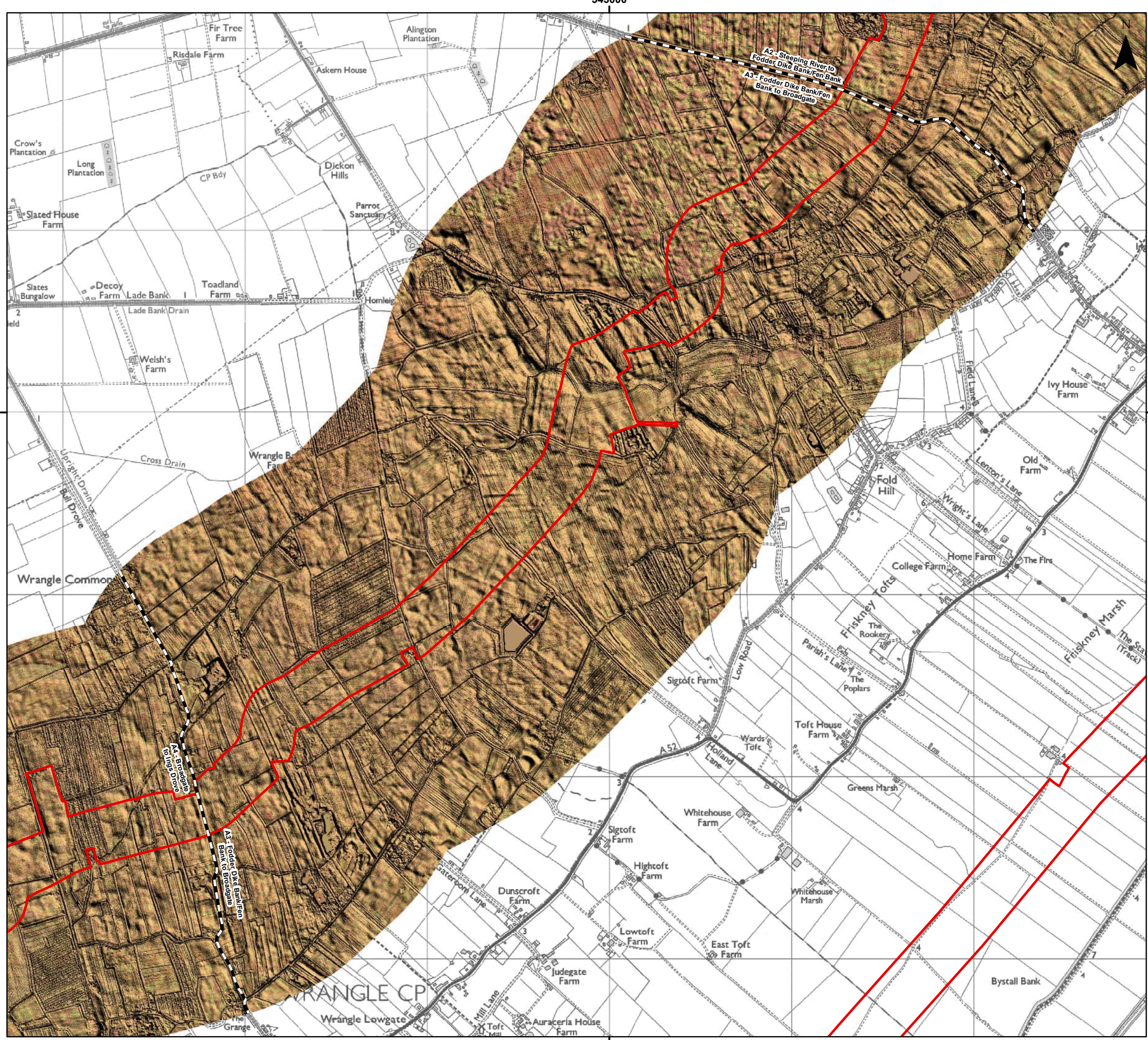
Figure 20.1.3.16



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673



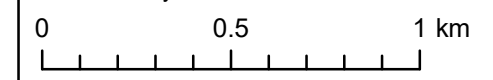
- Legend**
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break

Notes
 LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

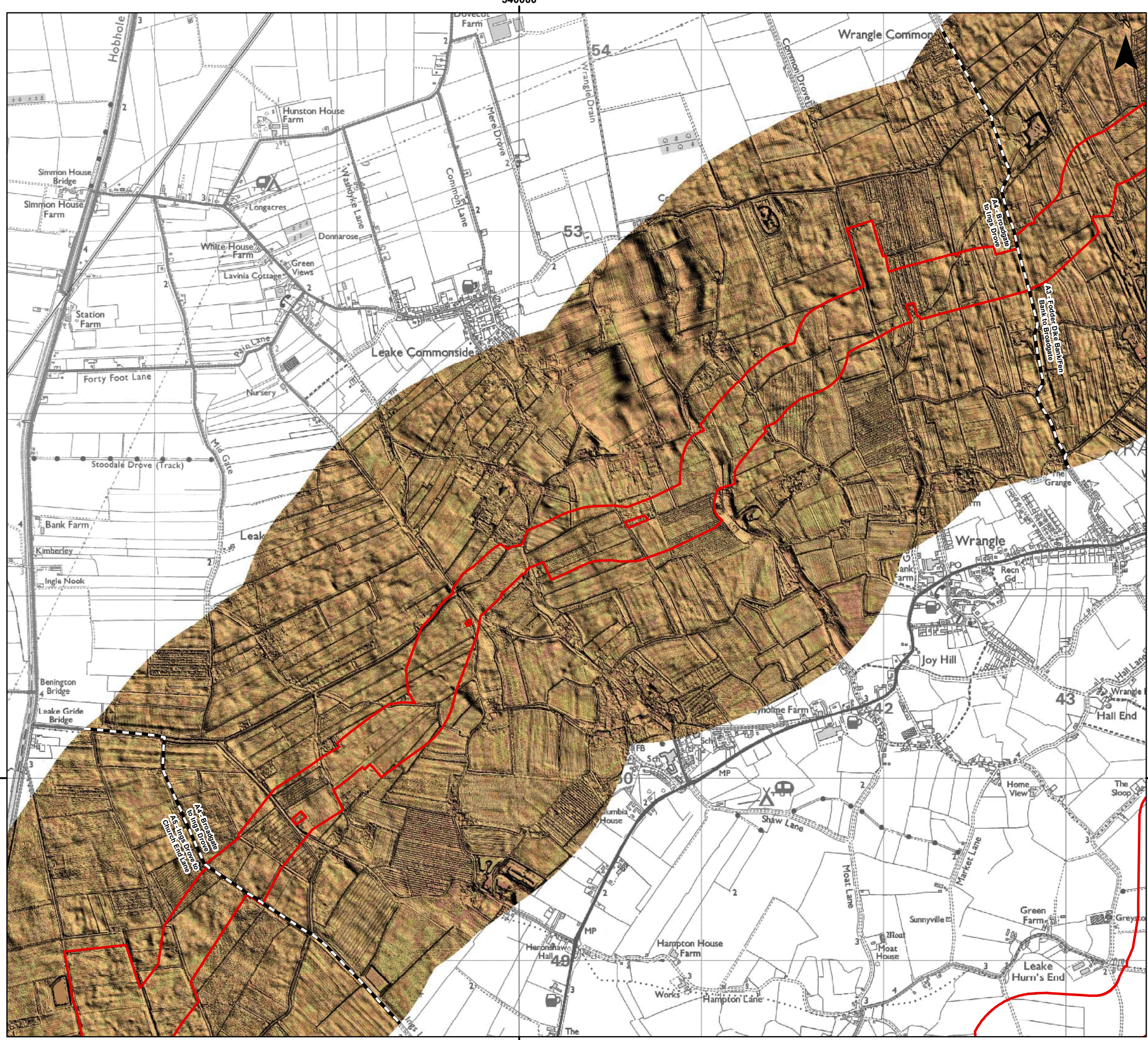
Figure 20.1.3.17



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

Notes

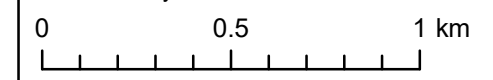
LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:

© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.18



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

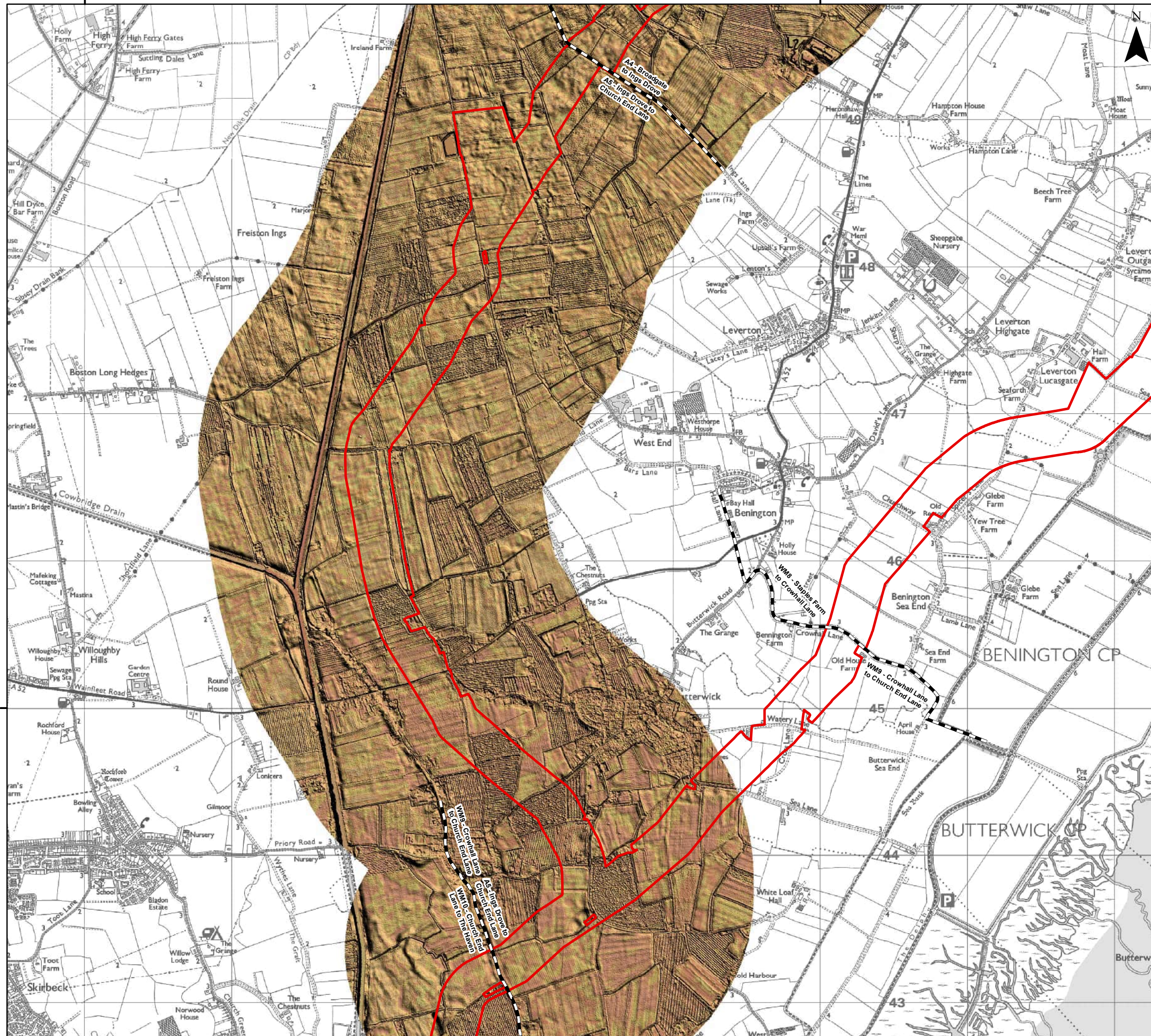


© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0267_0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd

535000

540000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

Notes

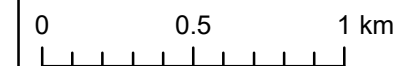
LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:

© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Processed LiDAR Imagery

Figure 20.1.3.19



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\theology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0267_0 PEIR\Walla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev1 and Rev1a LiDAR Imagery.mxd

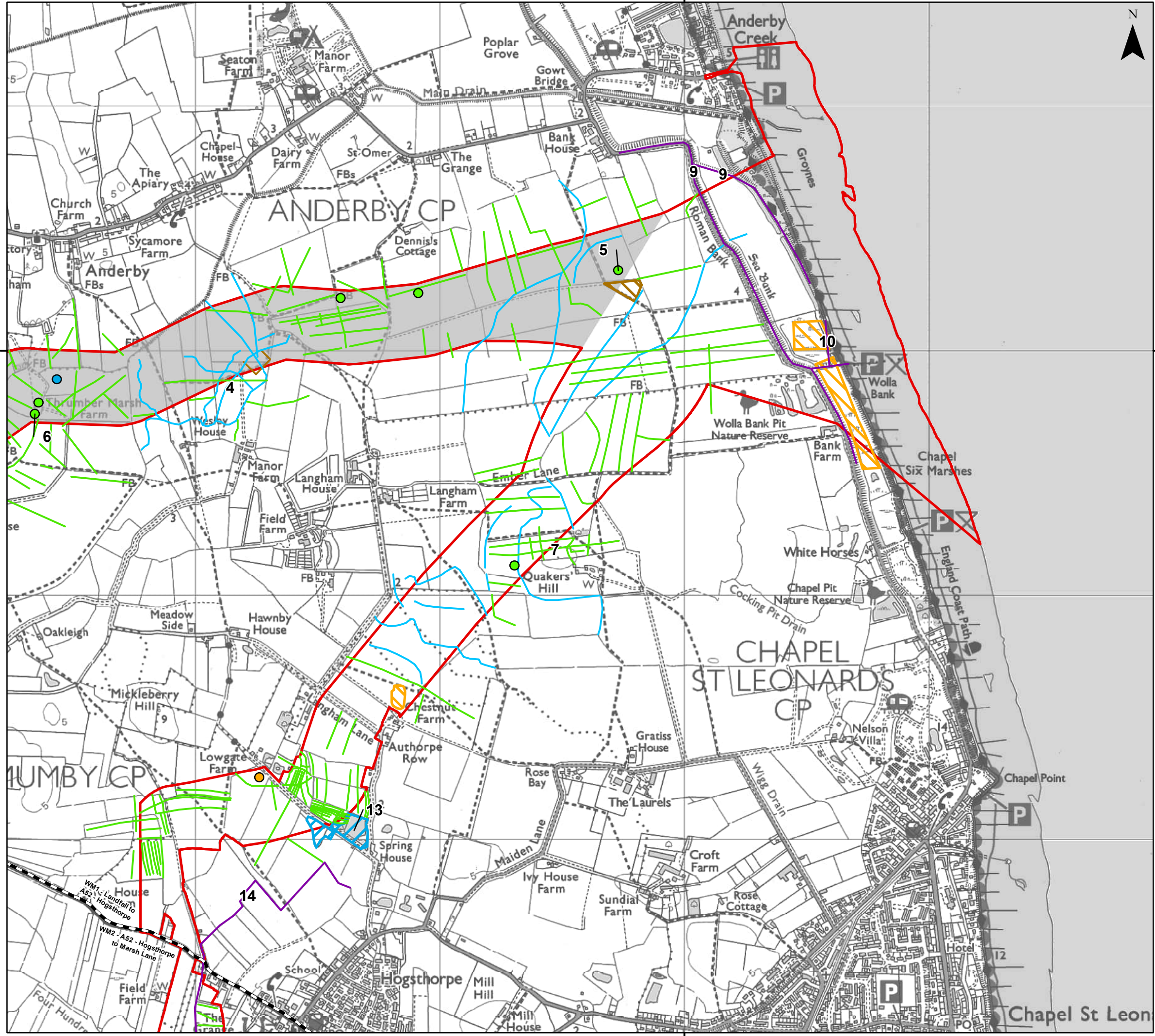
535000

540000












345000

345000

555000



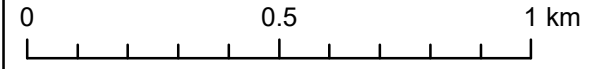
Legend

-  Onshore PEIR Boundary
-  Onshore Segment Break
-  Historic Building
-  Pond
-  Uncertain Earthworks
-  Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
-  Drains and Seabanks
-  Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
-  Possible Settlement Earthworks
-  Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
-  Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed
 Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.1



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

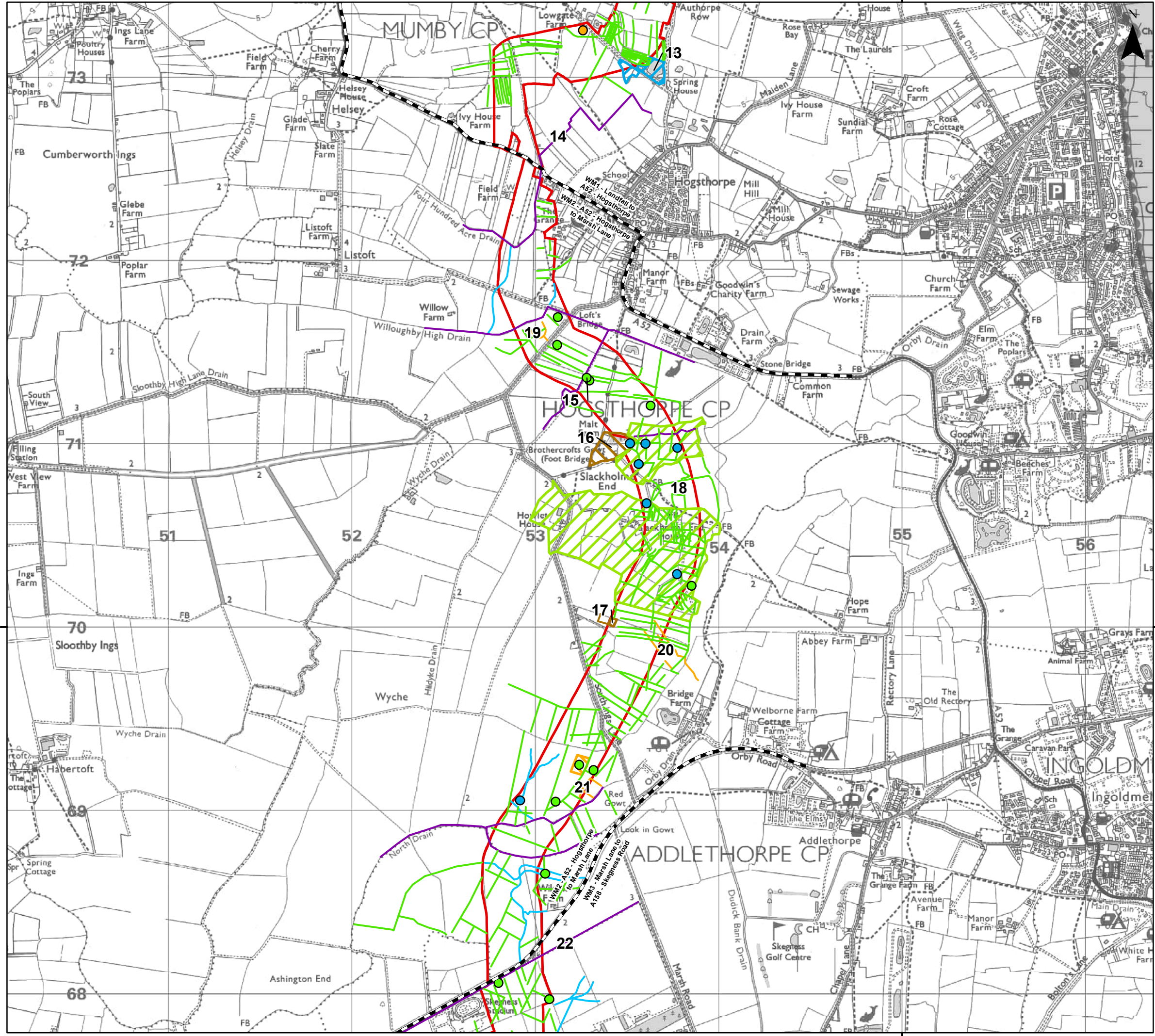
Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd

375000

006524

555000

555000



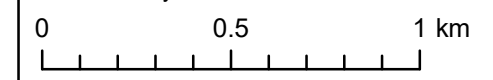
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.2



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



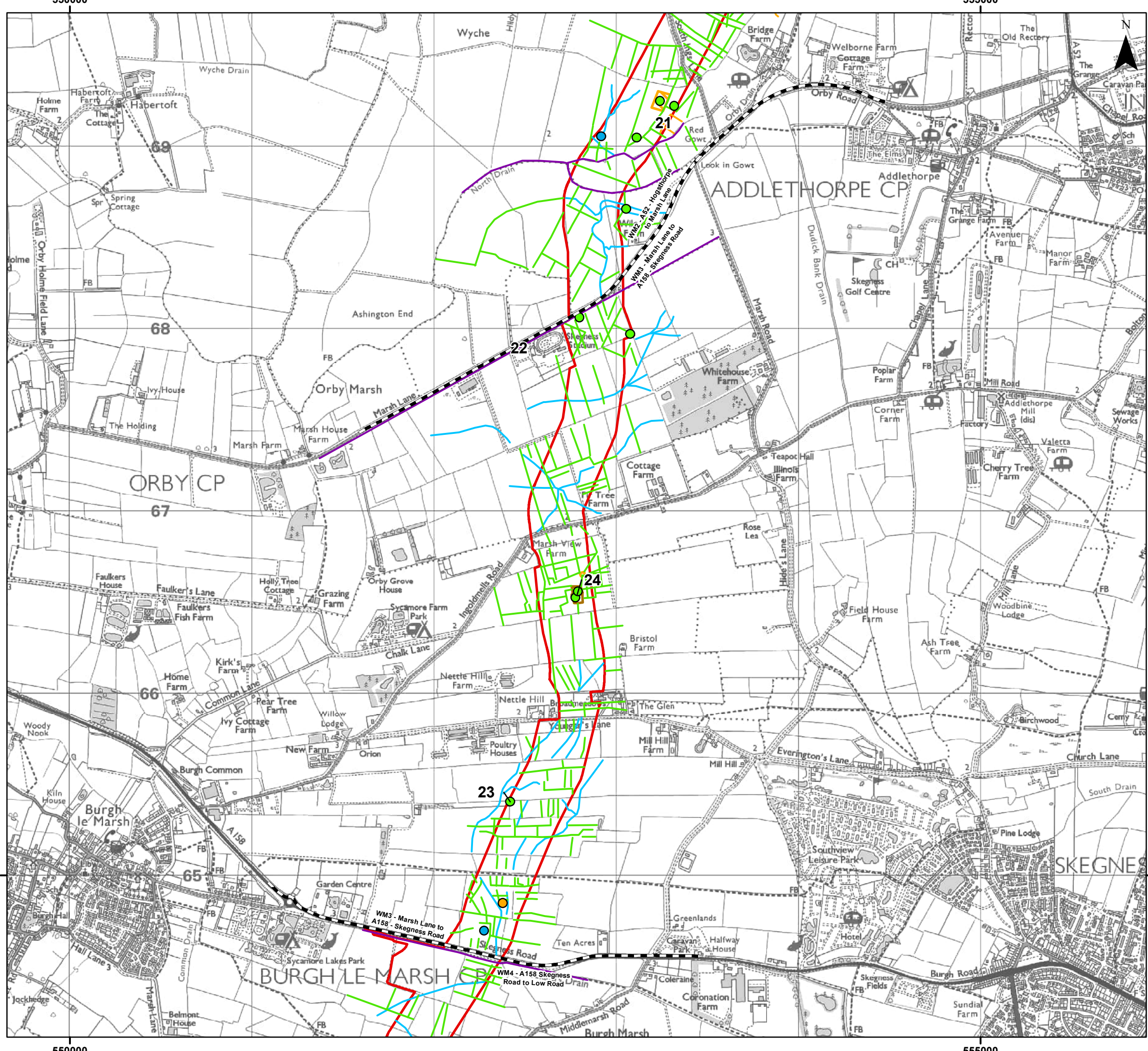
© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

555000

370000

370000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.3

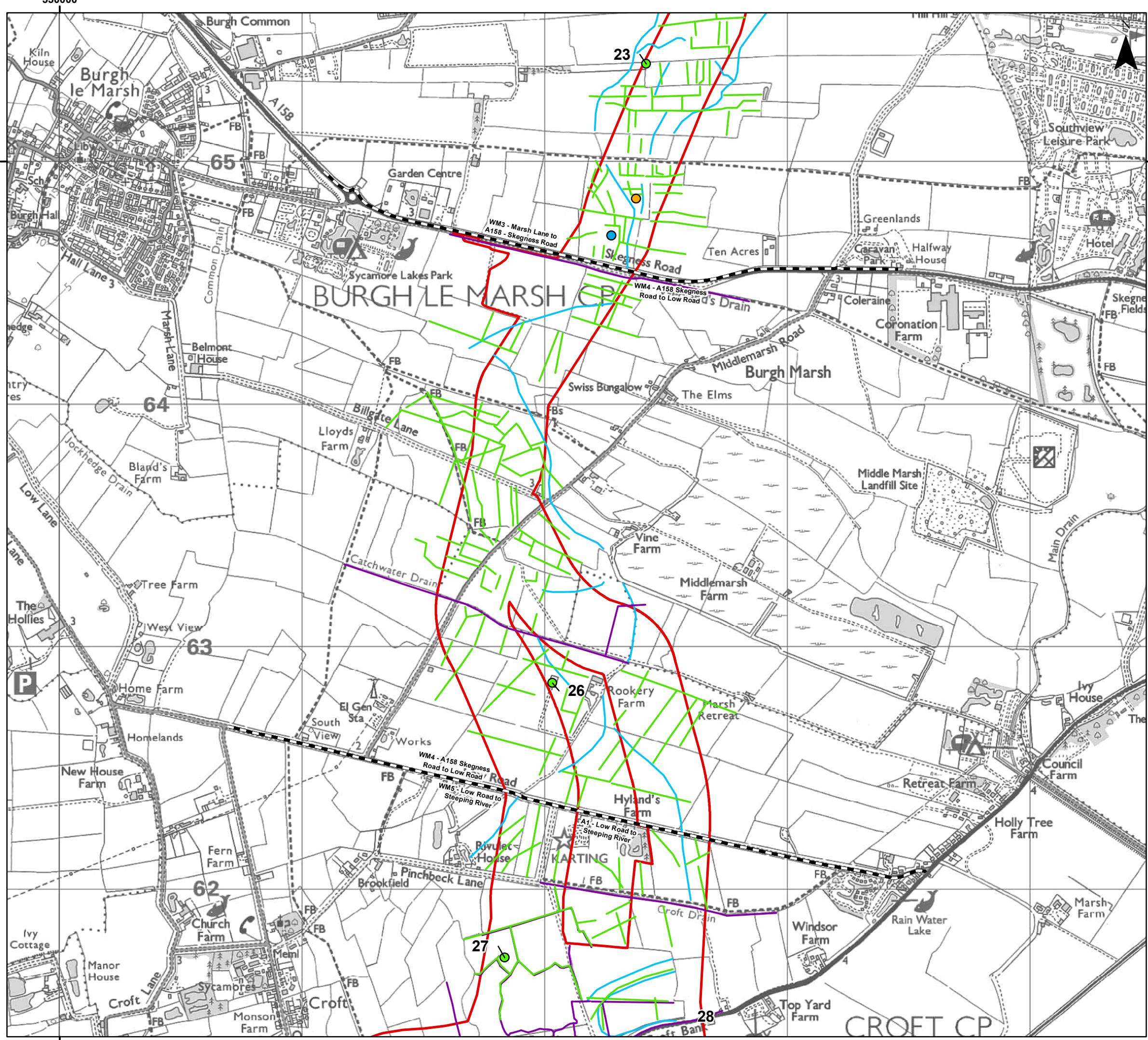


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Park to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



- ### Legend
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - Uncertain Earthworks
 - Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - Drains and Seabanks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.4



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

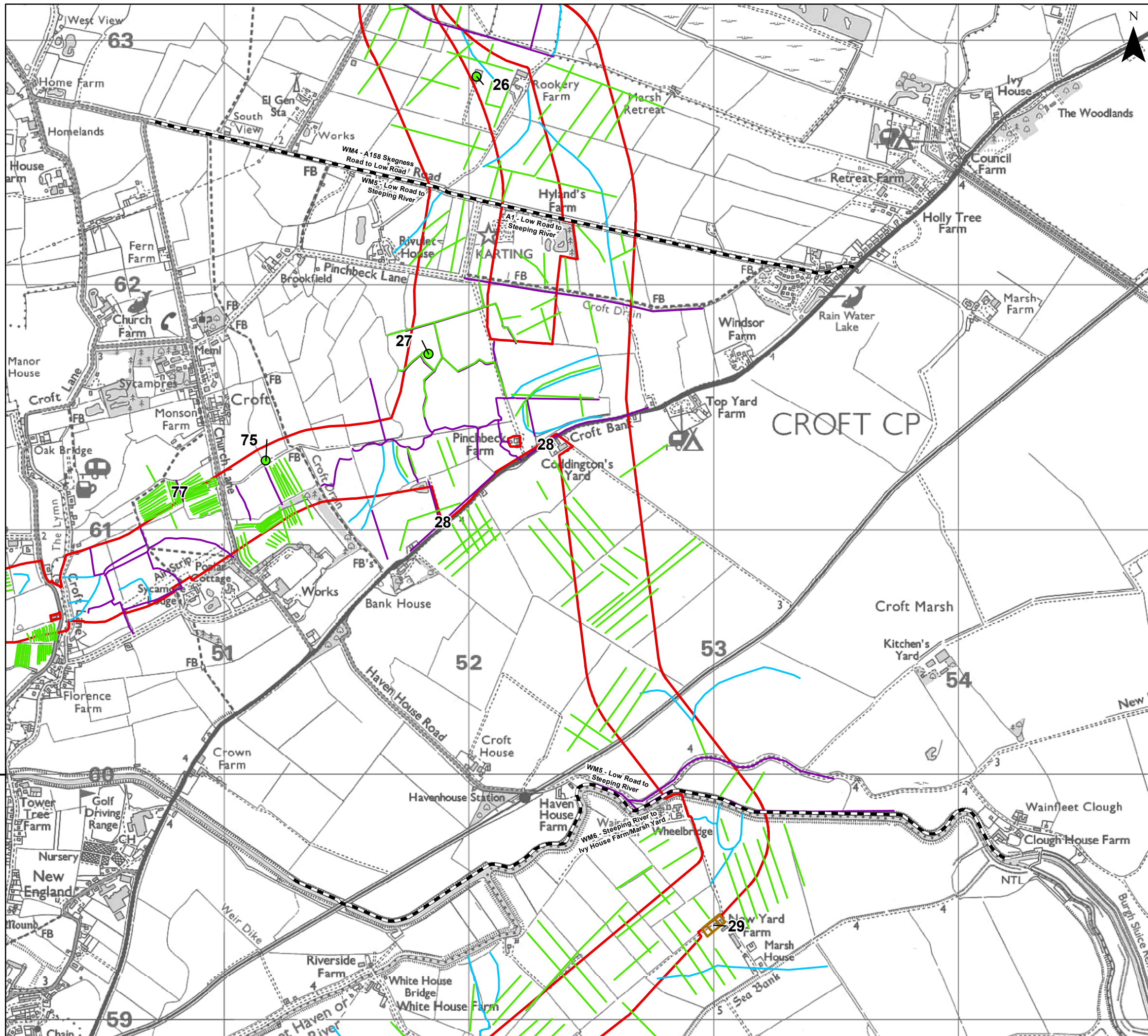
Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_0012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd

550000

365000

365000

550000

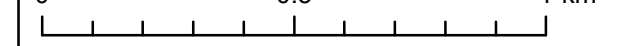


- ### Legend
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - Drains and Seabanks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - Possible Settlement Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.5



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



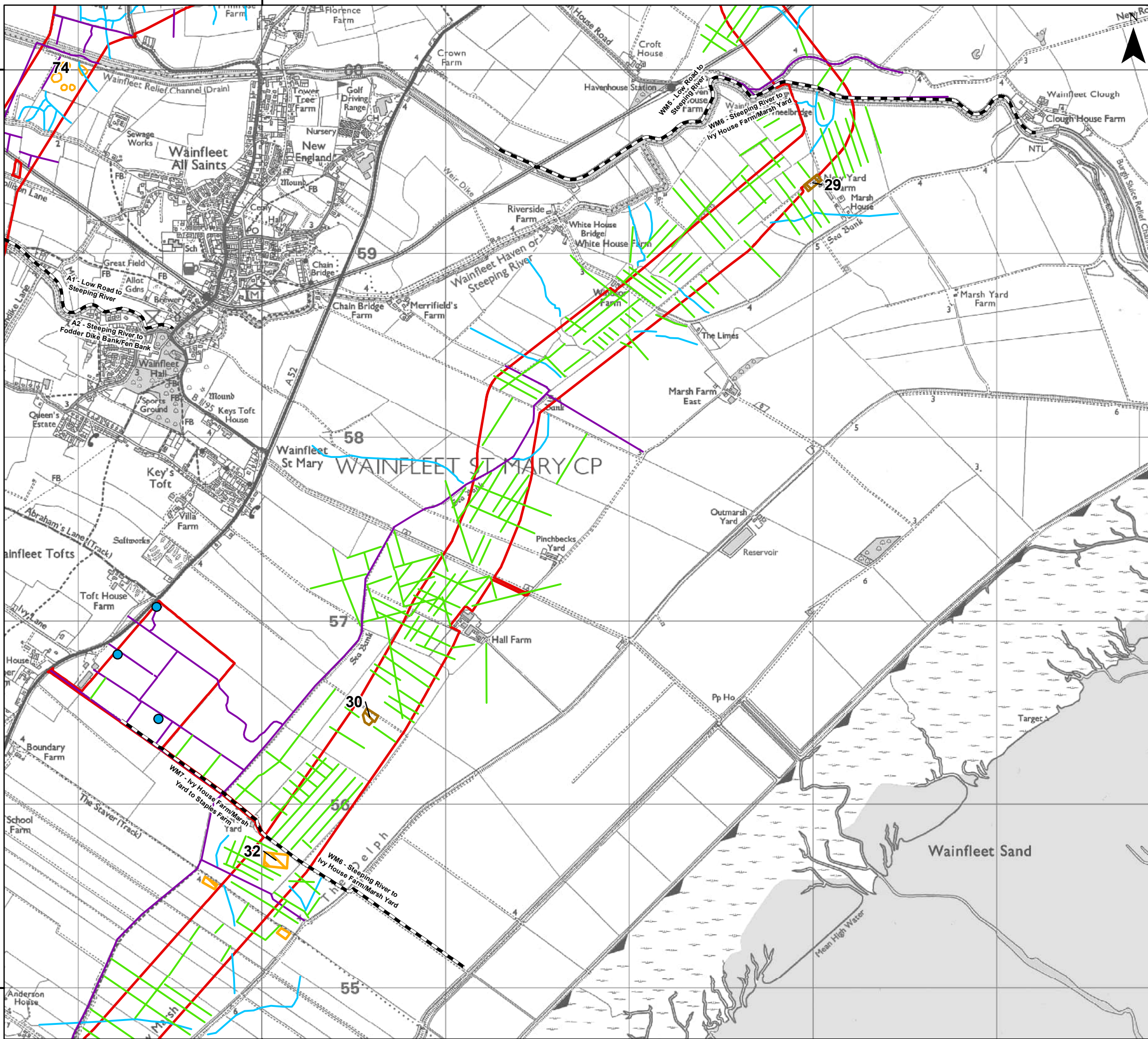
© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd










