



Fulstow East Capital Scheme
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Lindsey Marsh Drainage Board
March 2005

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- 1.1 Lindsay Marsh Drainage Board commissioned Faber Maunsell (formerly Bullen Consultants) to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment of proposed improvements to the drainage channels, near Fulstow, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The site is located to east of Fulstow and the west of Marshchapel (see Figure 1). A study area of approximately 250m around the site was assessed. This was undertaken to gain an understanding of the nature of the surrounding archaeological landscape.
- 1.3 The proposals at this stage comprise the widening of D491100 (Duckthorpe Lane Drain), D491000 (Waterland Drain), 490900 (Land Dyke East), D491101 and D491200 (Lowgate Sewer) by 5 to 10 metres (see Figure 2). Some culverts providing road and field access will be replaced with larger capacity culverts. Regrading of drains will also take place at this time.
- 1.4 The geology of the area consists mainly of chalk (Boutwood, 1999). The soils in the area are marine alluvium composed of deep, stoneless, mainly calcareous clayey soils with the groundwater levels controlled by ditches and pumps. The majority of the land within the study area is used for arable farming.
- 1.5 This archaeological assessment examines the known archaeology in the area, as well as considering the potential for previously undiscovered archaeology.
- 1.6 The desk-based assessment involved gathering information from Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record (NMR), and documentary sources. Available aerial photographs and historic maps were examined and a walkover survey was undertaken.

Methodology

- 2.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken following guidelines from The Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999, revised 2001) and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (1997).
- 2.2 The sources consulted were:
- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record
 - The National Monuments Record.
 - Plans and maps of the site and its environs.
 - Relevant, readily available primary source material.
 - Available aerial photographs.
- 2.3 A full archaeological walkover survey was undertaken on 14th March 2005.

- 3.1 The Historic Environment Record holds information for 15 sites, whilst the National Monuments Record Centre holds details of a further 7 sites within the study area (see Appendix A and Figure 2). The numbers used to refer to sites within the text correspond to their number in Appendix A and Figure 2.
- 3.2 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) within the study area, the 14th century cross in St Mary's churchyard (No. 2). This is also a Grade II Listed Building.
- 3.3 There are five Listed Buildings within the study area. The Church of St Mary (No. 1) is a Grade I Listed Building, the remaining four (including the cross) are Grade II Listed. The location of the Listed Buildings can be seen on Figure 2 and in Appendix A.
- 3.4 There are no registered Parks and Gardens or battlefields within the study area.
- 3.5 The archaeology within the study area spans the early medieval to modern periods. There are currently no known sites of prehistoric or Roman date within the study area. However there is evidence for settlement in the wider region for these periods on higher ground (Bewley, 1999). It is possible that there are undiscovered sites within the study area, or that the levels of occupation are below archaeologically visible levels. The changing coastline of Britain may also have influenced settlement in this area as the village of Marshchapel was much closer to the coast, at sustained risk of flooding and therefore unattractive for long term settlement in antiquity.
- 3.6 The salt industry had the secondary effect of reclaiming marshland for agriculture as the ground level was gradually raised by the waste products of the industry allowing settlement to become more expansive and less prone to flooding. This was a causative factor in the increasing settlement throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The modern period is represented by the remains of homeland defences from World War Two highlighting the strategic location of the study area in the event of an invasion.

Prehistoric Sites (to c. AD 43)

- 3.7 There are no known sites of prehistoric date within the study area.

Roman (AD 64-c. AD 400)

- 3.8 There are no known sites of Roman date within the study area.

Early Medieval (c. AD 400-1066)

- 3.9 The only known site of early medieval period is a Late Saxon industrial site that is almost certainly a saltern¹. Geophysical surveys were undertaken on a field known as 'Burnt Mound' after large quantities of medieval pottery were found in the ploughsoil. The results indicated the presence of an industrial site which later trial trenching confirmed as Late Saxon.

Medieval (AD 1066-1500)

- 3.10 Seven sites have been identified in the study area as dating to the medieval period. Two salterns (Nos. 20 and 21) were identified from aerial photography in the east of the study area. These are visible as ploughed out saltern mounds with a characteristic pale edge.

¹ Saltern – site of salt production including a building where salt water was evaporated. Also known as a 'saltcote' or 'salt mound'.

- 3.11 A drove road (No. 9) was been seen in aerial photographs as cropmarks and earthworks for approximately 500m. This would have served to connect the settlement at Marshchapel to the surrounding villages and may also have been used for the transport of mould².
- 3.12 Settlement probably associated with the salt industry is visible as earthwork remains (No. 15). A number of toft boundaries can be seen as perpendicular earthworks on poor quality aerial photographs.
- 3.13 The Church of St Mary (No.1) and the churchyard cross (No. 2) support the evidence for a settlement in the area of the existing village. The church dates to 1420 and the chancel was rebuilt in 1848. The internal features are a mixture of 15th century and 19th century. The churchyard cross originally stood at a cross roads and was moved to the church and repaired in the 19th century. It dates to the 14th century and has a leaded stone with a rectangular tapering shaft rising via stop chamfers to an octagonal shaft. Both the church and the cross are Listed Buildings with the cross also being designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.14 The final known site of medieval date are a series of field drains (No. 11) seen as cropmarks on poor quality aerial photographs. These may also date to the post-medieval period.

