# **Draft Technical Report**

Prepared on behalf of:

**AMEC Wind** 

and

**Offshore Wind Power Limited** 

By:

Wessex Archaeology Portway House Old Sarum Park Salisbury SP4 6EB

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#### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AMEC Offshore Wind Power Limited to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment of the potential impact on archaeological remains of underground and overhead cables connecting an offshore Wind Farm to the National Grid. The cable makes landfall at Skegness, Lincolnshire (NGR 557197 364589).

The potential for archaeological material was assessed by reference to an area surrounding the cable route referred to as the Coastal Study Area. Information was sought from a wide range of local and national bodies Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), maintained by the Environment Directorate Lincolnshire County Council, and the National Monuments Record (NMR).

This report sets out the methodology employed in carrying out the study and an account of the policy and legal framework affecting archaeological sites in the UK. The archaeological heritage is discussed with particular reference to the history of the Skegness area, within the Coastal Study Area, and the potential for the presence of former prehistoric land-surfaces on the foreshore.

The known and potential archaeological resource within the area traversed by the land cable route comprises:

- Potential Mesolithic to Medieval archaeology within the inter-tidal zone and on the foreshore;
- Potential Mesolithic to Post-Medieval activity along the terrestrial line of the cable route.

An impact assessment has been undertaken on the basis of an outline methodology. The assessment addresses both known and potential sites and concludes that the construction methodology has the potential to damage both known and potential sites.

For the terrestrial development, mitigation has been proposed which include: archaeological assessment of any vibrocore surveys within the inter-tidal zone and on the foreshore; further trial pitting as required following the core assessments; and a range of potential work further inland that will depend upon the construction methodology employed.

It is proposed that all aspects of any further archaeological work be detailed within a written scheme of investigation.

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#### Acknowledgements

AMEC Off Shore Wind Power Limited commissioned this report.

Data-sets were provided by the National Monuments Record and Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. Data was also obtained through a visit to Lincolnshire Record Office. Wessex Archaeology are grateful to the staff of all these organisations for their co-operation.

Jennifer Black carried out the assessment. Jennifer Black and Mark Dunkley compiled this report, and Karen Nichols prepared the illustrations. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Steve Webster.

#### **Data Licences**

Details of archaeological sites in Lincolnshire were obtained from the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Environment Directorate of Lincolnshire County Council and the National Monuments Record (English Heritage). The information supplied is © Lincolnshire County Council and © Crown copyright or © English Heritage copyright.

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### **Draft Technical Report**

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Project Background

- 1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AMEC Offshore wind power limited to prepare archaeological desk-based assessments of the potential effects on archaeological remains of a proposed offshore wind farm development at Lynn and Inner Dowsing off Skegness Lincolnshire. The main development area lies 5100m off the eastern coast of Lincolnshire.
- 1.1.2. A combination of underground and overhead cables will connect the Wind Farm to the national grid and this report details the terrestrial cable route only. The effects of the Wind Farm upon maritime archaeological resource is discussed in a separate document (Wessex Archaeology 2002 ref. 51145.02).

## 1.2. Development Proposal

1.2.1. The Wind Farm will be linked to the coast by between two and four marine feeder cables. These will pass under the beach and link to buried land cables at a connection chamber on the landward side of the sea defences at Skegness. The buried land cables will run inland to substation buildings that will also house wind farm control equipment and staff welfare facilities. From these substations power will be transferred inland, via buried or overhead lines, to an electricity distribution substation at Mill Hill. (**Figure 1**).

# 1.3. Characteristics of Study Area

1.3.1. In order to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed cable route in relation archaeological remains, a Coastal Study Area (CSA) was established for the collation of information. The CSA The co-ordinates of the area are given below, and are illustrated in **Figure 1**;

#### **Coastal Study Area**

Point	NGR E	NGR N			
NE	560000	370000			
NW	550000	370000			
SE	560000	360000			
SW	550000	360000			
Projection: British National Grid					

1.3.2. The CSA was used to assess desk-based (i.e. secondary) sources relating to the historic and archaeological environment within the area around the cable route.

#### **1.4.** Aims

- 1.4.1. The aims of this assessment are to:
  - Provide a statement of the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the wind farm and cable route;
  - Assess the likely impact of the proposed development;
  - Assess the significance of effect;
  - Determine appropriate mitigation.

#### 2. METHODOLOGY

# 2.1. Approach

- 2.1.1. As noted above, this assessment is intended to inform the preparation of an Environmental Statement that will accompany the offshore application for the Wind Farm. The methodology adopted reflects best practice in carrying out archaeological desk-based assessments, as codified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (IFA 1999).
- 2.1.2. The approach adopted also reflects the requirements of Environmental Assessment arising from European Council Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by Directive 97/11/EC. Although there is little formal guidance in the UK on how the archaeological heritage should be addressed in carrying out Environmental Assessment, the following stages are commonly applied:
  - Scoping
  - Consultation
  - Baseline description of known and potential archaeological resource
  - Assessment including:

Identification of development-related impacts on the archaeological heritage, based on information about the construction and operation of the proposal;

Consideration of the significance of the effects including indirect, secondary and cumulative effects of any such impacts, taking into account previous disturbance and the importance of the known and potential archaeological heritage;

Proposals for mitigating significant adverse effects on the archaeological heritage; Identification of any residual effects, being effects that will occur notwithstanding mitigation

#### 2.2. Sources

2.2.1. The principle sources consulted in this assessment were:

- Records of known archaeological sites and finds from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.
- Records of known archaeological sites and finds from the NMR.
- Aerial photographs held by the NMR (Appendix I).
- 2.2.2. Cartographic and other sources were collated from relevant local Record Offices and from Wessex Archaeology's own library. Particular attention was made to Ordnance Survey maps and other maps and plans showing the area traversed by the cable route.

#### 2.3. Site Visit

2.3.1. A site visit was undertaken on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2002 to examine the terrestrial cable routes of all proposed buried or overhead cables. It was noted that the proposed buried cable route of crossed both private and public land. As access across private land had not been previously agreed, it was felt prudent to limit the inspection to land publicly accessible. The route of proposed overhead cabling were viewed and digitally photographed from public land.

#### 3. LEGISLATION, PLANNING DOCUMENTS AND POLICY

## 3.1. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1.1. Monuments that are of national importance can be protected by being added to the schedule (list) of monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It is an offence to damage such a 'scheduled monument' or to carry out a range of specified activities, unless a licence for these activities has been obtained, in the form of 'scheduled monument consent'.
- 3.1.2. Monument is a wide term that covers many types of archaeological site, including buildings, structures, works, caves, excavations and their sites. Monument can also mean the site of any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other movable structure. As monuments that are situated in, on or under the seabed within UK territorial waters (referred to as a monument in territorial waters) can be scheduled, then it would be possible to schedule a historic wreck. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 is administered in England by English Heritage.

## **3.2.** Treasure Act 1996

3.2.1. Discoveries in England and Wales over 300 years old that consist mainly of gold and silver and coin hoards are generally 'treasure' for the purposes of the Treasure Act 1996. Discoveries of treasure must be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery.

# 3.3. Planning Policy Guidance

3.3.1. Planning law only applies within the territory of local authorities which, as a general rule, extends only to the low water mark. However, English Heritage and RCHME included the following statement in England's Coastal Heritage, referred to above:

Although it remains government policy not to extend the Town and Country Planning system to the territorial sea, the principles set out in Planning policy guidance note 16: archaeology and planning should be applied to the treatment of sub-tidal archaeological remains in order to secure best practice.

- 3.3.2. Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains. It acknowledges the potentially fragile and finite or irreplaceable nature of such remains (para. 6), and states that the desirability of preservation of archaeological remains and their setting is a material consideration within the planning process (para. 18). PPG 16 provides that there is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains (para. 8), and that where preservation in situ is not justified it is reasonable for planning authorities to require the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for excavation and recording of remains (para. 25).
- 3.3.3. Paragraph 19 of PPG 16 suggests that it is in developers' own interests to include an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains as part of their research into the development potential of a site. Paragraph 22 adds: 'Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ... as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance'. PPG 16 also notes that in spite of the best preplanning application research, there may be occasions when the presence of archaeological remains only becomes apparent once development has commenced (para. 31).
- 3.3.4. Planning Policy Guidance: Coastal Planning (PPG 20) notes that the coastal zone has a rich heritage both above and below low water mark, which includes buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest, industrial archaeology, scheduled and other ancient monuments and other archaeological sites (para. 2.8). PPG 20 also makes specific references to sites of archaeological and built heritage interest in the information required by local planning authorities in addressing coastal planning (para. 4.6).

## 3.4. England's Coastal Heritage

3.4.1. England's Coastal Heritage: a statement on the management of coastal archaeology was published in 1996 by English Heritage and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME). The statement set out a number of principles for managing coastal archaeology:

- 3.4.2. The coastal zone of England includes a finite, irreplaceable, and, in many cases, highly fragile archaeological resource which by virtue of its value, variety, and vulnerability justifies a presumption in favour of the physical preservation *in situ* of the most important sites, buildings, and remains.
- 3.4.3. Although archaeological remains situated within inter-tidal and sub-tidal areas may be less visible and accessible than remains on dry land, this does not affect their relative importance and they should be managed in accordance with the principles which apply to terrestrial archaeological remains.
- 3.4.4. As historic landscapes can extend seamlessly from dry land, through the inter-tidal zone, and into sub-tidal areas, effective management of the coastal archaeological resource cannot be achieved without due consideration of marine as well as terrestrial archaeological remains.
- 3.4.5. Where economic development in the coastal zone is likely to impact on important archaeological remains, decisions should be taken with regard to the best available information and the precautionary approach should be adopted wherever possible.
- 3.4.6. The statement also included a number of detailed recommendations, which include the following:

Development control and environmental assessment Coastal archaeological interests should be adequately reflected in structure and local plans, and consistently and comprehensively included in Environmental Assessment procedures for coastal and marine developments (including harbour works, mineral extraction, oil and gas related projects, capital dredging projects, cable projects, and waste water treatment and disposal) and other activities requiring sectoral consent.

