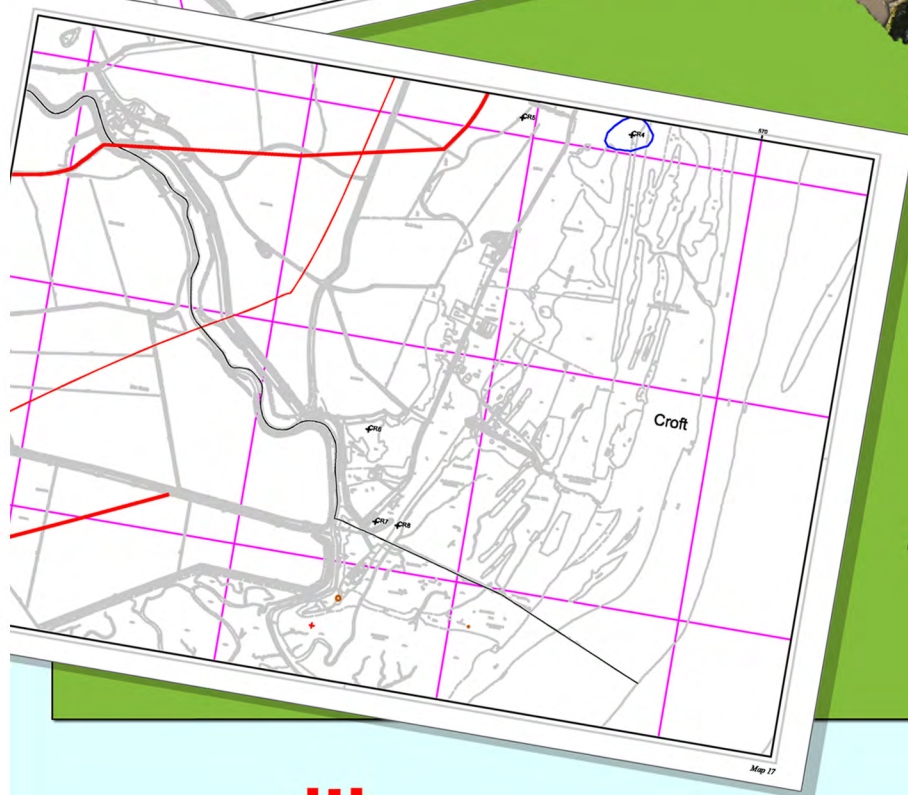


Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey Yorkshire and Lincolnshire:

Donna Nook to Gibraltar Point



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Humber Field Archaeology
Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



RAPID COASTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT

YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE

Donna Nook to Gibraltar Point

English Heritage Project 3729

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1 SUMMARY

This volume represents part of a Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (RCZA) undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology on behalf of English Heritage, in order to provide an assessment of the archaeological potential of the coast between Whitby, North Yorkshire and the Norfolk border. This volume covers the coastal sector between Donna Nook and Gibraltar Point, Lincolnshire. This work was undertaken between July and October 2007.

The RCZA is based on the principles and methodology presented in Version 8 of *A Brief for Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys* (English Heritage 2006a), and originally outlined in *England's coastal heritage: A statement on the management of coastal archaeology* (English Heritage & RCHME March 1996). The area of coverage principally includes the shoreline (to Lowest Astronomical Tide level) and a 1km band of cliff and coastal hinterland. Features below low-water mark, such as records of shipwrecks, wreck fastenings, dive sites and dredgings, are not generally included.

The RCZA aims to establish a more comprehensive and reliable database assessment of the range and scope of the archaeological resource than is currently available. Not only should this lead to a significant improvement in the archaeological coverage within the various Local Authority HERs, but it is also intended to inform long-term strategies for the management of the cultural heritage resource, especially in the light of the current Shoreline Management Plans. The results have been published in the form of a series of reports, arranged by coastal section, and supported by maps showing distributions of sites (Maps 1–17). A digital archive is also available, including a GIS-based record of the NMP data.

The project describes and locates 470 records. Of these, approximately 83 entries are new to Lincolnshire HER and the NMR. A further 155 of those entries derived from the NMR do not at present appear in the SMR database, chiefly, but not exclusively, World War 2 monuments and shipwrecks (counting Named Locations for shipping, and duplicate or multiple entries for the same monument as single records).

The assessment considers that the principal risk to the potential archaeological resource of the area comes from potential erosion and development processes, and also from the possible need to undertake managed realignment programmes in order to counter the increased possibility of flooding, as well as create new coastal natural habitats. It consequently proposes a programme of further work, to include field assessment and upgrading of aerial photographic analysis to current NMP standard, incorporating correlation with sample Lidar survey areas.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

The project, which covers a 1km strip of the North Sea coastline between Donna Nook and Gibraltar Point, Lincolnshire, is a joint venture between English Heritage as the commissioning organisation and senior partner in overseeing national RCZA coverage, and Humber Field Archaeology as principal contractor. This forms part of a series of assessments undertaken by HFA on behalf of English Heritage whose principal aim is to enhance the coastal archaeology record of north-eastern England, and identify sites at short- and medium-term risk in the coastal hinterland along the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coast, including the mouth of the Humber estuary. The relevant information gathered by the project has been formulated as a series of desk-top reports provided to English Heritage and the National Monuments Record, with summaries and pdf versions of the reports available via OASIS/ADS, and digital archives, including a GIS-based record of the aerial photographic analysis. The project includes resources for adding the information to the Historic Environment Record (or Sites & Monuments Record) databases maintained by Lincolnshire Sites & Monuments Record Office. This record office uses a version of exeGesIS software.

The value of rapid coastal zone assessment surveys of the intertidal zone and its immediate hinterland has been established in a number of areas of the United Kingdom, supported by fieldwork where this is safe and practicable. It has proved possible elsewhere, for example in Norfolk and Suffolk and the Isles of Scilly, to identify and locate large numbers of new HER monuments and activity records, which can be collated using GIS-based systems, and disseminated in a number of ways.

Although conditions along the east coast vary, the current land area is at risk of destruction by:

- Active coastal erosion
- Commercial, industrial and residential development
- The potential relocation of current coastal facilities to new sites further from the areas at immediate risk
- The realignment of coastal defences (generally by managed retreat rather than advancing the line)
- The creation of new nature reserves and habitats, or the protection and extension of existing sites

The collection and collation of information will allow areas of the coastal hinterland to be particularly targeted for field survey where the results of the documentary and aerial photographic surveys suggest that this is suitable. An updated project design for this second phase is a deliverable stemming directly from the completion of the desk-based assessment.

2.2 Definition of the Study Area

The area of interest covered by this volume comprises a strip of coast which extends along North Sea coast, from North Somercotes parish in the north to Croft in the south (Fig 1). For the study, it was considered essential to survey the available data covering the extensive intertidal zone (above Lowest Astronomical Tide level) and the coastal hinterland from high tide level for a distance of up to 1km inland.

This area as a whole encompasses a wide range of archaeological sites of local, regional and national importance, from prehistoric settlements to World War 2 defences, as well as a diverse geology and geography. These are unevenly affected by a variety of risks, both natural and developmental.

Within this project area, the lead unitary authority is Lincolnshire Council. The majority of settlements are set well back from the present coastline, although centres such as Skegness, Ingoldmells, Mablethorpe, Sutton on Sea and Chapel St Leonards are on the coast, and were under imminent threat from coastal erosion prior to the construction of a series of sea defences following the flood of 1953, and continuing until the 1990s. There has been considerable residential and industrial/commercial development, with several large leisure developments, which primarily consist of holiday camps and related sites, leading in effect to the creation of two almost continuously-linked areas, the first consisting of Mablethorpe, Trusthorpe and Sutton on Sea, and the second of Chapel St Leonards, Ingoldmells and Skegness. Further development pressures may still affect the hinterland.

2.3 Coastal management

General background

For the purposes of shoreline management, the coast of England and Wales has been divided into eleven sediment cells, which can be defined as lengths of coastline which are relatively self-contained as far as the movement of sediments is concerned. Each of these is sub-divided for convenience into sub-cells, composed of a number of smaller management units. A management unit is a length of shoreline with 'reasonably coherent characteristics in terms of coastal process and land use' (Posford Duvivier 1996, 1). The study area comprises part of Cell 2 (sub-cell 2c), extending from Donna Nook to Gibraltar Point.

Defra's 2002 Futurecoast study (Halcrow 2003), which has provided scientific information on coastal process for the second generation of Shoreline Management Plans, considers that the cell system has some shortcomings, as reflecting only one aspect of coastal system behaviour. It adopted a system based on three separate levels: coastal Behaviour Systems (areas with similar characteristics or strong interactions, defined by long-term regional evolution); Shoreline Behaviour Units (sections of shoreline that exhibit coherent behavioural tendencies, such as a bay protected by headlands); Geomorphological Units (a combination of spatially-discrete morphology, sediment and process, such as a dune system or saltmarsh). English Heritage (2006a: section 3.3), however, prefer desk-top surveys to coincide with the boundaries of sub-cells or management units.

The study area includes National Nature Reserves (NNRs) at Donna Nook (TF 429 998), Saltfleetby–Theddlethorpe (TF 467 917) and Gibraltar Point (TF 556 581).

Donna Nook NNR covers more than 10km (6.25 miles) of coastline between Grainthorpe Haven in the north and Saltfleet in the south where it borders the Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Reserve. The reserve consists of dunes, slacks and intertidal areas. Coastal processes, particularly sand and mud accretion, alter the natural features from year to year, and sand from the beach and offshore sandbanks is blown inland by easterly winds to form dune ridges. Deposition of material from the River Humber has resulted in mudflats and saltings. The advancing dunes have trapped areas of saltmarsh behind them, and these areas have gradually become less saline. On the landward side, the reserve is bounded by a sea bank erected after the floods of 1953.

The Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe NNR occupies over 7km (4.4 miles) of coast between Saltfleet Haven in the north and Mablethorpe North End in the south. English Nature manages 556ha, while c 38ha are managed by Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust on a licence agreement with the Ministry of Defence. Another 4ha are leased from Lincolnshire County Council, and the Trust owns about 3ha comprising the Sea View Field and Rimac Bridge. The total area within the SSSI is 951ha. This important reserve contains tidal sand and mudflats, salt and freshwater marshes and sand dunes. On the foreshore, accreting mud and silt flats and saltmarsh in the north give way to a narrower sandy beach at the southern end. The sand dunes are also much wider in the north and there is an extensive freshwater marsh between two dune ridges, which converge into a narrower ridge south of Churchill Lane at Theddlethorpe. The much older landward dunes developed on a storm beach formed in the 13th century. The second ridge on the northern half of the reserve, enclosing the freshwater marsh, developed in the mid-1800s following the diversion of the Great Eau. New dunes are now forming along the southern half of the reserve.

Gibraltar Point is an area of over 405ha extending along the Lincolnshire coast, from the southern end of Skegness to the entrance of the Wash. It comprises sandy and muddy seashore, sand dunes, saltmarsh and freshwater habitats. The reserve is recognised both nationally and internationally as an area of outstanding wildlife and geomorphological importance. Gibraltar Point has national recognition as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), international recognition as a Special Protection Area (EC Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 79/409) (SPA) and as a Ramsar Convention Site (Wetland of International Importance).

Coastal defences

In contrast to the majority of the coastline between Whitby and the Norfolk border, where there has been relatively little attempt to protect non-urban areas with hard defences, most of the shore between Skegness and Mablethorpe has benefited from a series of construction projects in the last half century. The catalyst for this was the catastrophic flooding of the area following the 1953 storm surge, which affected areas of Lincolnshire up to 15km inland. A 19km-long concrete sea wall was built between Mablethorpe and Anderby, protected at the base by either concrete or rock armour, while revetments protected the sand dunes to the south as far as Chapel St Leonard's. From here, the concrete wall resumed as far as Seathorne. The areas to the north and south remain protected by clay banks and sand dunes, which are naturally fed in the Donna Nook area from offshore sources, and at Gibraltar Point by southward longshore drift.

Although there was overbank flooding in the decades following construction, the sea defences performed well, but by the 1980s they were threatened by a combination of wave action, rising sea level and longshore drift, which created an increasingly steep and narrow beach in front, with sand being removed to the underlying clay foreshore platform and not replaced naturally. The solution since the mid-1990s, at least in the short to medium term, has been to deposit dredged sands and gravels on the area, creating a wider, raised beach profile. The results of early beach replenishment campaigns from 1994–6 have been analysed and technological improvements made, particularly in the profiling of the new beach, which have led to a reduction in the rate of loss of dumped material. Some of the material lost annually does, however, help to maintain and extend the sand bars at Gibraltar Point.

Shoreline Management Plans

A variety of local management documents have been produced. Principal among these documents are Shoreline Management Plans, which set out the long-term policy for management by local authorities or groups of authorities, and the Environment Agency (Posford Duvivier 1996).

A series of Regional Coastal Defence Groups (RCGs) were set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Farming (MAFF), now replaced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (defra), specifically the Flood Management Division, and these were required to produce Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) for areas within their remit.

- The RCGs are voluntary coastal defence groups, primarily consisting of representatives of the district authorities and any other bodies with coastal defence responsibilities, including the Environment Agency. For the entire study area, the coastline between Whitby to Flamborough Head (cell 1d) falls within the North East Coastal Authorities Group area (NECAG), Flamborough to Gibraltar Point (cells 2a, 2b, 2c) is included in the zone covered by the Humber Estuary Coastal Authorities Group (HECAG), while the Wash has been covered separately because of its distinctive character.
- An SMP is a document which sets out a strategy for coastal defence for a specified length of coast, normally a sediment sub-cell or group of sub-cells, taking account of natural coastal processes and human and other environmental influences and needs.

The first round of 49 SMPs for England and Wales was completed between 1995 and 2000 and they were intended for revision on a 5-year cycle. An initial criticism of the first reports was that appropriate long-term decisions were not made, and that an improved understanding of processes acting on the shoreline was required of the second round. As a result, defra and the National Assembly for Wales have collaborated to improve the second stage SMPs by ensuring that a scientific and consistent basis for predicting coastal change over the next century is available; this study, completed in 2002, is known as Futurecoast (Halcrow 2003). In this process, English Heritage will assist in helping to ensure the protection of significant 'coastal historic assets', and where this is not possible, help to develop mitigation strategies which are 'economically viable, technically sound and environmentally sustainable' (English Heritage 2006b).

On the Lincolnshire coast, the need to protect the archaeological resource from any adverse effects of coastal defence activities or policies was outlined in a Shoreline Management Plan commissioned by the Environment Agency (Posford Duvivier 1996).

The purpose of the SMP is to determine a management policy for each policy unit (English Heritage 2006b: Part 1). The alternatives can be summarised as:

1. *Hold the existing defence line* by maintaining or changing the standard of protection. This policy should cover those situations where works or operations are undertaken in front of the existing defences (e.g. beach recharge, rebuilding the toe of a structure, the construction of offshore breakwaters, etc.), to improve or maintain the standard of protection provided by the existing defence line. Policies that involve operations to the rear of existing defences (e.g. construction of secondary floodwalls) should be

included under this policy where they form an integral part of maintaining the current coastal defence systems;

2. *Advance the existing defence line* by constructing new defences seaward of the original defences. Note that use of this policy should be limited to those policy units where significant land claim is considered;
3. *Managed realignment* by identifying a new line of defence and, where appropriate, constructing new defences landward of the original defences;
4. *No active intervention* where there is no investment in coastal defence assets or operations, i.e. no shoreline management activity.

In practice, option 2 is unlikely to be adopted in the area for purposes of sea defence, although an advanced waterfront may be proposed where new developments are planned which require additional land (e.g. port or marina extensions). In the 20th century, a series of seawalls and revetments were constructed between Skegness and Mablethorpe, and the principal policy for Sub-cell 2c is to 'Hold the line'; this may change, however, and managed retreat may be adopted in some areas to create nature reserves which also act as buffer zones to absorb wave impact (Pater 2005). Restoration of the coastal grazing marshes from east of Humberston Fitties (TA 330 052) to Saltfleet (TF 438 984), and from Saltfleet (TF 458 935) or Skidbrooke (TF 445 958) to Mablethorpe (TF 493 872) are two such long-term projects, involving the flooding of areas to create saltmarsh and the creation of wet grasslands and new dyke systems. Further grazing marsh, reedbeds and lagoons may also be created in the south between Sandilands (TF 530 805) and Chapel Point (TF 560 736). Together, these cover much of the remaining areas of undeveloped coastal margin.

SMP review is intended to occur every 5–10 years to assess the rapidly changing situation, the overall planning process being staged, leading to the development of a strategy plan and ultimately, the development of mitigation schemes for implementation.

Stage	SMP	Strategy plan	Scheme
Aim	To identify policies to manage risks.	To identify appropriate scheme types to implement policies.	To identify the nature of works to implement preferred scheme.
Delivers	Broad-brush assessment of risks, opportunities and constraints, areas of uncertainty.	Preferred approach (i.e. scheme type) including economic and environmental decisions.	Comparison of different implementation options for preferred scheme type.
Output	Generic policies (e.g. hold the line, advance the line etc.)	Type of scheme (e.g. beach recharge, seawall, setback embankment etc.)	Type of works (e.g. revetment, wall, recycling etc.)
Outcome	Improved undertaking of the longer term sustainable management for the coast.	Sets out management measures that will provide the optimum approach to flood and erosion management for a specified area.	Reduced flood and erosion risk to people and assets (natural and man-made).

The RCZA can assist in the development of a strategy plan by defining the heritage resource to inform the SMP at an early stage. By attempting to quantify the status and risk to individual monuments, it should be possible to highlight those which require imminent remedial action; this is a significant improvement on the use of raw HER and NMR data in areas where no RCZA has taken place. The presence of an 'at risk' historic asset is unlikely to influence the implementation of a management scheme in most cases, as the majority would not repay substantial outlay, but it may help to give a timescale during which action must be taken. An example would be a Romano-British field system in an area where *managed realignment* or *no active intervention* was identified as the correct course of action. However, the English Heritage position is that significant monuments should be protected 'wherever this is economically, technically and environmentally sustainable' (English Heritage 2006b). This might be time-limited (e.g. to 20 or 50 years), but some monuments would be considered of such significance that indefinite protection would be proposed.

Although the majority of listed buildings in the study area are currently well inland, and hence could be considered not at risk from erosion as long as defences are maintained, rising sea level in relation to the land in fact places many such areas in doubt over a period of perhaps 50–100 years. Substantial outlay will be required to protect coastal towns and villages in the future. Overbank flooding will still occur, even in areas protected by sea defences. English Heritage has yet to define a policy for historic buildings and structures at risk but, where protection is not possible, options that might be considered are:

- 1 Recording, followed by staged abandonment, ruination and/or demolition, (perhaps involving removal of architecturally or culturally significant components), consistent with H&S considerations; or
- 2 Recording, followed by controlled dismantling/demolition and re-location to a nearby sustainable site, ideally in a comparable topographic situation to the building's original site.

England's Historic Seascapes

This project, which consists of four pilot studies, aims to apply tested Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) methodology to the intertidal and marine zone, building on an initial HLC methodology developed for Liverpool Bay (Wessex Archaeology 2005). A key role for the resulting characterisation methodology will be to frame responses to marine aggregates extraction. The involvement of the aggregate extraction industry in the maritime zone has meant that funding for the pilot studies could be obtained from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF).

This marine and intertidal characterisation will complement the current national programme of County-based HLC projects which, through desk-based GIS mapping and analysis, seek an archaeological understanding of the historical and cultural development of the whole of the present landscape. It will enhance English Heritage's ability to inform the management of change affecting the historic environment, using methodologies compatible with natural environment datasets. The project's analysis will be of the present landscape, and will give a context to the otherwise predominantly point-data records of the coastal and marine historic environment.

One of the four pilots is included on the fringes of the study area: Withernsea–Skegness (English Heritage 2005; MoLAS in prep). The landward limit of the pilot area extends to at least Mean High Water (MHW). The seaward limit is that of the UK

Continental Shelf, following the Median Line with Holland, as defined in the UK Continental Shelf Act 1964 as subsequently amended.

All estuaries within the project area have been included to the Normal Tidal Limit along their rivers and tributaries.

Lincshore Project

A Beach Replenishment Project was commissioned by English Heritage, and funded by the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) in order to determine the impact of aggregate deposition on the shoreline between Skegness and Mablethorpe ('Lincshore'). As discussed above, beach replenishment was adopted by the Environment Agency as a strategy for halting erosion of the shore in front of sea defences constructed following the 1953 floods. This desk-based study was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) in 2005–6, and covered both the shoreline and a marine study area encompassing the extraction zone (Lyon 2006).

As well as enhancing understanding of the historic environment of the two areas, the purpose of the project was to assist in the future management of extraction areas and promote understanding of the conservation issues related to the potential impact on a finite archaeological resource. The project was also intended to identify the extent to which archaeological material from the extraction area was redeposited in the coastal zone, since contaminating the existing resource would clearly affect the interpretation of artefacts collected in the future. It was therefore necessary to study the distribution of sites and the condition of the beach prior to replenishment and compare this with the later situation.

The report concluded that there was a high potential for archaeological remains to survive in the coastal area from the prehistoric period onwards, particularly Bronze and Iron Age occupation sites, salterns and burials, but also including medieval features, such as salterns and field systems. Very few artefacts were found on the beach following replenishment, and it was considered that any derived from dredged aggregates would be of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date.

2.4 The shoreline heritage

The coastal study area as a whole contains a wide variety of monuments and artefacts, representing a substantial portion of the time which has elapsed since the last glaciation. These include features which are maritime-related, such as fish weirs, jetties, fish and shellfish tanks, revetments, pleasure piers, harbour installations, lifeboat stations, coastguard buildings, wreck sites, as well as others relating to agricultural practices, residential or leisure activity, and industrial processes. Similarly, artefacts may be found which relate to shipping, fishing, hunting, domestic activity or craft/industrial occupations, covering many periods.

A large quantity of related information has been accumulated by the regional HERs with responsibilities for areas of shoreline, consisting mainly of individual artefact or site findspots and event records. At any one time, a small proportion of these will not have been added to the HER databases, for example where material is presented in the form of a desk-based assessment, as a donation or bequest, and/or as material in an uncatalogued form. New data may be added, from excavations, fieldwalking, chance finds by the public, documentary survey and aerial photographic analysis. The HERs also actively extend their databases from cartographic and documentary sources.

The HER for Lincolnshire holds several thousand records relating to the coastal zone, including sites in the hinterland and maritime areas, although the majority of the existing monument records were created prior to the installation of the maritime tab on the HBSMR system. The National Monuments Record (NMR) archive for the Study Area contains several hundred monument entries and event records, including many ship and aircraft wreck sites, although many are duplicated in HER holdings. The NMR includes records created by the Defence of Britain project which ran from April 1995 to March 2002, adding many coastal defence features in almost every category dating from World War 2, as well as the post-war period, and occasionally World War 1, including shore batteries, anti-aircraft and anti-tank defences, pillboxes, radar stations, airfields. Soft defences and temporary installations such as trenches, weapons pits, barbed wire entanglements, road- and railblocks and minefields have also been identified from aerial photographic analysis. There is also copious documentary evidence in former unit and local/national government records for features which no longer survive, such as mined bridges, local platoon defences, battalion headquarters etc. Some of this has been incorporated into the Defence of Britain database.

2.5 Characteristics of the Lincolnshire coast

General landscape and physical/historical background

The landscape of Lincolnshire as a whole is dominated by two lines of hills consisting of relatively hard rocks which have been eroded more slowly; these are the mainly chalk Lincolnshire Wolds and the limestone Lincoln Edge and Heath. Between these uplands is a clay vale broadening southwards towards the peat- and silt-filled depression of the Fens, while to the west lies the Vale of Trent. Along the eastern side between the Wolds and the North Sea is the Lincolnshire marsh, an area of alluvial deposits overlying glacial till, and fringed by a sand dune and saltmarsh coastline. Obviously with the varied topography, geology and climate the soils of the county will also show a similar variation. This is particularly seen in the ground water clays of the coastal fringe compared to the peaty soils of the former fens.

At the end of last glaciation, between c 10,000–4,000 BC, the North Sea area was connected to the continent by a large area of dry land ('Doggerland'), bisected by the proto-Humber, Rhine, Thames and other river systems. The coastal zone therefore formed part of a vast landscape, covered initially by animals of tundra conditions, such as mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, giving way as the climate improved during the course of the Palaeolithic period to steppe grassland animals including deer, elk and elephant. Accompanying the animals were hunting bands, operating throughout the subsequent Mesolithic. By the end of the Mesolithic period, sea level had risen by perhaps 125m in relation to the land, breaking Doggerland into smaller areas and islands, and eventually, submerging it completely, with the coast resembling something similar to its present form and extent. As part of the fringes of this former land mass, the Lincolnshire coastal zone could be expected to contain evidence for early hunter-gatherer activity, although in practice, it is likely to be deeply buried beneath subsequent alluvial deposits, except in areas where it is revealed by coastal erosion.

The general landscape of the portion of eastern Lincolnshire lying within the study area is typified by the low-lying topography resulting from the deposition of estuarine and riverine derived alluviums over the glacial depositions (Skipsea Till) dating from the Tertiary period (Catt 1990, 21–3). These in turn overlie a solid geology of chalk laid down during the Upper Cretaceous (Neal 1988, 1 *et seq.*). This area, the Lincolnshire Marsh, was historically divided into an area of older natural reclamation, the Inner and Middlemarsh, and the more recent Outmarsh. The Inner Marsh is

located just outside the study area, but the Middlemarsh lies between c 10–25m OD, overlying a chalk platform extending from the base of the Wolds. The area consists of undulating glacial till, increasingly used for farming from the Bronze Age onwards, with salt production on the coastal fringe; as stated, any evidence for earlier activity has almost certainly been buried by subsequent alluvial deposition. The surface of the Outmarsh, by contrast, has largely formed since the Roman period, with saltmarsh used for grazing and in some areas for arable farming through much of the medieval and post-medieval periods, late 18th- and 19th-century drainage and enclosure has allowed the area to be used more widely for agricultural purposes.

In terms of morphology, the area is thought to have been protected to some extent at the end of the last glaciation by a boulder clay ridge located off the north-east coast; although this partially remains, perhaps still acting to protect the Donna Nook area, it has largely been eroded, leaving the area to the south vulnerable to prevailing currents. This, coupled with rising sea levels has resulted in a gradual retreat of the central area, where hard sea defences have been created between Skegness and Mablethorpe in an attempt to preserve the most developed zones; in front of the defences, the beach profile has become steeper, with the low tide line moving westwards, reducing the width of the beach. Beach replenishment undertaken recently in this area is an attempt to prevent the defences from being undermined. Longshore drift feeds the sand dune system at Gibraltar Point, in the same way that Spurn is replenished in the Humber estuary. This may in the future be affected by the extent of hard defences now in place between Mablethorpe and Skegness. To the north, there is movement of sediment westwards into the Humber on the north side of Donna Nook, with the area immediately to the south generally slightly accreting, although sediments appear to circulate, with little new material either entering the system from the Humber area, or leaving it to the south to join the general drift.

For a more detailed summary of the geology and topography of Lincolnshire see Boutwood (1998, 23 *et seq.*) and for the Mablethorpe to Skegness area see Drury & Lane (2004, 3–6).

Development of Land Use

Historically, Lincolnshire as a whole included extensive tracts of sheep-grazed grassland, heath and fen. There was extensive clearance of woodland from Roman times and earlier, and by the 17th century the area of the county covered by woods and forests, as in many parts of the country, was greatly reduced. Many prehistoric settlements were established on the dry ground in the Lincolnshire Wolds, along the Fen Edge or Limestone Heath, or on fenland islands, exploiting the wetlands which were rich in fish, fowl and economic plants. Anglo-Saxon and later village development was often along the springlines of the Wolds and the shoreline. Here, with a ready supply of water and access to the sea, parishes grew up with a mixture of land of different types. Land on the lightest, most readily cultivated soils was used for crops nearest to villages, whilst sheep were grazed on saltmarsh.

Wool was a major component of the Lincolnshire economy at this time helping to provide the wealth necessary for the fine churches and the Cathedral built in the 12th to 14th centuries, and gave the leading families of the county political influence nationally.

Salt production from the forced evaporation of brine to leave behind the salt crystals was a widespread and regionally significant industry along parts of the Lincolnshire coast from prehistory to the 17th century. The two main areas associated with this industry are from Humberston to Saltfleet in the north-east of the county and in the

area around Ingoldmells approximately in the middle of the county's east coast, where there was an extensive Iron Age industry in particular. Other areas of medieval and post-medieval salt production existed around the Wash in the south (Grady 1998; Buglass & Brigham 2007).

Farming declined for a period from the late 14th century due to the depopulation brought about by the epidemics of the Black Death along with changes in the general pattern of rural settlement which left numerous deserted villages, remains of which are evident where preserved under permanent pasture today. The epidemics of the Black Death did, however, allow the periodic re-establishment of woodland. Signs of field boundaries on sites which were later considered not worth cultivating indicate past periods of intensive agricultural activity and at least local shortages of land for cropping. After a period of retrenchment, agriculture recovered during the 15th to 17th centuries. There was gradual development of farming and settlements.

Travellers of the late 17th and early 18th century described the great wastes of heathland in Lincolnshire, but this was set for change as new methods in agriculture opened up land for the development of new farms and estates and the Enclosure landscape was gradually established. In some areas the enclosures were not completed until well into the 19th century.

Small-scale mineral operations were carried out throughout the county from the medieval period onwards: clay pits for brick-making, sand pits for building, foundries or glass-works; marl, a calcareous clay, was worked for use in improving overly light soils, and lime produced from chalk or limestone was used to improve clay soils; limestone for building stone. After workings finished, many sites provided uncultivated areas which developed wetland, grassland or woodland. Some of these remain today as important relics of habitats which were formerly much more extensive. Development continued throughout the 18th and 19th century as large-scale drainage projects were undertaken, new sea walls built to prevent flooding and large areas reclaimed from the sea. The evidence for the successive sea banks for defence and reclamation can be seen through out the study area along with evidence for the once extensive salt industry.

The highly effective development of the Fens in the south of the county led to the loss of all the extensive wetlands and grazing marshes in Lincolnshire, with the exception of the remaining coastal saltmarshes, which survived as damp to wet grassland. It is within these areas of coastal marsh that early archaeological sites will potentially survive in a good state of preservation.

2.6 Potential contribution of the project to the national inventory of coastal archaeology for England, and the need for action

The need to compile a record of coastal sites in the area has become more pressing. Although offshore dredging, domestic, commercial and industrial development are all factors which affect the Lincolnshire coast, the potentially increasing rate of rise in sea level relative to the land may also well threaten the coastal area and lead to significant alterations to flood defences.

Fishing (both inshore and deep-sea) has always been a small-scale but widespread industry along this coast, with small boats operating out of minor creeks and inlets and off the beach. As such, the coastal zone should contain the remains of groynes, staithees, jetties, mooring posts, fish traps, etc, although these are not well represented as HER records in the study area; many other features will undoubtedly be entirely

absent from any records, although combined archive- and fieldwork would be required for statistical analysis.

The importance of the area in national defence has led to the creation of chains of defensive structures of several periods, particularly including World War 2 and Cold War installations. Despite their recent origin, the location of many of the structures on former floodbanks means that many of these have already been demolished, or are in imminent danger due to changes in the flood defence system.

Sea-level changes along the east coast have resulted in extensive post-glacial buried landscapes; several submerged forests and extensive areas of peat bed are known along the Lincolnshire and East Anglian shores, of which the Cromer beds (for example) are of great importance.

While development can be controlled by legislation, the processes of erosion and weathering (natural and chemical) can only be ameliorated to some extent, and for finite periods, rather than halted, and they are therefore much more of a problem.

The introduction of the National Heritage Act in 2002 has enabled English Heritage to assume responsibility for maritime archaeology up to a 12 nautical mile limit. The English Heritage Maritime Team has therefore been able to support a number of research projects and initiatives, as part of an ongoing recording programme. English Heritage is ideally placed to co-ordinate projects related to the coastal and maritime areas through provision of advice and documentation. The enhanced record will contribute directly to better informed strategic and policy decisions at a national level, and to the development of methodologies for future enhancement of the National Monuments Record and local HERs.

2.7 Summary of previous work

- Archaeological organisations, including private contractors and university researchers, have conducted a number of field investigations in the area: the former have tended to concentrate on sites relating to the planning process, but research excavations have also been carried out.
- Humber Wetlands Project undertook a desk-based survey of the area below the 10m OD contour in 1992 (Van de Noort & Davies 1993). This was followed by field survey and limited excavation between the Humber Bridge area and Skegness in 1999–2000 (Ellis *et al* 2001). Several areas within the main study area were selected for more detailed field survey, augmented by a series of borehole transects
- A 1997 study of features in the intertidal zone between Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe involved the partial excavation of five wrecks of sailing ships, the discovery of the former existence of another two lost vessels, and the recording of various other archaeological features (Buglass 1997a, b). As this area lies just to the south of the Humber estuary, it seems reasonable to suggest that some of these wrecks related to shipping coming to and going from the estuary, e.g. fishing boats from Grimsby and Hull. The fishing vessels were local to Mablethorpe and the two larger vessels had been beached to break up over the winter as alternative income for the locals (J. Buglass pers comm).

- Aerial photographic analysis and interpretation of most of the coastal area was undertaken to National Mapping Programme standard by the aerial survey section of RCHME (Bewley 1998).
- The Fortress Study Group has investigated and recorded a large number of 20th-century defensive installations, and the results of much of this work have been incorporated into the Defence of Britain project, and through that, is also available through the NMR and on-line via ADS (Archaeology Data Service). A survey of post-war Royal Observer Corps sites has also been undertaken (Cocroft & Thomas 2003).
- A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the Lincshire area was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (Drury & Lane 2004); it included a new aerial photographic assessment of areas up to 200m inland, which was used to enhance the HER.
- A desk-based resources assessment was carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services on behalf of Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust for the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh project (Tann 2004). This study assessed about 40km² of the Outmarsh in the Grimsby to Skegness area. The intention was to catalogue remains of archaeological significance in the study area and highlight areas where further intrusive and non-intrusive fieldwork was likely to improve knowledge. A follow-up study looked at the loss of ridge-and-furrow and other earthworks since the 1940s in the 7 target areas for the project, up to 10km from the coast (Palmer 2005), of which three partially impinged on the area (Saltfleetby, Huttoft and Croft/Gibraltar Point).
- The 2005–6 Museum of London Archaeological Services study *Beach Replenishment and Derived Archaeological Material* (Lyon 2006) summarises the archaeological potential of the Skegness–Mablethorpe (Lincshire) coastal area and lists many of the sites covered in this report. It also usefully contains mapping showing the development of the ‘Doggerland’ offshore area as well as some historical maps of the coastal zone.
- A Light Detection and Radar (Lidar) survey of the study area has been carried out on behalf of the Environment Agency to monitor land topography and identify areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion.
- A series of brief walkover surveys was carried out in early October 2007 as part of the remit of this project (see section 5). A number of representative areas were investigated to characterise the area and examine specific objectives.
- The English Heritage Seaside Resorts Project has looked at all of the country’s resorts over the course of four years and reviewed their amenities and architecture (Brodie & Winter 2007), as well as made recommendations for the future.

2.8 Location of existing core records

Relevant records are held by the NMR, ULM (previously Cambridge University Collection of Air Photos), Lincolnshire SMR and Archives. The coastal record of the National Maritime Museum photographic section holds a very large collection of early photographs of fishing ports and vessels, and nautical activities, some of which are likely to relate to this area. Other records which may be of interest are held by private

researchers, commercial organisations and research bodies. The Defence of Britain project and Fortress Study Group have data regarding military sites, which has been integrated into the NMR and is included here.

2.9 Objectives

Clearly, monuments based along the littoral, such as sea defences, military sites, historic coastal settlements, harbours and fishing-related structures are all at risk, as are wrecks in close proximity to the shoreline, where they are vulnerable to storm damage, undermining, flooding and the pounding action of waves. A Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment will give, often for the first time, an opportunity to look at classes of monument never looked at before, certainly in a modern archaeological sense, including those related to fishing, coastal industry etc. Also at risk are land-based monuments, which, although unconnected to the sea, find themselves on or near the coast as a result of cliff retreat. These include the same classes of monument which are present elsewhere in the region: past settlements, cemeteries, field systems, mills, moated sites etc.

Although not all of these elements are relevant to the study area, which includes some areas of accretion as well as erosion, the project is intended to:

- Provide new and enhanced records of coastal heritage assets for the National Monuments Record and Lincolnshire SMR, to a nationally agreed common minimum data standard, in order to permit an improved curatorial response to strategic coastal planning or management initiatives at local, regional and national level.
- Provide a factual basis for the initial curatorial response to individual applications for commercial developments or schemes, in advance of more detailed evaluation and mitigation related to environmental impact assessments and/or planning applications.
- Provide data which is compatible with the needs of other coastal managers, parallel coastal surveys, industry and researchers.
- Provide an overview of coastal change from the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards.
- Provide a reliable map base for survey and consultation purposes.
- Assess and forecast the degree of threat to the coastal archaeological resource from natural processes and development, with regard to models of future coastal change presented in defra's *Futurecoast* study (Halcrow 2003) and Shoreline Management Plans.
- Identify and assess sites under actual or predicted threat, either from natural processes or from development.
- Provide a basis for developing management and research priorities in respect of sites and areas of potential with different levels of importance and under different levels of threat, based on:
 - a. The identification of areas or sites meriting further survey or evaluation
 - b. The identification of areas or sites requiring positive management action

- c. The identification of significant historic assets meriting consideration for protection by means of statutory designation (listing or scheduling)
 - d. The identification of areas where heritage assets may be at high risk of damage or destruction
 - e. The establishment of future research priorities for the coastal heritage
- Raise awareness of maritime archaeology in the eastern England amongst archaeologists and specialists as well as the general public (for example by means of popular publications, seminars and day schools).

They are also in line with those outlined in the English Heritage brief for Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys (version 8, April 2006).

The heritage information provided by the RCZAS can be used directly to inform Defra's Shoreline and Estuary Management Programme to ensure appropriate protection, or mitigation of damage, to historic coastal assets.

2.10 Copyright and access

Copyright of new records created rests with EH, Humber Field Archaeology, and Lincolnshire HER to which they devolve, except where copyright is known to rest with a third party.

As with any Historic Environment Record, future public access to certain individual records may need to be restricted, subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, in order to respect the commercial interests of the body which has supplied the information. Lincolnshire HER will already have procedures for dealing with such cases.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Information was obtained or identified from records currently held by:

- The National Monuments Record and other national databases.
- The local HERs/SMRs, including holdings not added to databases (donated information, collections, contractors' reports).
- Local museums.
- Local archives, record offices, study centres and libraries.
- The Defence of Britain project.
- Listed Buildings online register.
- Shoreline and Estuary Management Plans.
- *Futurecoast* (Halcrow 2003).
- Available studies on palaeogeography, coastal change and historic map regression.
- Historic maps and charts, including digital versions where available.

These records fall into the following main categories:

- Documented shipwrecks in the intertidal zone.
- Archaeological and historical features located within the intertidal zone, or known through documentary or other sources to have been lost through coastal erosion or other processes.
- Archaeological and historical features within the coastal hinterland at short- to medium-term risk of damage through coastal changes.
- Archaeological and historical features not at short- or medium-term risk, but which lie within the study area; in some instances these may provide a context for features categorised as at risk, or signpost examples of classes of features which may not be apparent in 'at risk' areas.
- Artefact records ('findspots') which may or may not be relevant to the locality.
- Listed buildings, or unlisted buildings of interest.

3.2 Aerial photography and fieldwork

A National Mapping Programme project (NMP) has already been undertaken by the RCHME for most of the coastal area as far south as Gibraltar Point (Kershaw in Bewley 1998, 18–22) and the transcribed results enhanced the archives of Lincolnshire HER. The results were supplied to this project in the form of polygons rather than plots of transcribed detail, and are shown as such on the maps included in this volume, which also highlight considerable variance between the HER and NMP plots, presumably as a result of different source photographs being examined. This contrasts with the reports for sub-cells 1d and 2a-b, where new analysis was commissioned for the project, and details have been shown (Buglass & Brigham 2008; Brigham, Buglass & George 2008). Further aerial photographic assessment of a 200m corridor between Mablethorpe and Skegness was undertaken by Air Photo Services as part of a desk-based assessment of the coast between Mablethorpe and Skegness for the Environment Agency (Palmer in Drury & Lane 2004, Appendix 4), identifying a considerable number of new sites, including post-medieval clay pits on the foreshore, areas of ridge-and-furrow, enclosures of various periods, and World War 2 features. A walkover survey of five areas of the foreshore was also carried out as part of this project: although none of the features identified previously were visible, and no

artefacts were collected, the eroding clay foreshore platform and areas of peat and tree stumps were recorded (ibid 13–15).

Further new analysis of aerial photographs from the 1940s until 1999 was carried out in 2005 in several study areas within 10km of the coast (including Saltfleetby/Theddlethorpe, Huttoft and Gibraltar Point) to illustrate the considerable loss of earthworks (e.g. ridge-and-furrow, crofts, enclosures) during the period (Palmer 2005). More extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow and other features were identified, which were not included in the digital data supplied during the preparation of this report.

A limited walkover (conditions) survey was undertaken as part of this project (Section 5), primarily to characterise the area, identify safe access points, examine the general condition of sectors of the coastline, and visually assess sites considered at the highest risk levels. Sites whose state of preservation from existing records was uncertain were also checked.

Fieldwork, including a detailed walk-over survey and targeted evaluation techniques, such as fieldwalking, metal detecting, geophysical and ground survey, is intended to form part of a second phase of work; this will be the subject of a separate project design. Any work on the foreshore would be subject to rigorous safety procedures, including the production of a Risk Assessment based on existing best practice (e.g. those developed by Norfolk Archaeological Unit for the adjoining Norfolk Coastal Survey).

The data obtained during the course of this study are presented in the gazetteer of archaeological remains presented towards the end of this report; gazetteer numbers are also given at appropriate points in the text, which is arranged by parish (Tables 1–13). Additional published and unpublished sources are quoted in the report text and their details are noted in the bibliography. The combined results are shown as Maps 1–17.

3.3 Assessment of the risk to cultural heritage sites in the Study Area

In general, the effects of a development proposal will depend upon the adequate prior assessment of the significance of the archaeological sites and features which will potentially be affected and the degree of impact of the proposals. There are occasions when insufficient is known to make informed judgements and an assessment of risk is all that can be offered. In assessing the effects of the proposals upon cultural heritage resources, it is necessary to consider the importance of the resources, as well as the magnitude of impact. Professional judgement and a degree of flexibility need to be applied.

Importance is based on statutory designations (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Building grades) as well as on the following generally accepted criteria:

- Period
- Rarity
- Group Value
- Condition

The criteria set out in Annexe 4 of PPG 16, modified to take account of the whole range of site values, not just scheduled monuments, are used as a guide for

judgements of importance used in cultural heritage studies. The following categories are used in this report (with codes used in the gazetteers):

- **National (A):** the highest status of cultural heritage site: e.g. scheduled monuments, listed buildings Grade I & II*, well-preserved historic landscapes;
- **(County)/Regional (B):** includes the bulk of cultural heritage sites with reasonable evidence of occupation, ritual, industry etc, listed buildings Grade II; reasonably preserved historic landscapes;
- **Local (C):** cultural heritage sites with some evidence of human activity, but in a fragmentary or poor state, buildings of local importance, dispersed elements of historic landscapes, such as cropmarks.
- **Unknown/Unimportant (N):** insufficient evidence or data to make an informed judgement of importance, where a building or site is considered to have no significance, or represents a monument known only from documentary sources with no specific identifiable location.

For the purposes of this Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment, a simplified scheme of risk assessment has been adopted, based on a judgement of the perceived threat from coastal erosion (as opposed to possible damage from redevelopment or the continued degradation caused by agricultural practices). The risk is categorised as 'Low', 'Medium' and 'High'.

- **High (1):** a site at imminent risk in less than 20 years, or which is being actively eroded.
- **Medium (2):** a site which may be at risk in the next 20–50 years.
- **Low (3):** a negligible risk to a site which is either not at risk for at least 50 years (eg an inland site). Included are modern features of a temporary nature which are no longer extant, but may still survive below ground: examples include World War 2 minefields, weapons pits and other temporary earthworks.
- **Nil (N):** those sites already known to have been lost. These will include those eroded or destroyed, and modern temporary features. The category also includes casual finds, which are considered to have been removed and relocated to a place of safety

Note that the latter category shares the single code letter 'N' with sites of unknown importance or no significance. At this stage, the assignment of codes must be regarded as a rough guide; only further fieldwork will refine the individual gradings.

The following simplified dating scheme for the main periods has also been adopted:

(Upper) Palaeolithic	30,000–10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000–4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000–2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200–750 BC
Iron Age	750 BC–AD 50
Romano-British	AD 50–AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410–1099

Medieval	1100–1499
Post-medieval	1500–1799
Modern	1800–Present

For convenience, the Iron Age has been divided into the Early/Middle Iron Ages (to c 100 BC) and the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period. The Early Medieval period includes the Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon (Anglian) periods, as well as the later Anglo-Scandinavian phase, continuing to the immediate post-Conquest. In the gazetteers, the modern period has also been sub-divided into Early Modern (1800–1899) and Modern (post-1900).