Post-Medieval (AD 1500-1900)

- 3.15 The majority of the sites in the study area date to the post-medieval period. The agricultural remains of the post-medieval period are well-represented by the remains of field systems, enclosures, boundaries and ridge and furrow (Nos. 12, 13 and 14). These have largely been observed from aerial photographs as modern agricultural techniques means they are no longer visible on the ground.
- 3.16 A probable post-medieval trackway (No. 10) has been noted on aerial photographs of the area extending for approximately 400 metres. The National Mapping Project records state that the nature of the cropmarks indicates that there is a buried packed or metalled surface.
- 3.17 The Louth Canal (No. 7) opened from Tetney to Firebeacon in 1767 and was extended to Louth in 1768. It followed a natural track between villages and a number of large dykes which were crossed were diverted into the Canal.
- 3.18 The original tower mill of Marshchapel was replaced by a post mill in 1835 (No. 6). This mill worked until gale damage forced its retirement in 1908. When working it had three pairs of stones powered by two double sided patent sails. It currently stands to just below curb level and is used as a store.
- 3.19 The remaining three post-medieval sites are all Listed Buildings. The Old Hall (No. 4) was built c.1730 of red brick and has alterations and additions dating to 1820. An early 18th century cottage with 19th century additions is also Grade II Listed (No. 5). It is of mud and stud construction, plastered and painted with a brick extension.
- 3.20 The curate's house (No. 3) was built in a fanciful Norman revival style in c.1870. It has a 20th century extension in the same style. It is on a cruciform plan, built of red brick with some herringbone courses.

Modern (1901-Present)

- 3.21 There are four known sites of modern date in the study area. The site of an anti-glider ditch (No. 18) and three pillboxes (No. 16) date to the Second World War and the consequent preparations for homeland defence. The pillboxes are of a Lincolnshire pattern comprising two conjoined square structures sharing a common entrance.
- 3.22 The other two sites from the modern period are enclosures to the west of the Louth Canal. These are likely to have been related to the agricultural exploitation of the area.

Unknown

- 3.23 There is one known site of uncertain date within the study area which is a complex of enclosures, building evidence, leat and retting pits³ (No. 19) which were observed on aerial

² Mould – salt impregnated sand collected and then used in the production of salt.

³ Retting pit – a watertight pit used for steeping, soaking or settling of materials.

photographs. These features may be associated with salt production or agriculture. Comparison with sites of similar form indicates a probable date of the medieval or post-medieval periods for these remains.

Documentary Evidence

- 3.24 The place-names in the vicinity of the proposed drainage works indicate a medieval origin for the settlements as many of the place names are derived from Old English. Marshchapel is derived from the Old English *mersc* and the Middle English *chapele* and means 'chapel in the marsh.'
- 3.25 North Cotes means 'the north cottages or huts' derived from the Old English *cot*. Fulstow is written in the Domesday Book (1086 AD) as *Fugelestou*. This may derive from one of two sources. Either 'holy place or meeting place of a man called Fugol' from the Old English personal name and *stōw* or the first element may be *fugol* which is the Old English for 'bird' and hence the meaning may be 'place where birds abound' (Mills, 2003).
- 3.26 The salt industry was an important feature of the medieval and post-medieval economy of Marshchapel. The National Mapping Project recorded the remains of many salterns in the area of Marshchapel. Although these were mainly focussed to the east of the settlement some remains were also documented within the study area. Based upon detailed examination of historic maps and the evolution of the coastline in this region it has been suggested that those furthest away from the current coastline (e.g. those at Marshchapel) are the oldest (Grady 1998). The saltern near West End (No. 18) dates from the early medieval period.
- 3.27 The historic mapping for the study area can be seen in Figures 3 – 9. The earliest historic map for the study area is a map of Marshchapel and Fulstow drawn by Haiwarde in 1595 (Figure 3). A full size copy of the original map was examined at Lincolnshire Archives, but the copy used to create Figure 3 was taken from a figure in the Lincolnshire Magazine (Walshaw, 1936).
- 3.28 The map demonstrates that much of the layout of Marshchapel has not changed since the late 16th century. The layout of roads and tracks are the same as the modern layout with a number of features such as the church and post mill clearly shown. The main street through Marshchapel is called Seadyke Way on this map a name that has remained to the modern day.
- 3.29 A number of the drains involved in the proposals are visible on this map. Waterland drain (D491000) is called Waterlod Sewer and drain D490900 is called Landike Sewer.
- 3.30 The land to the west of the national grid easting line TF 35 is described as Marsh Common. The land between this line and Fulstow village was predominantly common land.
- 3.31 Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire, 1778 (Figure 4) shows the village of Marshchapel with its church. The Louth and Tetney Navigation is also visible by this point. Further information is not available due to the scale of the map.
- 3.32 Bryant's 1848 Map of Lincolnshire (Figure 5) is not at a suitable scale to discern field patterns and small features. A number of field names are given such as North Church Field and Summer lngs. Brick kilns are shown to west of the Louth Navigation. They will not be affected by the proposals. Low Gate Lane is marked on the map and corresponds with the existing road and Low Gate Sewer (D49120). West End Farm is also marked at this point.
- 3.33 The 1841 Tithe Map (Figure 6) demonstrates that the field pattern by this time is the same orientation and layout as the present system, however a greater degree of sub-division is evident. The majority of drains affected by the proposals are visible on this map.
- 3.34 The 1846 Enclosure Map (Figure 7) contained less detail than the tithe map regarding individual fields. More field names such as Reed Lands, Lady Lands, Bradley Field and South Church Field are given. Reed Lands is likely to indicate that there were many reeds growing in this field. Lady Lands is usually associated with the virgin Mary and often indicates that they belong to a church or were the site of a former church. The parish church is St Mary's and therefore these fields were probably in the ownership of the church. No further sites of historic interest have been identified.
- 3.35 The Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1893 (Figure 8) and Second Edition, 1905 (Figure 9) show little variation between themselves. The depiction of the study area at this time is almost the same as the modern village with regard to the field pattern. There is less sub-division than was

visible on the tithe map, however the fields are not as open as they are currently. No further sites of historic interest were identified from these maps.

