



Planning, Transport  
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**A17 SUTTERTON TO  
SUTTON BRIDGE**

**SUPPLEMENTARY  
ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT**

**APRIL 1993**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In advance of Preferred Route Selection for the A17 Sutterton to Sutton Bridge improvements, an archaeological walk over survey of the area has been carried out to check documentary sources through field reconnaissance. A Stage 1 desk top study has been produced (Initial Route Options Report Annexe C, 26 March 1992, referred to in this report as the Initial Archaeology Report). The present report sets out the results of the walkover survey undertaken in October 1992, aimed at identifying the areas where saltern mounds and seabanks survive. In addition further documentary work has identified a number of new sites which have been included in the study. An assessment of the impact and recommendations regarding mitigation are presented. This report should be read as a supplement to the Initial Archaeology Report, which sets out the policy background and the archaeological context of the scheme.
- 1.2 There is strong evidence for human occupation of the study area since Roman times, and suggestive evidence of activity prior to this. Salt making became a major industry during the Roman period, but it collapsed along with agriculture when climatic conditions and gradual land subsidence took place.
- 1.3 Local place names suggest the settlement of the area by post-Roman immigrants from north Germany, and, during the 8th and 9th centuries, settlers from Scandinavia. The salt making industry was re-established before the Norman conquest, using a technique which produced large mounds of waste sand (salterns).
- 1.4 During the medieval period land was reclaimed from the sea and used for sheep pasture. The salt making industry continued until the 16th century when the sea flooded the areas where peat fuel for salt making was obtained. Post-medieval activity included further large-scale land reclamations, but since 1800 only a few small scale reclamations have taken place but considerable improvements to land drainage have been made.
- 1.5 Currently (March 1993) there are two routes under consideration, an "on-line" route which closely follows the existing A17, and an "off-line" route which passes south of Fosdyke, north of Holbeach Bank and south of Fleet Hargate. These routes have been divided into 7 Options identified on plan RPS 1. This report assesses all known sites within 1km of both routes. The line of the routes shown at (1:2500 SOWP Drawings L0751-5-10-1 to 15 and L0751-5-60-1 to 12) have been used to assess impact and mitigation.

## 2 APPROACH AND METHOD

Information on archaeological sites has been collected from both documentary sources and field reconnaissance.

### Documentary sources

- 2.1 The Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire provided information in the form of an annotated map and supplementary Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Information on the locations and construction dates of sea and fen banks together with areas containing saltern mounds was also included. This information has been represented on plan RPS 1.
- 2.2 Further SMR information was obtained from Lincolnshire County Council. This has been plotted and is also represented on plan RPS 1. The information from both sources is plotted as find spots, sites or areas. All SMR data is listed in Appendix 1 together with their RPS reference numbers.
- 2.3 All available air photographs of the study area from the National Library of Air Photographs were studied. Both oblique and vertical photographs gave information on the locations of concentrations of saltern mounds. In addition, preliminary studies were carried out using the collection of the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photographs.

### Earthwork survey

- 2.4 Fieldwork was concentrated in the central section of the study area, between Saracen's Head and Long Sutton. Embankments and saltern mounds were the two forms of earthwork identified.
- 2.5 Using information supplied by the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire, the lines of medieval embankments were inspected to assess their state of preservation. Visible embankment earthworks have been denoted on the maps by a solid line and conjectural alignments by a dashed line.
- 2.6 Individual salterns were surveyed wherever they were distinct and well preserved. These are marked individually on plan RPS 1. In addition, areas of irregularly undulating ground (as opposed to the natural flat landscape) are interpreted as areas of salt making activities, where mounds may have been eroded by subsequent agricultural activity, or where they may have been originally less distinct.

## Conventions Used and Terminology

2.7 The level of significance represented by archaeological sites has been judged by RPS Watson as:

- national;
- county or regional;
- district or local, and
- of no importance.

In order to avoid the implication of county council or district council designation where this is not the case, the terms "regional" and "local" have been adopted here. The ranking has been based on English Heritage (EH) criteria for scheduling as set out in Appendix 4 of PPG 16, albeit applied in this context at a lower level of significance.