#### 3.5. Structure Plan

- 3.5.1. The Lincolnshire County Structure Plan is under review presently, but the council has released the following policies proposed for adoption, November 2000.
- 3.5.2. The polices outlined below are concerned with Archaeology and the historic environment.
  - **Policy 62:** Provision will be made to ensure that the character and appearance of the Historic Built Environment is protected and/or enhanced. I particular: Listed Buildings will be protected from demolition, inappropriate alteration or other adverse change to their character or setting. Conservation Areas and their settings will be protected from development to their character.

**Policy 63:** Development adversely affecting an archaeological site of national importance or its setting will not be permitted. Development proposals, which would effect known or suspected archaeological sites, will be the subject of an archaeological assessment...

**Policy 64:** Development, which would have a detrimental effect upon the character, appearance and setting of a Historic Park and Garden, will not be permitted. Proposals for the restoration of these parks and Gardens, based thorough historical research will be permitted.

#### 3.6. Local District Plan

3.6.1. East Lindsey District Council have the following polices described in their Local District Plan Alteration 1999 in relation to archaeology and development issues:

**Policy C6:** A planning application for development on, or effecting, a known or suspected site of archaeological interest must be accompanied by a site evaluation sufficient to allow the Council to determine the site's archaeological significance.

The Council will not permit the development, which would harm the site or setting of; a schedule ancient monument; any unscheduled nationally important archaeological site or monument; any locally important archaeological site deemed worthy of preservation in situ.

**Policy C7**: The Council will not permit development which would harm the character, appearance or setting of the following historic landscapes: the parks and gardens of, Grunby Hall, Hainton Hall, Harrington Hall, Revesby Hall, Scrivelsby Court, Well Hall and Winceby Battlefield.

3.6.2. The council has the following polices concerning Ancient Woodland and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty:

**Policy ENV22:** Development involving clear felling, replanting or afforestation will be permitted where it can be shown that a) will not detract from the character and appearance of the landscape or the setting of an historic building due to location and design, particularly in the Area of Outstanding beauty and Areas of Great landscape value... c) will not harm nature conservation or archaeological interests...e)will not result in the loss of, or harm to ancient woodland.

**Policy C11:** The Council will protect the natural beauty of the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Out standing Natural Beauty (AONB) and the distinctive character of the Areas of Great Landscape value (AGLV) by not permitting development which would :harm landscape features which contribute to the character of the area; harm the distinctive character role or region or local historic significance of the area; inhibit the quiet enjoyment of the AONB.

**Policy C12:** Within the AONB or AGLV development will not normally be permitted which involves the demolition of an attractive or interesting historic building which is considered important to the traditional rural appearance or character of the area...Development...will only be permitted where the character of the building will not be harmed.

3.6.3. The Council has the following policies concerning coastal conservation Areas CCA1 and CCA4;

**Policy C14:** Within CCA1 and CCA4 development will not be permitted unless it is essential in that location. In particular no built development shall be permitted on or to the seaward side of the sandhills. Where permitted development shall not materially harm the amenities, character or ecological balance of the area...

3.6.4. The council has the following policy concerning Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings:

**Policy C2:** Planning permission will be given for development which is within the curtilage of or effects the setting of a Listed Building only where its form scale, proportions, materials, siting, boundary treatment and associated landscaping preserves or enhances the special architectural or historic interest, viability or long term use of the listed Building

Consent will only be granted for the demolition of grade 1 or 2 star Listed Buildings in wholly exceptional circumstances and of Grade 2 Listed Buildings in exceptional circumstances and in every case, only where; a) ...there is no suitable alternative...b) proposals for development have been approved...c) the valid contract has been left for the approved redevelopment.

**Policy C3:** The Council will not permit the removal or alteration of features or materials which are important to the architectural or historic interest of Listed Buildings, or which are important to the appearance or character of an historic building in a Conservation Area.

**Policy C4:** The council will not permit an alternation or extension to any Listed Building or a building within a Conservation Area, unless it can be shown that its age, proportions, materials, scale, character and historic interest will be respected.

**Policy C5:** ...in other cases not included in Policies C1-C4 the council will permit development which involves the demolition, alternation or extension of attractive historic buildings, or which effects the setting of a group of attractive historic buildings, only where it is designed to respect their appearance, character and setting.

#### 3.7. Terrestrial Designations

- 3.7.1. There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Coastal Study Area and both comprise medieval churchyard crosses. Only one of these is located within 1 km of the proposed cable route located in St. Mary's churchyard, Winthorpe (WA1134).
- 3.7.2. The East Lindsey Proposals Map outlined in 1995 indicates that the area surrounding and including Skegness is categorised by Countryside or areas of open character. Additionally, the cable makes landfall in the vicinity of a Protected Open Space.
- 3.7.3. There are 65 sites, which are protected as Listed Buildings within the Coastal Study Area. 25 of these lie within 1km of the proposed cable route, as follows:

WA Number	Name	Status	
1147	Church of St. Clement	Listed Building Grade B	
1148	Church of St. Mary	Listed Building Grade I	
1149	Church of All Saints	Listed Building Grade I	
1354	Old Marsh Chapel	Listed Building Grade II	
1364	No 5 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade II	
1365	No 4 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade II	
1366	No 3 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade II	
1367	No 2 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade II	
1368	Burnside Farm House	Listed Building Grade II	
1369	Church of St. Matthew	Listed Building Grade C	
1370	No 1 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade II	
1372	Clock Tower	Listed Building Grade II	
1374	Pier	Listed Building Grade II	
1375	Church Farm House	Listed Building Grade II	
1376	Church Farm House	Listed Building Grade II	
1377	Gate Posts to Ivy Farm House	Listed Building Grade II	
1378	Ivy Farm House	Listed Building Grade II	
1379	Ship Hotel	Listed Building Grade II	
1381	Bridge House	Listed Building Grade II	
1386	Pier	Listed Building Grade II	
1440	Farm Buildings	Listed Building Grade II	

#### 4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

## 4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. The following section presents an outline of the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the cable route, with specific references to sites likely to be impacted by the various elements of the proposed development.
- 4.1.2. Lincolnshire forms a blunt peninsular along its long coastline, three-quarters of the land is below 30m OD. The Lincolnshire marshes are divided into the undulating boulder clay, *Middle Marsh*, and the flat *Out Marsh* of marine silts, (Bennett. 2001:8).

- 4.1.3. The Coastal Study Area comprises of a rectangular area of land on the Skegness coast. The surrounding land is mostly reclaimed and below 5m OD. The proposed cable routes run approximately east west in alignment.
- 4.1.4. The cable routes come ashore in a sandy inter tidal zone, before travelling through Skegness town centre and then across farmers fields following the proposed general alignment to join the sub station.

# 4.2. Known Sites and Finds Within the Coastal Study Area

- 4.2.1. A search of Lincolnshire's SMR produced 442 sites ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to modern times.
- 4.2.2. The results of this search are outlined in Appendix II and illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The text below provides a summary by period and where relevant site gazetteer numbers are provided in the text as references.
- 4.2.3. There are within the Coastal Study Area. Of these sites 107 lie within 1km of the proposed cable routes.

#### Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (500,000 BP – 4,000 BC)

- 4.2.4. Re-colonisation of Britain after a hiatus that coincided with the Devensian glacial maximum during the Upper Palaeolithic (26,000–10,000 BP) allowed for the re-colonisation of Britain. The Midlands is of great importance for ascertaining how far north towards the highland fringes Palaeolithic people may have roamed (Wymer 1999: 114).
- 4.2.5. The Study area lay to the immediate east of the maximum limit of the Devensian ice and as a result, Devensian tills and sand and gravel are widespread in Lincolnshire east of the Wolds (Kent 1980: 125). Although there are two Palaeolithic sites within the Coastal Study Area (CSA) possibly derived from glacial till, neither lie within 1 km of the proposed cable route. The paucity of Palaeolithic activity within the CSA may therefore be attributed to Devensian glacial processes.
- 4.2.6. However, evidence of the former glacial landscape flooded by marine transgression comprises a submerged forest whose tree trunks are still to be seen at low tide between Mablethorpe and Skegness, lying upon beds of boulder clay beyond the embayment south of Burgh Le Marsh (May 1975: 5). A Mesolithic hunting encampment at Burgh Le Marsh (WA1005) represents the only identified site from this period within the CSA adjacent to a prehistoric trackway (May 1976: 9). The site lies 1.8 km west of the cable route and suggests that Mesolithic occupation may be confined to an area north of the cable route. However, the presence of an active Mesolithic population within the region is demonstrated by the existence of sites at Willoughton and Hall Hill (May 1976).

4.2.7. These sites relate to groups of hunter-gatherers that are believed to have operated within defined territories utilising a wide range of resources and sites. Typically, the sites occur as scatters of stone tools specific to the activity being performed, and the presence of the Burgh Le Marsh site is an indication that the line of the cable route is likely to lay within one of these territories.

# **Neolithic and Bronze Age (4,000 – 700 BC)**

- 4.2.8. Although none of the five Neolithic findspots within the CSA lie within 1 km of the proposed cable route, Bannett and Bennett (2001) have demonstrated occupation of the Lincolnshire landscape during this period. Excavations have demonstrated that habitation was widespread and the distribution of stone axes suggests that forest clearance was 'taking place almost everywhere' (Bennett and Bennett 2001: 10).
- 4.2.9. However, four sites ambiguously labelled 'prehistoric' lie within the CSA and, with the exception of the salterns (WA1003), may be attributed to the Neolithic. Of these, a possible prehistoric circle identified by on an air photograph (WA1102), a prehistoric Long Barrow (WA1004) at Skegness and cropmark circles (WA1002 and 1005), may provide additional support for the presence of a population within the Skegness area.
- 4.2.10. The Bronze Age is represented by the discovery of three chance finds showing a limited scatter of activity with no obvious focus although, in 1957 a perforated stone hammer was found during the course of building work at Skegness and is attributed to this period (WA1015). Additionally, the saltern referred to above may derive from this period (Simmons 1980: 69).
- 4.2.11. There are no Bronze Age sites within 1 km of the proposed cable route.