550000

360000

360000



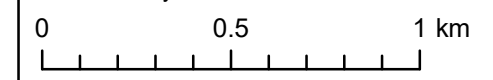
Legend

-  Onshore PEIR Boundary
-  Onshore Segment Break
-  Pond
-  Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
-  Drains and Seabanks
-  Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
-  Uncertain Earthworks
-  Possible Settlement Earthworks
-  Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.6



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

550000

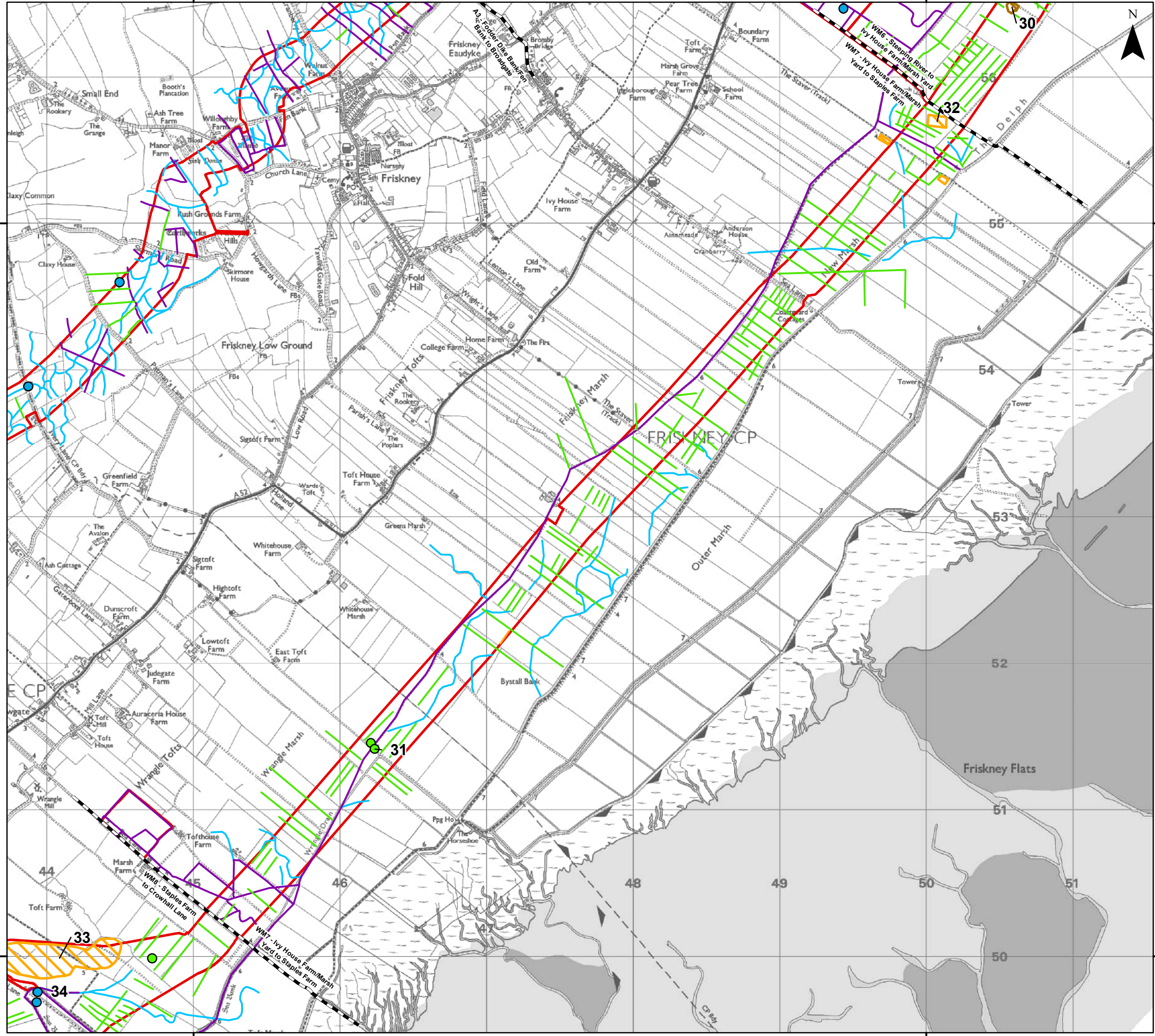
355000

355000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wainfleet to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd

545000

550000



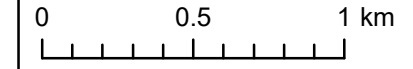
Legend

- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- ▬ Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- ▬ Drains and Seabanks
- ▬ Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- ▬ Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.7



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\Archaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd

355000

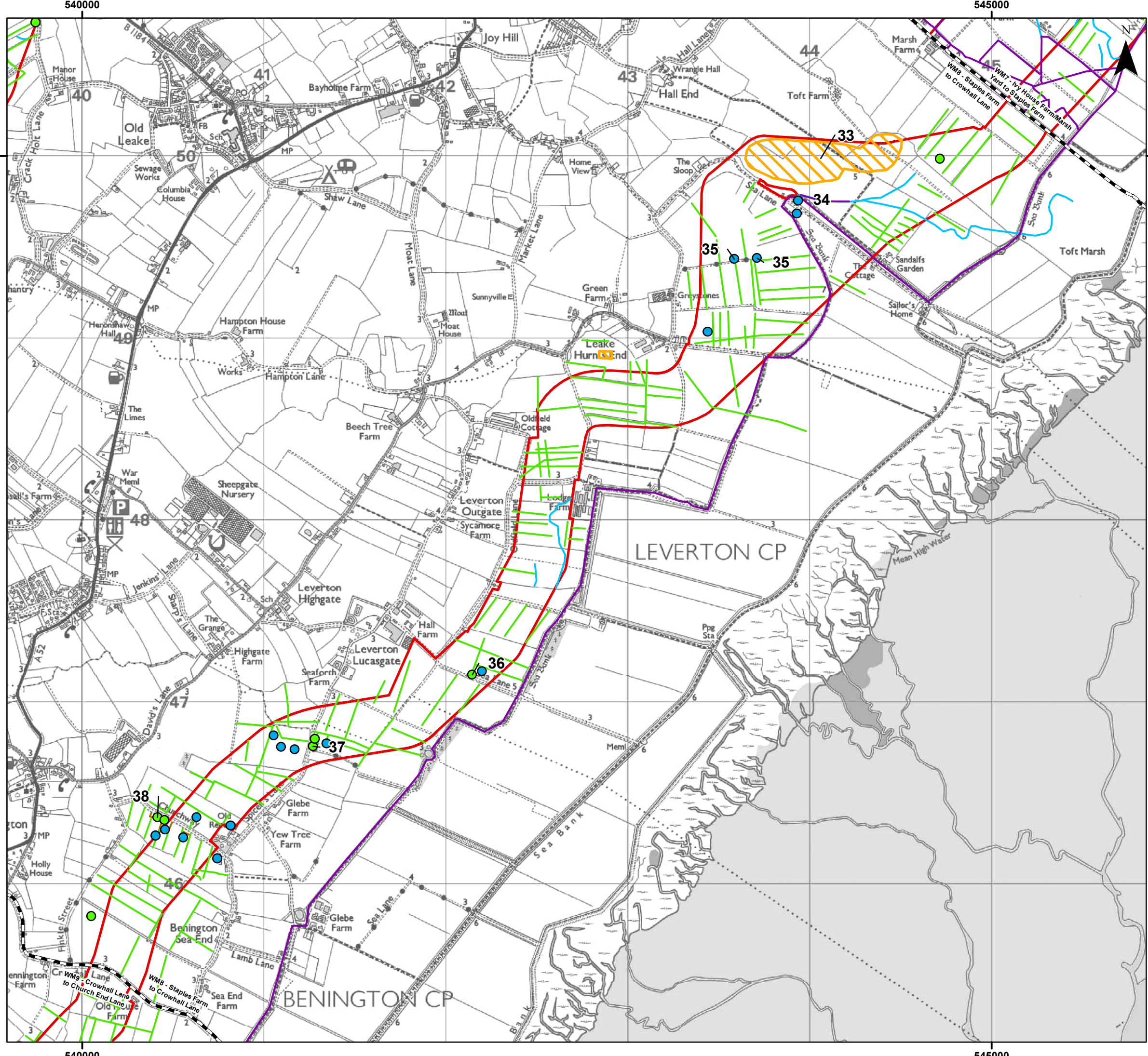
355000

350000

350000

545000

550000



- ### Legend
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - ▬ Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - ▬ Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - ▬ Drains and Seabanks
 - ▬ Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - ▬ Possible Settlement Earthworks
 - ▨ Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.8

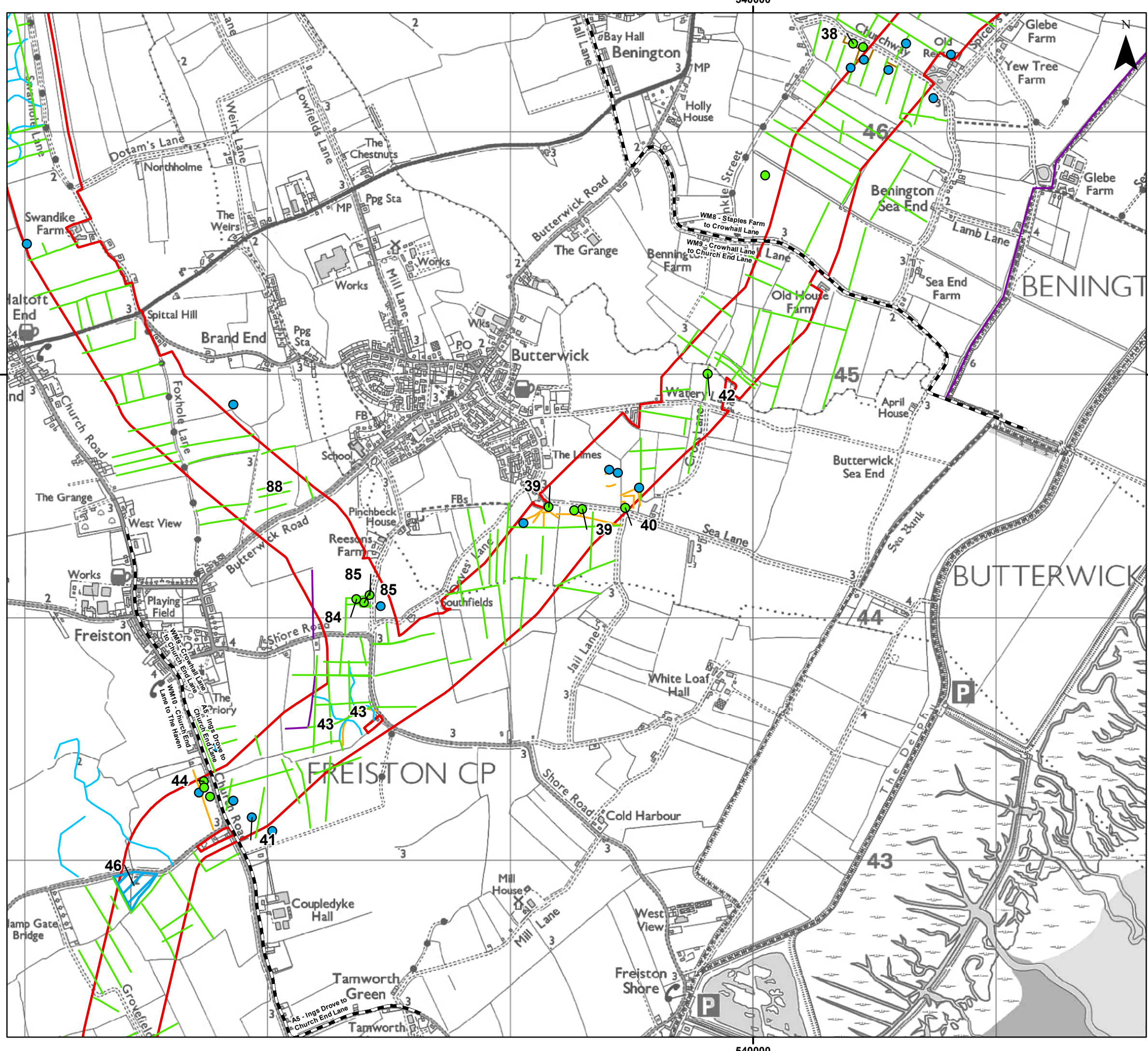


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



- ### Legend
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - Drains and Seabanks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - Possible Settlement Earthworks
 - Uncertain Earthworks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.9

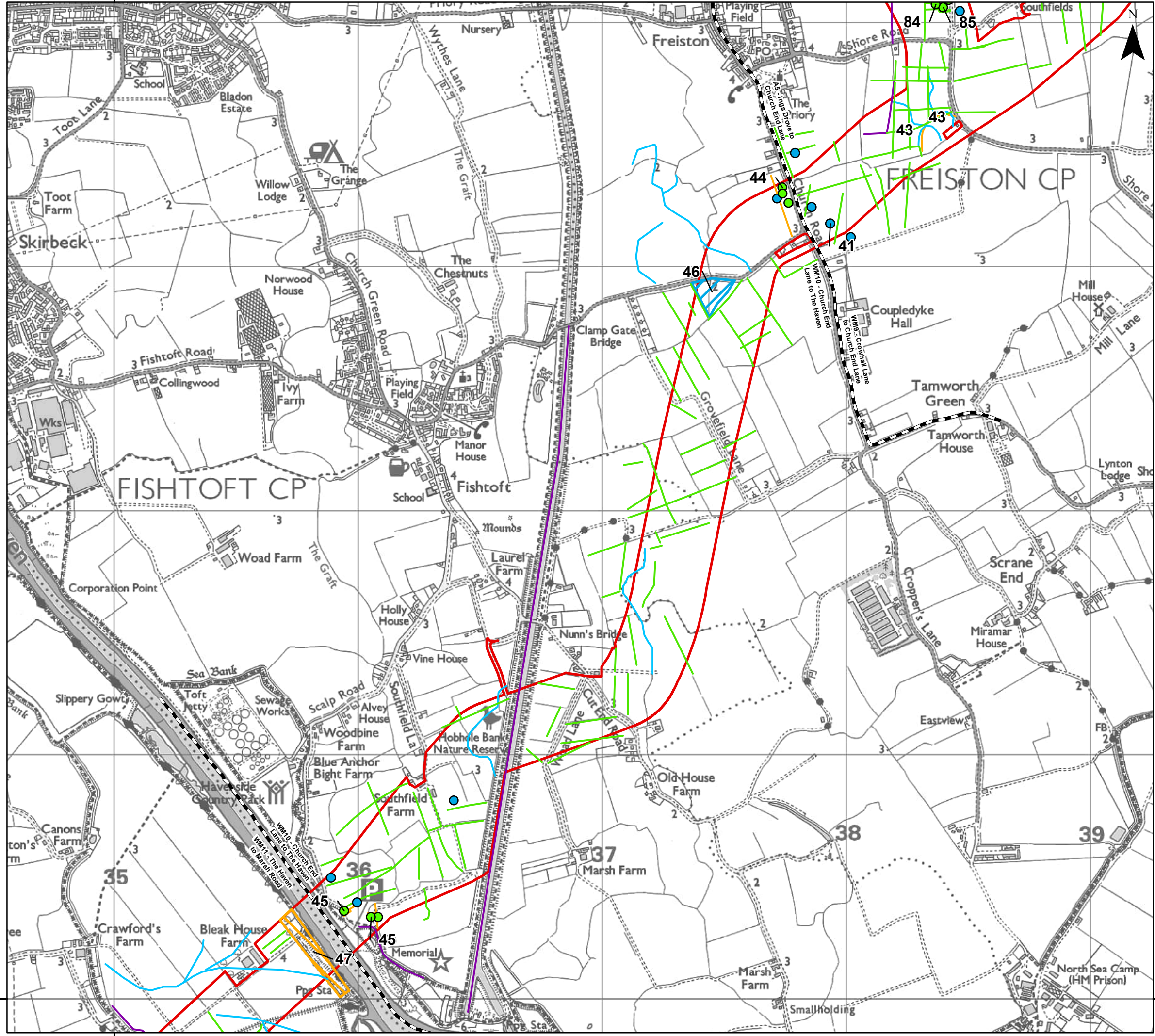


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wmng\2023 01 PEIR\Archaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0268 0 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

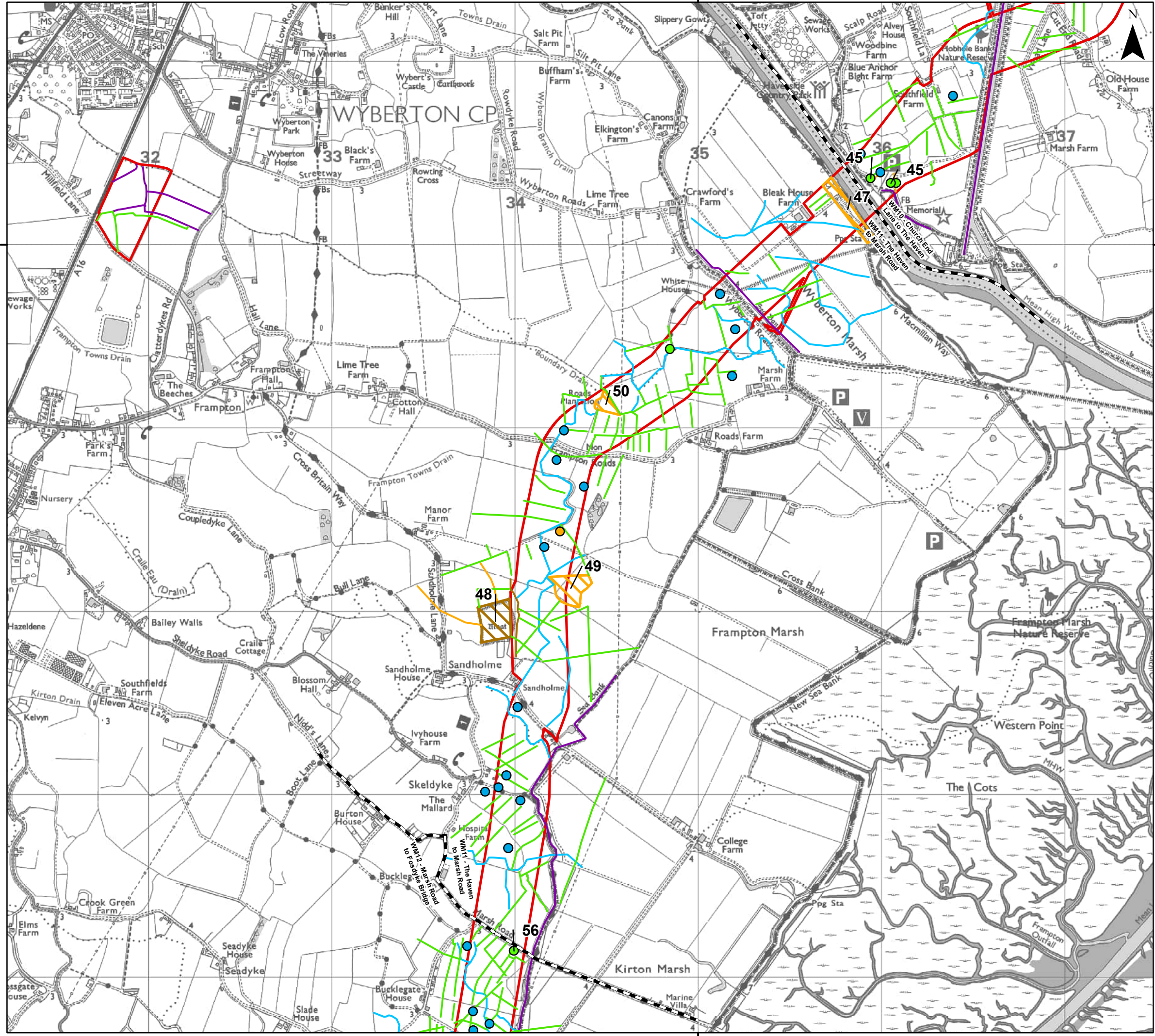
Figure 20.1.4.10



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

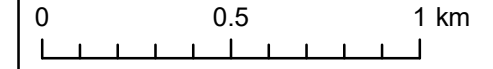


- ### Legend
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - ▬ Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - Uncertain Earthworks
 - Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - Drains and Seabanks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - Possible Settlement Earthworks
 - Uncertain Earthworks
 - ▨ Possible Settlement Earthworks
 - ▨ Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

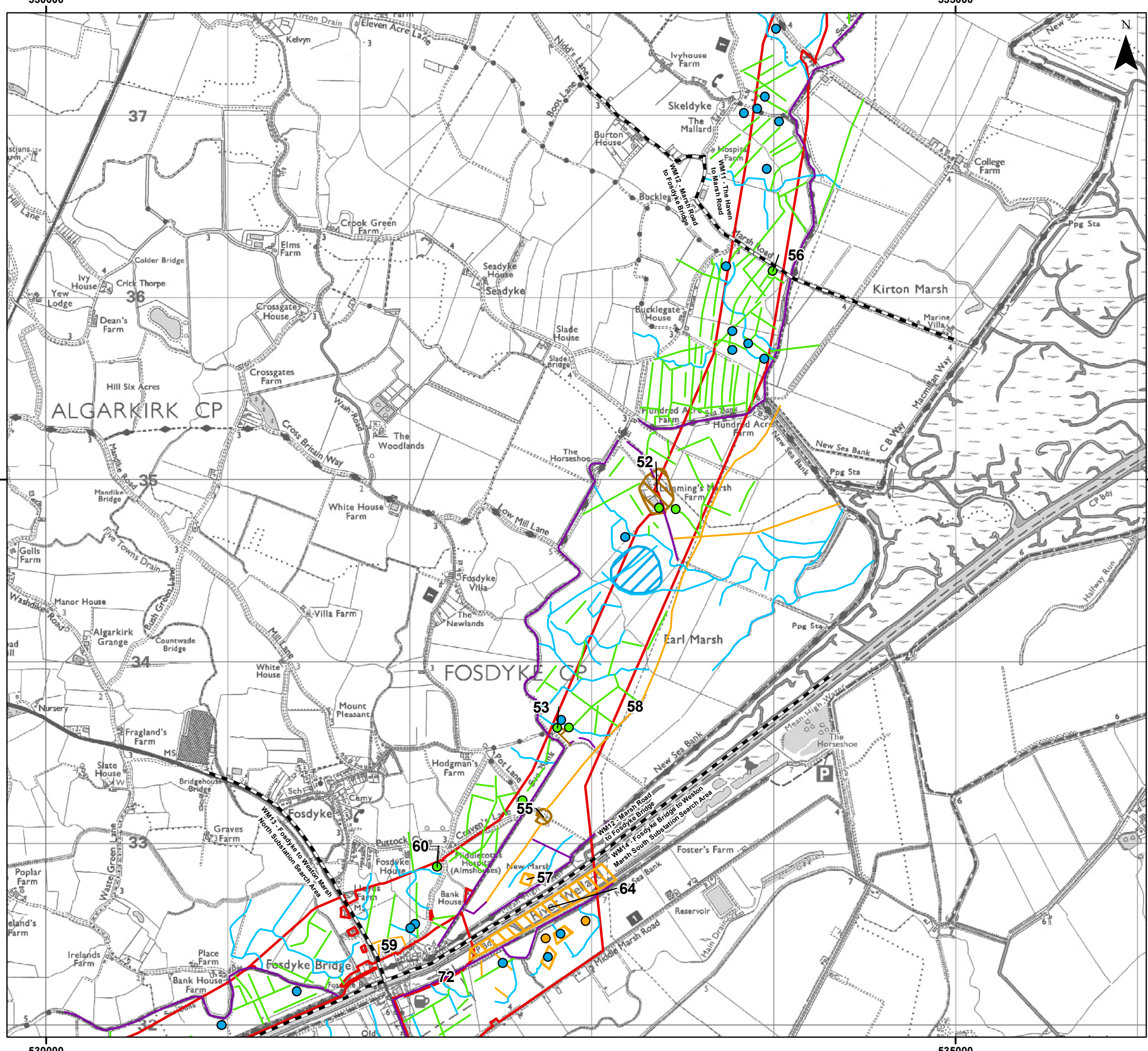
Figure 20.1.4.11



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673



- ### Legend
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - Uncertain Earthworks
 - Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - Drains and Seabanks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - Possible Settlement Earthworks
 - Uncertain Earthworks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - Possible Settlement Earthworks
 - Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed
 Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.12

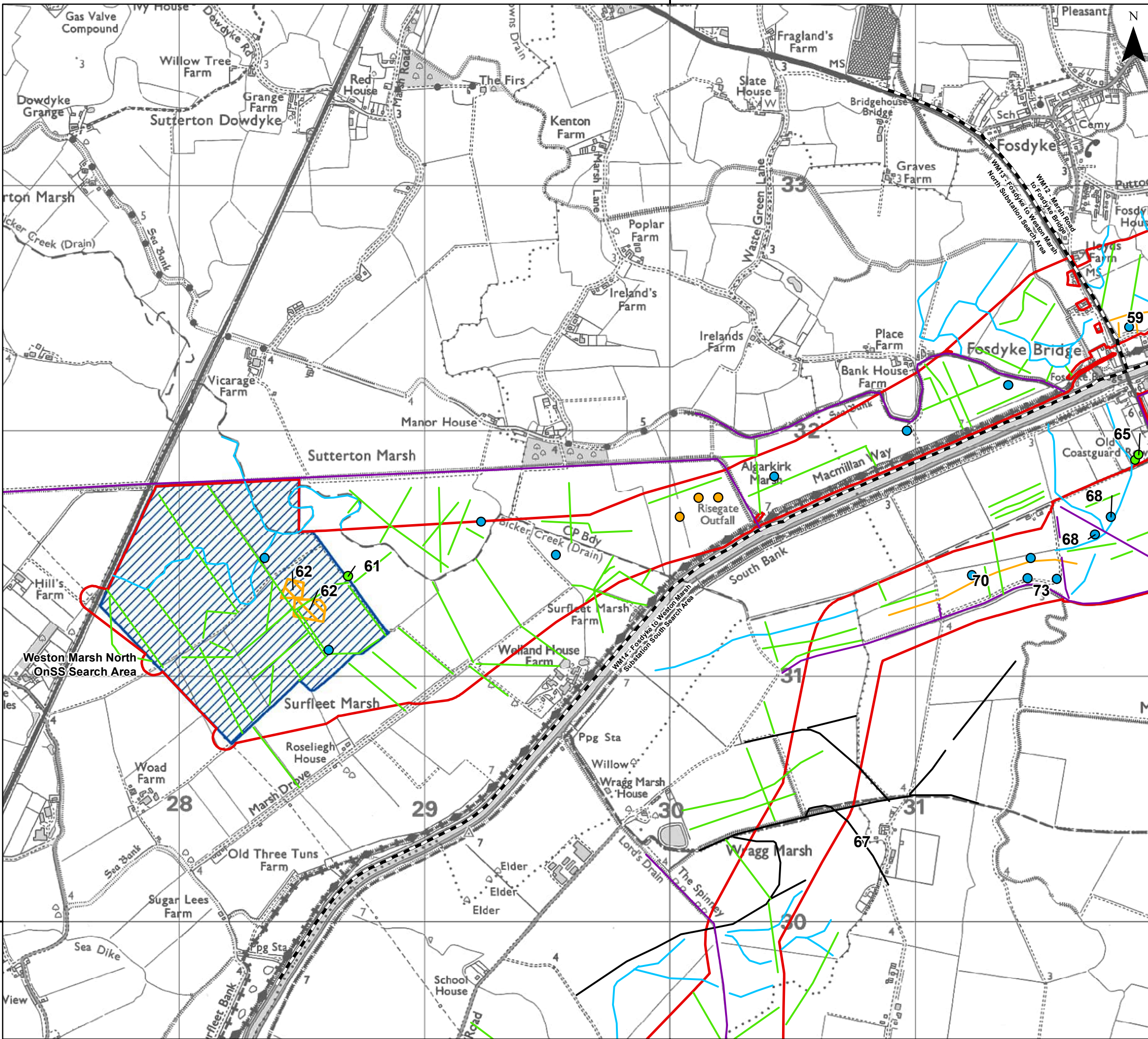


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR\Walla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



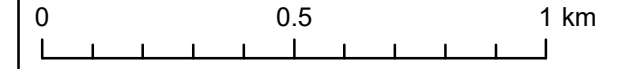
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) Onshore Substation
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Former Tramway
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

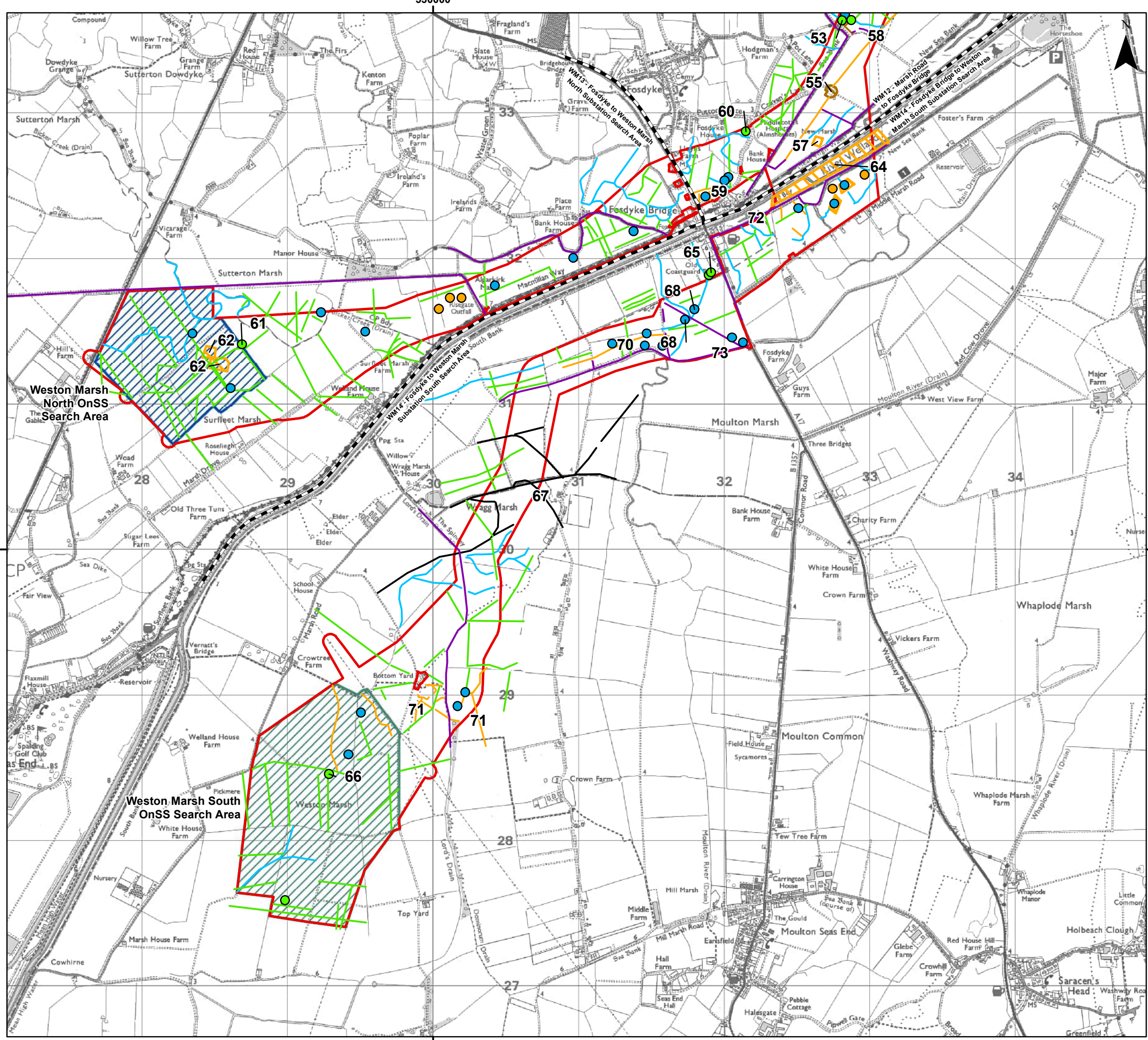
Figure 20.1.4.13



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673



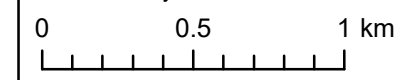
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) Onshore Substation
- Weston Marsh (South) Onshore Substation
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Former Tramway
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.14