2.8 **Nationally important sites** are those designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) by English Heritage (see Chapter 2 of Initial Archaeology Report). There is a strong presumption against any scheme which would affect a SAM and SAM consent would be required from the Secretary of State for National Heritage if there was any direct impact. There are no SAMs in either of the route corridors, nor any sites which might be considered for scheduling.

2.9 **Regionally important sites** are those which have features of significance, such as *in situ* occupation evidence, ritual features, burials, surviving earthworks, rarity, etc., but which are not of such importance that they attain national status. Such sites should be avoided if possible, or mitigation schemes undertaken to record the information they contain if they are to be damaged or lost.

2.10 **Locally important sites** are those where there is only little potential for further information or where similar sites are very common or very well understood. Such sites would not pose a serious constraint, but should be subject to recording.

2.11 **Sites of no significance** (in relation to this scheme) are those which have been previously damaged to the point where no useable information survives, or those which consist of stray finds with no implication for further discoveries.

- 2.12 Impacts have been assessed as major, moderate, minor or none. Impacts are independent of importance so, for example, there may be a minor impact on a national site. Impacts are partially a function of engineering detail. For any affected site there may be less impact (for instance if the road is embanked) or more (for instance if there is extensive landscaping associated with the road) depending upon such details. Particular impacts may also be mitigated more effectively in some circumstances, which can moderate the impact.
- 2.13 Major impacts have been defined in this report as those where between 50% and 100% of the surviving material would be destroyed. Moderate impacts would entail between 10% and 50% destruction. Minor impacts would destroy up to 10%, while no impact is self explanatory.

### 3 EARTHWORKS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA: SALTERN MOUNDS AND EMBANKMENTS

#### General

- 3.1 The general archaeological development of the area is reviewed in the Initial Archaeology Report (Chapter 4). This section considers the earthwork sites inspected in the autumn of 1992, and should be read in conjunction with the earlier report. Site references in the text refer to numbers on plan RPS 1 which shows all areas of archaeological interest within the study area.
- 3.2 For the previous 2000 years up until the 16th century, the Lincolnshire seashore had, intermittently, been one of the country's leading producers of salt. The sites where early salt making had taken place became littered with the debris from manufacture. This debris included broken pottery and troughs around the hearths where fires had assisted the evaporation process. In time the debris created a low mound, which became enlarged, especially when there were successive hearths on the same site. Later salt production involved the concentration of brine by washing large quantities of sand, which was then discarded to form the saltern mounds which are still visible today on Lincolnshire's otherwise flat coastal landscape.
- 3.3 The distribution of saltern mounds bears little relation to the modern coastline. In the past, tidal creeks and islands formed ideal salt making sites. Documentary research and on-site survey has identified several areas containing saltern mounds. These seem to cluster around former sea banks, which mark the former divisions between salt and fresh water areas (see plan RPS 1).

#### Location

- 3.4 To the south of the study area (south of Holbeach) a cluster of saltern mounds has been identified from aerial photographs. These are on the lower lying land surrounding the former island on which Whaplode, Holbeach, Fleet Hargate and Gedney now stand (plan RPS 1 Sheet 2). Also in the vicinity are the remains of medieval embankments, now only c.0.5m above grade, which formed part of the sea defences (site reference numbers RPS 143, 144, 147, 149 on plan RPS 1 Sheet 2 and in Appendix 1).
- 3.5 To the east of Holbeach, another medieval embankment runs south from Long Sutton corner to near Tydd St Mary (RPS 145, Sheet 2). No saltern mounds were identified during fieldwork in this area, but some are recorded by the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire around Sutton Crosses (RPS 146, Sheet 2).