# Iron Age and Roman (700 BC - 410 AD)

- 4.2.12. Studies of the Iron Age coast in Lincolnshire indicate that marine transgression had reached its maximum extent and had begun to recede (Simmons 1980: 67 and Figure 4). This marine regression resulted in a drop in sea level of 1.5 m within the locality (Simmons 1980: 69) allowing for the slow re-occupation of land to the south of Burgh Le Marsh.
- 4.2.13. However, with the exception of a possible hut circle at Ingoldmells (WA1017), the 32 Iron Age sites within the CSA all relate to salt production in the vicinity of Addlethorpe, Ingoldmells and Burgh Le Marsh in areas close to the Iron Age coastline. Such sites were relatively sheltered and fuelled by locally available peat (Bennett and Bennett 2001: 26). Five of these former coastal sites (WA1018, 1019, 1021, 1026 and 1032,) lie within 1 km of the proposed cable route at Burgh Le Marsh and north-west of Skegness.
- 4.2.14. There are sixty-five Roman sites (WA1049-WA1114) located within the CSA. These mainly consist of pottery and coins findspots. Over ten saltern

sites were also identified along with Roman roads and ditches. The Roman sites are concentrated within an area defined by Addlethorpe, Ingoldmells and Burgh Le Marsh confirming a continuity of occupation on sites since the Iron Age. Additionally, the Iron Age saltern sites mentioned above also displayed evidence of Roman material (WA1094, 1105 and 1106). Two undated saltern sites may belong to this period (WA1439 and 1440) while an undated mound identified on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition (WA1414) is likely to be related to salt manufacture.

- 4.2.15. The pattern of Roman occupation appears to be concentrated at Burgh Le Marsh that may have been situated within a former inlet (Figure 4). Additional concentrations of Roman material extend beyond Burgh Le Marsh towards Ingoldmells indicating a former coastal distribution. Further, marine regression during the period allowed for the occupation around areas of former shallows south of Burgh Le Marsh.
- 4.2.16. Trade routes were furthered by the construction of roads based upon former marsh routes. One road was built from 'Lincoln to Burgh Le Marsh, with a connection to [a] fort at Skegness and the signal station at Ingoldmells Point' (possibly **WA1102**) (Kime 1986: 13).
- 4.2.17. Although there is no archaeological evidence for the fort at Skegness, its conjectured presence indicates the extent of Roman activity beyond that indicated by existing evidence.

#### Saxon and Medieval (410 - 1499 AD)

- 4.2.18. There are four Saxon sites (WA1104-WA1107) located within the Coastal Study Area. They were all find spots consisting of two coins, a brooch and a sherd of pottery including material from Burgh Le Marsh (WA1115 and 1117). The sites lie over 1km away from the proposed cable route.
- 4.2.19. The place names of Skegness and Ingoldmells have Saxon derivations indicating consolidation of former Roman settlements that have generally been occupied and expanded thereafter. Despite a paucity of Saxon finds, the place-name evidence indicates activity beyond that indicated archaeologically.
- 4.2.20. There is clear evidence for the field systems and associated farmsteads that would have been associated with these settlements (**Figure 3**). Therefore the potential for Saxon archaeology is likely to be closely linked to that for the Medieval period.
- 4.2.21. The earliest evidence of Medieval occupation within the CSA is the Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) east of Burgh Le Marsh (**WA1200**). Further, the name *Burgh Le Marsh* has its origins in the Old English for *burg* a fortification, stronghold or fortified manor in the marshland, and was first used in 1086 (Mills 1991) indicating origins since at least early medieval period (**WA1213**).

- 4.2.22. The largest body of archaeological evidence within the CSA relates to the Medieval period indicative of widespread occupation north of an area defined by a line between Skegness and Wainfleet All Saints.
- 4.2.23. The main features of the Medieval landscape are sites clustered around the older settlements of Burgh Le Marsh, Croft, Ingoldmells and an expanded site at Skegness. These settlements would be associated with outlying rural field systems and farmsteads.
- 4.2.24. Studies of coastline changes since the end of the Roman period indicate an initial rise in sea level with the deposition of marine silts and development of salt marshes upto the Medieval period (Grady 1998). This created ideal conditions for making salt by the sand-washing method during the period (Grady 1998: 86).
- 4.2.25. However, within the Coastal Study Area only 19 medieval sites lie within 1 km of the proposed cable route. This distribution includes 12 findspots, a saltworking site at Ingoldmells (WA1135) and ridge and furrow sites (WA1228 and 1229) at Brookfield.
- 4.2.26. Additionally, there is one Medieval listed building within one km of the proposed cable route and comprises the Church of St Mary (WA1148) that lies 254 m north of the proposed cable route at Winthorpe. The fabric of St Mary's incorporates the fragments of a twelfth century Church that is mainly fifteenth century in date and may stand on the site of a shrunken medieval village (WA1133). Further Medieval churches (e.g. WA1149 and 1177) lie within the CSA and indicate the expansion and consolidation of activity within the area.
- 4.2.27. Sever storms during the thirteenth century raged against the Lincolnshire coastline and the effects were worsened by the erosion of offshore barriers that had hitherto lessened the effects of storms (Grady 1998: 86). Documentary evidence suggests that during a series of storms, Medieval Skegness "once an haven and a towne wallid having also a castille [was] clene consumid and eten up with the sea" (Dutton.n.d: 38). Similarly, a storm flooded Mablethorpe for two days in 1335 (Owen 1986: 61).
- 4.2.28. However, by the fourteenth century, accretion of the coastline was occurring faster that it was being lost to the sea and by the end of the sixteenth century the bulk of the accretion had been accomplished (Grady 1998: 86 and Figure 4). However, maritime trade continued to flourish throughout the storms of the thirteenth century in that Skegness is recorded as exporting grain, cloth and wool in return for timber, cloth and wine (Bennett and Bennett 2001).
- 4.2.29. Further evidence for the Medieval landscape can be seen in further former settlement sites at Addlethorpe (WA1119), Wilegripe (WA1120) and Wyche (WA1200). The extensive medieval findspots recorded between the

- settlement sites indicate the potential for archaeological remains from this period.
- 4.2.30. In addition to these known sites, many of the fields within the CSA display evidence of cropmarks (**Figure 3**). Although the Brookfield ridge and furrow features lie 780 m south of the proposed cable route, extensive cropmarks lie within the landscape of the CSA (**Figure 3**). The cable route passes through three areas of known cropmarks (Winthorpe, Mill Hill and The Elms) and lies to the immediate east of further extensive cropmarks (**Figure 3**). There is therefore the potential for extensive buried remains along the western half of the proposed cable route.
- 4.2.31. Further, within the CSA there are 37 records with a date attributed to either the Medieval or Post-Medieval period. Such sites comprise either structural (e.g. WA1244) or agricultural earthworks (e.g. WA1250). Five such sites lie within 1 km of the proposed cable route: an enclosure at Brookfield (WA1231), a building at Brookfield (WA1244) and a mill-mound at Mill Hill (WA1263).
- 4.2.32. Despite the ambiguity of dating such sites, the extensive Medieval / Post-Medieval earthworks demonstrate extensive occupation within the vicinity of the proposed cable route.

## Post Medieval and Modern (1500 - 1945 AD)

- 4.2.33. During this period, an increase in imports of salt from the Bay of Biscay coincided with a decline of local maritime trade (Bennett and Bennett 2001: 58). Further, the increase of salt marsh at the coast affected local maritime trade and the Lincolnshire salt industry therefore fell into decline while coastal accretion changed the morphology of the shoreline during the period (Figure 4).
- 4.2.34. Development during the Post-medieval period saw the population of Skegness expand from 134 in 1801 to 1332 in 1881 (Hewson 1986: 63). Further, the development of the railway attracted labour followed by tourists.
- 4.2.35. The 77 Post-Medieval sites within the CSA comprise mainly Listed Buildings and earthworks and indicate a distribution beyond that of the Medieval, particularly with sites encroaching into the area hitherto formerly at the coast.
- 4.2.36. There are, however, only nine of these sites within 1 km of the proposed cable route and include the Grade 2 Listed Farm Buildings to east of Church Farmhouse and a small outbuilding to the north (**WA1278**) at Winthorpe.
- 4.2.37. The remaining Post-Medieval sites comprise distributions of archaeological material around known settlements, such as at Mill Hill (WA1337) and the Elms (WA1339).

4.2.38. The 45 modern sites within the CSA display two main concentrations; Skegness and Bramble Hills. Those sites within Skegness comprise mainly Listed Buildings, although the following lie within 1 km of the proposed cable route:

WA Number	Name	Status
1354	Old Marsh Chapel	Listed Building Grade 2
1364	No 5 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade 2
1365	No 4 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade 2
1366	No 3 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade 2
1367	No 2 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade 2
1370	No 1 St Andrew's Drive	Listed Building Grade 2
1376	Church Farm House	Listed Building Grade 2
1377	Gate Posts to Ivy Farm House	Listed Building Grade 2
1378	Ivy Farm House	Listed Building Grade 2
1379	Ship Hotel	Listed Building Grade 2
1381	Bridge House	Listed Building Grade 2

- 4.2.39. Additionally, the mast bases of an Empire Wireless telegraphy station are recorded within 1 km of the proposed cable route although their location has been poorly recorded resulting in a duplicated record (**WA1350** and **1351**).
- 4.2.40. Further, World War II defences within the CSA include Pillboxes, a battery concentration at Bramble Hills (WA1385), aircraft obstructions (WA1349) and a defensive line of Pillboxes stretching from Bramble Hills (WA1361) to Ingoldmells Point (WA1348). The line of the proposed cable route cuts across this defensive line 420 m north of the recorded location one of these Pillboxes (WA1346).
- 4.2.41. Other records from this period within the Study Area are not relevant to the current scheme.