3.4 Assessment of impact on the cultural heritage resource

Impacts upon the cultural heritage resource are predominantly permanent adverse impacts resulting from the loss of elements of the resource base as a result of construction activities or natural action. There may occasionally be temporary reversible adverse impacts when a site or monument is affected by construction activities, or permanent adverse impacts when such monuments or their settings are affected by new development or erosion. In some cases, a well-designed development can result in permanent beneficial impacts where the setting of a historic building or landscape is enhanced, or the archaeological resource is preserved. In other cases, the effects of natural processes can be slowed or halted by remedial action, such as flood or erosion protection, perhaps attended by restoration works (e.g. repair of masonry, reconstruction of earthworks).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA

Note: Maps 1–17 show the location of cultural heritage sites (gazetteer entries)

This section is arranged by civil parish, commencing in the north of the county and working southwards.

4.1 North and South Somercotes (Maps 1–4)

Due to the very small area of South Somercotes within the study area the single site has been incorporated with North Somercotes. The northern part of the parish to Donna Nook is also included in the RCZA for East Yorkshire and North-East Lincolnshire (Brigham *et al* 2008).

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (Neal 1988, 1 *et seq*; British Geological Survey 2001), overlain by a drift geology of Skipsea Till (Catt 1990, 21-3) from the Tertiary period with an area of wind blown sand in the vicinity of Donna Nook (British Geological Survey 1977) of Quaternary origin, which in turn in the North Somercotes area has been covered by estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (*ibid*). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils. These soils are seasonally saturated due either to rainfall or the lateral movement of ground water (Ellis 1990, 33).

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. A significant part of the study area for this parish is land which has been reclaimed probably since the medieval period and as recently as the late 19th early 20th centuries. The land use is entirely agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The place name for North Somercotes is first recorded in 1086 (Hoskins 1981, 80) and appears to derive from the Old English *Cotes* for cottage or hut (Mills 1998, 90); 'summer' seems to indicate a seasonal occupation; 'north' is simply to differentiate it from South Somercotes. The name could be seen to suggest that seasonal (summer) occupation was undertaken in this area probably relating to the use of the marshes for grazing, salt production or similar activities.

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

There was a small documented harbour in the south of the area, Mar Haven (NS60), but no further sites are known.

In line with other settlements along the coast the modern village of North Somercotes lies nearly 3km inland. If, as has been suggested, the medieval sea dike or bank ran through the settlement and south to Grainthorpe (Hoskins 1981, fig 7, pp 80, 100), this would mean that the whole of the study area is a post-medieval and later landscape.

Post-medieval

The importance of coastal trade can be clearly seen in this parish with the two havens at Somercotes (NS10) and Grainthorpe (NS8) and their associated wreck sites.

On the OS 1st edition North Somercotes Warren (NS58) covers a large area between the coastal saltmarsh and the settlement itself. This area continues further inland as North Somercotes common and coincides with an extensive area of storm beach which is thought to have originated in either the 13th or 16th centuries (Grady 1998, 90). The development of this storm beach and associated areas of windblown sand (British Geological Survey 1977) may have led to the medieval Mar Haven falling out of use due to silting possibly coupled with the decline in the salt industry caused by the development of the storm beach and windblown sand deposits. Although areas of the warren have now been built on, some remains of the storm beach can still be seen from the main road.

The reclamation of the area and its use as farm land can be seen from the presence of relic sea banks (NS34–36), Porter's Sluice (NS29) to control the water levels in Porter Marsh, a windpump (NS27) and a possible croft (NS31). The main sea bank built to reclaim what became Porter's Marsh was built in 1638 (Grady 1998, 86) and this bank runs eastwards to Donna Nook where it then turns south. The route of the sea bank is then traceable as it heads south and appears, on the 1824 OS 1st edition, to terminate at the south-eastern end of North Somercotes Warren (NS58) at Mar Haven (NS60) (ibid, 91; OS 1824); its course can also be traced on aerial photographs.

Modern

In addition to the named havens at Somercotes and Grainthorpe, there are several wreck sites (NS1–3, 19) of this period plus a further 23 records of shipping losses in the vicinity of Donna Nook (NS26). In addition to these the establishment of the signal beacon (NS30), a Coastguard Station (NS32), rocket house (NS33) and a lifeboat with its own slipway (NS28) at Donna Nook during the 19th century all show the importance of the need to both prevent loss of ships and also to render assistance should vessels become stranded.

The rapid walkover survey recorded two fragments of post-medieval ship's timbers (Plate 1) at Donna Nook at approximate location TF 4275 9990. The timbers appear to be the remains of two futtocks (more commonly known as frames) probably made from oak with numerous fastenings for wooden trenails. The sided and moulded dimensions of the larger piece were c 150 x 100mm though the timbers were both heavily water rolled. As well as the timber remains numerous pieces of water rolled coal were seen along the strand line suggesting material being washed ashore from either a cargo or a steam ship.

A map of the sea bank at Donna Nook dated 1836 shows an interesting intersection of a road leading from North Somercotes at the point where the saltmarsh in front of

the bank ends and the sand starts at the head of the foreshore. This intersection is located at a point called Stone Bridge and would appear to be to allow access to the sandy beach where it would be easier to tranship from small coastal vessels.

The 1836 map also shows the Donna Nook lifeboat house along with a beacon and second house ('J Osborne's house') both to its north and in front of the sea bank on the sands. This location for the beacon is different to the one currently recorded (NS30) and probably represents a different beacon.

The most significant modern site within the parish is RAF Donna Nook (NS46). Initially Donna Nook was used as a bombing range and relief landing ground for squadrons at Armament Practice Camp at North Coates from 1927. The bombing range included 7½ miles of foreshore south of Donna Nook Beacon and out to sea to a range of 8000 yards. Large proportions of this were exposed sand and mud flats at low tide and used for bombing and gunnery targets. During World War 2 the site was used as a grass airfield and for part of the war the airfield was used as a dummy site or bombing decoy to deflect enemy attention from other targets (NS47). Donna Nook closed in 1945 but reopened as a NATO bombing range and is still in regular use. In 2002 it was incorporated into a National Nature Reserve. Part of the complex also served as a prisoner of war camp. It is now known as the Donna Nook/East Coast bombing range. A few buildings (e.g. NS40, 41 & 54) and a section of perimeter track (NS38) and runway (NS51) are all that are recorded as surviving of the former RAF Donna Nook. However, the walkover survey noted what appeared to be a significant number of military type buildings surviving in and around the former RAF base that were currently in use as farm buildings. Due to restricted public access it was not possible to determine exactly which buildings survived and whether or not they were military buildings or more recent concrete and sheet asbestos structures.

In addition to the remains of the former RAF station there are extensive remains within the modern landscape of a range of defensive features including numerous pillboxes (NS9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 24, 25, 49, 59 and SS1), anti-aircraft gun emplacements (NS16), gun emplacements (NS11, 37), one with a radio detector site, beach defence works (NS21, 23, 39), a road block (NS14), tank trap (NS56), minefield (NS55), rifle range (NS42), weapons pits and trenches (NS45), along with the usual military buildings for accommodation and command (e.g. NS13, 40, 41, 44, 48, 53, 54).

The use of the sand and mud flats for bombing practice can be seen from the APs in the remains of various targets (NS4, 6, 22, 50) along with more enigmatic remains that could be related to bombing (NS 7, 20), the possible survival of some of these features was noted from the walkover survey but due to the active nature of the range further inspection was not undertaken.

Discussion

From the descriptions above it initially appears that the majority of the coastal fringe of the two parishes has a history of human activity limited to the later medieval period onwards. The archaeological remains that are currently attested all date from the late medieval/post-medieval period onwards with the largest number of sites related to activity associated with the airfield and World War 2. However, from the accounts of the extensive reclamation and traces of the salt extraction industry, coupled with the intensive and extensive remains recorded in the parishes immediately to the north, the importance of the history/archaeology this parish can be seen to lie in its being part of a wider landscape/seascape preserving evidence for coastal trade involving small vessels operating from small havens and inlets along the coast. These vessels

would probably have been engaged in the transportation of agricultural produce, salt and possibly fish out of the coastal margin to the larger centres of population for either consumption or processing and onward trade.

4.2 Skidbrooke with Saltfleet (Maps 4, 5)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (Neal 1988, 1 *et seq*; British Geological Survey 2001), overlain by a drift geology of Skipsea Till (Catt 1990, 21–3) from the Tertiary period, the area of Quaternary wind blown sand seen in the vicinity of Donna Nook also occurs between North Somercotes and Saltfleet (British Geological Survey 1977). In turn this area has been covered by estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (*ibid*). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils, seasonally saturated due either to rainfall or the lateral movement of ground water (Ellis 1990, 33). The remaining soils are unclassified due to the built up nature of the study area.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying, former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land-use in the parish is predominantly for agriculture with the coastal settlement of Saltfleet occupying a proportion of the study area.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There is currently no recorded evidence for prehistoric archaeology within the study area. This does not, however, preclude sites or finds from these periods being discovered in the future.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Romano-British activity is currently represented by a single sherd of samian pottery (SH5). This does not preclude sites or further finds from this period being discovered in the future.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The place name for Skidbrooke is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Schitebroocl* meaning 'dirty brook' from the Old English *scite* and *broc* (Mills 1998, 315; Gelling 1984, 15). Similarly the coastal settlement of Saltfleet is also first mentioned in Domesday as *Sallfluet* from the Old English *salt* and *fleot* meaning '(place by) the salt stream' (Mills 1998, 299) though Gelling (1984, 21) gives an alternative etymology meaning 'estuary, inlet of the sea or small stream'. This would appear to have a greater relevance with the presence of Saltfleet Haven to the south and possibly the now lost Mar Haven to the north.

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

Extensive physical remains are recorded from the medieval period within the area. These remains take the form of two main site types, settlements and salterns. The earthwork remains of at least two medieval settlements have been recorded; one in

the northern part of the parish, Skidbrooke North End (SH3) and Saltfleet (SH15) at the southern end adjacent to the Gray Fleet water course and close to Saltfleet Haven. Along with the two settlements a late medieval/early post-medieval boundary (SH12) has been recorded which is probably part of the wider activity associated with the settlement(s) at Saltfleet.

One definite saltern site is recorded at TF 4483 9368 (SH19) along with a possible site at TF 4539 9323 (SH26). This latter location is described as an enclosure which may be a saltern site. Its location immediately adjacent to the watercourse could be to facilitate the easy loading of coastal shipping with salt or other produce, and the site may indicate the presence of some form of port facility or wharf.

Saltfleet Haven was an important port during the medieval period, and acted as a focal point for the movement of salt and presumably other goods in and out of the area around the settlement. Recorded as a port in Domesday, the Haven was claimed as a Royal port in 1281. Its location changed slightly when the River Eau was diverted in 1347. The Haven/port continued to develop into the 15th century but then subsequently over a long period of time the Haven silted and commerce declined with various economic peaks and troughs until it has become the Haven seen today. An area of possible siltation or reclamation was observed during the walkover survey (Plate 5).

Post-medieval

The relative prosperity of the post-medieval settlement can be seen in the presence of the 17th-century Manor House (SH18) along with the substantial New Inn (SH19). The comparatively large size of the New Inn may well be due to the success of Saltfleet as a fishing centre and small port. Another notable building is the late 17th-century Seabank House farm, built well before the final 1838 enclosure of the parish.

As well as the role of the settlement in any maritime activities its development as a significant town in the rural landscape can be seen in the substantial late 18th-century windmill (SH20). The OS of 1824 shows the windmill located on the landward edge of the coastal saltmarsh and the walkover survey noted that the mill is currently used as a domestic dwelling, but that it was also located on the top of an area of raised ground. A rapid examination of the surrounding area could not determine if this was the remains of an earlier mill mound or part of a former sea bank.

Modern

The importance of the area in the early modern period can be seen in the presence of the Signal House (SH9) and the buoyed channel (SH21) from Saltfleet to the deep water channel. This is further testified to by the number of documentary accounts of ships lost in the vicinity of Saltfleet. There are currently accounts for 26 lost vessels plus one located wreck (SH24). As with most documentary accounts of shipping losses the records are heavily skewed to the post-medieval period, particularly from the 19th century onwards. This is due to the developments in printing and evolution of newspapers and more rapid communication between parts of the country driving a desire for 'news'. The earliest recorded wreck is that of Flemish cargo vessel *La Marie de Lescluses* which stranded at Saltfleet Haven as a result of a storm in 1353. This indicates that there must have been many other vessels lost in earlier periods that have not been recorded.

The modern haven is now a well-maintained channel with a series of late 19th- or early 20th-century features. On the northern side of the channel there is a well-

constructed causeway (Plate 2) built using undressed, un-coursed and dry laid stone blocks with a tarmac surface (SH22). It is possible that the tarmac is a more recent addition to an earlier feature, possibly even to facilitate the salvage of the known wooden steamer at TF 4730 9341 (SH24), although without further investigation it is not possible to date the feature more accurately.

In addition to the causeway, three areas of rows of stakes were recorded in Skidbrooke and neighbouring Saltfleetby. The first of these, in Skidbrooke, was at the confluence of one of the streams feeding in from the south of the cut (SH23), the others are in Saltfleetby parish (SH4, 5; Plates 6, 7). The stakes formed several regularly spaced rows with no apparent function; their remote location and slight nature would seem to rule them out as the remains of landing stages. Other possible alternatives could be for sediment capture or bank re-enforcing, for static fishing nets or the remains of the uprights for putcher ranks for fish/eel baskets as seen on the Severn Estuary (Godbold & Turner 1993, 43; Salisbury 1991, 81). It is also possible that as the location of the old haven seems to have started to alter with a realignment of the River Eau in the 14th century and the 1824 OS map shows the buoyed channel running out to sea to the south-west whereas the modern one is somewhat straighter, the stakes are from parts of the old course where the modern alignment cuts across it. The fact that the line of the parish boundary runs along the line of a watercourse could help indicate the location of the older haven location, assuming the parish boundary has not changed since medieval times. However, this could only be resolved with careful map regression and fieldwork. An area of apparent reclaimed land at the head of the Haven may reflect its former extent (Plate 5).

The continued importance of Saltfleet Haven as a small port and hence potential landing site can be clearly seen in the remains of World War 2 defensive structures along the coastline, particularly to the south in the adjacent parish of Theddlethorpe All Saints (see below). In addition to defending the Haven the military structures would have acted as part of the defence in depth to protect RAF Donna Nook to the north. The recorded monuments include three pillboxes (SH1, 2, 8), one of which was camouflaged as rocks, anti tank structures (SH2, 6), along with troop training facilities such as the rifle range and associated slit trench (SH11), and an enclosure (SH27). The camouflaged pillbox (SH8) was located during the walkover survey. The structure has been partially demolished though it is possible to still see some of the camouflage effect.

A Royal Observer Corps monitoring post was also constructed (SH7), and was used post-war as part of the Cold War defences; an underground post was sited nearby.

Discussion

As with North and South Somercotes to the north there is currently no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity, and very little for Romano-British activity, within the coastal study area for Skidbrooke with Saltfleet parish.

The known medieval activity is concentrated in and around the two settlements – Skidbrooke North End and Saltfleet otherwise known as Saltfleetby - the latter of which formed a small fishing town and port. The development of the medieval port would appear to be linked to the location of the salt extraction industry in conjunction with a small inlet or creek as attested to in the place name for Saltfleet. The actual location of the Haven and any associated quays or jetties etc. is currently uncertain. There are a number of possibilities; one area that would appear to warrant more extensive investigation is the enclosure/possible saltern (SH26) located on a bend in the watercourse leading out to the buoyed channel (SH21). This is supported by the

1824 OS which seems to show a small body of water on the line of the water course. Its close proximity to the watercourse suggests that it may have been more than a simple enclosure but formed a small port or transshipping point. Interestingly this body of water is crossed by bridge which leads to the head of the small bay to the south of the settlement which would appear to be a good second candidate as an earlier haven/refuge. A third possibility would be in the area seaward of the signal house (SH10) with the signal house acting to guide the shipping to a safe part of the foreshore.

As well as recording the various foreshore structures the walkover survey also noted that extensive areas of the underlying clay were exposed along several hundreds of metres of the northern side of the maintained channel (Plate 4). Generally the clay was devoid of artifactual material but occasional sherds of post-medieval pottery were noted along with possible organic material within the clay matrix.

4.3 Saltfleetby (Map 5)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001) which in turn is overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). These clays have been covered in the Saltfleetby area by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (ibid; British Geological Survey 1977). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land; much of it is former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land use is almost entirely agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There is currently no recorded evidence for prehistoric archaeology within the study area. This does not, however, preclude sites or finds from these periods being discovered in the future.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Currently the only Romano-British site recorded within the study area of this parish is a Roman Road (SA13) which runs directly to the coast from Stixwoud. This strongly suggests that there would have been some form of settlement where it joined the coast. However, due to an unknown amount of erosion it is probable that any settlement has now been lost to the sea.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The settlement of Saltfleetby is recorded in 1086 as *Salfletebi* from the Old English *salt* and *fleot* along with the Old Scandinavian *by* meaning 'farmstead or village by the salt stream' (Mills 1998, 299). However, as with Saltfleet above, the fleet part of the name can be taken to mean 'estuary, inlet of the sea or small stream' (Gelling 1984, 21) which in this context would seem to be much more indicative of a small, salt producing settlement adjacent to a creek or inlet.

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

Recorded medieval sites include the settlements of Marehaven (SA14) and Saltfleetby (SA26). The village of Marehaven is located at the point where Roman Road SA13 meets the coast and obviously communication was making use of this pre-existing feature, whilst Saltfleetby St Clements is located on the southern side of the road as it approaches the coast. Associated with these settlements are two areas of ridge-and-furrow cultivation (SA32, 34), one of which included a further possible settlement site.

Post-medieval

As the area has been very sparsely settled since the medieval period there is little evidence for post-medieval activity beyond the division of land for agriculture. The OS map of 1824 shows very few buildings within the study area, but one feature of note is the almost continuous run of sand dunes at the head of the beach with gaps only where tracks/roads gain access to the foreshore, most notably the line of the Roman Road, which remained in use; this was shown as the most substantial of the coastal roads in the area, which would suggest that the access point it represented was of some importance.

Modern

Two groups of stakes were recorded, similar to the features in Skidbrooke. The first (SA4) was adjacent to causeway SH21 on the northern side (Plate 6) and the second was on the southern side further seawards (SA5) (Plate 7). The OS map of 1824 shows a well developed natural bay/inlet (SA3) with a road leading to the head of the bay from the settlement. This would seem to be an obvious location for beaching and offloading/transshipping cargos from coastal trading vessels. The area has now been extensively reclaimed and remodelled for the current drainage system.

Like Skidbrooke with Saltfleet parish to the north the study area contains widespread remains of World War 2 defensive installations. The majority of these are small installations such as the almost ubiquitous pillbox, including SA7 (Plate 8), 11 (Plate 9), 16, 21 (Plate 10), 26, 31, 32), in addition there are gun emplacements (SA12, 23, 31), a rare Ruck machine gun post (SA17), tank trap (SA11) and the probable remains of an aircraft detection station (SA20). There was also a possible heavy AA site (SA10), supported by a nearby searchlight battery (SA8). Seaview Farm and Rimac Farm were the centre of Defended Localities, and a number of features, such as gun emplacements at SA12, 31, pillboxes at SA11, 21, 25 and 31, formed part of these. Other surviving World War 2 features include part of a Stanton air raid shelter (SA15).

Saltfleetby was particularly well protected by minefields, with four recorded in the study area (SA7, 19, 27, 28); Stone Bridge on the A1031 was also mined for demolition. No trace of these survives, and a slit trench along sand dunes in front of the Rimac area (SA24) also no longer remains. Possible enclosures SA9, 29 could represent wartime features.

The walkover survey located and photographed three of the pillboxes (SA6, 11, 21) as well as what was possibly the tank trap in the sand dunes (also at SA11). It also recorded a large concrete block on the southern side of the entrance to Saltfleet

Haven (SA1) which may be the remains of WW2 defences but a closer inspection was not possible.

Probably the most interesting remains are that of Rimac Camp (SA22). A large part of the area that is now part of the Saltfleet and Theddlethorpe Nature Reserve was used in the World War 1 as a training camp for soldiers in preparation for fighting in France. After the war the site was used as a holiday camp with wooden huts and caravans as accommodation up until about 1935–6 when the Air Ministry bought all of the privately owned land and cleared the holiday camp. Some of the accommodation was sold off or scrapped, but a few of the wooden huts went to Mablethorpe where they presumably served as beach chalets. A bombing range was then constructed about a mile out on the east side of the dunes until this too fell out of use. The walkover survey noted extensive areas of re-modelled dunes with areas of levelling and markedly large mounds presumably from the levelling for huts and accommodation.

Discussion

It can be seen from the description above that there appears to be little in the way of human activity along the coastline within this parish, however, the Roman road (SA13) running directly to the coast strongly suggests the presence of at least a small settlement engaged in some form of coastal activity such as fishing (boat or shore based), salt extraction or export of agricultural produce, though it is possible that this has been lost to erosion. This appears to continue into the medieval period with both place name and settlement evidence for activity in the area. With the end of the salt industry it appears that the area became more sparsely populated and much as it appears today.

The apparent lack of a sea bank in this and several other parishes to the south, is interesting to note and may be due to the presence of a line of protecting dunes at the top of the foreshore. Further investigation is needed, however, to establish if a bank was originally present, the evidence for which has now disappeared.

4.4 Theddlethorpe All Saints (Maps 5, 6)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001), overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). In this area these clays have been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (ibid; British Geological Survey 1977). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land; much of it is former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The predominant land use is for agriculture.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The place name for Theddlethorpe is first recorded as *Tedlagestorp* in 1086. It is possibly derived from the Old English personal name *Theodiac* and the Old Scandinavian *thorp* meaning 'outlying farmstead or hamlet of a man called Theodlac' (Mills 1998, 343). The distinguishing affixes All Saints and St Helen are from the dedications of the different churches in the two settlements.

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

There is widespread evidence for medieval settlement within this parish in the form of at least three main areas of earthworks, representing settlements (TS8, 12), areas of enclosures (TS14) and house platforms (TS16). The walkover survey noted that at least sites TS8 and 12 appeared to be reasonably intact.

Post-medieval

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Modern

The only recorded non-military modern feature is the wreck of the *Try* (TS1) a 39 foot long English sloop built in 1866 which was lost whilst carrying coal at the entrance to Saltfleet Haven in a gale in June 1900. This was actually the second occasion in which the *Try* had been aground in the same location; the first time was the 19th February 1882. On this occasion the captain's wife and some of his children were aboard and were lost.

In common with the rest of this coastline there are a number of defensive structures relating to World War 2. These sites include five pillboxes (TS2, 3, 5, 15, 17) and a machine gun post (TS7). A 6pdr gun emplacement was located near pillbox TS15, forming part of the 'Oliver's Post' platoon locality. The area was also protected by a minefield (TS4) and anti-beach landing defences (TS6), while Cloves Bridge and a neighbouring bridge (TS10, 11) had been mined to deny a river and ditch crossing respectively. A slit trench (TS13) and earthwork (TS9) represent soft defences which are no longer extant.

The walkover survey revealed that trench TS13 had been ploughed out. Pillbox TS15 was intact and in good condition on the edge of farmland in the lee of the sand dunes and was photographed (Plate 11).

Discussion

Due to the relatively small section of the parish with a coastline there are a correspondingly small number of recorded archaeological sites. Apart from the continuation of the line of World War 2 defences the only other notable sites are that of the medieval settlements.

The medieval settlement sites within the study are all located around 1km inland as are those in Saltfleetby to the north. This would seem to suggest that there was either a different coastline (if these were coastal settlements) or, more probably, that there was an extensive area of saltmarsh between the settlements and the sea. If this were the case then this in turn could mean that the areas where roads do go to sea are the areas which are more likely to have the remains relating to maritime activities.

4.5 Theddlethorpe Saint Helen (Maps 6, 7)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001) which in turn is overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). In this area these clays have been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (ibid; British Geological Survey, 1977). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. A significant part of the study area for this parish is land which has been reclaimed probably since the medieval period and as recently as the late 19th early 20th centuries. The land use is mostly agricultural with a proportion of the land occupied by the modern settlement of Theddlethorpe St Helen.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The place name for Theddlethorpe is first recorded as *Tedlagestorp* in 1086. It is possibly derived from the Old English (c AD 450–1150) personal name *Theodlac* and the Old Scandinavian *thorp* meaning 'outlying farmstead or hamlet of a man called Theodlac' (Mills 1998, 343). The distinguishing affixes All Saints and St Helen are from the dedications of the different churches in the two settlements.

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

Modern Theddlethorpe St Helen is located in and around the remains of a medieval settlement centred at TF 4778 8803 (TH15), along with the church of St Helens (TH9), which is also shown on the OS 1st edition of 1824, where it is recorded as East Theddlethorpe. The walkover survey noted that the earthworks associated with this monument were still intact. A second medieval settlement, Saltfleetby, is recorded within the parish (TH1) at TA 4771 9013, which coincides with the outflow point of a stream or small river. This could reflect the 'fleet' part of the place name

meaning creek or inlet which previously had been formed by the outflow of the water course which had eroded a suitable small inlet for coastal shipping.

It is also interesting to note that the 19th-century signal staff (TH2) for shipping is located within the area of the DMV, perhaps suggesting a continuity of use of the 'fleet' or haven, with the staff as a signalling device to guide shipping in.

Post-medieval

An indication as to the reason for the use of the fleet and presence of coastal shipping could be the presence of two 17th-century lead wool seals (TH6) recovered to the north of the present settlement, presumably indicative of a trade in woollen cloth. A further indication of the area's links to shipping and potential shipwreck was recorded during the walkover survey. The entrance to the drive leading to The Hall (TH7), a 17th-century house with later additions, was marked by two cast iron cannons buried muzzle first to a point above the trunnions, unless these had been removed. A brief inspection did not reveal any obvious markings in the form of crests etc. and the cascabels were undecorated (Plate 12). From the initial rapid inspection they would appear to be late 18th- or 19th-century guns. The survey was unable to obtain any further information as to their origin, be it from a terrestrial or marine source.

Modern

As already mentioned the signal staff (TH2) appears to be located at the remains of a possible inlet or small haven associated with the earlier DMV. The presence of a landing place could be seen to be further supported by the number of documented ship losses at Theddlethorpe (TH3). This includes seven losses between 1814 and 1924 with the obvious inference for further, earlier unrecorded, losses. The loss of shipping is further attested by the loss of the dandy *Shamrock* (TH14) in 1881 whilst fishing. This shows that the shipping losses along the coast will be divided between the trading vessels (those engaged in commercial activity either with the settlements along the coastline or simply passing off shore) and those engaged in fishing to supply the coastal communities.

The potential importance of this section of coastline for shipping can also be seen on the OS 1st edition of 1824 where the place name 'The Old Goit' appears to be linked with a small inlet protected by dunes shown on the 1824 OS (TH13). Locally the place name 'Goit' means a gap where the water course drains to the sea; however, it is frequently seen along the North Yorkshire coast in conjunction with the numerous small harbours and inlets associated with the various extractive industries such as alum e.g. Bird Flight Goit at Boulby (Buglass 2002, 89 *et seq* & 135). In Yorkshire the name goit is often a corruption of the word Gut, and it is possible that a similar derivation may have occurred along this section of coast. The 'Old Goit' is also located at a distinct change in the alignment of the course of the sea bank, perhaps where it once passed around a small haven. The walkover survey recorded that the sea bank at this stage (see MS1: called Crooked Bank and now supporting the minor road) follows a meandering course, presumably that of the water course. The sea bank splits at TF 4861 8798 with the eastern arm running to the coast, apparently skirting the southern edge of the Old Goit and the southern arm continuing on its sinuous course parallel to the modern coastline. The walkover did not observe any features that could be ascribed to the Old Goit. The sinuous course of the sea bank observed during the walkover survey was confirmation of the 19th-century plan of charity lands (Hardie's Charity Lands) held at Lincoln Archives. This shows the course of a former sea bank some 200m inland from the 19th-century example (p

19). The line of Crooked Bank now marks the parish boundary along its southern edge. The same archive source along with the 1824 OS also records a single isolated building between the sea bank and sand hills (TH10) with no apparent function or purpose for its location.

The development of Theddlethorpe can be seen in the presence of the 19th-century brickworks (TH4) which presumably was the source of the clay and hence bricks for the construction of at least parts of the settlement.

World War 2 defences are represented by several features recorded along the coastline within the study area; these include pillboxes (TH5, 12), a gun emplacement (at TH12) and aircraft obstructions (TH11). The walkover survey located the pillbox at TH12 and recorded it photographically (Plate 13) but the survey failed to locate the base of the gun emplacements previously recorded at the same general location. However, there was an extensive area of building debris (brick and concrete) used as a car park which may be their remains.

Discussion

Although the parish of Theddlethorpe St Helen has a relatively short section of coastline it is interesting as it gives a clear indication of the potential for revealing a well developed landscape relating to both terrestrial settlements and coastal trade. The presence of two moderate medieval settlements, one associated with its own haven and possible place name evidence for further havens/harbours suggests a commercially more significant area than is currently seen in the recorded evidence. As with other parishes to the north the medieval settlement is located nearly a kilometre inland suggesting seaward saltmarsh or similar. The sinuous nature of parts of the parish boundary along the sea bank would seem to suggest that the bank was constructed along the edge of a drainage channel rather than along the top of the foreshore.

The presence of the two cannons as bollards is somewhat unusual in a rural area; features such as these are normally associated with major dockyards or military establishments and could be seen to suggest salvage from a significant wreck, though this is currently purely conjectural.

4.6 Mablethorpe with Sutton (*Maps 7–10*)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001) which in turn is overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). In the Mablethorpe to Sutton on Sea area these clays have been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (*ibid*; British Geological Survey 1977; Drury & Lane 2004, 3–6). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The vast majority of the land use is residential or recreational.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There are currently few recorded prehistoric sites or finds within the study area of this parish. Two of the find spots recorded are Neolithic flint axes. One was from near the current shoreline at Mablethorpe (MS14) which was water rolled. This could be seen to suggest that it had been deposited in a water course or was part of a land form that had become submerged in the past. The second axe was found further to the south in Trusthorpe (MS51). A further flint blade was recorded as having been found on the foreshore at Trusthorpe (MS25).

A single find of prehistoric pottery, a long-necked Iron Age beaker, is recorded from the foreshore at Sutton on Sea (MS96).

Although there are few recorded anthropogenic prehistoric sites along the Mablethorpe coast there is evidence for a much earlier landscape of extensive woodland/forest. Up until the recent beach replenishment works there have been numerous occasions when the protecting layer of sand across the foreshore had been scoured away revealing the remains of a drowned forest with the remains of tree stumps and compressed vegetation (Sizer & Chambers, ND, 2; Drury & Lane 2004, 3 *et seq*). Elements of the drowned forest were recorded in February 1997 during a rapid foreshore assessment of archaeological sites (Buglass, 1997a). In addition excavations in the 1930s just inland around Mablethorpe and Sutton on Sea revealed tree stumps and other organic remains at a depth of c 9m below ground level (Sizer & Chambers ND, 3). This forest was part of a landscape that once covered a large portion of the southern North Sea basin and linked Great Britain with continental Europe.

The dating and detail of these organic remains is still largely unresolved though the current consensus appears to be that the lower levels could be of Mesolithic origin with a complex sequence of inundations that were not concurrent along the coastline continuing up into the Iron Age and Roman periods (Drury & Lane 2004, 4 *et seq*). These deposits should be studied further and sampled for more secure dating.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Within the study area there are several find spots of Romano-British material along with sites of activity, all of which appear to be clustered around Trusthorpe. The find spots include pottery of various dates (MS17, 37, 56, 73) and a penannular brooch (MS47), along with possible settlement sites (MS22, 36). The discovery of pottery below a layer of marine silts (MS73) could also reflect the presence of a settlement engulfed by a post-Roman transgression.

Although the sites and finds are clustered around modern Trusthorpe there is a sufficient spread of material to tentatively suggest that there was once more widespread activity focused on the coast and that more may well remain buried.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The modern parish of Mablethorpe is an amalgamation of three smaller parishes: Mablethorpe itself along with Sutton on Sea and Trusthorpe. All three settlements are first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and their names allude to agricultural origins. Mablethorpe is first recorded *Malbertorp*, meaning 'outlying farmstead of a man called Malbert' from an Old German personal name and the Old Scandinavian

Thorpe (Mills 1998, 231). Trusthorpe derives from an Old French personal name and the Old Scandinavian *-thorpe*, meaning 'outlying farmstead or hamlet of a man called Drjgr or Dreus' (ibid, 90). Sutton on Sea comes from *Sudtone*, Old English for 'south farmstead or village' which is taken to mean that it is to the south of another settlement – in this case probably Trusthorpe (ibid, 335).

There are currently two recorded find spots from this period. The first is a few sherds of undiagnostic pottery (MS72) found within layers that could indicate a marine transgression whilst the second was of part of a wattle hurdle found on the foreshore (MS64). Although the hurdle was found on the beach, the presence of un-eroded animal bone nearby suggests it could have originated from a terrestrial site rather than have been part of a fish trap. However, excavations on the foreshore in 1997 noted numerous fragments of late post-medieval/modern pottery and animal bone eroding from what appeared to have been dumped refuse material. A single block of dressed limestone was also recorded (Buglass, 1997b, 50). It is possible that this material is early 20th-century refuse dumped into the numerous clay pits along the foreshore which is subsequently being eroded out.

Medieval

Two place names have been recorded which appear to indicate the presence of a manor (MS71) and a hall (MS87).

There is extensive physical evidence for medieval activity in the form of a range of earthwork remains along with a number of find spots; the sea bank named 'Crooked Bank' may also have been constructed in the medieval period (MS1), together with the Sea Ditch/Dyke (MS92). The remains of five possible medieval settlement sites are recorded (MS18, 40, 48, 53, 70) along with extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow cultivation (MS6, 9, 36, 42, 44–46, 49, 57, 58, 69, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 90, 95, 96). In addition to these there are several areas of platforms and enclosure ditches (MS31, 55, 90, 93), some of which may be further settlements. Three of the settlements are located c 700–800m inland from the current coastline, whilst the fourth (MS93) is close to the current coast. A further site close to the current coast is that of a medieval moated site (MS38). Finds of medieval material are recorded from the study area as either single occurrences such as a 14th-century gold coin (MS88) or small pottery assemblages (MS17, 28). This coupled with the extensive references to substantial land loss in the 12th and 13th centuries (Sizer & Chambers, ND, 5 *et seq* and Drury & Lane 2004, 7) would seem to indicate a well settled and organised landscape with further settlements, now lost, to the east which would have occupied the coastal fringe.

It is interesting to note that the areas of medieval activity are close to, if not concurrent with the areas of Romano-British activity suggesting a strong case for continuity of settlement and/or use of resources such as salt extraction or landing points.

Post-medieval

The medieval/post-medieval sea bank which is present along large sections of the Lincolnshire coastline can once again be seen towards the southern end of the parish to the south of Sutton on Sea (MS1, 92). The bank appears to have been built from the natural clay dug from pits along large sections of the foreshore (e.g. MS10, 22, 30, 32, 34, 43, 49, 63, 65, 76, 89, 91, 94, 100), which are clearly visible on many aerial photographs, in some cases with associated trackways (e.g. MS26). If the clay pits are indeed the result of sea bank construction, although there is no longer a bank

traceable along the sea front at Trusthorpe and Mablethorpe, the presence of the pits to seaward would seem to imply that there was once a bank all the way along this section of coast.

Notable buildings in the study area include Tennyson's Cottage (MS8), a 17th-century structure with later additions, which the 19th-century poet's family used as a holiday home, and Bourne Farm Cottage (MS49), built c 1700, altered c 1800. The latter is of mud-and-stud construction, and probably originally had a thatched roof, representing a typical rural vernacular cottage. St Peter's Church (MS41) dates from the 15th century, although little original structure remains, and there have been substantial 16th-, 17th-, 19th- and 20th-century additions. The only recorded artefact in the HER database from the period is a decorated late 16th-century pewter spoon from the foreshore (MS61).

Modern

The post-medieval landscape of the study area is dominated by the rapid expansion of the three main settlements during the 19th and early 20th centuries due to the advent of the tourist industry and the rise of the seaside resort. The construction of a short-lived narrow gauge tramway from Alford to Sutton, 1884–9 (MS66) and standard gauge lines from Louth, 1872–1970 (MS101) and Willoughby, 1888–1970 (MS102) to Mablethorpe, with their attendant infrastructure (MS13, 74, 81) ensured that this stretch of the coast maintained its development. The size of the settlements can be seen in the range of establishments including various religious buildings (MS41, 68, 86). Site MS86 is St Clement's church (Plate 22) which was built from a range of materials in 1818–19, with later additions, and includes what appear to be elements of reused stonework, possibly elements of roof vaulting (Plate 23). As well as the development of the religious landscape there was an increase in the provision and status of housing, a Convalescent Home (MS24) and windmills (MS29, 39).

In addition to the recorded buildings there is a potential for a number of other buildings to survive, albeit in a modified condition, which relate to the early development of the resorts. One example of this is the Book in Hand in Mablethorpe (Plate 20). The exact age of the building is uncertain but it was in existence prior to 1809 when it was sold (Sizer & Chambers ND, 12), although it has had a chequered history since and few early features may survive. This is an area that may be worth further study, if it has not already been covered by the Seaside Reosrt Project (Brodie & Winter 2007).

As already mentioned the area developed as a series of major coastal resorts during the 19th century and this development continued in to the early part of the 20th century. This can be seen in the number of hotels and entertainment venues along with the modification of existing premises. The Book in Hand, for example, evolved from an inn into the Mablethorpe Hotel to the Castle Inn to an amusement arcade to a discount store today (Sizer & Chambers ND, 12). A second example is the site of the cinema which was previously the Pie in Hand eating house and is currently also an amusement arcade (ibid, 26).

Although the coastline in the study area lacks a proper harbour or haven, the importance of shipping, at least to the 18th- and 19th-century community can be seen in a number of features and sites. Documentary accounts for a signal staff (MS62) and for the Mablethorpe lifeboat (Sizer & Chambers, ND, 28–30) attest to the presence of coastal shipping along with many documentary accounts of ships lost in the vicinity of the settlements (MS12, 35, 58). The vast majority of the documentary accounts relate to 19th and early 20th century vessels however there is one account

from 1256 of an unknown wreck which suggests a potential for medieval and earlier remains yet to be recorded.

In addition to the documentary accounts the physical remains of several wooden vessels lie buried in the foreshore (e.g. MS7, 15, 67). These remains fall into two categories, fishing boats and merchant vessels. The remains of the ships at sites MS15, 21 and 60 are wooden merchant vessels that had all been purchased and deliberately run ashore to be broken up for salvage (Buglass 1997b; Sizer & Chambers ND, 18–20). Local knowledge gives their names and nationalities as: *Stavanger* (MS15), a Norwegian merchantman, beached in 1914; *Georgio Avasoti*, (MS21), an Italian vessel; *Acorn* (MS60), a British ice carrying barque, built in Dundee 1855

As well as providing income for the local population through the sale of iron fittings, ship breaking was also a source of raw materials for either house or ship building, with planks and frames sold at advertised timber sales (see Buglass 1997b for details of the individual vessels). Ballast was also used for building local roads and sea defences.

In addition, the remains of two substantial ships' timbers were washed ashore during the 1997 survey (Buglass 1997a, 15). These were a deck plank and a futtock (side frame) whose dimensions indicated that they had come from a c 200–300 ton vessel. Both of the timbers were from the upper part of a vessel suggesting that recent disturbance offshore (probably boom trawlers) had disturbed a substantially buried wreck.

Currently the two other recorded remains are those of fishing vessels (MS16, 67). However, the survey carried out in 1997 by Buglass showed that there had previously been the remains of an additional fishing boat to the south of MS67 which had been washed away, probably early 1996 (Buglass 1997a, 20 and aerial photograph AF/96/77/Run 41-44: 8730, 23 October 1996). The survey also briefly recorded the remains of a previously unknown fishing vessel (MS7). The presence of at least four fishing boats would seem to suggest that there was a thriving beach-launched fishing industry.

The walkover survey recorded the uncovering of the remains of the fishing vessel at MS67 (Plate 16). The appearance of these remains after extensive beach replenishment has been undertaken in the area could indicate that the cycle of erosion and sand loss has restarted or the rate increased. The amount of loss can be seen in comparison with photographs taken in 1997 of the same site, one of which is reproduced in this report (Plate 15).

As well as the more obvious potential of the buildings within the settlements the range and number of beach huts present along the various promenades may well be worth further study. These simple vernacular buildings once played an important role in the commerce and development of the resorts and are now slowly disappearing due to decay and lack of interest and maintenance. Between the author's earlier visits in 1997 and most recently in 2007 there was a noticeable decline in the number of huts and in the condition of the surviving examples. One row of huts that may be of particular merit and is possibly worth further investigation was MS84. These huts appear to be built from prefabricated sections of reinforced concrete with curved, corrugated asbestos sheet roofs (Plate 21). Although they may be of modern origin this author has not seen this type of construction before.

Another unusual type of dwelling are three cottages located on Furlongs Road (MS75, 77, 78): these buildings were built in 1901 using old Great Eastern railway carriages (Plates 17–19). Other examples of this type of carriage reused as buildings are known from various parts of the country e.g. at Lincoln Road, Newark, at Muston Grange, Filey, North Yorkshire, where until the 1980s or 1990s there were around eight complete examples used as farm sheds, with clerestory roofs and Third Class signs still in the windows, and a cottage, now demolished, at Gristhorpe, also North Yorkshire, consisting of two carriages connected by a small prefabricated bungalow (Brigham pers comm).

Unusually for such a long section of coast with substantial settlements, there are few World War 2 sites recorded. Superficially, this would seem to reflect the apparent lack of strategic importance of this section of coastline, but it is more likely that structures have simply remained unrecorded, and that second-line defences are located further inland. Among the features recorded are possible ditch and bank aircraft obstructions either side of Mablethorpe (MS5, 20, 99) and a single AA pillbox between Mablethorpe and Trusthorpe (MS27). Several Nissen huts have also been recorded at TF 519 829 (MS54), presumably representing a small camp. In addition, the foreshore at the northern end of the parish was formerly used as an air gunnery range, RAF Theddlethorpe (MS3); it was opened as early as 1927 to serve as a bombing range, and was also used later to test air gunnery, but eventually closed in 1973 due to the proximity of a natural gasworks. A post-war ROC post also survives in poor condition (MS4).

Discussion

Within the study area as a whole Mablethorpe with Sutton parish forms a significant proportion both in terms of the area of land and the range and diversity of known and potential archaeological sites. The well-known presence of the submerged forest, particularly around Sutton on Sea, coupled with the scattering of prehistoric finds would seem to suggest a strong potential for other early remains to be present within the area.

The numerous and widespread Iron Age and Romano-British sites, often coinciding with later medieval activity, would again seem to indicate a good potential for other remains to be present.

The potential remains of several medieval settlements along a line approximately 1km inland, as seen elsewhere, would seem to reinforce the notion of a coastal saltmarsh with a developed hinterland coupled with a series of saltern sites along the head of the foreshore. This developed hinterland, seen in the extensive ridge-and-furrow cultivation, would possibly have been served by an extensive network of coastal trade routes operating from the numerous small inlets and creeks along the coast, although small, beach-launched vessels may also have been employed. This idea would seem to be supported by the number of routes shown on the early OS mapping which run to the coast with no apparent function.

The development of settlements in this area as seaside resorts is one which is significant to the development of the coastal resorts in the whole of the country. The rapid rise and importance of the towns and their subsequent decline with the growth of Skegness and Ingoldmells to the south means that there is a potential for the remains of the early stages of this industry to survive.

4.7 Huttoft (*Maps 10, 11*)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001) which in turn is overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). In this area these clays have been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (ibid; British Geological Survey 1977; Drury & Lane 2004, 3–6). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land use is entirely agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There is currently a single recorded find spot from this period within the study area of the parish. This is a part of a polished Neolithic axe which was recovered from the foreshore at the southern end of the area (HT17).

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

The only two Romano-British finds are both of pottery: one was a beaker (HT16) and the other was a late 3rd-century urn (HT12) found on the foreshore. There is a possibility that some undated salterns in the north (HT1) could be assigned to this period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

Huttoft is first recorded in 1086 as *Hotoft* from the Old English *hoh* and Old Scandinavian *toft* meaning 'homestead on a spur of land' (Mills 1998, 192).

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

Further to the earlier medieval origin of the parish name, activity can be seen along most of the coastal strip of the parish in the form of the remains of enclosures (HT9, 13) along with ridge-and-furrow cultivation (HT2) and artefactual material in the form of pottery (HT11).

The undated salterns at TF 533 798 at the northern end of the parish (HT1), which were destroyed by the construction of the golf course, were in close conjunction with ridge-and-furrow HT2. This could mean that the salterns were likewise of medieval origin, although an Iron Age or Romano-British date should not be ruled out.