- 3.6 North of Holbeach, along and north of a well-preserved medieval sea bank, lies a dense belt of salterns (plan RPS 1, Sheet 1). These have been identified by the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire, from air photographs, and from fieldwork. The best preserved of these occur between Holbeach Hurn and Gedney Dyke (RPS 97-120, Sheet 2), where many large individual mounds up to 200m across remain. The land surface undulates in this area, representing many more, less defined saltern mounds.
- 3.7 Individually visible saltern mounds also occur north of Holbeach Bank, around and north of Saracen's Head, and in the vicinity of Moulton Seas End (RPS 30, 88-96, Sheet 1). Areas of undulating land, formed from many eroded or originally small salterns occur along and around the medieval embankment at Cowfield Gould; between Redhouse Farm and Little Common, and between Moulton Seas End and Saracen's Head (Sheet 1).
- 3.8 Towards the north of the study area (Sheet 1) The Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire identify a further area of salterns (RPS 133), close to another medieval embankment which protected Fosdyke from the high tides in The Wash and the River Welland. Close to Fosdyke an embankment of 1734 (RPS 134) may replace an earlier medieval bank (extension of RPS 148).
- 3.9 South of the River Welland (Sheet 1) an embankment constructed around 1660 (RPS 137) was superseded in 1793 by another embankment (RPS 136), closer to the present course of the Welland.
- 3.10 The importance of these embankments is two-fold. Firstly, they are surviving remnants of earlier land use and coastal engineering projects, which may contain information relating to their date, structure, and modifications. Secondly they may preserve beneath them evidence, both structural and environmental, relating to the situation prior to their construction. These preserved remnants may be the best surviving material from earlier periods in the region.

#### Archaeological Importance

- 3.11 The ranking in terms of archaeological importance of the embankments depends upon several factors. The medieval banks are probably more important than the later ones, because: a) they are rarer; b) they relate to a period which is less well documented than later ones; and c) they preserve beneath them material from that less well understood period. However, the later banks are better preserved and may be more diverse in their structure and detail. Representative examples of all periods are required for meaningful study. All seabanks are therefore assessed as being of regional importance.

- 3.12 The importance of the salterns is more complex. The Lincolnshire salt industry, its development, techniques and extent is the subject of much current research. The mounds are accumulations of waste sand and debris from the medieval process of salt making. Salt boiling hearths and other features may be buried within or under them or nearby. The mounds are locally common, but in national terms they occur in very few localities. Only two areas of Salterns are listed in the county SMR (RPS 30 & 47), generally for this study their ranking is judged to be regional.

## **COMPARISON OF ROUTE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 The August 1992 engineering drawings (1:2500) give details of embankment heights but not landscaping proposals. They show that the improvement scheme would be for the most part built at-grade, or on a low embankment which would entail the destruction of any archaeological sites in its path. The exceptions to this appear to be at: Fosdyke Bridge river crossing (which has approaches on embankments); Option 4 which would be embanked north of Holbeach Bank; and the line south-east from Gedney to Sutton Bridge, where the existing road is on an embankment which would be extended for the on-line improvement. There may still be an impact on archaeological sites arising from drainage schemes, fencing and landscaping even where carriageway construction is on an embankment.
- 4.2 **Option 1** (Sheet 1) would require widening of the present road. The road crosses two embankments, one dating from 1734 at Fosdyke Bridge (RPS 134), the other dating from 1793 (RPS 136). Road widening would have no effect on RPS 134, which has already been destroyed east of the existing road, which is already on an embankment. The impact on RPS 136 would be minor as there would be a considerable length of it surviving.
- 4.3 **Option 2** (Sheet 1) would have an impact on two embankments, one of which, north of the River Welland, is medieval (RPS 148), the other south of the river dating from 1793 (RPS 136). The medieval sea bank is more significant than the post-medieval one at Fosdyke crossed by Option 1, but nonetheless the impact is minor as a considerable length of the embankment would survive.
- 4.4 **Option 3** (Sheet 1) on-line widening from Three Bridges to west of Fleet Hargate, would incur a minor impact on a further embankment, originally constructed around 1660 near White House Farm (RPS 137). There are two medieval embankments in the Saracen's Head area which are crossed by Option 3, one near Manor House Farm (RPS 138), and the other, the so-called "Roman Bank", at Saracen's Head itself (RPS 139). As with the other sea banks the effects on all these would be minor, although the medieval banks are more significant. There are salterns to the east of this Option north of Manor House Farm (RPS 92, RPS 30). The present road already cuts through the edge of mounds between Manor House Farm and Saracen's Head. The impact is likely to be moderate as the road is at grade here.