#### 4.3. Archaeological Potential along the Proposed Cable Route

- 4.3.1. The archaeological potential for the area within the vicinity of the proposed cable route may be summarised as follows:
- 4.3.2. There is limited (low) potential for Palaeolithic sites and finds within the area traversed by the cable route. Although a small number palaeoliths have been recovered from the study area, their occurrence may be attributed to having been derived from glacial till rather than representing *in situ* sites.
- 4.3.3. There is some potential for the presence of Mesolithic sites and finds within the inter-tidal zone and an area around Burgh Le Marsh. There have been no finds of the date within the immediate vicinity of the cable route, but the locality supports evidence of an active Mesolithic population.
- 4.3.4. For the Neolithic, there is some potential for the presence of archaeology with a concentration of material around Skegness. However, given the levels of widespread habitation during this period, there is some potential for Neolithic sites within the cable route

- 4.3.5. There is some potential for Bronze activity within the area traversed by the cable route although the potential is tempered as no occupation sites have been identified within the study area.
- 4.3.6. There is good potential for Iron Age activity within the area traversed by the cable route. Near the coast and towards the northern extent of the cable, this is likely to take the form of settlement and salt production sites along former shorelines and coastal areas and may develop into field systems associated with permanent settlement in areas away from the coast
- 4.3.7. For the Roman period, the available evidence suggests that the area traversed by the cable route may have been farmland with areas of salt production sited in areas similar to previous periods. However, the potential for more substantial Roman structures is considered to be low.
- 4.3.8. For the Saxon and Medieval periods, the available evidence suggests that the area traversed by the cable route continued to be farmland, and as such there is potential for widespread buried remains along the western section of the route.
- 4.3.9. The potential for the presence of Post-medieval archaeology is low for most of the route. However, this rises to high in the area adjacent to Winthorpe and Mill Hill.

#### 5. IMPACT

#### **5.1.** Previous Disturbance

5.1.1. Previous terrestrial impacts to archaeology along the line of the proposed cable route include erosion, development (of both buildings and roads) and agricultural land use. Along the proposed line of the cable route Medieval and modern arable farming practices, and the construction of the current roads network, are the most likely agents of damage to any buried archaeology. Evaluation would be required to determine the extent of any damage.

#### **5.2.** Development Impacts

- 5.2.1. Accepted civil engineering techniques will be used to bury the cable along the line of the route from its landfall point at Skegness to a sub-station at Mill Hill. It is not yet clear whether the trenching will involve the stripping of a working corridor along the line of the route, though this is thought likely.
- 5.2.2. Pylons will carry the cable from Mill Hill to an electricity generator station at Brookfield. Ground disturbance, including construction compounds and access, associated with the erection of the pylons is likely to affect any buried archaeological remains.

- 5.2.3. The proposed cable connection runs c. eight kilometers inland from Skegness. The only known sites and finds within 100 m of the route comprise Medieval and Post-medieval pottery findspots at Mill Hill (WA1199 and 1337) as well as extensive Medieval ridge and furrow at South View (WA1183) and Swiss Bungalow (WA1186). However, this assessment has identified various levels of potential for archaeology of all periods.
- 5.2.4. Where the cable connection crosses the foreshore a range of sites, ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the Medieval period may be impacted by the development. Damage would include the total destruction of any archaeological deposits within the cable trench and damage to surface deposits on either side of the route. Such damage is unlikely to totally destroy a site, but will cause:
  - Direct damage to the site and its finds;
  - Disturbance to relationships between structures, artefacts and their surroundings;
  - Destabilisation prompting renewed decay, particularly where waterlogged deposits are present.
- 5.2.5. Inland, the potential along the cable trench will depend on whether the trench, and the working corridor, cuts through previous disturbance (i.e. a road) or through virgin ground. Similarly, where pylons are erected and fresh ground is cut, damage to any sites is likely. Such damage is unkikely to totally destroy a site, but will cause:
  - Direct damage to the site and its finds;
  - Disturbance to relationships between structures, artefacts and their surroundings;
- 5.2.6. As a general statement, the excavation of a trench and associated working corridor and the erection of pylons and associated works is likely to have considerable impact upon sub-surface archaeology.
- 5.2.7. The cable route does not pass close enough to affect any sites Scheduled under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Where the cable route does pass close to Listed Buildings (WA1148 and 1278) the construction will not have any lasting visual impact upon these structures.

#### 6. MITIGATION MEASURES

#### **6.1.** Terrestrial sites

- 6.1.1. The following measures are designed to mitigate the impact of the development upon known sites, and to establish the presence of unknown sites. It is suggested that all aspects of any further archaeological work be detailed by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 6.1.2. This study has identified three areas with archaeological potential that are likely to be subject to impact from this development. These are:

- Potential Mesolithic to Medieval archaeology within the inter-tidal zone and on the foreshore;
- Potential Mesolithic to Post-Medieval activity along the terrestrial line of the cable route.
- 6.1.3. In view of the difficulty involved in evaluating terrestrial sites within the inter-tidal zone preferred mitigation would involve a watching brief during construction, with sufficient time available for archaeological inspection of any exposed archaeology. However, given that a detailed construction methodology is not yet available, and is in any case unlikely to involve trenches being left open for any length of time, the following staged approach to the archaeology is proposed.
- 6.1.4. Core samples taken along the line of the foreshore cable route should be inspected by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Where possible these will be cores taken for development purposes, however where these are not available cores should be taken specifically for archaeological purposes. If these cores reveal deposits likely to be of archaeological significance (e.g. peat layers or other organic deposits) then these areas will be the subject of further evaluatory test pitting designed to determine their extent and archaeological significance. Further mitigation will be proposed on the basis of the results of this work.
- 6.1.5. For the rest of the terrestrial cable route the level of archaeological work will depend upon the degree of disturbance associated with cable laying. Mitigation should take the form of a staged approach to the archaeological work. An archaeological watching brief should be conducted during construction, with sufficient time allowed to enable further work (possibly excavation) to be undertaken in areas where sites are encountered. In some areas archaeological evaluations may be undertaken in order to further identify the presence of buried remains, and thus reduce the impact of sites that arise during the watching brief. It is anticipated that the minimum archaeological response will be a watching brief.
- 6.1.6. Additionally, it is suggested that a walkover survey of the actual line of the connection will be carried out. In the event that earthwork or cropmark features are identified from the walkover, then these will be marked as exclusion zones on scheme masterplans, including contract documents. Where an exclusion zone would impinge on construction and an archaeological origin to the feature is suspected, then further archaeological investigation (e.g. geophysical survey, evaluation trenching) will be undertaken to resolve the situation.
- 6.1.7. The archaeological mitigation will be covered by a separate Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to include aims and objectives and a scope of works (method statement).

6.1.8. The results of all archaeological investigations associated with the licence will be archived and reported to the licensing authority. Significant archaeological results will be published in an appropriate journal.

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# 8. APPENDIX I: GAZETTEER OF VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Wa	Sortie	Start Frame	End Frame	Start	End	Date Flown
Number	Number			NGR	NGR	
1	613C/UK	8405	8419	555900	556200	31/08/40
	558			360600	369400	
2	613C/BR	6	21	556200	557000	31/08/40
	19			360700	369900	
3	613D/UK	1786	1797	556800	556000	04/09/40
	559			366000	360500	
4	613D/UK	1800	1805	551400	554100	04/09/40
	559			364900	364600	
5	613D/UK	1806	1811	550800	553300	04/09/40
	559	1000	1011	364100	363200	0 1, 0 2 , 10
6	613E/UK	2380	2387	553600	551000	06/09/40
	560	2300	2307	364800	365200	00/07/40
7	613E/UK	2390	2398	554100	551600	06/09/40
,	560	2390	2396	364000	364200	00/09/40
8	613E/UK	2399	2404	553700	551900	06/09/40
0	560	2399	2404	364000	363500	00/09/40
9	613E/BR7	11	27	556600	556500	04/06/41
9	5/1	11	27	369800	360300	04/06/41
10	0/615	20	5.6	556800	556300	15/10/41
10	S/615	38	56	360200	369800	15/10/41
	7.7/7.7/4.00	_	_	550300	551500	00/00/40
11	V/U/420	5	7	360900	360200	08/03/42
10	106G/LA/	1026	4025	556100	555100	00/10/44
12	67	4036	4037	360400	360400	02/12/44
1.0	3G/TUD/	7.400	5415	550500	556500	10/05/46
13	UK/194	5409	5417	361000	360500	10/05/46
	3G/TUD/			557300	550400	
14	UK/194	5421	5432	364700	365100	10/05/46
	3G/TUD/			550100	557000	
15	UK/194	5487	5497	363000	363500	10/05/46
	3G/TUD/			557800	550500	
16	UK/194	5499	5509	360800	360400	10/05/46
	106G/UK/			557300	550000	
17	1730	3108	3120	366400	365700	12/09/46
	106G/UK/			557400	556700	
18	1730	3153	3165	369400	360700	12/09/46
	106G/UK/			553900	554400	
19	1730	3173	3178	360500	364000	12/09/46
	106G/UK/			551800	551800	
20		3344	3344			12/09/46
	1730			359900	359900	
21	106G/UK/	3347	3359	556800	550200	12/09/46
	1730			364900	362900	
22	106G/UK/	4002	4004	556700	555600	12/09/46
	1730			361500	360400	
23	106G/UK/	4100	4111	557300	550400	12/09/46
-	1730			368100	367400	