A small mound recorded from aerial photographs could be the remains of a windmill mound (HT4); if so it is possibly of medieval date.

One of the more obvious features is the remains of the sea bank, sometimes called the Roman Bank though it has no known Roman origin. The 1805/7 Enclosure Award for Anderby (Anderby PAR/17/1) refers to it as the Country Bank, a name which is

repeated on several other contemporary Enclosure Awards. The dating of this feature is by no means secure and some or all of it could easily originate in the early post-medieval period. If the bank is medieval in origin this would mean that two clay pits in the area (HT10, 14) would also be of the same date, assuming that they are the source for the bank's construction.

The walkover survey recorded that the two minor roads which cross the farmland to the north and south of the inlet shown on the 1824 OS (HT15) are both carried on substantial earth banks which connect directly to the sea or 'Country Bank' (TF 5420 7765 and TF 5428 7754 respectively). These banks bound a regular area, giving the impression of a possible haven. It is interesting to note that a series of medieval enclosures are recorded some 400m to the north-west and may be associated, though further work would be need to verify the relationships.

Post-medieval

Little in the way of post-medieval activity is recorded for the coastline. Two small inlets are shown on the 1824 OS map (HT8, 15). Site HT15 lies just to the north of the area of the Common Saltmarsh recorded on the 1850 Enclosure Award whilst HT8 to the north is larger and also has a signal staff at its southern side (HT7). The OS map appears to depict a series of three buildings along the western side of the inlet and seaward of the sea bank which may be associated with the inlet and any activity there, including an inn, possibly the Bacchus Inn (now Hotel), which originated as a 17th-century coaching inn. As with inlet HT15 to the south, there is a possible post-medieval or earlier enclosure in close proximity (HT9), c 200m to the south-west, which may have been associated with it in the past. Further investigation would be needed to elucidate this.

The staff could be indicative of the use of the inlet for coastal shipping. It is possible that it is associated with the possible oyster pits (HT3, 6) to the north and that the shellfish catch was landed here and then stored for later distribution.

Modern

The earthworks of anti-landing defences (HT5) were the only recorded World War 2 features in the study area.

Discussion

The study area within this parish has few recorded archaeological sites and thus apparently little further potential. However, study of the early OS mapping in conjunction with the walkover survey noted a landscape with a potential for two previously unidentified landing places. As the coastline for much of Lincolnshire in general has few sizable river, inlets or creeks that are suitable for shipping there is an apparent lack of obvious ports and harbours. The 1824 OS, however, records two small inlets, one with a signal staff, and the walkover survey noted the presence of a large, apparently enclosing bank adjacent to the second inlet. This, coupled with the fact that both of the sites are close to possible medieval settlement sites, would seem to suggest some form of coastal facility, possibly related to the movement of agricultural produce as there are no recorded saltern sites in the vicinity, other than the undated site at HT1.

4.8 Anderby (*Maps 11, 12*)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey, 2001) which in turn is overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). In the Anderby area these clays have been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (ibid; British Geological Survey 1977; Drury & Lane 2004, 3–6). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land use is entirely agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There is currently a single find spot recorded from this parish. This is a rare find of a Lower Palaeolithic blade on the foreshore (AN1), which may have originated in a drowned landscape similar to that seen further north at Sutton on Sea.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

The Roman-British period is sparsely represented with three find spots of pottery (AN7, 8, 12), like the prehistoric material, from the intertidal zone and also suggesting an eroding drowned landscape.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

Although the place-name Anderby is not first recorded until c 1135 as *Andreby*, and it is possibly derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name *Arnthorr* and *-by* 'farmstead or village' (Mills 1998, 10).

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

A series of medieval or possible early post-medieval earthworks are recorded to the west of the medieval sea bank. These take the form of linear earthworks (AN5) and enclosures or ditch systems (AN9, 10). Both of these sites are set at a distance from the current shoreline and landward of the sea bank. A further set of ditches survive as a cropmark to the east of the bank (AN11) though as they are currently undated they may well be the result of later activity.

A single find spot of medieval pottery has been made on the foreshore, near the high water mark (AN4).

The walkover survey showed that many of the possible medieval earthworks seem to be intact. However, the one feature that is very noticeable in the landscape is the apparent continuation of the sea bank along the northern side of the current course of Anderby Creek. When this is viewed from the seaward end of the creek, and in conjunction with the very clear double right angle bends seen in the bank to the south of the creek, the enclosed area could possibly be the remains of some form of haven

or landing point (AN6: Plates 24, 25). The close proximity of medieval earthworks at TF 5415 7622 and TF 5448 7578 (AN5, 9), the latter being only 100m from the landward end of the possible haven, could be seen to support this suggestion. This arrangement of embanked inlet in association with a possible settlement site is also seen to the north in Huttoft parish.

Post-medieval

The majority of post-medieval activity seems to be concentrated around the outflow of Anderby Creek near the northern edge of the parish where historic mapping (Enclosure Awards 1805/07, 1850, and 1824 OS) shows several changes to the course of the outflow with attendant earthworks. The Enclosure mapping records the name for the area of saltmarsh to the south of the creek variously as Bethlem Saltmarsh or Outend Dyke Ground, the former name referring to its ownership by the Bethlem Hospital, whilst the area to the north is named as The Common Saltmarsh.

Modern

Modern activity in the area is limited to the presence of a set of World War 2 aircraft obstructions (AN3), a possible bunker (AN2) and what appear on APs as a series of ordnance impact craters across the foreshore (AN13), probably as a result of aircraft jettisoning surplus bombs during WW2.

Discussion

As with Huttoft parish to the north there is a relatively low incidence of recorded archaeological features, and these are quite widely dispersed. However, the walkover survey noted the potential for a significant site around the mouth of Anderby Creek in close relationship with the possible medieval settlement site to the south-west.

It is possible that the widely dispersed nature of the recorded remains indicates a much greater potential for archaeology than has previously been recorded due to the paucity of development and investigation in the parish.

4.9 Chapel St Leonard (*Maps 12, 13*)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001) which in turn is overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). In this area these clays have been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (ibid; British Geological Survey 1977; Drury & Lane 2004, 3–6). The soils in the parish are described as either surface water gley soils or unclassified where there is urban development.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land use is split between the settlement of Chapel St Leonard's and agricultural activity.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from the earlier prehistoric periods. However, the Neolithic and Bronze Age is represented by five finds spots, all either from, or very close to, the foreshore. The finds are a Neolithic axe (CH39), Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flake (CH18), a Bronze Age flint scraper (CH26) and dagger (CH28), and an antler pick (CH35).

It would appear that all of these finds are associated with the periodic erosion of the drowned landscape present along this section of coastline. The preservation of remains such as the antler pick shows that there is good potential for organic material to survive.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Romano-British remains are represented both by finds of pottery along most of the length of the parish and by a salt production site. The majority of the pottery has come from the foreshore (CH23, 31, 36), although one almost-complete pot was from further inland (CH45).

The saltern site lies at the southern boundary of the parish (CH47) and comprises Iron Age/Romano-British material including briquetage, hand-made bricks and evaporating troughs, and charcoal. There was also a series of at least 45 sub-rectangular features cut through the upper peat layer, one of which cut into the briquetage layer.

As with the prehistoric material it would appear that well persevered remains from an earlier land surface are being periodically exposed by erosion.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period. The area may already have formed part of the parish of Mumby. The village of Mumby lies some distance inland, and any satellite settlement or township in the area of Chapel St Leonard's has probably been lost to erosion (see below).

Medieval

A medieval chapel dedicated to St Leonard was founded in the area, with a settlement known as *Mumby Chapell*, presumably a township within Mumby parish. The site was largely destroyed by storms in 1571, and most of the village site was probably lost, although the extension of the sea bank to form Chapel Point may mark its location, as the chapel was subsequently rebuilt (see below).

Extensive medieval activity can be seen throughout the parish with areas of enclosures (CH13, 37, 42), ponds (CH3, 13), ridge-and-furrow (CH3, 12, 15, 42), pottery remains (CH34, 41), water meadow (CH46) and the sea bank. In addition to these there are several undated features, including two linear earthworks and palaeochannels (CH40) and the cropmark of a probable pit (CH33) which could well represent further medieval activity.

The most significant site type in the study area are the remains of the salt pan sites (CH22, 44), particularly the latter site, seen at the southern end of the area. Here

what appeared to be extensive remains were seen in the 1950s on the foreshore and once again strongly suggests a well preserved buried landscape.

Post-medieval

The place name for Chapel St Leonard's is a recent appellation with the name deriving from the original St. Leonard's Chapel of Mumby-cum-Chapel, first referred to in 1503 (Room 2003, 94), and known as *Mumby Chapell* in 1556. This building and its adjoining township were washed away by the sea in 1571 although was subsequently rebuilt; however, by 1750 it was again in ruins to be reconstructed in 1794 with the chancel being added in 1866.

In addition to the Romano-British foreshore features a series of enclosure or pit-like features have been recorded from APs which have been interpreted as being related to the fishing activity, including an enclosure next to a groyne (CH29) and the remains of possible oyster pits (CH8).

Inland, features include traces of ridge-and-furrow (CH3), an enclosure (CH13) and water meadows (CH46), although these are possibly medieval. A ditch and a second linear feature at TF 5562 7200 may be the remains of a house shown on a map of 1811 (CH38).

Modern

A further link to maritime activity is the documentary account for three shipping losses off Chapel St Leonard's (CH21). All of the vessels were British merchantmen from between 1818 and 1891.

Among the notable buildings in the town itself is a Primitive Methodist chapel, built 1836 (CH32), but it was a house formerly called 'Eothan' on Landseer Avenue (CH27) which was selected to form the battalion HQ for the town's World War 2 garrison.

Evidence for World War 2 activity can be seen in the recorded remains of several pillboxes, the majority of the hexagonal Type 22 (CH1, CH10, two at CH11, CH25); CH25, at Chapel Point, was associated with a brick and concrete gun emplacement. There are square rifle section pillboxes near Soldier's Hole (CH14, 17), which were possibly intended to be manned with anti-tank rifles, and were located near a gun platform (CH20); there were further rifle section posts of unspecified type in the north near White Horses (CH7), where there was a company HQ (CH9), and further south at Chapel Point (CH24). The pillboxes at CH11 were associated with slit trenches and an aircraft obstruction. In addition to these features are the remains of a searchlight battery (CH43) consisting of four searchlight pits and a possible gun emplacement. There was also an aircraft obstruction (CH2). More recent military activity can be seen in an 'Orlit' monitoring post (CH16) and underground ROC post (CH19), now destroyed. Anti-tank blocks (CH2, 5) were located east of the Anderby Road in the area of Anderby minefield (CH6), while at least one road bridge crossing the railway was mined to act as a potential roadblock (CH30).

Discussion

The built up nature of the parish and the replenished beach means that large areas of the study area have been rendered archaeologically invisible (Plate 26). However, this does not mean that there is a lack of potential for further, significant remains to be uncovered should the erosion/deposition cycle change along the coastline.

It is unusual that the sea bank runs out to Chapel Point and then back inland again which strongly suggests that the area had monuments that were deemed worthy of protection, perhaps including the original site of St Leonard's Chapel, Mumby-cum-Chapel.

The number of World War 2 installations in the parish, including the former minefields and other soft defences, indicate that Chapel St Leonard was considered an important strategic location, in apparent contrast to nearby Mablethorpe.

4.10 Addlethorpe (Map 13)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001) which in turn is overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). In the Addlethorpe area these clays have been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (ibid; British Geological Survey 1977; Drury & Lane 2004 3–6). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land use is entirely agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The place-name Addlethorpe is first recorded as *Arduluetorp* in the Domesday Book of 1086. The name means 'outlying farmstead or hamlet of a man called Eardwulf' and is derived from an Old English personal name and the Old Scandinavian *thorp* (Mills, 1998, 3).

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

Physical evidence for medieval activity is recorded by the presence of three surviving areas of ridge-and-furrow cultivation (AD2, 3, 4) which are probably associated with a series of enclosures (AD3) to the west.

Post-medieval

The northern line of the parish boundary follows a sinuous course which when compared with the OS map of 1824 appears to coincide with a feature called Dudic

Bank which may represent the remains of an earlier boundary or phase of sea bank construction.

Modern

World War 2 activity is represented by the remains of an aircraft obstruction site (AD1).

Discussion

As only a very small part of the parish lies within the study area of this project few sites are recorded. These principally comprise areas of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, with a single WW2 feature.

4.11 Ingoldmells (*Maps 13, 14*)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001) which in turn is overlain by Quaternary clays (Boutwood 1998, 26). In this area these clays have been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluvium (ibid; British Geological Survey 1977; Drury & Lane 2004 3–6). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land use is almost entirely residential in the form of caravan parks and holiday accommodation.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

A single recorded find of a mammoth tooth represents the Palaeolithic period within the parish (IN16). The tooth was recovered from the foreshore indicating the presence of a much wider, now drowned landscape as has already been described above e.g. within Mablethorpe with Sutton parish.

Bronze Age activity is represented by three tentatively-dated burials, again from the foreshore, but this time at the southern limit of the parish (IN68).

In addition to these dated sites, a possible focus of prehistoric settlement was recorded in 1906 on the foreshore near Ingoldmells Point (IN30). However, given the proximity of Iron Age and Romano-British sites, it may well be part of that wider activity.

Several salterns of Iron Age date are present in the area, some of which may be early, including IN19, 24, 26, 29, 40, 50, 56, 57, 59, possibly also IN2, 38. Many of these sites are located on the eroding foreshore where they have been buried beneath replenished beach material or sea defences. The sites are spread along the whole of the parish coastline with concentrations at Ingoldmells Point and about a kilometre to the south. These represent part of a regionally if not nationally important salt production industry, which continued through into the Romano-British and

medieval periods. A medieval saltern (IN3) was later superimposed on the site of IN2, demonstrating that the location was still considered suitable after a long interval

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Salt production continued from the earlier Iron Age, and several of the sites show a continuity of usage into the Roman period (IN7, 43, possibly IN38 and also IN15, which consisted of a small quantity of briquetage contained within a woody peat deposit). Other sites may only have commenced production during the Romano-British period (IN21).

In addition to the wealth of saltern sites, many other Iron Age and Romano-British features and finds have been recorded, including ditches (IN34), occupation sites (IN12, 33, 44, possibly IN30), pottery and other artefact scatters (IN41, 47, 55) and coins (IN8, 36) all of which point to a well-established, thriving settlement based around salt production but probably also exploiting the adjacent maritime and saltmarsh environments. Site IN12 appears to represent a farmstead, recorded during the construction of pre-war sea defences, and was partly damaged during the great storm of 1953. IN44 has also been covered by sea defences.

Alongside many of these sites there are several currently undated features which may be part of the wider context and setting of the dated sites. These include cropmark ditches and banks (IN7) and linear earthworks and enclosures (IN17, 23, 28, 45, 53, 54). However, it is equally possible that they are related to the later medieval salterns or are completely different sites in their own right; only a much more detailed investigation will clarify the situation.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

Ingoldmells is first recorded in 1086 as *in Guldelsmere* and then in 1180 as *Ingoldesmeles* meaning 'sand banks of a man called Ingjaldr'. The name comes from an Old Scandinavian personal name and *melr* (Mills 1998, 196).

There are several examples of salterns originating in the medieval period (IN3, 4, 22, 37); IN3 was superimposed on a much earlier site (IN2), dating from the Iron Age. In addition to these there is evidence for settlement and agriculture in the form of enclosures (IN27, 51, 64) and ridge-and-furrow cultivation (IN9, 48, 61).

Interestingly the probable medieval sea bank, 'Roman Bank' (IN39), forms a very straight feature within Ingoldmells parish which suggests some form of major organisation and possibly a single phase of construction. The 1824 OS map shows a short section of bank near the northern end of the straight section which 'dog-legs' from the sea bank to the sea at Ingoldmells Out End. It is possible that this feature is also part of the medieval sea defence system.

As would be expected with this level of medieval activity there are several spot finds of artifactual material (IN10) including a pilgrim ampulla (IN11).

Post-medieval

Currently there are few recorded post-medieval sites and find spots within the study area. Those that there are fall into several broad groups. The first group are numerous clay extraction pits (IN6, 13, 68) which could have acted as a source of clay for either the sea bank (and subsequent repairs) or for brick manufacture for the expanding settlement. The second group are pit-like features on the foreshore (IN1) but in this case possibly related to inshore fishing activities as they have been tentatively interpreted as oyster or shellfish storage pits (Drury & Lane 2004, Appendix 2 p6). In addition to this, cartographic sources (1803 Messingberd Estate Plan) record a row of 'fishstakes' (IN69). As this latter feature lies within the intertidal zone it would appear to refer to a fish trap or weir rather than a rack for drying fish.

Artefacts, the third group, are represented solely by the discovery of 17th-century pewter plates on the foreshore (IN42). This would seem to attest to the town's gradual development and increasing wealth.

Modern

There are a number of documentary accounts of ship losses at Ingoldmells (IN13, 32). These are all from the 19th century which gives an indication to the levels of coastal traffic, most of which would probably have been passing merchant vessels heading for larger ports, though there is some evidence for a local fishing industry.

The development and expansion of Ingoldmells as a modern settlement does not start until the latter part of the 19th century when it became a holiday destination like many of the other coastal towns in this part of Lincolnshire. This can be seen in the establishment of one of the first holiday camps in the country in 1935–6 (IN58). Billy Butlin had opened amusements in the town near the pier in 1929, but the camp was a major departure; it was completely self-contained and initially catered for 500 people. The camp, like the rest of Butlin's early centres, was requisitioned during the war, in this case for the Royal Navy. It returned to civilian use in 1946, initially catering largely for 'demobbed' servicemen and their families enjoying their first post-war leave. There are few remains of the original buildings, although the significance of the camp in the development of the coastal tourist industry is reflected in the Listed Building status of one of the early timber and asbestos panel chalets within the original holiday camp (IN60).

There are a number of features which are probably modern, including cropmarks and earthworks which may be related to drainage (IN25), as some changes seem to have occurred in the 20th century in the area north of Ingoldmells village.

Relatively few World War 2 features survive within the study area, including pillboxes (IN35, 52, possibly IN62) along with a small coastal 6-inch gun emplacement (IN66) and a possible anti-aircraft battery (IN65) both at the southern end of the parish.

Discussion

The very extensive and potentially well preserved saltern sites from the early Iron Age through to the medieval period makes this part of the Lincolnshire coast very significant in the evolution of what was once one of the major industries of the county as a whole. The potential for further buried remains to be encountered either during redevelopment, replacement of sea defences, or as a result of periodic erosion along the coast is high. There is also the potential for much earlier remains to be preserved, as seen in the recovery of the mammoth tooth from the foreshore.

Although there are fewer recorded sites inland this does not mean that they are not present: some sites have probably not been recognised during the course of development, or they may remain at a level below the surface disturbance caused, for example, by the construction of the extensive caravan sites which characterise the area.

The fact that the recorded remains are along what is now the foreshore indicates that the earlier high tide mark was further out to sea to the east which in turn suggests the possibility of further remains lying in the shallow sub-tidal zone.

With the establishment of the Butlins holiday camp and the associated development of the tourist industry from the late 19th and early 20th centuries onwards there is a potential for evidence of the early stages of this industry to survive amongst the current settlement (e.g. the listed chalet at Butlins).

4.12 Skegness (Maps 14–16)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of chalk from the Upper Cretaceous (British Geological Survey 2001). In turn this is overlain by a drift geology of Skipsea Till (Catt 1990, 21–3) from the Tertiary period which in turn has been covered by a complex sequence of estuarine and riverine derived alluviums (Boutwood 1998, 26; British Geological Survey 1977; Drury & Lane 2004, 3–6). At the southern end of the parish the underlying geology changes subtly to a series of Lower Cretaceous beds (British Geological Survey 2001). Most of the soils in the study area of the parish are unclassified due to the urban nature of the area.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land use is almost entirely residential or recreational.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

Currently the prehistoric period is only represented by a small number of find spots: two Neolithic polished axes (SG37, 48) and a Bronze Age axe hammer (SG21). Interestingly the two polished axes were both recovered from the foreshore, once again suggesting a more extensive drowned landscape. In addition prehistoric briquetage has also been recovered from a mixed assemblage suggesting early saltern sites in the parish (SG46). Some prehistoric finds including barbed and tanged arrowheads have been recovered periodically from Skegness beach (SG55).

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Slightly surprisingly considering the amount of Iron Age/Romano-British activity seen in Ingoldmells parish to the north, there are few recorded sites of this period in Skegness parish. All are find spots of artefacts: three of pottery (SG43, 44, 46) and one of a brothel token (SG45), though, as with the sites to the north, they were all from on or near the foreshore. Briquetage has also been found at TF 5637 6703, including clay cylinders and bricks (SG1), with pottery and further clay cylinders found on a medieval moated site at TF 5665 6690 prior to 1930 (SG2). Briquetage was found during a watching brief in 1997 (SG46) together with an assemblage of later material.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The placename Skegness (SG39) is not recorded until the 12th century as *Sceggeness*, although it may be identified with the Domesday Book reference to a site called *Tric*, which is possibly a derivation of the Latin *Trajectus*, a 'crossing point'. At that time small holdings of sokeland are recorded as belonging to three different landowners. The origin of the present name is Old Scandinavian, however, suggesting that there was a settlement here. The derivation has two possibilities. One is that it means 'beard-shaped promontory' which may refer either to a lost headland or to the hook-like promontory south of the town at Gibraltar Point (Gelling 1984, 173) from the Old Scandinavian *-nes*. Secondly it could mean 'promontory of a man called Skeggi' in which case the derivation is from the Old Scandinavian personal name *skegg* and *nes* (Mills 1998, 315). The original settlement (SG42) was about a mile further east, but the site was destroyed in 1526, and there are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

The Poll Tax returns of 1377 recorded 140 people over the age of 14, and the town formerly had a haven and castle, although as mentioned, these were lost to the sea during a major storm in 1526 (SG42).

Evidence for the presence of a medieval settlement and associated agriculture can be seen throughout the parish with the remains of two moated/enclosed sites (SG2, 7), ridge-and-furrow (SG4, 5, 13, 17, 29, 50), pottery (SG22, 46) and place name evidence for a grange (SG3). Three conjoined medieval enclosures were also recorded (SG13).

Like many of the other parishes along the coast the majority of the medieval activity seems to be restricted to the area behind the sea bank suggesting different land usage at that time.

Post-medieval

The town was destroyed in fierce storms in 1526, and was rebuilt about 1 mile inland. By 1563 there were 14 households; this had fallen by the late 17th and early 18th century to 10 families. The settlement remained small until the railway was established in the 19th century, There was, however, a small tourist trade by the end of the 18th century, and the Old Hotel shown on the 1824 OS (SG49) is also recorded on a map of 1793 as the Skegness Hotel and later as the Vine Hotel (1849), although always standing in near isolation. Also recorded on various maps are several buildings along the head of the foreshore including stables (SG40). The 1793 map records the position of the coastal road and notes that it has to be re-routed in the vicinity of the Skegness Hotel due to the appearance of 'deep pits'. It is possible that these could be clay pits for the sea bank (eg SG26) or the remains of earlier saltern sites.

The maritime nature of the location is attested by the presence of possible oyster beds (SG6, 10).

Modern

The population in 1801 was 134, and by 1871 there were 349 people recorded. By 1881 the population had risen dramatically to 1338, and by 1901 it was 2140. Its

growing importance as a seaside resort meant that there was a large growth of the population, which considerably altered the demographics of the existing population. People were moving to Skegness from all over the country. The ninth Earl of Scarborough developed Skegness as a seaside resort in the late 1870s, although it was known as a bathing place long before this, and bathing machines were mentioned as being on the beach as early 1784. By the 1870s there were three hotels in Skegness. The railway to Skegness was opened in 1873. By 1880 a pier had been built which was 1843 feet long, pleasure grounds and a cricket pitch had been provided, and swimming baths soon followed. A parish church, a network of tree-lined streets, water works, drains, gasworks, brickworks, sites for Methodist chapels and a school were later provided, mostly at the personal expense of the ninth Earl. The GNR publicised Skegness and carried hundreds of thousands of visitors every year in the early 1880s. There was a depression in the 1890s which affected the growth of the town, but things improved in the early 20th century. The development of the settlement, particularly as a coastal resort, accelerated during the course of the 19th century, particularly following the establishment of the railway in 1873 (SG56). This can be clearly seen with the establishment of extensive areas of housing along with its associated infrastructure of religious buildings, including a Wesleyan Methodist chapel (SG31), Baptist church (SG38), St Mathews Church (SG27) and a chapel (SG11). Also built during the period were a miners' convalescent home (SG9), golf course (SG15), town hall (SG24), pier (SG30), swimming pool (SG34), railway station (SG36), clock tower (SG41), the miniature railway (SG51) and more obviously a series of large hotels, including Hildred's Hotel (SG35) and the Ship Hotel (SG20). With this expansion there was a need to increase the supply of basic material such as coal, with the construction of a coalyard (SG33). The town also had a lifeboat station by 1849 (SG47). There are documentary accounts of at least three shipping losses (SG32).

As in Ingoldmells, the strategic importance of the parish due to its location near to Gibraltar Point during World War 2 is barely reflected in the number of identified defensive structures, although they are more numerous than in the parishes immediately to the north. They include pillboxes (SG8, 12, 16, 18, 25) as well as anti-glider banks (SG14) and trenches (SG53).

Discussion

The apparent lack of prehistoric archaeological sites in the parish could be due to either the absence of sites in the first place or to the fact that the modern settlement developed rapidly and those remains that were encountered were not recognised for what they were. It is equally possible that there are more sites and finds that remain buried and undisturbed. The general pattern of the distribution of the recorded archaeology is similar to that which is seen in parishes to the north. That is: varying amounts of Iron Age and Romano-British activity on or near the foreshore with extensive medieval remains lying slightly inland, suggesting changes in sea level.

The main phase of human activity in the parish has come during the post-medieval period with the expansion of Skegness as a holiday resort. This expansion has seen many changes in the landscape in and around the town and has resulted in the modern settlement having an urban topography that is typical of seaside resorts. The development of Skegness at the expense of the smaller resorts of Mablethorpe and Sutton on Sea to the north has meant that many of the early features associated with tourism are likely to have disappeared.

4.13 Croft (Maps 16, 17)

Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is composed of various beds of Lower Cretaceous beds (British Geological Survey 2001), overlain by a drift geology of Skipsea Till (Catt 1990, 21–3) from the Tertiary period which in turn has been covered by estuarine and riverine derived alluviums (British Geological Survey 1977). The soils in the parish are described as surface water gley soils.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land, much of it former marshland (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland gradually rising to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The land use is entirely agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The place name Croft is first recorded in 1086 as *Croft* and derives from the Old English 'a small enclosed field' (Mills 1998, 103).

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Medieval

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Post-medieval

There are currently no recorded sites or finds from this period.

Modern

The only recorded non-military site is a golf course (CR2) which, although within this parish, was primarily designed for use by the inhabitants and holiday makers at Skegness to the north.

The importance of Gibraltar Point at the south of the parish as a navigational aid to enemy aircraft during World War 2 can be seen in the presence of two searchlight batteries (CR4, 5), the former including two gun emplacements and associated buildings, along with Type 22 pillboxes (three at CR3, and CR7, 8: see Plate 27) and a 6-inch coastal battery (CR6). Anti-tank blocks were also present near CR8 at Gibraltar Point. These structures would have been operated in conjunction with the defence structures to the west in Wainfleet parish.

Discussion

Due to the remote and undeveloped nature of the study area of this parish there is little recorded archaeology and only a low potential for further archaeology to be encountered. The principal features are related to the defence of this key strategic area in World War 2, with a 6-inch gun position defending the sea approaches, supported by searchlight batteries and pillboxes.

5 RAPID FIELD ASSESSMENT

As an integral part of the project, a series of field visits was undertaken on sites and areas identified during the desk based phase of the work. The areas visited were selected for three primary reasons: firstly sites of known archaeological remains were assessed for the potential for further, currently unrecorded, remains; secondly these sites were also assessed for the level of survival of the recorded remains; thirdly areas of no recorded archaeology were assessed for the potential for undiscovered remains.

The rapid walkover survey was undertaken in early October 2007, timed to coincide with low water during the afternoon/early evening to allow access to a larger part of the study area. Access was only possible from public access points and nature reserves etc, as no permissions had been sought to enter private land at this stage. This meant that in some places only a relatively small part of the potential area could be directly inspected. In areas where access was more difficult, inspection as far as possible was carried out using binoculars; this was found to be effective when observing large areas of earthworks or specific buildings such as WW2 pillboxes.

The initial locations identified were:

- The area around and leading up to Donna Nook;
- The sea bank and old warren around Saltfleet;
- The enclosure on the bend of the water course at Saltfleet;
- The Roman road leading to the sea in Saltfleetby parish;
- The area of the Crooked Bank, Signal Staff and Old Goit at Theddlethorpe St Helen's;
- Previously identified shipwrecks between Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea;
- Previously identified submerged landscape between Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea;
- Settlements between Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea for evidence of early seaside tourism;
- Possible inlets/havens in Huttoft parish;
- Previously identified salterns at Chapel St Leonard's and Ingoldmells;
- Apparently archeologically blank area between Skegness and Gibraltar Point.

During the field visits it was possible to visit all of the sites, though at several locations due to a paucity of public rights of way, it was not possible to undertake as detailed an inspection as was desired.

The area around and leading up to Donna Nook

This area was visited at approximately low water with little more than previously identified archaeological features visible. These were mainly World War 2 structures relating to RAF Donna Nook (NS46) and its defensive perimeter. It could be seen that many of the wartime buildings are still present within the modern landscape and it is possible that more than was originally thought survive in use for agricultural purposes.

The inspection of the foreshore was limited to the area immediately adjacent to the high water mark as the bombing range is still very active. This identified a number of large pieces of reinforced concrete which may have come from World War 2

structures, but positive identification was not possible due to lack of suitable landmarks.

Recorded along various parts of the strandline of the northern foreshore of Donna Nook were patches of coal dust and lumps of water-rolled coal. As there are no known coal measures along this section of coastline it would seem possible that this material is eroding from a wreck. Also recorded were two pieces of ship's timber (Plate 1); these were both fragments of futtock (frame) from a wooden, probably sailing, vessel. Both were waterworn, one more so than the other, and contained evidence for the fastening of external planking with wooden trenails.

The sea bank and old warren around Saltfleet

Although much of the former warren at Saltfleet has been built on, the walkover noted some areas of potentially good survival and elements of the earthworks of the settlement of Skidbrooke North End (SH3).

Elements of the pillbox camouflaged as rocks to the north of Saltfleet (SH8) are still present, though in a partially demolished state. There is, however, no obvious evidence for the former signal house recorded on the 1824 OS.

The enclosure on the bend of the water course at Saltfleet

Due to a lack of public access it was not possible to examine the enclosure on the bend in the water course (SH26). However, the walkover along the modern line of the channel to the sea recorded several sets of regularly arranged wooden stakes (SH23, SA4, 5: Plates 6, 7) of no obvious function along with the eroding remains of a causeway (SH22) (Plate 2). No evidence for the wreck at SH24 was seen. A possible new WW2 structure (SA1) was recorded on the southern bank of the channel (Plate 3).

A range of historic buildings within the settlement of Saltfleet are still standing and in use, notably the windmill which is currently recorded as being derelict but appears to be in use as a domestic dwelling (SH20).

From the observations of the walkover and the information recorded in the various data sets it would appear that settlement of Saltfleet and its environs would be worth further study to elucidate the development of the medieval haven and activity.

The Roman road leading to the sea in Saltfleetby parish

The Roman road (SA13), whilst clearly visible across the landscape, does not appear to lead to any sites or features earlier than the early 20th century. Several of the recorded World War 2 structures are still present (e.g. SA6, 11, 21: Plates 8–10) along with various earthworks that appear to be associated with Rimac Army Camp, and subsequent holiday camp and World War 2 camp (SA22). These latter remains appear to be quite complex and whilst forming part of the nature reserve could be worth further investigation. Due to the lack of landmarks in the dunes to provide orientation, it was not possible to locate all of the recorded World War 2 features, if indeed they still exist; some of those that were located were partially demolished (pillbox SA16) or modified (SA11).

The area to the south of Saltfleet was also covered by the walkover survey. This noted that earthworks TS 8, 12 and 16 are still present as is pillbox TS15 (Plate 11)

but the associated gun emplacement and nearby slit trench (TS13) appear to have been ploughed out.

The area of the Crooked Bank, Signal Staff and Old Goit at Theddlethorpe St Helen's

Within Theddlethorpe St Helen's, pillbox TH5 and observable earthworks of medieval settlement TH15 are still present.

One unusual feature is the re-use of two cast iron cannons as bollards at the entrance to a drive to a house (TH8) (Plate 12).

The area of the Crooked Bank approaching the coast was seen to be substantially intact and carrying the minor road to the site of the Old Goit, though there is no obvious evidence for the Goit itself. The Crooked Bank forms a very sinuous feature c 2m high running through a significant part of the landscape in this area and continues south into the adjoining parish.

Pillbox TH12 was photographed (Plate 13) but no extant features relating to a gun emplacement recorded here were seen.

Previously identified shipwrecks between Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea

Only one of the previously recorded shipwrecks along this section of coast was seen, MS67 (Plate 15). It would appear that this wreck is currently eroding out of the foreshore, having been covered as part of the beach replenishment scheme. If this is the case then monitoring should be considered to see if other parts of the shoreline are changing profile.

Previously identified submerged landscape between Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea

No evidence for the drowned landscape was recorded, due largely to recent beach replenishment.

Settlements between Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea for evidence of early seaside tourism

Although this parish is substantially urban in nature it still contains potential to provide information for the development of the early seaside tourist industry of Lincolnshire. In addition to the already recorded features such as the course of the railway (MS101, 102), signal box (MS74), St Clements Church (MS85) (Plates 22, 23) and reused railway carriages (MS75, 77, 78) (Plates 17–19), there are several buildings which could be worth further investigation if they have not already been studied during the course of the Seaside Resorts Project (Brodie & Winter 2007). These include the historic buildings at Mablethorpe such as the Book in Hand (Plate 20) and the prefabricated beach huts (Plate 21) and buildings such as Tramway House which may be related to the short-lived narrow gauge railway (MS66).

Possible inlets/havens in Huttoft and Anderby parishes

Although Huttoft parish has little in the way of recorded archaeological sites the early OS mapping shows two small inlets (HT8, 15) in conjunction with possible medieval settlement sites (HT9, 13). The walkover survey noted that both of the former inlets had substantial earth banks along one or both sides. This was particularly obvious for the southern example (HT15), where the banks are substantial enough to carry a minor road to the beach. This raises the possibility that the banks represent the

remains of earlier havens, possibly associated with the medieval settlements which are now silted, though more investigation is required.

In addition to these two possible havens a third was noted at Anderby Creek (AN6). The abrupt change in course of the sea bank to the south of the creek is already recorded but the substantial bank which carries the road into the settlement to the north is not (Plates 24, 25). When this is taken into consideration there is a large enclosed area within the various banks, again in close association with the possible medieval enclosures to the south-west.

Previously identified salterns at Chapel St Leonard's and Ingoldmells

Due to extensive beach replenishment none of the previously identified features recorded along the foreshore of these parishes were seen during the walkover survey. The extent of the raised beach produced by the replenishment process is clearly apparent (Plate 26).

Apparently archeologically blank area between Skegness and Gibraltar Point

Public access along this section of coast is limited, and nothing apart from the few surviving World War 2 structures was seen (e.g. pillbox CR7) (Plate 27).

Overall the rapid walkover survey confirmed that there is, generally, good survival of many of the earthwork features outside the principal areas of modern settlement, while those closer to settlement areas are often at least partially destroyed. In addition, a considerable number of the known 'hard' World War 2 defences also survive, largely, perhaps, as a result of the lack of coastal erosion which has undermined so many similar features on the Holderness coast, or the post-war clearance and reclamation which has removed many in the Wash area. Although the survey was not able to spend extended periods of time at any one location and access was limited to public rights of way, there is a high potential for additional sites to survive in good condition, mainly due to the lack of redevelopment outside the main built up areas.

6 DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Discussion

The significance and potential impact on the archaeological resource has been outlined in Section 4. Clearly, national and local planning and heritage management policy insists that steps must be taken to preserve the resource from development where possible, but this is more problematic when dealing with natural processes.

From the point of view of development pressures, the planning process requires the archaeological resource on each development site to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis where such a resource is considered likely to be present. Property ownership within such a large area is naturally fragmented; although the main risk comes from relatively large land blocks such as caravan and holiday parks, other sources of potential damage caused by smaller scale developments are still a reality. Although there is generally a tightly-controlled development policy for the coastal area, which restricts the size, placing and nature of developments, an overall archaeological strategy will be difficult to develop and implement.

Period overview

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

Lincolnshire, in common with other parts of the north and east midlands, was exploited during most periods of its history, although the pattern of that exploitation altered and changed emphasis over time.

The last ice sheets left northern Britain c 12,000BC, although arctic conditions remained for about another two millennia. The climate became warmer after this, although there were periodic colder episodes. Pine and birch woodland began to develop from c 9,000 BC, and the area was increasingly colonised by large animals which preferred such conditions, such as deer, aurochs, elk and elephant, gradually supplanting tundra species such as mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, represented by a single mammoth tooth from Ingoldmells (IN16). The volume of water locked up in the form of ice sheets meant that sea level fell by c 125m during periods of peak glaciation, of which there were several during the course of the Quaternary, and probably lay c 100m below Ordnance Datum during the last ice age, when the area was uninhabited (Wenban-Smith 2002, 5). The North Sea basin at the end of this period was therefore largely land ('Doggerland'), bisected by river systems which in the Humber and East Anglian regions drained northwards (Coles 1998; 1999; 2000). The focus for post-glacial hunter-gatherer activity was therefore widely dispersed, with the lower-lying regions of Doggerland probably more attractive than inland areas, particularly uplands. The retreat of the ice sheets, however, led to a rise in sea level, which flooded the area over a relatively short timescale, in the Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. Submerged terrestrial deposits containing artefacts, human remains, and evidence for the extensive game herds which traversed the area are therefore widespread across the North Sea basin, and prone to damage by aggregate dredging, deep-trawling and other activities. Tree stumps and other organic deposits found exposed on the foreshore in the Mablethorpe and Sutton on Sea area quite possibly form part of forests which flourished in the Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic periods, indicating that buried landscapes comparable with the drowned area of Doggerland survive beneath the present coastal marshes.

The Lincolnshire coast was one of the areas which formed the western fringes of the Doggerland area and there is some evidence from the region for later (Lower) Palaeolithic activity in the form of a flint blade recovered from the foreshore in Anderby (AN1). This period is characterised by the replacement of Neanderthals with anatomically-modern humans, and a related change in tool technology, including the development of bone harpoon points. Seasonal hunting and fishing were undoubtedly pursued in the area, with the hunters taking advantage of the increasing variety and quantity of game and the improving climate, although there were at least two short periods where there was a return to cold conditions (the Windermere and Loch Lomond stadials).

The earliest periods are the least well represented in the archaeological record of the study area, as would be expected. The findspots are extremely sparse, with the majority coming from the beach; objects could therefore have travelled some distance from their original point of loss via longshore drift, although others may well have eroded from contemporary deposits close-by.

Mesolithic

The Mesolithic period was a development of its predecessor, rather than a cultural break. As the climate warmed, woodland expanded, exploiting and enriching the deeper, richer soils which were forming on the weathering surface of the frost-shattered rock, glacial tills and moraines. The variety of game animals and different environments led to an increase in the range of tools developed, and the similarity of these on both sides of the modern North Sea reflects the ubiquity of a common Mesolithic culture. Across Doggerland, small natural lakes (meres) were increasingly colonised by plants and trees, and they became the home of fish, wild fowl and freshwater molluscs. In the Mesolithic period, the meres and wetlands would therefore have been a magnet for seasonal hunters, and Doggerland may even have been the core area for human activity in the British Isles/Scandinavian region. Aquatic plants, both salt- and freshwater, would also have been exploited for food, medicine, fuel, clothing, basketry, rope, and temporary shelters.

The sea level was, however, still rising as more water was unlocked from the ice sheets, and had probably already reached c -65m OD at the beginning of the period, 10000 BP (Coles 1998), and perhaps -10m OD by the end (Jelgersma 1979). This rapid rise would have led to the migration of human and animal populations as the area broke into peninsulas and eventually, islands, the larger of which (such as Dogger) survived well into the Mesolithic; by the end of the period, the coastline would have reached a form approaching that of the present. The wetland landscape of the Lincolnshire marsh survived as a remnant of Doggerland, with the added attraction of a coastal environment, and may have become the home of some of the displaced population from further east. Interestingly, there are no recorded monuments or artefacts of the period in the study area; some flint implements would normally be expected as casual finds on the beach or during the course of fieldwalking. There are, however, organic deposits and tree stumps on the beach at Mablethorpe, the lower elements of which have been interpreted as Mesolithic, largely through comparison with a similar forest bed at Immingham (Van de Noort & Davies 1993, 21; Drury & Lane 2004, 4). The upper levels could have continued to form through into the later prehistoric period.

Neolithic

Although Britain was cut off from the Continent during the Mesolithic period, following the submersion of the Channel land bridge, this was not a barrier to the arrival of

agriculture, and perhaps other cultural ideas. Settlements were apparently concentrated in similar areas to those exploited previously; this in itself suggests continuity, rather than a break with the past. Farmers began to clear areas of woodland, and the decline of tree pollen and the arrival of cereals is attested in the archaeological record. There is also evidence for some erosion of the exposed soil surface in mere deposits, which has been attributed to land clearance.

The few records of this period from the study area relate to the casual finds of flint artefacts, principally on the foreshore, including axes from Mablethorpe (MS14), Trusthorpe (MS51), Huttoft (HT17), Chapel St Leonard (CH39), and Skegness (SG37, 48), and Neolithic/Bronze Age flint blades or flakes from Trusthorpe (MS25) and Chapel St Leonard (CH18). Barbed and tanged arrowheads recovered from Skegness (SG55) may belong to this period.

Bronze Age

The Bronze Age has been seen in the past as being triggered by the arrival of new peoples, characterised initially by the use of beaker-shaped vessels, the working of bronze, and the adoption of burials in round barrows, but it is more likely to represent a period where new ideas were absorbed, perhaps transported by relatively small numbers of settlers or itinerant craftsmen rather than mass migration or invasion. In fact, single burials in round barrows were already present in the late Neolithic, and the 'Beaker' period seems to have been a transitional late Neolithic/early Bronze Age phase, when copper was first exploited, and before bronze was commonly used (after c 2150 BC). The production and use of tools such as socketed axes spread rapidly, probably as woodland clearance expanded. The use of round barrows ended c 1400 BC with the adoption of urned cremation cemeteries, and secondary cremation burials in the mounds or ditches of existing barrows.

Agriculture became more widespread, with wheeled vehicles in use alongside 'scratch' ploughs. Seaweed was probably used as a fertiliser, and settlement locations alongside coastal areas and tidal estuaries may therefore have been favoured. The warm, dry weather of the earlier part of the period, however, allowed the spread of settlements into upland areas which were later abandoned as the climate became colder and wetter, with the formation or expansion of blanket and lowland bogs. The construction of trackways or causeways across such lowland bogs allowed exploitation of these areas' resources, and a means of communication. As for the Neolithic period, physical evidence for settlements, as opposed to burial sites, has proved elusive. Early houses seem to have been irregular or rectangular like those of the preceding period, and either single or in small groups, although later settlements were characterised by groups of circular houses and sometimes enclosed by defensive structures, the forerunners of Iron Age hillforts.

There are a few artefacts from the period, mainly from the foreshore area, including a Bronze Age/Neolithic flake (CH18), scraper (CH26), dagger (CH28) and antler pick (CH35) from Chapel St Leonard, and an axe hammer from Skegness (SG21). Three burials, possibly of Bronze Age date, have also been found on the foreshore in Ingoldmells (IN68).

Iron Age

As with earlier periods, the Iron Age reflects continuity rather than invasion as previously believed, the adoption of a new metal being the main difference between the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. Tools of iron, which was brittle, were initially inferior to bronze, which could be hammered back into shape, but had the advantage

that it didn't need to be alloyed with other metals, and could be reforged, and there were other new developments, including the manufacture of wheel-thrown pottery. The settlement and land-holding patterns were probably little different. In the middle and late Iron Age, however, there is evidence for increasing sub-division, with the appearance of smaller fields, trackways, unenclosed settlements of circular huts, and hillforts. There may, in fact, have been a return to an increased dependence on livestock farming, as opposed to cereal production.

The period is principally represented by the regionally (or nationally) important remains of a once-extensive salt production industry, chiefly centred in Ingoldmells. Here, several sites have been identified as commencing production in the early Iron Age, including IN19, 24, 26, 29, 40, 50, 56, 57, 59, although they may have continued in use until later in the period. Sites IN38 and IN2 may also be early sites, the latter lying beneath a medieval 'sun pan' (IN3). Prehistoric briquetage from Skegness (SG46) could relate to this period, or again be later. There are few contemporary occupation sites, although a number of earthworks present in the area could indicate Iron Age activity. A 'prehistoric' site consisting of possible hut circles was noted on the foreshore in 1907 at Ingoldmells Point (IN30), and this may represent the site of a settlement occupied by salt production workers: the industry was probably seasonal, however, and the inhabitants were probably also engaged in farming and fishing, in common with other locals not engaged in salt manufacture.