Aerial Photographs

- 3.36 29 aerial photographs were examined for evidence of archaeological sites (see Appendix B). Of the photographs requested from the NMR three oblique photographs could not be reproduced and therefore have not been examined. The Lincolnshire HER holds a number of photographs from the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography collection of the area.
- 3.37 Many of the sites described in the NMR and HER are visible on the aerial photographs examined. The most prominently visible sites are the medieval and post-medieval field system (No. 14) and enclosures (No. 15) to the south and east of the church. The different orientation of fields and ridge and furrow remains are clearly visible underlying the existing field system. The orientation of these fields is comparable with the field pattern shown in this area on the 1595 Haiwarde map (Figure 3).
- 3.38 Extensive salterns are visible to the east of the village. Those within the study area have been identified previously (Nos. 20 and 21). The number and extent of these salterns demonstrates the economic importance of this area from the early medieval period throughout the later and post-medieval periods.
- 3.39 The two modern enclosures (Nos. 8 and 22) visible to the west of the Canal are clearly visible on aerial photographs.
- 3.40 Across the study area there are remnants of the post-medieval field system and agriculture. Many of the photographs from the 1940s show earthwork features which are likely to be remnants of the late-medieval / post-medieval strip farming field system. These remains decrease in visibility throughout the 1950s and by the 1970s almost all are cropmarks. The consistency of field pattern demonstrated by historic mapping makes the modern agricultural signature difficult to distinguish from the archaeological remains.

Walkover Survey

- 3.41 A full walkover survey was undertaken on 14th March 2005 in good weather conditions. Approximately half of the fields had already been planted with arable crops, the remainder were still under stubble.
- 3.42 Not all of the drains visible on the current Ordnance Survey map were visible on the ground. Some of them may have been converted to underground drains discharging into the dykes surrounding the fields.
- 3.43 No further archaeological remains were observed on the walkover survey.

- 4.1 The site of the early medieval saltern (No. 17) is situated close to drain D491200 (Lowgate Sewer). The site has already been excavated by trial trenches although there is the potential to find associated remains within the immediate area. A watching brief should be maintained when groundworks are carried out in this field to ensure that archaeological remains can be excavated and preserved by record.
- 4.2 The landscape of the study area is a particularly good example of a preserved late-medieval / early post-medieval agricultural landscape. Whilst the field size has increased significantly the layout and orientation of the field system is broadly the same as the late 16th century. Many of the cropmarks visible on aerial photographs can be directly correlated with boundaries visible on historic mapping. Buried remains of this landscape are present across the study area and may be directly impacted upon by the drain widening.
- 4.3 The proposals to widen drains should maintain the course and direction of existing drains. Drains should not be straightened, or a new course taken, as they form an integral part of this preserved landscape.
- 4.4 There is always the potential to discover previously unknown archaeological sites. Within the study area sites from the medieval periods onwards are considered most likely to be discovered.
- 4.5 Whilst construction works are undertaken an archaeological watching brief may be required to ensure that archaeological remains of the agricultural landscape can be excavated and recorded to preserve them by record.
- 4.6 Consultation should be undertaken with County Archaeologist to determine their requirements for archaeological mitigation.

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Tracing of Enclosure Award and Plan, 1841. PAR MARSHCHAPEL 23/7

Marshchapel Tithe Award, 1841. E196

Enclosure Award and Plan, 1846. PAR MARSHCHAPEL 17/1 and LINDSEY 139

Plan for proposed Louth to Tetney Navigation, 18th century. MM4/12/2

Plan of Marshchapel and Grainthorpe Outmarsh, 1857.

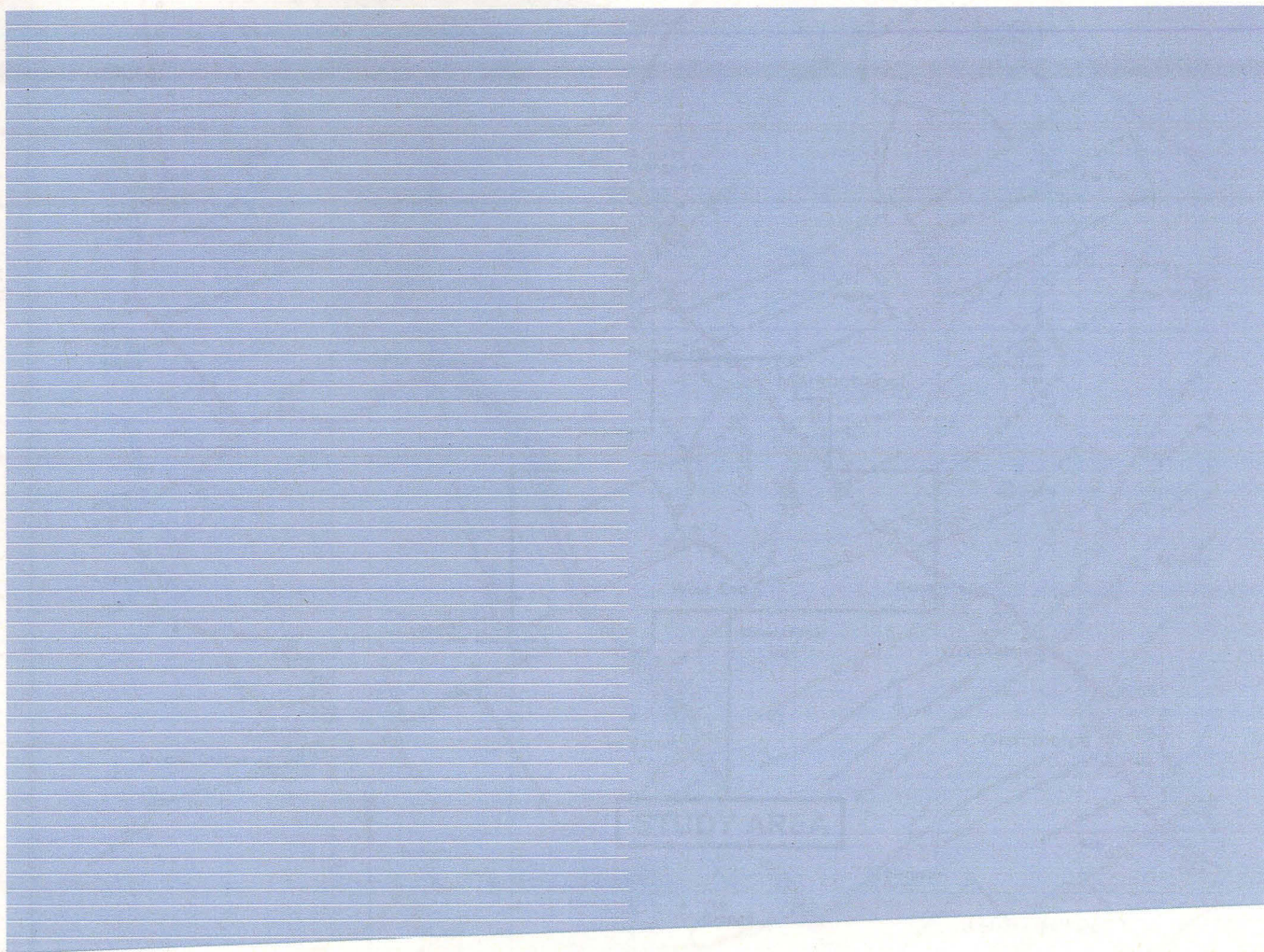
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Marshchapel Parish File