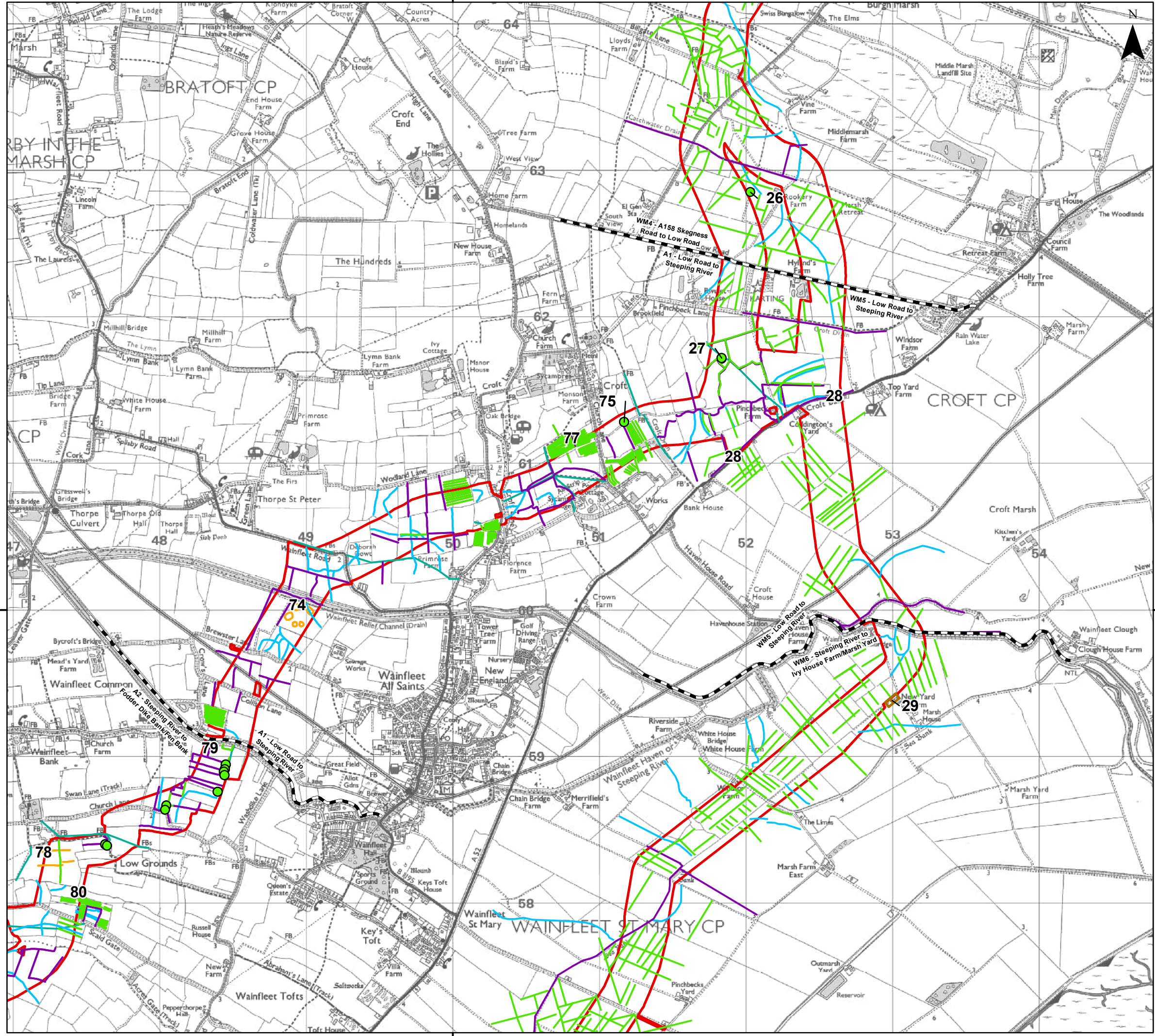


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



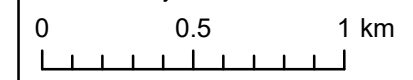
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

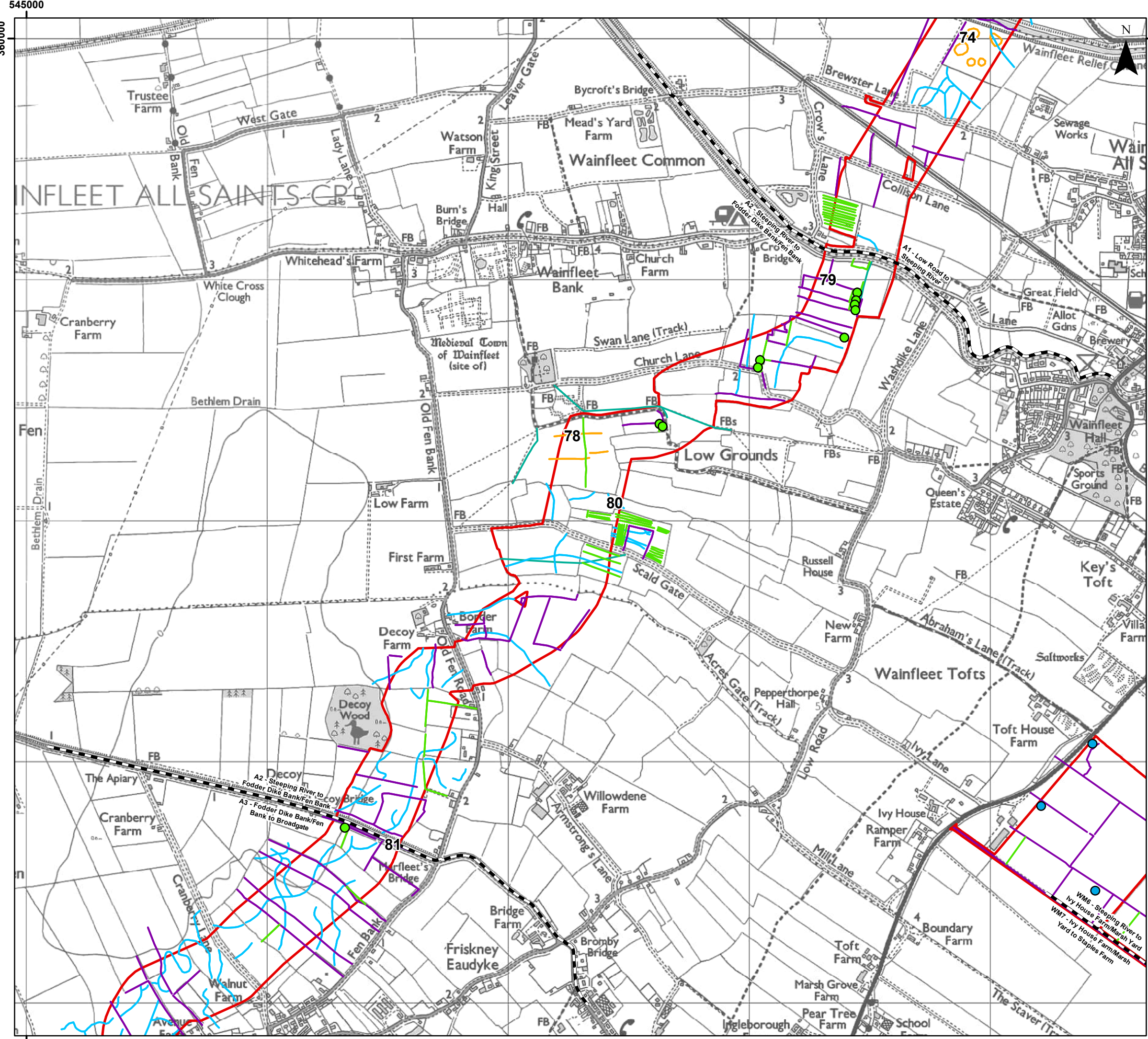
Figure 20.1.4.15



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673



Legend

- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.16



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

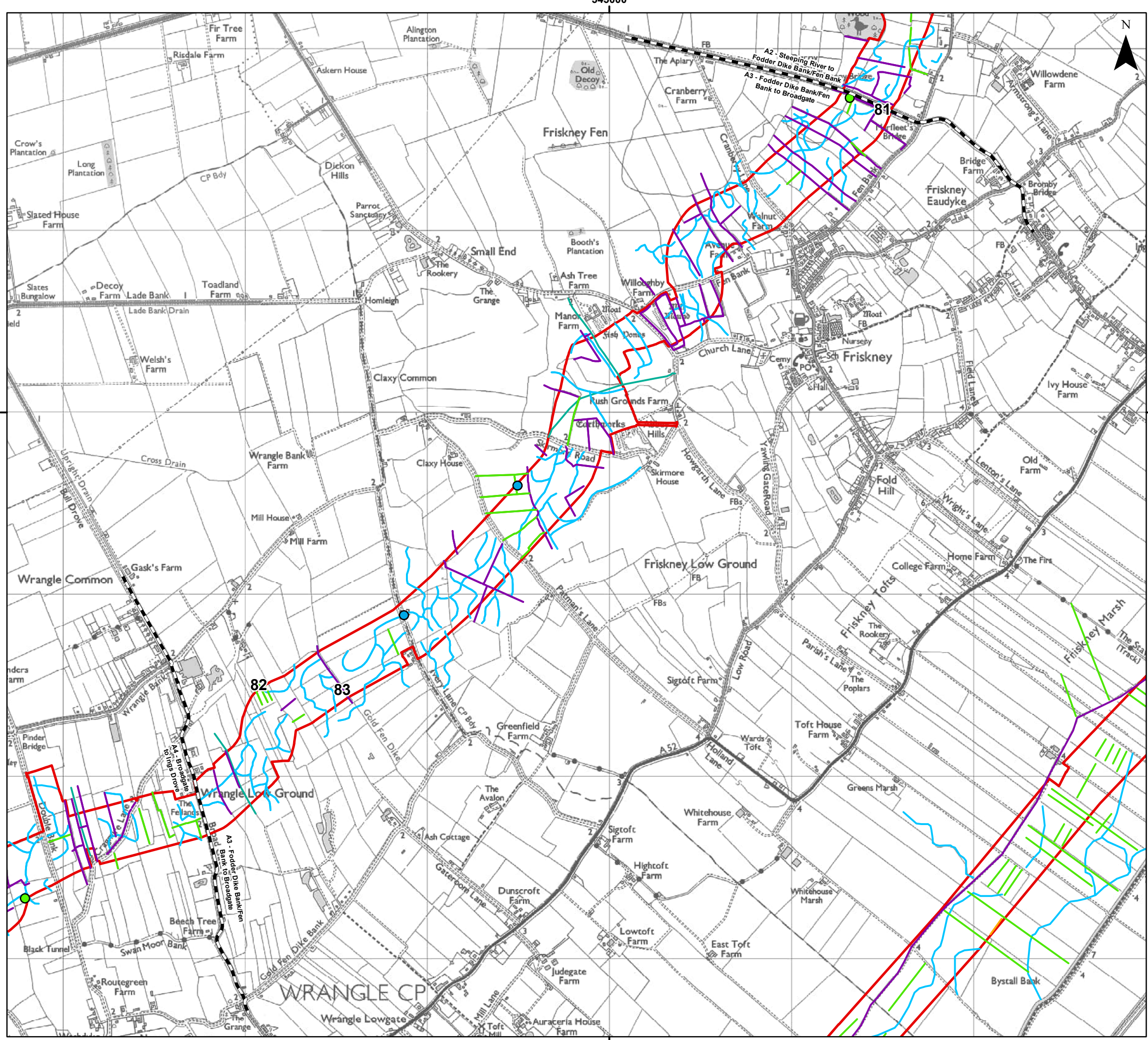


© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

545000

545000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wainfleet\2023 01 PEIR\Archaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wainfleet to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



- ### Legend
- ▭ Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - ▬ Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - ▬ Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - ▬ Drains and Seabanks
 - ▬ Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - ▬ Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.17

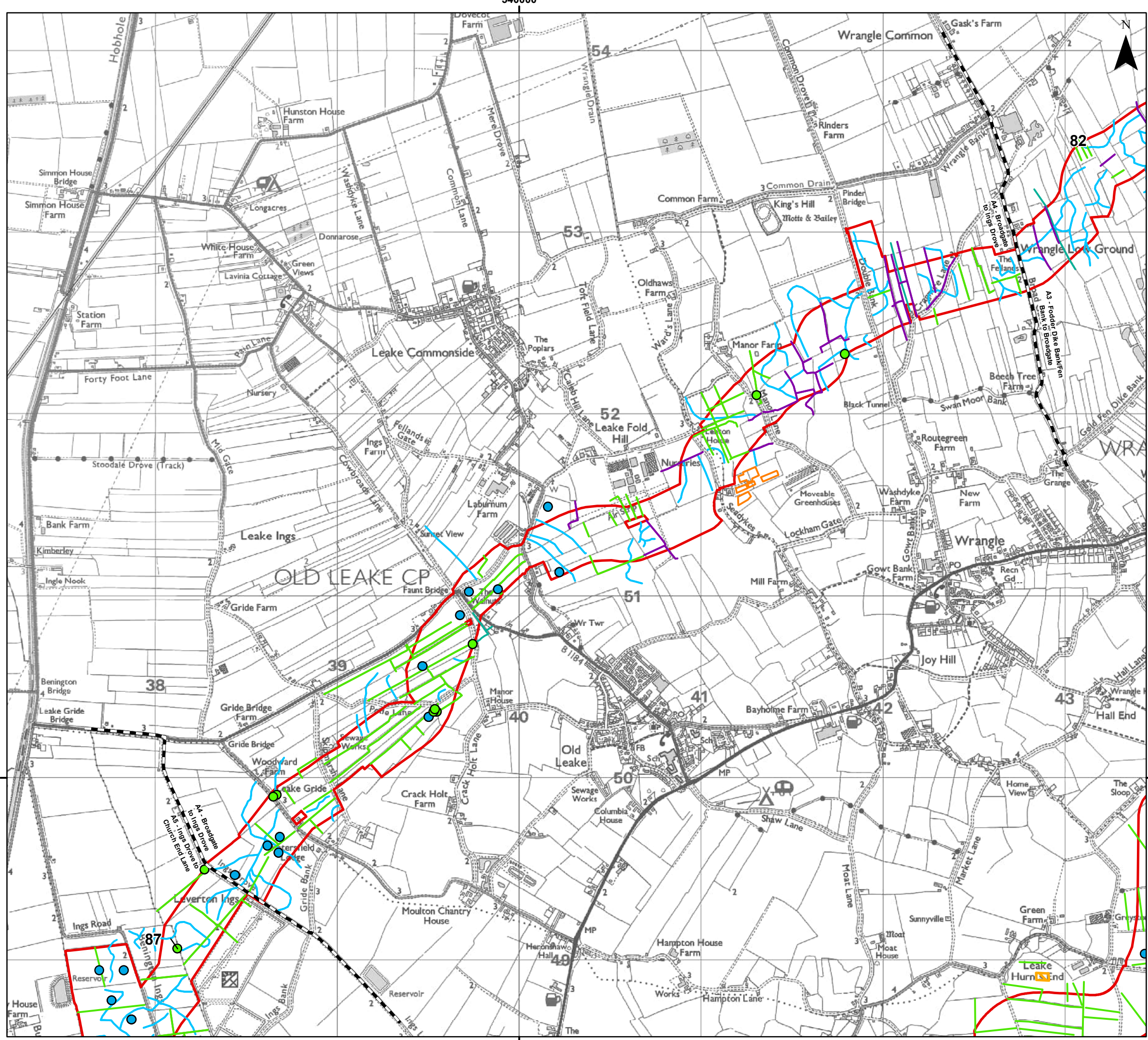


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRA Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



- ### Legend
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - Drains and Seabanks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.18

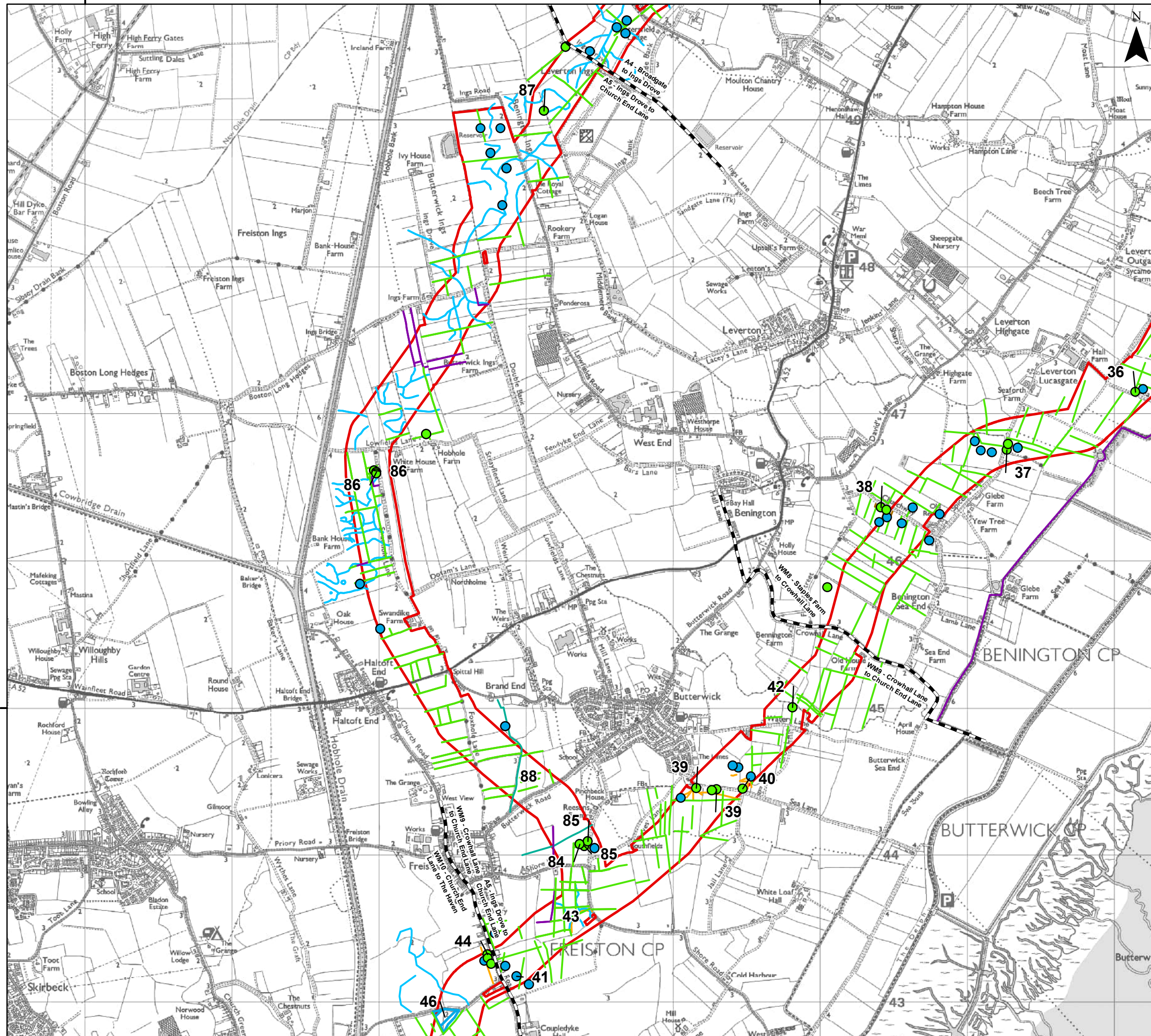


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02680 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a OS 25k Map.mxd



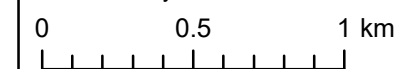
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed
 Earthworks

Figure 20.1.4.19

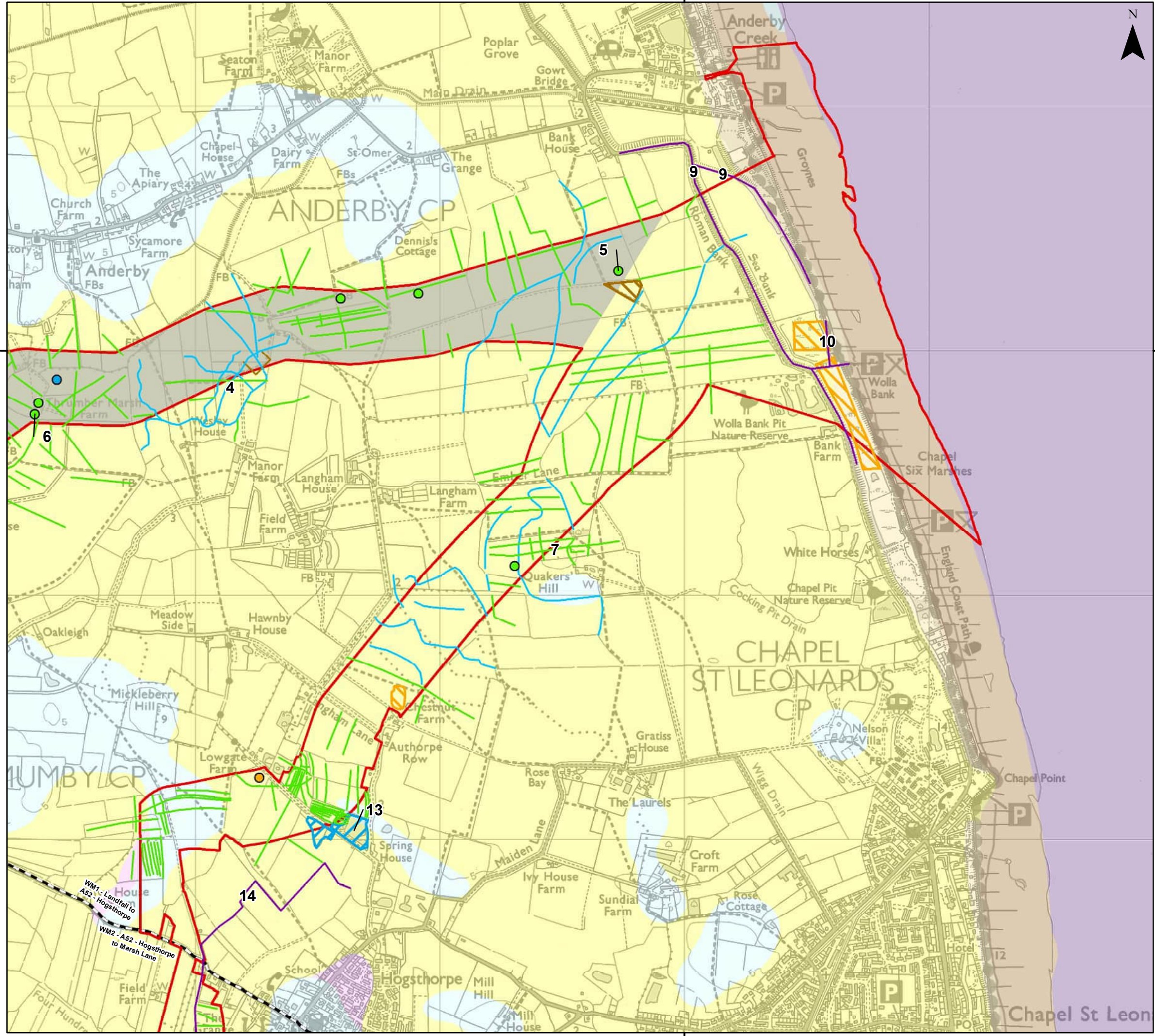


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

555000



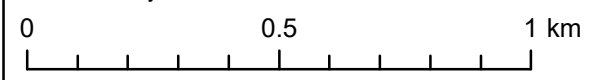
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Bank Deposits – Sand
- Beach And Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay, Silt And Sand
- Bedrock at or Near Surface
- Blown Sand – Sand
- Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Till, Devensian – Diamicton
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.1



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1

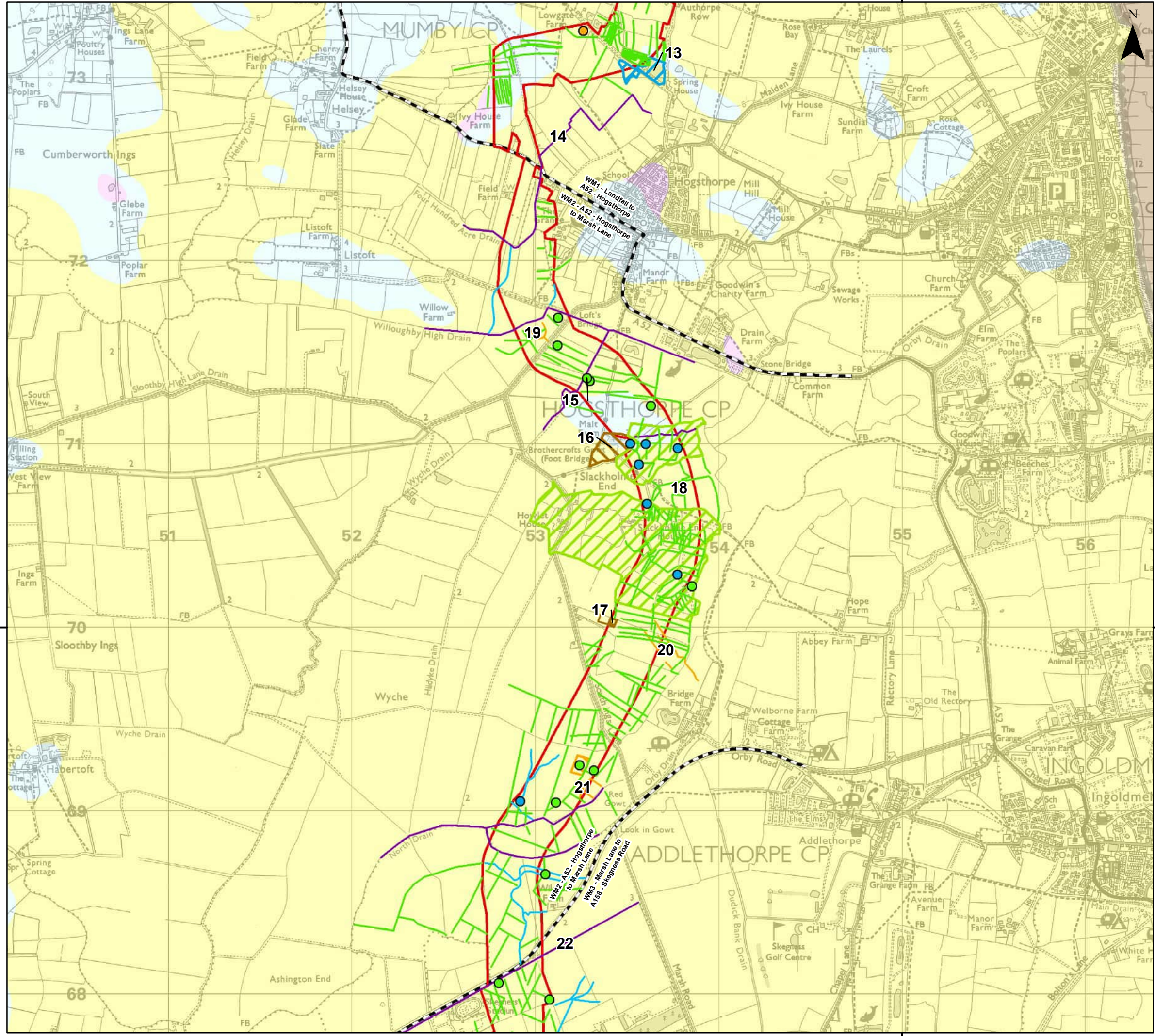


© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

555000

375000

375000



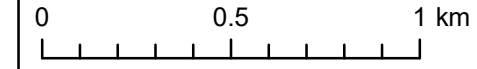
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Till, Devensian – Diamicton
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

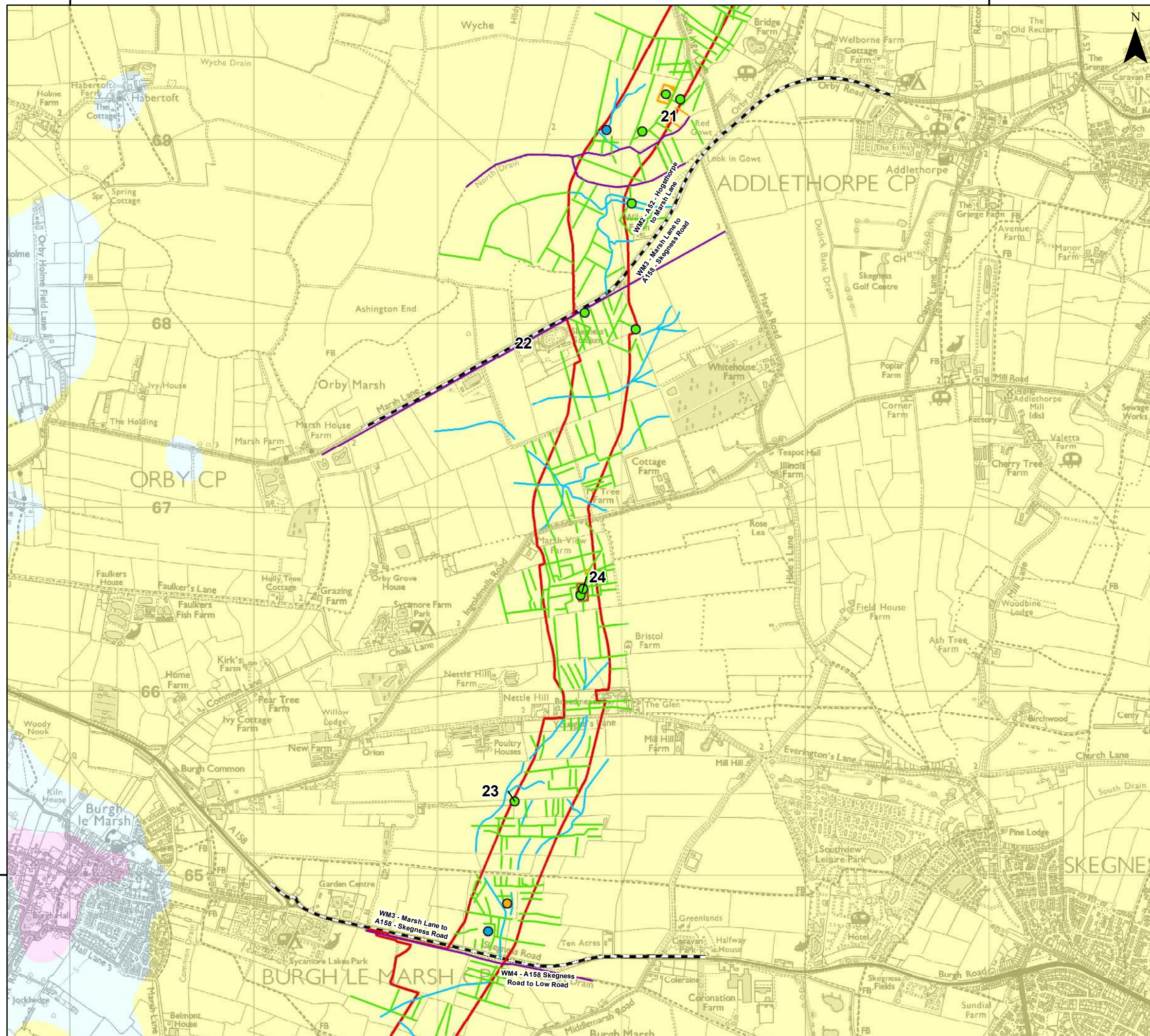
Figure 20.1.5.2



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673



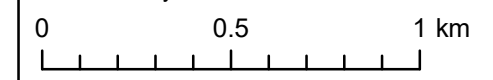
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC.
 All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