The remaining datable records from the period are related to casual finds of artefacts, including a long-necked beaker from the foreshore at Sutton on Sea (MS97). A possible occupation site near Ingoldmells Point (IN30) is perhaps more likely to be later Iron Age or Romano-British.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

The arrival of the Romans in the area added new elements to the existing landscape, with the construction of a series of roads linking planned centres. In the rural hinterland, the Iron Age culture continued to develop, with existing settlements becoming larger, and more elaborate patterns of enclosures and droveways emerging, increasingly surrounded by boundary ditches. 'Ladder settlements' also appeared, often strung out along the new roads, taking advantage of improved communications to transport goods and materials. Villas were also constructed from the 2nd and 3rd centuries, in at least some cases replacing earlier farmsteads. Cereal production probably became more dominant, with the supply of the new towns, the Roman army and the villas driving an intensification of agriculture. Native industries such as pottery and ironworking continued, while new centres also started.

The difficulty in dating rural cropmark sites has already been outlined, and the number of monuments assigned to the 'late Iron Age/Romano-British' period is therefore disproportionately large in some areas. In others cases, however, the presence of extensive medieval/post-medieval ridge-and-furrow masks any features of earlier date; there is no reason to assume that the pattern of small nucleated settlements with adjoining field systems is not evenly spread across the study area. The cropmarks identified normally consist of enclosures, droveways and boundary ditches, although possible house sites are occasionally indicated.

Finds of the period are sparse over most of the area, despite its duration, and the density of contemporary activity a little inland. In Skidbrooke with Saltfleet, the sole evidence for Roman activity is a single samian sherd (SH5). A road in neighbouring Saltfleetby (SA13) suggests the former existence of settlement at the seaward end, but this is highly likely to have been lost to past erosion. The fact that some sites may

have been lost in this way, and the possibility that the area was affected by a post-Roman marine transgression, may be a reason why some areas have no evidence for occupation or exploitation, although widespread medieval ridge-and-furrow may also mask many early sites.

Further south, several possible settlement sites in the Trusthorpe area (MS17, 23) indicate a nucleus, supported by the recovery of pottery (MS17, 23, 37, 56, 73) and a pennanular brooch (MS47) from the general area. Further pottery has been recorded from Huttoft (HT12, 16), Anderby (AN7, 8, 12), and Chapel St Leonard (CH23, 31, 36, 45).

Salt production remained an important industry, although perhaps less so than in the earlier Iron Age, with relatively few saltern sites recorded in the coastal kilometre in most areas; the area has, however, been identified as that referred to as *Salinae* by the Roman geographer Claudius Ptolemy c AD 122 (Strang 1997, 23). A substantial example of a saltern has been examined in Chapel St Leonard (CH47), but the main concentration lies in Ingoldmells. Sites IN7, 18, and 43 could all be of Iron Age/Romano-British date, and IN2 may also possibly be assignable to the later Iron Age, while site IN21 may represent a site which only commenced production in the Roman period. Site IN15 probably also represents an Iron Age/Romano-British production site, although only a few pieces of briquetage were discovered lying among a woody peat deposit at Vickers Point South; another site may be present near the 1930 discovery of clay cylinders and bricks during ditch cleaning (IN63). There are also a large number of other sites of the period from this parish, including ditches (IN34), occupation sites (IN12, 30, 33, 44), as well as undated cropmarks and earthworks (IN7, 17, 23, 28, 45, 53, 54), which on balance are likely to be of the same general date range, also some may be earlier Iron Age or medieval. Romano-British pottery, coins and other artefacts have also been recovered (IN8, 36, 41, 47, 55).

Altogether, the area was clearly important for an extended period, although it is unclear whether the inhabitants were principally involved in agriculture but indulged in seasonal salt production as an additional activity, or the salt industry was important in its own right and supported a larger than normal population. There are indications that saltmaking continued southward towards Skegness, although the evidence is less compelling, consisting of the discovery of briquetage and clay cylinders related to evaporation on three sites (SG1, 2, 46), two of which included medieval material. Some pottery was also found (SG43, 44), and a brothel token (SG45), indicating local occupation, although no sites have been found or identified from aerial photography.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

The Anglo-Saxons arrived in the area as early as the 5th century, co-existing peacefully or otherwise with the remaining indigenous Romano-British population. Placename evidence demonstrates that early settlements were constructed, or renamed native centres were adopted, but the later part of the period probably saw the creation of most of the present settlements; some have been lost, or are now represented only by farms. The present parish boundaries also began to come into being at some point in the period, perhaps quite late, although research elsewhere in England has demonstrated the probable survival of Roman villa or political boundaries in the parish system. Archaeological remains of the early and middle Saxon period, other than burial sites, are extremely sparse, but this is also the case for late sites, which largely lie beneath existing settlements, and have been destroyed or are otherwise inaccessible.

The creation of a simple open field system and the core layout of many villages are probably the most enduring monuments of the period, albeit much modified and extended in later periods. Villages were often built along a single street, sometimes with one or two back lanes and cross streets, probably later additions, and with a green, sometimes one at either end or in the centre. The church, where there was one, generally stood at one end. Of the Danish presence from their initial raids at the end of the 8th century to their occupation and settlement of the area in the 9th and 10th, there are very few traces, other than placenames and an extremely small number of artefacts.

Most of the principal settlement centres lie just outside the study area, and early medieval finds are scarce. Possible Anglo-Saxon pottery has been recovered in Mablethorpe (MS72) within silt layers which could represent the post-Roman marine transgression recorded elsewhere in the country. If so, many sites of the period may lie relatively deeply buried beneath the surface of the Lincolnshire Marsh. A wattle hurdle found on the beach (MS64) seems to have been related to a land site rather than functioning as part of a fish weir or other maritime structure, but is only included with this period discussion because of the widespread use of wattle in the early medieval period. The presence of much more recent material in the same area makes any interpretation or period assignment tenuous.

Medieval

The medieval period represents a continuation of the pre-Conquest pattern of settlement and land division, albeit largely under new tenure at manorial level and above. A form of feudal system was already starting to develop in the late Anglo-Saxon period from traditional patterns of obligation and service, but with the destruction or ejection of a large proportion of the native land-owning class, this was to go much further with the imposition of a more rigorous continental system under what was effectively a military occupation. The most obvious physical manifestation of this on the landscape came in the form of the construction of fortified manors and castles. A number of moated sites, constructed in the century or so after the Conquest, are present in Lincolnshire. Where manors descended into the early modern period, some moated sites survived in the study area and elsewhere as farms or country houses, but most were simply abandoned and replacement manor houses built on new sites either in the villages, or just outside. From the 12th century, monastic communities and granges were also constructed in considerable numbers. These various classes of monument have often left clear, identifiable remains, and the period is therefore better represented than its immediate predecessor. There is also a considerable body of documentary evidence for monuments which are no longer extant, including former manor houses, almshouses, wind and watermills. The sites of some of these are identifiable; others are not, although they may be encountered as chance finds.

The open field system was retained and extended, sometimes with additional fields, pastures or commons added as surrounding waste or woodland was assarted. Traces of field systems, in the form of ridge-and-furrow, trackways, headlands and field boundaries, are still common, although declined considerably during and after World War 2, with the extension of arable cropping at the expense of old pasture, and the adoption of deeper ploughing techniques.

The medieval period is fairly well represented across the study area, perhaps reflecting the late reclamation of much of the area following an earlier medieval marine transgression, with the construction of new sea banks including the 'Crooked

Bank' (MS1), Sea Dyke (MS92) and Roman Bank (IN38), attended by extraction pits (perhaps HT10, 14). The mouths of several streams were exploited as moorings on an otherwise exposed section of coast, including Mar Haven (NS60), and perhaps already Grainthorpe and Somercotes Havens (NS8, 10). Other havens may be present at the junction of roads in Huttoft (HT15) and as an area defined by the sea bank in Anderby (AN6).

A considerable number of possible small settlements or farmsteads have been identified, including Skidbrooke (SH3, 14), Saltfleetby (SA10, 17), Theddlethorpe All Saints (TS6, 7, possibly TS11), Theddlethorpe St Helens (TH1), and Mablethorpe (MS15, 37, 45, 48, 50, 67). Theddlethorpe St Helens shows signs of being a shrunken settlement, with earthworks present at several sites in the village (TH14). Their outfields and other activities are represented by extensive ridge-and-furrow (SA17, 18; MS3, 6, 33, 39, 42, 44–46, 48, 54, 56, 66, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 90, 93, 95, 96; HT2; CH1, 7, 29; AD2–4; IN9, 47, 60; SG4, 5, 12, 16, 28, 49) and enclosures, ditches and platforms (SH14; TS9; MS28, 53, 89, 92; HT8, 12; AN5, 9, 10, 11; CH6, 24, 29; AD3; IN27, 51, 64; SG13). Several moated sites are also present, including examples at Mablethorpe (MS38) and Skegness (SG2, 7).

There is also a continuation or resumption of salt production, its importance reflected in the placenames Saltfleet, Saltfleetby, with sites identified in Skidbrooke (SH19, perhaps SH26), possibly Huttoft (HT1), Chapel St Leonard (CH22, 44), Ingoldmells (IN3, 4, 22, 37). The current state of archaeological knowledge suggests, however, that the industry did not reach the extent it enjoyed during the Iron Age; this contrasts with the Lincolnshire coast of the Wash, where a large number of medieval/post-medieval salterns are present (Buglass & Brigham 2007).

Post-medieval

Post-medieval England was largely characterised by a continuation of the medieval way of life. Materially richer, the patterns of landholding remained much the same, although new families were taking over from those who had benefited from the conquest, whether by marriage, inheritance, purchase, or royal grant. At the start of the period, much of Lincolnshire remained in the hands of the great ecclesiastical landowners, including the collegiate churches (Lincoln Cathedral), and the abbeys. Within a few years of the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536–40), large areas of new land entered the property market and was redistributed. Although this had profound impact on the sociological and economic affairs of the county, it had little initial archaeological impact in rural areas, beyond the actual demolition or partial demolition of monastic houses. There was, however, an early movement towards the creation of houses with private parks on former monastic sites.

A much greater impact was that of enclosure. This had been taking place since the medieval period as landholdings were consolidated and internal boundaries moved to create new blocks, or 'closes'. This process was, however, unevenly applied and slow. The last few decades of the 18th century, and early years of the 19th, however, saw a dramatic upsurge of enclosure by means of parliamentary act. The open field systems largely disappeared in a period of less than a century, although many new fields retained some of the old furlong boundaries, while areas of older closes were often fossilised in the new pattern, particularly around the margins of settlements. Late ridge-and-furrow survives in some areas, such as Chapel St Leonard (CH3), although it is not always easy to distinguish from more common medieval examples. Other types of land management are less well-represented, including water meadows (CH46) and rabbit warrens. The latter were often created by improving landlords on former waste or common, providing food as a dietary supplement and

fur as a valuable commodity. An extensive warren was built in North Somercotes (NS58) on reclaimed land; Ordnance Survey maps from 1891 onwards show the area as characterised by banks and enclosures, which may be former field boundaries, as well as a number of small mounds, although it is now largely scrub, with areas developed as caravan parks.

A process of drainage, particularly of the lower-lying areas behind the sea defences, created new features from the 17th century onwards in the form of dykes and sluices (e.g. Porter's Sluice, NS29), supported by windpumps (NS27). The sea defences themselves were extended in the medieval or post-medieval period (e.g. NS34–36; MS1), with clay extraction pits identified along the shoreline from aerial photographs at a number of locations (MS10, 22, 30, 32, 34, 43, 49, 63, 65, 76, 89, 91, 94, 100; IN6, 13, 68), either for building or for the construction of sea defences.

Coastal trade remained important, with havens and inlets still being exploited, including examples at North Somercotes (NS10), Grainthorpe (NS8), probably at Theddlethorpe Saint Helen, Huttoft (HT8, 15). The prosperity of some of the trading settlements is reflected in buildings such as the Manor House (SH18) and New Inn at Saltfleet, while cloth seals recovered at Theddlethorpe (TH6) probably indicate a 17th-century wool trade. Possible live oyster storage pits have also been identified in Huttoft (HT3, 6), Chapel St Leonard (CH8) and Ingoldmells (IN1), and possible oyster beds at Skegness (SG6, 10). 'Fishstakes' mentioned in a reference to Ingoldmells in 1803 (IN69) may be part of a fish trap. Interestingly, there is no archaeological evidence recorded for salt production, in contrast with the medieval/early post-medieval production area on the north side of the Wash referred to earlier (Buglass & Brigham 2007).

The tourist industry only began to develop towards the end of the period, limited to a few locations, such as Skegness, where a hotel had been built by the end of the 18th century (SG49).

Modern

The joint agricultural and industrial revolutions combined to create the modern landscape from existing and new elements. The coming of the railways in the mid-19th century caused major alterations to the landscape, not just in terms of new infrastructure, but in the development of new residential estates and industrial or commercial enterprises. Mass tourism, particularly to the seaside, was another side-effect, leading to the development of towns such as Mablethorpe, Chapel St Leonards, Ingoldmells and Skegness, and the later 20th-century growth of holiday camps and caravan parks. This reached a peak in the mid-20th century, and a period of post-war decline was reflected in the closure of rail links and the subsequent economic decline of the area. This has not yet been reversed, although the tourism and leisure/retail sectors are likely to hold the key.

The period was also characterised by the substantial reclamation of former saltmarsh. The existing system of sea banks was replaced in some areas by sea walls and revetments in the 20th century, notably the Mablethorpe–Skegness section, although banks continued to be built elsewhere. Small inlets survived in the early part of the period as potential landing places, such as The Old Goit (TH13) in Theddlethorpe St Helen, but these were increasingly infilled and drained as they were incorporated into new sea defences.

At the beginning of the period, the range of monuments represented is similar in many ways to that of the preceding period, but there was a change in emphasis

through the 19th century. Many medieval churches were rebuilt, with original detailing altered, and new structures constructed, quite often to what was considered a more pure 'Early English Gothic' style. A large number of non-conformist chapels were also constructed. The majority of village houses which survive today were built during the period, often in a continuation of the vernacular style until the later 19th century, but thereafter increasingly as copies of suburban 'Gothick' or 'Queen Anne' style villas and semi-detached houses, and for the working classes, urban terraced housing.

Tourism led to the construction of buildings and related structures purely connected with the leisure industry, at first catering for 'polite society'. In the final years of the 19th century and into the Edwardian and interwar periods, the seaside became an increasingly popular destination for working class day trippers taking advantage of bank holidays, days off, and cheap third-class tickets on the extensive rail network, which was represented by a short-lived tramway between Alford and Sutton (MS66), and railways to Mablethorpe from Louth (MS101) and Willoughby (MS102); the two rail lines survived until closure in 1970. Another line, the Skegness branch railway (SG56) remains. The most important leisure site, certainly in the inter-war and post-war periods was Butlin's camp (IN58), constructed in 1935–6 at Ingoldmells, and still in operation. Other sites include Skegness Pier (SG30), swimming pool (SG34), miniature railway (SG51) and early hotels (SG20, 35).

The appearance of coastguard stations began with the construction of bases for the Preventive Water Guard, which was raised in 1809 from Royal Navy personnel. The successors of earlier Riding Officers, tasked with preventing smuggling, the Guard were being trained in lifesaving techniques and to protect wrecks from looters in the 1820s. Renamed the Coast Guard in 1822, new stations were built at intervals along the coast, including Donna Nook (NS32), where there was also a signal beacon (NS30) and rocket house (NS33). A signal house was built near Saltfleet (SH9) where there was a buoyed navigation channel (SH20) leading to deep water, and a signal staff was erected at Mablethorpe (MS62). The National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck was created in 1824, and stations were built at intervals, including Donna Nook (NS28) and Mablethorpe. The organisation became the RNLI in 1854.

Wrecks were commonly reported, although their locations were not always accurately reported; individual sites reported, or where wrecks have been found, include several in North Somercotes (NS1–3, 19), Skidbrooke (SH24), Theddlethorpe All Saints (TS1), Theddlethorpe Saint Helen (TH14), Mablethorpe (MS7, 15, 16, 21, 60, 67). Generic named locations for numbers of wrecks without detailed co-ordinates include Donna Nook (NS26), Theddlethorpe Saint Helen (TH3), Mablethorpe (MS12, 35, 58), Chapel St Leonard (CH21), Ingoldmells (IN13, 32). Ship's timbers and fittings from broken-up wrecks are relatively common finds on the coast, including two examples of timbers found during the walkover survey for this project (Plate 1). Other features include a causeway located in Skidbrooke (SH22: Plate 2) and areas of stakes which may represent bank consolidation, perhaps for sediment capture (SH23; SA4, 5: Plates 6, 7).

Monuments associated with military establishments, particularly of World War 2 date, are very numerous, and the gazetteers and parish discussion sections should be studied for individual details. Their distribution serves to show how carefully considered the defence of the coastline was, with access points blocked or controlled by barbed wire fences, minefields, and areas of anti-tank defences (concrete traps and ditches). These were intended to delay and break up assaults from the sea, while under fire from pillboxes and gun emplacements, and a small number of coastal batteries. They were supported by infantry trenches and weapons pits for

local defence. Some of the posts were permanently manned, but others were only intended for use during 'stand-to'.

Behind these first row defences were further lines of pillboxes, trenches, gun emplacements etc, separated by areas of anti-glider defences and barbed wire to disrupt airborne troop landings. Concrete road and rail blocks would have caused further delays; key bridges were also mined to cut crossing points over rivers, drains and railways. Anti-aircraft batteries, supported by radar stations and searchlight installations, protected important targets. These were augmented later in the war by Operation Diver sites, designed particularly to counter the V1 threat. Visual observation posts for the Royal Observer Corps provided an additional early warning system. Alongside these installations were command posts, camps, shooting, gunnery and bombing ranges, and decoys, representing either poorly blacked-out towns or airfields,. An airfield was sited just inside the study area near Donna Nook (NS46/51) between the wars, associated with bombing and gunnery ranges (e.g. NS50), although it functioned for a time as a decoy (NS47) representing nearby RAF North Coates; a bombing range remains in use at present. Rimac Camp (SA23) was located in Saltfleetby: built as an army base in World War 1, it became an interwar holiday camp, but returned to military service in 1935–6, operating latterly as a bombing range. The site had its own rail link to London to improve the movement of troops. Important installations such as these were of strategic importance and were well protected. Additionally, there was a bombing and air gunnery range near Mablethorpe, RAF Theddlethorpe (MS3), opened by 1927, closed 1973.

Other sites in the area include pillboxes (NS9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 24, 25, 49, 59; SS1; SH1, 2, 8; SA6, 11, 16, 21, 25, 30, 31; TS2, 3, 5, 15, 17; TH5, 12; MS27; CH1, 10, 11, 14, 17, 25; IN35, 52, 62; SG8, 12, 16, 18, 25, 54; CR3, 7, 8), anti-aircraft gun emplacements (NS16; SA10; IN65), 6-pounder and other gun emplacements for short-range local defence (NS11, 37; SA12, 23, 31; TS15; CH20, 25, 43; CR4), batteries for 3-inch or 6-inch long-range gunnery (SH4; TH12; IN66; CR6), machine gun posts (SA17; TS7), searchlight batteries (SA8; CH43; CR4, 5), beach defence works (NS21, 23, 52), road blocks (NS14), tank traps (NS56; SH2, 6; SA1, 11; CH5; CR8), minefields (NS55; SA7, 19, 27, 28; TS4; CH6), mined bridges (SA18; TS10, 11; CH30), weapons pits, earthworks and trenches (NS39, 45; SH10, 27; SA24, 29; TS9, 13; CH7, 11, 24; SG53), anti-aircraft obstructions (SA33; TH11; MS5, 20, 99; HT5; AN3; CH2, 11; AD1; SG14), aircraft detection posts (NS37; SA21), along with the usual military buildings and trackways for accommodation, command and communication (e.g. NS13, 38, 40, 41, 44, 48, 53, 54; MS54; AN2; CR1), air raid shelters (SA15), and training structures, such as rifle ranges (NS42, SH11).

Post-war sites include ROC posts for monitoring aircraft movement and potential nuclear fall-out (SH7; MS4; CH16, 19), some of them reusing World War 2 aircraft observation posts, and comprising above- and below-ground structures.

Archaeological potential

The problems of low-lying coastlines have long been recognised in terms of their conservation in relation to the natural environment (e.g. Ritchie 1992, 47 *et seq*). What has not been so readily recognised and identified is the archaeological potential of such areas. However, this situation has changed over recent years with the extensive recognition of the potential for coastal archaeology to survive (e.g. Fulford *et al*, 1997) and the more detailed study of specific types of site (e.g. Bell 2006, 10–11). Although the potential for many parts of the country has been recognised, the Lincolnshire coastline had until recently seen little in the way of

systematic study and investigation; this resulted in a general paucity of data (Fulford *et al* 1997, 155). Recent work has, however, served to draw together aspects of the known data for the area, including desk-based assessments by Lindsey Archaeological Services (Tann 2004), Archaeological Project Services (Drury & Lane 2004) and the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Lyon 2006); this included new aerial photographic analysis across a limited area, which revealed new features not identified during previous work for a National Mapping Programme project (Palmer in Drury & Lane 2004).

From the parish descriptions and discussions detailed in this volume, it can be seen that there is a potential for the survival of archaeological remains along this coastline from several periods. The extent to which this potential is realised will depend upon many factors.

Overall the whole of the study area has the potential for the survival of buried prehistoric landscapes. The evidence for palaeo-landscapes has been more clearly seen in the offshore zone with studies looking at 'Doggerland' in the southern North Sea basin. However, the recorded presence of submerged prehistoric forests at Grimsby, Mablethorpe, Sutton on Sea and Skegness (Tann 2004, 17) and the find of the 'Seahenge' at Holme in Norfolk indicate a much wider survival than is at first apparent. Any material relating to this may be deeply buried but potentially well preserved beneath replenished beaches, but a higher energy environment will produce the eroded and dissected peat beds that are seen in other areas (e.g. Cleethorpes beach and Hartlepool Bay).

As already mentioned, the predominant past use of the landscape within the study area has been for agricultural production and as such this presents a range of potential archaeological sites. Possibly the commonest agricultural use of the land was for different types of grazing on the various marshes and pastures. The evolution and extent of this activity can potentially be seen across the whole of the Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire study areas (see Tann 2004 for details).

At times, this part of the Lincolnshire coast has seen significant levels of coastal and deep water traffic and trade. It is therefore unusual that there is a distinct lack of knowledge of vernacular vessels from the Lincolnshire area. Many of the standard references for vernacular boat types, for example, omit or pay scant regard to the Lincolnshire coast as a whole (Finch 1976; McKee 1983; Gillmer 1994; Mannering 1997; March 2005). This is surprising, as there is little doubt that there would have been a local tradition of boatbuilding, particularly with the area being so remote, therefore the potential for new types of craft should be considered, particularly when considering the former importance of harbours such as Skegness. Several boats from the area have already been recorded, but others are present, and are uncovered from time to time. The opportunity must be taken to record as many of these as possible in order to determine whether there were distinctive regional construction features or vessel types, and how this can be related to the differing traditions of the 'Northumbrian coast' to the north and the East Anglian coast to the south.

From the evidence outlined above it can be seen that this part of the Lincolnshire coastline has seen varying degrees of exploitation over a long period of time. The most significant local industry is represented by the numerous salt extraction sites occupied from the early Iron Age onwards. These are particularly prevalent around Ingoldmells, although there is a general low level of occurrences of other saltern sites throughout much of the study area. It is possible that the level of intensity and number of saltern sites is actually much greater and could approach the density seen

in the areas to the north and south (Fulford *et al*, 1997, 117 *et seq*; Grady 1998, 81–95; Buglass & Brigham 2007).

As saltern sites were always located at the high water mark due to the manner in which the salt was collected and processed (Grady 1998, 82), by locating and dating these sites it is possible to define the nature and periodicity of the more recent sea level changes along the coast. This information could then be combined with data on the various remains of the prehistoric forests/drowned landscape which has been recorded all along the Lincolnshire coastline. This lost landscape has been recorded historically (1796) from Grimsby and Cleethorpes in North-East Lincolnshire in the north, extensively at Mablethorpe and Sutton on Sea, and almost continually on down to Skegness in the south (Tann 2004, 17). The potential for organic and other remains is alluded to by well preserved material that has been unsystematically recovered from the foreshore, such as antler picks, a mammoth tooth and even possible Bronze Age inhumations. This would suggest that a systematic and scientific study would yield a significant data set for further research (Fleming 2004).

Related to the various changes of sea level are the several phases of sea bank (various known as the Roman Bank, Country Bank and Crooked Bank within the study area). Although widely believed of be of medieval origin (at least in places) it is possible that parts of it may be much more recent if the extensive clay extraction pits seen from Mablethorpe southwards are correctly dated. The medieval date for the banks would otherwise seem to be reasonable, as the majority of the recorded medieval and early post-medieval activity lies to the west i.e. landward side of this bank. This would seem to suggest either the sea level reached the bank, or more likely that the area in front was extensive saltmarsh used for grazing and wildfowling. The presence of numerous small access routes across the bank and towards the foreshore could be seen to support this idea.

The exploitation of the coastal fringe has undoubtedly been almost continuous since prehistory, with the use of the saltmarshes for hunter gathering and/or grazing coupled with the possible use of the foreshore for fishing, whilst the settlements were located a short distance inland, either to avoid flooding or because the shoreline was further inland than it is today.

With the almost continuous sea banks mentioned above and the lack of suitably sized rivers, large inlets or creeks for shipping, there is an apparent lack of obvious ports and harbours. However, with an extensive coastal salt industry there would be a need not only to export salt but to import certain commodities that were unavailable locally, for example coal to heat the salt evaporation pans. This in turn would seem to suggest either that the inlets which were present would need to be modified to provide suitable wharfage, or that a beach-launched trade would evolve. It is possible that both of these solutions had been adopted, depending upon the suitability of the natural topography.

There are several place-names referring to havens along the coast, particularly in the northern part of the study area where there are a number of larger water courses draining to the sea (e.g. Saltfleet Haven, Mar Haven and Mare Haven). Further south at Huttoft and Anderby Creek there is the possibility that small natural inlets were enhanced and modified by the addition of protective banks. These sites, like the more northerly havens, appear to be associated with medieval settlement sites, a number of which remain as earthworks or cropmarks.

The use of beach-launched vessels for trade and fishing leaves much less obvious traces: the excavated remains of post-medieval fishing vessels at Sutton on Sea and

Mablethorpe represented double-ended boats ideal for beach launch and recovery and apparently unique to this section of coast (Buglass 1997a, b). In addition to these physical remains, the numerous trackways, including a Roman Road which crossed the coastal fringe and passed through the protecting dunes to the head of the beach, would seem to imply that they met a need for regular access. The reason must have been important to the local economy, as each gap in the dunes is a potential breach and source of flooding for the adjacent, low-lying land during the periodic storm surges which affect this coast. There are two main, obvious reasons for requiring access: one is to support beach-launched trade and/or fishing; the other is for shore-based fishing using weirs and static nets. Unfortunately there is currently little evidence for either taking place historically. Indeed the modern fishing industry within the study area is very poorly represented (Pawson *et al* 2002, 24). There are few local references or structural remains associated with fishing activities: these include a possible wattle panel, a cartographic reference to 'fish stakes', and possible areas of oyster/shellfish pits.

As already mentioned, in terms of local vernacular boats and despite apparently excavated remains suggesting the contrary, the usual reference works contain little related to Lincolnshire boats between Grimsby and the Boston coastline (Anson 1944, 29; Finch 1976, 74; Gillmer 1994, 88; March 2005, 141; Mannering 1977, 45; McKee 1983; Starkey *et al* 2000). This raises the potential for the discovery of a local tradition of vernacular fishing and coastal craft.

Evidence for both inshore and offshore coastal trade and traffic can be clearly seen both in the number of recoded wrecks of small vessels along the coast but in the large numbers of documentary records of losses as well. As with the majority of documentary sources it is heavily biased towards the post-medieval period and in particular from the advent of newspapers onwards, there are, however, a number of ship losses recorded from the 13th and 14th centuries and no doubt there will have been wrecks dating from earlier periods that are unknown, but may be encountered archaeologically.

The past and present use of the landscape within the study area is largely divided between agricultural and residential/tourist activities. The past agricultural use of the landscape can be seen in the dispersed pattern of settlements and associated features such as ridge-and-furrow cultivation, drainage systems and a small number of windmills. Post-medieval changes in farming techniques associated with enclosure and the improvements brought about by the agricultural revolution have often led to the obscuring of earlier field systems. Possibly the commonest agricultural use of the land was for different types of grazing on the various marshes and pastures. The evolution and extent of this activity can potentially be seen across large swathes of Lincolnshire though it has perhaps been best recorded in the area to the south of this study area (see Tann 2004 for details).

With the rapid rise in popularity of the coast as a holiday destination, coupled with the availability of cheap and rapid mass transportation in the form of railways, came the development of what remain the most significant towns of the central Lincolnshire coast. Even a rapid comparison between Ordnance Survey maps of the 19th and early 20th centuries clearly demonstrates the large-scale expansion of the coastal settlements between Mablethorpe in the north and Skegness in the south. These towns saw the beginnings of mass tourism and they developed a unique urban landscape in response. However, the nature of tourism relies on novelty and continual change, and many early features have disappeared or have fallen into a state of disrepair, and are still being demolished. This has been covered to a degree by the English Heritage Seaside Resorts Project (Brodie & Winter 2007), but it would

seem appropriate that a survey of these features could be undertaken at the same level of detail as (for example) the Defence of Britain Project.

Finally, significant portions of the coastline were important during the various conflicts of the 20th century. The most obvious of these is the various RAF bases and bombing/gunnery ranges that were established and in some cases still operate along the coast. But in conjunction with these larger locations the extensive defensive infrastructure aimed at anti-invasion and anti-aircraft cover still survives in the modern landscape.

All of these strands of human activity have combined to produce a low-lying, eroding coastline with the potential continued erosion of earlier inter tidal features which may include prehistoric drowned landscapes, fish weirs (any date), remains of ship wrecks (any date), a beach launched fishing industry (probably medieval onwards) and salt extraction (any date) all of which will probably have a high level of organic preservation.

Although the coastal margin along this section of coastline is generally considered to be relatively stable, and the current management policy is to 'hold the line', there is an underlying cycle of erosion, with prevailing currents progressing in a southerly direction, which will recommence at some point in the future unless beach replenishment is maintained on a regular basis. Replenishment itself will not halt the westward advance of the low water mark, which will have an increasing tendency to increase the slope of beaches, while eroding *in-situ* material at a lower level. This will also threaten the stability of existing beach defences, and the replacement or repair of these also constitutes a threat to the archaeological resource. Modern sea defences are often of a much more substantial nature than the clay banks and timber revetments they replace, and can consist of concrete walls with deep foundations, and rock armour. Other forms, such as gabions (wire cages filled with rocks) may have little impact.

While most sea defences will be constructed by local authorities, or increasingly under the auspices of the Environment Agency, others may be developer-led (where large coastal construction projects are planned) or community based (where communities perceived to be at threat are able to raise funding for local schemes not included in SMP/EA policy): there is a danger, therefore, that there is a limited level of piecemeal shore protection.

In addition to the potential for erosion and the impact of sea defence construction, there are also a range of issues relating to the preservation of buried organic archaeological remains which would be threatened by any lowering of the water table inland as a result of improved drainage. In this area, this may well be outweighed by the re-wetting of areas, particularly with salt water, as part of a programme of managed retreat or wetland creation schemes; this will also have an impact on the buried archaeological resource. Proposals under consideration by Natural England to create areas of saltmarsh and damp grazing land in the Humberston Fitties to Mablethorpe area, and saltmarsh/coastal lagoons in the area between Sandilands and Chapel Point, could result in the creation of new wetland scrapes, dyke networks and tidally flooded areas (Pater 2005). Equally, some of this process, such as dyke creation, could be seen as an opportunity to examine buried landscapes; a number of saltern sites, for example, have come to light during past episodes of dyke cutting and deepening in this and other areas.

As well as development works in relation to flood defence and managed retreat the areas around the main settlements between Mablethorpe and Skegness are heavily

utilised as holiday destinations. As such they are frequently the site of redevelopment and renewal/regeneration in a constant effort to maintain tourism to power the local economy. This activity coupled with any 'roll back' of caravan parks may well have an impact on the inland sites and areas identified within this study.

6.2 Recommendations

Although the nature of development within the study area means that archaeological work undertaken through the normal planning process will necessarily be piecemeal, the local SMR/HER provides a continually-updated area-wide deposit model based on the results of evaluations and other interventions as they are completed. This potentially allows the identification of key sites as part of the impact assessment process by providing a predictive tool using MapInfo GIS-based system.

In addition to the additional information gained through standard channels, the rate of coastal change means that it is imperative that investigative work is undertaken outside the planning process. The construction of new sea defences and natural habitats should be seen as an opportunity to examine and record the coastal landscape. Any impact of coastal change upon buried features can, however, only be mitigated if the full potential for the range of different site types is known and an idea of their current status is ascertained. To this end it is recommended that the following steps are considered in order to establish a base line of information from which to proceed. The recommendations form a hierarchy of investigation, as it is recognised that it would be impractical to investigate every potential site to its full extent; also, preservation *in situ* will hardly ever be an option, unless a site is considered to be of such importance as to outweigh the expense of protection. In cases where inland sites not directly at risk from coastal process are identified, reference may be made in the individual parish recommendations to potential investigations where the sites are considered to be of some significance (such as salterns, medieval settlements, moated sites). In practice, such work is only likely to occur either through the planning process where development is planned or through the activities of local archaeologists, undertaken as a research project.

Level 1 Investigations

- Detailed map regression for each parish;
- Updating of aerial photographic analysis to National Mapping Programme standard;
- The correlation of the results from sample NMP areas with Lidar data;
- Geophysical survey of targeted areas, such as the margins of havens.

Updated aerial photographic analysis to the standard employed as part of the coastal would allow the identification of sites, particularly those of prehistoric to medieval date, which are currently under-represented. Map regression would place the findings in their context and help to provide a predictive tool for the location of monuments. The use of Lidar data in conjunction with the results of existing and new aerial photographic analysis will potentially enable the original extent of former earthwork monuments, including salterns, to be identified as well as identifying new sites which may not be apparent by conventional means. Lidar would also be good for identifying former saltmarsh creeks, and by inference, the maximum tidal reach, and produce predictive models for saltern sites. Equally, Lidar may help identify former creeks/havens used for shipping (J. Williams pers comm), which could then be targeted for sample geophysical survey.

Based on the Level 1 study above those areas of highest potential and/or threat would be selected for more detailed study. To this end, the following methods are suggested: the particular methodology adopted would be determined in relation to the site identified.

Level 2 Investigations

- Detailed field walking and recording along targeted areas of the coastal margin;
- Topographic survey of earthworks;
- Basic survey of shipwreck remains;
- Borehole transects to establish levels of buried soils;
- Geophysical survey of possible havens and eroding settlement sites;
- Trial trenching or test pit excavation, for example of sea banks and salterns;
- Documentary research.

Level 2 Investigations can only be undertaken when significant funding becomes available, whether through the Historic Environment Commissions programme or from other sources. Properly targeted, they could, however, be used to answer specific research questions.

Field walking could be undertaken in areas targeted as having a higher potential, principally those unprotected by sea defences; fieldwalking in areas with armoured defences can, however, prove useful, particularly at lowest astronomical tides and following sand removal by storms. These investigations would allow for artefact and soil sample collection from buried/submerged prehistoric land surfaces (e.g in the Mablethorpe area) and the simple written description of the sites encountered along with sketch plans and photographs. They would also allow the assessment of changes in the condition of 20th-century military sites since previous surveys. Due to the remote nature of some parts of the study area site locations would be recorded by the use of hand-held GPS.

Geophysical survey, if not undertaken as part of the Level 1 Investigations, could be undertaken to identify settlement, trading or commercial sites around creeks and havens. These areas also have the potential for revetments, wharves, piers and wrecks to be identified.

The particular methodology employed would be determined by the nature and significance of the identified site. Once these had been completed and the results considered in relation to any threats posed then a full investigation could be considered.

Level 3 Investigations

- Full excavation of selected sites considered to be at risk;
- Publication of results of excavation and documentary research.

Specific Site Investigations

In tandem with the above generic investigations the following specific areas should be considered as the first part of any field validation prior to any generic investigations in order to better inform those investigations.

North and South Somercotes Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Site visits to assess the potential of the foreshore for unrecorded features (potentially ship wrecks, fish weirs and peat beds);
- Site visits to assess the age and significance of the wrecks along the foreshore;
- Soil core transects should be taken to determine the presence or otherwise of palaeo-environmental material;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction;
- Geophysical survey of the area of the potential medieval haven, now inland;
- Monitor area around Donna Nook for further ship remains;
- Detailed survey of remaining military buildings from RAF Donna Nook (NS46);
- Attempt to trace the route of the sea bank southwards;
- Attempt to locate Mar Haven (NS60) through map regression, fieldwork and geophysical survey;
- Trial excavation of any significant features identified by the geophysical survey.

Saltfleet with Skidbrooke Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Map regression, field work, soil coring and geophysics to attempt to establish the location of the former haven(s);
- Site visits to assess the age and significance of the known wreck on the foreshore (SH24);
- Sampling and investigation of the stake structure (SH23) in an attempt to determine age and function;
- Assess the potential of the remains of the medieval settlement at Saltfleet (SH15);
- Assess enclosure on bend of watercourse (SH26) for possible saltern or port location;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction;
- Examination of saltern area SH19.

Saltfleetby Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Further investigate Rimac Camp (SA22) and any details of the subsequent holiday resort not covered by the Seaside Resorts Project;
- Further investigate the course of the Roman Road (SA13) and its relationship with the coastline;
- Assess the potential of the remains of the medieval settlements SA26 (Saltfleetby St Clement), SA14 (Marehaven) and SA34;
- Sampling and investigation of the stake structures (SA4, 5) in an attempt to determine age and function;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction.

Theddlethorpe All Saints Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Assess the potential of the remains of medieval settlement TS12;
- Assess the potential of the remains of the possible medieval settlement sites TS14, 16;

- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction.

Theddlethorpe St Helen's Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Assess the potential of the remains of the medieval settlement of Saltfleetby (TH1) and Theddlethorpe St Helen's (TH15);
- Map regression, field work, soil coring and geophysics to attempt to establish the possibility of a haven at Old Goit (TH13);
- Map regression and field work to attempt to trace the route of the sea bank and establish potential for saltern sites associated with it;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction.

Mablethorpe with Sutton Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Monitoring of the foreshore, particularly after storm events, for eroding material (potentially ship wrecks and drowned forest/peat beds);
- Examine examples of the possible post-medieval clay pits (e.g. MS10, 22, 32);
- Examine, if possible, the remaining areas of medieval settlements/possible settlements MS18, 31, 40, 48, 53, 55, 93, and moated site MS38;
- Assess existing settlements for sites and buildings relating to the development of the area as a seaside resort, where not covered by the Seaside Resorts Project;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction.

Huttoft Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Geophysical survey, soil core transects, field work and map regression should be undertaken over the area of the potential havens;
- Assess the potential of the remains of medieval enclosures HT9, 13;
- Trial excavation across the various sea banks to determine age and manner of construction.

Anderby Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Geophysical survey, soil core transects, field work and map regression should be undertaken of the area of the potential haven;
- Assess the potential of the remains of possible medieval settlement AN10 apparently associated with the ?haven;
- Trial excavation across the various sea banks and bank AN5 to determine age and manner of construction.

Chapel St Leonard's Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Monitoring of the foreshore, particularly after storm events, for eroding material (potentially Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval salterns e.g. CH22, 44, 47, settlement sites and drowned forest/peat beds, e.g. at CH47);
- Assess modern settlements for sites relating to the development of the area as a seaside resort, where not covered by the Seaside Resorts Project;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction.

Addlethorpe Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Examination of enclosures AD3;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction.

Ingoldmells Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Monitoring of the foreshore, particularly after storm events, for eroding material (potentially Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval salterns e.g. IN7, 19, 37, 38, 50, 56, 57, 59, oyster pits e.g. IN1, settlement sites/enclosures e.g. IN12, 17, 30, 33, 45, 53, clay pits e.g. IN14, and drowned forest/peat beds e.g. at IN15);
- Assess the potential of the remains of the inland saltern sites, including IN2, 3, 4, 18, 26, 29, 40, 43;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction;
- Assess settlements for sites relating to the development of the area as a seaside resort, where not covered by the Seaside Resorts Project.

Skegness Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Monitoring of the foreshore, particularly after storm events, for eroding material (potentially salterns, settlement sites, oyster pits e.g. SG6, 10, and drowned forest/peat beds);
- Assess the potential of inland sites such as the medieval moated sites at SG2, 7;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction;
- Assess settlements for sites relating to the development of the area as a seaside resort, where not covered by the Seaside Resorts Project.

Croft Parish

The following is recommended for this parish:

- Monitoring of the foreshore, particularly after storm events, for eroding material;
- Trial excavation across the sea banks to determine age and manner of construction.

For all of the parishes regular monitoring of the foreshore for material exposed by tidal/storm action should be undertaken.