Other sites on or near Option 3 are:

- i) RPS 7, which represents what is believed to be the burial of a post-medieval malefactor indicated by the place name "Bailey's Grave". Bailey is presumably still *in situ* and his remains could be disturbed by road widening. A Home Office exhumation licence would be required if they need to be moved. The site is of local significance. The impact would be major.
- ii) RPS 8 represents undated human burials, where the remains of at least two people were found during previous A17 improvements. These burials may be in the vicinity of a medieval chapel, or as the site is close to the parish boundary, they could represent the burials of malefactors as in the case of RPS 7. The site is of potential regional significance. Road widening could cause major impact and a Home Office exhumation licence would be required if it is disturbed.
- iii) RPS 84 represents the area in which the site of the medieval chapel of Saint Nicholas lies. This information is derived from a documentary source and its precise location is not known. It is possible that building remains could be disturbed by road widening, and also burials. It is possible that the burials at RPS 8 are in fact part of the cemetery associated with St Nicholas' chapel. The site is potentially regionally important, and the impact major.

- 4.5 Option 4 (Sheet 1). The 1:2500 drawings of the proposals (August 1992 drawings) show this stretch as embanked. This may minimise the impact, although until more engineering detail is known, the impact is assumed to be moderate. Option 4 would have an impact on 2 areas of salterns, the first north of Holbeach Bank (RPS 90, 95), and the second between Coney Garth Farm and Cowfield Gould (RPS 96). At Holbeach Bank the line bisects several large mounds (RPS 90, 95). The association of seabanks (RPS 138, 139) and salterns makes this a particularly sensitive area. The likelihood of salt industry features in the area being affected by this option is high, and the impact is likely to be moderate. At Coney Garth (RPS 96) the area is generally mounded, and its location within the medieval sea bank (RPS 140) suggests it may be an area of early salt production. Here the impact would be moderate because although the route option appears to skirt the mounds, the adjacent areas may contain salt industry features.

Option 4 crosses two medieval embankments (RPS 138, 139), and the significance of their proximity to salterns is noted above. The impact would be minor. This route also runs through the area RPS 84, containing the site of the medieval chapel discussed at para 4.4 (iii) above. This would be a regionally important site and the impact could be major. The stretch from Three Bridges to Moulton Common is the same as for the on-line Option 3, and would affect a post-medieval seabank (RPS 137).

**4.6 Option 5 (Sheet 2)** has no impact on salterns or embankments, but effects the following 5 identified archaeological sites:

- i) RPS 85, which is the possible site of Winstow chapel and/or the chapel of Saint John Baptist, Hargate, and its cemetery. This is potentially a regionally important site, and the impact could be major. Further survey work would be required to identify the presence and location of this site more precisely.
- ii) RPS 15 is where a scatter of medieval pottery was found during original road construction. The pottery ranges in date from Late Saxon to 16th century (mostly 13th-14th century). This could be a habitation site, and is therefore potentially of regional importance. The option could have a major impact, but further survey work would be required to establish its status and location.
- iii) RPS 64/83 is where a scatter of late medieval pottery was found on the line of the present road during its construction. Such scatters of pottery could represent areas of occupation, and as such are of potential regional importance. The impact could be major. Further survey work would be required to establish its status and location.
- iv) RPS 87 is a sea bank running along the east bank of Delph Drain. It extends both north and south of the present A17, but the southern part is now built over. The bank is of regional importance but the impact is minor.
- v) RPS 18/63 is the approximate site of a late-medieval chapel of Saint Thomas Martyn. Its precise location has not been established despite recent evaluation by Heritage Lincolnshire, but it is allegedly adjacent to a former manor house. It is of regional importance, and the option could have a major impact. Further survey work would be required to evaluate more precisely.

**4.7 Option 6 (Sheet 2).** No saltern or embankment sites should suffer impact from this route, and although it passes close to the medieval moated site RPS 19 this has now been levelled, and the ditches are c. 25m distant. There should be no impact.

- 4.8 Option 7 (Sheet 2), the on-line route widening between Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge, may have an impact on conjectured salterns (RPS 146) and the medieval embankment north of Long Sutton (RPS 145). Both of these are of regional importance, but the impact would be minor in both cases.