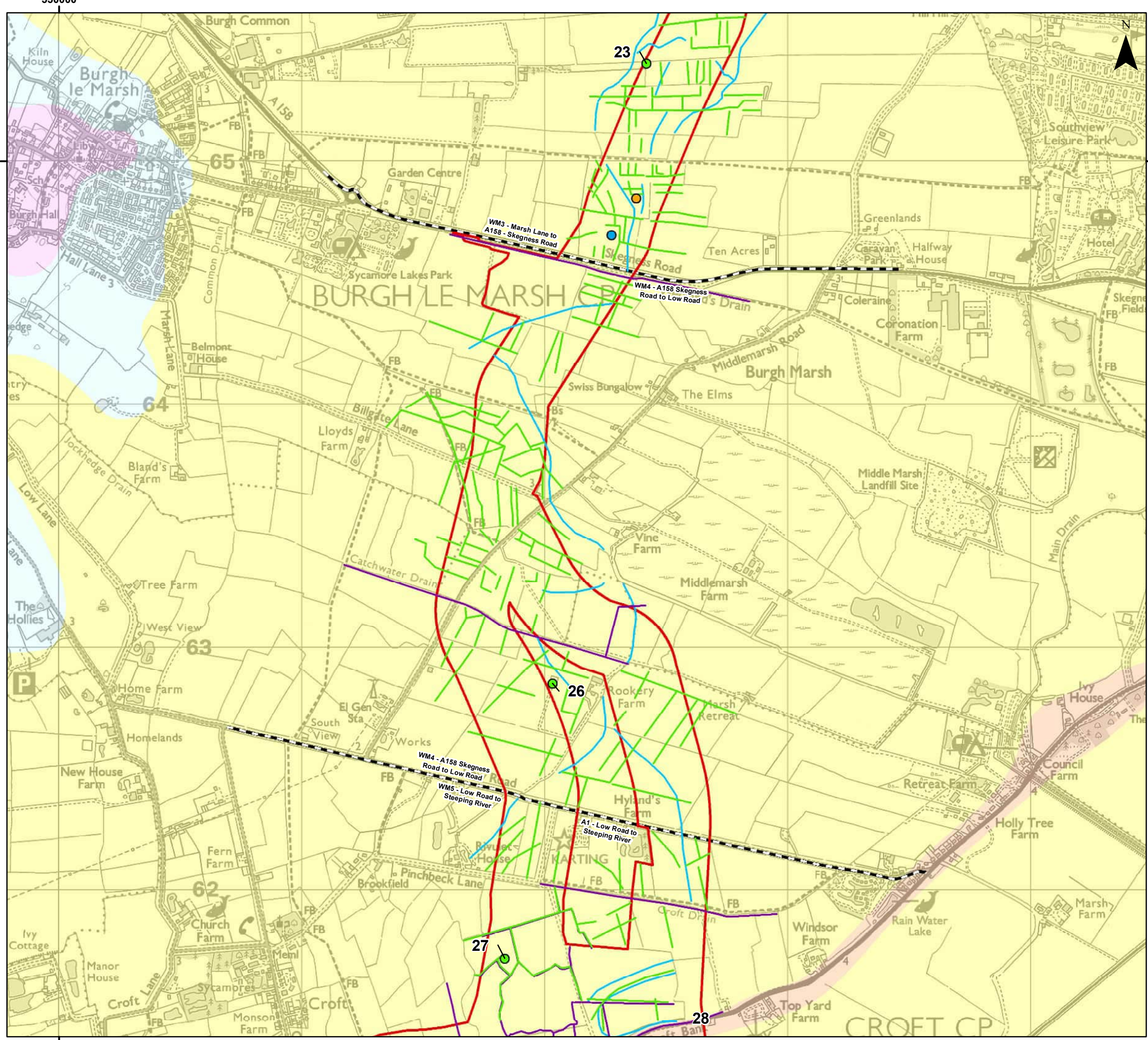
Figure 20.1.5.3



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.4

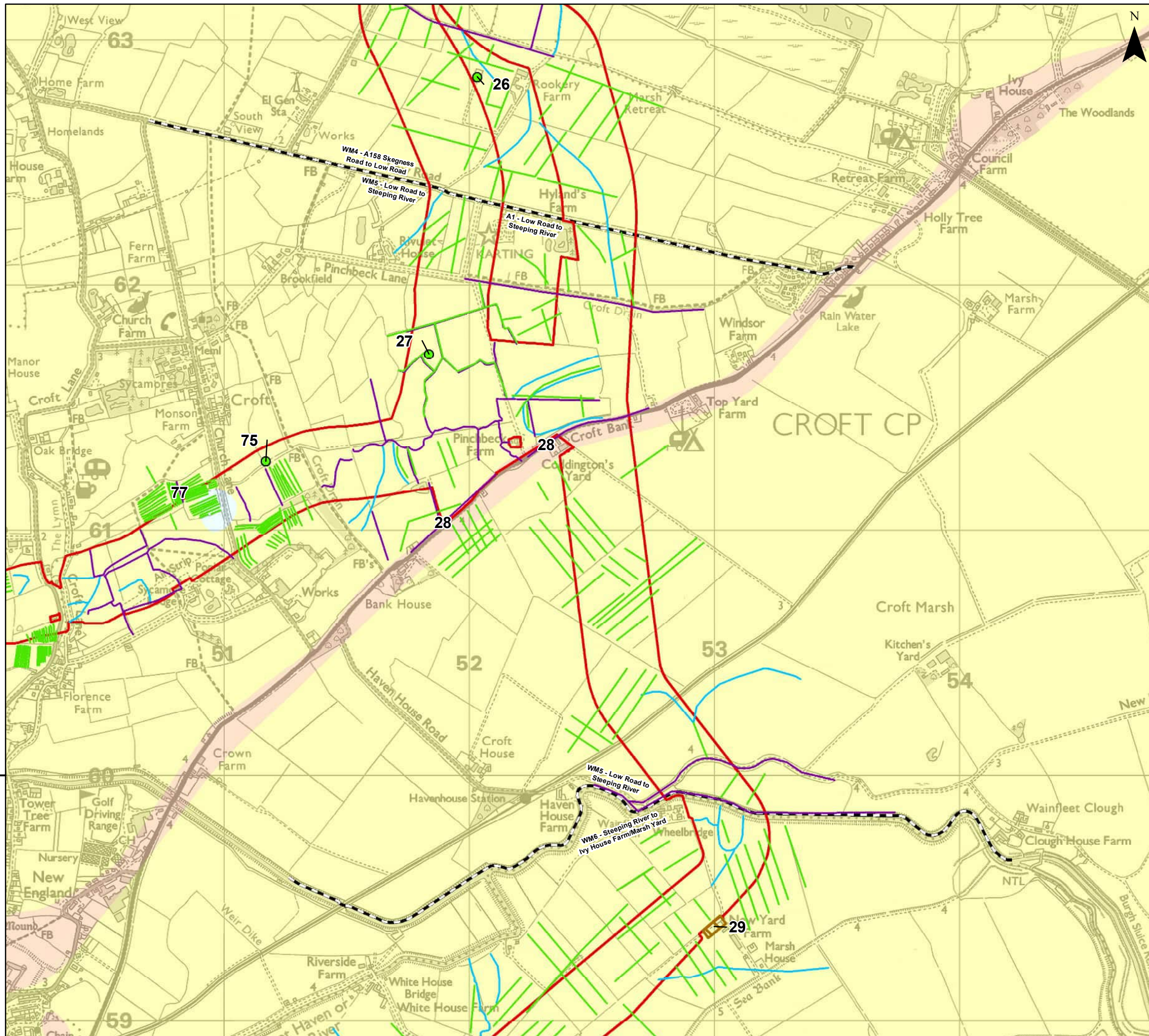


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\chaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_028910 PEIR\W01a Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Storm Beach Deposits - Sand And Silt
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.5



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



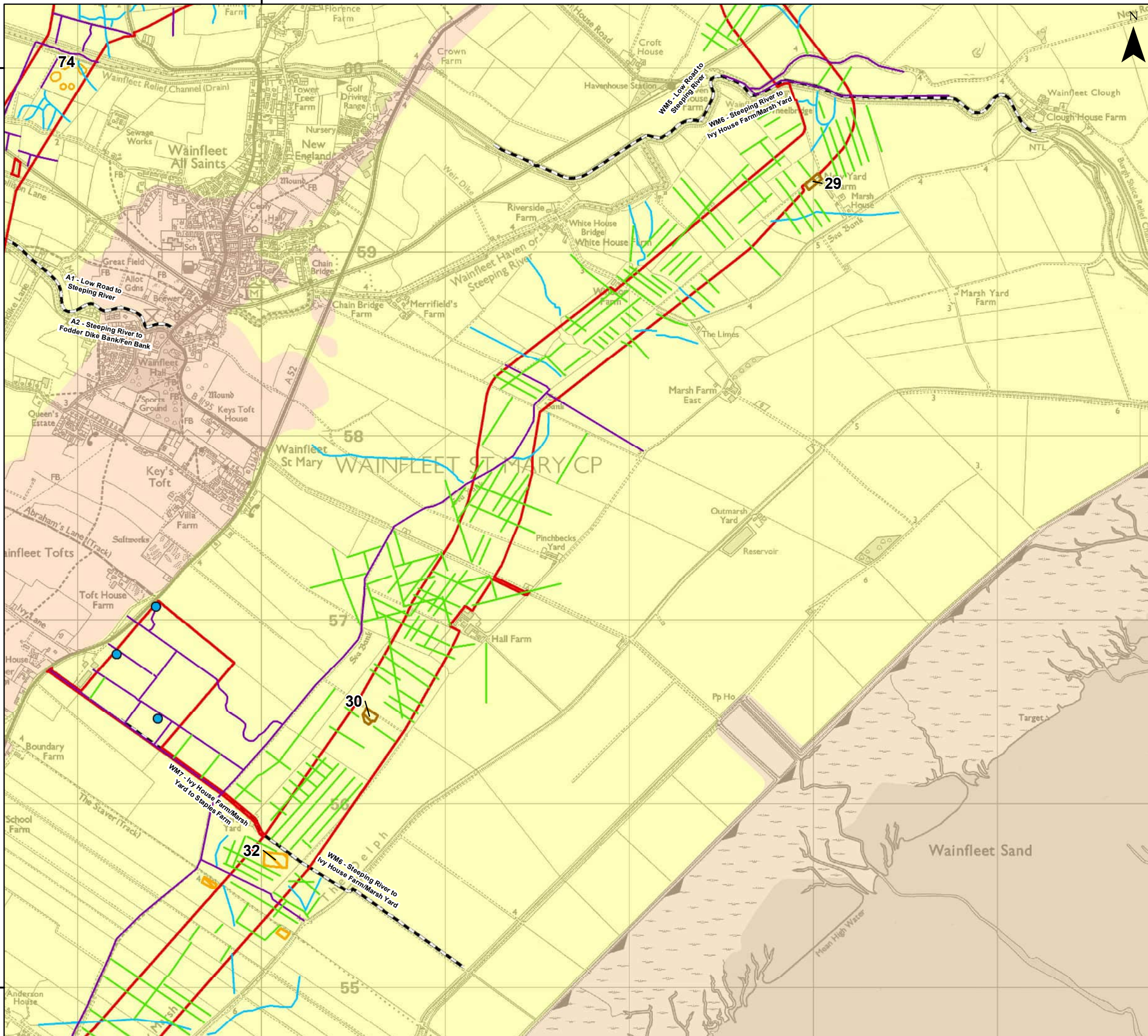
© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02890 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd

550000

360000

360000



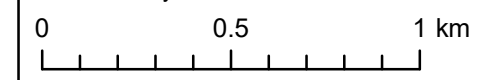
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.6



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

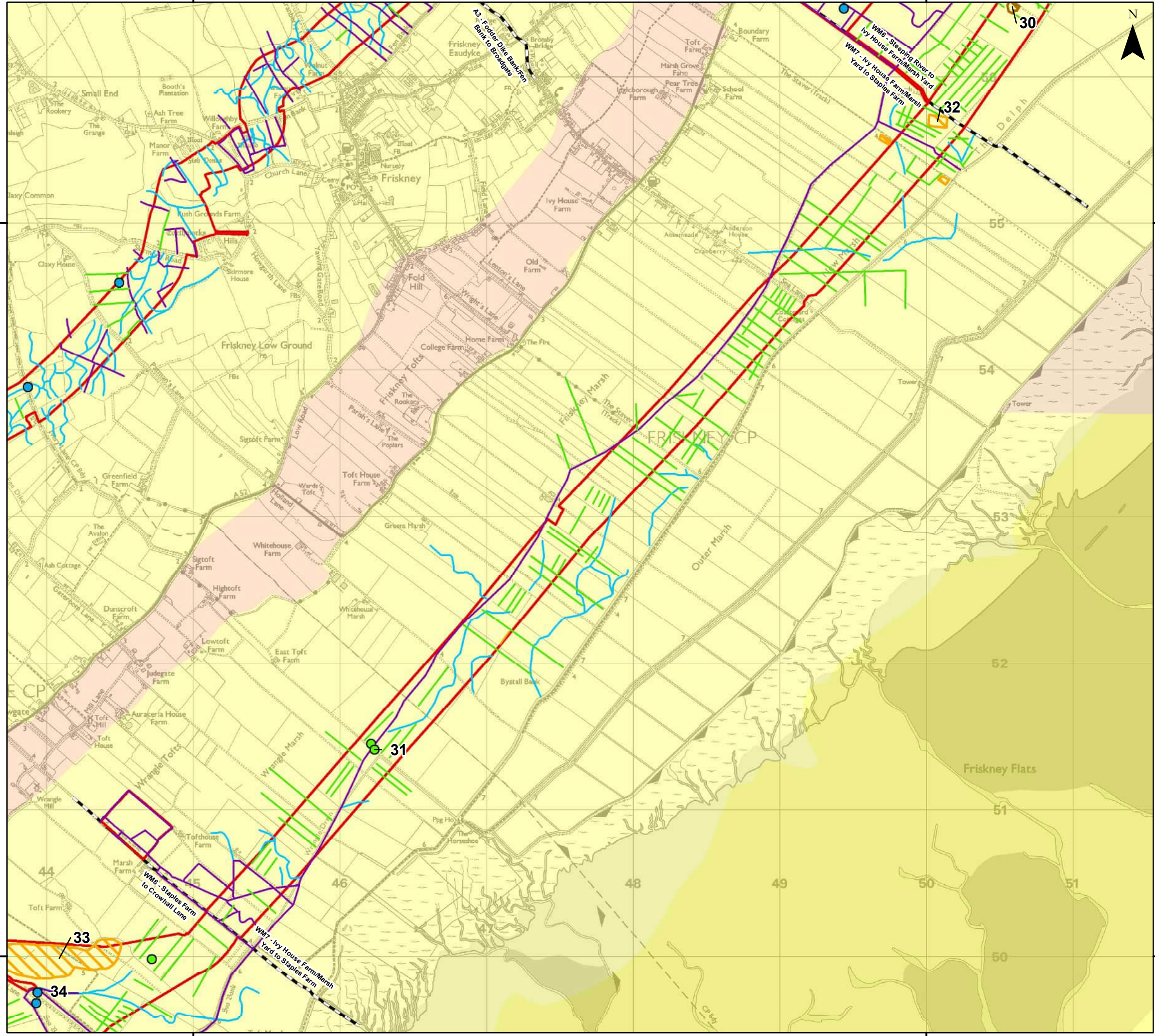
550000

355000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0289 D PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd

545000

550000



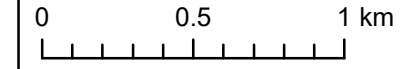
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC.
 All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.7

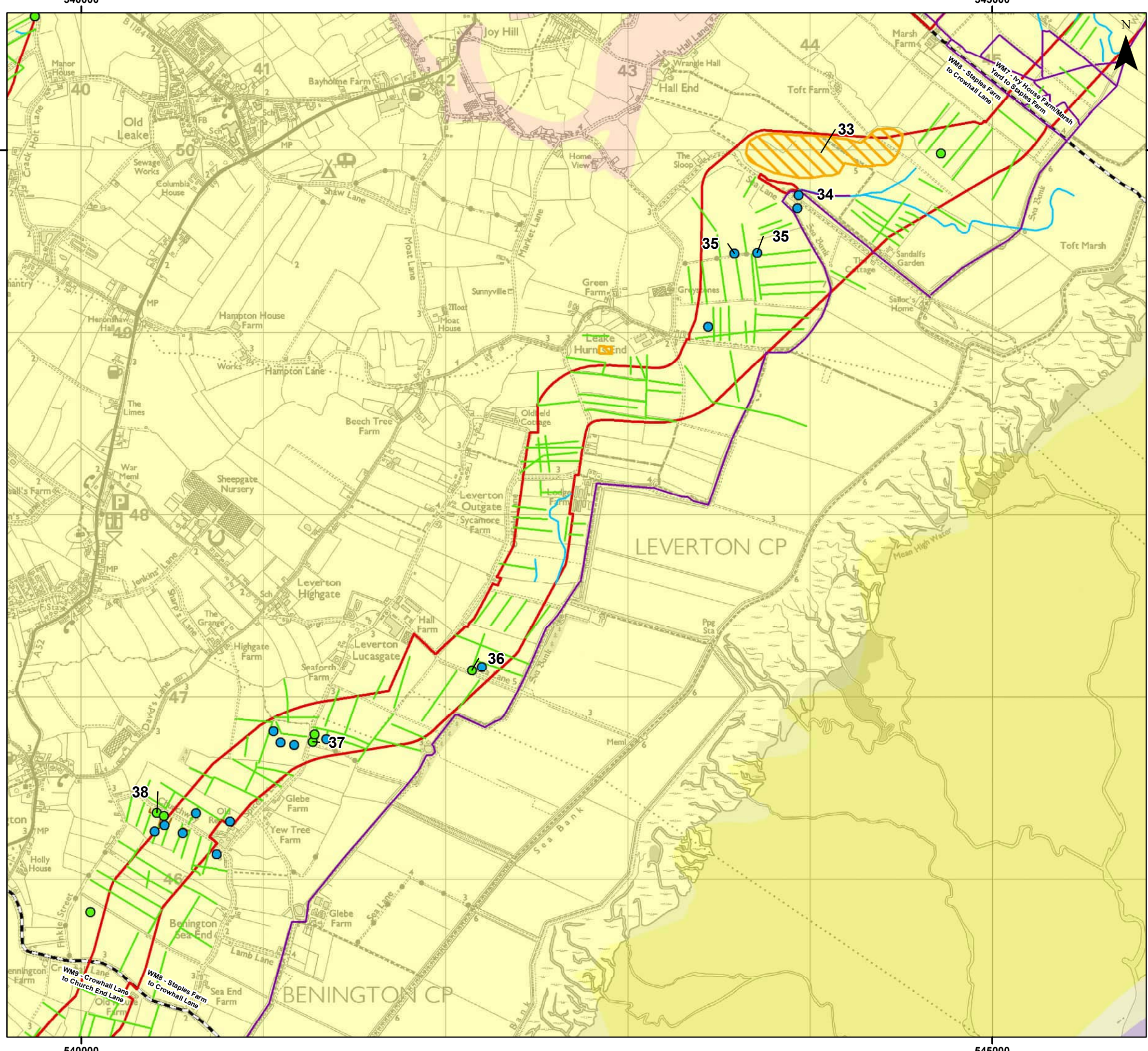


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0289 D PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

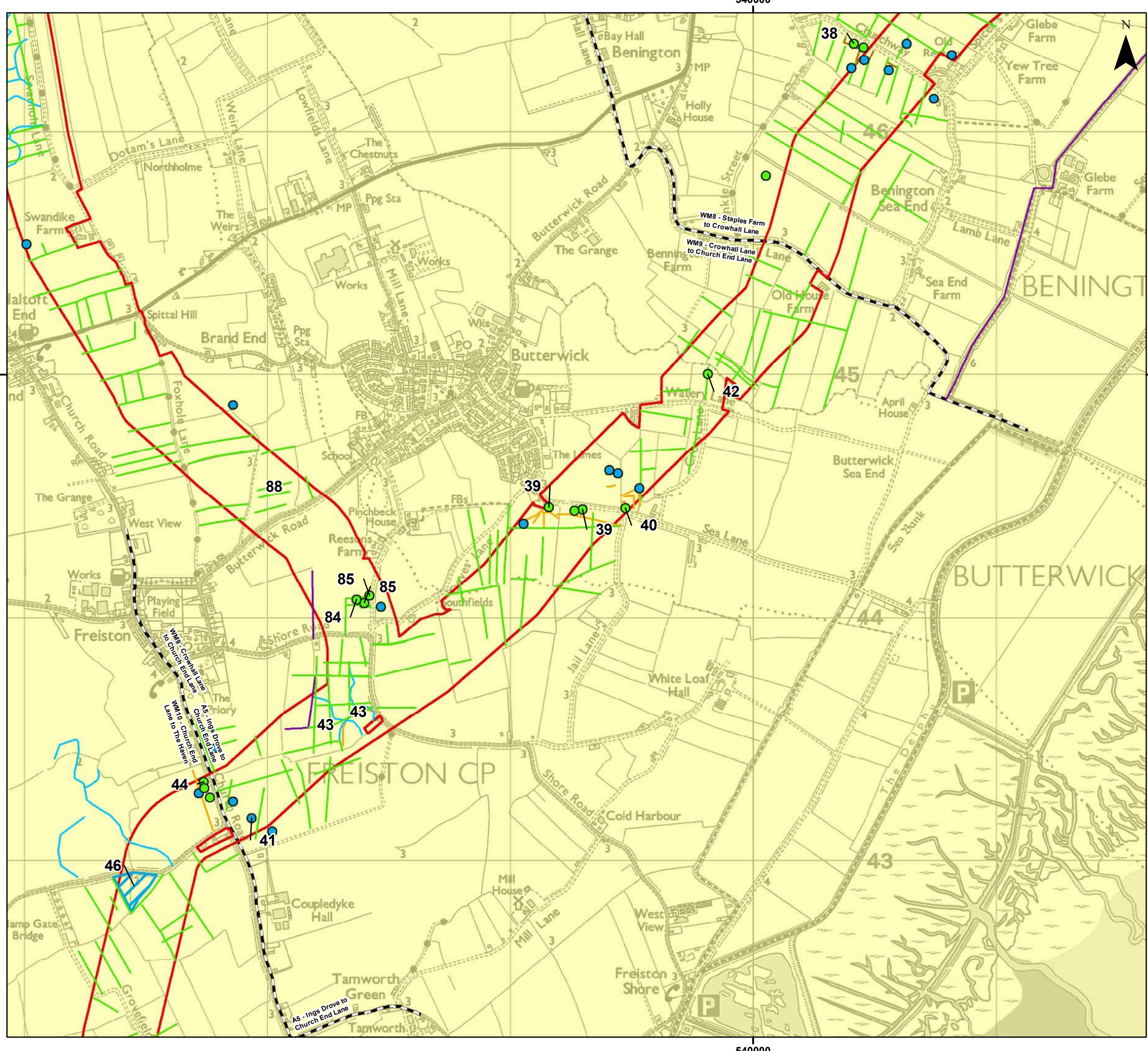
Figure 20.1.5.8



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02890 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC.
 All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.9



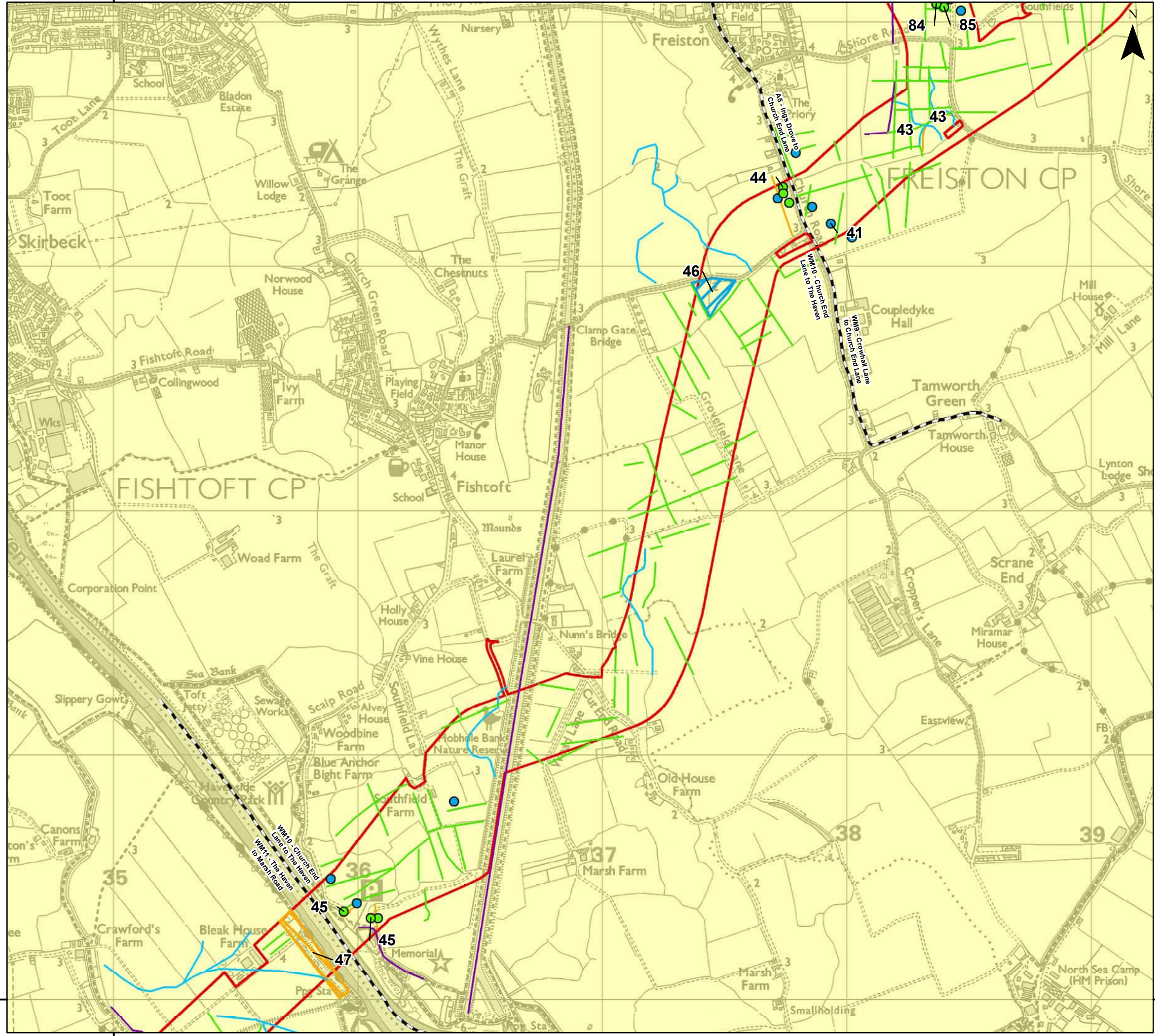
Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\Archaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0289 D PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd

535000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.10



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



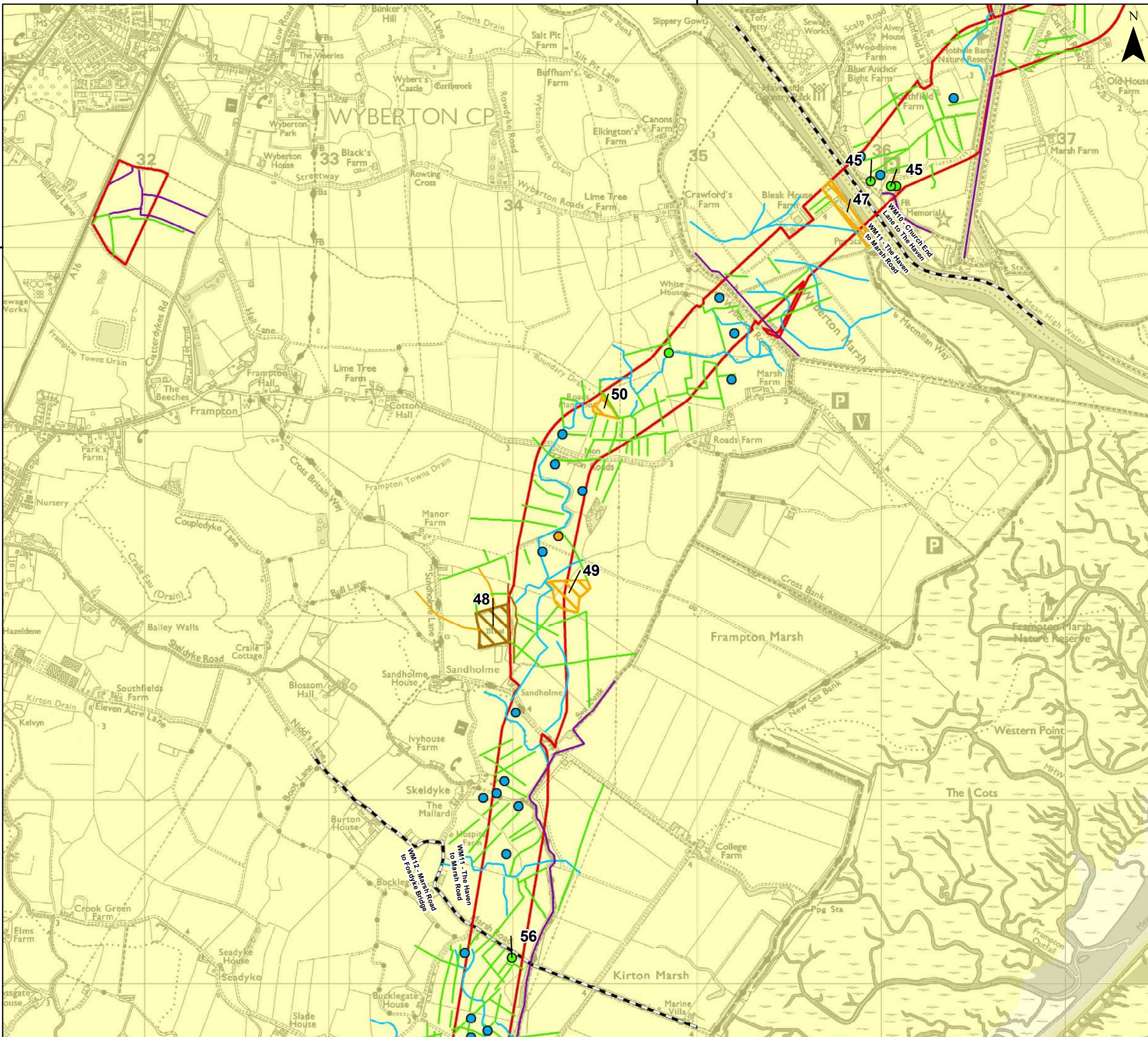
© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

340000

535000

340000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02890 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



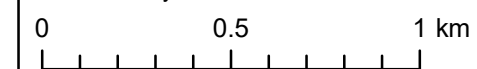
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

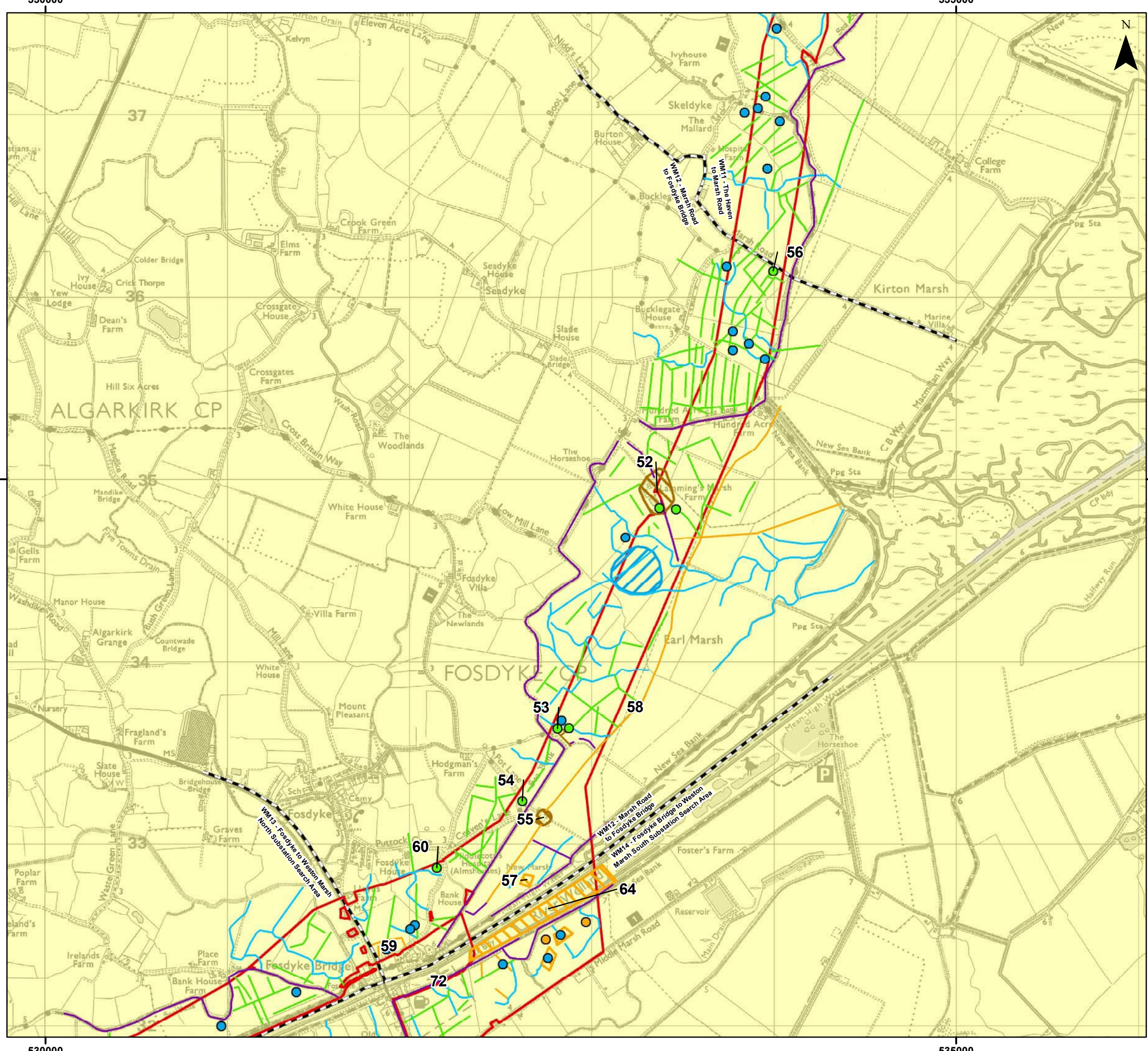
Figure 20.1.5.11



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

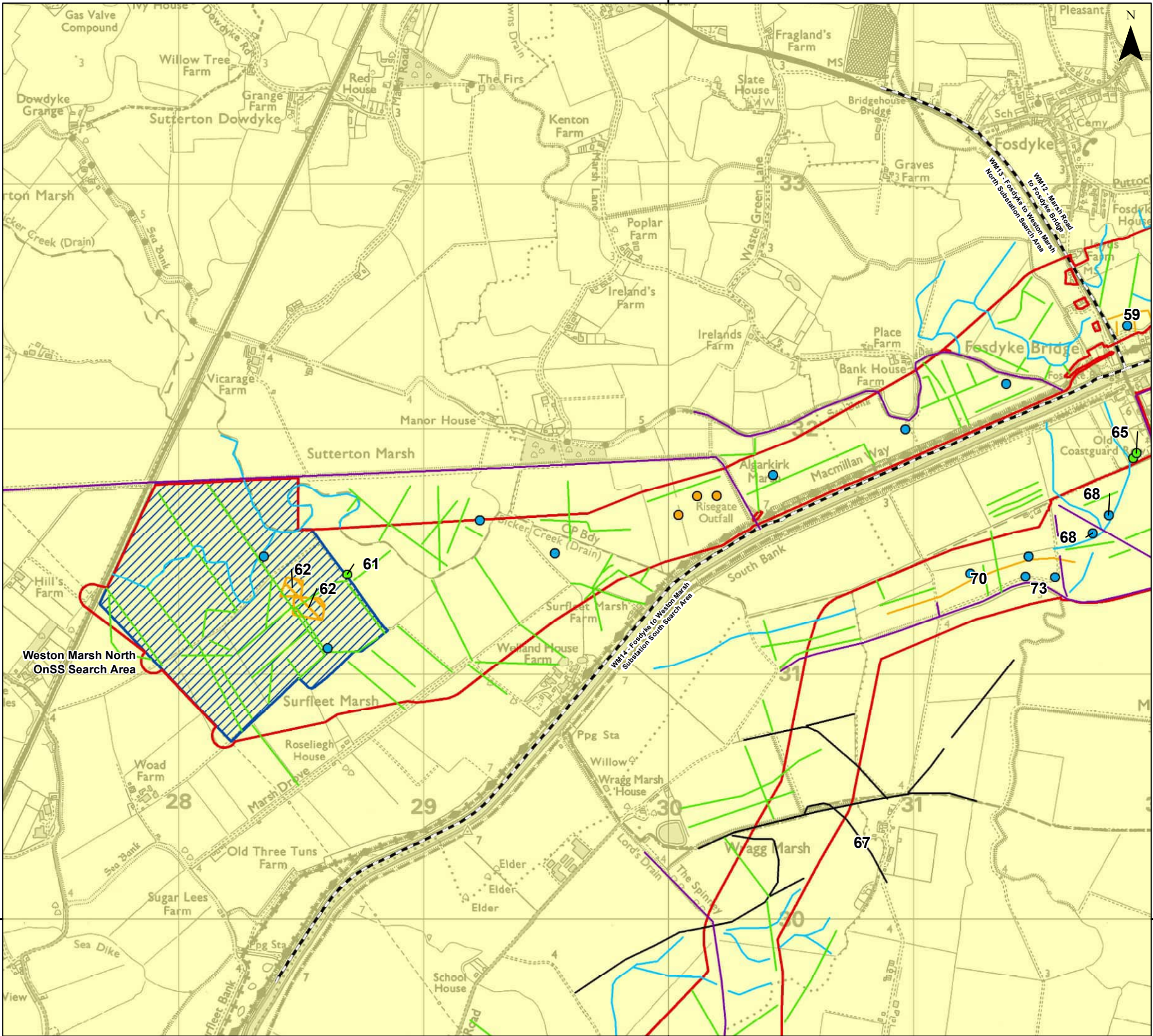
Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.12