Figures



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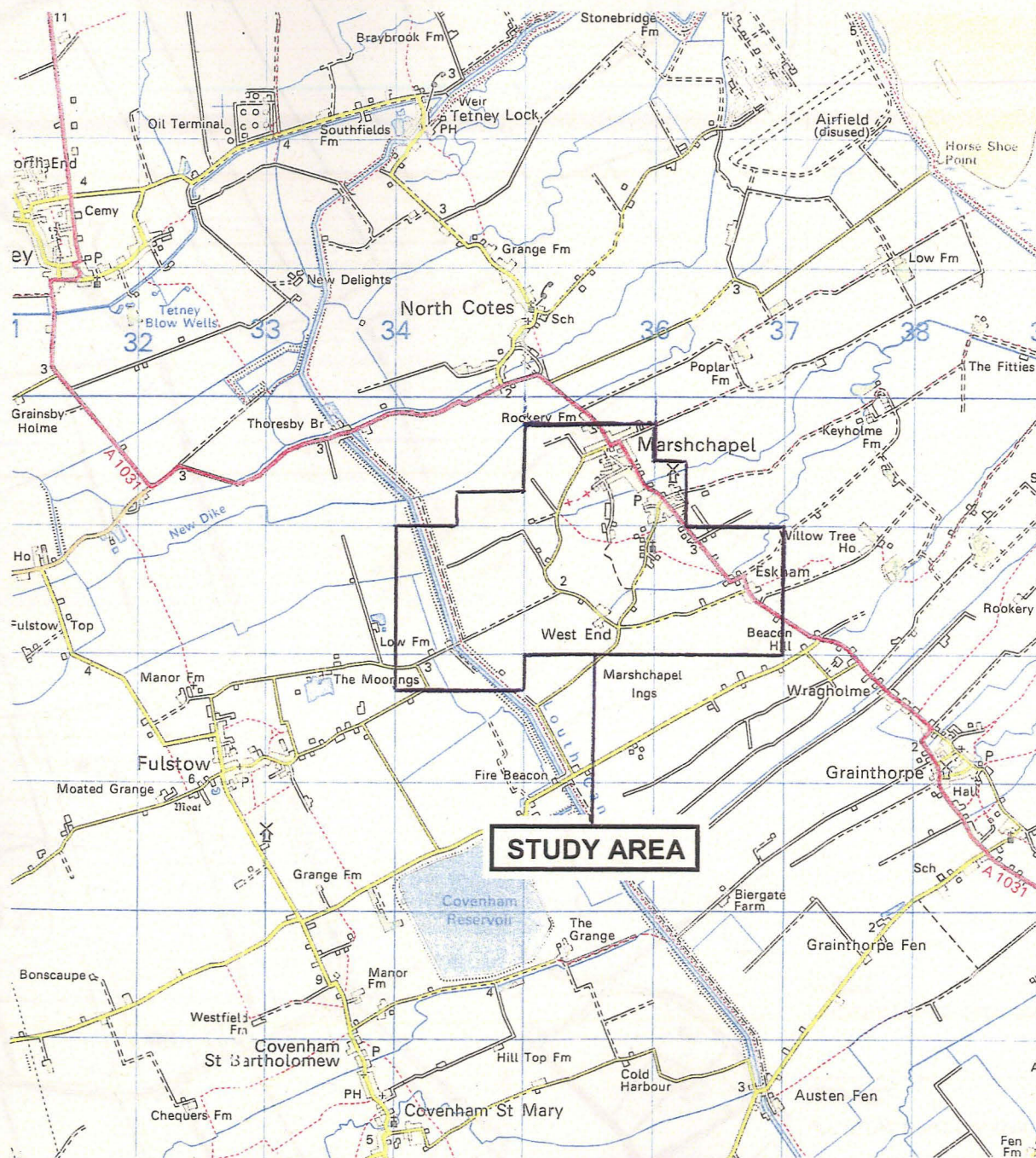
Fulstow East Capital Scheme

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Project File

Rev	Rev	Date
1	1	15-Feb
2	2	15-Feb
3	3	15-Feb



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PROJECT

Fulstow East Capital Scheme

TITLE

Location Plan

CLIENT

Lindsey Marsh Drainage Board

DRAWN. BY	CHKD. BY	APPR. BY	DATE
KRH	<i>new</i>	<i>AB</i>	16-Feb
SCALE	PROJ. NO.	FIG. NO.	REV
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Key