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| 1780 | Huttoft Enclosure Award and Plan. 1811. Archive reference Lindsey/102 |
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Plate 1 Post-medieval ships' timbers, with trenail fastenings, beach near Donna Nook, North Somercotes



Plate 2 Eroding causeway (SH22), Saltfleet Haven, Skidbrooke with Saltfleet



Plate 3 Concrete ?anti-tank block (SA1), Saltfleetby



Plate 4 Exposed clay on beach showing degree of erosion, Saltfleet Haven, Saltfleetby



Plate 5 Possible reclaimed bay, Saltfleet Haven, Saltfleetby



Plate 6 Exposed stakes (SA4), Saltfleet Haven, Saltfleetby



Plate 7 Exposed stakes (SA5), Saltfleet Haven, Saltfleetby

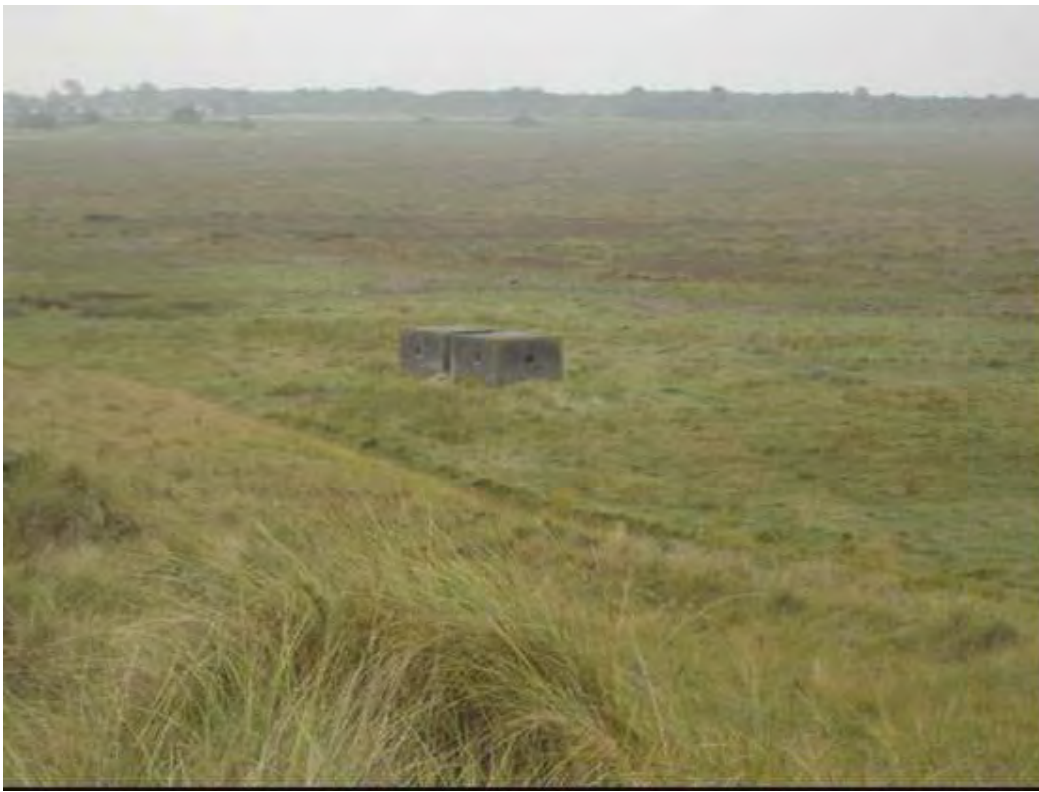


Plate 8 Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox (SA6), Saltfleetby



Plate 9 Pillbox (SA11), with concrete on roof to break up outline, Saltfleetby



Plate 10 Pillbox (SA21), Saltfleetby



Plate 11 Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox (TS15), Theddlethorpe All Saints



Plate 12 Cannon used as bollards (TH8), Theddlethorpe St Helen



Plate 13 Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox (TH12), Theddlethorpe St Helen

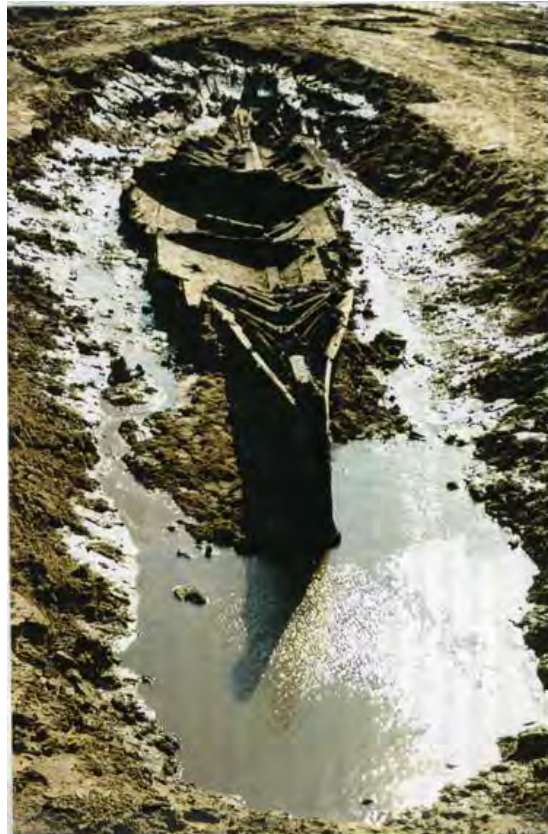


Plate 14 Wreck of a small post-medieval or early modern double-ended fishing boat (MS16), Mablethorpe



Plate 15 Wreck of a small post-medieval or early modern fishing vessel (MS67), Mablethorpe, during recording in 1997



Plate 16 Wreck MS67 exposed in 2007



Plate 17 Wavelands (MS75), partially constructed from railway carriages, Mablethorpe



Plate 18 Eastern gable of Lindum (MS77), showing panelled carriage ends either side of the doorway, Mablethorpe



Plate 19 Wavelands (MS75) with Lindum (MS77) (foreground), Mablethorpe



Plate 20 The Book in Hand, Mablethorpe



Plate 21 Concrete and asbestos beach huts (MS84), Mablethorpe



Plate 22 St Clement's Church, Mablethorpe (MS86) from the south



Plate 23 St Clement's Church, Mablethorpe (MS86). Detail of reused medieval stone with carved pinnacle west of the porch door



Plate 24 Central section of possible haven (AN6), Anderby



Plate 25 South side of possible haven (AN6), Anderby



Plate 26 Replenished beach, Chapel St Leonard, Looking north to Chapel Point



Plate 27 Pillbox CR7, Croft

Table 1 North Somercotes parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
NS1	Monument	SHIPWRECK	The wreck of a wooden vessel is visible on APs at c TA 4136 0218. Due to the lack of reference points on the source photograph the precise location of this wreck is unknown. In 1989 this vessel lay close to the mean low water mark.	EMOD	541360	402180		1450373		B1	NMR
NS2	Monument	SHIPWRECK	The wreck of a wooden vessel is visible on APs at c TA 4198 0196. Due to the lack of reference points on the source photograph the precise location of this wreck is unknown. In 1947 this vessel lay close to the mean low water mark.	EMOD	541980	401960		1450374		B1	NMR
NS3	Monument	SHIPWRECK	The wreck of a wooden vessel is visible on APs at c TA 4199 0175. Due to the lack of reference points on the source photograph the precise location of this wreck is unknown. In 1989 this vessel lay in a broad channel between the mean low and high water marks.	EMOD	541990	401750		1450377		B1	NMR
NS4	Monument	SITE OF WW2 BOMBING TARGET	Bombing target set up on sand banks.	MOD	541600	401400	MLI43254			C1	LHER
NS5	Monument	RETAINING WALL	A possible post-medieval or modern retaining wall is visible as a structure on APs centred at TA 402 011.	PMED/MOD	540200	401100		1451879		C3	NMR
NS6	Monument	WW2 BOMBING RANGE MARKER	A triangular marker is visible as a structure on APs at c TA 4228 0101. Due to the lack of reference points on the source photograph the precise location of this feature is unknown.	MOD	542280	401010		1451876		C1	NMR
NS7	Monument	?WW2 STRUCTURE	A possible wooden structure of uncertain date is visible on APs at c TA 4150 0100. Due to the lack of reference points on the source photograph the precise location of this feature is unknown. In so far as it is visible it is a gently curving linear feature c 25m long. It could be related to the bombing range.	PMED/MOD	541500	401000		1451875		C1	NMR
NS8	Named Location	GRAINTHORPE HAVEN	Named Location for documentary losses of ships.	PMED/EMOD	539875	400888		1338361, 1339399		N	NMR
NS9	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX AND BARBED WIRE	WW2 military building (probable pillbox) and a partial circuit of barbed wire visible as structures on APs at TA 4083 0072. These features, which are located on the sand were in place in 1941. Together with NS12 and NS18 these formed a chain of coastal defences running from the Seven Towns South Eau outlet S at least as far as Donna Nook.	MOD	540830	400720		1451860		C3	NMR
NS10	Named Location	SOMERCOTES HAVEN	Named Location for documentary losses of ships.	PMED/EMOD	540989	400642		1301972, 1301990, 1301993, 1304789, 1306082, 1306075, 1306079, 1341919, 1341920, 1341937, 1341976, 1341977, 1341979, 1341984, 1341992, 1341994,		N	NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
								1344264, 1344532, 1351865, 1352440, 1355972, 1355992, 1393362, 1394155, 1410662, 1410664			
NS11	Monument	WW2 GUN EMPLACEMENT	Pyes Hall, gun house for 6pdr gun, facing NW.	MOD	540700	400600	MLI43253	1419810		C3	LHER
NS12	Monument	WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS & BARBED WIRE	WW2 military building (probable pillbox) surrounded by barbed wire and more barbed wire visible as structures on APs at TA 410 006. The building was at TA4106 0064 and all the features were located on the dunes or mud and were in place in 1941. Together with NS9 and NS18 these formed a chain of coastal defences running from the Seven Towns South Eau outlet at least as far S as Donna Nook.	MOD	541000	400600		1451864		C3	NMR
NS13	Monument	WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS	A series of possible WW2 Nissen huts, military buildings, a trackway and disturbances that may be either the remains of an AA battery or bomb craters are visible as structures and cropmarks on APs at TA 4109 0053. The possible Nissen huts were in place in 1941 at TA 4102 0045 and TA 4116 0050. They had been removed by 1947. In 1946 two groups of military buildings stood at TA 4104 0057 and TA 4101 0060 served by the trackway. Most of these had been removed by 1947. The land to the immediate SE and centred at TA 4109 0053 appears to be heavily disturbed on the 1947 photographs but nothing is visible at this location on 1946 photographs. The most likely explanation is that these are impact craters from a bomb strike but the marks are reminiscent of the plan of Diver AA batteries.	MOD	541090	400530		1451872		C3	NMR
NS14	Monument	WW2 ROAD BLOCK	A WW2 road block in the form of 3 rows of concrete cubes is visible on APs at TA 4086 0046.	MOD	540860	400460		1451863		C3	NMR
NS15	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	A 3-bay WW2 concrete Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox facing N on the sea wall box, in front of a non standing camouflaged pill box. Infantry block house, one end demolished.	MOD	541400	400400	MLI43255	1419811		C3	LHER.NMR
NS16	Monument	WW2 AA GUN EMPLACEMENT	WW2 AA gun emplacement, poor condition.	MOD	541600	400400		1416235		C3	NMR
NS17	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 infantry blockhouse, one end demolished. Pyes Hall.	MOD	541500	400300		1419812		C3	NMR
NS18	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX & BARBED WIRE	WW2 beach defences in the form of a military building (probable pillbox) surrounded by barbed wire, long stretches of barbed wire and a second building are visible as structures on APs at TA 415 002. The possible pillbox was located at TA 4152 0028 amongst the sand dunes and was protected by a circuit of barbed wire. The second building was at TA4165 0012. More barbed wire ran along the coast between TA 4119 0063 and TA 4197 9997. These features were in place in 1941. Together with other	MOD	541500	400200		1451867		C3	NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			features, these formed a chain of coastal defences running from the Seven Towns South Eau outlet at least as far S as Donna Nook.								
NS19	Monument	SHIPWRECK	The possible wreck of a vessel is visible on APs at c TA 4183 0010. In 1947 it lay just seaward of the sand dunes.	EMOD	541830	400100		1451870		B1	NMR
NS20	Monument	?WW2 STRUCTURE	A possible WW2 structure of unknown function is visible on APs at TA 4251 0002.	MOD	542510	400020		1451883		C3	NMR
NS21	Monument	WW2 BEACH DEFENCES	WW2 beach defences in the form of circuits and lengths of barbed wire obstruction are visible as structures on APs centred at TF 432 998. At TF 4232 9988 barbed wire was laid out in a rectangular arrangement, probably to protect an unseen building or buildings. From there barbed wire continues E to TF 4268 9996.	MOD	542200	399990		1451882		C3	NMR
NS22	Monument	WW2 BOMBING RANGE MARKER	WW2 Bombing Range Marker surrounded by a triangular embanked enclosure visible as a structure and earthwork on APs at TF 4269 9991. This feature measured 120 x 95m.	MOD	542690	399910		1451885		C1	NMR
NS23	Monument	WW2 BEACH DEFENCES	WW2 beach defences in the form of barbed wire obstructions are visible as structures on APs between TF 4238 9988 and TF 4414 9769.	MOD	542380	399880		1451884		C3	NMR
NS24	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 military building (possible pillbox) protected by an arc of barbed wire on its seaward side. These features are visible as structures on APs at TF 4277 9986.	MOD	542770	399860		1451887		C3	NMR
NS25	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 pillbox located on sea wall.	MOD	542200	399810	MLI43380			C3	LHER
NS26	Named Location	DONNA NOOK	Named Location for documentary losses of ships and WW2 aircraft.	EMOD/MOD	543228	399782		1349901, 1350079, 1350947, 1350951, 1351209, 1351228, 1351250, 1351775, 1352842, 1354729, 1357313, 1381448, 1385765, 1302295, 1346958, 1346954		N	NMR
NS27	Monument	SITE OF WINDPUMP	Windpump.	EMOD	542040	399680				C3	OS 1888/91
NS28	Monument	SITE OF LIFEBOAT STATION	Lifeboat and slipway established in 1829.	EMOD	542960	399680				C2	OS 1888/91
NS29	Monument	PORTERS SLUICE	Porters Sluice on Seven Towns South Eau waterway.	EMOD	541740	399570				C3	OS 1888/91
NS30	Monument	SITE OF BEACON	Beacon for shipping, erected 1835.	EMOD	543040	399480	MLI43385			C3	LHER
NS31	Monument	CROFT	A possible post-medieval croft is visible as earthworks on APs at TF4307 9945. It is in the form of a slight rectangular hollow 46x18m situated adjacent to the alignment of the sea wall (NS35).	PMED	543070	399450		1451930		C3	NMR
NS32	Monument	SITE OF COASTGUARD	Coastguard station established 1844, now demolished.	EMOD	543150	399250	MLI41292			N	LHER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
		STATION									
NS33	Monument	SITE OF ROCKET HOUSE	Rocket House for rescue apparatus.	EMOD	543210	399220				C3	OS 1888/91
NS34	Monument	PMED/EMOD SEA BANK	A sea defence in the form of a curve of broad bank or sea wall is visible as an earthwork on APs centred at TF4321 9917. This feature, visible over a distance of c 120m, was much denuded and mutilated by 1943.	PMED/EMOD	543210	399170		1451926		B3	NMR
NS35	Monument	PMED/EMOD SEA BANK	A sea defence in the form of short lengths of bank or sea wall is visible as an earthwork on APs centred at TF 4321 9917. This feature, visible over a distance of c 100m, was much denuded and mutilated by 1943.	PMED/EMOD	543210	399170		1451928		B3	NMR
NS36	Monument	PMED/EMOD SEA BANK	A sea defence in the form of a broad bank or sea wall is visible as an earthwork on APs between TF 4329 9912 and TF 4359 9812. This feature, visible over a distance of c 1km was much denuded and mutilated by 1940, having been used for military buildings, weapons pits and other trenches.	PMED	543290	399120		1451923		B3	NMR
NS37	Monument	WW2 GUN EMPLACEMENT AND RADIO LOCATOR SITE	WW2 gun emplacement and radio locator site.	MOD	543260	399100	MLI43381			C3	LHER
NS38	Monument	WW2 DEFENCES	WW2 trackways are visible on APs, centred at TF433 989. These linked various military installations, buildings and features in the area.	MOD	543300	398900		1451950		C3	NMR
NS39	Monument	WW2 DEFENCES	Several clusters of WW2 weapons pits, trenches and some military buildings are visible on APs as earthworks and structures centred at TF434 989.	MOD	543400	398900		1451939		C3	NMR
NS40	Monument	WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS	A WW2 military building is visible as a structure on APs.	MOD	543300	398540		1451936		C3	NMR
NS41	Monument	WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS	A WW2 military building is visible as a structure on APs.	MOD	543610	398540		1451938		C3	NMR
NS42	Monument	WW2 SMALL ARMS RANGE	A WW2 small arms firing range is visible as structures and earthworks on APs.	MOD	543000	398500		1451952		C3	NMR
NS43	Monument	MED/PMED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Medieval or post-medieval ridge-and-furrow is visible as cropmarks and earthworks on APs in the parish of Donna Nook. All of the ridge-and-furrow had been levelled by the date of the most recent photo coverage, which was 1970.	MED/PMED	543100	398400		1451953		C3	NMR
NS44	Monument	WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS	A cluster of WW2 military buildings surrounded by a long rectangular arrangement of barbed wire are all visible as structures on APs centred at TF434 984. The buildings are located on the former seawall.	MOD	543400	398400		1451932		C3	NMR
NS45	Monument	WW2 WEAPONS PIT & TRENCHES	WW2 weapons pits and trenches are visible as earthworks in APs between TF4359 9809 and TF 4334 9896. The features were dug into the former seawall.	MOD	543590	398090		1451934		C3	NMR
NS46	Monument	RAF DONNA NOOK	Donna Nook was used as a bombing range and relief	MOD	543000	398000	MLI88878	1393840		B3	NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			landing ground for squadrons at Armament Practice Camp at North Coates from 1927. The bombing range included 7 1/2 miles of sand and mud foreshore S of Donna Nook Beacon and out to sea to a range of 8000yds. There were 5 quadrant towers along the shoreline to record fall of shot and bombing scores for relay back to North Coates Fitties for the returning aircraft. Used as a decoy airfield for RAF North Coates with dummy Blenheims (NS47) for a short time, overcrowding at RAF North Coates led to transfer to 16 Group Coastal Command to provide a Relief Landing Ground. The WW2 military airfield (1940–45) was equipped with grass landing surfaces, one type T2 aircraft hangar and two Blister aircraft hangars (NS51). RAF Donna Nook and became home to 206 Squadron for a year. It also served as a POW camp. A few buildings and a section of perimeter track/runway are all that survive, but the name lives on in the 'new' RAF Donna Nook which uses the adjacent sandflats as a NATO air weapons range. It was incorporated into a National Nature Reserve in 2002.								LHER
NS47	Monument	WW2 BOMBING DECOY	WW2 'Q/K' decoy airfield for RAF North Coates visible on APs (see NS46). It comprised hangars, blast walls, dummy aircraft and trackways centred at TF 433 980.	MOD	543300	398000		1451906		B3	NMR
NS48	Monument	WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS	Four WW2 military buildings are visible as structures on APs centred at TF 438 980. These buildings were located on the sand dunes at TF 4393 9797, TF 4389 9808, TF 4389 9814 and TF 4387 9815.	MOD	543800	398000		1451945		C3	NMR
NS49	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 military building (a possible pillbox) and a second structure both encircled with barbed wire are all visible as structures on APs centred at TF4400 9796. The buildings appear to have been built on the old seawall and the barbed wire protects them on the seaward and landward sides.	MOD	544000	397960		1451921		C3	NMR
NS50	Monument	WW2 BOMBING TARGETS	A line of at least 8 WW2 targets are visible on APs between TF4402 9796 and TF 4385 9852. These are probably associated with the use of this area as a bombing range. The actual form of these targets cannot be deduced from the APs.	MOD	544020	397960		1451947		N	NMR
NS51	Monument	WW2 AIRFIELD	Elements of a WW2 military airfield (see NS46) comprising a taxiway, hangar, military buildings and trackways are visible as structures on APs centred at TF4292 9794. This airfield was a successor to decoy airfield NS47 which lay to the immediate E.	MOD	542920	397940		1451894		B3	NMR
NS52	Monument	WW2 BEACH DEFENCES	WW2 beach defences in the form of barbed wire obstructions are visible as structures on APs between TF 4404 9789 and TF4274 9992.	MOD	544040	397890		1451888		N	NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
NS53	Monument	WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS	A cluster of WW2 military buildings, including Nissen huts, all surrounded by a single circuit of barbed wire are visible as structures on APs centred at TF 440 978. There were buildings at TF4401 9782, TF4399 9779, TF4395 9785 and 4 Nissen huts centred at TF4397 9784.	MOD	544000	397800		1451943		C3	NMR
NS54	Monument	WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS	Two WW2 military buildings each encircled with barbed wire together with 3 weapons pits are all visible as structures and earthworks on APs centred at TF433 977. The buildings are at TF4328 9767 and TF 4339 9776. These and the barbed wire were in place in 1941 but the weapons pits may have been later.	MOD	543300	397700		1451916		C3	NMR
NS55	Monument	WW2 MINEFIELD & BARBED WIRE	A WW2 minefield and barbed wire are visible as earthworks and structures on APs, centred at TF437 975. The minefield, appearing as many pits dug into the sand dunes runs between TF4391 9814 and TF 4357 9879. The barbed wire marked off the southern section on the landward side.	MOD	543700	397500		1451941		N	NMR
NS56	Monument	WW2 TANK TRAP	10 4ft x 4ft anti-tank blocks across beach exit at Jarvis's Farm.	MOD	544200	396800	MLI43256	1419813		C3	LHER NMR
NS57	Monument	SEA DEFENCES	Probable post-medieval or early modern sea defences seen as cropmarks and earthworks.	PMED/EMOD	543770	396660		1072820		B3	NMR
NS58	Monument	POST-MEDIEVAL WARREN	Elements of a post-medieval rabbit warren were seen as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. The centre of North Somercotes Warren contains a banked rectangular enclosure (measuring 120m by 90m) centred at TF 4316 9622 with two sub-circular enclosures possibly associated with it to the E. Fragments of banks possibly marking the limits of the warren are centred at TF 4317 9650, TF 4344 9603 and TF 4272 9670.	PMED	543160	396220	MLI88659	1072819		C3	LHER NMR
NS59	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	3-bay concrete Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox facing NE, embrasure for machine gun. E of A1031, Warren House.	MOD	544300	396000	MLI43258			C3	LHER
NS60	Monument	MAR HAVEN	Site of medieval haven.	MED	543800	395700				C3	DOC

Table 2 South Somercotes parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
SS1	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	3-bay concrete Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox facing NE in front of non-standard camouflaged pillbox, with rusticated finish. Two roofed parts joined by the open area with the LAA mounting and the doorway.	MOD	544500	395900	MLI43259	1419815		C3	LHER NMR

Table 3 Skidbrooke with Saltfleet Haven parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
SH1	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Rectangular WW2 concrete pillbox faced with 'rusticated' masonry for camouflage. Between Saltfleet and North Somercotes.	MOD	545600	395900		1421447		C3	NMR
SH2	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX & ANTI TANK BLOCKS	3-bay concrete Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox facing NE. Two roofed parts joined by the open area with the LAA mounting and the doorway. The roofed parts contain embrasures. E of A1031 road, Warren House. Also 10 4x4 anti-tank blocks across the beach exit.	MOD	544400	395800	MLI43257	1419814, 1429791		C3	LHER NMR
SH3	Monument	POSSIBLE MED DMV	Fragments of medieval settlement at Skidbrooke North End were seen as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. The settlement consists of ditched boundaries, aligned N-S, which extend from TF 4372 9533 to TF 4398 9508. Ridge-and-furrow still surviving as earthworks is visible to the S of these boundaries.	MED	543860	395110	MLI87963	1072821		C3	LHER NMR
SH4	Monument	WW2 GUN EMPLACEMENT	Partly demolished WW2 gunhouse for 3-inch or 4-inch gun.	MOD	544900	395100	MLI43261	1419817		C3	LHER NMR
SH5	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	Single sherd of Samian (plain form).	RB	544600	395000	MLI41274			N	LHER
SH6	Monument	WW2 TANK TRAP	Single WW2 AT block, Howden's pullover lane, at site of former WW2 coast defence battery.	MOD	544600	394900	MLI43260	1419816		C3	LHER NMR
SH7	Monument	ROC MONITORING POST	WW2 & post-war ROC monitoring post with underground post nearby. Fair condition.	MOD	544740	394680			DOBNAI-1356	C3	NMR
SH8	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 pillbox disguised as rocks, faces N and S (camouflage). Toby's Hill, Saltfleet.	MOD	545600	394400	MLI43262	1419818		C3	LHER NMR
SH9	Monument	SIGNAL HOUSE	Location of early/mid 19th-century Signal House.	EMOD	545250	394190				N	OS 1st EDITON
SH10	Building	SEABANK HOUSE	Farmhouse. Late 17th century with 18th–20th century additions. Red brick. Pantile roofs with coped and tumbled gables with kneelers, decorated eaves and off-centre ridge stack. Single storey lobby entrance house raised in 1756 with first floor brick band. 3-bay front with off-centre 19th century doorway with reeded doorcase, small bracketed hood and panelled door. Doorway flanked by single 20th century casements with plaster wedge lintels. 3 glazing bar sashes above and brick inscribed 'TR 1756'. Low lean-to addition to left of casement. Grade II listed.	PMED– EMOD	545167	394080			LBS 195504	B3	EH
SH11	Monument	WW2 FIRING RANGE	Probable WW2 firing range, rifle butts, enclosure and slit trench seen as cropmarks.	MOD	545640	394010	MLI88031 MLI88032	1072721		C3	LHER NMR,
SH12	Monument	?MED EARTHWORK BOUNDARY	Possible late medieval earthwork boundary, Skidbrooke.	?MED	545514	393914	MLI88661			C3	LHER
SH13	Monument	?WW2 ENCLOSURE	Enclosure cropmarks were observed on APs, possible WW2.	?MOD	545510	393910	MLI88033			C3	LHER NMR
SH14	Building	PUMP	Pump. 1899. Limestone ashlar. Square low plinth with smaller higher square plinth on top with spout in S side. Tall rectangular block with moulded base inscribed with date 1899, and relating the erection of pump was in memory of F.A. Freshney who died from wounds inflicted while fighting in South Africa. Moulded chamfered cornice above, upper	EMOD	545402	393909			LBS 195507	B3	EH

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			block with ornate angels at corners alternating with shields. Ogee shaped cap with ornate finial. Grade II listed.								
SH15	Monument	SALTFLEET MED SETTLEMENT	Saltfleet or Saltfleet Haven was an important town and harbour in 14th century a market was held every Tuesday. In 1359 it furnished 2 ships and 49 men to the navy of Edward III for the invasion of Brittany. Part of the old town and church are said to have been washed away by the sea and a bell clapper is said to have been found nearby in a fisherman's net. Possible medieval ditched boundaries were seen as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. The boundaries, centred at TF 4534 9373, may form part of the medieval settlement of Saltfleetby.	MED	545400	393850	MLI41280	1072719		C3	LHER NMR
SH16	Building	METHODIST CHAPEL	Wesleyan Methodist chapel built in 1815 and enlarged in 1867. Built of rendered brick with ashlar dressings and a hipped pantile roof with decorated eaves. Rendered quoins. Single storey. 4 bay front with gabled porch of 1867. The broad front has three round-arched windows with intersecting glazing bars and a later porch. Grade II listed.	EMOD	545390	393840		1380333	LBS 195505	B3	NMR
SH17	Building	NEW INN	Inn. 17th century, mid 18th–19th century additions. Red brick. Pantile roofs with coped and tumbled gables, 2 gable stacks, single ridge stack and single tall lateral stack. 17th-century L-plan with 18th-century range inserted into re-entrant angle. 2 and a half storey, 5 bay front including gabled 17th-century bay to right, 4 18th-century bays to left. Grade II listed. Size indicates past prosperity of fishing village. The N wing of 4 bays and 5 storeys is attached to earlier, higher gabled wing. This extends E to form a 'T'.	PMED/EMOD	545480	393820	MLI41282		LBS 195508	B3	LHER
SH18	Building	MANOR HOUSE	House, c 1673, 19th century additions. Red brick. Plain tile and pantile roofs, brick coped and tumbled gables. Single central ridge stack, 19th-century twisted ridge stack, plain 19th century ridge stack. Rectangular plan with low range running N, set back to right of main front. Lobby entrance. 2 storeys and garret, 5 bay front with plinth and first floor band. Grade II listed.	PMED/EMOD	545400	393800	MLI41281		LBS 195506	B3	LHER
SH19	Monument	MED/POST MED SALTERNS	Medieval or post-medieval salterns were visible as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. Remains of saltern mounds extend over an area 330m by 140m, centred at TF 4486 9365.	MED/PMED	544830	393680	MLI87965	1060650		B3	LHER NMR
SH20	Building	SALTFLEET WINDMILL	Now derelict, this tower mill is one of the oldest in the country. It is said to be dated c 1770. It originally had three pairs of stones and was driven by four roller reefing sails. In the late 1890s it was largely rebuilt gaining extra storeys, a new cap and fantail and four patent sails. Work continued until c 1951, and it was subsequently to pieces. Tower mill. Early 19th century, late 19th-century additions. Brown brick, red brick. Late 19th-century red brick stepped eaves. 4 early 19th century storeys with late 19th century red brick storey added on top. Interior floors in state of collapse. Vertical shaft, wallower and break wheel in position. Grade II listed. Appears converted to accommodation Oct 2007.	PMED.EMOD	545530	393600	MLI41279	498457	LBS 195509	B3	LHER NMR
SH21	Monument	BUOYED CHANNEL	Buoyed channel from deeper water to Saltfleet between TF 4575 9350 and TF 4845 9270.	MOD	545750	393500				N	OS 1st EDITION
SH22	Monument	CAUSEWAY	Rough stone built causeway with ?modern tarmac top surface between TF 4666 9345 and TF 4715 9345.	EMOD/MOD	546660	393450				C2	WALK OVER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
SH23	Monument	PMED/EMOD WOODEN STAKES	Area of regularly arranged wooden stakes in intertidal zone.	PMED/EMOD	546750	393450				C2	WALK OVER
SH24	Monument	EMOD SHIPWRECK	Wreck of wooden steamship. Lower part of hull, ribs and boiler only, recently exposed by movement of sand. Shows at low water, protruding about 4ft out of the sand.	EMOD	547300	393410		913216		C1	NMR
SH25	Building	BARN, GOUT'S FARM	Barn. Late 18th century. Brown brick. Pantile roof with brick coped and tumbled gables. 2 storeys. Gouts Farmhouse is not of listable quality. Grade II listed.	PMED	545615	393306			LBS 195510	B3	EH
SH26	Monument	MED/PMED ENCLOSURE/SALTERN	An enclosure was observed on APs dated to 1971 as part of the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh Project. It is possible that it is a saltern.	MED/PMED	545390	393230	MLI87966			B3	LHER
SH27	Monument	WW2 ENCLOSURE	Possible WW2 enclosure seen as cropmark.	MOD	545740	393090		1072706		C3	NMR

Table 4 Saltfleetby parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
SA1	Monument	?WW2 CONCRETE BLOCK	Possible WW2 obstruction.	MOD	546450	393450				C3	NMR
SA2	NAMED LOCATION	SALTFLEET HAVEN NAMED LOCATION	Named location for documentary accounts of shipping losses.	PMED/EMOD	546190	393380		1368709, 1351824, 1351374, 1341857, 1360382, 1342676, 1301985, 1446504, 1351358, 1346580, 1340403, 1349979, 1341341, 1350018, 1316072, 1302055, 1351218, 1349984, 1302242, 1301883, 1447414, 1301974, 1339791, 1343455, 1351834, 1355792		N	NMR
SA3	Monument	INLET/LANDING	Natural inlet/bay possibly used as a landing place.	?MED/PMED	546150	393300				C3	OS 1st EDITION
SA4	Monument	PMED/EMOD WOODEN STAKES	Area of regularly arranged wooden stakes in intertidal zone.	PMED/EMOD	546600	393300				C2	WALK OVER
SA5	Monument	PMED/EMOD WOODEN STAKES	Area of regularly arranged wooden stakes in intertidal zone.	PMED/EMOD	546950	393300				C2	WALK OVER
SA6	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 3-bay concrete Lincolnshire-Type AA pillbox facing NE. Two roofed parts joined by the open area with the light AA mounting and the doorway. Two embrasures in front, 2 in rear, one at either end. NW of Seaview Farm.	MOD	546226	392892	MLI43263	1419819		C3	LHER NMR,
SA7	Monument	WW2 MINEFIELD	Minefield between TF 4606 9285 and TF 4606 9270.	MOD	546060	392700			S0016207	N	NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
SA8	Monument	WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	Remains of a searchlight battery on the coast at Saltfleetby St Clement.	MOD	546330	392560	MLI86964	1072707		C3	LHER NMR,
SA9	Monument	WW2 ENCLOSURE	Possible WW2 enclosure seen as cropmarks.	MOD	545650	392520		1072713		C3	NMR
SA10	Monument	WW2 HEAVY AA GUN BATTERY	Earthworks of three possible gun pits of a heavy AA battery. May be a 'Diver' battery positioned in 1944 for anti-V1 operations.	MOD	546303	392519		1443423		C3	NMR
SA11	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX & TANK TRAP	Rectangular WW2 concrete-faced pillbox with concrete lumps on roof to break up outline. Bolts on roof indicate AA gun mounting. Now sunken in sand bluff with embrasures below ground and only top of doorway showing. Faces NE towards sea. This structure may represent 'Sea View Post' platoon locality. 'D' Coy 7th Btn. Royal Norfolk Regiment. Also 9 4x4 AT blocks, 2 AT cylinders and angled earthwork visible from APs at NE end of Seaview Farm car park.	MOD	546400	392500	MLI43264	1419820, 1419821		C3	LHER NMR,
SA12	Monument	WW2 GUN EMPLACEMENT	Possible site of a WW2 75mm gun emplacement at Sea Farm, Seaview Defended Locality.	MOD	546353	392429	MLI43298	1443425		C3	LHER NMR,
SA13	Monument	RB ROAD	A minor Roman road running from Stixwoud to Saltfleetby. Largely straight lengths of modern road. An agger survives 2-3ft high in places and the road is preserved in hedgerows and lanes. No stretch of road survives in its original form but evidence of straight causewayed tracks supports its authenticity. TF 517800 366000-TF 546437 392402.	RB	546437	392402		1032261		A3	NMR
SA14	Monument	MAREHAVEN DMV	Site of DMV of Mare (Marehaven) given a brief mention in Domesday.	MED	546500	392400		89334		C3	NMR
SA15	Monument	WW2 STANTON SHELTER	WW2 Stanton air raid shelter. About half the pre-cast structure (some 5ft in length) survives, and the pit it once covered. An important survival. Very vulnerable to further damage.	MOD	546513	392355			S0016248	B1	NMR
SA16	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 3-bay concrete Lincolnshire-Type AA pillbox facing NE. Two roofed parts joined by the open area with the LAA mounting and the doorway. Now overgrown and buried to embrasure level. E of A1031 road, Seaview Farm, Saltfleet.	MOD	546569	392344		1419822		C3	NMR
SA17	Monument	WW2 RUCK MACHINE GUN POST	Remains of a WW2 Ruck Machine Gun Post S of the car park at Seaview Farm.	MOD	546529	392341		1443424		C3	NMR
SA18	Monument	WW2 MINED BRIDGE	Stone Bridge on A1031. Category 'B' bridge mined for demolition, on the 'Beach Line.	MOD	546290	392280			S0016205	N	NMR
SA19	Monument	WW2 MINEFIELD	WW2 minefield of 96 mines.	MOD	545370	392230			S0016220	N	NMR
SA20	Monument	WW2 DETECTOR STATION	Two square, ditch defined enclosures seen as cropmarks were mapped from poor quality APs. They are centred at TF 4582 9201 and TF 4599 9040, each measuring 20m by 20m. During WW2	MOD	545820	392010		1072714		C3	NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			they would have contained High Frequency Detector Field Stations, these being towers that enabled aircraft to work out their position.								
SA21	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Site of WW2 pillbox 350m NE of Alberta in the Rimac Defended Locality.	MOD	546997	391906		1443428		C3	NMR
SA22	Monument	WW1-WW2 RIMAC CAMP & DEFENDED LOCALITY	Site of WW1 army training camp, it became a holiday camp during the interwar years, with some of the original huts possibly used as holiday bungalows alongside early caravans. It was again used as an army camp in WW2, the largest in the country, with a direct rail link to London.	MOD	546800	391900				C3	DOC
SA23	Monument	WW2 GUN EMPLACEMENT	Possible site of a WW2 6 pdr gun emplacement, 300m NE of Alberta, Rimac Defended Locality.	MOD	546888	391891		1443427		C3	NMR
SA24	Monument	WW2 SLIT TRENCH	A length of a probable slit trench amongst the sand dunes plotted from AP.	MOD	547040	391860			S0016289	N	NMR
SA25	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Site of probable WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox 350m NE of Alberta in the Rimac Defended Locality.	MOD	547106	391835		1443429		?C3	NMR
SA26	Monument	SALTFLEETBY MED SETTLEMENT	The name of Saltfleetby St Clement is first recorded as Saltflatebi in 1086, which means the farmstead, village on or near Saltfleet. The affixes are from the dedications of the churches. It is also known as East Saltfleetby. In 1086, there was no definition between the three Saltfleetby parishes and they were all listed as one.	MED	545930	391800	MLI88192			C3	LHER
SA27	Monument	WW2 MINEFIELD	WW2 minefield between TF 4640 9224 and TF 4670 9176. 80 anti-personnel mines.	MOD	546700	391760			S0016208	N	NMR
SA28	Monument	WW2 MINEFIELD	WW2 minefield of 100 mines.	MOD	546750	391730			S0016221	N	NMR
SA29	Monument	WW2 ENCLOSURE	Potential WW2 enclosure seen as earthworks.	MOD	546980	391680	MLI88662	1072708		C3	LHER NMR,
SA30	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Lincolnshire-Type pillbox E of Alberta in the Rimac Defended Locality. In good condition.	MOD	547292	391678		1443430		C3	NMR
SA31	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX & ?GUN EMPLACEMENT	Site of a WW2 pillbox and possible site of adjacent gun emplacement, E of Alberta and Rimac Farm.	MOD	546679	391668		1443426		C3	NMR
SA32	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs.	MED	546360	391640	MLI88193			C3	LHER
SA33	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	Possible WW2 aircraft obstructions seen as cropmarks at TF 4533 9183, TF 4533 9232, TF 4550 9148, TF 4562 9254, TF 4600 9058, TF 4613 9075.	MOD	545500	391480		1072712		N	NMR
SA34	Monument	MED DMV & RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Probable medieval settlement and associated ridge-and-furrow seen as cropmarks and earthworks.	MED	546780	391170	MLI88194	1072715		C3	LHER NMR,

Table 5 Theddlethorpe All Saints parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
TS1	Monument	TRY	Wreck of English sloop. The <i>Try</i> was built in 1866, and carrying a cargo of coal was lost at the entrance to Saltfleet Haven in a force 6 wind on 26th June 1900.	EMOD	548470	391590		943025		C1	NMR
TS2	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox E of Alberta in the Rimac Defended Locality.	MOD	547330	391578		1443431		C3	NMR
TS3	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox E of Alberta in the Rimac Defended Locality.	MOD	547329	391303		1443432		C3	NMR
TS4	Monument	WW2 MINEFIELD	WW2 minefield between TF 4705 9115 and TF 4685 9144. 40 x AT mines and 529 anti-personnel mines.	MOD	547050	391150			S0016209	N	NMR
TS5	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 Lincolnshire type pillbox E of Alberta in the Rimac Defended Locality.	MOD	547443	391101		1443433		C3	NMR
TS6	Monument	WW2 ANTI-LANDING DEFENCES	Several parallel lines of iron posts recorded on sands E of Sea Bank Farm in 2001 may be remains of anti-landing obstacles blocking the sands from enemy aircraft landing at low tide.	MOD	547816	390933			S0016252	C2	NMR
TS7	Monument	WW2 MACHINE GUN POST	Structural remains of a WW2 machine gun post circa 350m NE of Alderson House in Oliver's Post Defended Locality.	MOD	547793	390893		1443435		C3	NMR
TS8	Monument	MED EARTHWORK PLATFORMS, RIDGE-AND-FURROW	A medieval settlement seen as cropmarks and earthworks was mapped from poor quality APs. The settlement consists of concentrations of enclosures at TF 4675 9070 and TF 4677 9045. Ridge-and-furrow associated with the settlement and still surviving as earthworks is centred at TF 4666 9085, TF 4683 9103, TF 4668 9134, TF 4635 9088 and TF 4720 9033.	MED	546884	390625	MLI88195 MLI88198 MLI88224	1072715 1072717		C3	LHER NMR
TS9	Monument	WW2 DEFENCES	Earthwork that appears freshly constructed in 1940 APs. Exact defence purpose not known. Shown on modern OS mapping.	MOD	547450	390580			S0016232	C3	NMR
TS10	Monument	WW2 MINED BRIDGE	Category 'B' bridge E of Cloves Bridge prepared for demolition - brick bridge over ditch.	MOD	547520	390400			S0016201	N	NMR
TS11	Monument	WW2 MINED BRIDGE	Cloves Bridge on A1031. Category 'C' timber bridge over river prepared for demolition.	MOD	546830	390370			S0016200	N	NMR
TS12	Monument	MED DMV	An area of medieval settlement seen as earthworks was mapped from poor quality APs. The settlement consists of nine, ditched, conjoined enclosures centred at TF 4711 8987. Surrounding the settlement is ridge-and-furrow extending from TF 4687 9036 to TF 4698 8940.	MED	546870	390360		1072635		C3	NMR
TS13	Monument	WW2 SLIT TRENCH	WW2 slit trench cropmark observed on APs.	MOD	547650	390270	MLI88257			C3	LHER
TS14	Monument	?MED ENCLOSURE EARTHWORKS	Enclosure earthworks were observed on APs	?MED	547700	390240	MLI88225	1072718		C3	LHER NMR
TS15	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX & GUN EMPLACEMENT	WW2 3-bay concrete Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox facing NW, disguised as pig sty. May be identified as Oliver's Post platoon locality. Also 6pdr gun emplacement.	MOD	547800	390200	MLI43269	1418145		C3	LHER NMR
TS16	Monument	MED PLATFORMS	House platform earthworks were observed on AP.	MED	547110	389870	MLI88220			C3	LHER
TS17	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 reinforced concrete Lincolnshire 3-bay AA pillbox. Sea Bank Farm.	MOD	547734	389764		1418144		C3	NMR

Table 6 Theddlethorpe St Helen parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
TH1	Monument	SALTFLEETBY MED DMV	Site of DMV of Saltfleetby is mentioned in Domesday. In the vicinity of the grid reference cited there are two ditched enclosures which were seen as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. The enclosures are centred at TF 4771 9013 and TF 4781 8995 and may have formed part of the medieval settlement.	MED	547710	390130		893340		C3	NMR
TH2	Monument	SIGNAL STAFF	Site of signal staff on OS 1st edition 1824.	EMOD	547790	390100	MLI39000			N	LHER
TH3	Named Location	THEDDLETHORPE NAMED LOCATION	Named location for documentary accounts of ship losses.	EMOD	548540	389370		1352073 1351886 1360381 1351882 1343454 1340641 1347929		N	NMR
TH4	Monument	BRICKWORKS	Site of brickworks at Theddlethorpe St Helen.	EMOD	548200	389300	MLI41422			N	LHER
TH5	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	3-bay WW2 Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, two roofed parts joined by the open area with the LAA mounting and the doorway. The roofed parts contain embrasures. Near A1031 road, Theddlethorpe St. Helen.	MOD	547500	389100	MLI43282	1419828		C3	LHER NMR
TH6	Find Spot	LEAD WOOL SEALS	Two lead wool seals of probable 17th-century date.	PMED	547600	389000	MLI41421			N	LHER
TH7	Building	THE HALL	House. Late 17th century, with early 18th- and 19th-century alterations. Red brick with slate roof having stone coped gables, with stone kneelers and ball finials, one axial ridge stack and gable brick stack. T-plan. 2 storey with garrets, 6 bay front, plinth, first floor bands and plain eaves course. To the rear is a lower 2 storey 18th-century wing also with stone coped gable and finial. In the angle between the two is a 19th-century square brick porch with embattled parapet. Grade II listed. Early 19th-century stable block separately listed. Red brick in English garden wall bond of 3 with the alternate headers in the stringing courses being overburnt to give a decorative effect. Slate roof. 2 storey 2 bay front. To left side are external stairs to first floor granary. Included for group value only.	PMED/EMOD	547536	388942	MLI41419		LBS 195649, 195650	B3	LHER
TH8	Find Spot	EMOD CANNONS	Two 18th-/19th-century cast iron cannons used as bollards, possibly 9 or 12 pounders.	EMOD	547480	388940				C3	WALK OVER
TH9	Building	ST HELEN'S CHURCH	Parish church. 14th/15th century. Chancel and aisles rebuilt 1866 by S.S. Teulon. Squared greenstone rubble, random mixed rubble, limestone dressings, slate roofs. 15th century W tower, nave with clerestory, aisles, S porch, chancel and vestry. The 3 stage tower has 2 string courses, battlemented parapets with plain corner pinnacles and stepped corner buttresses. Grade II listed.	MED/EMOD	547585	388815			LBS 195651	B3	EH
TH10	Monument	PMED/EMOD BUILDING	Solitary building between sea bank and sand dunes.	PMED/EMOD	548700	388750				N	OS 1st EDITION ARCHIVE
TH11	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	Aircraft obstruction cropmarks were observed on aerial photographs.	MOD	548030	388270	MLI88267			N	LHER
TH12	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX &	Crook Bank, former coast defence battery, 3-bay concrete Lincolnshire-	MOD	548891	388251	MLI43272	1429792,		C3	LHER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
		GUN BATTERY	type AA pillbox facing E. Base of former gunhouses for 2 6-inch guns.					1418148			NMR
TH13	Monument	THE OLD GOIT	Possible place name for a former landing place.	PMED	548750	388200				N	OS 1st EDITION
TH14	Monument	SHAMROCK	English dandy lost in 1881. Vessel was on a fishing trip when stranded and lost in wind conditions NE force 6.	EMOD	548570	388040		942968		N	NMR
TH15	Monument	THEDDLETHORPE ST HELEN DMV	Medieval settlement remains of Theddlethorpe St Helen were seen as cropmarks and earthworks and mapped from good quality APs. The remains are fragmentary and consist mainly of ditch defined enclosures, possibly crofts and/or tofts centred at TF 4770 8893, TF 4732 8924, TF 4817 8846, TF 4822 8774 and TF 4778 8803. These areas may reflect separate foci within the settlement. Ridge-and-furrow associated with the settlement and still surviving as earthworks is centred at TF 4730 8865, TF 4755 8810, TF 4831 8786, TF 4822 8854, TF 4825 8890 and TF 4791 8860.	MED	547780	388030		1072631		C3	NMR

Table 7 Mablethorpe with Sutton parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
MS1	Monument	MED/PMED CROOKED BANK	Section of the sea bank called Crooked Bank forming the parish boundary between Mablethorpe and Theddlethorpe St Helens.	MED/PMED	548709 549170	388160 386990				B3	ARCHIVE
MS2	Monument	ENCLOSURE	Undated enclosure seen as cropmarks.	UNK	548380	387520		1072641		C3	NMR
MS3	Monument	RAF THEDDLETHORPE	Opened by 1927, when it was used by RAF North Cotes along with Donna Nook as a bombing range. It was used in this role during WW2, when there was a barracks for site staff. Used post-war as a bombing and gunnery range with small emergency landing ground for nearby RAF Manby until 1973, when it closed due to its proximity to a gas terminal. The site was used in early 20mm cannon trials.	MOD	550000	387500				C3	DOC
MS4	Monument	ROC POST	Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post. Poor condition.	MOD	550300	386330			DOBNAI-1365	C3	NMR
MS5	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	Earthworks and cropmarks of probable WW2 aircraft obstructions visible on APs at TF 4876 8609 and TF 4942 8687.	MOD	548760	386090		1072644		C3	NMR
MS6	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-	Probable medieval earthwork ridge-	MED	550061	386018	MLI89027			C3	LHER