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wm\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02690 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



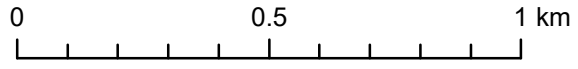
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) OnSS Search Area
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Former Tramway
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC.
 All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

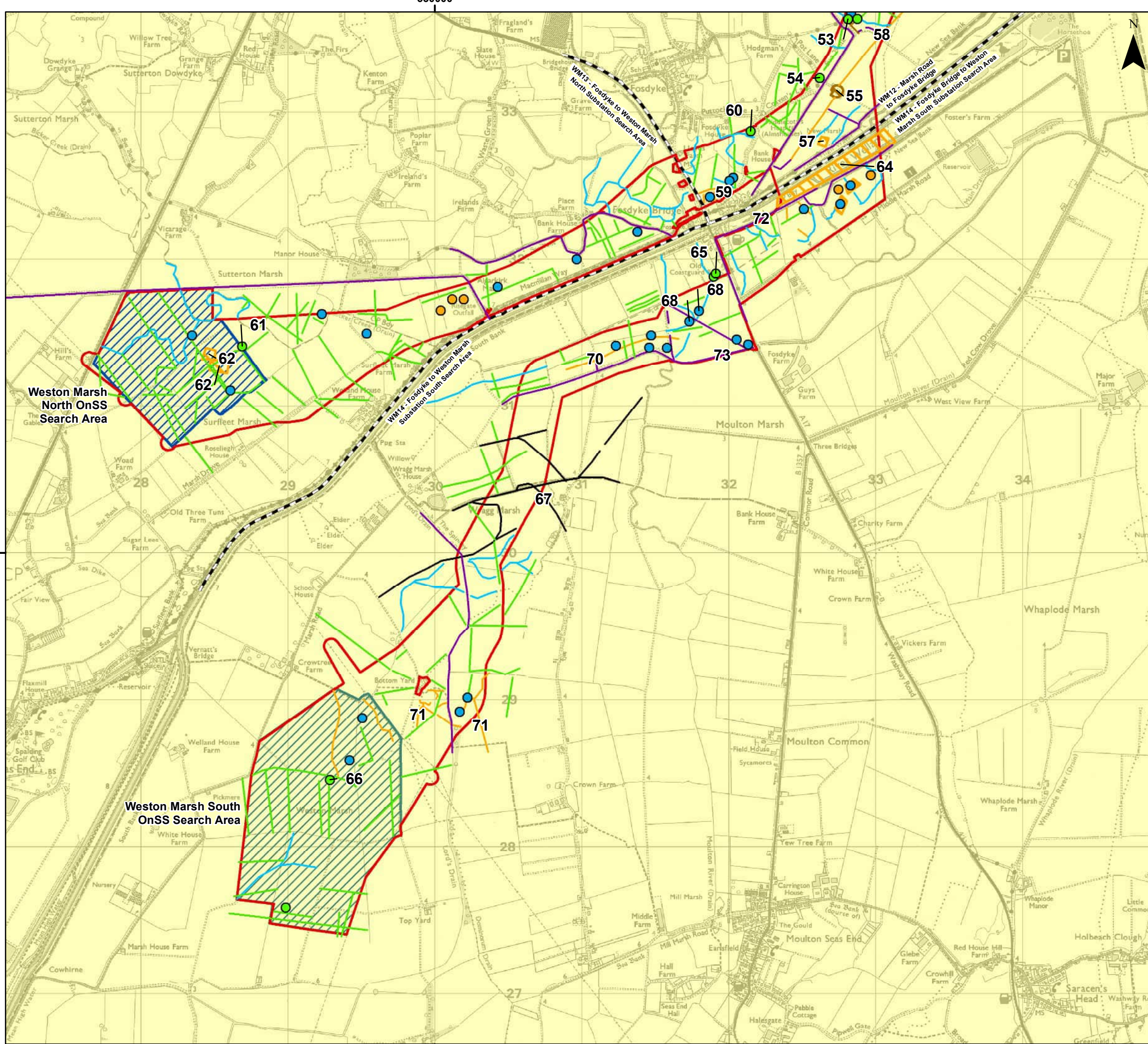
Figure 20.1.5.13



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) OnSS Search Area
- Weston Marsh (South) OnSS Search Area

Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)

- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Former Tramway
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC.
 All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.14



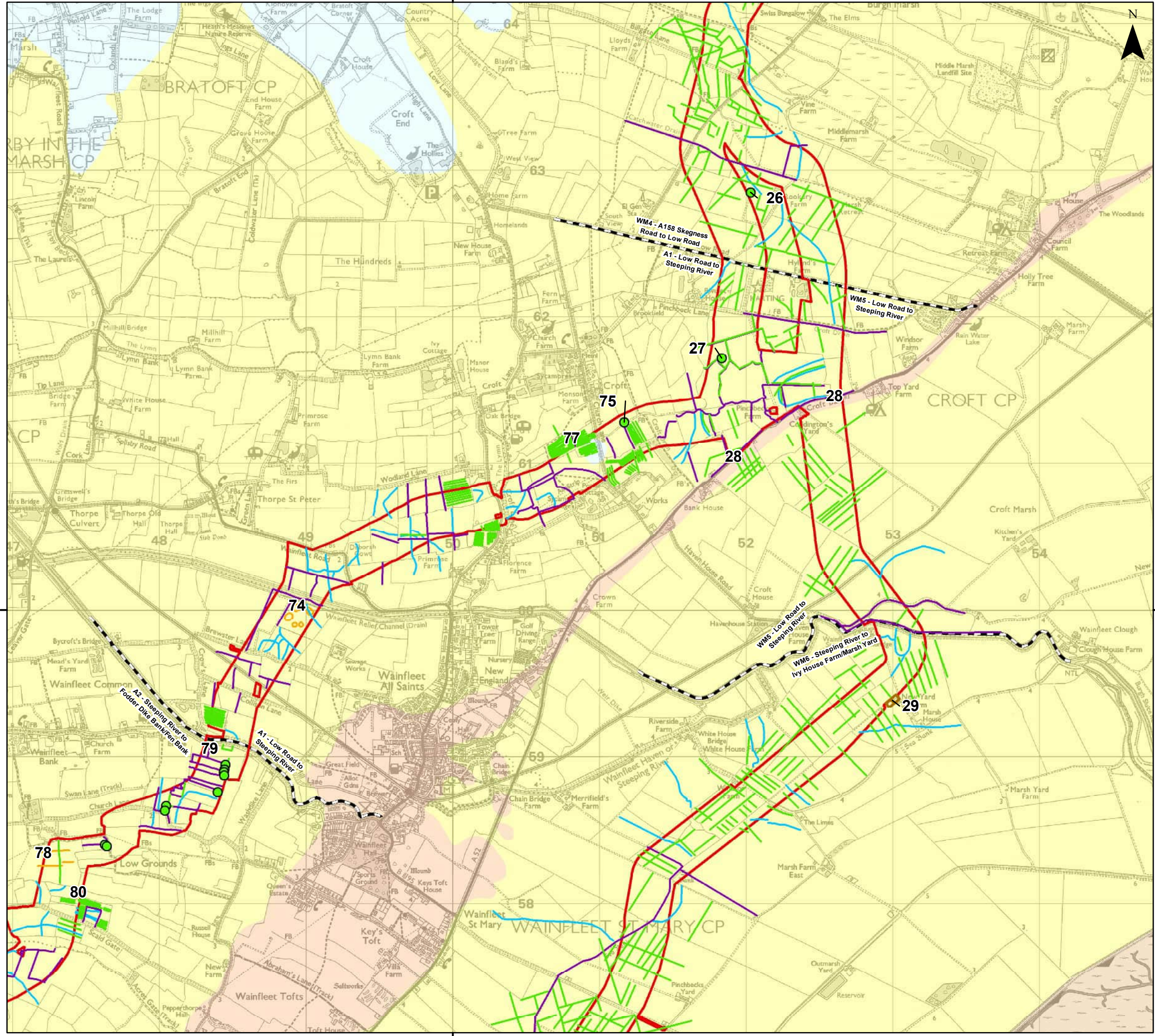
Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02690 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd

550000



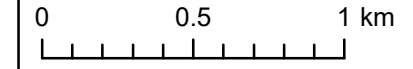
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Till, Devensian – Diamicton
- Historic Building
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC.
 All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.15



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



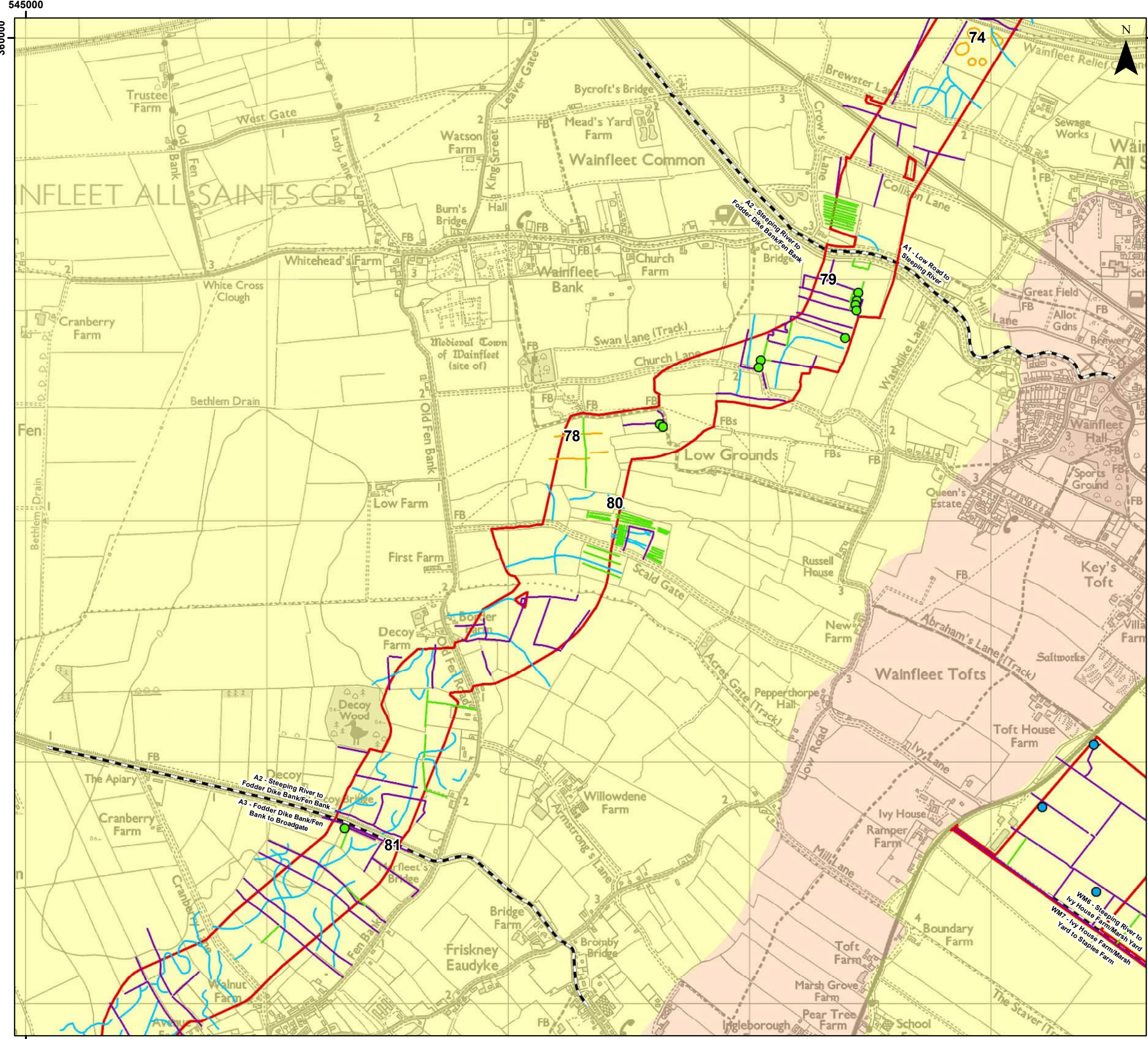
© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

360000

000096

550000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02890 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

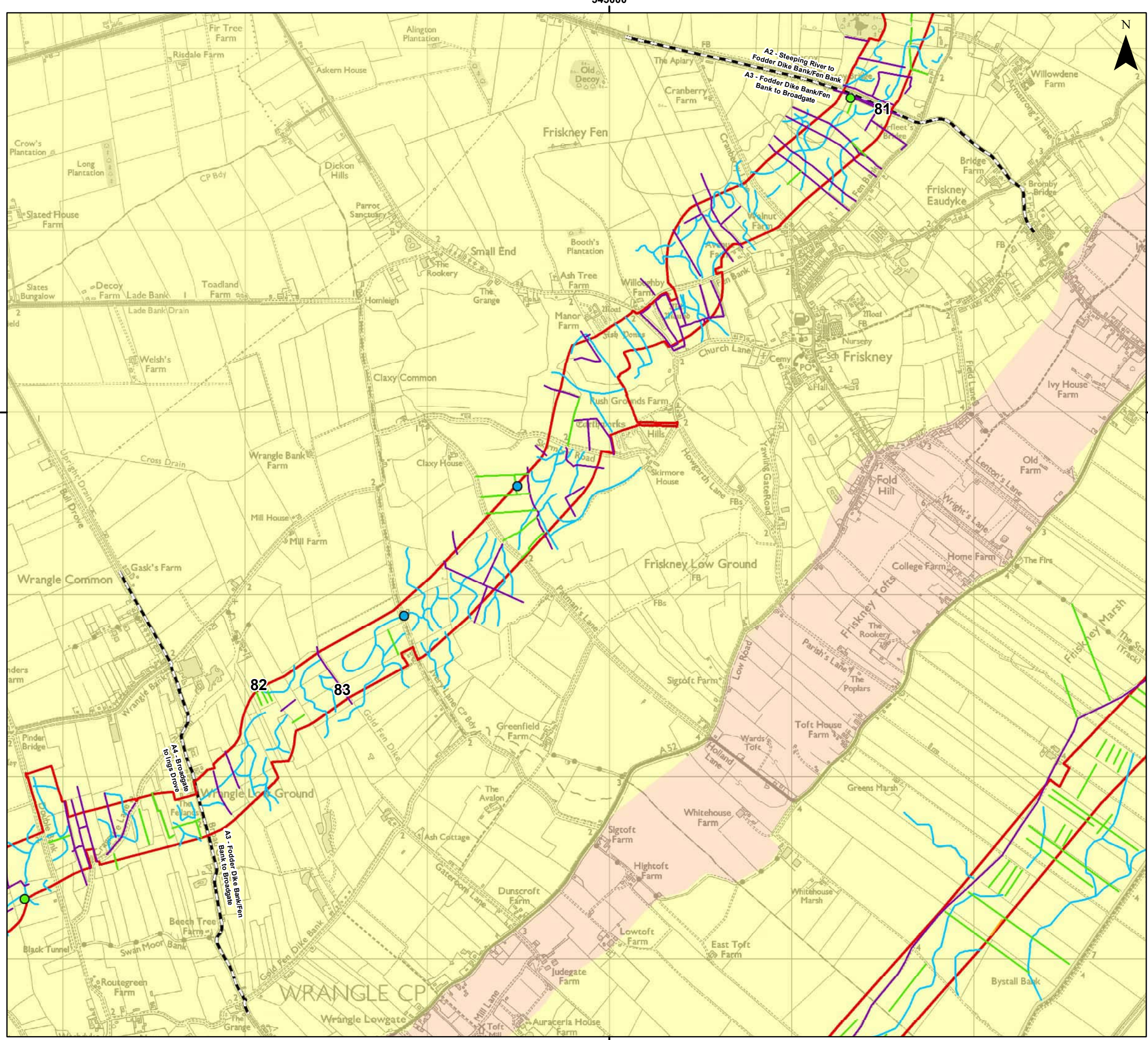
Figure 20.1.5.16



360000
545000

000036
000036

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0289 D PEIR Wainfleet to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)

- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.17

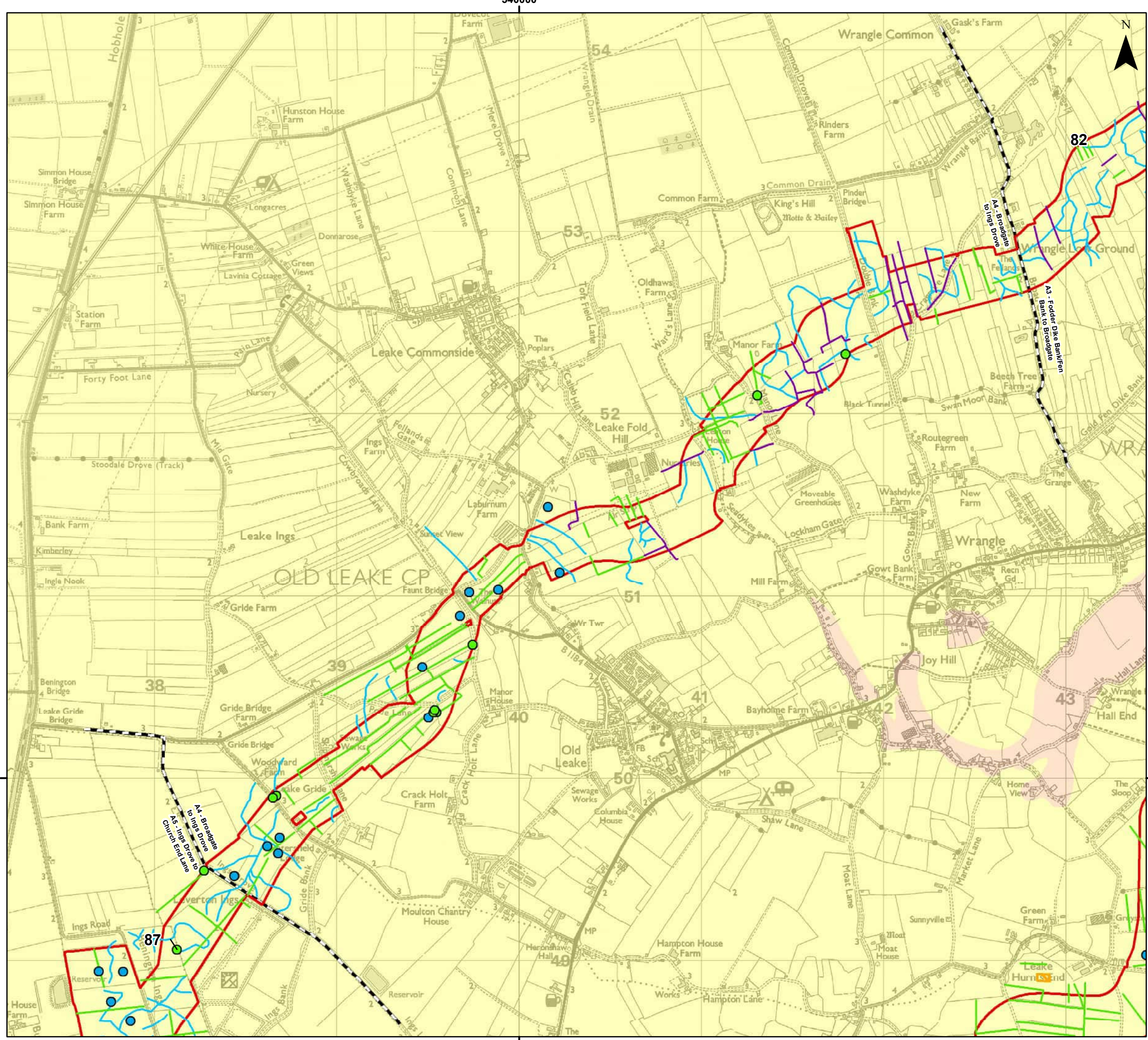


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_028910 PEIR\Walla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

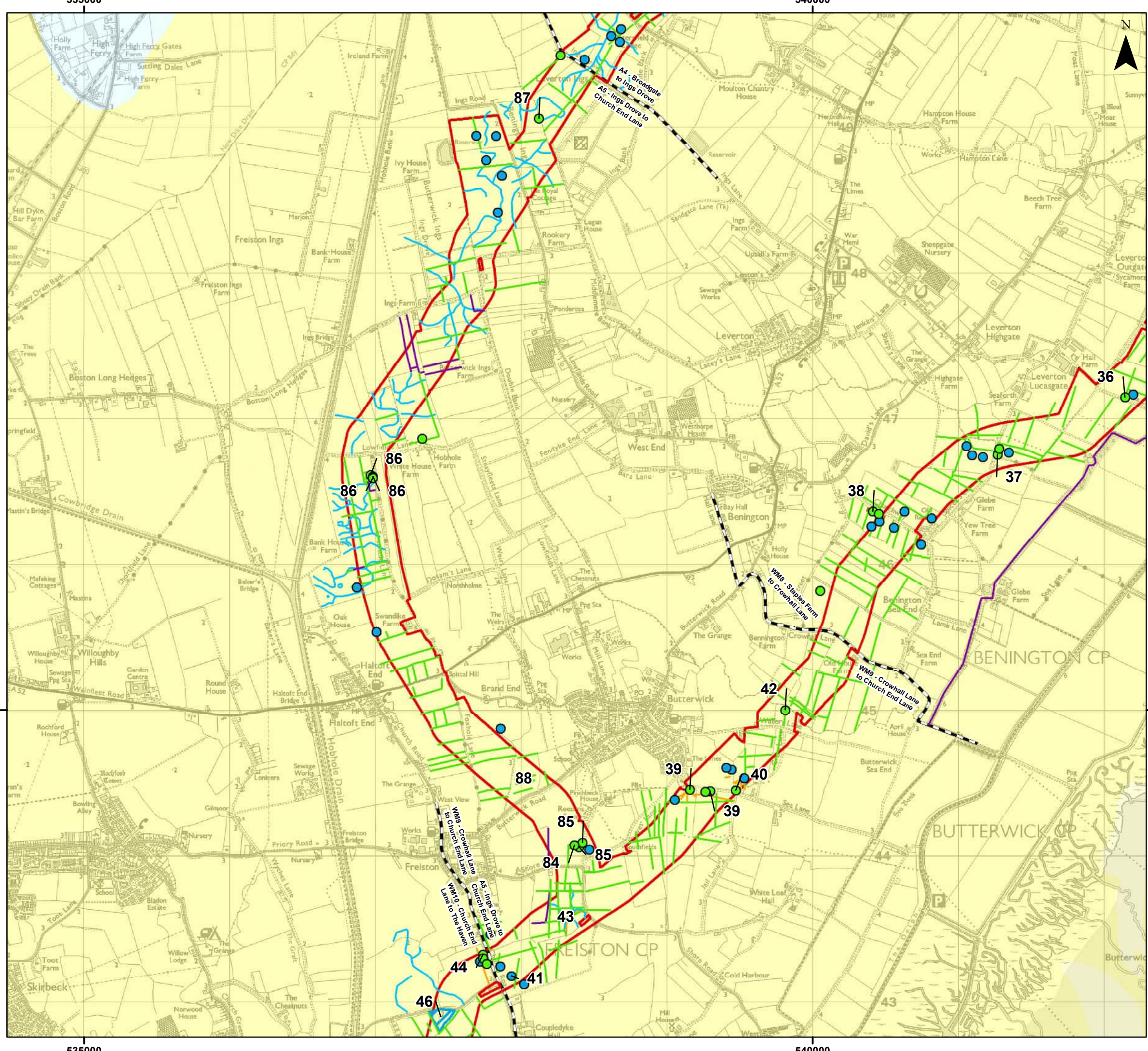
Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.18



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0289 D PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

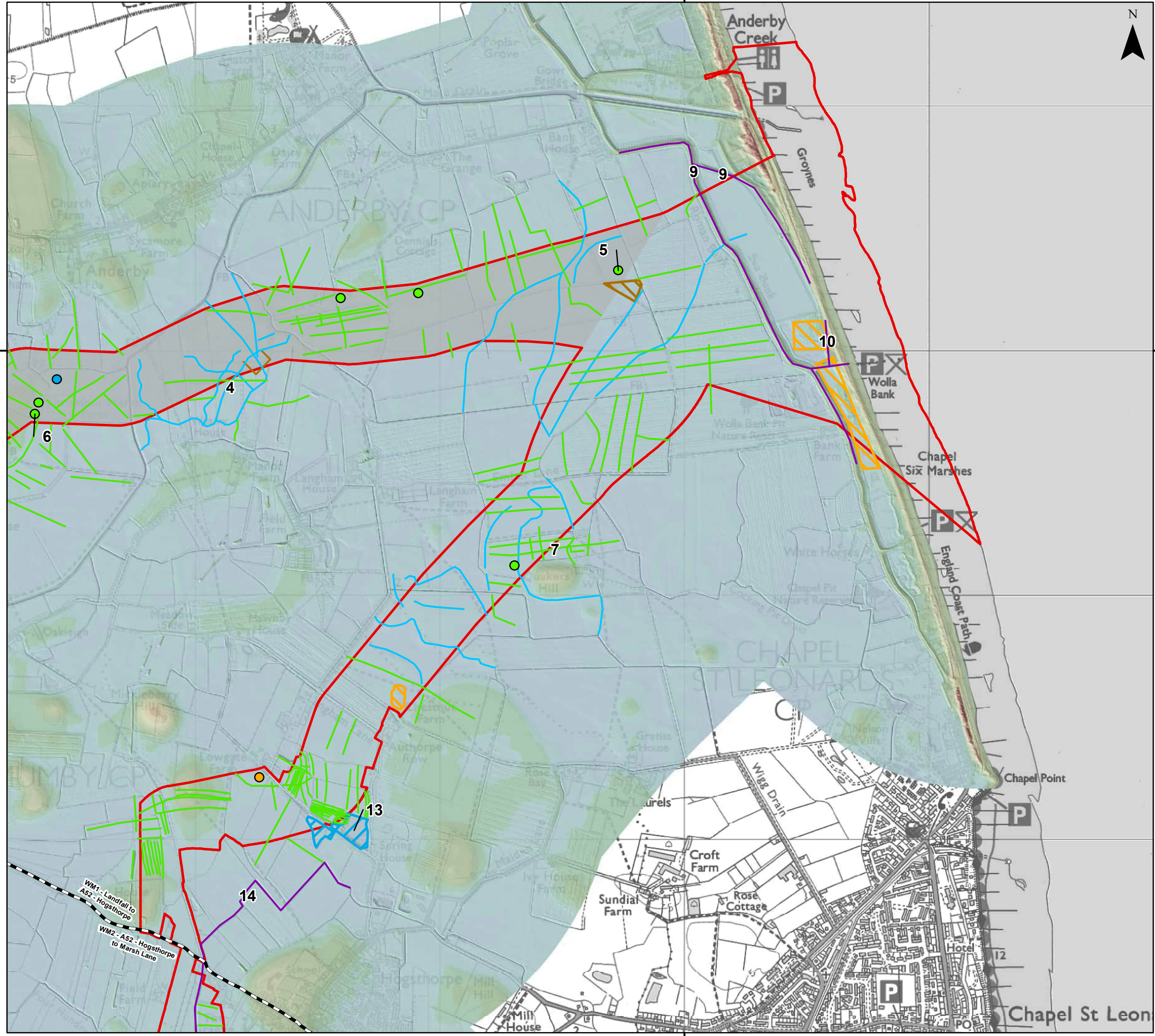
Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.5.19



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\theology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 0289 D PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Superficial Geology.mxd

555000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

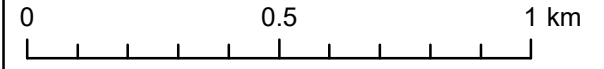
Elevation (m)

- 1.19 - 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10
- 10 - 11
- 11 - 12
- 12 - 13
- 13 - 14
- 14 - 15

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.1



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



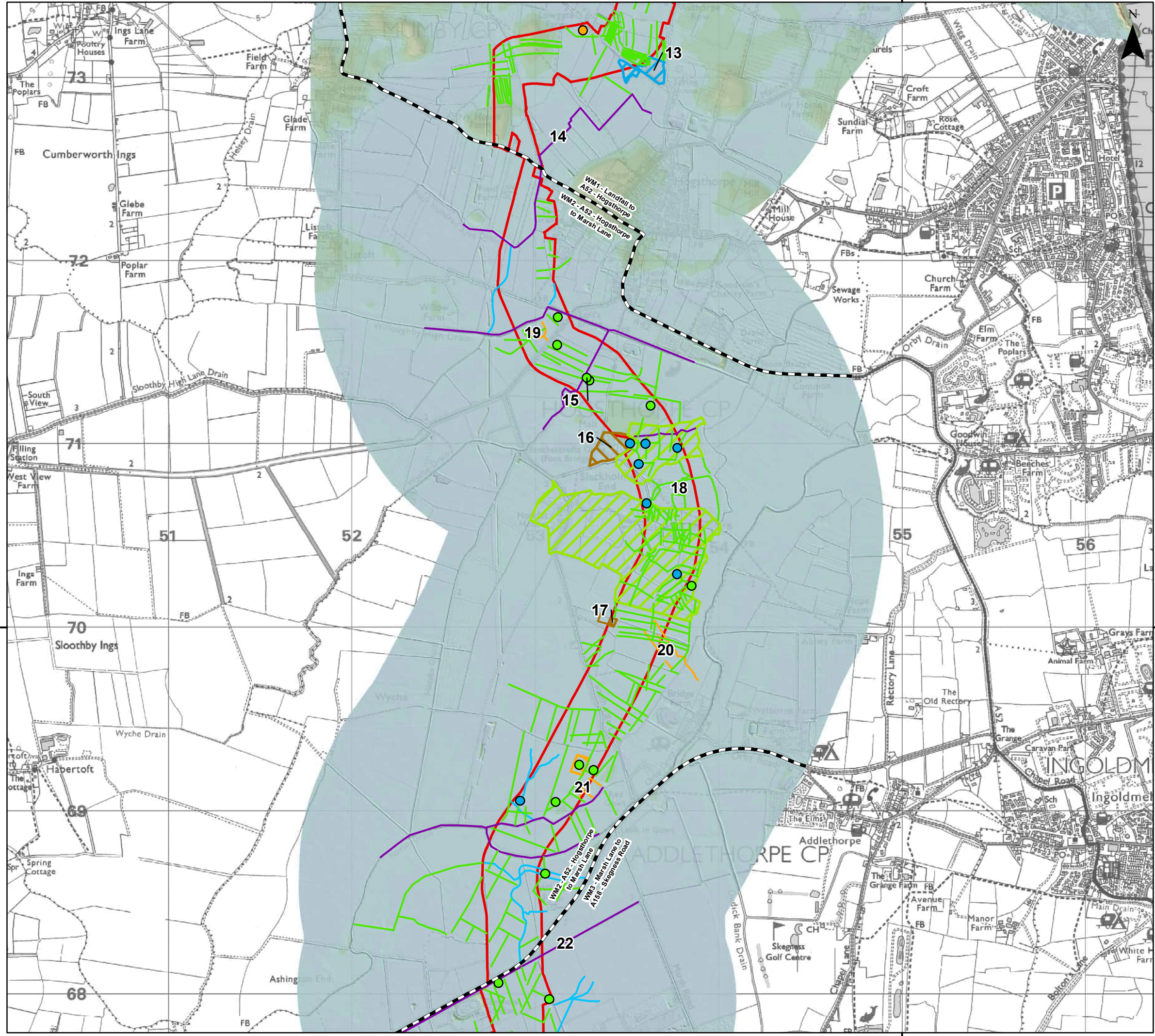
© Crown copyright [and
database rights] (2022)
0100031673

555000

375000

375000

555000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

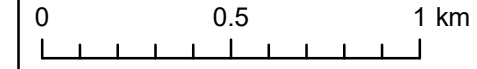
Elevation (m)

- 1.19 - 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10
- 10 - 11
- 11 - 12