- Known Archaeology
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments

REV	AMENDMENT	DWN	CHKD	APPR	DATE
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LINDSEY MARSH DRAINAGE BOARD

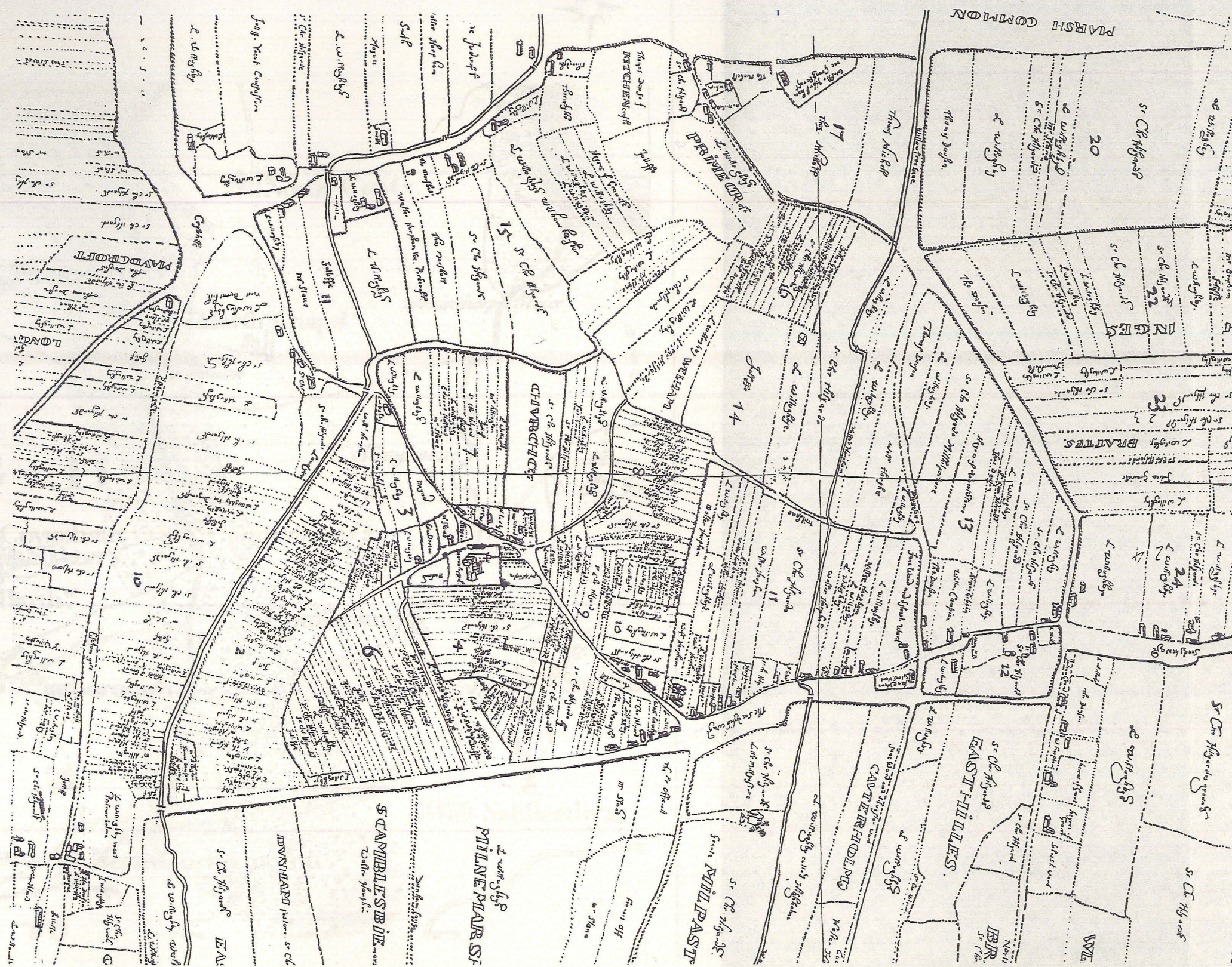
PROJECT
FULSTOW EAST CAPITAL SCHEME

TITLE
KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY