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF IMPACTS**

(Potential ranking and potential impacts are indicated in parentheses)

**A. ON-LINE ROUTE**

Option	Affected sites					
	RPS nos	SMR nos	Description	Ranking	Impact	Comment
1	134	-	med sea bank	regional	minor	
	136	-	18th cent sea bank	regional	minor	
3	137	-	18th cent sea bank	regional	minor	
	92	-	salterns	regional	moderate	
	30	20015	salterns	regional	moderate	
	138	-	med sea bank	regional	minor	
	139	-	med sea bank	regional	minor	
	7	SH9.60	post-med burial	regional	(major)	
	8	SH9.58	post-med burials	regional	(major)	
5	84	SH9.61	med chapel (site)	regional	(major)	unconfirmed extensive cemetery unlocated
	85	SH5.18	med chapel (site)	regional	(major)	unlocated
	15	SH5.15	med pottery scatter	(regional)	(major)	unconfirmed
	87	-	med sea bank	regional	minor	unlocated
	18/63	22285	late med chapel	regional	(major)	unconfirmed
7	64/83	23017	late med pottery	(regional)	(major)	occ
	57	22327	late med pottery	(regional)	(major)	unconfirmed habitation
	145	-	med sea bank	regional	minor	
	146	-	salterns	regional	minor	not visible on ground

Cont'd/...

## B. OFF-LINE ROUTE

Option	Affected sites					
	RPS no	SMR no	Description	Ranking	Impact	Comment
2	133 136		med sea bank post-med sea bank	regional regional	minor minor	
4	137 94} 95} 138 90 139 96 84	- - - - SH9.61	post-med sea bank salterns med sea bank salterns med sea bank saltern med chapel (site of)	regional regional regional regional regional regional	minor moderate} minor} moderate} minor moderate major	The close proximity of these features enhances their significance
6	87		Delph Bank, med	regional	minor	
7	57 145 146	22327 - -	late med. pottery med sea bank saltern (site of)	regional regional regional	(major) minor minor	unconfirmed habitation  not visible on ground

## **MITIGATION PROPOSALS**

- 5.1 Mitigation measures are designed to minimise impact on archaeological sites when avoidance is not possible. The mitigation procedures commonly used on road schemes are, in order of archaeological preference:
- a) moving the road line to avoid sites;
  - b) burying the site under an embankment with appropriate safeguards during construction;
  - c) "preservation by record" through scientific excavation; and
  - d) watching brief recording during construction.
- 5.2 It may be necessary to assess and mitigate the impact of various ancillary works associated with road improvement/construction such as drains, fencing, landscaping, borrow pits and contractors' compounds and access routes, which are at present not known.
- 5.3 The mitigation proposals for the sites on the options are considered in terms of the site types. There are three principal types of site which may be affected. They are:
- seabanks  
salterns  
settlement/buildings/burials.
- 5.4 The impacts on seabanks are all minor, in that the construction is likely to affect a short stretch of any particular embankment and then only its top layers. It should be sufficient to observe and record during construction in places where the improvements affect a seabank which is not associated with any other feature. These are:

ON-LINE ROUTE	Option 1	RPS 136
	Option 3	-
	Option 5	RPS 87
	Option 7	RPS 146
OFF-LINE ROUTE	Option 2	RPS 148
		RPS 136
	Option 4	RPS 137
		RPS 139
	Option 6	RPS 87
	Option 7	RPS 145



- 5.5 The impacts on **salterns** is more significant (moderate) in that they are smaller features, a higher percentage of which could be affected. If surviving features associated with salt making are likely to be destroyed, they should be recorded by scientific excavation prior to road construction commencing. It may be necessary to carry out further field work to establish the extent of some sites. The areas where salterns and seabanks are in close proximity are of greater interest. The main saltern area north of Holbeach Bank is affected by Option 4, but the road would be on an embankment here, which could mitigate the impact. The salterns which would be affected by the routes are:

ON-LINE ROUTE	Option 1	-
	Option 3	RPS 92 RPS 30 (+ Seabanks RPS 138, RPS 139)
	Option 5	RPS 87
	Option 7	RPS 146
OFF-LINE ROUTE	Option 2	-
	Option 4	RPS 94/95 (+ seabank 138) RPS 90 RPS 96
	Option 6	-
	Option 7	RPS 146

- 5.6 The impact on **settlements, buildings and burials** can be more severe (major) in that the construction of a carriageway can totally destroy all surviving evidence. No surviving site in these categories has been confirmed on any of the options, although there are seven potential sites on the on-line route and one on the off-line route. All these potential sites lie in areas where the proposals are at-grade and so the impact on a confirmed site would be unavoidable. Full recording by scientific excavation prior to construction would be necessary, in cases where the potential is confirmed. The potential sites affected are:

ON-LINE ROUTE	Option 1	-
	Option 3	RPS 7 (burial) RPS 8 (burials) RPS 84 (med. chapel)
	Option 5	RPS 85 (med. chapel) RPS 15 (habitation) RPS 18/63 (med. chapel) RPS 64 (habitation)
	Option 7	RPS 57 (habitation)

**OFF-LINE ROUTE**

Option 2	-
Option 4	RPS 84 (med. chapel)
Option 6	-
Option 7	-

## **6      CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1      The on-line route (Options 1, 3, 5 and 7) would affect 10 known sites and potentially a further 8 unconfirmed or unlocated sites. The ranking of all sites is regional, or potentially regional, importance. The impacts on the 10 known sites would be 8 minor and 2 moderate. The worst case impacts on the 8 potential sites could be major in all cases, but their locations need to be confirmed and it is unlikely that all would be totally destroyed.**
- 6.2      The off-line route (Options 2, 4, 6 and 7) would affect 11 known sites and potentially a further 2 unconfirmed or unlocated sites. The sites are all regional in importance, although the proximity of 2 seabanks and many salterns north of Holbeach Bank makes the area of greater interest than either type of site alone.**
- 6.3      Potential sites should be further investigated after preferred route selection in order to establish appropriate mitigation procedures.**
- 6.4      The impact on many of the off-line sites may be mitigated by the controlled construction of the proposed road embankments, whereas the on-line route, particularly in the Option 3 and Option 5 stretches, are mainly at-grade and confirmed sites here may require excavation prior to construction.**
- 6.5      Subject to the confirmation of the potential sites, the off-line route has less impact and would be preferable on archaeological grounds. However no archaeological sites which constitute an absolute constraint to any of the route options have been identified.**

**APPENDIX 1**

**SUMMARY OF SITES AND  
MONUMENTS RECORD  
ENTRIES FOR STUDY AREA**

## Sites and Monuments within the study area

### Key

prefix B	Information from the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire, indicates Boston District.
prefix SH	Information from the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire, indicates South Holland District.
No prefix	Information from Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Records.
Suffix A	Indicates an area in which this site or monument is recorded.
RO	Roman period
EM	Early Medieval
LM	Late Medieval
M	Medieval
PM	Post-Medieval
U/D	Undated

RPS No	SMR No.	NGR	Description	Period
1	B17.13	TF28193567	Coffin lid found	M
2	12512/ 13071	TF28703530	Correct site for pottery	RO
3	B1.14	TF29673421	Site of windmill	pre 1734
4	B9.4	TF30823460	Site of windmill	pre 1624
5	B9.2	TF31533330	Stone cross base in churchyard	Med
6	SH9.59	TF34382562	Human burial found	PM
7	SH9.60	TF35212570	Human burial found	PM
8	SH9.58	TF37722550	Human burials found	U/D
9	SH23.11	TF33362348	Manor house site	U/D
10	SH5.13	TF37822383	Worked stone, including basin	U/D
11	SH5.16	TF39052497	Worked stone and ashlar blocks	M?
12	SH5.19	TF38732345	Pottery found	EM
13	SH9.57	TF35002290A	Stone mortar found	M
14	SH5.20	TF37722157	Dylings (rare field system)	M
15	SH5.15	TF39252514A	Pottery scatter found	M
16	SH6.9	TF41552515	Alleged settlement site	M
17	SH11.2	TF43102545	Site of Kingston Hall	-
18/63	SH6.3	TF41142449	Site of chapel	PM
19	SH6.11	TF41052330	Moated site	M
20	SH11.13	TF43702260A	Nuremburg token found	-
21	12510	TF28203590	Site of house	PM
22	12513	TF28403600	Pottery	LM
23	12549	TF29233568	Dovecote	PM
23	00326	TF29303530	Shrunken medieval village	LM