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.2



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



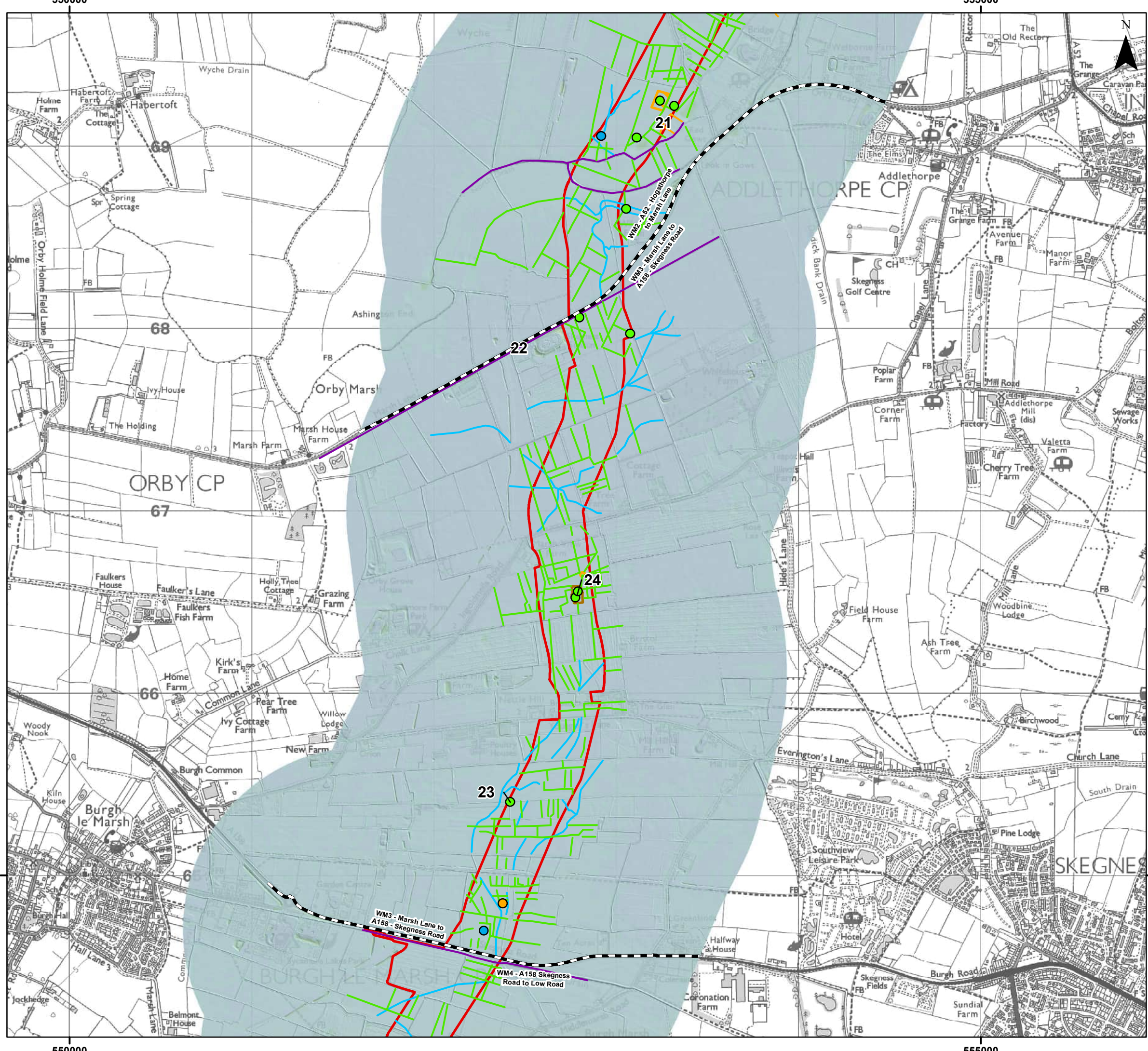
© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

555000

370000

370000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Elevation (m)

-1.19 - 0
0 - 1
1 - 2
2 - 3
3 - 4
4 - 5
5 - 6
6 - 7
7 - 8

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.3

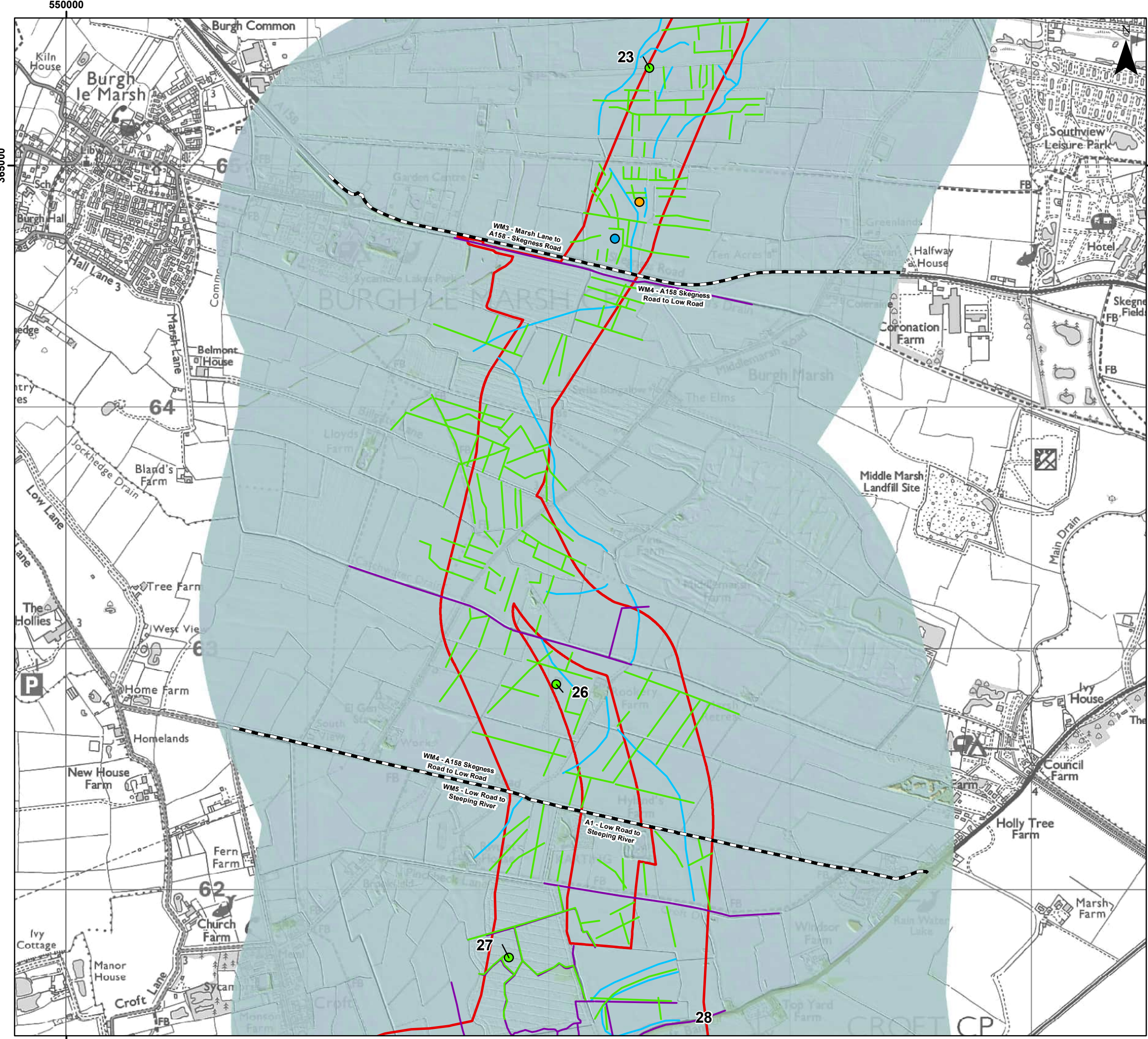




Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

Elevation (m)

	-1.19 - 0
	0 - 1
	1 - 2
	2 - 3
	3 - 4
	4 - 5
	5 - 6
	6 - 7
	7 - 8
	8 - 9
	9 - 10

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

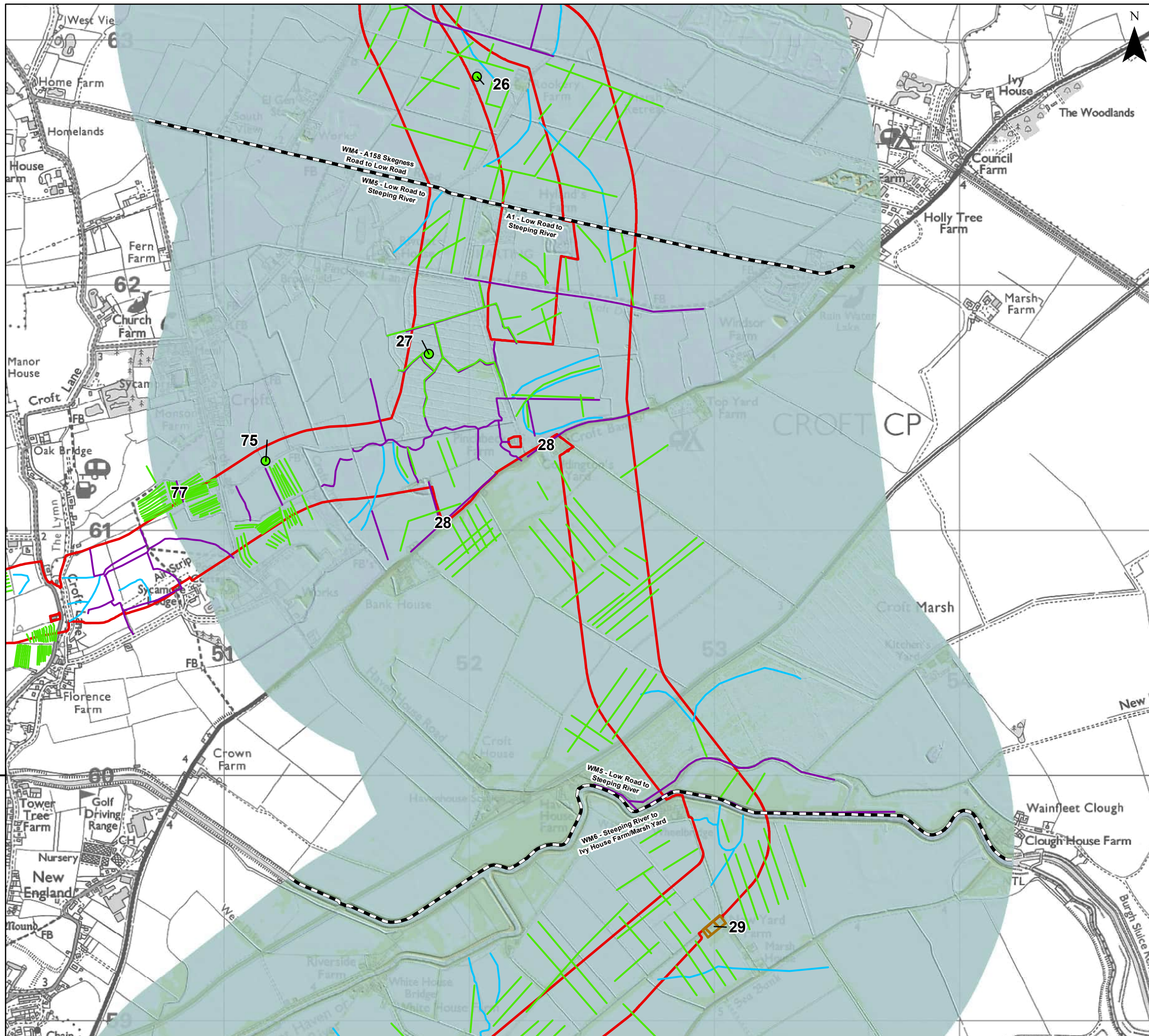
Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.4



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR Wolla Park to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

- ▬ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- ▬ Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- ▬ Drains and Seabanks
- ▬ Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks

Elevation (m)

0 - 1
1 - 2
2 - 3
3 - 4
4 - 5
5 - 6
6 - 7
7 - 8
8 - 9
9 - 10

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.

Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.5

Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DW\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR Wainia Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd

550000



Legend

- ▬ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- ▬ Onshore Segment Break
- Pond
- ▬ Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- ▬ Drains and Seabanks
- ▬ Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- ▬ Uncertain Earthworks
- ▬ Possible Settlement Earthworks
- ▬ Uncertain Earthworks

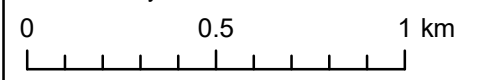
Elevation (m)

- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.6



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

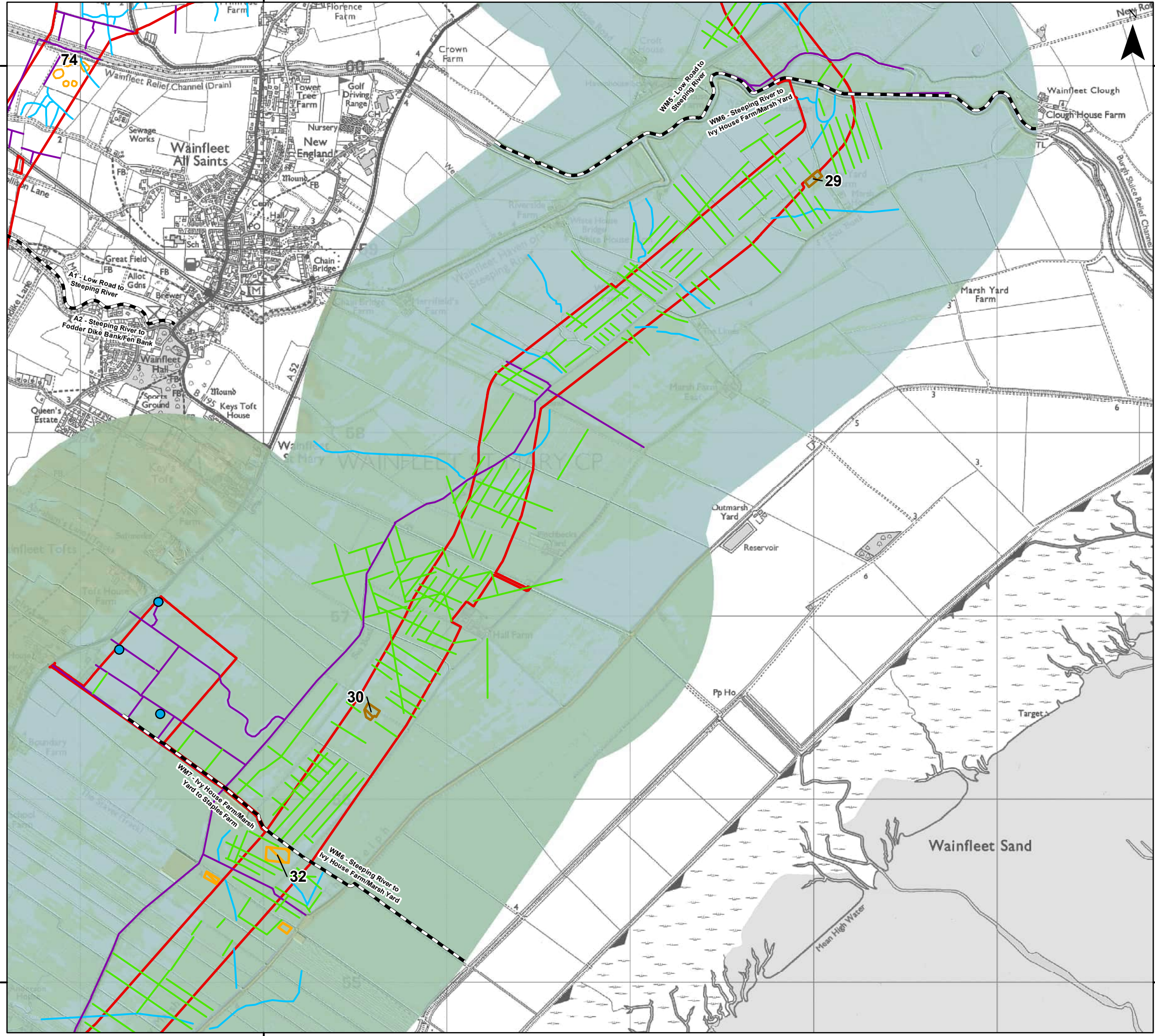
550000

355000

360000

360000

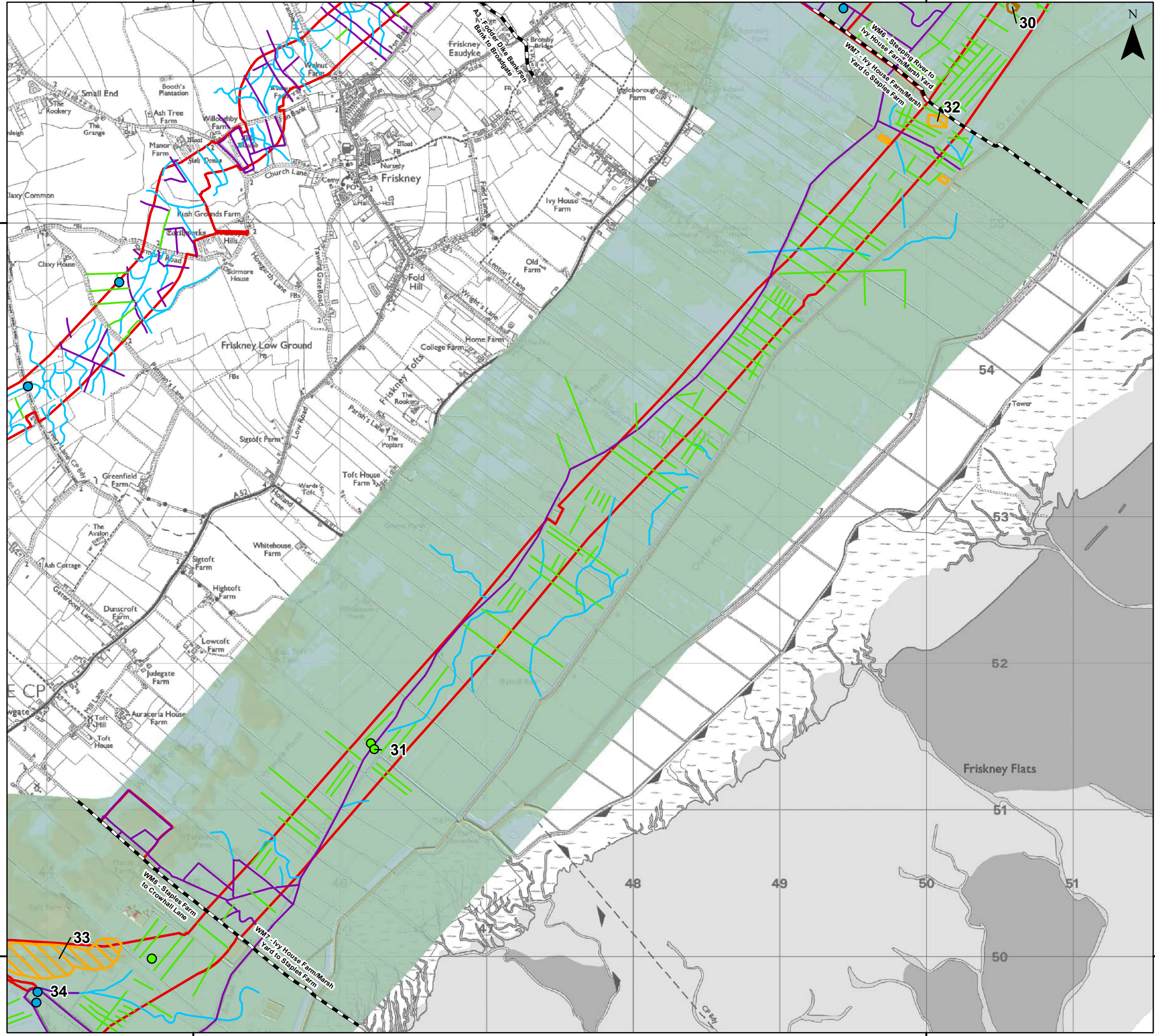
355000



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\01 PEIR Wainfleet Sand to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd

545000

550000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

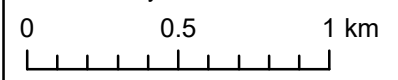
Elevation (m)

- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10
- 10 - 11
- 11 - 12

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.7

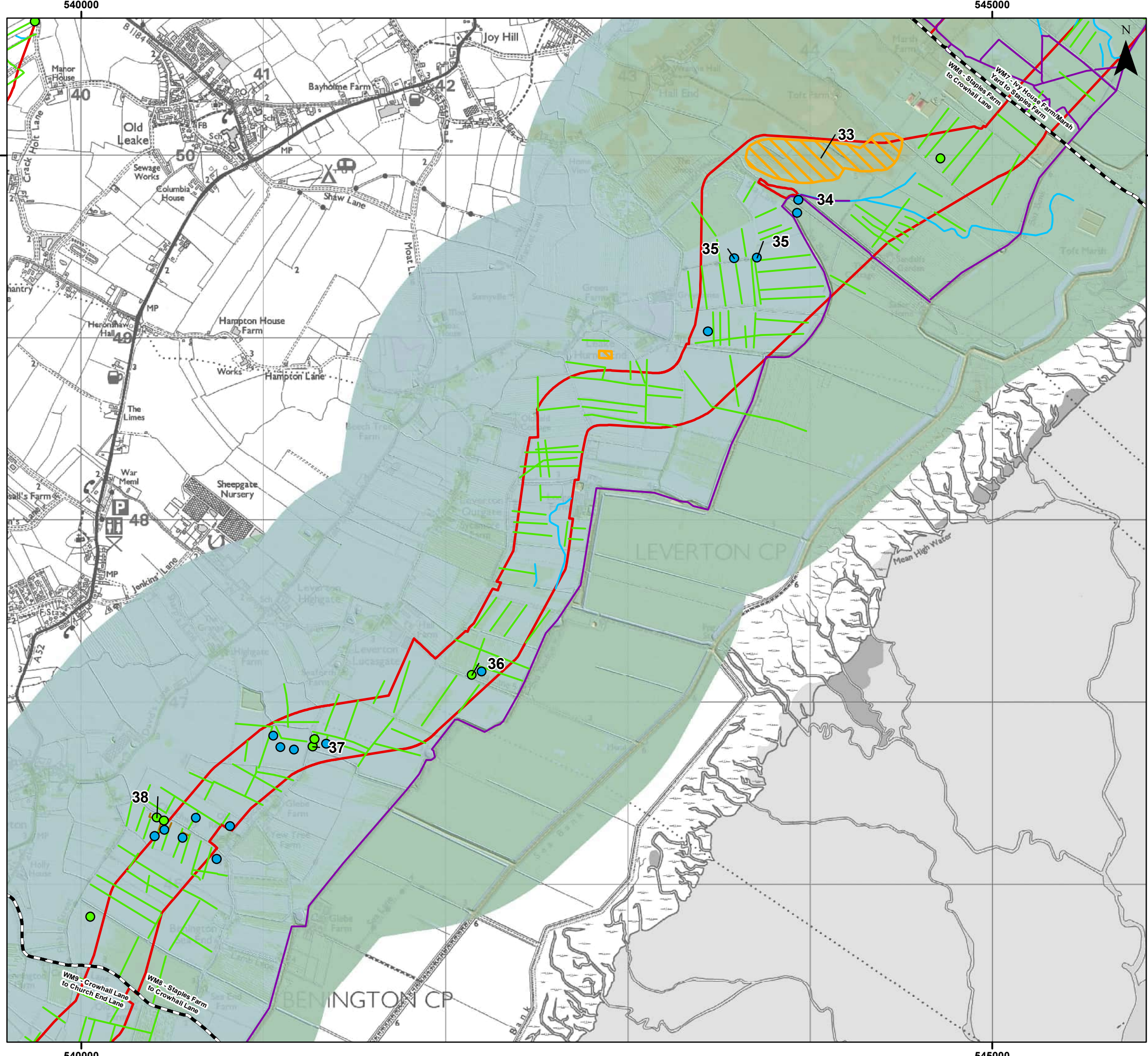


Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR4 Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\techology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR\Walla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

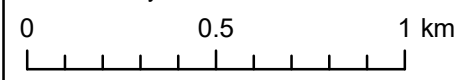
Elevation (m)

- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10
- 10 - 11
- 11 - 12

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.8

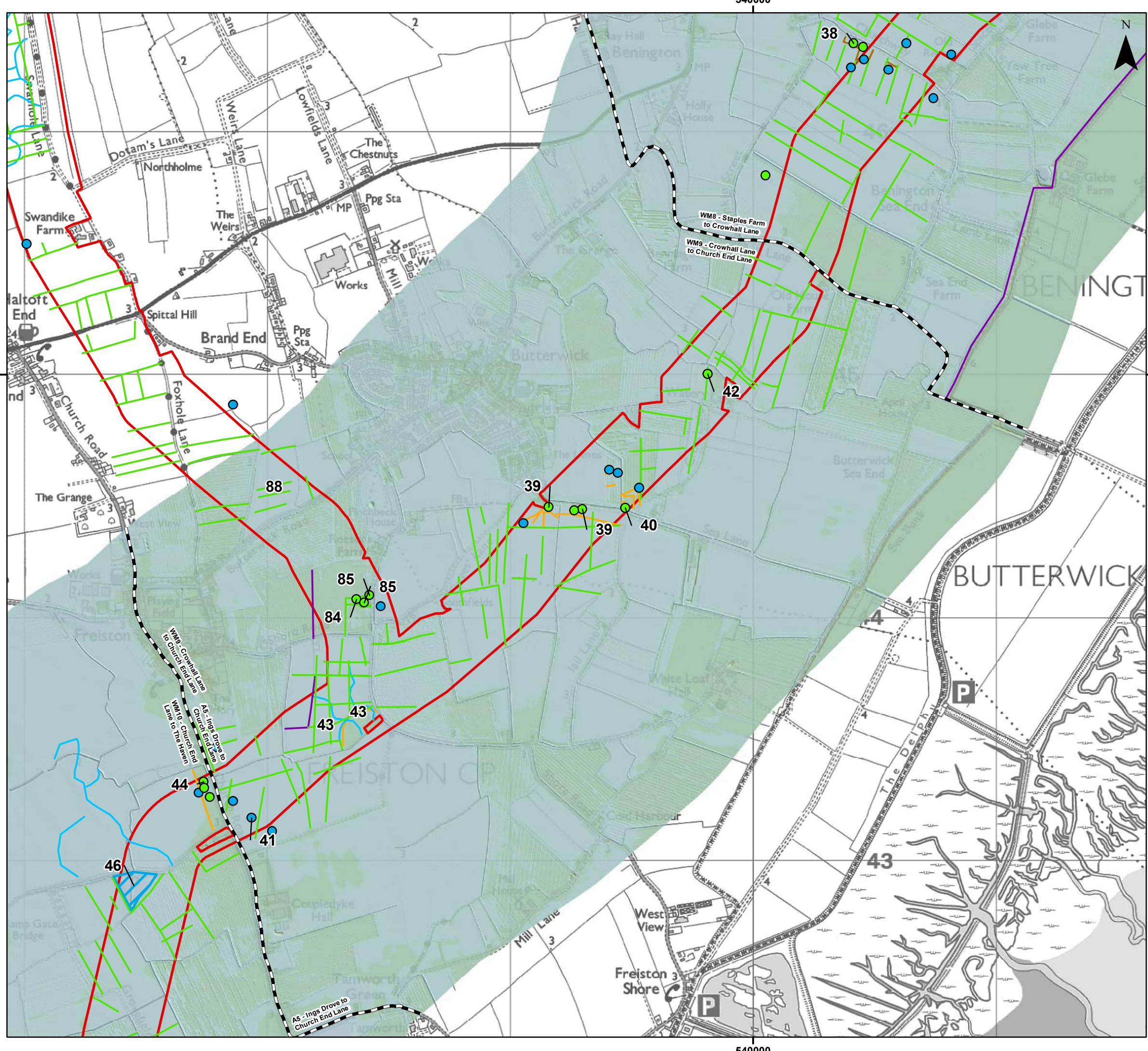


Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\01 PEIR\Walla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

Elevation (m)

	-1.19 - 0
	0 - 1
	1 - 2
	2 - 3
	3 - 4
	4 - 5
	5 - 6
	6 - 7

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

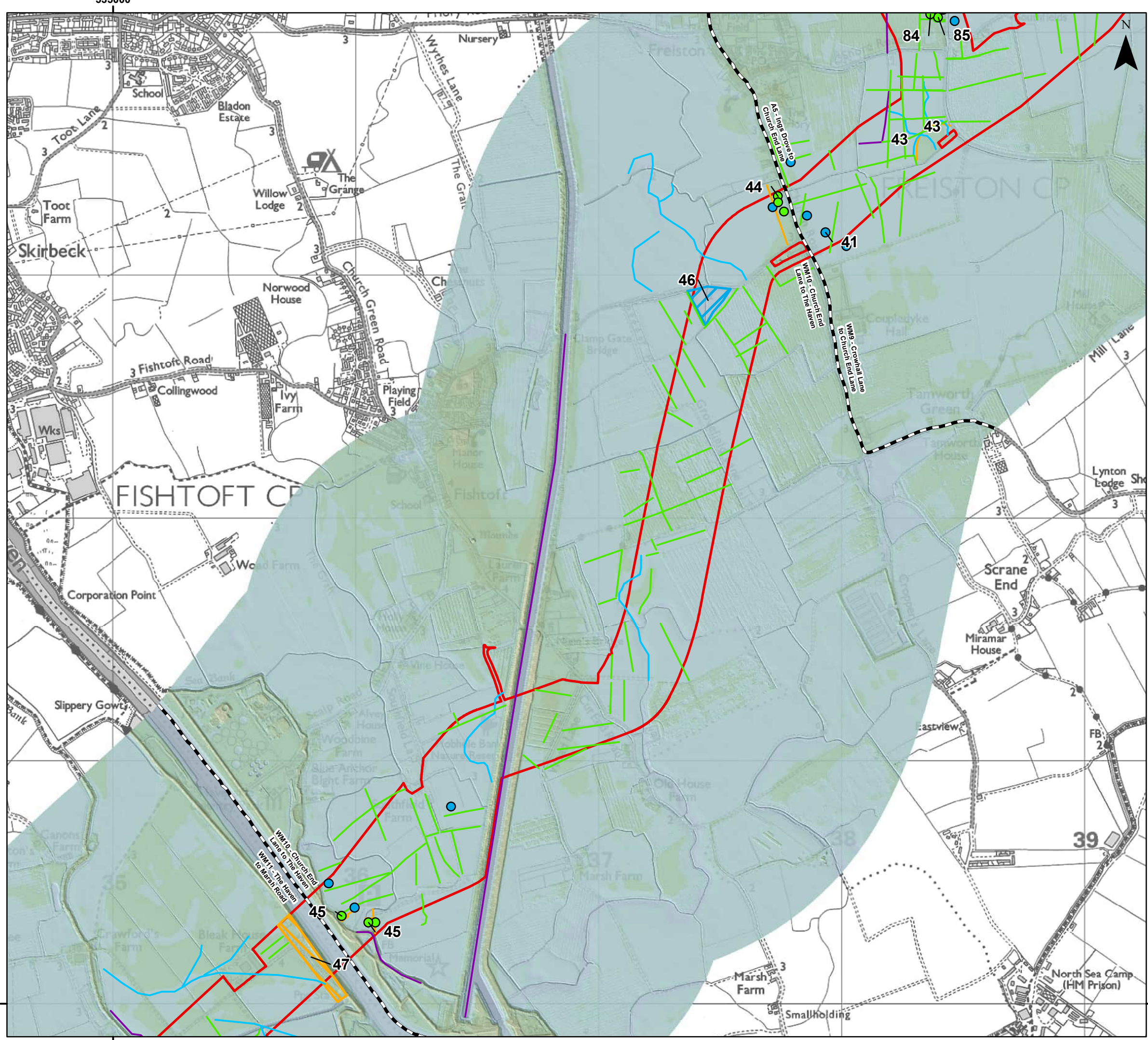
Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.9



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks

Elevation (m)

	- 1.19
	-1.19 - 0
	0 - 1
	1 - 2
	2 - 3
	3 - 4
	4 - 5
	5 - 6
	6 - 7
	7 - 8
	8 - 9
	9 - 10

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.10



OUTER DOWSING
OFFSHORE WIND



SLR

Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1

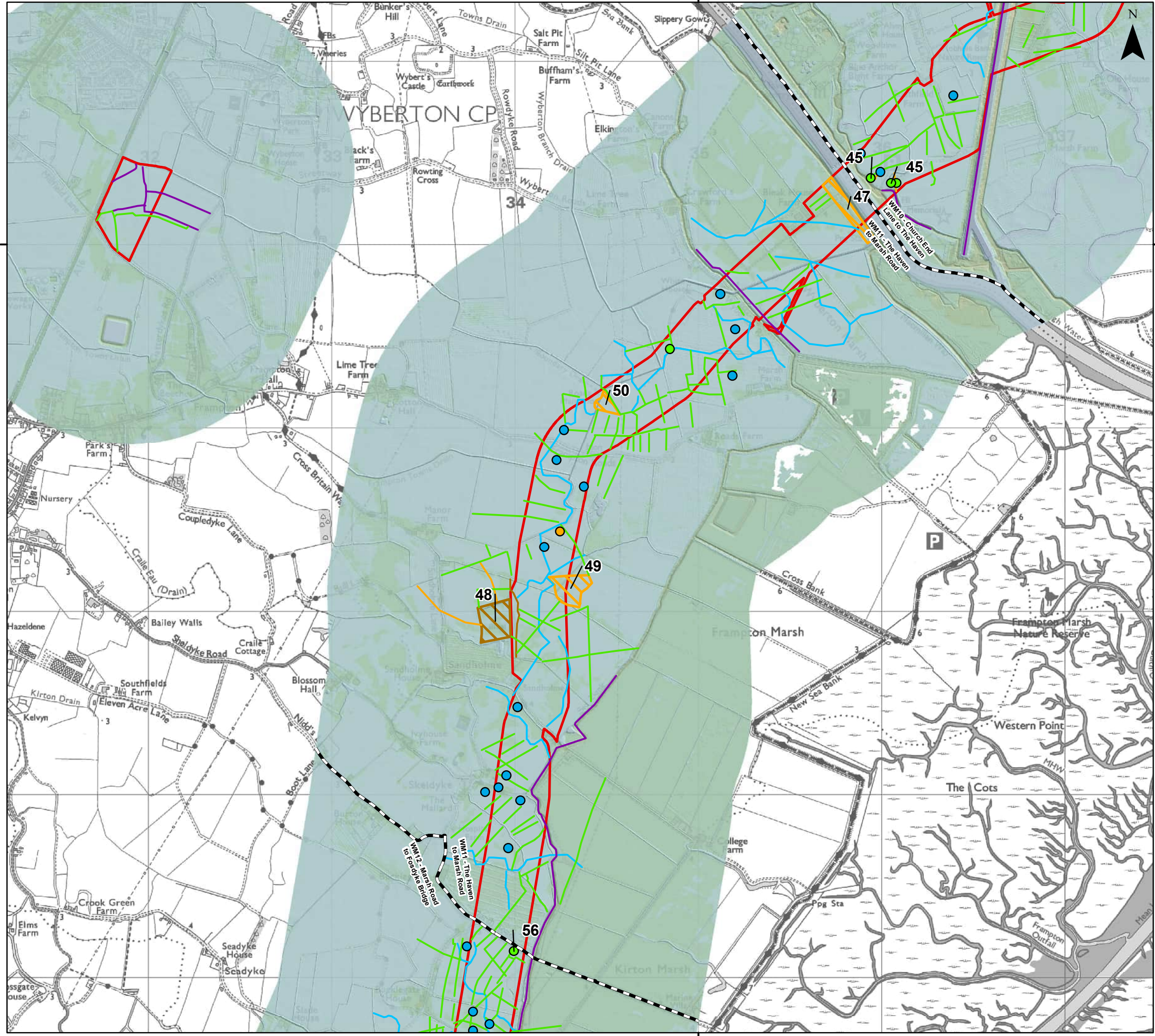
© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