# 9. APPENDIX II: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

WA ID	NGR	Туре	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1001	555000 367820	Findspot	Source not known	Prehistoric	Chance find of Prehistoric flint.	SMR43674
1002	555700 364500	Site	Source not known	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric circle identified by air photographic site evidence.	SMR41703
1003	551200 365350	Site	Source not known	Prehistoric	Prehistoric salterns.	SMR43101
1004	555300 364600	Site	Source not known	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric long barrow identified on an aerial photograph.	SMR43113
1005	555200 364500	Site	Source not known	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric circle identified on an aerial photograph.	SMR43114
1006	557130 369490	Findspot	Source not known	Palaeolithi c	Mammoth tooth found at Ingoldmells.	SMR41635
1007	554800 367900	Findspot	Observation public	Palaeolithi c	Palaeolithic stone tool found south of the village near Methodist chapel 1964.	NMR 1300159: SMR 41804
1008	549980 364750	Site	Source not known	Mesolithic	Mesolithic temporary hunting encampment, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR43947
1009	551000 360230	Findspot	Source not known	Neolithic	Polished stone axe found in Croft.	SMR41721
1010	556000 363300	Findspot	Observation public	Neolithic	Polished stone axe found below surface of Wainfleet road in 1953.	NMR 355895 ; SMR 41700
1011	555900 367500	Findspot	Source not known	Neolithic	Possible Neolithic scraper found at Ingoldmells sewage treatment works.	SMR44121
1012	557500 362500	Findspot	Source not known	Neolithic	Polished stone axe of grey fine- grained volcanic lava or tufa found on Skegness beach.	SMR41692
1013	557300 363200	Findspot	Source not known	Neolithic	Polished stone axe found on Skegness beach between the clock tower and the pier.	SMR41691
1014	556000 363300	Findspot	Observation public	Bronze age	Polished stone axe found below surface of Wainfleet road in 1953.	NMR 355895 ; SMR 41700
1015	556530 363930	Findspot	Evaluation trench	Bronze age	Perforated stone hammer found in 1957 during building work.	NMR 355901 :SMR 41698
1016	557500 366600	Findspot	Source not known	Bronze age	Human remains found in Ingoldmells. A skull and skeletons of at least 3 bodies were found on the beach at Ingoldmells, date suggested as Bronze Age.	SMR41670
1017	557500 368700	Site	Source not known	Iron Age	Possible hut circle group, Ingoldmells.	SMR41645
1018	552800 364400	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Saltern site near Burgh Le Marsh parish discovered during drain deepening c.3m under a silt layer. Includes a mound that measures 17 m long by 0.4 m high.	SMR41693
1019	552600 364500	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Saltern site near Burgh Le Marsh parish discovered during drain deepening c.3m under a silt layer. Briquetage and pottery were also found.	SMR41694

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1020	554800 367200	Site	Source not known	Iron age	An Iron Age saltern site S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41800
1021	552800 364400	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Saltern site near Burgh Le Marsh parish discovered during drain deepening c.3m under a silt layer. Includes a mound that measures 17 m long by 0.4 m high.	SMR42845
1022	555200 368700	Site	Source not known	Iron age	An Iron Age saltern site, Addlethorpe.	SMR41819
1023	551900 368800	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Possible Iron Age saltern site.	SMR43154
1024	549970 364740	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age/Roman site.	SMR40583
1025	555500 366600	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Saltern site, in Skegness parish. Producing hand bricks, short rods and Iron Age pottery.	SMR41672
1026	552600 364500	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Saltern site near Burgh Le Marsh parish discovered during drain deepening c.3m under a silt layer. Briquetage and pottery were also found.	SMR42843
1027	555350 367680	Site	Source not known	Iron age	An early Iron Age saltern site, Addlethorpe.	SMR41818
1028	555600 368800	Site	Source not known	Iron Age	Possible briquetage fragments.	SMR43729
1029	557200 369500	Monum ent	Source not known	Iron Age	Vickers Point (south) briquetage site.	SMR43346
1030	557200 369500	Monum ent	Source not known	Iron Age	Vickers Point (south) briquetage site.	SMR43341
1031	555230 367670	Site	Documentary	Iron Age	Salt-working site in Addlethorpe reported in 1949 and 1964, now located in an arable field. Some briquetage found.	NMR 355859
1032	555000 364800	Site	Documentary	Iron age	Salt working with finds of bricks and briquetage found in 1934 in a brick pit along with Iron Age pottery.	NMR 355890 :SMR 41701
1033	555900 368500	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41656
1034	554800 367750	Monum ent	Documentary	Iron age	Iron Age or Romano British saltworkings.	NMR 1064086 :SMR 41801
1035	553550 368890	Monum ent	Documentary	Iron age	An Iron Age or Romano British saltern.	NMR 1064026:SMR 41803
1036	550480 364900	Site	Observation archaeological	Iron age	11 salterns noted below post- Roman marine flood layer during observation of pipe trench. Dated by two sherds Iron Age pottery.	NMR 1159721
1037	552100 368800	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Possible Iron Age saltern site, Hogsthorpe.	SMR41948
1038	557520 367810	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41666
1039	555500 370000	Monum ent	Documentary	Iron age	Iron Age salt workings indicated by briquetage.	NMR 355956
1040	551700 368800	Site	Observation public	Iron age	Roman salterns and Iron Age pottery.	NMR 893344 :SMR 41957

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1041	557440 368870	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Early Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41658
1042	555600 368800	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Early Iron Age saltworkings, Ingoldmells.	SMR41659
1043	553900 369100	Monum ent	Documentary	Iron age	An Iron Age or Romano British saltern.	NMR 1064018 :SMR 41802
1044	557190 369380	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Early Iron Age saltworkings, Ingoldmells.	SMR41660
1045	557290 369120	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Early Iron Age saltworkings, Ingoldmells.	SMR41661
1046	557450 367420	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41662
1047	557450 367510	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41663
1048	557470 367760	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41664
1049	550280 364830	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41531
1050	550400 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found on Barnack estate, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41530
1051	550200 364600	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Assorted Roman finds from foundation trenches, S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41527
1052	550300 364000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman pottery found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41524
1053	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins found near parish church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41550
1054	550030 364950	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman pottery found in Old Chapel Lane and on the site of the new vicarage.	SMR41529
1055	550170 364730	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British pottery found on Barnack hill, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41534
1056	550080 364980	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman pottery from churchyard in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41536
1057	550240 364820	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins from Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41537
1058	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins found SW of church in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41545
1059	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins found near the church at Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41549
1060	550000 365000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Three Roman coins found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41513
1061	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	A Roman coin found SW of the church in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41552
1062	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins found to the SW of church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41556
1063	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman artefacts found to SW of church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41557
1064	550000 360000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh exact location not known.	SMR41558
1065	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in the vicinity of the church in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41546
1066	550100 365060	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41511
1067	550100 365070	Findspot s	Observation public	Roman	Roman coin, Antoninianus of Victorinus 268 AD discovered in the Old Vicarage garden.	NMR 355886

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1068	554000 368000	Findspot s	Observation public	Roman	Romano-British shellyware and greyware found at Rat's Nest Addlethorpe.	NMR 355889
1069	552000 369200	Site	Source not known	Roman	Roman salterns and pottery found at the base of recut drainage ditches.	NMR 1063994:SMR419 56
1070	551900 368800	Site	Documentary	Roman	Saltern site and 2nd century pottery.	NMR 1064004
1071	552700 367100	Site	Documentary	Roman	Remains of Roman salterns, 6m long, discovered 1.5m deep in a drainage ditch. Finds include pan fragments, hand bricks and hearth edging.	NMR 1064008
1072	550120 365170	Findspot s	Documentary	Roman	Roman 2nd to 4th century pottery discovered in trenches dug for cables.	NMR 1064015 :SMR 41508
1073	550500 364700	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin from Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41516
1074	550100 365190	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41510
1075	550500 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Two Roman coins found on Barnack estate, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41522
1076	550080 365170	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Orby Lane, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41512
1077	551000 365200	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British tile fragment.	SMR43662
1078	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41515
1079	557400 367900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Possible Romano British pottery from Ingoldmells.	SMR41633
1080	550500 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41518
1081	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41520
1082	550500 364800	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found on the Barnack estate, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41521
1083	550020 365250	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Various Roman finds from this location in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41509
1084	550000 360000	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	Find of barbed and tanged arrowheads, Roman pottery and 'hand bricks'.	NMR 355904 :SMR 41539, 41696, 41697
1085	555150 367840	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making remains.	SMR43109
1086	549000 359000	Findspot	Chance find	Roman	Roman coins (Claudius) found in a garden in Wainfleet.	NMR 355184
1087	552300 361400	Monum ent	Documentary	Roman	Roman pottery and possible building debris.	NMR 1158132
1088	550000 364800	Site	Excavation	Roman	Roman v shaped ditch.	NMR 1086185
1089	552150 361550	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	Romano British pottery, saltern debris and 'hand bricks' recovered from a field drain 6 to 8 feet down.	NMR 355927 :SMR 41716
1090	550950 360470	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	Two sherds of 3rd century Romano British grey ware found during draining in 1959.	NMR 355918 :SMR 41722
1091	557440 368150	Site	Documentary	Roman	Supposed Roman site, now covered by sea defences.	NMR 355847: SMR 41641

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1092	557000 363000	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	A sherd of Romano-British greyware with lattice decoration found on the beach in Skegness.	NMR 355907: SMR 41687
1093	554860 363630	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	Puddingstone quern found in a spring.	NMR 355921
1094	555000 364800	Site	Documentary	Roman	Saltworking with finds of bricks and briquetage found in 1934 in a brick pit along with Iron Age pottery.	NMR 355890 :SMR 41701
1095	554800 368800	Findspot s	Documentary	Roman	Romano-British greyware pottery discovered during fieldwalking after widening of drains.	NMR 1064031 :SMR 41798
1096	550090 365180	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41507
1097	550100 365000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British pottery found in churchyard, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41502
1098	555900 368500	Site	Field observation	Roman	Saltern site comprising Roman 'hand brick' fragments and non- descript Roman pottery. No surface remains.	NMR 355874 :SMR 41631
1099	554800 363700	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Puddingstone quern found in Skegness in 1949 during dyke cleaning.	SMR41702
1100	550280 364830	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	Folder beaker pottery and a roulketted sherd found in 1953 along with Roman coins.	NMR 355909
1101	554400 367710	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making site.	SMR43108
1102	557430 368660	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano British site in Ingoldmells.	SMR41639
1103	557000 363000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Brothel token found on Skegness beach. Exact location not clear.	SMR41709
1104	550950 360470	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British greyware pottery found in Croft.	SMR41722
1105	552600 364500	Site	Source not known	Roman	Saltern site near Burgh Le Marsh found in during drain deepening c.3m down under a layer of silt.  Briquetage and pottery also discovered.	SMR42843
1106	552800 364400	Site	Source not known	Roman	Saltern site in Burgh Le Marsh, found in during drain deepening c.3m down under a layer of silt.  The mound measures 17m long and 40cm deep.	SMR42845
1107	550000 365200	Site	Source not known	Roman	East Lindsey section of the Roman road from Lincoln to Burgh Le  Marsh	SMR42944
1108	554070 367600	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making remains.	SMR43107
1109	557550 368650	Site	Source not known	Roman	Roman ditch in Ingoldmells.	SMR41637
1110	557290 367680	Findspot	Documentary	Roman	Roman pottery said to have been found when building Butlin's camp, in Ingoldmells, uncertain.	NMR 355853:SMR 41640
1111	555310 367820	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making remains.	SMR43110