MS7	Monument	FURROW EMOD SHIPWRECK	and-furrow. Remains of 19th-century fishing vessel, buried in foreshore. Located during survey in 1997.	EMOD	550700	385890				C1	FIELD WORK
MS8	Building	TENNYSON'S COTTAGE	Cottage. Late 17th century, with 19th- and 20th-century alterations and additions. Colourwashed brick with concrete tiled roof having brick-coped tumbled gables, axial ridge stack. 2-storey, 4-bay front with to left a 20th century flat roofed porch. This is the remaining house of three or four houses used by the Tennyson family as a seaside holiday home in the first half of the 19th century. It is thought that 'Ode to Memory' refers to this cottage. Grade II listed. Separately listed mid 19th-century cast iron and ashlar pump with a tall fluted shaft supporting a spherical top, fluted on the upper part which bears a knob. At the front is a wide downward pointing spout, and to the side a long curved lower handle. The stone trough is semi-circular on the front. Included for group value only. Grade II listed.	PMED/MOD	550581	385511			LBS 195624, 195625	B3	EH
MS9	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	An area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation identified from APs.	MED	550700	385400				C3	DOC
MS10	Monument	PMED CLAY PITS	An area of clay extraction pits identified from APs.	PMED	550900	385300				C3	DOC
MS11	Monument	?ENCLOSURES	Two sides of possible rectangular walled enclosure on sand.	MED-MOD	551000	385190				C3	DOC
MS12	Named Location	NAMED LOCATION	Sutton on Sea named location for shipping losses.	PMED/EMOD	550900	385180		1446353, 1366208, 1318002, 1351108, 1351323, 1349980, 1349911, 1351833, 1343062, 1351063, 1349950, 1342964, 1352176		N	NMR
MS13	Monument	RAILWAY STATION	Site of railway station on the Louth and East Coast Railway opened in 1877 and closed in 1970.	EMOD	550400	385100	MLI43506	507042		C3	LHER NMR,
MS14	Find Spot	NEO AXE	A Neolithic flint axe, water-rolled, found on the foreshore at Mablethorpe.	NEO	550000	385000	MLI41427	355998			LHER NMR,

MS15	Monument	EMOD SHIPWRECK	The remains of a ship are visible, mostly buried in sand, on the beach at Mablethorpe, possibly the <i>Stavanger</i> , a Norwegian vessel, brought in for scrapping.	EMOD	551140	384920	MLI43426			C1	LHER
MS16	Monument	SHIPWRECK	Remains of small double ended fishing boat buried in beach. Recorded in 1997.	PMED	551150	384820	MLI43425			C1	LHER
MS17	Find Spot	IA-MED POTTERY	Possible Iron Age and Roman occupation site with hut sites. Medieval finds including pottery. Roman pottery and a coin hoard containing coins dating from Augustus to the mid 4th century AD. Neolithic axe.	IA-MED	551210	384770	MLI41436-8	356005		C3	LHER NMR,
MS18	Monument	MED SETTLEMENT	A medieval settlement, seen as earthworks, was mapped from poor quality APs. Two conjoined enclosures centred at TF 5032 8479 are connected to another enclosure at TF 5018 8470 by a hollow way. Sections of ditch at TF 5018 8480 and TF 5061 8450 may also be part of the medieval settlement. Some of these features may have been destroyed by modern housing development. One block of ridge-and-furrow possibly associated with the settlement is centred at TF 5023 8453.	MED	550180	384700		1068179		C3	NMR
MS19	Monument	PMED/MOD HOUSES	Former houses (levelled) and garden plots.	PMED/MOD	551100	384700				N	DOC
MS20	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	A WW2 aircraft obstruction was seen as earthworks and cropmarks and mapped from poor quality APs. It is visible as a ditch with alternating piles of upcast at both sides. The obstruction is centred at TF 5034 8469 and is 90m long.	MOD	550340	384690		1068188		C3	NMR
MS21	Monument	GEORGIO AVASOTI	Remains of wooden sailing merchant ship. Probably being broken up as scrap on beach.	EMOD	551340	384670	MLI43424			C1	LHER
MS22	Monument	PMED ?CLAY PITS	Cut rectangular hollows on shore. Probable clay pits and associated features.	PMED	551270	384600				C3	DOC
MS23	Monument	RB SITE	Romano-British site exposed in 1948 when finds included a Flavian bowl containing a hoard of coins from Augustus to mid 4th century. 2nd- and 3rd-century pottery also found. Rim of a pot is in Lincoln Museum and described as 'bowl form 29 in the style	RB	551350	384540	MLI41439			C1	LHER

			of Passenus'. In 1943 Romano-British pottery and 3rd-century coins were found at low water mark.								
MS24	Monument	CONVALESCENT HOME	Convalescent home of 1871 by James Fowler. A bath house was added in 1875 supplied with both salt and fresh water. Now demolished.	EMOD	551300	384500		107533		N	NMR
MS25	Find Spot	PRE FLINT KNIFE	Flint knife found at Mablethorpe, MoLAS report.	PRE	551400	384390				N	DOC
MS26	Monument	PMED TRACKWAY	Track? Associated with probable clay pits (adjacent to groynes?).	PMED	551300	384300				C3	DOC
MS27	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, near the A52, Mablethorpe.	MOD	551200	384200		1429625		C3	NMR
MS28	Find Spot	MED POTTERY	Pottery dating from Saxo-Norman period onwards found at Trusthorpe.	MED	551400	384100	MLI41450			N	LHER
MS29	Monument	EMOD WINDMILL	Tower mill erected to replace a post mill in 1880-81 and originally stood at Newland, near Hull. Mr Charles Foster bought it, demolished it and shipped everything but the bricks to Mablethorpe where it was incorporated into a new tower. The post mill was demolished and replaced in 1901 when a new tower mill replaced it. The new tower mill lasted until 1935 and was then converted to a house, being only three storeys high by this time.	EMOD	551300	384000	MLI84690	498305		N	LHER NMR,
MS30	Monument	?CLAY PITS	Rectangular structures (cut by groyne). Probable clay pits.	PMED	551600	384000				C2	DOC
MS31	Monument	LATE MED EARTHWORKS	Probable late medieval earthwork platforms.	MED	551092	383997	MLI89062			C3	LHER
MS32	Monument	PMED ?CLAY PITS	Probable clay pits and associated features. (Rectangular structures cut by groyne.)	PMED	551660	383900				C2	DOC
MS33	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	Probable WW2 aircraft obstructions seen as cropmarks and earthworks at TF 5007 8340 and TF 5025 8387.	MOD	550250	383870		1068187		C3	NMR
MS34	Monument	PMED ?CLAY PITS	Probable clay pits and associated features (rectangular structures cut by groyne.)	PMED	551650	383830				C2	DOC
MS35	Named Location	NAMED LOCATION	Named location for documentary ship losses.	PMED-EMOD	552040	383830		1346719, 1350098, 1359929		N	NMR
MS36	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	This site has the slight remnants of part of a ridge-and-furrow field system. Several sherds of 13th-/15th-century pottery were recovered during fieldwalking. This suggests that the site, at least from the medieval period, has been agricultural/pastoral.	MED	550800	383800	MLI43684			C3	LHER

MS37	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	During fieldwalking on the site at Seaholme Road, Romano-British pottery and tile was recovered. This could mean that there is a Roman site in the vicinity.	RB	550800	383800	MLI43685			N	LHER
MS38	Monument	MED MOATED SITE	The edge of a round-cornered moated site was revealed in November 1952. Pottery of 13th-/16th-century date was recovered.	MED	551600	383800	MLI41448			C3	LHER
MS39	Monument	?PMED WINDMILL	Windmill of uncertain date	PMED/EMOD	551600	383700		498304		N	NMR
MS40	Monument	MED DMV	Medieval settlement, seen as earthworks, was mapped from poor quality APs. The settlement consists of conjoined enclosures centred at TF 5094 8367 with associated ridge-and-furrow still surviving as earthworks at TF 5100 8360, TF 5083 8359 and TF 5116 8375.	MED	550940	383670		1068181		C3	NMR
MS41	Building	ST PETER'S CHURCH	Parish church. 14th century with additions of 1522, 1606, 1842, 1941. Red brick with ashlar dressings, slate roofs. W tower, nave, chancel, vestry. The 3-stage tower of 1606 has stepped corner buttresses, one offset and a battlemented parapet with ashlar corner pinnacles. Set in the wall of the second stage are 4 inscribed ashlar stones, probably recording the names of the churchwardens and builders. The W door consists of a medieval double chamfered pointed arch reset in a chamfered brick surround with hood mould. Just below the offset to the second stage is an ashlar datestone inscribed '1606 Anthone Swell'. The nave dates from 1842 and the chancel from 1941. Grade II listed.	PMED-MOD	551400	383650	MLI41455		LBS 195618	B3	LHER
MS42	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow surviving as earthworks in 2002.	MED	551500	383500				C3	DOC
MS43	Monument	?CLAY PITS	Probable clay pits and associated features (rectangular structures cut by groyne).	PMED	551900	383400				C2	DOC
MS44	Monument	RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Probable medieval earthwork ridge-and-furrow.	MED	551005	383346	MLI89064			C3	LHER
MS45	Monument	RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Probable medieval earthwork ridge-and-furrow.	MED	551005	383346	MLI89064			C3	LHER
MS46	Monument	RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow or post-medieval ploughing.	MED-PMED	551700	383300				C3	DOC
MS47	Find Spot	RB BROOCH	Romano British penannular brooch found in 1969 on beach, Trusthorpe.	RB	551900	383300	MLI41452			N	LHER

MS48	Monument	MED DMV	Three areas of conjoined enclosures possibly part of medieval settlement were seen as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. The enclosures are centred at TF 5163 8326, TF 5132 8343 and TF 5166 8301. Ridge-and-furrow at TF 5135 8353 and TF 5168 8335 may be associated with the settlement.	MED	551630	383260		1068183		C3	NMR
MS49	Monument	PMED ?CLAY PIT	Area of small banks and hollows on shore. Probable clay pits and associated features.	PMED	551900	383200				C2	DOC
MS50	Building	BOURNE FARM COTTAGE	Cottage, c 1700, altered c 1800. Mud and stud, rendered with steeply hipped corrugated plastic roof, presumably over thatch, with single ridge stack. Lobby entry, T-plan. Single storey plus garret, 3-bay front. Grade II listed.	PMED	551151	383124		LBS 195623		B3	EH
MS51	Monument	NEO FLINT AXE	Large unpolished Neolithic flint axe found in Trusthorpe.	NEO	551000	383000	MLI41449			N	LHER
MS52	Monument	PMED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Post-medieval ridge-and-furrow.	MED	551500	383000				C3	DOC
MS53	Monument	MED DMV	Medieval settlement seen as earthworks was mapped from poor quality APs. The settlement consists of a moat enclosing a rectilinear area measuring 90m by 80m which is centred at TF 5109 8288. Areas of conjoined enclosures at TF 5119 8293 and TF 5107 8311 may be crofts. Ridge-and-furrow associated with these features is still visible as earthworks between TF 5085 8278 and TF 5100 8345.	MED	551190	382930		1068182		C3	NMR
MS54	Monument	WW2 NISSEN HUTS	WW2 Nissen huts.	MOD	551900	382900				?N	DOC
MS55	Monument	MED EARTHWORKS	Potential late medieval earthwork platforms, Sutton on Sea.	MED	551847	382757	MLI89058	1068168		C3	LHER NMR,
MS56	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	Late 1st- and 2nd-century Romano-British pottery.	RB	552160	382540	MLI41444	356014		N	LHER NMR,
MS57	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Probable medieval ridge-and-furrow, seen as earthworks, broad ridge-and-furrow with a maximum length of 110m.	MED	551790	382530	MLI89060	1068184		C3	LHER NMR,
MS58	Named Location	SUTTON ON SEA NAMED LOCATION	Named location for documentary losses of ships off/near Sutton on Sea.	PMED-EMOD	552080	382440		1351186, 1302127, 1347849, 1302347, 1316673, 1351826		N	NMR
MS59	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-	Medieval ridge-and-furrow field	MED	551300	382300	MLI43658	1068186		C3	LHER

		FURROW	system on land W of High Gate, Sutton on Sea.								NMR,
MS60	Monument	ACORN	Remains of the brig <i>Acorn</i> , an ice ship beached in order to be broken up for scrap in the late 19th century.	EMOD	552320	382210	MLI43423			C1	LHER
MS61	Find Spot	PMED PEWTER SPOON	Pewter spoon with baluster top of late 16th-century date found in clay on foreshore. The maker's mark is in the form of a gridiron in the bowl.	PMED	552200	382200	MLI41440			N	LHER
MS62	Monument	EMOD SIGNAL STAFF	Site of Sutton Signal Staff on 1824 OS.	EMOD	552200	382200				N	OS 1st EDITION
MS63	Monument	PMED CLAY PITS	Post-medieval clay extraction pits for using clay to build and repair sea defences, found in the inter-tidal zone following severe storms, when the sand was washed of the beach, most notably in 1953. Previously thought to be a salt making site using the solar evaporation method and dated by the presence of post-medieval pottery on the beach. The pottery is probably residual material from those parts of Sutton which were washed away by the sea, along with its church.	PMED	552240	382170	MLI41446	356008		C2	LHER NMR,
MS64	Find Spot	MED WATTLE HURDLE	A wooden hurdle or structure was exposed by currents on the tidal flats at Sutton on Sea. Samples from the hurdle were radiocarbon dated to the late Saxon period. The criterion for the selection of the 'rods' seems to have been for thickness rather than age, suggesting perhaps that the woodland from where they originated was not coppiced. The discovery of a sheep rib bone, with little evidence of erosion may indicate a terrestrial site (as opposed to a fish trap).	MED	552550	382150	MLI43148			C1	LHER
MS65	Monument	PMED CLAY PITS	Area of clay pits and associated track.	PMED	552200	382100				C2	DOC
MS66	Monument	NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY	A tramway from Alford to Sutton on Sea opened in 1884 with limited success. The route was difficult and unreliable. And it closed in 1889 following the opening of the Great Northern Railway in 1886. The steam tramway was built to a 2ft 6in gauge with a single pair of rails along the public roads from Alford via Bilsby, Markby and Hannah, terminating at the 'Jolly Bacchus' in Sutton. The tram route required a level surface and evidence was seen during the	EMOD	552111	382022	MLI43675	1365621		C3	LHER NMR

			watching brief on the Bisby village water main relay, of large scale raising of the ground contours.								
MS67	Monument	PMED SHIPWRECK	Remains of small fishing vessel partially buried on sandy foreshore. Appears to be very similar to other remains of fishing vessels seen locally and possible indicative of a local vernacular tradition of boat building. Recorded in 1997.	PMED	552420	382010	MLI43422			C1	LHER
MS68	Monument	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	Wesleyan Methodist chapel built in 1910 by John Wills and Sons. The building is of red brick with stone dressings and has an octagonal corner turret with a dwarf spire. There are contemporary iron railings around the building.	MOD	551960	381810		1380897		C3	NMR
MS69	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow earthworks on land W of Sutton on Sea.	MED	551520	381800	MLI88173			C3	LHER
MS70	Monument	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL DMV	An area of medieval settlement, seen as earthworks, was mapped from poor quality APs. The settlement consists of two areas, separated by ridge-and-furrow, of conjoined rectilinear enclosures centred at TF 5161 8164 and TF 5153 8176. The whole settlement has been partially destroyed by the construction of a railway. Ridge-and-furrow still surviving as earthworks and associated with the settlement is visible at TF 5176 8128, TF 5164 8187, TF 5140 8173, TF 5153 8157 and TF 5173 8153.	MED	551610	381640	MLI43090	1068169		C3	LHER NMR,
MS71	Building	?MED MANOR FARM	Place name evidence for a manor.	?MED	551650	381600	MLI41456			N	LHER
MS72	Find Spot	AS POTTERY	A few sherds of late Saxon pottery was recovered during the watching brief on the Sutton on Sea to Mablethorpe rising main. The number of sherds, however, was too small to permit dating of the marine retreat and subsequent settlement activity.	EMED	551600	381550	MLI43659			N	LHER
MS73	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	A quantity of Romano-British pottery was found during a watching brief on the Sutton on Sea–Mablethorpe rising main. This may indicate the existence of contemporary occupation sites in the vicinity sealed by the marine transgression silt layer.	RB	551600	381550	MLI 43089			N	LHER
MS74	Monument	RAILWAY SIGNAL	This was the site of a level crossing	MOD	551670	381550	MLI43411			N	LHER

		BOX	with the narrow gauge Alford and Sutton tramway 1886-88. The box was the only surviving feature and has now been restored and rebuilt at Legbourne railway museum.								
MS75	Building	WAVELANDS	A very early, important and well-preserved example of a holiday cottage constructed 1901 using two Great Eastern railway carriages at first-floor level. Timber and rendered brick with a plain tile roof and a single brick stack. 2 storey. Entrance front has recessed entrance flanked by single casements. Above a 5-bay verandah, now glazed, with splat balusters and central glazed double doors, which may be part of a signal box. Grade II listed.	MOD	552421	381518			LBS 355298	B3	EH
MS76	Monument	PMED CLAY PITS	Cut rectangular pits on clay outcrop. Two tracks lead from shore to outcrop.	PMED	552500	381500				C2	DOC
MS77	Building	LINDUM	A very early, important and well-preserved example of a holiday cottage constructed 1901 using 2 Great Eastern railway carriages. Timber with asphalt roof. Single storey. Entrance front has projecting gabled porch with pantile roof and glazed door. N front has lean-to. S front has carriage facade. Barrel vaulted roof now with asphalt covering. Grade II listed.	MOD	552428	381498			LBS 355299	B3	EH
MS78	Building	MARSOVILLE	A very early, important and well-preserved example of a holiday cottage constructed using 2 Great Eastern railway carriages. Timber with pantile roof and external brick stack to rear. Entrance front has 5 arch open wooden verandah with splat balusters to either side, and diamond glazed panels at the sides. Each side has a carriage front with 5 former doors and 2-light windows between. Rear facade has a central wooden canted bay window with plain sashes and a hipped plain tile roof. Grade II listed.	MOD	552434	381481			LBS 355300	B3	EH
MS79	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation recorded from APs.	MED	552500	381400				C3	DOC
MS80	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow earthworks on land W of Sutton on Sea.	MED	551760	381290	MLI88171			C3	LHER
MS81	Monument	SUTTON ON SEA RAILWAY STATION	The railway line from Willoughby to Sutton on Sea was opened in 1886,	EMOD	552050	381160	MLI43412	507089		N	LHER NMR

			extending to Mablethorpe in 1888. The railway at Sutton on Sea was built entirely of wood. On the W platform the was a waiting room 18ft 2in by 19ft 6in and a platform signal box of similar size and form. On the E platform was a booking hall etc of similar form to Mumby road, on the same line. It was approx 60ft long with an overall canopy. The large wooden goodshed 80ft by 40ft was demolished 1964–5. The station was closed for goods in 1964, and the line and station were closed completely in 1970.								
MS82	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Medieval ridge-and-furrow, Cade's Field, Sutton on Sea.	MED	552000	381100	MLI43160	1316269, 983913		C3	LHER
MS83	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation recorded from APs.	MED	552400	381100				C3	DOC
MS84	Monument	BEACH HUTS	A collection of 12 or so prefabricated concrete, corrugated asbestos and wood beach huts, unusual design.	MOD	552670	381040				C2	DOC
MS85	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow earthworks on land W of Huttoft Road, Sutton on Sea.	MED	551850	380970	MLI88178			C3	LHER
MS86	Building	ST CLEMENT'S CHURCH	Parish church of 1818–19 with later additions built on a new site after the old church was destroyed by the sea.. Squared greenstone rubble, red brick, slate roofs. 2 stage W tower has a plinth, dentillated eaves course and gabled roof. The pointed W window has wooden tracery and above a stone panel. inscribed 'I S Cooke Ch.Wdn 1819'. The lower parts of the nave are stone, the upper parts brick, also with dentillated eaves course. On the N side is a double gabled c 1860 sexton's hut. The chancel was built in 1860 and the vestry to the S in 1907. To the W of the porch door a reused stone has a carved medieval pinnacle. Grade II listed.	EMOD–MOD	552114	380903			LBS 195621	B3	EH
MS87	Building	HALL FARM	Place name evidence for a hall.	?MED	551930	380870	MLI41457			N	LHER
MS88	Find Spot	MED GOLD COIN	Gold half noble of Edward III Treaty period 1363–9, mint of London.	MED	551980	380800	MLI41445			N	LHER
MS89	Monument	PMED ?CLAY PITS	Isolated rectangular features on shore. Probable clay pits.	PMED	552900	380800				C2	DOC
MS90	Monument	MED EARTHWORKS	Work in advance of redevelopment recorded a rectangular enclosure, ridge-and-furrow, ditch and a pit.	MED	552260	380580		1314425, 983968		C3	NMR
MS91	Monument	PMED ?CLAY PITS	Rectangular features (one cut by groyne). Probably isolated clay pits.	PMED	553000	380550				C2	DOC

MS92	Monument	MED SEA BANK	Old Sea Bank. A system of sea banks extending for some 150 miles around the Wash coast from the Chapel St. Leonards area to King's Lynn. Between the early 13th and early 17th century it is variously referred to as Sea Ditch, Sea Dyke and Sea Bank. Early authorities suggested a Roman origin, but there are no records of associated finds or sites. The main work was probably medieval, possibly even pre-1086, and no doubt there were additions, modifications and repairs at many different times thereafter. The Sea Bank has been used in many places as a causeway for modern roads.	MED	553000 559000	380500 314900	MLI88784	1032408		B3	LHER NMR
MS93	Monument	MED SETTLEMENT	An area of conjoined enclosures, probably part of a medieval settlement, was seen as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. The enclosures centred at TF 5219 8050 range in size from 20 x 10m to 100 x 80m. On all sides of the settlement there is still ridge-and-furrow surviving as earthworks.	MED	552190	380500		1068171		C3	NMR
MS94	Monument	PMED ?CLAY PITS	Possible rectangular 'ditched' feature on sand. Possibly a clay pit or a formerly 'walled' feature.	PMED	553300	380400				C2	DOC
MS95	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ten blocks of medieval ridge-and-furrow were seen as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs, centred at TF 5263 8027, TF 5220 7956, TF 5228 8012 and TF 5270 8054.	MED	552630	380270		1068172		C3	NMR
MS96	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation recorded from APs.	MED	552850	380200				C3	DOC
MS97	Find Spot	IA BEAKER	Long neck beaker found on beach at Sutton on Sea, opposite the golf course.	IA	553400	380200	MLI41443	356020		N	LHER NMR
MS98	Monument	GOLF COURSE	An 18-hole seaside links golf course founded in 1901.	MOD	553190	380120		839123		C3	NMR
MS99	Monument	WW2 ?AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	Two parallel rows of mounds, TF 5250 8060–TF 5320 7970. Possibly anti-glider defences.	MOD	553000	380100				C3	DOC
MS100	Monument	PMED CLAY PITS	Almost continuous line of rectangular structures (including pits and enclosures) on shore between TF 5160 8350–TF 5240 8200. Probable clay pits and associated features.	PMED	552000	380000				C2	DOC
MS101	Monument	LOUTH AND EAST	The Louth and East Coast Railway	EMOD				1365618		N	NMR

		COAST RAILWAY	was authorised in 1872 from Louth to Mablethorpe via Saltfleetby. Originally this was an agricultural railway, but seaside excursions, started in 1877 became increasingly popular. Closed in 1970.								
MS102	Monument	SUTTON AND WILLOUGHBY RAILWAY	The Sutton and Willoughby Railway opened in 1888 from Willoughby on the GNR's East Lincs Railway to join the Louth and East Coast Railway at Mablethorpe forming a loop line. Plans to develop Sutton Docks were shelved, and the line never developed beyond serving the coastal resorts. Closed in 1970.	EMOD				1365623		N	NMR

Table 8 Huttoft parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
HT1	Monument	SALTERNS	Salt works of unknown date, destroyed by the construction of a golf course.	UNK	553300	379800		893345		?B3	NMR
HT2	Monument	MED/PMED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow/post-medieval ploughing.	MED-PMED	553400	379600				C3	DOC
HT3	Monument	?OYSTER PITS	Rectangular 'walled' enclosures in a line parallel with the shore (some cut by groynes). The features appear to be designed as enclosures and may be oyster beds or associated with fish farming.	PMED	553800	379400				C2	DOC
HT4	Monument	MOUND	Small mound. Possible windmill?	MED	553440	379350				C3	DOC
HT5	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	WW2 anti-landing defences seen as earthworks on APs at TF 5340 7926 and TF 5217 7985.	MOD	553400	379260		1059697		C3	NMR
HT6	Monument	?OYSTER PITS	Small group of rectangular 'walled' enclosures for oyster beds or fish farming?	PMED	554000	379000				C2	DOC
HT7	Monument	SIGNAL STAFF	Site of signal staff.	PMED	553950	378800				N	OS 1st EDITION
HT8	Monument	INLET/?LANDING	Inlet, possible landing site close to signal staff with range of buildings associated with feature.	PMED	553950	378700				C3	OS 1st EDITION
HT9	Monument	MED/PMED ENCLOSURE	A probable medieval or post-medieval enclosure was visible as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. The enclosing ditch forms a semi-circle and abuts a field boundary, forming a 'D' shaped enclosure, centred at TF 5377 7849.	MED/PMED	553770	378490	MLI88756	1059703		C3	LHER NMR
HT10	Monument	?PMED CLAY PITS	?Rectangular enclosure on shore. Possibly clay pits?	PMED	554400	378300				C2	DOC
HT11	Find Spot	MED POTTERY	13th-/14th-century pottery found at Huttoft Bank in 1962.	MED	554000	378000	MLI41492			N	LHER
HT12	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	A late 3rd-century Roman urn was found in 1951.	ROM	554450	377870	MLI41495	355932		N	LHER NMR
HT13	Monument	MED EARTHWORKS	A group of field boundaries of probable medieval or post-medieval date were visible as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. They form at least six enclosures of variable size, centred at TF 5370 7789.	MED	553690	377860	MLI88755	1059702		C3	LHER NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
HT14	Monument	?CLAY PITS	Possible rectangular features on linear alignment. Probable clay pits.	PMED	554600	377730				C2	DOC
HT15	Monument	INLET/?LANDING	Inlet, possible landing site with large raised banks running inland to join with sea bank.	PMED	554650	377700				C3	OS 1st EDITION
HT16	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	Romano-British folded beaker from Huttoft.	RB	554150	377690	MLI41493	355938		N	LHER NMR
HT17	Find Spot	NEO AXE	Butt end of a polished stone axe of Langdale type group VI found embedded in clay on the foreshore at Mogg's Eve.	NEO	555000	377400	MLI43463			N	LHER

Table 9 Anderby parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
AN1	Find Spot	PAL BLADE	Lower Palaeolithic flint blade.	PAL	555010	376810	MLI43430			N	LHER
AN2	Monument	?WW2 BUNKER	WW2 bunker?	MOD	554800	376700				C3	DOC
AN3	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	Two parallel WW2 aircraft obstructions were visible as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs, centred at TF 5398 7661 and TF 5375 7655.	MOD	553980 553750	376610 376550	MLI88753	1059704		C3	LHER NMR
AN4	Find Spot	MED POTTERY	Base of a green glazed medieval pot found at high water mark.	MED	555200	376400	MLI41601			N	LHER
AN5	Monument	MED/PMED EARTHWORKS	A probable medieval or post-medieval forked bank, 100m in length, was visible as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs, centred at TF 5415 7622. Its function is unknown.	?MED	554150	376220	MLI88758	1059707		C3	LHER NMR
AN6	Monument	POSSIBLE HAVEN	Site of a possible haven or landing, area around modern canalised Anderby Creek bounded by substantial earth banks.	?MED	555000	376000				C3	WALK OVER
AN7	Find Spot	RB POT	Late Roman potsherd from the clay at mid-tide level.	ROM	555430	375890	MLI41607	355928		N	LHER NMR
AN8	Find Spot	RB POT	Roman pottery sherd.		555430	375860	MLI41608			N	LHER
AN9	Monument	MED ENCLOSURE	Three sides of a probable medieval or post-medieval ditched enclosure were visible as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs, centred at TF 5448 7578. Fragments of ditch to the S of the enclosure may form part of more enclosures.	MED	554540	375760	MLI88757	1059706		C3	LHER NMR
AN10	Monument	MED/PMED EARTHWORKS	Medieval or post-medieval ditches, centred at TF 5506 7552, were visible as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. The ditches form a disordered pattern and lie adjacent to the sea defence bank and are enclosed by drains. They are possibly part of a drainage system and/or enclosures.	?MED	555060	375520		1059662		C3	NMR
AN11	Monument	DITCHES	Cropmark ditches.	?MED/UNK	555430	375350				C3	DOC
AN12	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	A Romano-British potsherd was found near the high-water mark at Anderby.	ROM	555700	375100	MLI41602	355931		N	LHER NMR
AN13	Monument	?WW2 CIRCULAR FEATURES	Group of small circles on beach possibly with slight 'banks'. Possible WW2 ordnance craters.	?MOD	555830	374970				C3	LHER NMR

Table 10 Chapel St Leonard parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
CH1	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 hexagonal pillbox on seafront S of Chapel-out-Marsh. Now removed.	MOD	555850	374440			S0016108	N	NMR
CH2	Monument	WW2 ANTI-TANK BLOCK	WW2 anti-tank block on bank to E of Anderby Road.	MOD	555740	374410			S0016107	C3	NMR
CH3	Monument	MED/PMED RIDGE & FURROW, POND	Four blocks of medieval or post-medieval ridge-and-furrow were visible as earthworks on APs, centred at TF 5568 7431. To the W is a 10m by 15m pond centred at TF 5557 7438. To the S is a single block of ridge-and-furrow, centred at TF 5589 7375.	MED/PMED	555680	374310	MLI88763	1059862		C3	LHER NMR
CH4	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTION	WW2 earthwork aircraft obstruction consisting of a ditch flanked by sections of bank.	MOD	555387	374268	MLI88764			C3	LHER
CH5	Monument	WW2 ANTI-TANK BLOCK	WW2 concrete anti-tank block on bank E of Anderby Road.	MOD	555780	374240			S0016106	C3	NMR
CH6	Monument	WW2 MINEFIELD	Anderby minefield on coast N of Chapel Point between TF 5587 7424 and TF 5580 7445.	MOD	555870	374240			S0016203	N	NMR
CH7	Monument	WW2 INFANTRY POST	WW2 rifle section post to be manned on 'stand to', E of White Horses.	MOD	555920	374220			S0016212	C3	NMR
CH8	Monument	?OYSTER PITS	Rectangular enclosure on shore (partly sand covered). Possible remains of oyster or fish farming.	PMED	556000	374200				C2	DOC
CH9	Monument	WW2 ARMY HQ	Site of WW2 company HQ at White Horses from 1941, N of Chapel Point.	MOD	555760	374190			S0016210	N	NMR
CH10	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 hexagonal Type 22 pillbox. Permanently manned forward defence locality.	MOD	555700	374070			S0016104	C3	NMR
CH11	Monument	WW2 DEFENCES	Two hexagonal WW2 Type 22 pillboxes, associated slit trenches and an aircraft obstruction were visible as earthworks on APs, centred at TF 5510 7379 and TF 5510 7373. The pillboxes have subsequently been dismantled and the earthworks levelled. The features lie within a large irregular shaped enclosure (CH13).	MOD	555100	373790	MLI43278 MLI88762	1418952		N	LHER NMR
CH12	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Probable late medieval earthwork ridge-and-furrow.	MED	555908	373769	MLI88760			C3	LHER
CH13	Monument	MED/PMED ENCLOSURE, POND	A large irregular shaped enclosure, centred at TF 5505 7375, was visible as earthworks, then subsequently levelled and visible as cropmarks on APs. The three sides of the 180m wide enclosure are quite sinuous. It contains a small 10m by 12m pond and associated drain, centred at TF 5506 7377. The enclosure also contains some WW2 structures (CH11). The date of the enclosure is possibly medieval or post-medieval, but it potentially could be modern, associated with the military structures.	MED/PMED	555050	373750	MLI88761	1059863		C3	LHER NMR
CH14	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Remains of square pillbox on beach at Soldier's Hole. Rifle section post manned on 'stand to' equipped with anti-tank rifle.	MOD	556120	373680			S0016103	C3	NMR
CH15	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow. Visible as earthwork in 1996 and 2003.	MED	555800	373550				C3	DOC
CH16	Monument	ROC ORLIT POST	ROC Orlit post.	MOD	556140	373510		1412035		?C3	NMR
CH17	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 square pillbox. Some remnants of this pillbox survive amongst the sand dunes above the beach.	MOD	556140	373510			S0016105	C3	NMR
CH18	Find Spot	PRE FLINT FLAKE	Worked flint flake.	PRE	556200	373500	MLI41613	893348		N	LHER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
											NMR
CH19	Monument	ROC MONITORING POST	Underground ROC monitoring post. Now destroyed.	MOD	556110	373470			1412034	N	NMR
CH20	Monument	WW2 GUN BATTERY	WW2 gun platform S of Soldier's Hole. Gun still mounted in 1946.	MOD	556160	373470			S0016102	C3	NMR
CH21	Named Location	NAMED LOCATION	Chapel St Leonard's named location for documentary accounts of shipping and aircraft losses.	EMOD	556850	373350		1302399 1345902 1351315 1356378		N	NMR
CH22	Monument	POSSIBLE MED SALTERN	'Sun pans' recorded in documentary sources. There is no visible trace of these salt-pans on the sandy foreshore or on available APs.	?MED	556270	373320	MLI41624	355944		N	LHER NMR
CH23	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	The rim of a large Roman greyware bowl was found on the shore just N of Chapel Point in 1965.	RB	556250	373300	MLI41623	355971		N	LHER NMR
CH24	Monument	WW2 INFANTRY POST	WW2 rifle section post to be manned on 'stand to', Chapel Point.	MOD	556250	373280			S0016211	C3	NMR
CH25	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX & GUN EMPLACEMENT	Base of WW2 hexagonal Type 22 pillbox at Chapel Point. Base of possible brick and concrete gun emplacement seen on 1940 AP at the same location still visible in 2002.	MOD	556288	373245	MLI43279	1419834		C3	LHER NMR
CH26	Find Spot	BA FLINT SCRAPER	A Bronze Age flint scraper with secondary working was found at Chapel Point in the bank at rear of a WW2 gun position (?CH25). The gun position was located; the bank is centred to TF 5622 7328. There is much flint in the area but no implements were found.	BA	556340	373200	MLI41614	355965		N	LHER NMR
CH27	Monument	WW2 ARMY HQ	WW2 HQ of 12th Bn Sherwood Foresters in 1941 at house known as 'Eothan', Landseer Avenue.	MOD	555880	373150			S0016216	N	NMR
CH28	Find Spot	BA FLINT DAGGER	Early Bronze Age flint dagger found on the beach.	BA	556330	373050	MLI41622	355959		N	LHER NMR
CH29	Monument	ENCLOSURE	Small square/rectangular enclosure (against groyne). Associated with fishing?	PMED	556230	373000				C3	DOC
CH30	Monument	WW2 MINED BRIDGE	Category 'A' bridge carrying road over railway, blocked by anti-tank mines.	MOD	556000	372950			S0016199	N	NMR
CH31	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	The upper part of a 3rd-century Romano-British gritted jar found in 1960. The indicated find spot is situated on sandy foreshore.	RB	556270	372600	MLI41625	355953		N	LHER NMR
CH32	Building	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL	Primitive Methodist chapel built in 1836, with later alterations. Built of brick with three wide round-arched windows facing the road.	EMOD	555530	372460		1375555		C3	HER
CH33	Monument	PIT	A probable rectangular pit 10m by 20m of unknown date and function was visible as cropmarks on APs.	UNK	556100	372430	MLI88768	1059861		C3	LHER NMR
CH34	Find Spot	MED POTTERY	Scatter of medieval pottery, including 3 jug handles and other green glaze sherds together with calcined animal bone found close to mound and possible causeway on E side across ditch.	MED	555350	372370	MLI41610			N	LHER
CH35	Find Spot	PRE ANTLER PICK	An antler pick was found in 1969.	PRE	556350	372200		355974		N	NMR
CH36	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	Romano British greyware base and fragment of human skull close by. Found on the shore just N of the pullover.	RB	556400	372200	MLI41612			N	LHER
CH37	Monument	MED EARTHWORKS	A square eminence located in field w of shopping centre. To the N and S some ?medieval ditches are visible.	MED	555800	372100	MLI41618			C3	LHER
CH38	Monument	PMED EARTHWORKS	An earthwork survey in 1998 identified a ditch which aligns with linear features recorded by the National Mapping Programme. These features are thought to	PMED	555620	372000	MLI83352			C3	LHER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			be of post-medieval date, and may be contemporary with a 'house and homestead' shown on a map of 1811.								
CH39	Find Spot	NEO FLINT AXE	Neolithic flint axe.	NEO	556300	372000	MLI41616	893349		N	LHER NMR
CH40	Monument	EARTHWORKS	A watching brief at land off Sea Road uncovered two substantial undated palaeochannels and two undated linear features.	UNK	555722	371999	MLI88778			C3	LHER
CH41	Find Spot	ARTEFACT SCATTER	An artefact scatter composed mainly of medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds was recovered during a watching brief. Post-medieval brick and fired clay fragments, a glass bottle and a hone were also present.	MED/PMED	555698	371968	MLI88779			N	LHER
CH42	Monument	MED/PMED EARTHWORKS	Scattered throughout Chapel St. Leonards are fragments of medieval or post-medieval settlement, visible as earthworks on APs. Some of the features have been levelled and built over. Blocks of ridge-and-furrow survive at TF 5534 7258, TF 5508 7209 and TF 5591 7200. The latter two areas have field boundaries and enclosures associated with them. Other fragments of field boundaries and/or enclosures are visible at TF 5527 7189 and TF 5566 7206. A ditched trackway, 100m in length, is visible at TF 5588 7213 and a bank, 180m in length, at TF 5559 7221, is also possibly a field boundary.	MED	555270	371890		1059860		C3	NMR
CH43	Monument	WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY & GUN EMPLACEMENT	A probable WW2 searchlight battery was visible as earthworks and then subsequently levelled and visible as cropmarks on APs. It consists of the foundations of four circular searchlights and a possible gun emplacement.	MOD	555910	371300		1059869		C3	NMR
CH44	Monument	MED SALTERN	Twelve 13th-century jugs and cooking pots found in 1951 at TF 5668 7101, just below the high-tide mark where Trunch Lane joins the shore at Chapel St. Leonards. No structural remains were seen, but parallel earthworks to the S were probably medieval brine channels. The site is now occupied by sandy foreshore. The salt works were visible as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. A group of four rectangular salt pans occur in a linear pattern, with a single square salt pan to the E, centred at TF 5668 7095. The salt pans were visible as dark areas against the lighter surrounding sand, presumably where the evaporation pits had become silted and filled in. Mainly to the N of the salt pans are fragmentary channels defined by banks, centred at TF 5667 7103. A small section of channel is located S of the salt pans at TF 5672 7094.	MED	556670	371030	MLI41626	355947		B1	LHER NMR
CH45	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	Most of a Roman pot was found in blue clay at a depth of about 10ft. in excavating for a petrol storage tank at Chapel St. Leonards in 1965.	RB	555970	370990	MLI41611	355968		N	LHER NMR
CH46	Monument	MED/PMED WATER MEADOW	A possible medieval or post-medieval water meadow, centred at TF 5626 7093, was visible as earthworks on APs. The broad parallel ditches, 140m in length, have been levelled.	MED/PMED	556260	370930	MLI88765	1059865		C3	LHER NMR
CH47	Monument	IA/RB SALTERN	During the Lindsey coastal survey, a site at Trunch Lane revealed a layer of briquetage, including handbricks and evaporating troughs, and charcoal. It is thought to date from the Iron Age/Roman periods. There was also a series of at least 45 sub- rectangular features cut through the upper peat layer, one of which cut into the briquetage layer.	IA/RB	556900	370500	MLI43342 MLI43347			B3	LHER

Table 81 Addlethorpe parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
AD1	Monument	WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	Two WW2 AA obstructions defined by a ditch flanked by sections of bank are centred at TF 5613 7068 and TF 5504 7055.	MOD	556128	370696	MLI88767	1059868		C3	LHER NMR
AD2	Monument	MED RIDGE & FURROW	Probable late medieval earthwork ridge-and-furrow.	MED	556000	370652	MLI88766			C3	LHER
AD3	Monument	MED/PMED ENCLOSURES, RIDGE-AND-FURROW	A small (32m by 15m) medieval or post-medieval enclosure was visible as earthworks on APs, centred at TF 5581 7054. It has another small incomplete enclosure adjoining its W side. To the NW, NE and S of the enclosure are blocks of ridge-and-furrow, centred at TF 5560 7072, TF 5610 7067 and TF 5578 7040.	MED/PMED	555810	370540	MLI88759	1059866		C3	LHER NMR
AD4	Monument	MED/PMED RIDGE & FURROW	Ridge-and-furrow/post-medieval ploughing.	MED	556300	370300				C3	DOC