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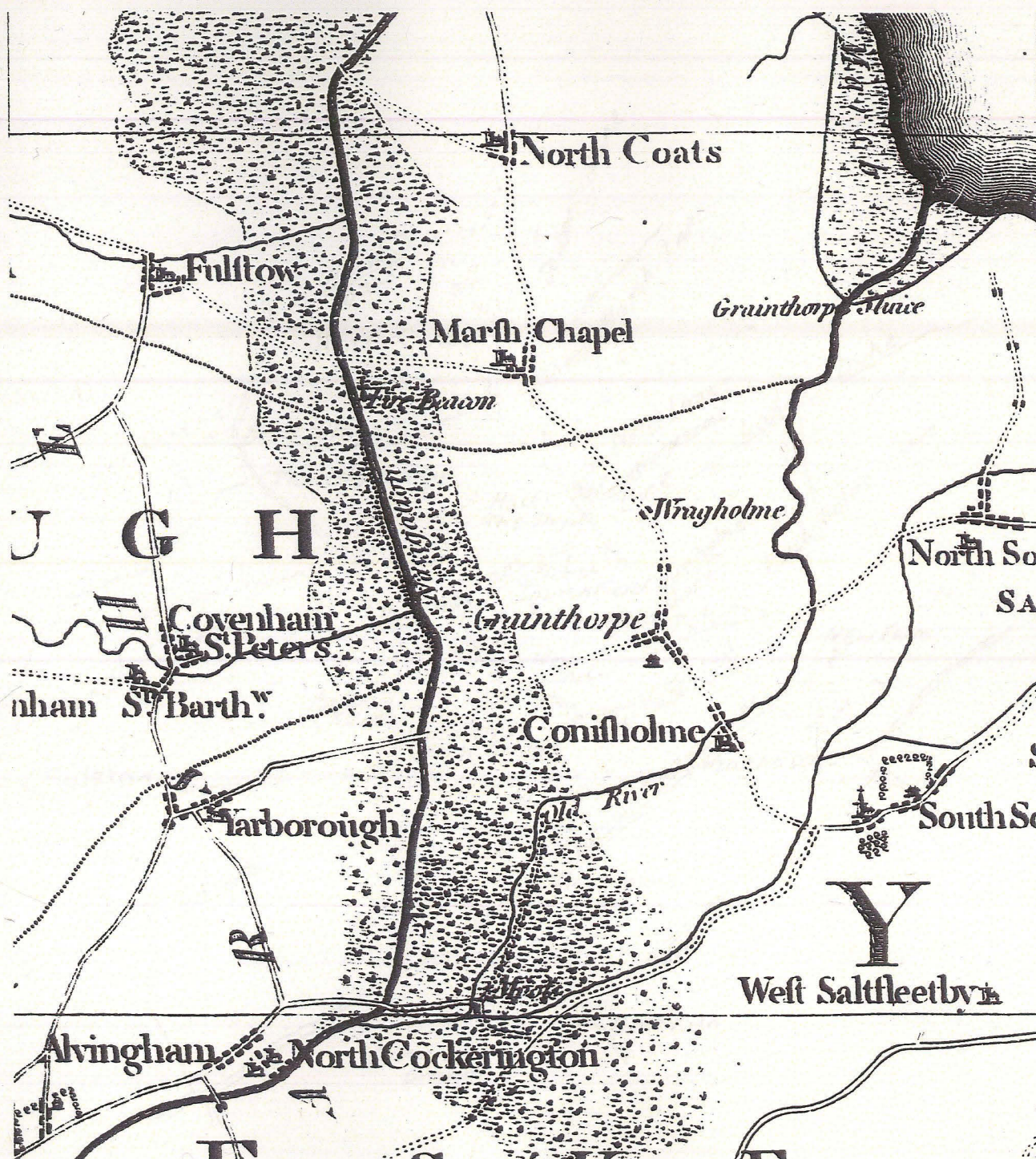
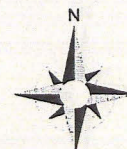
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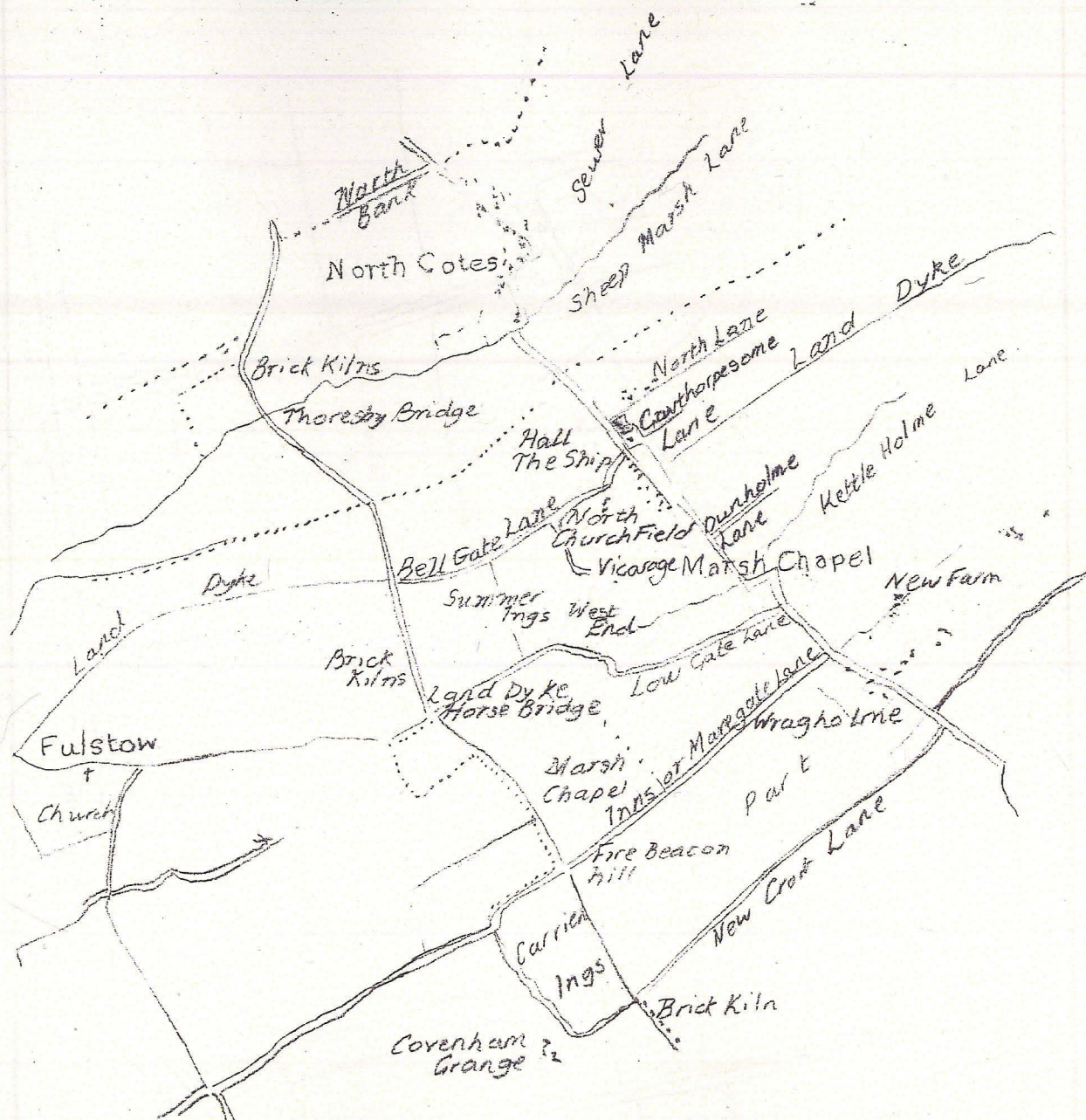
Extract of Haiwarde's 1595 Map of
Marshchapel and Fulstow