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1112	557090 368550	Site	Source not known	Roman	Roman bank, Ingoldmells.	SMR43825
1113	550140 365110	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Coin of Tetricus found in the market square.	SMR43965
1114	553530 367340	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making remains.	SMR43106
1115	550100 365100	Findspot	Source not known	Saxon	Anglo Saxon pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41822
1116	560000 370000	Findspot	Observation public	Saxon	Anglo Saxon broach. Location maybe wrong.	NMR 356135
1117	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Saxon	An Anglo Saxon coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41544
1118	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Saxon	Anglo Saxon coin found in the vicinity of church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41547
1119	553500 367400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval occupation remains, S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41794
1120	550000 360000	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval settlement of Wilegripe.	SMR41704
1121	550400 361400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found at Croft.	SMR41715
1122	552800 362800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	A sherd of medieval pottery and a piece of bone found in Croft.	SMR41718
1123	556200 363900	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in Skegness. Including 15th century heavy storage jar rims, pancheon and globular unglazed jars discovered in Lincoln Road.	SMR41688
1124	550000 360000	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Sherd of medieval pottery, Croft.	SMR41720
1125	550260 361720	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in Croft.	SMR41723
1126	550080 365010	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41500
1127	550920 361850	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	All saints church, Croft. The top of the tower was rebuilt in 1656 and the church has been restored at various points during the 19th century.	SMR41724
1128	554500 366800	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	A possible medieval house site, S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41795
1129	554300 366800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	A Post-medieval purse frame and jeton found S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41796
1130	555200 364500	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery from Skegness. Considerable amounts of pottery 14-15th century in date were discovered during excavations for new road.	SMR41686
1131	555101 369079	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Churchyard cross, St Nicholas' Church.	SMR41811
1132	550000 360000	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval lead seal matrix.	SMR41681
1133	555900 365900	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Site of a possible shrunken medieval village. The earlier church now replaced by St Mary's dates from the 12th century.	SMR41679

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1134	555906 365833	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Churchyard cross, St Mary's church, Winthorpe, the head of the cross now kept in the church was found in 1910 at an old farmhouse 1.5miles away.	SMR41676
1135	557450 368600	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41648
1136	556750 369720	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval finds from Ingoldmells.	SMR41638
1137	557100 369700	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pilgrim ampulla from Ingoldmells.	SMR41636
1138	550500 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	A 15th century ewer spout, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41561
1139	554900 368920	Site	Documentary	Medieval	Site of moat no longer extant. Now a heavily grassed orchard, no trace of moat survives.	NMR 355883 :SMR 41793
1140	552700 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found on a newly ploughed field, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41554
1141	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval buckle found near church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41548
1142	554500 366800	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Finds from a medieval house site, S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41797
1143	550100 364300	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41541
1144	555000 367820	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery.	SMR43673
1145	550050 364740	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	A medieval ditch section uncovered in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41542
1146	553240 367240	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval briquetage.	SMR43668
1147	555861 363902	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Grosvenor Road, church with a stone tower and arch of 13th century date. The rest of the church is later medieval with 18th century repairs.	SMR397.009
1148	555905 365851	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Church End, fragments of a 12th century church that is mainly 15th century in date.	SMR397.006
1149	550929 361857	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Parish church 14th century in date with remodelling in the 15th century and a possible late 13th century brass in the floor of the south aisle.	SMR114.006
1150	554500 369200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	One sherd 14th-15th century pottery, Orby Road	SMR43934
1151	553200 368500	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	One sherd medieval pottery, Marsh Lane.	SMR43933
1152	553500 369000	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery, Marsh Lane.	SMR43932
1153	553950 369330	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval activity, south-east of Bridge Farm, Orby Road	SMR43929
1154	555020 369270	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery scatter, south of White House	SMR43927
1155	555500 369300	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	One sherd of medieval pottery, Anchor Lane.	SMR43926

WA ID	NGR	Туре	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1156	555155 364047	Site	Source not known	Medieval	A feature was recorded during excavation that contained Humber type ware datable to the 12th- 16th century.	SMR43731
1157	550300 364000	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found s of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41525
1158	553500 367400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Early medieval pottery.	SMR43672
1159	555900 367500	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery, treatment works, Addlethorpe.	SMR43671
1160	555200 367800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery scatter.	SMR43669
1161	554800 367900	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Two medieval coins found S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41806
1162	552420 366770	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery.	SMR43667
1163	552250 366550	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery and possible site of a building.	SMR43666
1164	551570 365750	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery.	SMR43665
1165	551000 365200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery scatter.	SMR43664
1166	551000 365200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Early medieval pottery.	SMR43663
1167	550680 365050	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery.	SMR43661
1168	557200 362800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	During a watching brief at Lagoon walk medieval pottery was recovered.	SMR43530
1169	555740 367750	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery scatter.	SMR43339
1170	555550 366650	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Salt glazed pottery, crotal bell and a lead pilgrim ampulla found in Addlethorpe.	SMR43129
1171	551400 369400	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Possible medieval house sites.	SMR42008
1172	551900 368800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in Hogsthorpe.	SMR41946
1173	553600 367300	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Part of a Tudor salt cellar found to SW of Addlethorpe.	SMR41808
1174	550100 364300	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Late medieval pottery found near Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41540
1175	550260 361720	Monum ent	Documentary	Medieval	Pottery mainly 14th century found at 18th century manor house.	NMR 355915
1176	556660 366900	Site	Field observation, Photograph-air	Medieval	Medieval moat observed from air photograph in 1997 as a rectangle 70x60m, medieval pottery found on site.	NMR 355871:SMR 41675
1177	555910 365840	Monum ent	Observation- archaeological	Medieval	Medieval church in Skegness with remaining traces of 13th century work, was restored in 1880-1. The head of a cross discovered in 1910, 1.5 miles away.	NMR 355865 :SMR 41678, 41677

WA ID	NGR	Туре	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1178	555960 366210	Site	Field observation, Photograph-air	Medieval	Medieval moat in Skegness enclosing a rectangle 110x40m, plus the remains of a field system consisting of 8 blocks, in 1997 no trace of manor was visible.	NMR 355862: SMR 41674
1179	555950 368825	Monum ent	Observation- archaeological	Medieval	Ingoldmells church comprising in churchyard a cross restored as a war memorial.	NMR 355835
1180	551050 362060	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Field system with an associated enclosure and trackway seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073894
1181	550970 360300	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Two blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073888
1182	552110 361540	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Seven blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073887
1183	551300 363000	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible field system comprising ridge and furrow and an enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073885
1184	554680 364480	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	A block of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073881
1185	553810 362750	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	A block of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073880
1186	551960 363910	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Six blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073879
1187	555190 366310	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible medieval settlement.  Disperse and fragmentary remains of possible tofts and/or crofts are visible as ditched enclosures.	NMR 1060733
1188	550060 364250	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	A block of ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073875
1189	550000 363060	Findspot	Observation public	Medieval	Skeleton, flint scraper and 13th century pottery found in a farmyard when a petrol pump was built.	NMR 355924
1190	550400 363800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found N of Blands Farm, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41535
1191	556150 362040	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060694
1192	555030 363320	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060686
1193	556300 363470	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060685
1194	556480 364860	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060684
1195	555420 364640	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible settlement including tofts, crofts and ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060683
1196	555860 364420	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible moat, enclosure, croft and field system seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060682
1197	555860 364890	Monum ent	Documentary	Medieval	St. Clement's church, tower built AD 1280 remainder 1550-1600.	NMR 355898:SMR 41699
1198	552000 366400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found NE of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41506

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1199	553600 365400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval and later pottery found near Mill Hill, Burgh Le Marsh. 15- 16th century pottery including pancheons found on the site of a building.	SMR41505
1200	552000 365400	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Deserted medieval village E of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41501
1201	553200 364000	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval site south of the A158, Burgh Le Marsh. Hump in field when ploughed medieval potsherds were discovered.	SMR40582
1202	552700 364300	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Nine blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073878:SMR 43115
1203	553670 366980	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible settlement consisting of stock enclosures, platforms and a pond seen as earthworks and cropmarks.	NMR 1066555
1204	550920 361850	Monum ent	Documentary	Medieval	All Saints Church Croft. Built 14th century restored in 1656 and 1857, still in use.	NMR 355912
1205	555101 369079	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Churchyard cross, Addlethorpe.	SMR41811
1206	550200 364600	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Assorted medieval finds from foundation trenches, S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41528
1207	555950 368820	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Restored cross, Ingoldmells.	SMR41642
1208	555950 368830	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Ingoldmells.	SMR41643
1209	550500 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Two medieval coins found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41519
1210	552700 366700	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery from Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41514
1211	552960 368930	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	A group of three medieval ditched enclosures visible as earthworks. Shape of enclosures is varied there is a boundary ditch and a pond.	NMR 1066541
1212	552010 365480	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Settlement includes a moat, enclosures, trackway and platforms, seen as earthworks. Medieval pottery, mostly of 15th century date.	NMR 1064011
1213	550100 365100	Monum ent	Documentary	Medieval	Town first mentioned in Domesday book as Burg, Burch in 1086, then as Burc in 1115, possibly referring to a fortified manor.	NMR 925916
1214	554820 367890	Findspot s	Observation public	Medieval	Medieval saltern indicated by pottery, and possible earthworks.	NMR 355880: SMR 41807
1215	550080 365010	Monum ent	Documentary	Medieval	Church of St. Peter and Paul, built early 14th century, restored and chancel rebuilt in 1844, restored in 1890.	NMR 355877: SMR 41585
1216	556600 367210	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible medieval ridge and furrow 110m maximum length, seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060739