Table 11 Ingoldmells parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
IN1	Monument	RECTANGULAR FEATURES, ?OYSTER PITS	At least 45 sub-rectangular features from TF 570 703 to TF 565 716. The S range of features was a series of 8 large sub-rectangular pits aligned parallel to the foreshore. One of these cut the briquetage layer and three others were cut by groynes. About 40m to the N were four more pits 12m wide. 50m N of these was a single pit with a spur wall of turf and dumped material at right angles to it on the landward side. Further N there are 2 groups of narrow trenches (2m by 12m). A batch of 8 closely packed parallel trenches, and 2 or more batches of four parallel trenches, one parallel to the first batch the other at right angles. The second group consisted of two parallel trenches, 2 at right angles and an 'l-shaped' trench. A final group of 8 sub-square (c 12m) pits. Also a single pit to the SE of these possibly the start of another group. The features are surrounded by wall-like features of dumped material. The function of These features is uncertain, however they bear a striking resemblance to oyster beds Recorded in the 19th century by Potts on Hayling island, Hampshire. A similar range of features have also been recorded at Sutton on Sea, where they appear to be associated with medieval features exposed on the beach in 1953.	?PMED-- EMOD	557000	370300	MLI43348			C2	LHER
IN2	Monument	IA SALTERN	Iron Age salt working site with briquetage was seen beneath a medieval 'sun pan' in 1954. The site was exposed for a second time in 1979 beneath boulder clay. Handmade bricks and hearth material was collected. The medieval and Iron Age salt works were not visible on available APs.	IA	557030	370160	MLI41667 MLI41668	355950		B3	LHER NMR
IN3	Monument	MED SALTERN	Medieval salt working site observed in 1954 overlying an	MED	557030	370160	MLI41678	355950		B3	LHER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			Iron Age site.								NMR
IN4	Monument	MED SALTERN	Medieval saltern site.	MED	557070	370010	MLI41669			BB3	LHER
IN5	Monument	CROPMARK BANK AND DITCH	Cropmark ditch and banks.	UNK	556900	370000				C3	DOC
IN6	Monument	?PMED CLAY PITS	Rectangular hollows and trenches indicating former clay pits on clay outcrop.	PMED	557000	370000				C3	DOC
IN7	Monument	IA/RB SALTERN	Iron Age or Roman saltern site was exposed by movement of sand to the N of Ingoldmells Point. A large quantity of briquetage and hand bricks were recovered during investigations in 1979 (ELI5664). Some burnt material was associated with the debris, but no hearths or structures were observed, however fragments of baked clay were observed.	IA/RB	557100	370000	MLI87088		ELI5664	B1	LHER
IN8	Find Spot	DENARIUS OF CARAUSIUS	Silver denarius, Vickers Point, Ingoldmells in 1953. The coin was minted in Colchester and shows the Emperor Carausius, AD 287–93.	RB	557200	369800	MLI87090		ELI5665	N	LHER
IN9	Monument	MED RIDGE & FURROW	A probable medieval field system, comprised of six blocks of ridge-and-furrow, was seen as earthworks on APs.	MED	556090	369760	MLI87066	1060750		C3	LHER NMR
IN10	Find Spot	MED AMPULLA & POTTERY	A pilgrim ampulla and medieval jugs found were found during a survey before 1980 when levelling ground for caravans (ELI5645). A fragment of Toynton jug was found on approximately the same site a year later.	MED	556750	369720	MLI41638		ELI5645	N	LHER
IN11	Find Spot	MED PILGRIM AMPULLA	14th-/15th-century lead alloy pilgrim ampulla (holy water container); scallop shell/shield with cross type. Found 5 inches down at the end of Anchor Lane.	MED	557100	369700	MLI41636			N	LHER
IN12	Monument	RB OCCUPATION	Romano-British site, possibly a farmstead, seen during construction of sea defences before 1935 (ELI5650). Pottery dating to 2nd and 3rd centuries was recorded together with brick and bone. More pottery and animal bones were seen when a small area of the site was washed away in 1953.	RB	557430	369660	MLI41639		ELI5650	C1	LHER
IN13	Named Location	NAMED LOCATION	Named location for documentary accounts of shipping losses off the Lincolnshire coast in general.	PMED	558060	369640		1342862, 1339400, 1336682, 1301852, 1348655, 1347879, 1448320, 1447426, 1446366, 1446364, 1446341, 1437230, 1437176, 1341872, 1343985, 1348707, 1344658, 1301944, 1349030, 1301871, 1341918, 1346563		N	NMR
IN14	Monument	?PMED CLAY PITS	Conjoined rectangular features on shore against sea bank. Possible clay pits.	?PMED	557170	369580				C2	DOC
IN15	Find Spot	IA/RB	A few fragments of briquetage were discovered during the	IA/RB	557200	369500	MLI43341			B3	LHER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
		BRIQUETAGE	Lindsey Survey at Vickers Point South in a woody peat layer, which probably date to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods.								
IN16	Find Spot	MAMMOTH TOOTH	Mammoth tooth, probably of the later Ice Age, found on the foreshore.	PAL	557130	369490	MLI41635			N	LHER
IN17	Monument	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	A potential circular embanked enclosure of unknown date with a diameter of 10m was seen as earthworks, between the high and low water marks on APs, near IA saltern IN18.	UNK	557150	369420	MLI87077	1060752		?B1	LHER NMR
IN18	Monument	IA/RB SALTERNS	Two saltern sites were seen in a ditch c 2m down and 14 paces apart. Finds include handmade bricks, 9cm or smaller, pans and Iron Age potsherds, some Roman pottery was also recorded.	IA/RB	556300	369400	MLI41651			B3	LHER
IN19	Monument	IA SALTERN	Early Iron Age salt working site with briquetage, shallow vessels etc near circular enclosure IN17.	IA	557190	369380	MLI41660			B1	LHER
IN20	Monument	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	An incomplete, rectangular ditched enclosure, 20m by 10m of unknown date, seen as cropmarks on APs.	UNK	556310	369310		1060749		C3	NMR
IN21	Monument	RB SALTERN	Briquetage, handbricks, pan fragments and one Romano-British pottery sherd was found in newly cut dyke c 2m down.	RB	556390	369280	MLI41652			B3	LHER
IN22	Monument	MED-PMED ?SALTERN	Probable saltern site: banks and rectangular hollows, exposed in the gales between the high and low water marks, and mapped from good quality APs. Potential boundaries of unknown date were seen as earthworks, both boundaries are defined by a bank, 50m long, and are centred at TF 5728 6919 and TF 5739 6898. Finds include medieval and post-medieval sherds, including Toynton and Old Bolingbroke types, animal bones were also found. Now thought to not to be a saltern but a modern digging site into which earlier material was washed, although close to IA saltern IN19 and bank IN23.	MED-PMED	557300	369200	MLI41653	1060753		B1	LHER NMR
IN23	Monument	LINEAR EARTHWORK	An undated earthwork linear feature was identified from APs, probably part of either possible saltern IN22 or IA saltern IN19.	UNK	557150	369120	MLI87076			C1	DOC
IN24	Monument	IA SALTERN	Early Iron Age salt working site with briquetage, shallow vessels etc.	IA	557290	369120	MLI41661			B1C3	LHER
IN25	Monument	?MOD CROPMARKS & EARTHWORKS	Cropmark and earthwork features have been identified on APs which have been interpreted as medieval enclosures and boundary ditches. A trial trench was excavated on a development site by LAS In 2000 (ELI230) across one of the cropmark features, and no evidence was found to suggest that they are of any antiquity. One was found to contain modern material and the other contained no dateable material and it is suggested that they are both relatively recent drainage works in an area where flooding was regular. The drain forming the modern boundary between the development site and the village of	?MOD	556280	369100	MLI80732	1377001	ELI230		LHER NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			Ingoldmells to the S was not present on the 1906 OS map which is further evidence for relatively recent alterations to drainage arrangements. It is likely that the cropmark features investigated in the evaluation are contemporary with this boundary and form part of the same drainage system.								
IN26	Monument	IA SALTERNS	Early Iron Age salt producing sites AT TF 5680 6880; TF 5719 6938; TF 5729 6912; TF 5744 6887, with briquetage, shallow vessels, etc. All the indicated sites are sand covered, except the first where there is a new building, the occupant of which has no knowledge of the finds. Lincoln Museum has no more information on these sites.	IA	557190	369100		355838		B3	NMR
IN27	Monument	MED/PMED ENCLOSURES	Possible medieval or post-medieval rectilinear ditched enclosures were seen on APs as earthworks, and latterly as cropmarks. An incomplete enclosure, measuring 130m by 90m, is centred at TF 5617 6903. Attached to its E side are two conjoined enclosures, measuring on average 40m by 30m. Boundaries attached and adjacent to the enclosures are probably parts of more enclosures.	MED/PMED	556230	369040		1060748		C3	NMR
IN28	Monument	LINEAR EARTHWORK	An undated earthwork linear feature was identified from APs.	UNK	557390	368980	MLI87074			C3	LHER
IN29	Monument	IA SALTERN	Early Iron Age salt working site with briquetage, shallow vessels.	IA	557440	368870	MLI41658			B3	LHER
IN30	Monument	PRE OCCUPATION	A group of timber structures (?hut circles) on a hummock of boulder clay at about half tide level, seen on the NE slopes of Ingoldmells Point in September 1907. The apparent hut circles, which are mostly oval in shape and 3–4m in diameter, were formed by about a score of piles. The floors within the circles were artificially raised with boulder clay. Briquetage, but no other domestic waste, was seen. This site is under sand; no archaeological remains are visible.	PRE	557500	368700	MLI41645	355868		C1	LHER NMR
IN31	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	Small Romano-British rustic ware cooking pot in grey fabric found at Ingoldmells, embedded in clay which is only revealed at certain low tides at the end of sea lane.	RB	557500	368700	MLI41634			N	LHER
IN32	Named Location	NAMED LOCATION	Named location for documentary accounts of shipping losses off Ingoldmells Point.	EMOD	557550	368700		942803 1347896 1316022 1360375		N	NMR
IN33	Monument	RB OCCUPATION SITE	Romano-British occupation at TF 5744 6867, dated by pottery to 2nd and 3rd centuries, seen during the construction of concrete sea defences at Ingoldmells. Late pottery, animal bones, etc., were seen when a small area of the site not covered by concrete (near TF 5746 6864) was washed away in 1953. Hand bricks and potsherds in the British Museum. Late 3rd- and 4th-century pottery in Lincoln Museum. The indicated sites are covered by sea	RB	557430	368660	MLI41639	355841		C1	LHER NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			defences and sand.								
IN34	Monument	RB DITCH	Roman ditch containing a large quantity of animal bones and 3rd-century pottery, including 'dog dishes' and a jar with a lug handle. Leather fragments possibly from shoes were also found. This could indicate Roman settlement in the area.	RB	557550	368650	MLI41637				LHER
IN35	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 Type 22 pillbox in river embankment, Ingoldmells Point.	MOD	557400	368600	MLI43280	1419835	ELI5652	C3	LHER NMR
IN36	Find Spot	HALF-FOLLIS OF CONSTANTINE I	Coin, bronze half-follis of Constantine I was found at Ingoldmells point. The coin was struck at Sirmium and dates to 324AD. It appears to be a type commemorating one of the great victories in that year. The reverse reads SARMATIA DEVICTA (Sarmatia conquered) and shows a prisoner cowering at the feet of a winged victory.	RB	557400	368600	MLI87091		ELI5667	N	LHER
IN37	Monument	MED SALTERNS	Medieval salt pans. Visited at low tide: there is no surface indication of salt working.	MED	557450	368600	MLI41648	355844		B1	LHER NMR
IN38	Monument	SALTERN	Saltern scatter, exposed in beach erosion in August? 1980. Possibly a site already noted by Professor Swinnerton. In September 1980 the site was explored further and revealed a number of troughs (ELI5663). The troughs were not in or on a hearth and there was no evidence of burnt matter, but some still had supports adhering to them. These troughs were almost certainly dumped there after use; the troughs were very fragile and could not be lifted whole.	UNK	557550	368590	MLI41649		ELI5663	B1	LHER
IN39	Monument	?MED BANK	The sea defence bank known as Roman Bank is thought to be medieval. An E-W ditch of unknown width and length was identified during a watching brief by LAS on construction of a new MacDonalds restaurant in 2000 (ELI1192). The ditch is positioned at the foot of the bank, and is thought to be related to it.	?MED	557090	368550	MLI80708		ELI1192	B3	LHER
IN40	Monument	IA SALTERN	Iron Age salt working site, producing hand bricks, short rods and Iron Age pottery.	IA	556500	368500	MLI41654			B3	LHER
IN41	Find Spot	RB BRICKS	Roman hand bricks were found while metal detecting.	RB	557400	368500	MLI87092		ELI5667	N	LHER
IN42	Find Spot	PMED PEWTER PLATES	Two pewter plates with incised scenes dug up in Ingoldmells and dated to the 17th century.	PMED	557500	368500	MLI41630			N	LHER
IN43	Monument	IA/RB SALTERN	A small-scale excavation of an Iron Age/Roman saltern complex by HWP in 2000 revealed a number of channels for the management of seawater.	IA/RB	557300	368200		1343747		B3	NMR
IN44	Monument	POSS RB OCCUPATION SITE	Possible Roman occupation site, now covered by sea defences.	RB	557440	368150	MLI41641	355847		C1	LHER NMR
IN45	Monument	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Three sides of a potential embanked enclosure of unknown date were seen on APs as earthworks, between the high and low water marks. The enclosure has a potential length of 20m. It is not clear from the APs alone if it is even	UNK	557550	368040	MLI87073	1060743		C1	LHER NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			archaeological.								
IN46	Find Spot	POSSIBLE PURSE FITTING	Bronze horseshoe shaped object, possibly a purse fitting, found at a depth of 4.88m 'close to Roman Bank'. It is inscribed with -PAX- with two birds, probably doves, on either side.	UNK	557140	367980	MLI41632			N	LHER
IN47	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	Possible Romano-British pottery found on the shore just N of the holiday camp.	RB	557400	367900	MLI41633			N	LHER
IN48	Monument	MED RIDGE & FURROW	Probably medieval field system consisting of at least four blocks of ridge-and-furrow was seen as earthworks on APs. The field system also comprises ditched boundaries, some of which may be later than the ridge-and-furrow they relate to.	MED	556760	367890		1060741		C3	NMR
IN49	Find Spot	?IA/RB ARTEFACTS	Hand bricks and base of gritty jar found close to saltern troughs, Ingoldmells.	?IA/RB	557550	367800	MLI41650			N	LHER
IN50	Monument	IA SALTERNS	Early Iron Age salt working site with briquetage and pottery including some Belgic. Found in 1954 exposed on beach a large amount of briquetage and burnt surfaces found. At TF 5752 6777 early Iron Age salt working site with hearth was exposed after 1953 flood. The pottery associated with the site includes some with Belgic affinities. At TF 5750 6780 a few fragments of briquetage were discovered in a woody peat layer, although no structure was observed.	IA	557470	367760	MLI41664		ELI483	B1	LHER
IN51	Monument	MED/PMED ENCLOSURES	A possible medieval or post-medieval enclosure and boundaries were seen as earthworks on APs. Two conjoined ditched rectilinear enclosures, measuring 80m by 70m and 60m by 30m, are centred at TF 5699 6772. Perpendicular boundaries are attached to the N side of the enclosures, probably the remains of a third enclosure. The purpose of the enclosures was not clear from the APs alone. They have been built over.	MED/PMED	556990	367720	MLI87068	1060740		C3	LHER NMR
IN52	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	WW2 Type 22 pillbox with large machine gun embrasure. S of Ingoldmells, Butlins Holiday Camp, near A52.	MOD	557000	367700	MLI43283	1419838	ELI5654	C3	LHER NMR
IN53	Monument	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Three sides of a potential embanked enclosure of unknown date were seen on APs as earthworks, between the high and low water marks. The enclosure has a potential length of 30m. It is not clear from the APs alone if it is even archaeological.	UNK	557480	367700		1060744		C3	NMR
IN54	Monument	LINEAR EARTHWORK	An undated earthwork linear feature was identified from APs.	UNK	557480	367700	MLI87072			C3	LHER
IN55	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	Roman pottery said to have been found when making Butlin's Camp.	RB	557290	367680	MLI41640	355853		N	LHER
IN56	Monument	IA SALTERNS	Early Iron Age salt-producing sites at TF 5745 6742; TF 5746 6751; TF 5747 6776; TF 5752 6777; TF 5752 6781, excavated in 1932 (NMR 633091). Briquetage and pottery, including some Belgic. In mud exposed on the beach in	IA	557400	367600		355850 633091		B1	NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			this area there is a considerable amount of undated briquetage and burnt surfaces.								
IN57	Monument	IA SALTERN	Early Iron Age salt working site with briquetage and pottery, including Belgic found in 1954. At a later date briquetage and burnt surfaces were seen exposed in mud on the beach.	IA	557450	367510	MLI41663			B1	LHER
IN58	Monument	BUTLIN'S HOLIDAY CAMP	Billy Butlin started construction in 1935, and his first Holiday Camp opened on Easter weekend 1936.. It catered for 500 people at a cost of £2.10s per head. The first chalets were timber framed, with an infill of asbestos panels, and the camp was self-contained with restaurants, shops, a theatre, swimming pool and other facilities. During WW2, the camp was requisitioned for the Royal Navy and renamed HMS Royal Arthur, returning to use as a holiday camp in 1946. The site became Funcoast World in 1972. The theatre and the remaining original chalets (except for a single example, IN60), were demolished in 1997-8 and replaced by holiday flats.	MOD	557200	367500	MLI87079			B3	LHER
IN59	Monument	IA SALTERN	Early Iron Age saltworking site with briquetage and pottery, including Belgic found in 1954. At a later date briquetage and burnt surfaces were seen exposed in mud on the beach.	IA	557450	367420	MLI41662			B1	LHER
IN60	Building	HOLIDAY CHALET	Former holiday chalet built c 1936, now gardeners' office. Timber frame with asbestos panels, slate roof with overhanging eaves and bargeboards. Single storey, 3-bay front, the projecting gable is corbelled out on timber brackets. This is the last remaining chalet of the original pre-war site. Grade II listed.	MOD	557348	367252	MLI87064		LBS 196037	B3	LHER
IN61	Monument	MED RIDGE & FURROW	Probable broad late medieval ridge-and-furrow, seen as earthworks, with a maximum length of 110m.	MED	556600	367210	MLI87067	1060739		C3	LHER NMR
IN62	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Possible pillbox on sand.	MOD	557400	367130				C3	
IN63	Find Spot	CLAY CYLINDERS, BRICKS	Clay cylinders, bricks, etc. from a site at TF 5659 6701, c 1930. The finds were made whilst cleaning drains. They could be related to a saltern.	UNK	556590	367010	MLI41646 MLI41647	355856		N	LHER NMR
IN64	Monument	MED/PMED RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES	A possible medieval or post-medieval enclosure and boundary were seen on APs as earthworks. An incomplete embanked rectangular enclosure, measuring 140m by 90m, is centred at TF 5693 6692. Parallel to its W side is a boundary bank, 60m long. These features have been built over.	MED/PMED	556930	366920	MLI87069	1060738		C3	LHER NMR
IN65	Monument	WW2 AA BATTERY	A potential WW2 AA battery was seen as earthworks and mapped from poor quality APs. It comprises three circular embanked enclosures, 3-5m in diameter, each with an entrance, and centred at TF 5722 6677, TF 5721 6679 and TF 5724 6675. It has now been built over.	MOD	557220	366770	MLI87070	1060737		C3	LHER NMR
IN66	Monument	WW2 COASTAL	WW2 coastal battery includes platform with two holdfasts	MOD	557300	366700	MLI43281	1419837	ELI5655	C3	LHER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
		BATTERY	for 6in gun and engine room. Jackson's Corner, E of A52, Ingoldmells.								NMR
IN67	Monument	?PMED CLAY PITS	Rectangular hollows and trenches (on clay outcrop). Former clay pits.	PMED	557400	366600				C2	DOC
IN68	Find Spot	?BA BURIALS	A skull and skeletal remains of at least three bodies were found on the beach at Ingoldmells. The date has been suggested as Bronze Age.	?BA	557500	366600	MLI41670			N	LHER
IN69	Monument	FISH WEIR	Site of 'fish stakes' depicted on shore on map of 1803.	PMED	557450	366450				N	1803 MAP

Table 12 Skegness parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
SG1	Find Spot	CLAY CYLINDERS, BRICKS	Clay cylinders, bricks, etc., from a site at TF 5637 6703 c 1930. The finds were made whilst cleaning drains. Local enquiries added nothing to the above. They could be related to a saltern.	?IA/RB	556370	367030	MLI41646	355856		N	LHER
SG2	Monument	MED MOATED SITE, MED & RB FINDS	Site of a moat and an old house; small bricks, shingle pebbles and glazed pottery (at least 200 years old) found. Earthworks of moat clearly visible on APs. The house was demolished in the early 20th century. The pottery, which was also found some time ago, appears to have been medieval, although a Roman pot and small clay cylinders with finger grip marks were also found before 1930. The moat encloses a rectangular area 70m by 60m and is centred at TF 5665 6690. The NW corner is not visible. Causeways in the sides are modern. No internal features visible, apart from the modern house and a pebble path on the inner bank of the moat.	RB/MED	556700	366890	MLI41675	355871		C3	LHER
SG3	Monument	POSSIBLE MED GRANGE	Possible placename evidence for a medieval grange, Grange Farm.	?MED	556600	366600	MLI41680			N	LHER
SG4	Monument	MED RIDGE & FURROW	Four blocks of probably medieval ridge-and-furrow were seen as earthworks and mapped from APs, centred at TF 5651 6682 and TF 5628 6657.	MED	556280	366570		1060734		C3	NMR
SG5	Monument	MED RIDGE-AND-FURROW	Medieval ridge-and-furrow.	MED	557100	366500				C3	DOC
SG6	Monument	?OYSTER PITS	Rectangular feature (on sand) defined by banks or walls. Oyster beds or fish farming?	?PMED	557350	366160				C2	DOC
SG7	Monument	MED EARTHWORKS	The medieval moat and a field system were seen as earthworks, and mapped from good quality APs. The moat encloses a rectangular area 110m by 40m and is centred at TF 5596 6621. Ridge-and-furrow is visible in the interior and adjacent to the exterior of the moat. No trace of a possible manor house was visible, in the interior of the moat, on the available APs. The remains of a field system, consisting of 8 blocks of ridge-and-furrow and associated boundaries, are visible, to the E of the moat, centred at TF 5611 6630 and TF 5624 6599.	MED	556190	366110		355862		C3	NMR
SG8	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Probable WW2 hexagonal pillbox on APs on the seaward side of the	MOD	557300	366060	MLI88666	1060735		N	LHER

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			esplanade. Now demolished.								NMR
SG9	BUILDING	DERBYSHIRE MINERS' CONVALESCENT HOME	Purpose built by F.H. Broomhead of the firm of Percy B. Houfton and Company for the Miners' Welfare Fund, in Winthorpe Avenue. Completed in 1927 in restrained neo-Georgian style.	MOD	557100	365800		762367		C3	NMR
SG10	Monument	?OYSTER BED	Rectangular feature on sand defined by banks or walls. Possible oyster beds or fish farming.	PMED	557300	365760				C2	DOC
SG11	Building	CHAPEL	Chapel shown on mapping of 1849, one of few buildings seawards of the sea bank at that time.	EMOD	556000	365700				C3	1849 MAP
SG12	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Probable WW2 hexagonal pillbox on APs on the seaward side of the esplanade. Now demolished.	MOD	557265	365615	MLI88668	1060735		N	LHER NMR
SG13	Monument	MED ENCLOSURES, RIDGE & FURROW	Probable medieval enclosures and ridge-and-furrow were seen as earthworks and mapped from APs. Three conjoined ditched enclosures, with average width of 25m, are centred at TF 5611 6551. Surrounding these on three sides are five blocks of ridge-and-furrow. A single block of ridge-and-furrow is visible centred at TF 5657 6508.	MED	556110	365510		1060745		C3	NMR
SG14	Monument	?WW2 AIRCRAFT OBSTRUCTIONS	Staggered ditches and banks following track, visible on APs of 1940. Ditches filled in by 1966 but banks remained. Possibly anti-glider obstructions.	MOD	557000	365200				C3	DOC
SG15	Monument	NORTH SHORE GOLF COURSE	An 18-hole links/parkland course, designed by the famous golf course designer and player James Braid (1870–1950). It was founded in 1910.	MOD	557000	365130		837725		C3	NMR
SG16	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Pillbox from AP assessment.	MOD	557110	365130				C3	DOC
SG17	Monument	MED RIDGE & FURROW	Two blocks of medieval ridge-and-furrow were seen as earthworks and mapped from APs.	MED	556480	364680		1060684		C3	NMR
SG18	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Square WW2 concrete pillbox or observation post, entered by tunnel. E of A52 road, overlooking the seafront.	MOD	557000	364200	MLI43284	1419839		C3	LHER NMR
SG19	Building	IVY FARM	Mid to late 18th century. 2 storeys in brick with pantile roof with stone coped gable ends with brick stacks. Glazed porch. 1 gable end has tumbled brickwork, the other rough rendered. Later wing to rear. Grade II listed. 2 early 19th-century thin octagonal iron gate posts listed separately.	PMED	556266	364137			LBS 404770, 404771	B3	EH
SG20	Building	SHIP HOTEL	Hotel. Built c 1935 for Home Brewery. Steel frame and concrete. Flat roof with cantilevered eaves and a steel balustrade. 2 storey. Main front has central double doors in fluted tile surround. To the right a single storey wing, with projecting corner bay windows. Above a central projecting pavilion. The ornate iron rainwater heads and square down pipes survive as do most of the original awnings. Grade II listed.	MOD	556606	363941			LBS 427778	B3	EH
SG21	Find Spot	BA STONE HAMMER	Perforated Bronze Age stone axe hammer unearthed in 1957 during excavations for garage. In Lincoln Museum.	BA	556530	363930	MLI41698	355901		N	LHER HER
SG22	Find Spot	MED POTTERY, SKEGNESS	Medieval pottery including 15th-century heavy storage jar rims, pancheon and globular unglazed jars found in Lincoln Road on school extension, 1964.	MED	556200	363900	MLI41688			N	LHER
SG23	Find Spot	PMED POTTERY, SKEGNESS	Post-medieval brown-glazed ware sherds found in Lincoln Road on school extension, 1964.	PMED	556200	363900	MLI41689			N	LHER
SG24	Building	SKEGNESS TOWN HALL	Built as the National Deposit Friendly Society Convalescent Home in 1925-1927 to designs by W H Ansell. It closed c 1948 and became the town hall	MOD	556900	363900		1075131		C3	NMR

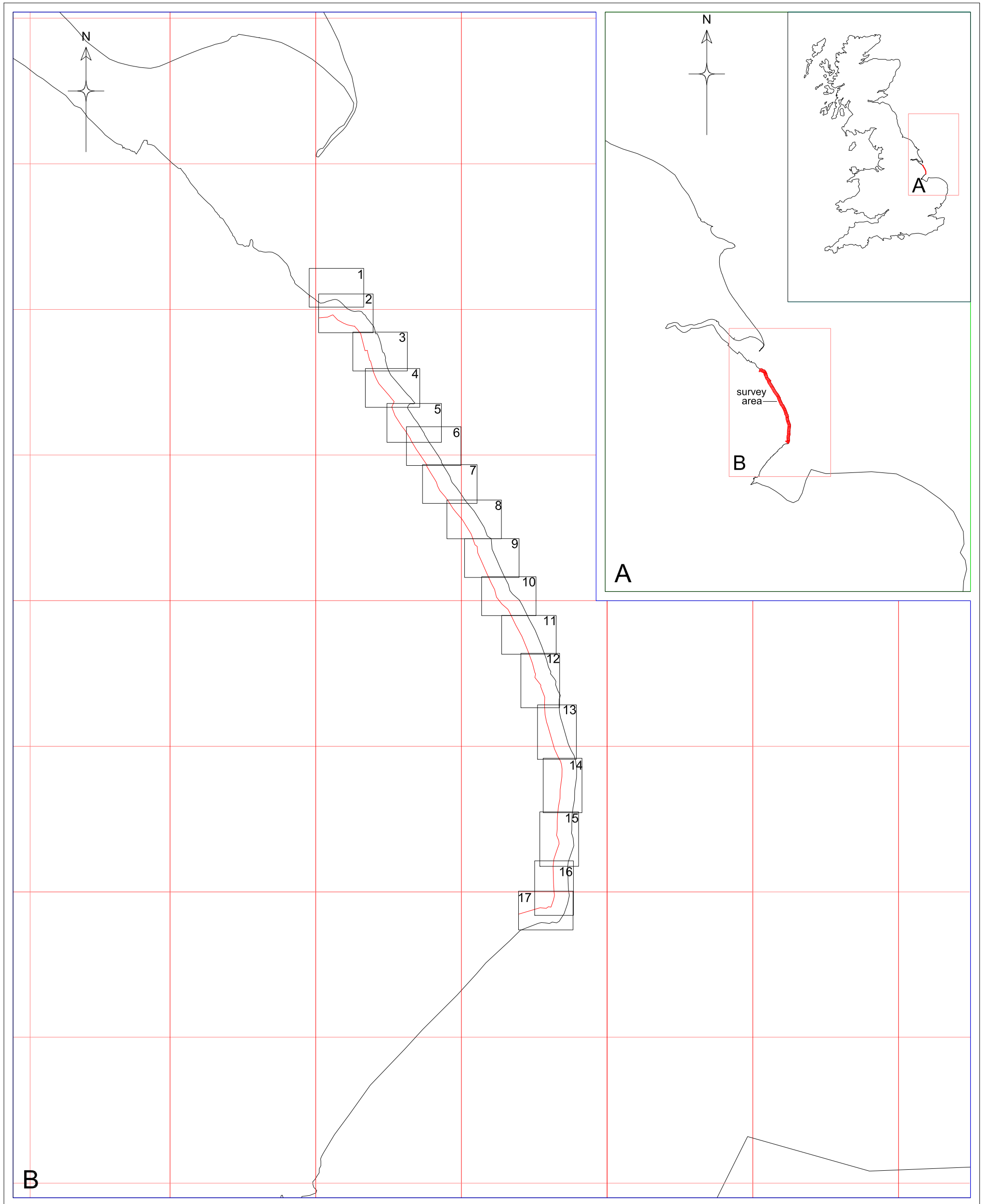
Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
			in 1964.								
SG25	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX	Possible pillbox.	MOD	557150	363700				C3	DOC
SG26	Monument	?PMED CLAY PITS	Rectangular hollows and trenches (on clay outcrop), former clay pits?	PMED	557200	363700				C2	DOC
SG27	Building	ST MATTHEW'S CHURCH	1879–80 by James Fowler of Louth, completed 1884 by W and C A Bassett Smith. Early English style. Coursed stone with ashlar dressings. Slate roof. Tower never built. Bell-turret. St Francis window by Sir J Ninian Comper. Grade II listed.	EMOD	556646	363535			LBS 404840	B3	EH
SG28	Find Spot	PMED POTTERY, SKEGNESS	Post-medieval pottery, mainly green and brown glazed pancheons of 17th to 18th century date found during Lincoln Road developments.	PMED	556100	363500	MLI41683			N	LHER
SG29	Monument	MED RIDGE & FURROW	Possible broad medieval ridge-and-furrow, with a maximum length of 40m. Seen as earthworks on APs.	MED	556300	363470		1060685		C3	NMR
SG30	Building	SKEGNESS PIER	Skegness Pier was designed by Clarke and Pickwell and and built by Head Wrightson & Co. in 1880–1. It is still over 1800ft (548.6m) long, with a substantial pierhead theatre with an elevated promenade deck at its end. The pier neck has projecting bays with shelters and the wooden deck is supported on lattice girder frame-work with pairs of braced cast iron columns on cast iron screw piles.	MOD	557200	363400		355908		B3	NMR
SG31	Building	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	Wesleyan Methodist chapel built in 1881–2 by Charles Bell. The building is of red pressed brick with stone dressings. The gabled front has four-light traceried windows over the entrance and long flanking wings.	EMOD	556660	363320		1380319		C3	NMR
SG32	Named Location	NAMED LOCATION	Named location for documentary losses of shipping off Skegness.	EMOD	557720	363320		1301867 1350025 1349851		N	NMR
SG33	Monument	COAL YARD	Coal yard shown on mapping of 1849.	EMOD	556650	363250				N	1849 MAP
SG34	Monument	EMBASSY SWIMMING POOL	The open air swimming pool opened in 1928. It was designed by WF Wills as part of the Skegness seafront. The pool was demolished in the 1980s and replaced by a nearby complex that contained an indoor and outdoor pool.	MOD	556990	363250		1440901		C3	NMR
SG35	Building	HILDREDS HOTEL	Built in 1897 by A. Coke Hill in Italianate style and consisting two storeys and 12 bays in red brick with a Welsh slate roof. The first floor is painted and displays brick rusticated pillars and moulded segmental heads above windows and doorways with a single storey wing to the left with balustrade above. There is another small balustrade above the main door.	PMED	556350	363240		518367	LBS 404785	B3	NMR
SG36	Building	SKEGNESS STATION	Railway station on the Skegness Branch Railway, constructed for c £9000 and opened in 1873. The buildings fell into disuse and disrepair in about 1993, but there were plans for renovation as a possible community amenity.	EMOD	556200	363200		507073		C3	NMR
SG37	Find Spot	NEO GREENSTONE AXE	Neolithic polished greenstone axe found on beach between clock tower and pier.	NEO	557300	363200	MLI41691			N	LHER
SG38	Building	BAPTIST CHAPEL	Baptist chapel built in 1911 by John Wills and Sons, the chapel replaced an earlier prefabricated Iron Chapel that was formerly owned by the Free Church of England and is now used as the church hall. The building is of red brick and stone with a corner tower and gabled end with a window of five lights with perpendicular tracery.	MOD	556670	363110		1380312			NMR

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
SG39	Monument	MED-MOD SETTLEMENT OF SKEGNESS	Medieval settlement replacing an earlier site destroyed by storms in 1526 (SG42). The name Skegness is derived from the Old Danish personal name 'Skeggi' and Old Norse 'nes'. The population fell from 16th-century high levels by the early 18th century to 10 families, and did not recover substantially until the 1870s: the population had risen to 1338 in 1881, as it achieved great popularity as a seaside resort following the opening of the railway in 1873 (SG56), with hotels (eg SG35, SG49) a pier (SG30), and other facilities. A depression in the 1890s affected growth Skegness, but early to mid 20th-century mass tourism lead to great expansion.	MED-MOD	556900	363100	MLI86086			C3	LHER
SG40	Building	STABLES	Stables shown on former foreshore on maps of 1793.	PMED	556900	363100				N	1793 MAP
SG41	Building	CLOCK TOWER	1898. Gabled stone base. Tower red brick banded with stone, octagonal. Square section top in stone with 4 clock faces. Pointed bronze roof. Stone base has inscription and entry. Grade II listed for landmark value.	EMOD	556866	363096			LBS 404782	B3	EH
SG42	Monument	EMED/MED SKEGNESS	Possibly to be identified with the DB site Tric. Leland says Skegness once had a 'great haven towne' with a castle and surrounding wall but it was 'clene consumed and eten up with the se' during a great storm in 1526. The present town was built a mile inland of the old site (SG39).	EMED-MED	556000	363000	MLI41705			N	LHER
SG43	Find Spot	RB POTTERY	A sherd of Romano-British grey ware with lattice decoration was found at Skegness in 1970.	RB	557000	363000		355907		N	NMR
SG44	Find Spot	RB GREYWARE, SKEGNESS	One sherd of Romano British greyware cooking pot with lattice decoration found on the beach, Skegness.	RB	557000	363000	MLI41687			N	LHER
SG45	Find Spot	RB TOKEN	A brothel token or spinitrae of c 1 AD found on Skegness beach near to the pier. Exact location not clear.	RB	557000	363000	MLI41709			N	LHER
SG46	Find Spot	MED/PMED POT, PRE/RB BRIQUETAGE, LAGOON WALK, SKEGNESS	During a watching brief by PCA at Lagoon Walk, Skegness in 1997 (STCLW97: ELI6986), a sherd of medieval pottery, a water-worn sherd of post-medieval stoneware, and two fragments of briquetage were found. One of the briquetage fragments was not worn which suggests that it had only travelled a short distance from a nearby saltworking site. Medieval salterns did not use the poorly-fired clay vessels that are the source of briquetage. If the identification of briquetage is accurate then the site will be prehistoric or Roman.	PRE-PMED	557200	362800	MLI43530, MLI43531		ELI6986	N	LHER
SG47	Building	LIFEBOAT STATION	Location of lifeboat station on 1849 mapping.	EMOD	556800	362550				N	1849 MAP
SG48	Find Spot	NEO LAVA OR TUFA AXE	Neolithic polished grey fine-grained volcanic lava or tufa axe found on Skegness beach.	NEO	557500	362500	MLI41692			N	LHER
SG49	Building	OLD HOTEL	Hotel variously called Skegness Hotel (1793), Vine Hotel (1849) and Old Hotel (1824).	PMED-EMOD	556350	362100				C3	DOC
SG50	Monument	MED RIDGE & FURROW	Broad medieval ridge-and-furrow with a maximum length of 260m, seen as earthworks on APs.	MED	556150	362040		1060694		C3	NMR
SG51	Building	MINIATURE RAILWAY STATION	A miniature railway station running along the E side of the boating lake next to the tidal waters.	MOD	557000	362000		507072		C3	NMR
SG52	Building	EMOD BUILDING	Building shown on beach on 1824 and 1849 mapping.	EMOD	556600	361800				N	1824, 1849 MAPS

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
SG53	Monument	WW2 TRENCHES	Probable WW2 slit trenches seen as earthworks on APs, in front of and behind the school on Seacroft Esplanade. They are 70m, 40m, and 30m, long and centred at TF 5667 6134, TF 5660 6131 and TF 5661 6137. They have now been filled in.	MOD	556670	361340	MLI88669	1060692		N	NMR
SG54	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX & BUILDING	WW2 pillbox and a probably associated building seen on APs on the sand dunes, centred at TF 5680 6090 and TF 5679 6095 respectively.	MOD	556800	360900	MLI88670	1060690		C3	LHER, NMR
SG55	Find Spot	PRE-RB FINDS	Finds from Skegness include barbed and tanged arrowheads from the foreshore; Roman pottery; handbricks. In private possession.	PRE-RB				355904		N	NMR
SG56	Monument	SKEGNESS BRANCH RAILWAY	The Skegness branch railway grew out of the independent Firsby and Wainfleet Railway, which opened in 1871 with a planned extension to Skegness, which opened in 1873. Demand led to the line being doubled in 1900. It joins the GNR East Lincolnshire Railway at Firsby.	EMOD				1365612		C3	NMR








Table 13 Croft parish gazetteer

Gaz Ref	RecordType	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing	MonUID	NMR UID	Other Refs	Threat	Sources
CR1	Monument	POSSIBLE WW2 BUILDING	The remains of a possible building seen as earthworks, on Seacroft Golf Course on APs. The building is visible as an incomplete rectangular enclosure, measuring 10m by 5m, defined by low banks or earth covered walls, centred at TF 5638 6077. It probably formed part of the WW2 coastal defences.	MOD	556380	360770		1060691		C3	NMR
CR2	Monument	SEACROFT GOLF COURSE	An 18-hole undulating seaside links course, founded in 1895 with just 9 holes. Seacroft is the only true seaside links between Hunstanton and Seaton Carew. It continues N into Skegness parish.	MOD	556430	360650		839644		C3	NMR
CR3	Monument	POSSIBLE WW2 PILLBOXES	Three possible stonework WW2 pillboxes seen on the sand dunes on APs, centred at TF 5675 6044, TF 5675 6043 and TF 5679 6032.	MOD	556790	360320	MLI88671	1060689		C2	LHER NMR
CR4	Monument	WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, GUN EMPLACEMENTS	WW2 searchlight battery, gun emplacements and buildings, seen on Seacroft golf course and the adjacent sand dunes on APs. The searchlight battery comprises three circular enclosures and two rectilinear enclosures centred at TF 5634 6005. Adjacent are two gun emplacements centred at TF 5644 6015 and TF 5646 6034. Also visible are two buildings and an enclosure centred at TF 5644 6005. All these features are presumably part of coastal defences.	MOD	556430	360086	MLI88672	1060688		C3	LHER NMR
CR5	Monument	WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	WW2 searchlight battery seen as earthworks on APs, but now ploughed flat. Seven circular embanked enclosures and a mound are centred at TF 5594 6008.	MOD	555940	360080		1060687		C3	NMR
CR6	Monument	WW2 COASTAL BATTERY, GIBRALTAR POINT	WW2 coastal battery for a 6-inch gun at Gibraltar Point, consisting of an emplacement, barracks and engine room. Destroyed by 1999.	MOD	555500	358600	MLI43285	1419840	ELI716	N	LHER NMR
CR7	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX, GIBRALTAR POINT	WW2 Type 22 pillbox with integrated porch, facing S, Gibraltar Point.	MOD	555600	358200	MLI43286	1419842		C3	LHER NMR
CR8	Monument	WW2 PILLBOX & ANTI-TANK BLOCKS, GIBRALTAR POINT	WW2 reinforced concrete Type 22 variant pillbox with external blast wall, built using wooden shuttering. Gibraltar Point. There are 13 concrete anti-tank blocks nearby at TF 556 579.	MOD	555700	358200		1418150		C3	NMR



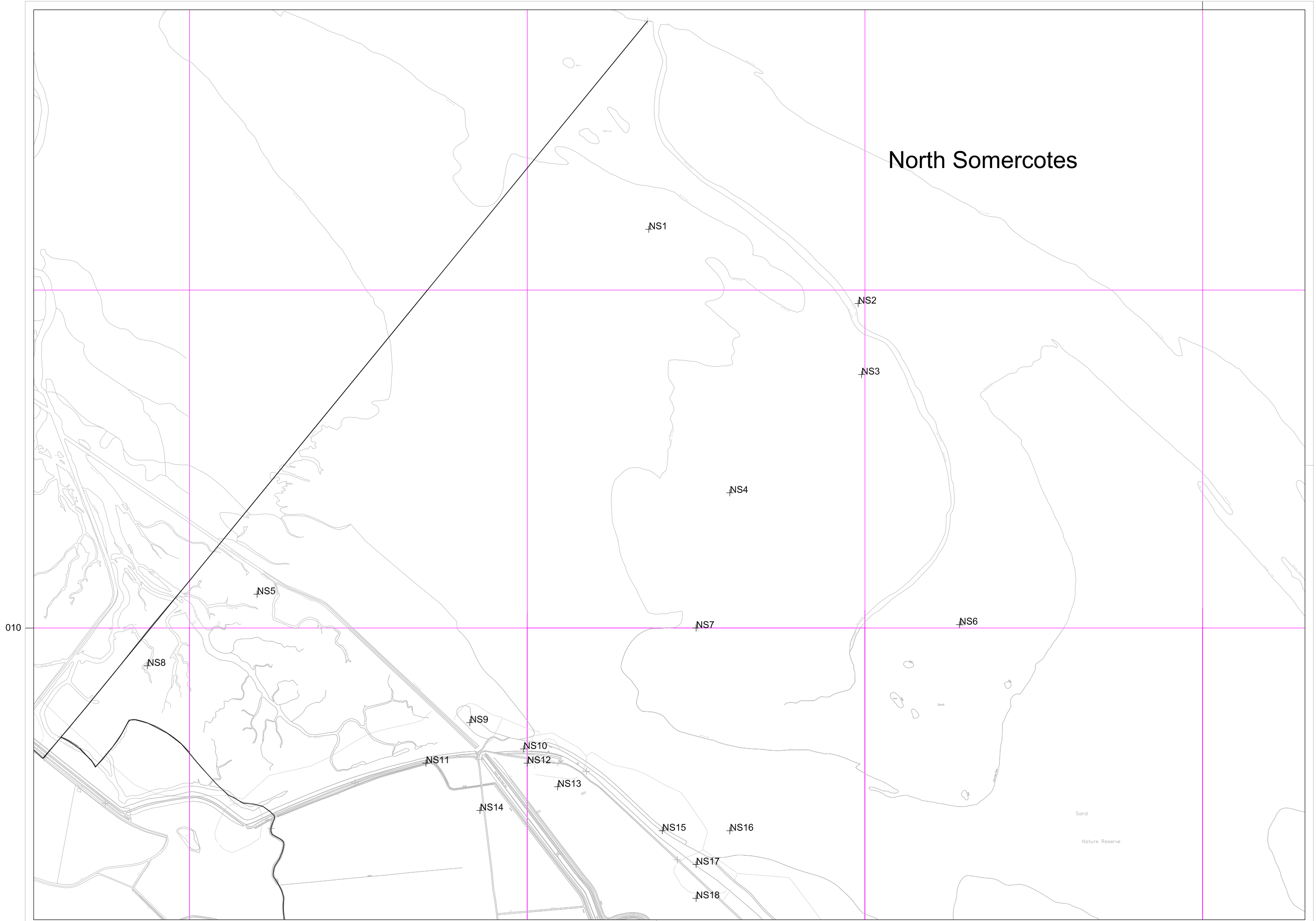
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Figure 1 Location plan with map views

Key to maps:	 1Km survey line from coast	 Structure	 SMR polygons
	 Parish boundary	 Bank	 NMR polygons
	NS12 Gazetteer number	 Ditch	

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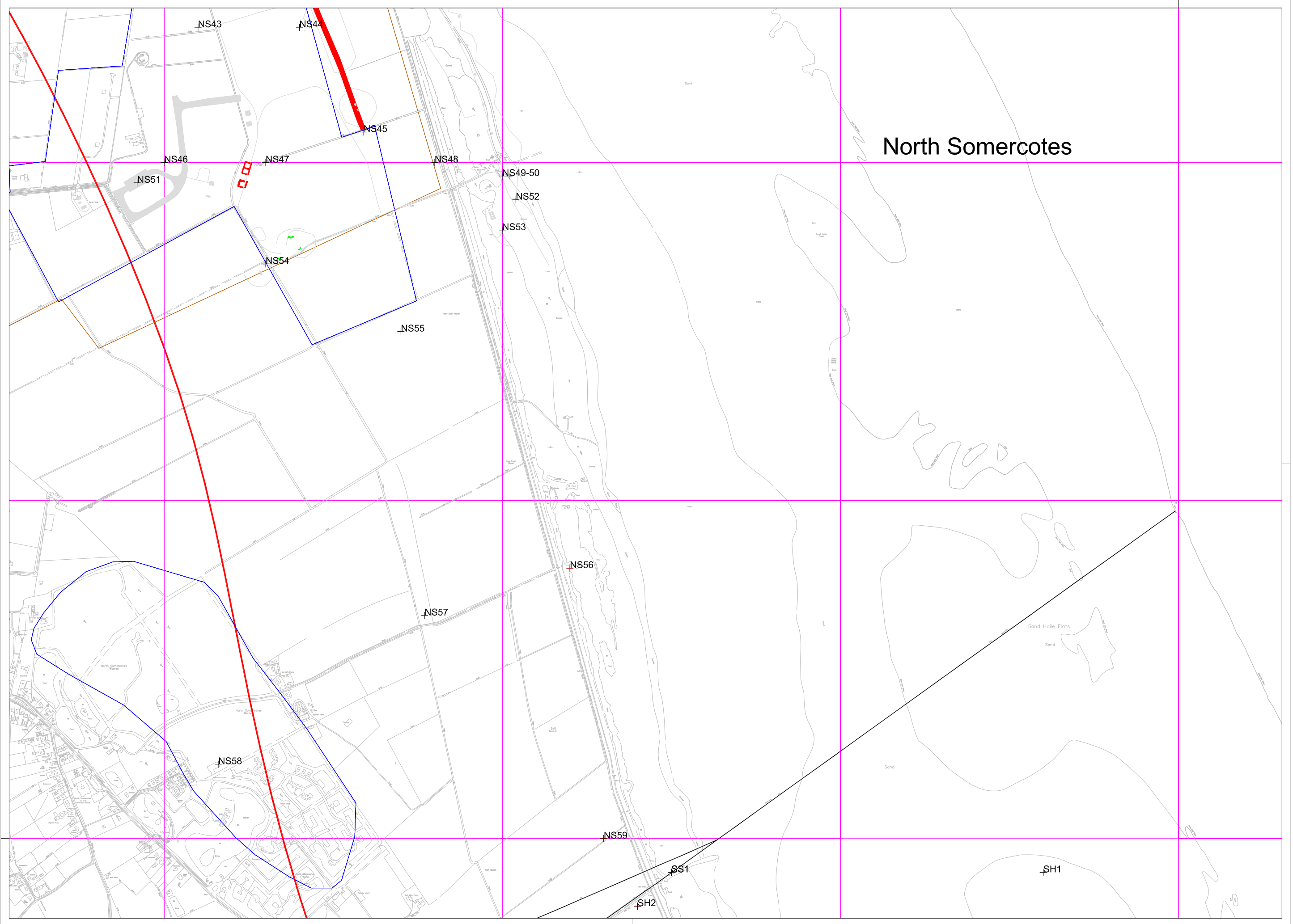
North Somercotes