Fulstow East Capital Scheme

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	<u>TITLE</u>		<u>DRAWN BY</u>	<u>CHKD BY</u>	<u>APPR BY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire, 1778		KRH	<i>KRH</i>	<i>AS</i>	Mar-05
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Bryant's Map of Lincolnshire, 1848

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Marshchapel Tithe Map, 1841

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SCALE	PROJ. NO.	FIG. NO.	REV
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Marshchapel Enclosure Map, 1846

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KRH	HRM	AS	Mar-05
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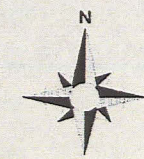
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Fulstow East Capital Scheme

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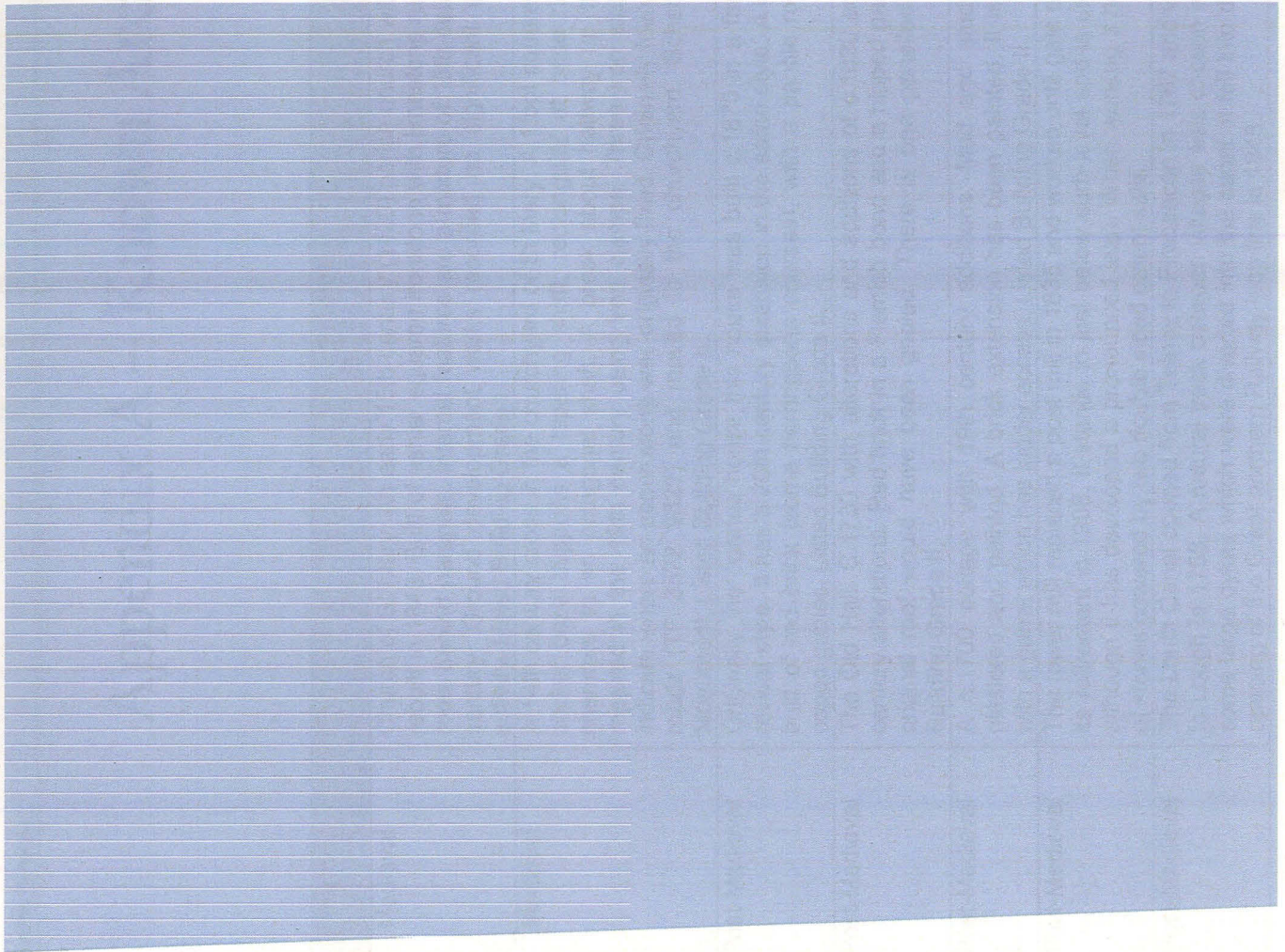


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Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1905		KRH	MM	AB	Mar-05
		SCALE	PROJ. NO.	FIG. NO.	REV
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Appendices