340000

340000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dosing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 027\00 PEIR Wella Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd

535000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

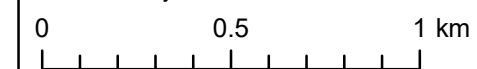
Elevation (m)

- 1.19
- 1.19 - 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.11



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1

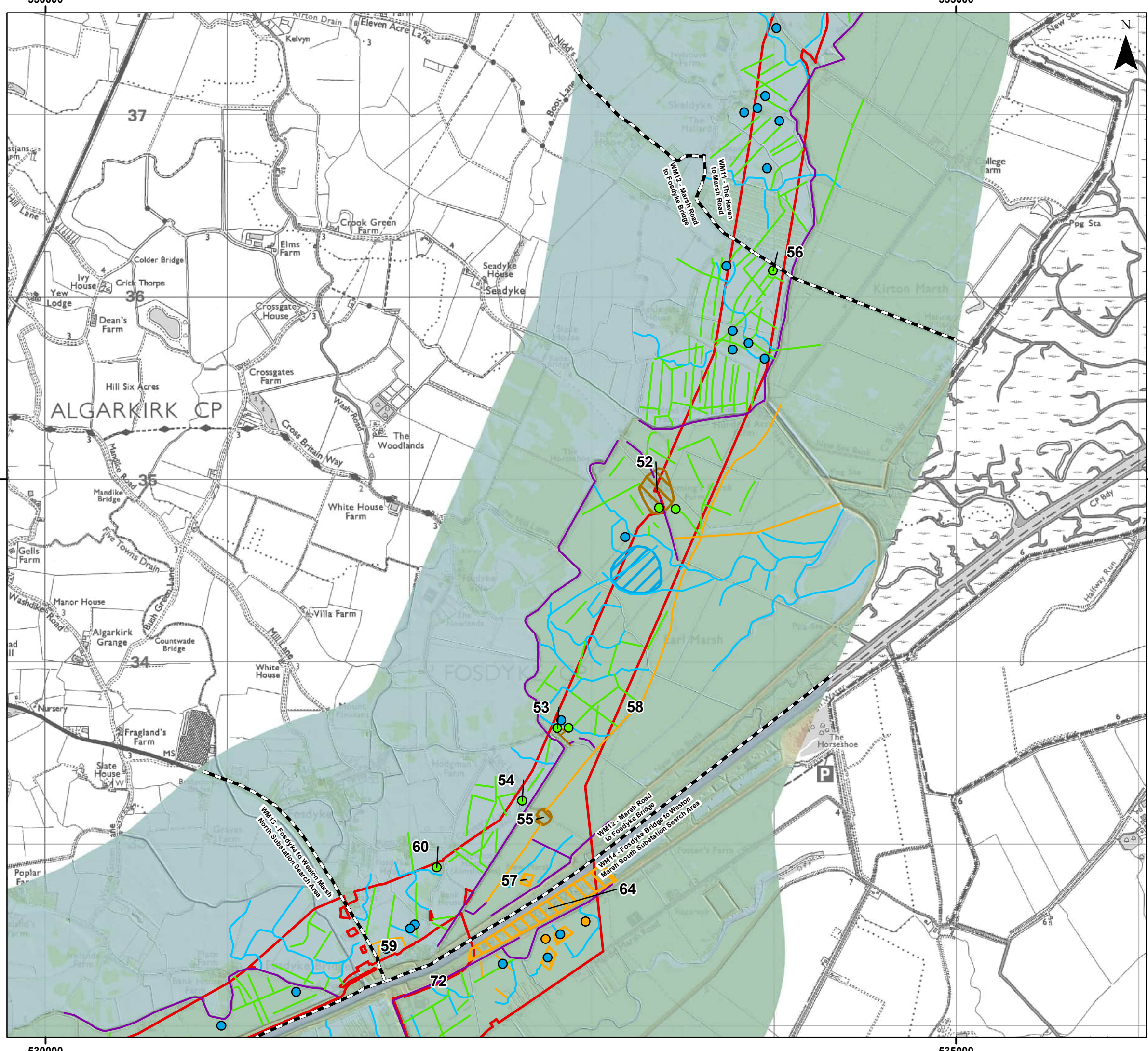


© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673

535000

340000

340000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

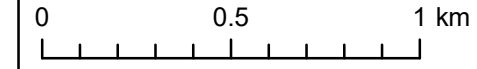
Elevation (m)

- 1.19 - 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10
- 10 - 11

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Weston Marsh
Elevation Model

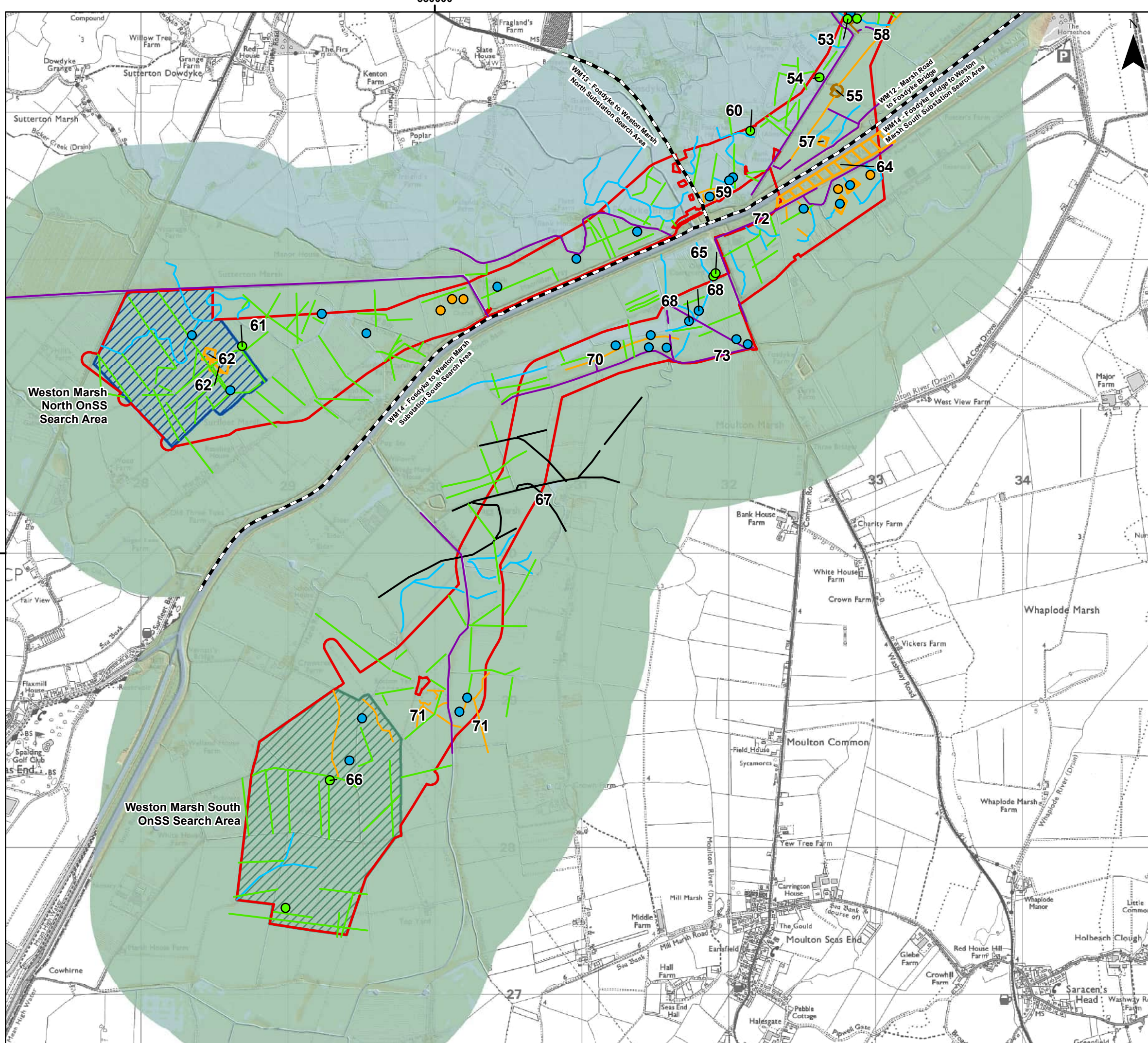
Figure 20.1.6.12



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Weston Marsh (North) OnSS Search Area
- Weston Marsh (South) OnSS Search Area
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Former Tramway
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Elevation (m)

	-1.19 - 0
	0 - 1
	1 - 2
	2 - 3
	3 - 4
	4 - 5
	5 - 6
	6 - 7
	7 - 8
	8 - 9
	9 - 10
	10 - 11

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.14

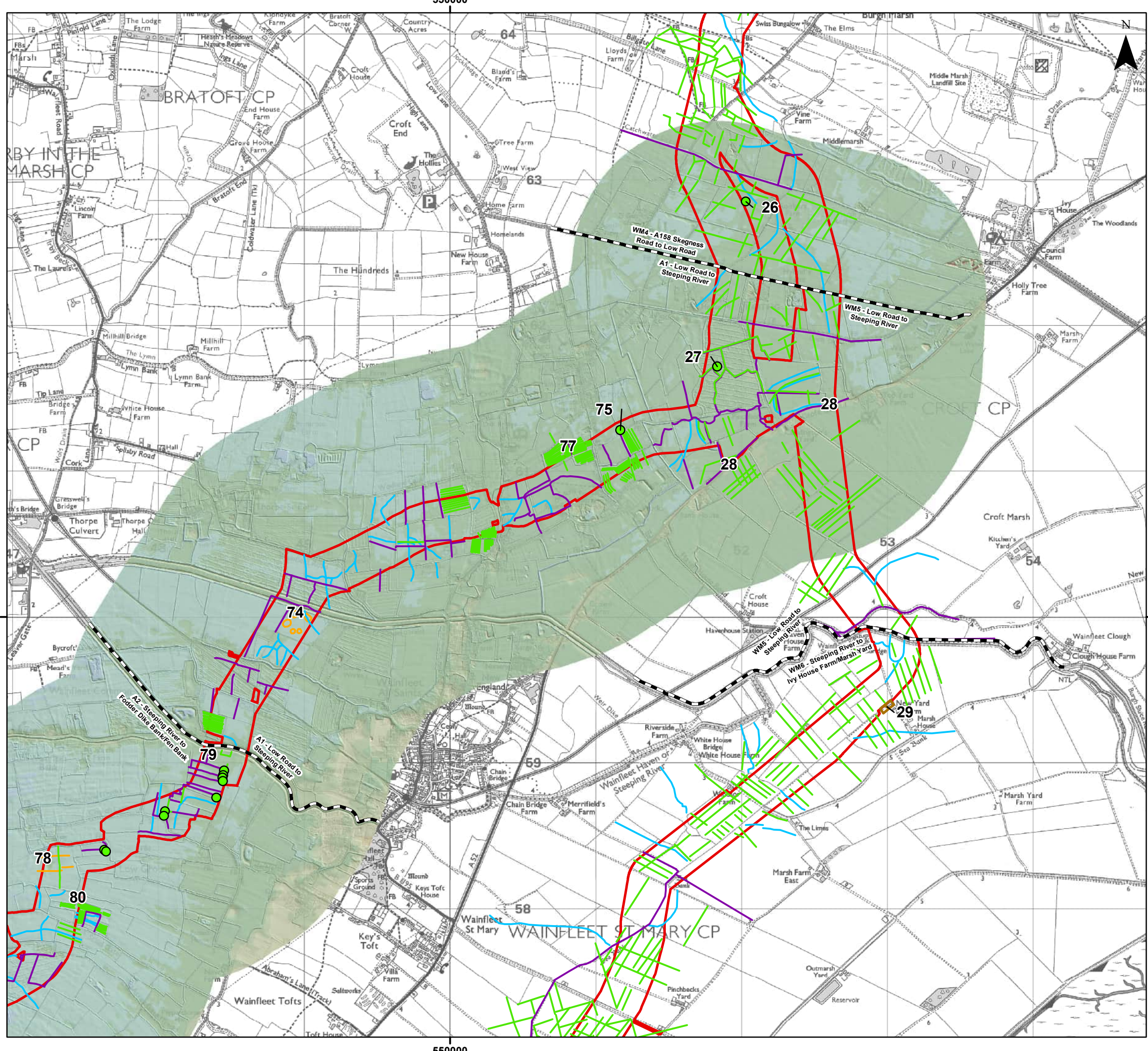


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR Wolla Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

- ▬ Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- ▬ Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- ▬ Drains and Seabanks
- ▬ Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- ▬ Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Settlement Earthworks

Elevation (m)

	-1 - 0
	0 - 1
	1 - 2
	2 - 3
	3 - 4
	4 - 5
	5 - 6
	6 - 7
	7 - 8
	8 - 9
	9 - 10

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model
 Figure 20.1.6.15

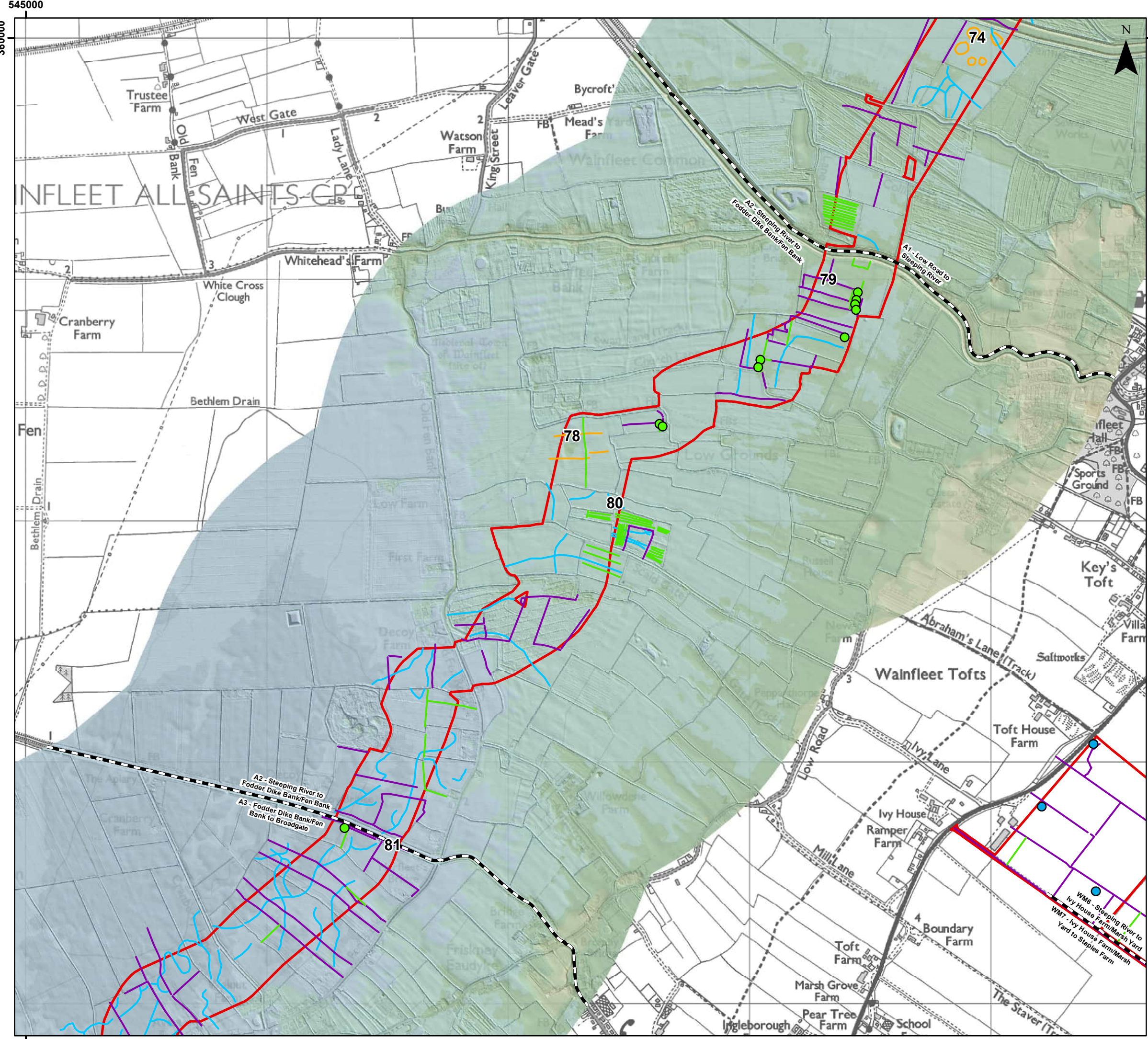
OUTER DOSING
OFFSHORE WIND

SLR

Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRA Outer Dosing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_02700 PEIR Wainfleet St Mary to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



- ### Legend
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - Drains and Seabanks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
 - Uncertain Earthworks



Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.16



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

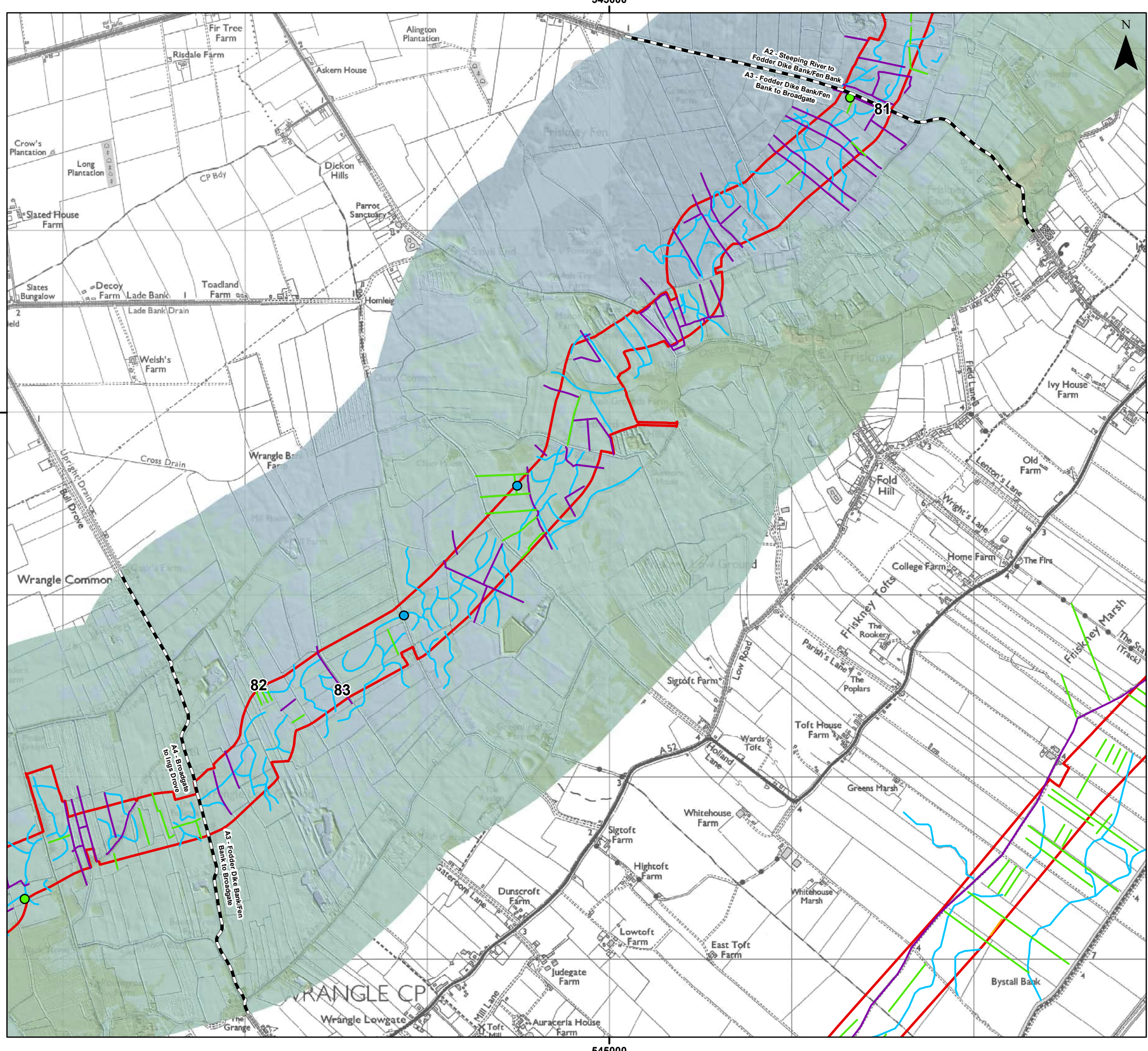


© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

545000

545000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR Wainfleet to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks

Elevation (m)

	-2 - -1
	-1 - 0
	0 - 1
	1 - 2
	2 - 3
	3 - 4
	4 - 5

Sources:
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

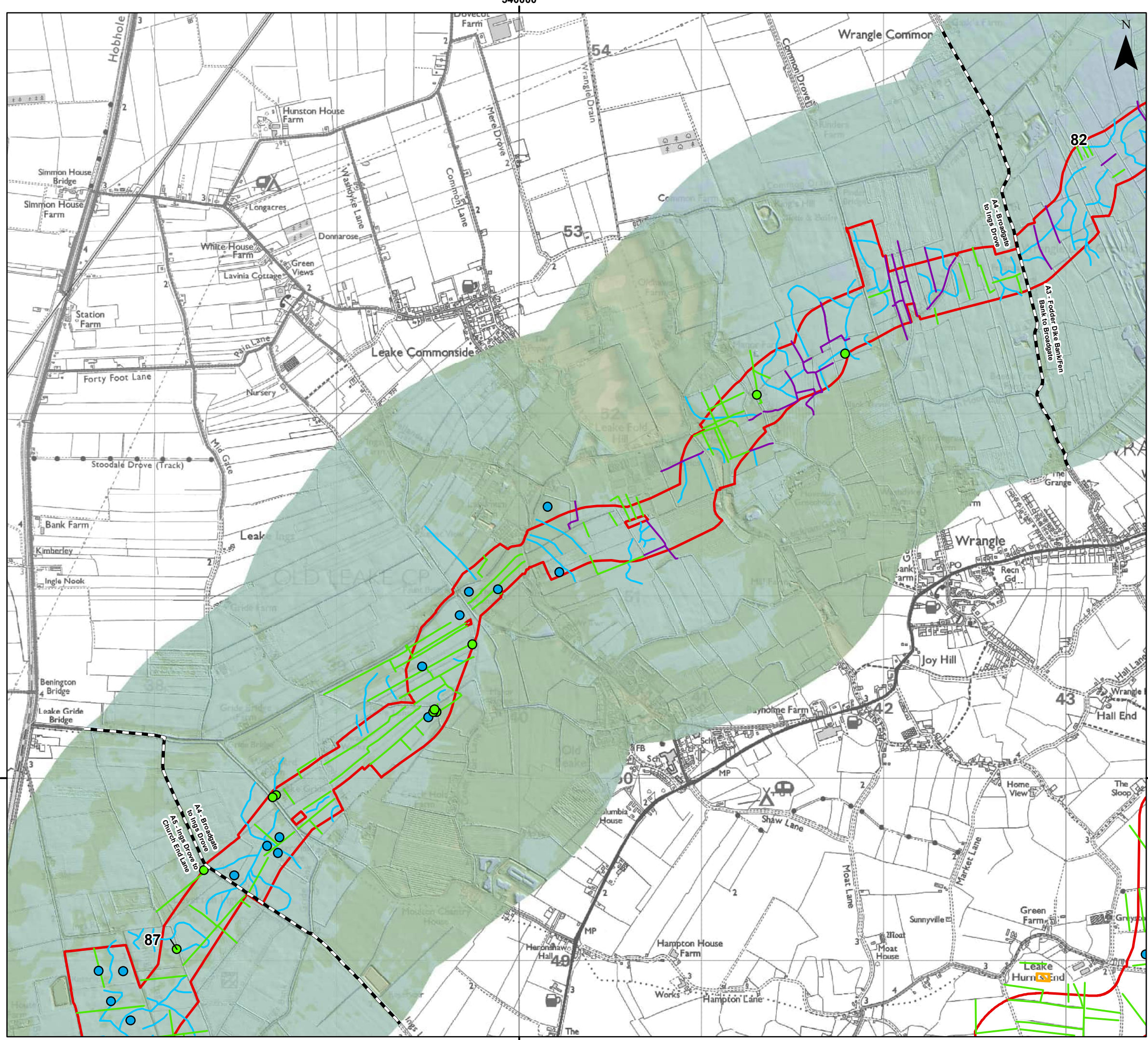
Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.17



Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR\Walia Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Uncertain Earthworks

Elevation (m)

-2 - -1
-1 - 0
0 - 1
1 - 2
2 - 3
3 - 4
4 - 5
5 - 6
6 - 7

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model
 Figure 20.1.6.18





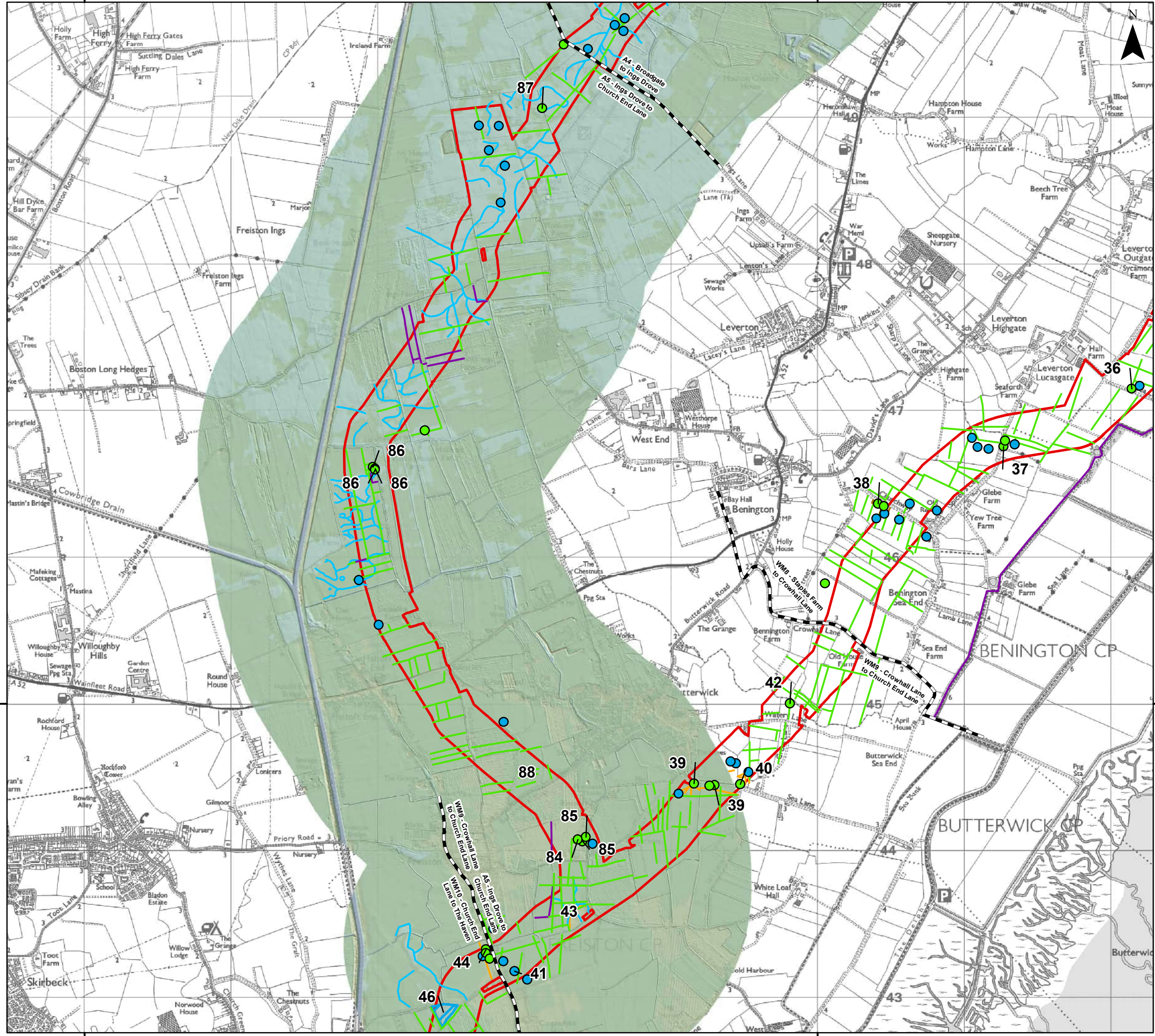
Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\A\checology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_027\00 PEIR\Walia Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd

535000

540000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity

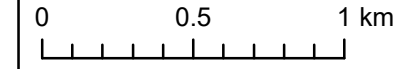
Elevation (m)

- 2 - -1
- 1 - 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Weston Marsh
 Elevation Model

Figure 20.1.6.19



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1

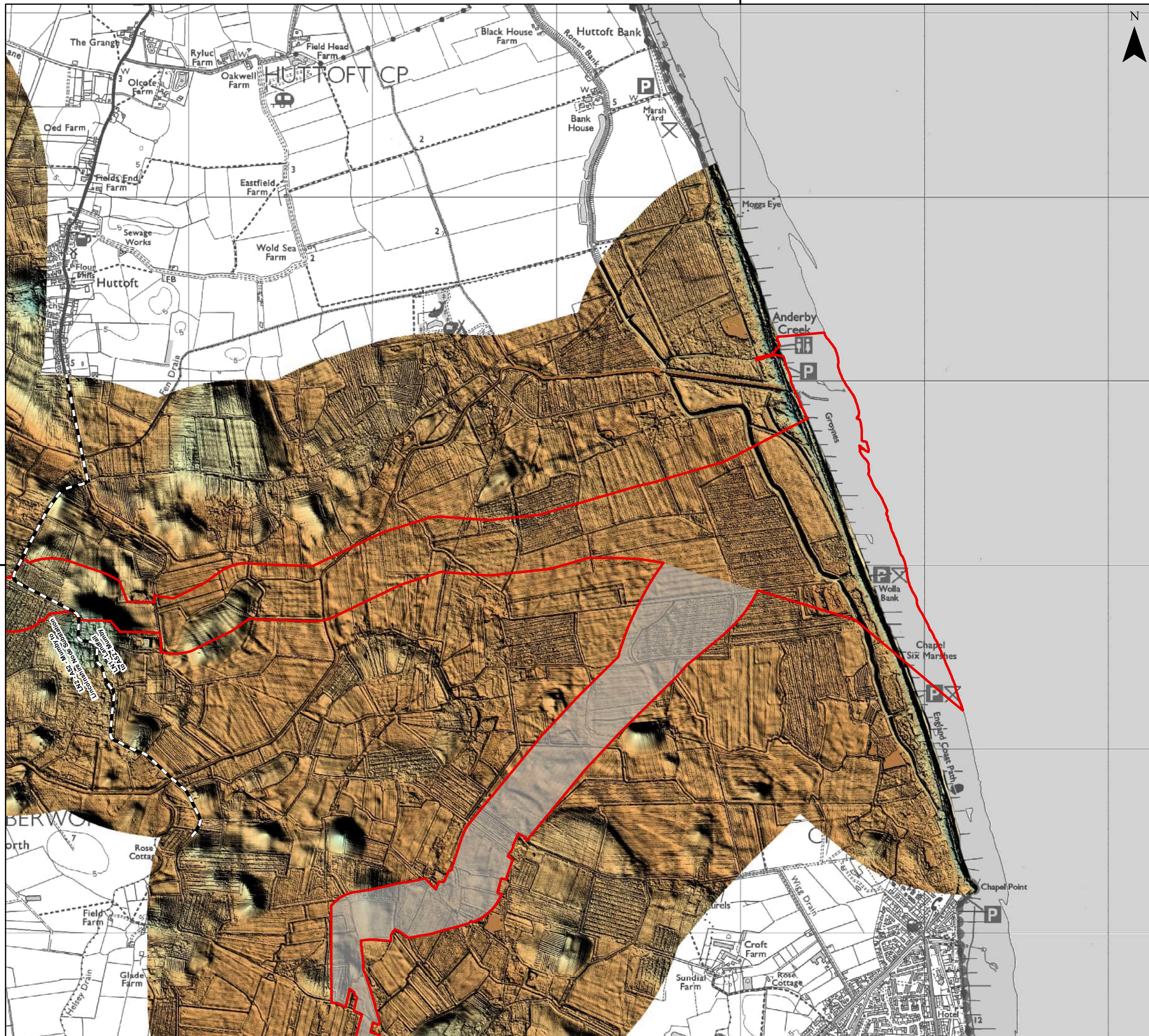


© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

535000

540000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR Outer Dowsing\GIS\DWG\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356 00012 02700 PEIR WMA Bank to Weston Marsh Rev 1 and Rev 1a Elevation Model.mxd



Legend

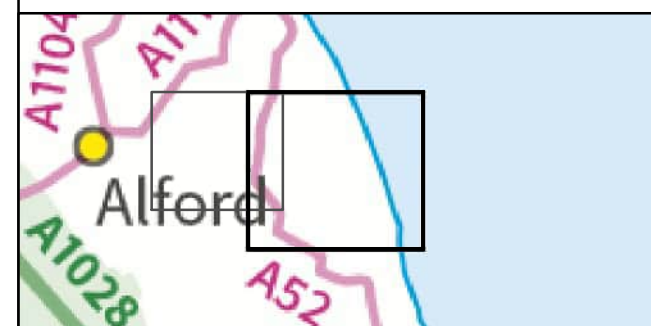
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break