RPS No	SMR No.	NGR	Description	Period
23	12499	TF29233553	Pottery and worked stone	LM
23	12500	TF293355	Worked stone and brick sewer	PM
23	12503	TF29123528	Church	LM
24	13076	TF29933489	Workhouse	PM
25/4	12591	TF308347A	Mill	UD
26	12507	TF30023428	Manor house	PM
27	13073	TF29203340	Moat	LM
29	12512	TF28603520	Pottery	RO
30	20015	TF33742740	Saltern	UD
31	22226	TF35882672	Mills	PM
32	22240	TF35762669	Coin hoard	LM
33	22241	TF35952660	Hall and moat	LM
34	22210	TF35092629	Mill	PM
35	22232	TF35912484	Hospital	LM
36	22221	TF35902478	Church	LM
36	22222	TF35902480	Coin	LM
36	22227	TF35852485	Cross	LM
37	22219	TF35502490	Iron spur	LM
38	22201	TF36302450	Fishponds	UD
38	23028	TF36502450	Pottery	LM
39	22218	TF35372432	Burial ground	LM?
40	22231	TF36012392	Pottery	RO
51/41	22204	TF36312395	Mill	PM
42	22270	TF37132381	Manor house	LM
43	23005	TF38502320	Pottery, mound	EM (see 22265 + 6)
44	22265	TF38572313	Motte} See 23005	LM
44	22266	TF38572313	Pottery and mound	EM
[45	22271	TF38882368	Church	LM]
[45	23006	TF32802380	Pottery	LM]
46	22281	TF40272422	Manor house	LM
46	22282	TF40272440	Church	LM
47	22277	TF41102590	Pottery	LM]
47	22278	TF41102590A	Saltern debris	UD]
47	23029	TF39202640	Pottery	LM]
47	23045	TF43002290	Pottery	LM]
47	23046	TF43002290	Pottery	LM]
47	23047	TF43102290	Pottery	PM]
48	22242	TF39702670	Mound	UD
50/49	22272	TF39012380	Site of manor	LM
51/41	22204	TF36312395	Mill	PM
52	22329	TF43302555	Church	LM
53	22339	TF43302555	Cross	LM?
54	22276	TF41102590	Pottery	LM
56/55	22283	TF41002400M	Stone coffins, coin and box	PM
56/55	22283	TF41002400M	Stone coffins, coin and box	PM
57	22324	TF42302250	Pottery	LM
58	22171	TF40472129	Mill	PM
59	22323	TF41202100	Settlement	RO
60	22174	TF42202110	Dovecote	PM
61	22177	TF12792088	Manor house	UD