WA ID	NGR	Туре	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1217	555090 369090	Monum ent	Source not known	Medieval	St Nicholas Church, Addlethorpe.	SMR41810
1218	550500 364700	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval finds from Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41517
1219	556400 366700	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks on air photographs.	NMR 1060734
1220	555990 367620	Site	Observation archaeological	Medieval	Dense scatter of medieval pottery derived from a removed house platform beside backfilled drainage ditches, source of pottery not located.	NMR 1159721:SMR 44120
1221	556990 367720	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible medieval enclosure and boundaries seen as earthworks from air photographs: 2 conjoined ditched rectilinear enclosures (80x70m and 60x30m). Purpose unclear.	NMR 1060740
1222	556760 367890	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060741
1223	555570 368370	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible medieval settlement: rectilinear ditched enclosure (90x85m), boundaries, mound (20m in diameter) and fragments of tofts or croft; seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060742
1224	555530 365140	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Two blocks of probable medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060746
1225	555160 365310	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Two blocks of probable medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060746
1226	556090 369760	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable medieval field system, six blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060750
1227	555280 369120	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible medieval settlement, consisting of tofts, ridge and furrow and boundaries, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060751
1228	555720 369360	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks. Max. Length 110m.	NMR 1060754
1229	556110 365510	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable medieval enclosures and ridge and furrow seen as earthworks from air photographs. Three conjoined ditch enclosures, surrounding these on 3 sides are 5 blocks of ridge and furrow.	NMR 1060745
1230	553640 369050	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Three sides of a ditched enclosure containing foundations of two buildings, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066545
1231	551270 362060	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two sides of a possible enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073897
1232	551340 362070	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073898

WA ID	NGR	Туре	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1233	550190 363120	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A group of possible enclosures seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073899
1234	550240 361650	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A series of large enclosures that enclose a building called the manor house, 14th century pottery has been found on the site.	NMR 1073900
1235	556930 366920	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible medieval or post-medieval enclosure and boundary, 140x90m, seen as earthworks on air photographs.	NMR 1060738
1236	556170 369030	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible med / post-med. rectilinear enclosures, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060748
1237	550770 367220	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Group of three co-joined ditched enclosures with attached ditches, visible as earthworks, surrounded by ploughed out ridge and furrow.	NMR 1066537
1238	552140 367880	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Field system comprising a group of ditched enclosures and field boundaries, seen as earthworks and cropmarks.	NMR 1066540
1239	550930 365640	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Field system consists of large rectangular field with field boundaries and drains to the north forming narrow enclosures and a block of ridge and furrow to the west.	NMR 1066548
1240	553240 369240	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Field system, seen as earthworks. Has two large rectangular fields and associated ditches and drains.	NMR 1066544
1241	552660 366510	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Field system of ridge and furrow, which has parallel boundaries and drains which form an incomplete enclosure and a small square enclosure.	NMR 1066553
1242	551330 366080	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Fragmentary ditches forming two possible enclosures, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066549
1243	550220 368250	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two blocks of medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks. 130m in length.	NMR 1066526
1244	551230 362020	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible building seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073896
1245	552810 369100	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A broad ridge and furrow max. Length 100m, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066543
1246	550030 364910	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two sides of a possible enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073873
1247	553600 365870	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Field system of ridge and furrow, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066554
1248	554270 364460	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible ditch seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073882

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1249	554790 365260	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Settlement includes moat, enclosures, ponds and ridge and furrow as seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066527
1250	550170 369100	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A field system of 4 blocks of ridge and furrow seen as earthworks, one of the blocks has a small enclosure attached to its northern side.	NMR 1066529
1251	551790 369590	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible settlement, seen as earthworks. It consists of 2 complete rectilinear ditched enclosures which have drains attached to them.	NMR 1066533
1252	554590 369210	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A single block of ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066528
1253	554840 368040	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Probable pond and drain seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066556
1254	551030 361920	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible enclosure or stock stand seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073895
1255	550480 363930	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible enclosure seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073877
1256	554190 362860	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible enclosures and boundary seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073884
1257	553370 362270	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A block of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073886
1258	550890 361260	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two sides of possible enclosures seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073891
1259	550230 361920	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Three possible enclosures, co- joined and ditch defined, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073892
1260	550510 361950	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two enclosures seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073893
1261	551350 367950	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Field system consisting of enclosures with trackways and ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066536
1262	550450 364000	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible trackway seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073876
1263	553600 365600	Monum ent	Documentary	Medieval- Post- medieval	Possible mill-mound of which only slight traces remain, in pasture field but has been ploughed.	NMR 1064101
1264	557500 368500	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval- Post- medieval	Pewter plates found in Ingoldmells.	SMR41630
1265	550060 365010	Site	Source not known	Medieval- Post- medieval	The settlement of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR43810

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1266	556600 366600	Site	Source not known	Medieval- Post- medieval	Grange Farm documentary placename evidence.	SMR41680
1267	550134 365008	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	The Churchyard.	SMR071.001
1268	555102 369078	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Church Lane.	SMR002.003
1269	555565 368345	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Ingoldmells Road.	SMR002.005
1270	554719 369158	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Orby Road.	SMR002.008
1271	554334 369364	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Orby Road.	SMR002.007
1272	556100 363500	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery found in Skegness. Pottery mainly green and brown glazed pancheons of 17-18th century found during Lincoln road developments.	SMR41683
1273	555112 367619	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Mill Road.	SMR002.006
1274	555060 369110	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Addlethorpe almshouses.	SMR42774
1275	554720 369160	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Addlethorpe Bede cottages.	SMR42775
1276	554920 367760	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Brogden's Farm, Addlethorpe.	SMR43067
1277	555054 369110	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Church Lane.	SMR002.001
1278	556066 365787	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Church end Winthorpe, farm buildings.	SMR397.005
1279	550089 365004	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.006
1280	550037 360258	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Wainfleet Lane.	SMR473.006
1281	554941 368976	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Ingoldmells Road.	SMR002.004
1282	555089 369096	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Church Lane.	SMR002.002
1283	550212 365099	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Jackson's Lane.	SMR071.013
1284	557348 367184	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Main Street.	SMR240.003
1285	555954 368819	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR240.002
1286	555944 368832	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR240.001
1287	550344 361167	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Croft Lane.	SMR114.003
1288	550136 365115	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.022
1289	550510 363707	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on off marsh Lane.	SMR071.019
1290	550176 365139	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.017
1291	550132 365150	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.016

WA ID	NGR	Туре	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1292	550375 364972	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.004
1293	550205 365094	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Jackson's Lane.	SMR071.014
1294	550141 365037	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	The Churchyard.	SMR071.002
1295	550123 365129	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.012
1296	550093 365118	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.011
1297	550045 365059	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.010
1298	550041 365043	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.009
1299	550031 365027	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.008
1300	550102 365061	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.007
1301	550051 365019	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.005
1302	550162 365071	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on High Street.	SMR071.003
1303	550125 365135	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.015
1304	550640 366320	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Two circular ditched enclosures 8m in diameter with a water channel in between, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066550
1305	555500 363600	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery from Skegness. 17th century pancheon rims, sherds of late Bolingbroke / Boston type, 17th -18th chamberpot sherds and decorated pipe bowl of Naylor-Boston c.1776. Found during alterations to church farm museum.	SMR41685
1306	550000 360000	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery found in Skegness.	SMR41684
1307	550650 369720	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Possible circular enclosure or stack stand, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066530
1308	551100 369500	Site	Documentary	Post- medieval	Possible rectangular ditched enclosure, 12m by 10m. Visible as earthworks subsequently levelled and visible as cropmarks.	NMR 1066532
1309	550830 367710	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Two circular ditched and embanked enclosures, 7m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066535
1310	555095 369085	Monum ent	Observation- archaeological	Post- medieval	Addlethorpe Church, a fine example of perpendicular work, chancel demolished in 1706. The remains of a cross are in the churchyard	NMR 355832
1311	554800 367300	Findspot s	Observation public	Post- medieval	Elizabethan coin found 1956.	NMR 893343
1312	551670 367660	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Two field boundaries visible as earthworks, have a semi-circular ditched and embanked enclosure at their intersection.	NMR 1066538

WA ID	NGR	Туре	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1313	551990 367920	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Circular ditched enclosure, 7m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066539
1314	556200 363900	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery from Skegness. Brown-glazed ware sherds found in Lincoln road on school extensions in 1964.	SMR41689
1315	552020 365200	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Two circular ditched enclosures 8m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066547
1316	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	A Post-medieval coin found SW of the church in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41551
1317	551380 366740	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Rectangular ditched enclosure 10m by 8m, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066551
1318	552640 367550	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Circular ditched enclosure, 8m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066552
1319	550000 364900	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval house site near Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41523
1320	550300 364000	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41526
1321	550240 364820	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	William III penny found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41538
1322	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Three coins of George III found SW of church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41553
1323	550174 365132	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.018
1324	550480 363990	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41555
1325	555900 365900	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery from Winthorpe, discovered during fieldwalking near Winthorpe church.	SMR41673
1326	552980 369150	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	A circular ditch and embanked enclosures, 8m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066542
1327	555100 369120	Site	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval settlement remains at Addlethorpe.	SMR43853
1328	553710 369130	Site	Source not known	Post- medieval	Site of post-medieval dwelling on Orby Road.	SMR43931
1329	554950 369210	Site	Source not known	Post- medieval	Late medieval/post-medieval dwelling site on rectory Lane.	SMR43928
1330	555050 364090	Site	Source not known	Post- medieval	During a topographical survey earthwork remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow were recorded.	SMR43922
1331	550300 360422	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Building on Wainfleet Lane.	SMR473.007
1332	554700 364900	Site	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval rubbish pit finds include 16th-17th century pottery found on a mound in a ploughed field.	SMR41707
1333	555230 364430	Site	Source not known	Post- medieval	During a watching brief a shallow feature thought to be a pit was recorded, it contained the following: pottery, handmade brick, lead sheet with knife marks, coal and clinker. Feature thought to date to the 16th-17th century.	SMR43915