010



North Somercotes



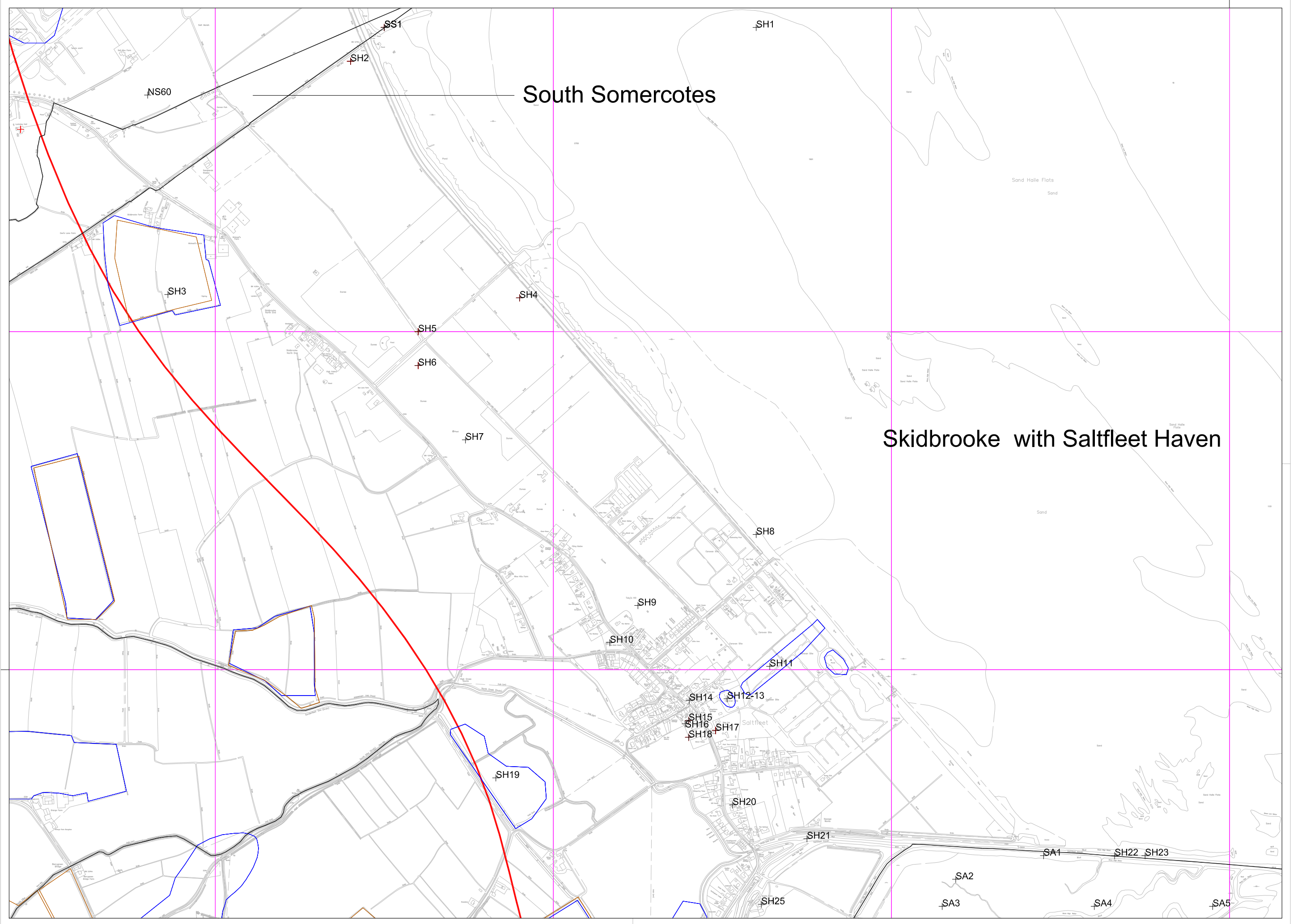
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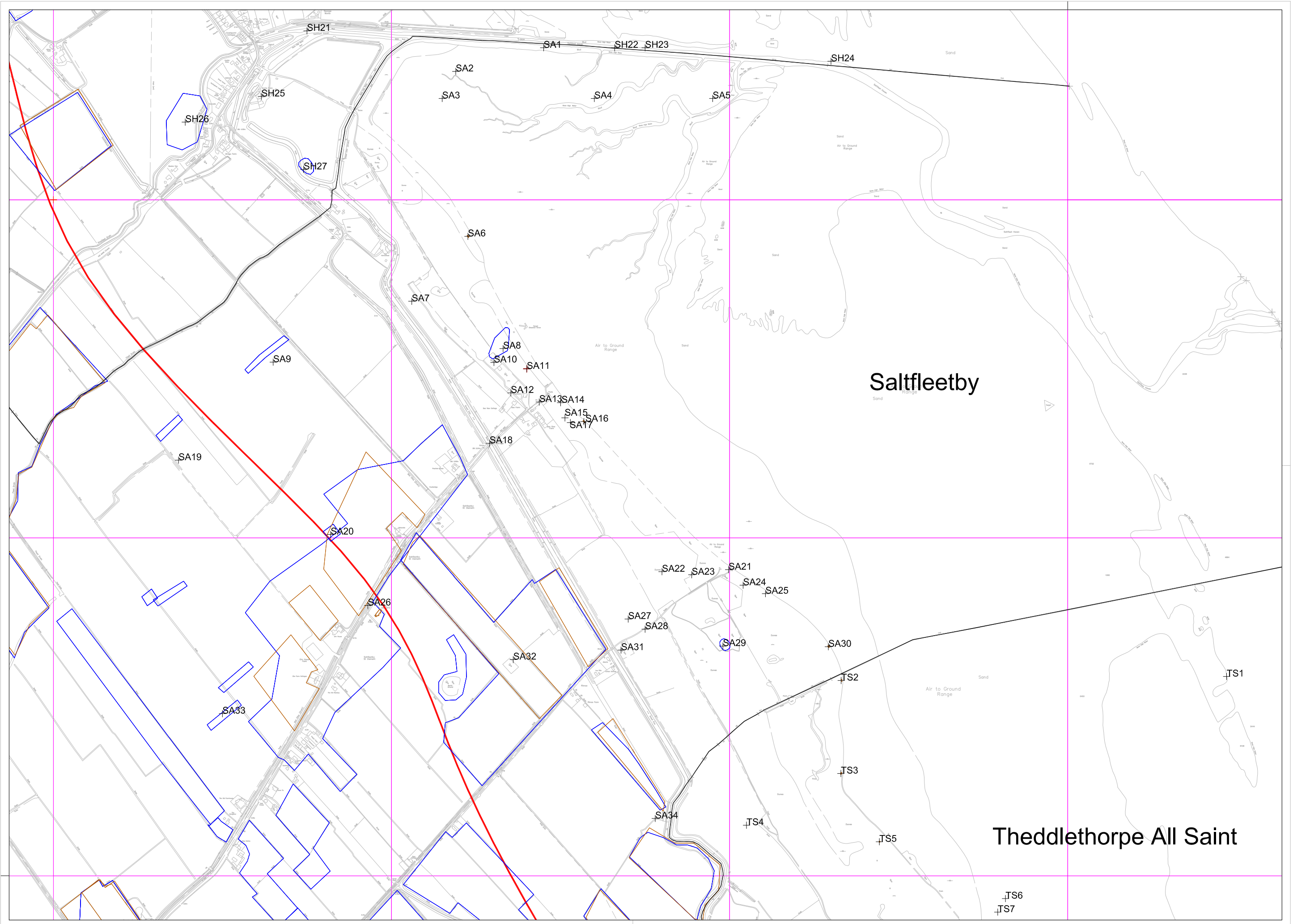
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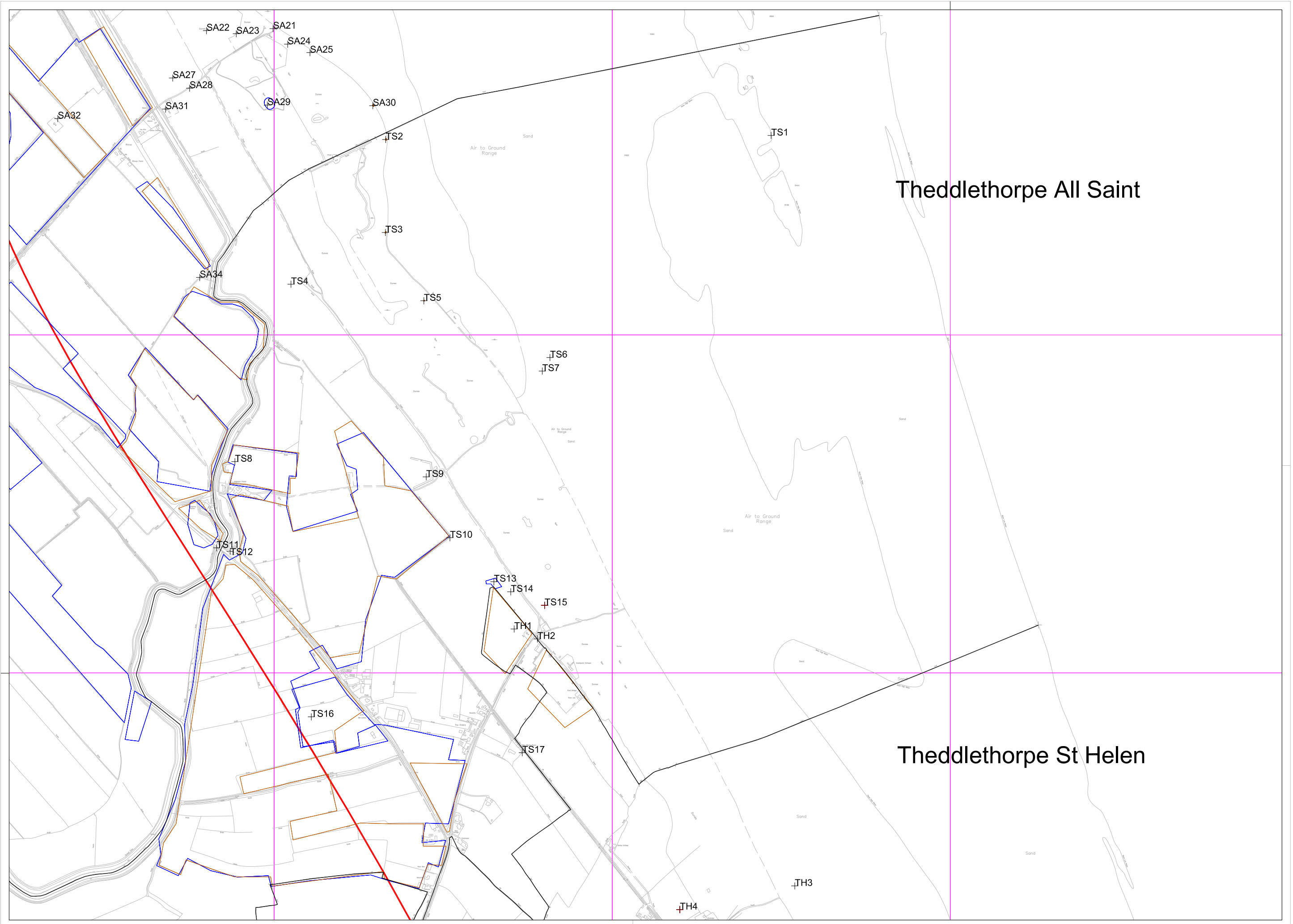
South Somercotes

Skidbrooke with Saltfleet Haven

940

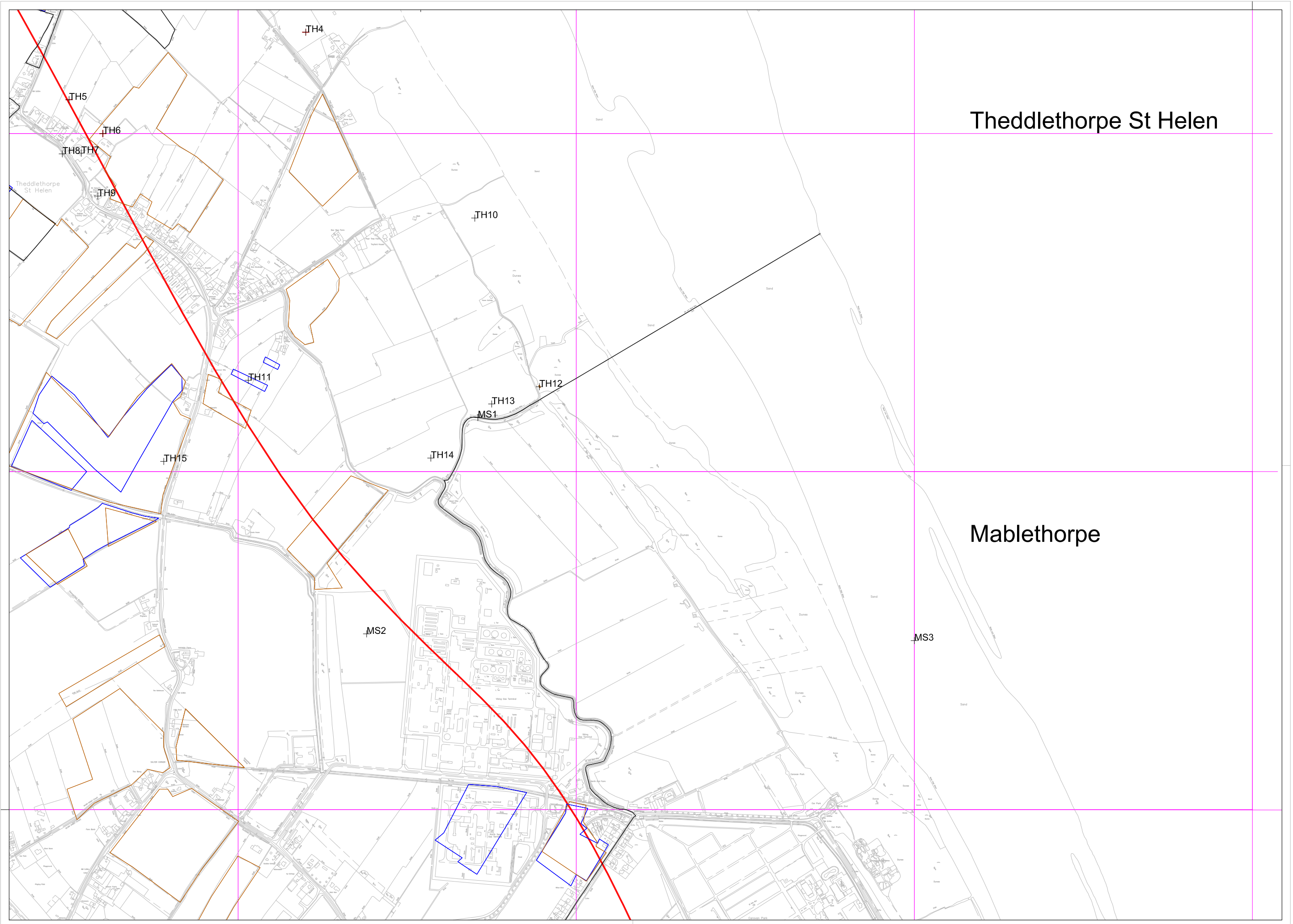






Theddlethorpe All Saint

Theddlethorpe St Helen



Theddlethorpe St Helen

Mablethorpe

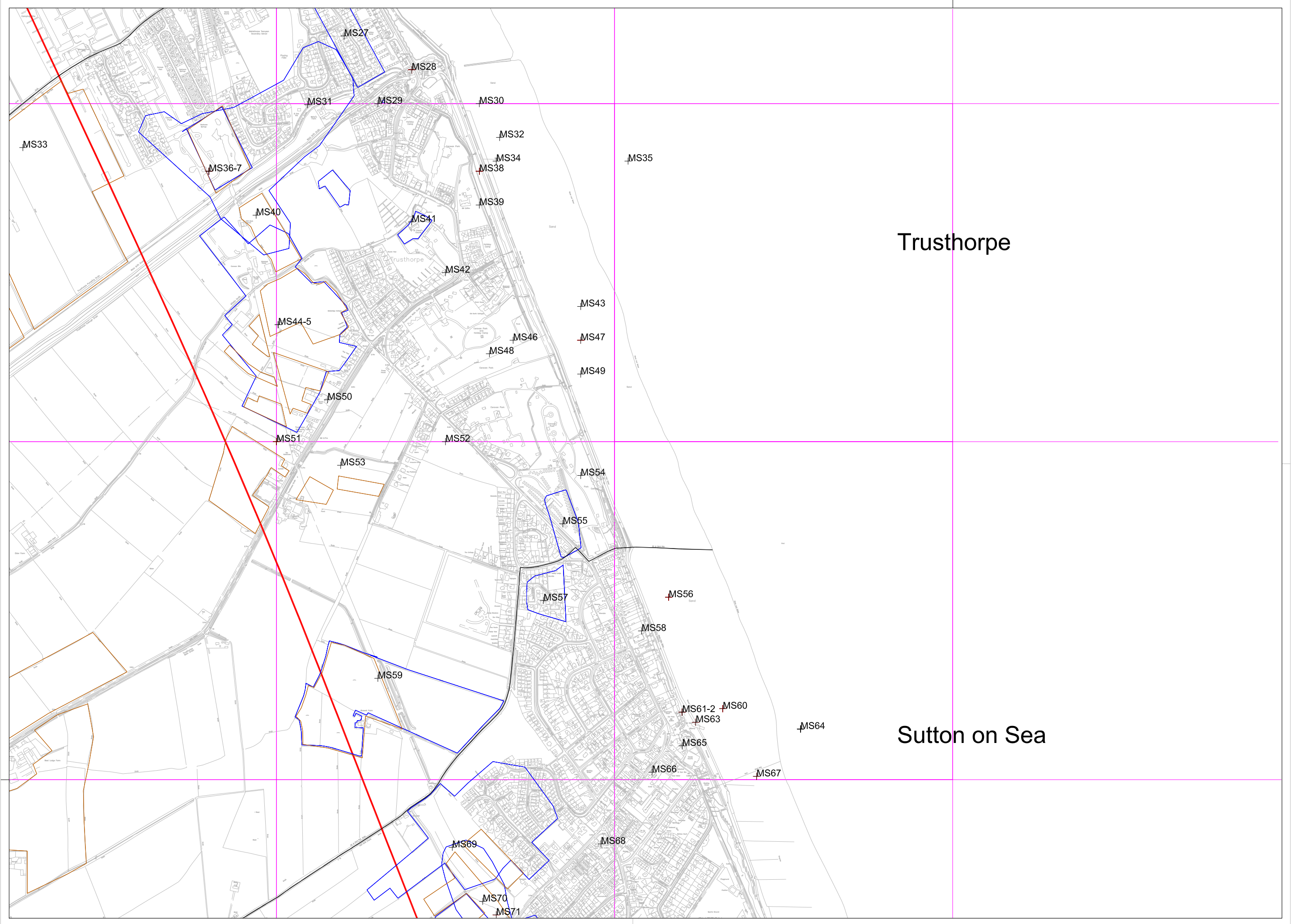
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Mablethorpe

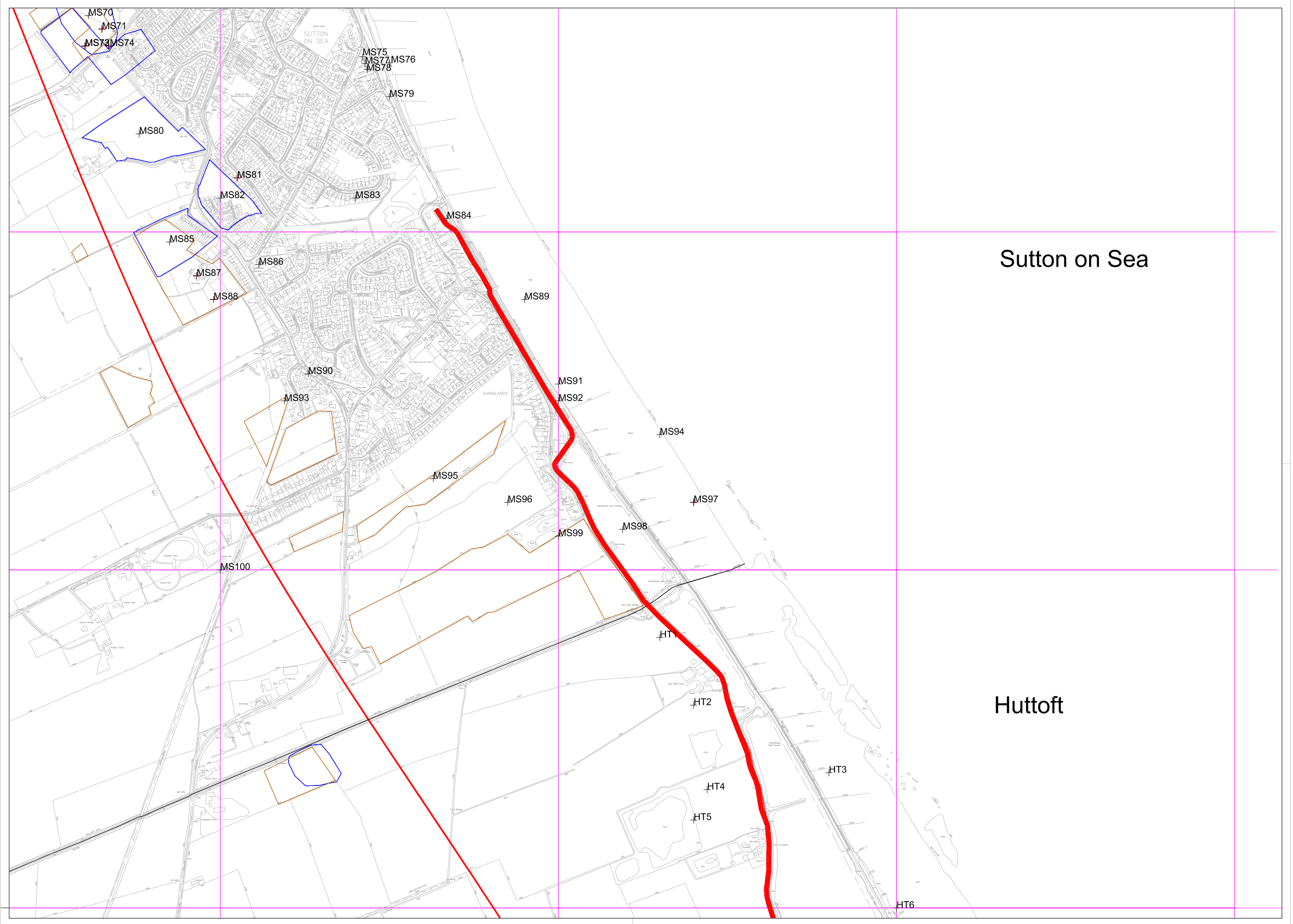
Trusthorpe

850



Trusthorpe

Sutton on Sea



Huttoft

Anderby

HT7

HT8

HT9

HT10

HT11

HT13

HT12

HT16

HT14

HT15

HT17

AN1

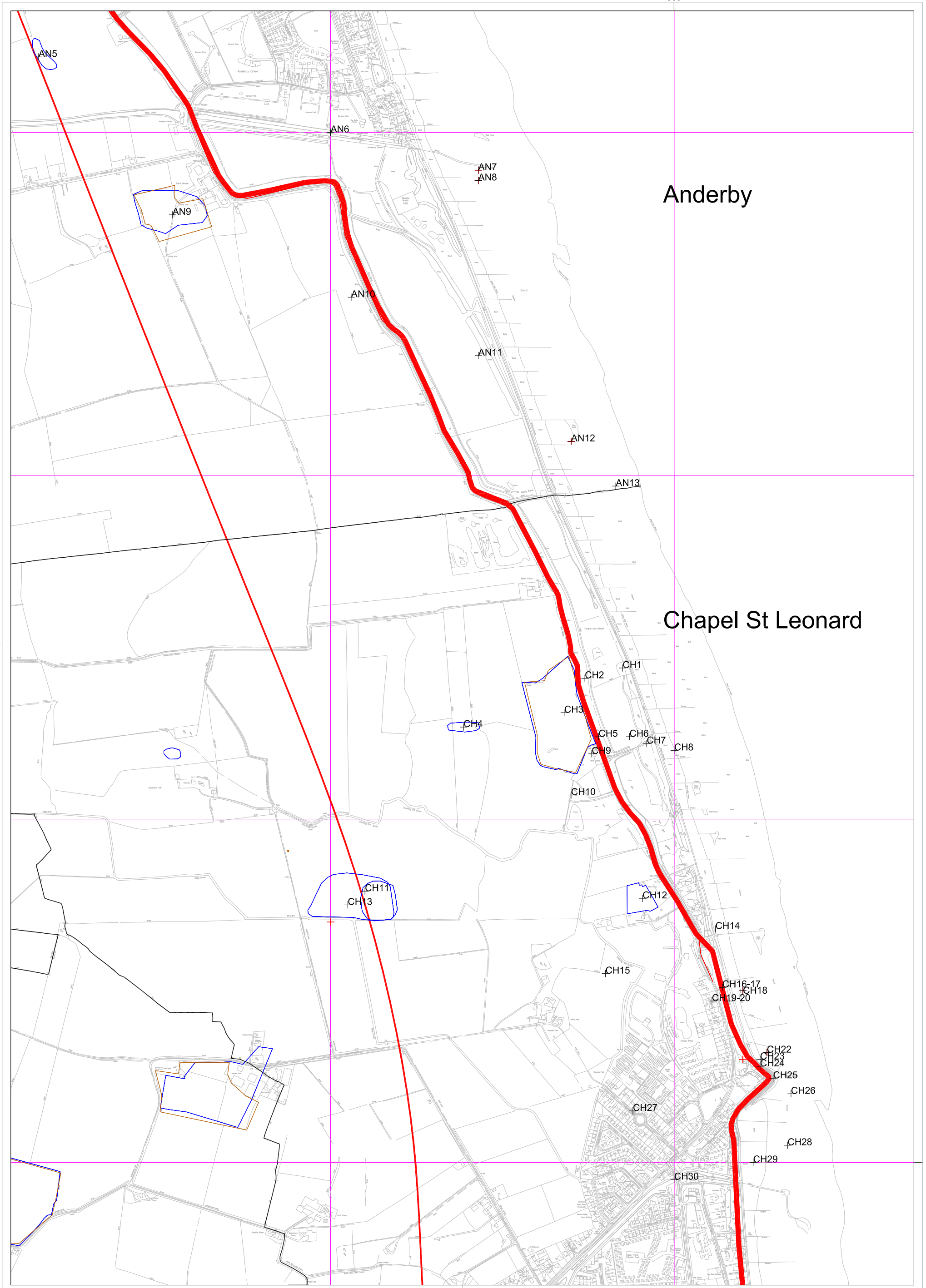
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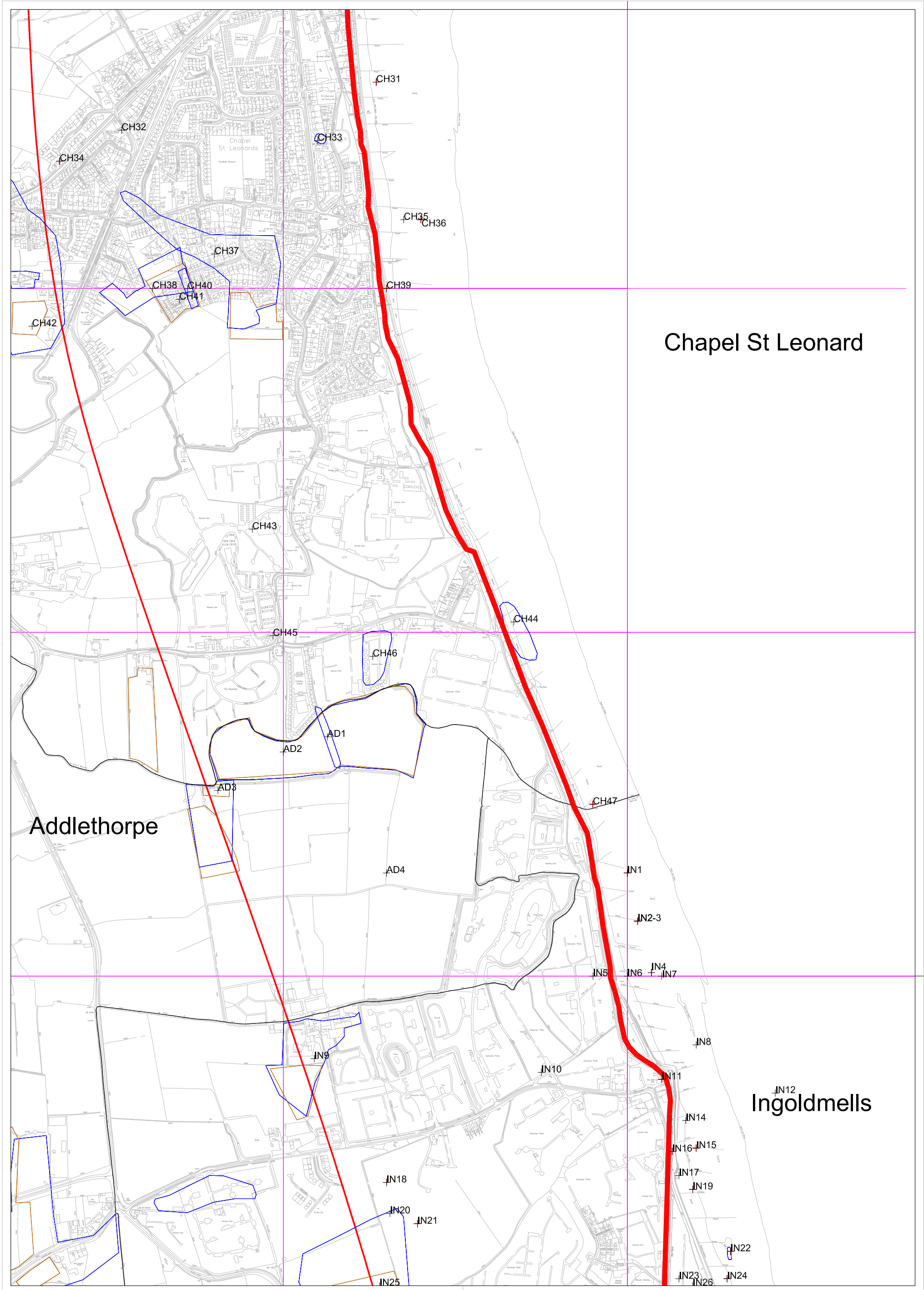
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Anderby

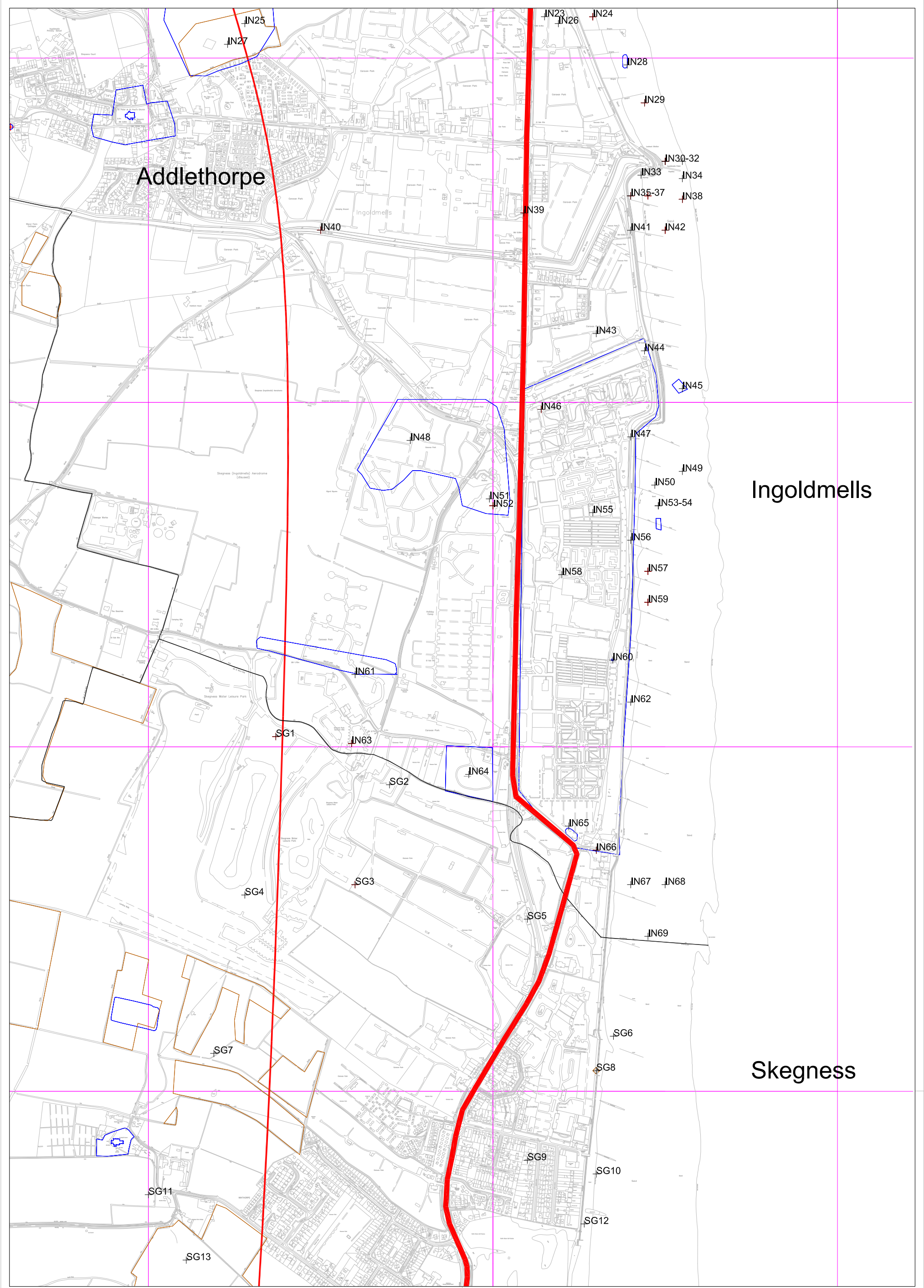
Chapel St Leonard



Chapel St Leonard

Addlethorpe

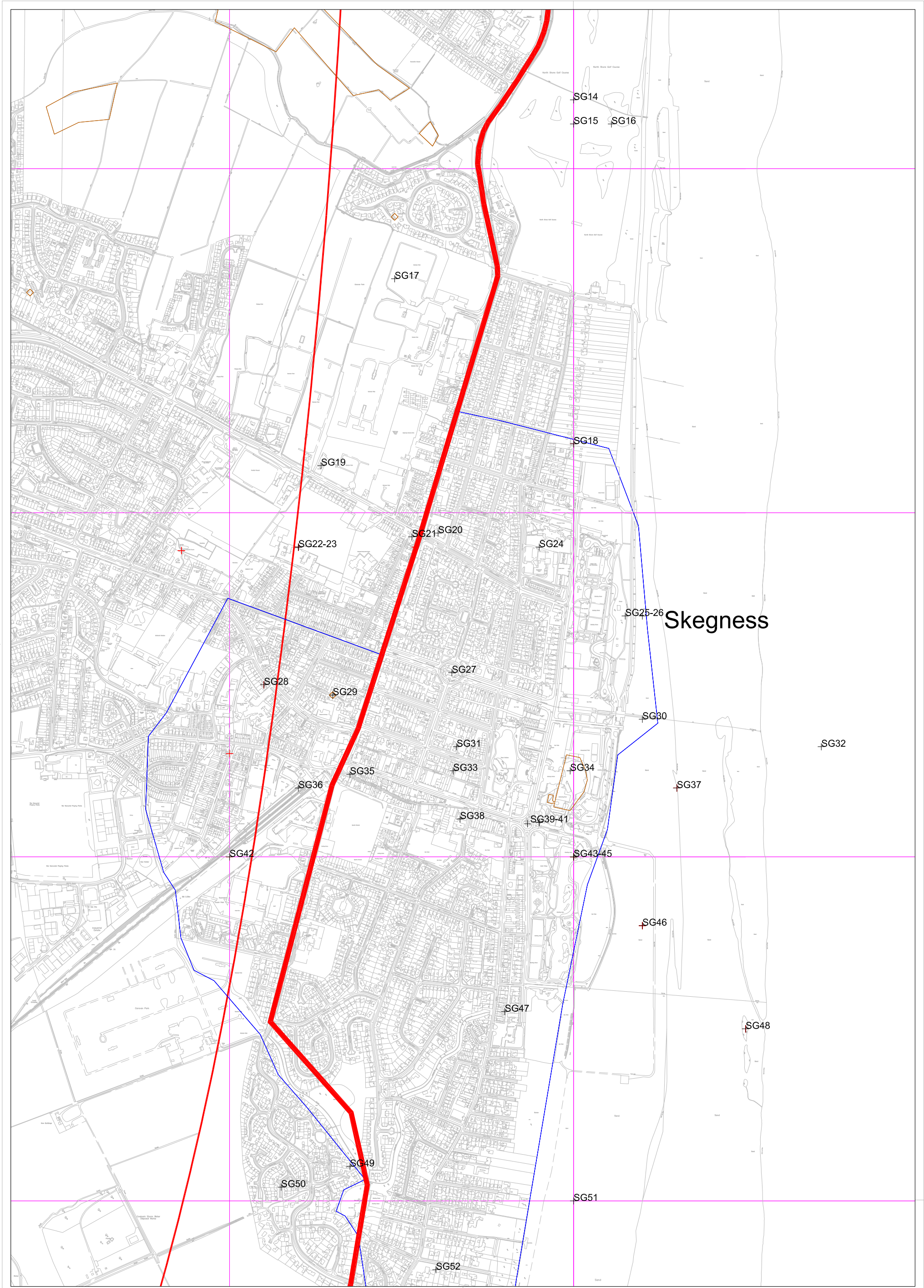
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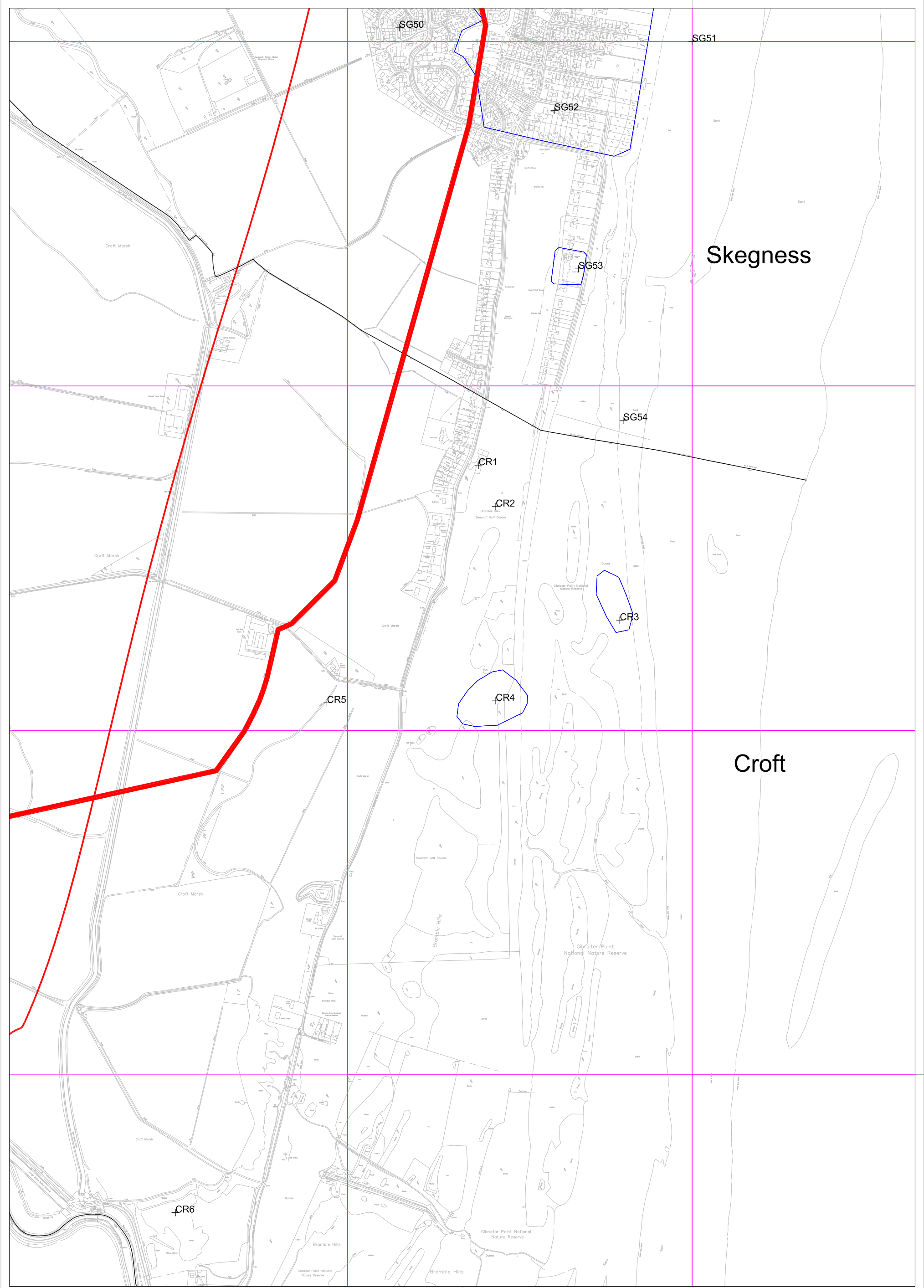
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Skegness

Addlethorpe

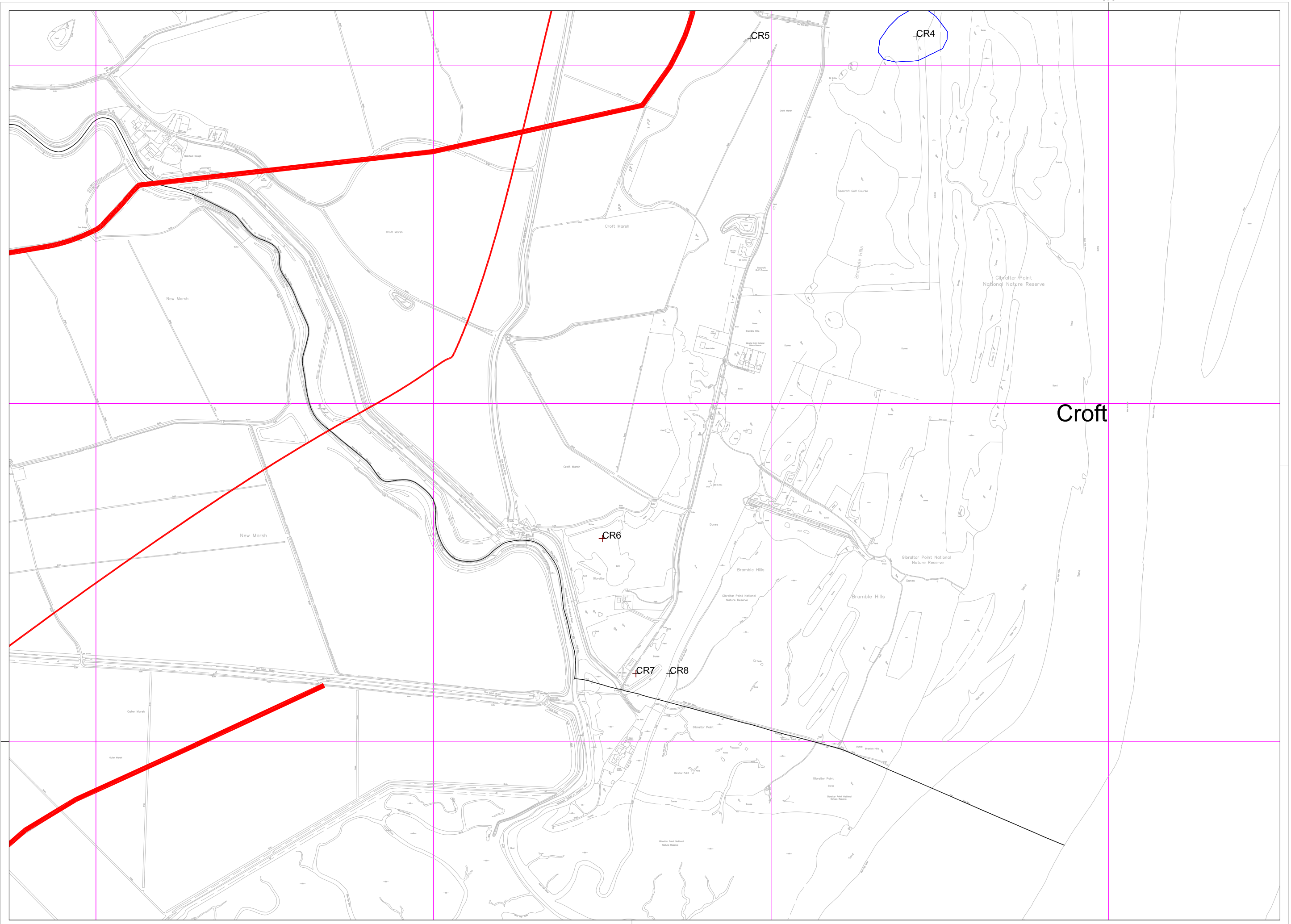


Skegness



Skegness

Croft



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