Appendix A – Known Archaeology

Reference Numbers	Grid Reference	Period	Summary	No. on Fig 2
TF 39 NE 8; IOE No. 195343; UID 1364612; 41357-LI41357	TF 35982 98813	Medieval	Church of St Mary. An early 15th century (1420) parish church with the chancel rebuilt in 1848. Built of ashlar squared ironstone with limestone rubble and lead roofs behind parapets. Internal features are a mixture of 15th century and 19th century. Ground development works recorded no significant archaeological activity. Listed Building Grade I.	1
TF 39 NE 9; IOE No. 195344; SAM No. 22732; 41356-LI41356	TF 35976 98789	Medieval	A 14th century cross in the churchyard of St Mary. A 1foot square leaded stone socket base supports a tapering shaft, rectangular at base rising via stop chamfers to an octagonal shaft. A break about halfway up the shaft was repaired in the 19th century using iron clamps. Three iron stubs at the top indicate where an upper stone was originally fixed. Originally found at the cross roads (TF 3572 9822) and moved to the churchyard. Scheduled Ancient Monument; Listed Building Grade II.	2
IOE No. 195345	TF 36005 98764	Post-Medieval	Originally the curates house this house was built c.1870 in a fanciful Norman revival style. It has a 20th century extension in the same style. A cruciform plan built of red brick (some herringbone courses), with a pantile roof and raised coped gables. Listed Building Grade II.	3
IOE No. 195346; 41360-LI41360	TF 35663 99588	Post-Medieval	The Old Hall. C.1730 with alterations and additions of c.1820 and minor 20th century alterations. Red brick in a Flemish bond and a hipped pantile roof. The original roof would have been gabled. There is one panelled room. Listed Building Grade II.	4
IOE No. 195347	TF 35780 399459	Post-Medieval	A c.1700 cottage with 19th century additions. Mud and stud construction, plastered and painted. A brick extension has been painted. It is single storey with a garret which has ladder access. Listed Building Grade II.	5
TF 39 NE 15; 41359-LI41359	TF 3615 9935	Post-Medieval	The tower mill replaced a post mill in 1835 and worked until gale damage forced its retirement in 1908. It stands to just below curb level and is used as a store although it has developed a pronounced lean. When working it had three pairs of stones powered by two double sided patent sails.	6
LINEAR 50	TF 337 878 to TF 355 040	Post-Medieval	The Louth Canal opened from Tetney to Firebeacon in 1767 and was completed to Lough in 1768. A natural track between villages was chosen and cut across some large dykes which were diverted into the canal. It fell into decay after the opening of the Great northern Railway loop line in 1848.	7

Reference Numbers	Grid Reference	Period	Summary	No. on Fig 2
TF 39 NW 15; LI369.3.1	TF 3413 9802	?Modern	A possible modern enclosure seen as earthworks on poor quality aerial photographs. A possible square enclosure 15m by 15m defined by one ditch.	8
TF 39 NE 20	TF 3568 9811	Medieval	A possible medieval drove road seen as parallel ditches running for about 500m as cropmarks and earthworks.	9
TF 39 NE 21	TF 3609 9812	Post-Medieval	A probable post-medieval trackway seen as cropmarks and earthworks, suggesting a packed or metalled surface, of which approximately 400m is visible.	10
TF 39 NE 23; LI39.8	TF 3505 9816	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Medieval or post-medieval drains seen as cropmarks and mapped from poor quality aerial photographs.	11
TF 39 NE 24	TF 3589 9834	Post-Medieval	A probable post-medieval field system seen as earthworks that were mapped from poor quality aerial photographs.	12
TF 39 NE 25; LI39.10	TF 3569 9835	Post-Medieval	A probable post-medieval enclosure and field boundaries seen as earthworks. The rectangular enclosure which may just be a small field is incomplete, but one length measures 20m.	13
TF 39 NE 26	TF 3613 9886	Post-Medieval	A probable post-medieval field system seen as ridge and furrow on poor quality aerial photographs.	14
TF 39 NE 27	TF 3629 9894	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Medieval or later tofts seen as perpendicular earthworks and mapped from poor quality earthworks.	15
TF 39 NE 28	TF 3591 9926	Modern	Three medium sized (4-15m) pillboxes. These were Lincolnshire pattern pillboxes which are two conjoined square structures sharing a common entrance.	16
UID 1341683; 1343729; 1357101; 437250-LI43720	TF 3581 9833	Early Medieval	Large amounts of medieval pottery was being found in the ploughsoil. Geophysical survey suggested this was a medieval industrial site, the field name is 'Burnt Mound'. Subsequent excavation of trenches identified a Late-Saxon industrial site which was probably a saltern. Borehole sampling transects were also conducted although the results were not specified.	17
LI39.1	TF 351 994	Modern	Second World war anti-glider ditch mapped from aerial photographs.	18
LI39.7	TF 3555 9804	Unknown	Enclosures, building evidence, leat and retting pits mapped from aerial photographs.	19
LI41.1a	TF 358 997	Medieval	Salt works mapped from aerial photography.	20
LI41.1b	TF 367 989	Medieval	Salt works mapped from aerial photography.	21
LI369.1.1	TF 340 985	Modern	A small modern square enclosure.	22

Appendix B – Aerial Photographs

NMR Holdings Vertical

SORTIE NUMBER	FRAME	DATE
RAF/CPE/UK/1746	3012, 3013, 3014, 3016	21 Sept 1946
RAF/CPE/UK/2012	4014, 4015	16 Apr 1947
RAF/542/160	193, 194, 195	13 Apr 1955
OS 70079	67	03 May 1970
OS 70079	68	03 May 1970
OS 70079	69, 70	03 May 1970

Lincolnshire HER Holdings

PHOTOGRAPH REFERENCE	FRAME
TA 3600/1 Crawford Collection 01/07/1929	6062
105/380997	Unknown
105/369000	PF 73; PF 74
105/36900	PF 82; PF 87; PF 88; PF 89
OS 105	FV10
105/377996	PF 79; PF 80
CUCAP AHC 85 (TA365006)	Unknown
CUCAP MN 021 (TA 370000)	Unknown
CUCAP (TA 370002)	Unknown
105/360993	PF 77; PF 88