Notes

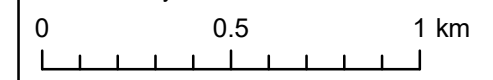
LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:

© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Lincolnshire Node
 Processed LiDAR Imagery with
 Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.9.1

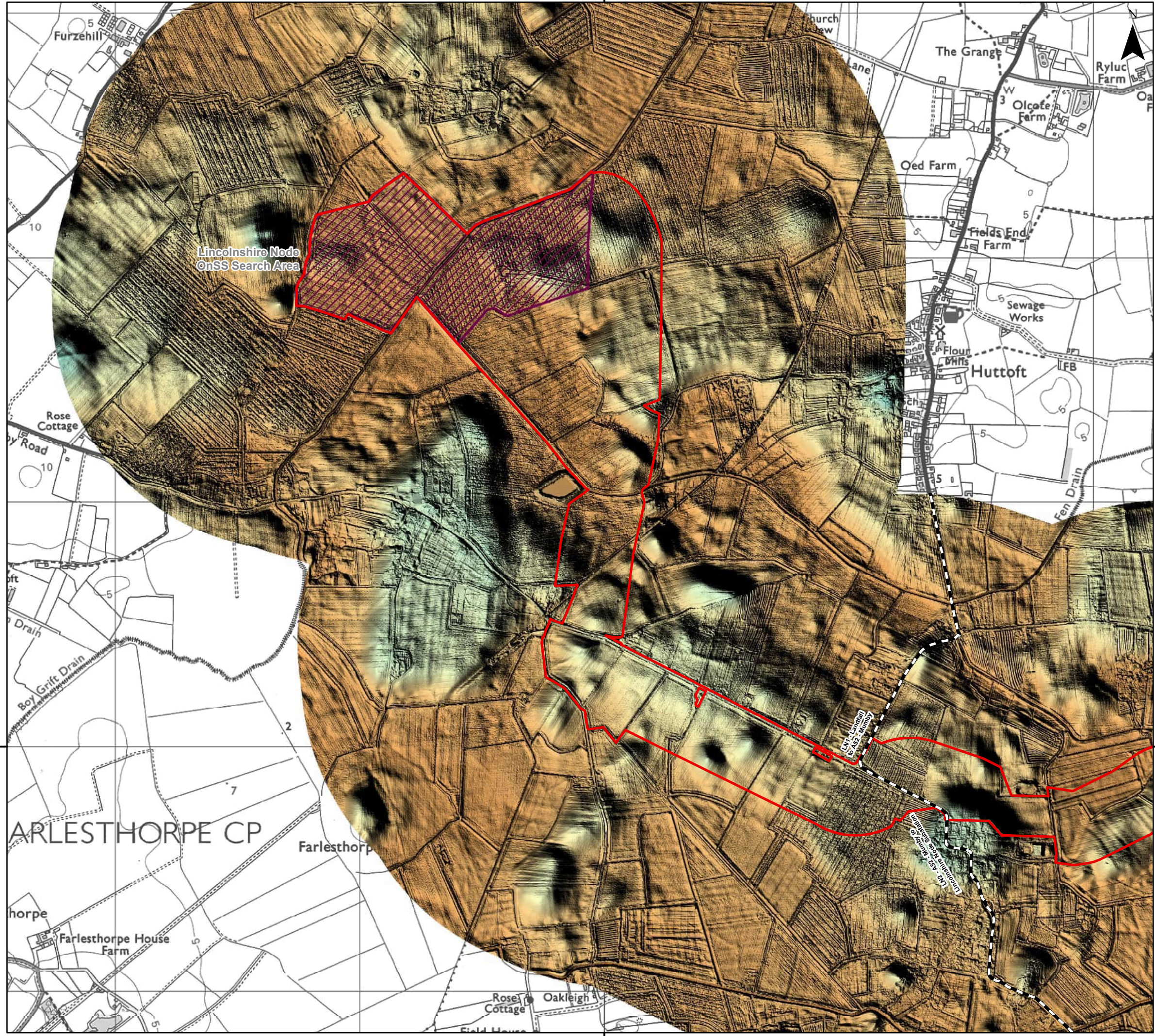


Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

550000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area
- Onshore Segment Break

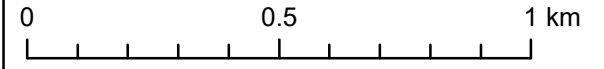
Notes

LiDAR Hillshade Settings:
 Azimuth - 225
 Altitude - 45
 Z Factor - 40

Sources:
 © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2021. All rights reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Lincolnshire Node
 Processed LiDAR Imagery with
 Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.9.2



Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



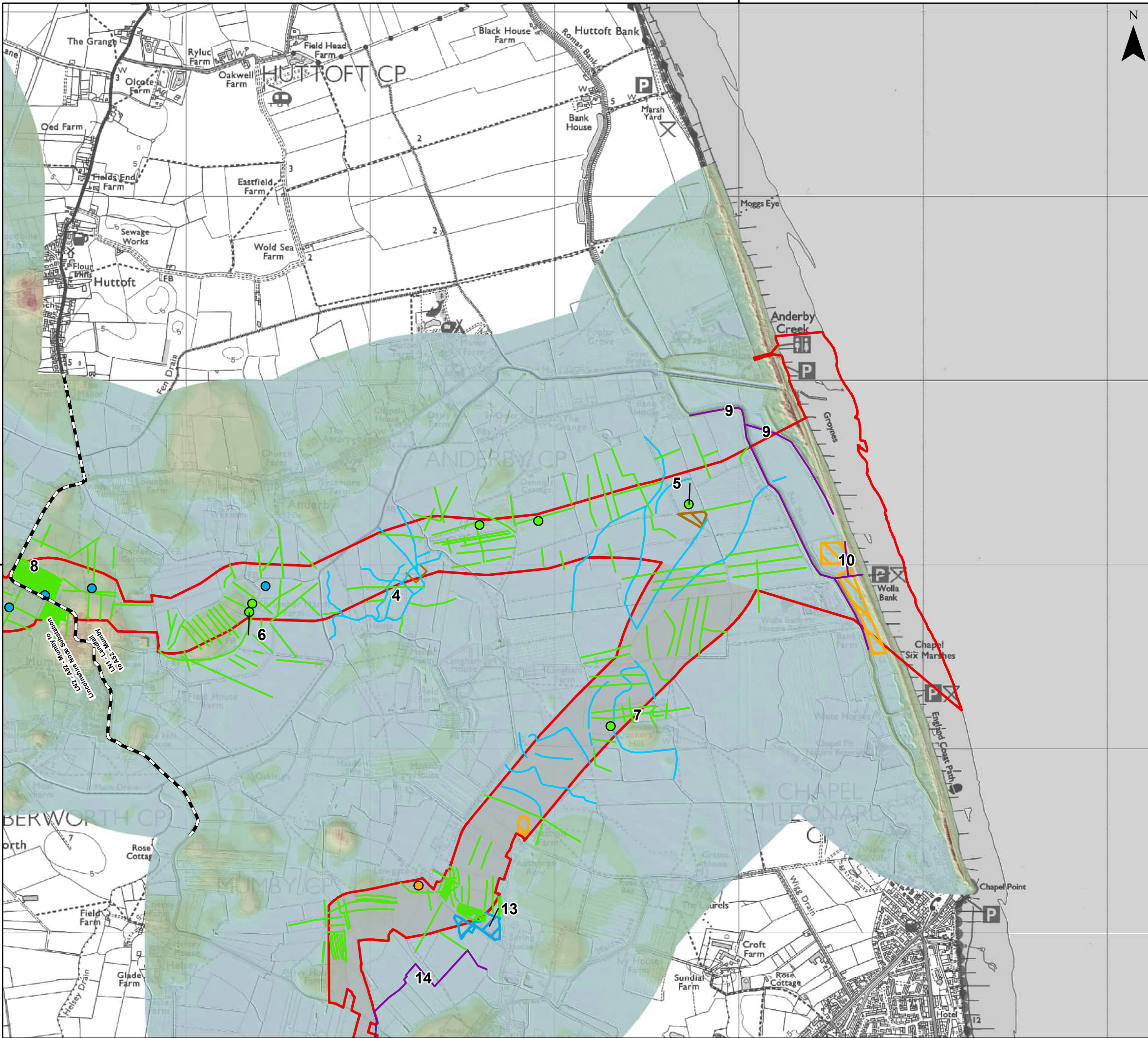
© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

550000

375000

375000

Document Path: P:\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\00012 GTRP Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\DWSS\Wing\2023 01 PEIR\Archeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_00012_0361_0 PEIR WB to LN LiDAR Imagery.mxd



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

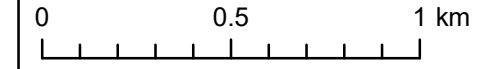
Elevation (m)

- 1.19 - 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10
- 10 - 11
- 11 - 12
- 12 - 13
- 13 - 14
- 14 - 15

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Lincolnshire Node
Elevation Model

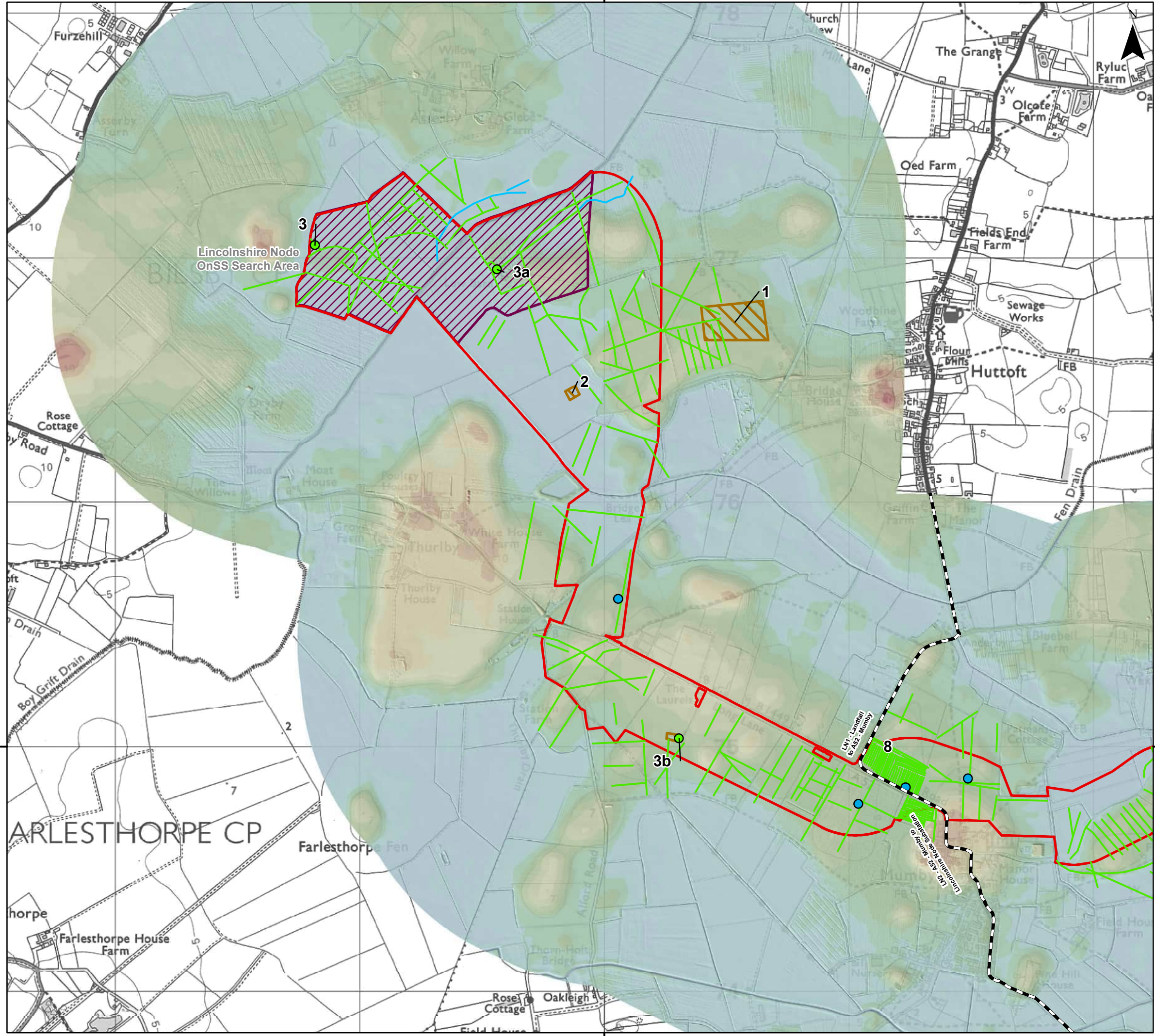
Figure 20.1.10.1



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks

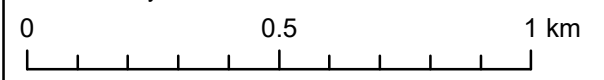
Elevation (m)

- 1.19 - 0
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10
- 10 - 11
- 11 - 12

Sources:
Data provided by Lincolnshire County Council (2022)



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Lincolnshire Node
Elevation Model

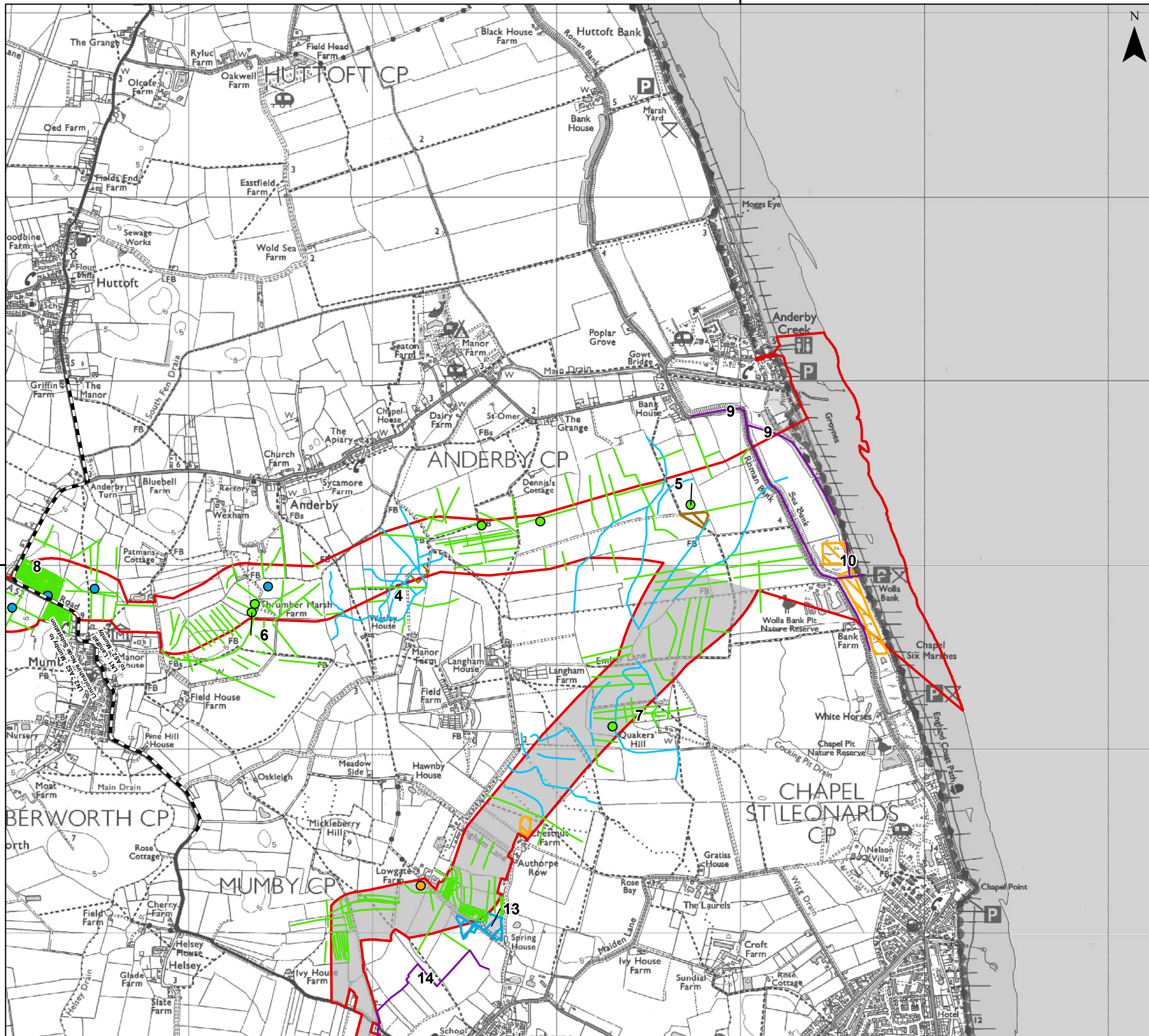
Figure 20.1.10.2



Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022)
0100031673



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Uncertain Earthworks
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Drains and Seabanks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
- Possible Settlement Earthworks
- Uncertain Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Lincolnshire Node
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed Earthworks

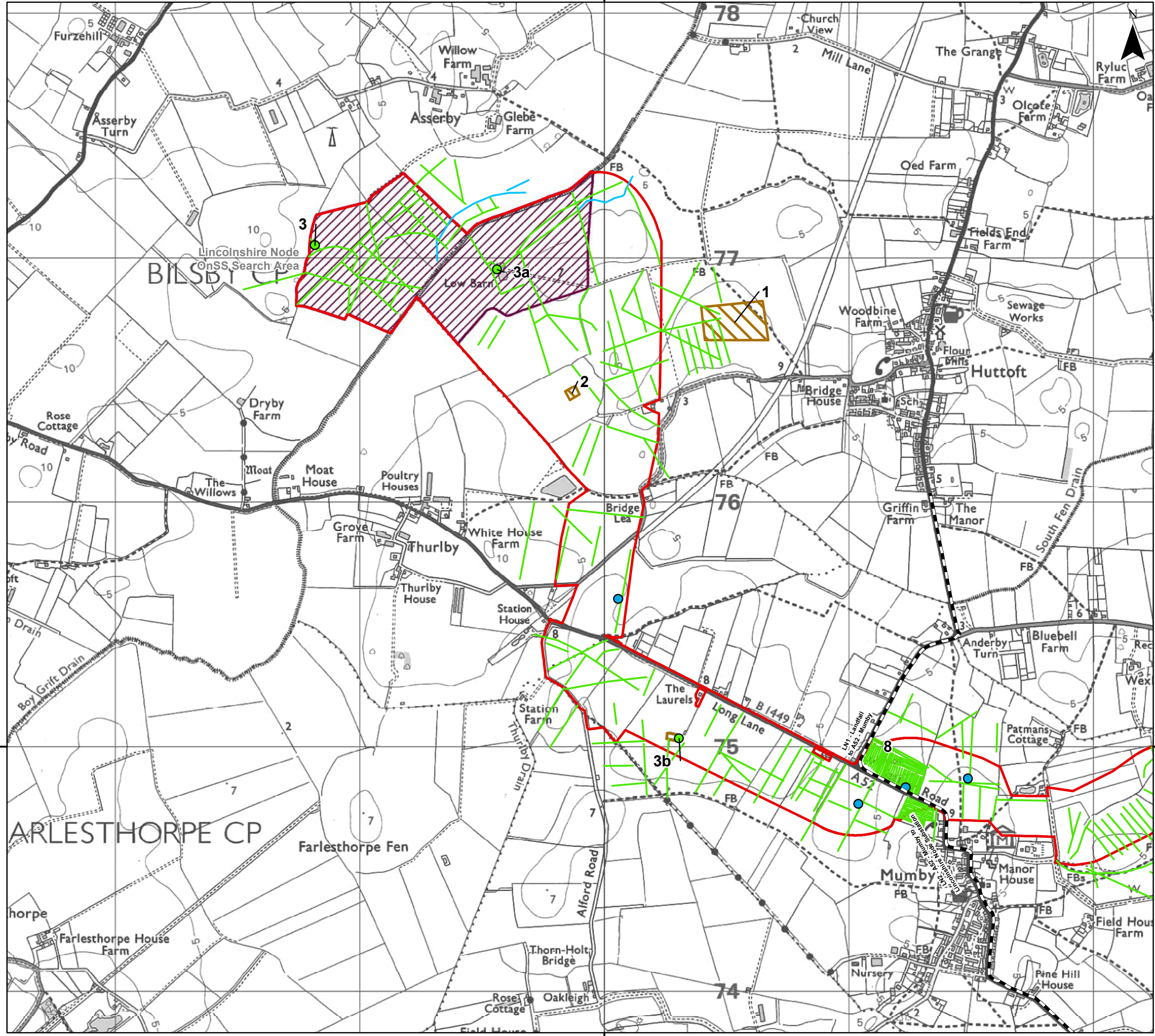
Figure 20.1.11.1











Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673



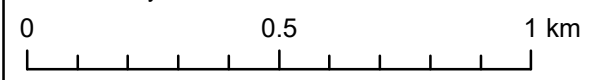
Legend

-  Onshore PEIR Boundary
-  Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area
-  Onshore Segment Break
-  Historic Building
-  Pond
-  Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
-  Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel Activity
-  Possible Settlement Earthworks

Sources:



Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Lincolnshire Node
 OS 25k Basemap with Transcribed
 Earthworks

Figure 20.1.11.2



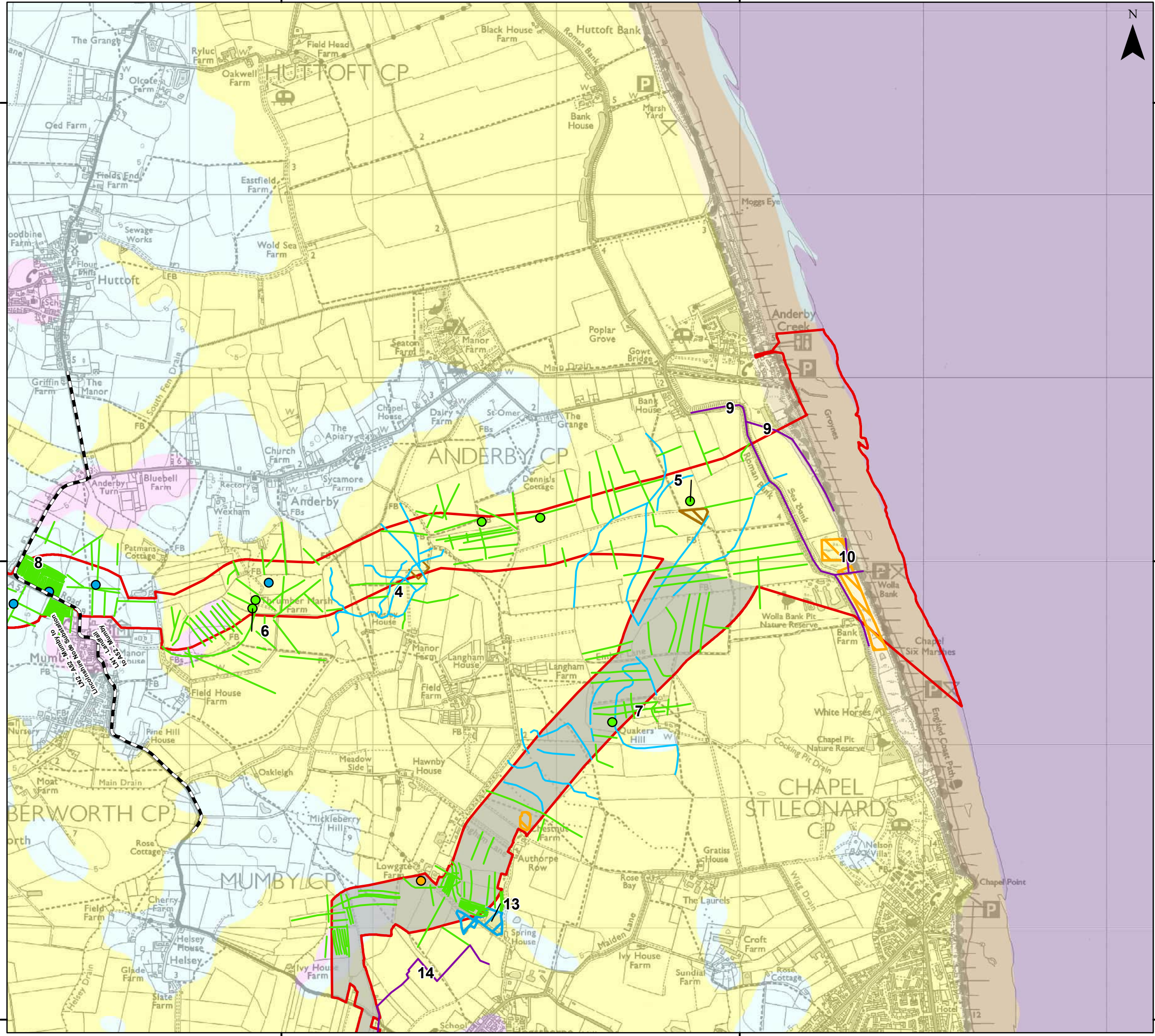
Date: 20/04/2023
 Produced By: JCS
 Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and
 database rights] (2022)
 0100031673

552500

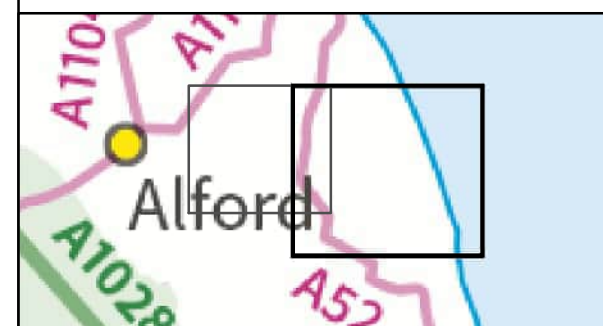
555000



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Historic Building
 - Pond
 - Uncertain Earthworks
 - Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
 - Drains and Seabanks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
 - Possible Settlement Earthworks
 - Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
 - Possible Settlement Earthworks
 - Uncertain Earthworks
- Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)**
- Beach And Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay, Silt And Sand
 - Bedrock at or Near Surface
 - Blown Sand – Sand
 - Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel
 - Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
 - Till, Devensian – Diamicton

Sources:
Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:20,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Lincolnshire Node
Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.12.1

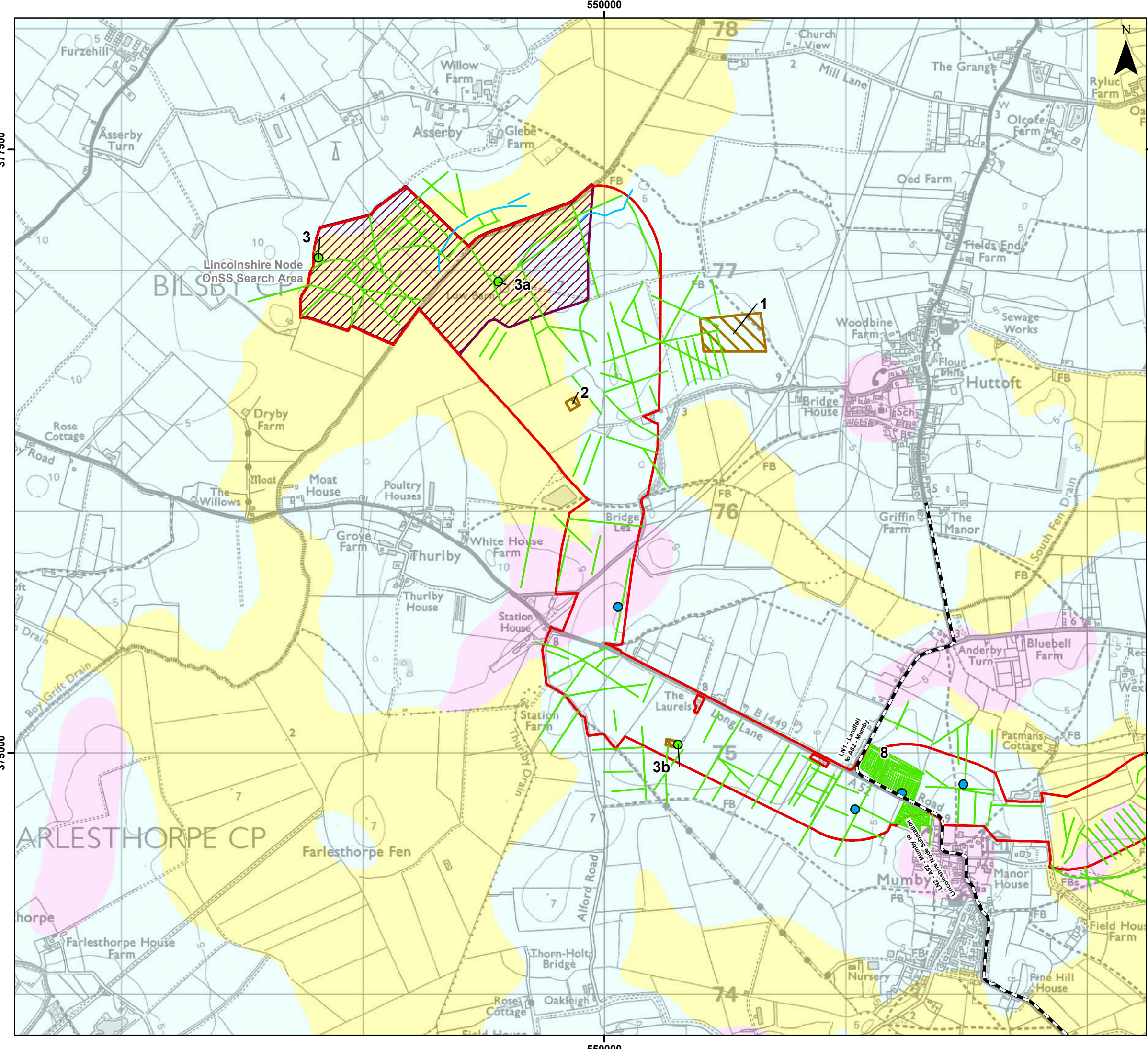


Date: 20/04/2023
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 0.1



© Crown copyright [and database rights] (2022) 0100031673

Document Path: \\gis1\GIS\Projects\05356 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR4 Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\Drawings\2023 01 PEIR\Archaeology and Cultural Heritage\05356_0012_0403_0 PEIR_WB_1 to LN Superficial Geology.mxd



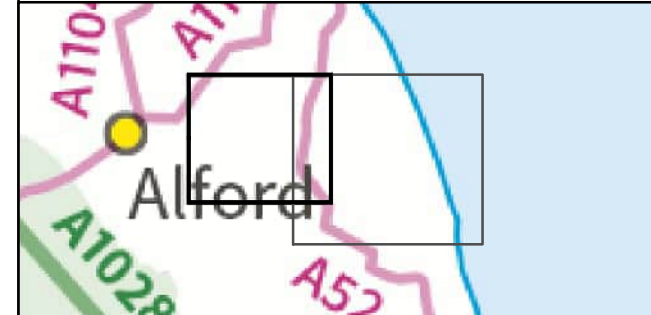
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore Segment Break
- Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search
- Historic Building
- Pond
- Agricultural Boundary/Drainage
- Possible Geological/Palaeo-Channel
- Possible Settlement Earthworks

Superficial Deposits (Present within PEIR Boundary Section)

- Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Till, Devensian – Diamicton

Sources:
 Superficial Geology data obtained via BGS WMS. British Geological Survey © NERC. All Rights Reserved.



Coordinate System: British National Grid

Scale: 1:15,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Lincolnshire Node
 Superficial Geology with Transcribed Earthworks

Figure 20.1.12.2



Document Path: \\gis1\GIS\Projects\03556 - Gobe Consultants Ltd\0012 GTR4 Outer Dowsing\Tech\GIS\Drawings\2023 01 PEIR\Archaeology and Cultural Heritage\03556_0012_0403_0 PEIR WB to LN Superficial Geology.mxd

EUROPEAN OFFICES

AYLESBURY

T: +44 (0)1844 337380

BELFAST

belfast@slrconsulting.com

BIRMINGHAM

T: +44 (0)121 2895610

BONN

T: +49 (0)176 60374618

BRADFORD-ON-AVON

T: +44 (0)1225 309400

BRISTOL

T: +44 (0)117 9064280

CARDIFF

T: +44 (0)2920 491010

CHELMSFORD

T: +44 (0)1245 392170

DUBLIN

T: +353 (0)1 296 4667

EDINBURGH

T: +44 (0)131 335 6830

EXETER

T: +44 (0)1392 490152

FRANKFURT

frankfurt@slrconsulting.com

GRENOBLE

T: +33 (0)6 23 37 14 14

LEEDS

T: +44 (0)113 5120293

LONDON

T: +44 (0)203 8056418

MAIDSTONE

T: +44 (0)1622 609242

MANCHESTER

T: +44 (0)161 8727564

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

T: +44 (0)1844 337380

NOTTINGHAM

T: +44 (0)115 9647280

SHEFFIELD

T: +44 (0)114 2455153

SHREWSBURY

T: +44 (0)1743 239250

STIRLING

T: +44 (0)1786 239900

WORCESTER

T: +44 (0)1905 751310

EUROPEAN OFFICES

United Kingdom

AYLESBURY

T: +44 (0)1844 337380

BELFAST

belfast@slrconsulting.com

BRADFORD-ON-AVON

T: +44 (0)1225 309400

BRISTOL

T: +44 (0)117 9064280

CARDIFF

T: +44 (0)2920 491010

CHELMSFORD

T: +44 (0)1245 392170

EDINBURGH

T: +44 (0)131 3356830

EXETER

T: +44 (0)1392 490152

GLASGOW

glasgow@slrconsulting.com

GUILDFORD

guildford@slrconsulting.com

LONDON

T: +44 (0)203 6915810

MAIDSTONE

T: +44 (0)1622 609242

MANCHESTER (Denton)

T: +44 (0)161 5498410

MANCHESTER (Media City)

T: +44 (0)161 8727564

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

T: +44 (0)191 2611966

NOTTINGHAM

T: +44 (0)115 9647280

SHEFFIELD

T: +44 (0)114 2455153

SHREWSBURY

T: +44 (0)1743 239250

STIRLING

T: +44 (0)1786 239900

WORCESTER

T: +44 (0)1905 751310

Ireland

DUBLIN

T: +353 (0)1 296 4667

France

GRENOBLE

T: +33 (0)4 76 70 93 41