RPS no.	SMR no.	NGR	Description	Period
62	22176	TF43342088	Almshouses	PM
62	22327	TF43202090A	Coin	RO
62	22328	TF43202090A	Coin hoard	LM
63/18	22285	TF41142450	Chapel	LM?
64/83	23017	TF40902440	Pottery found	LM
65	22308	TF43182281	Cross	LM?
65	22325	TF43022281	Coin	RO
65	22326	TF43222287	Church	LM
66	22473	TF43822288	Windmill	PM
67	22166	TF44042211	Mill	PM
68	22170	TF42512251	Almshouses	PM
69	22392	TF43612428	Windmill	PM
70	10025	TF29103530	Shrunken medieval village	LM
71	12508	TF29003540	Brick clamp base	PM
72	12509	TF29043528	Icehouse	PM
73	12511	TF28483555	Church	LM
74	13071	TF28603520A	Pottery	LM
75	22104	TF41302604	Mill	PM
76	22106	TF40222604	Mill	PM
77	22239	TF39272633	Chapel	LM
78	22245	TF39272633	Cross	LM?
79	22267	TF38752380	Stone basin/trough	UD
80	22279	TF41262606	Coin	LM
81	22280	TF39302610- TF41502620A	Bronze sword	RO
82	22393	TF43612428	Windmill	PM
83/64	23017	TF40902440	Pottery	LM
84	SH9.61	TF37902590A	Site of chapel	M
85	SH5.18	TF39202560A	Site of chapel	M
86	SH5.22	Not plotted	Site of manorial chapel close to one of the manors but not located	M
87		TF39802500	Sea bank	M?
88	-	TF 324277	saltern	U/D
89	-	TF 324275	saltern	U/D
90	-	TF 368280	area of salterns	EM(?)
91	-	TF 318276	saltern	U/D
92	-	TF 337284	saltern	U/D
93	-	TF 351278	saltern	U/D
94	-	TF 356278	saltern	U/D
95	-	TF 356279	saltern	U/D
96	-	TF 376275	area of salterns	EM(?)
97	-	TF 396281	saltern	U/D
98	-	TF 400280	saltern	U/D
99	-	TF 396279	saltern	U/D
100	-	TF 395277	saltern	U/D
101	-	TF 398277	saltern	U/D
102	-	TF 395275	saltern	U/D
103	-	TF 403273	saltern	U/D
104	-	TF 398274	saltern	U/D
105	-	TF 394270	saltern	U/D

RPS no.	SMR no.	NGR	Description	Period
106	-	TF 393269	saltern	U/D
107	-	TF 398266	saltern	U/D
108	-	TF 395265	saltern	U/D
109	-	TF 396264	saltern	U/D
110	-	TF 411264	saltern	U/D
111	-	TF 413266	saltern	U/D
112	-	TF 414266	saltern	U/D
113	-	TF 416271	saltern	U/D
114	-	TF 416268	saltern	U/D
115	-	TF 414264	saltern	U/D
116	-	TF 415264	saltern	U/D
117	-	TF 419267	saltern	U/D
118	-	TF 415267	saltern	U/D
119	-	TF 423271	saltern	U/D
120	-	TF 422270	saltern	U/D
121	-	TF 368233	saltern area (AP)	U/D
122	-	TF 362230	saltern area (AP)	U/D
123	-	TF 360230	saltern area (AP)	U/D
124	-	TF 360228	saltern area (AP)	U/D
125	-	TF 361223	saltern area (AP)	U/D
126	-	TF 366222	saltern area (AP)	U/D
127	-	TF 373218	saltern area (AP)	U/D
128	-	TF 360219	saltern area (AP)	U/D
129	-	TF 356218	saltern area (AP)	U/D
130	-	TF 340220	saltern area (AP)	U/D
131	-	TF 356240	saltern area (AP)	U/D
132	-	TF 310267	saltern area (AP)	U/D
133	-	TF 280320	saltern area	U/D
134	-	TF 325328	sea bank	1734
135	-	TF 328340	sea bank	med
136	-	TF 330318	sea bank	1793
137	-	TF 330300	sea bank	1660
138	-	TF 345277	sea bank	med
139	-	TF 345273	sea bank	med
140	-	TF 375277	sea bank	med
141	-	TF 425263	sea bank	med
142	-	TF 436270	sea bank	med
143	-	TF 375223	sea bank	med
144	-	TF 363222	sea bank	med
145	-	TF 438215	sea bank	med
146	-	TF 435215	saltern	med
147	-	TF 345229	sea bank	med
148	-	TF 300320	sea bank	med
149	-	TF 345235	sea bank	med



**APPENDIX 2**  
**AIR PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION**

## **APPENDIX 1: AIR PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION**

### **Initial Search to Confirm/Discount Specific Features - (Obliques, National Library of Air Photographs, Swindon, Wilts)**

#### **Salt Mounds**

EW 241  
EX 17  
EX 18  
EX 38  
EX 91  
EX 92  
EX 124  
EX 125  
EX 126  
FE 146  
FE 147  
FE 148  
FE 149  
FE 175  
FE 176  
FE 197  
FE 198  
FL 143  
FL 149  
FL 170  
FL 171  
FL 172  
FL 174

#### **Embankments**

EX 47  
EX 78  
EX 79  
EX 134  
EX 141