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1334	555700 367730	Site	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval occupation remains.	SMR43670
1335	557200 362800	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	During a watching brief at lagoon walk a water worn sherd of Post-medieval stoneware pottery sherd was found.	SMR43531
1336	550780 367320	Monum ent	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval bridge.	SMR43379
1337	553600 365400	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery (15th-16th century) found near Mill Hill on the site of a building, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR42846
1338	550100 364300	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR42844
1339	552700 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval pottery found in a newly farmed field, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR42842
1340	554900 365200	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval finds discovered when digging clay pits for brickworks. Finds ranged from, pottery, bone, shell and iron fragments possibly a midden site.	SMR41708
1341	550500 364840	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Post-medieval brick surface.	SMR43337
1342	551150 362120	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	A scatter of Post-medieval pottery including Bourne and Toynton all Saints wares from Croft.	SMR41719
1343	554850 367400	Findspot	Source not known	Post- medieval	Elizabethan coins found to S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41805
1344	550990 360850	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II searchlight battery seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073889
1345	555770 364370	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	A water tower probably built in the late 19th century was indicated on a 1:10560 OS map but it had since been demolished.	SMR43330
1346	557000 364200	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Square concrete pill box entered by tunnel at Skegness.	SMR43284
1347	557000 367700	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Pill box of coastal crust at Skegness.	SMR43283
1348	557400 368600	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Pill box of coastal crust at Ingoldmells point.	SMR43280
1349	551650 365460	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II aircraft obstructions, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066546
1350	555460 364720	Site	Photograph-air	Modern	Mast bases of an Empire Wireless telegraphy station. The masts no longer survive but the buildings are still extant.	NMR 1060747
1351	555310 366070	Site	Photograph-air	Modern	Mast bases of an Empire Wireless telegraphy station. The masts no longer survive but the buildings are still extant.	NMR 1060747
1352	557220 366770	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	Probable WWII anti-aircraft battery comprising 3 circular embarked enclosures (3-5m diameter) seen as earthworks on air photographs.	NMR 1060737:SMR 43281
1353	557300 366060	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	Probable WWII hexagonal pillboxes mapped from air photographs.	NMR 1060735

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1354	552652 364189	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Middlemarsh Road chapel with old school room below. Dated 1865-7, restored in 1884.	SMR071.020
1355	557000 365130	Site	Chance find	Modern	Skegness 18-hole links and park land golf course founded in 1910 and designed by James Braid.	NMR 837725
1356	550150 365170	Monum ent	Documentary	Modern	Early to mid 18th century house with early 19th century alterations.	NMR 512200
1357	556900 363900	Monum ent	Documentary	Modern	Built as a convalescent home in 1925-27, closed in 1948 became a town hall in 1964.	NMR 1075131
1358	556100 363400	Monum ent	Documentary	Modern	Two-story hospital built in 1911, wings added in 1915. Various additions in 1922, 1925, 1928-9,1930, 1938-9.	NMR 1074020
1359	556670 361340	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	Possible WWII slit trench seen as earthworks in front and behind a school.	NMR 1060692
1360	556380 360770	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	Possible building associated with WWII, seen as earthworks on golf course.	NMR 1060691
1361	556750 360440	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II pillboxes on the sand dunes, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060689
1362	555120 367620	Monum ent	Documentary	Modern	Addlethorpe rower mill built in red brick, with a tapering 6-stage tower. Was rebuilt to replace a post mill.	NMR 498074
1363	556460 363179	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	High Street, building dating from early to mid 19th century.	SMR397.010
1364	556944 364185	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.019
1365	556938 364186	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.018
1366	556934 364187	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.017
1367	556930 364188	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.016
1368	555595 363297	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Wainfleet Road, two-storey early 19th century farmhouse.	SMR397.015
1369	556645 363528	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Scarborough Avenue. A church with an Early English style built in 1879-80 and completed in 1884, the tower was never built.	SMR397.014
1370	556922 364189	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.013
1371	550879 361834	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Pinchbeck Lane vicarage now a house, c.1820 in date.	SMR114.005
1372	556866 363098	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Lumley Road, building built in 1898.	SMR397.011
1373	550000 363101	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	High Lane farmhouse mid 18th century in date.	SMR114.004
1374	557128 363417	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Grand Parade pier built in 1881.	SMR397.008

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1375	555631 363605	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Church Road, early 18th century two-storey farmhouse.	SMR397.007
1376	556044 365789	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Church End, an 18th century farmhouse.	SMR397.004
1377	556242 364122	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Burgh Road, early 19th century thin octagonal iron gate posts.	SMR397.003
1378	556263 364138	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Burgh Road, a mid to late 18th century farmhouse.	SMR397.002
1379	556598 363941	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Castleton Boulevard hotel built as a brewery c.1935. Much of the interior contains the original panelling and bar facilities.	SMR397.001
1380	556340 360050	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II searchlight battery, gun emplacements and buildings seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060688
1381	551306 362122	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Pinchbeck Lane farmhouse mid 18th to late 19th century in date.	SMR114.007
1382	556636 363140	Monum ent	Source not known	Modern	Lumley Road, building built in 1897.	SMR397.012
1383	556800 360900	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II pillboxes on the sand dunes, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060690
1384	556430 360650	Monum ent	Documentary	Modern	18-hole golf course built in 1895.	NMR 839644
1385	555940 360080	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II searchlight battery seen as earthworks but now ploughed flat.	NMR 1060687
1386	557200 363400	Monum ent	Documentary	Modern	Pier built in 1800.	NMR 355908
1387	553610 369290	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II aircraft obstructions visible as earthworks. Defined by a ditch flanked by sections of bank.	NMR 1066534
1388	550400 365020	Monum ent	Documentary	Modern	19th century windmill.	NMR 1065418
1389	555500 368600	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41814
1390	550270 364870	Site	Source not known	Unknown	The causeway, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41532
1391	556500 368500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41654
1392	557300 369200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41653
1393	556390 369280	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site at Ingoldmells.	SMR41652
1394	556300 369400	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites, Ingoldmells.	SMR41651
1395	557550 367800	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Handbricks and base of gritty jar, Ingoldmells.	SMR41650
1396	557550 368590	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41649
1397	556590 367010	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Clay cylinders and bricks found in Ingoldmells.	SMR41647
1398	557500 368700	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Cooking pot found at Ingoldmells.	SMR41634
1399	557140 367980	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Bronze horse shoe-shaped artefact found in Ingoldmells.	SMR41632
1400	550500 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	A bronze handle found to SE of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41560

WA ID	NGR	Type	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1401	555700 368500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41816
1402	550400 364000	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Bronze spur found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41533
1403	557520 367770	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Salt-working site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41665
1404	557390 368980	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential boundaries, seen as earthworks, both defined by a bank, 50m long.	NMR 1060753
1405	557280 369190	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential boundaries, seen as earthworks, both defined by a bank, 50m long.	NMR 1060753
1406	557150 369420	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential circular embanked enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060752
1407	556310 369310	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Enclosure seen as crop mark.  Morphological description: an incomplete, rectangular ditched enclosure.	NMR 1060749
1408	557480 367700	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential embanked enclosure, seen as earthworks from AP's. Length 30m.	NMR 1060744
1409	557550 368040	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential enclosure (up to 20m) of unknown date in Ingoldmells, seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060743
1410	556400 367000	Findspot	Chance find	Unknown	Clay, cylinders, bricks, etc. from 2 sites in Skegness. Found whilst cleaning drains in 1930.	NMR 355856 :SMR 41646
1411	555740 361130	Monum ent	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential mounds of unknown date.	NMR 1060693
1412	550520 368790	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Probable enclosure, visible as cropmarks. Circular ditched enclosure, 8m in diameter with an almost square central pit.	NMR 1066531
1413	550300 369200	Monum ent	Documentary	Unknown	Suggestive placename nothing viable on the ground or on air photographs.	NMR 1064117
1414	554700 365400	Monum ent	Documentary	Unknown	Mound depicted on 1st edition OS 1inch map not visible by 1964.	NMR 1064098
1415	550500 364600	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Fragment of bronze found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41559
1416	555200 368200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Various saltern sites in this area.	SMR41820
1417	553880 369290	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Probable salt-making site, south of Bridge Farm, Orby Road.	SMR43930
1418	556280 369100	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Cropmarks and earthworks north of Sea Lane	SMR43831
1419	555155 364047	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Broad linear and rectilinear anomalies were identified by a geophysical survey. A linear feature that contained no dating evidence was recorded during evaluation on the site.	SMR43712
1420	555550 366650	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Bronze buckles and a bronze object with holes in it, all illustrated in the parish file.	SMR43130
1421	553240 367240	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Salt-making remains.	SMR43104

WA ID	NGR	Туре	Principle Evidence	Period	Description	References
1422	552990 367160	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Salt-making remains.	SMR43103
1423	552500 366880	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Salt-making site.	SMR43102
1424	550200 369200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Site of Tatham's Camp.	SMR42007
1425	551400 367000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Orby.	SMR41952
1426	552800 367800	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site at Orby.	SMR41951
1427	552900 368000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites in Orby.	SMR41950
1428	556200 368500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41655
1429	555500 369000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	A saltern mound in Addlethorpe.	SMR41821
1430	555600 368300	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41657
1431	555600 368500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41815
1432	555400 368600	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41813
1433	555300 368600	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41812
1434	554940 368970	Monum ent	Source not known	Unknown	Addlethorpe house, Addlethorpe.	SMR41809
1435	553500 362000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	A well marked causeway c.5 feet high at Croft.	SMR41717
1436	555650 361200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Placename evidence for a grange in Croft.	SMR41710
1437	556000 363000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Sea eroded settlement, Skegness quoted by Leland who wrote "Skegness once had a great haven towne with a castle and surrounding wall but it was clean consumed and eten up with the se".	SMR41705
1438	554200 364500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Slight eminence surrounded by old drains, seen before road alterations.	SMR41695
1439	555100 364800	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Hand bricks found in Skegness 2 foot below the surface in a clay pit now filled in, further handbricks have been found in the same area.  A saltern site was identified at a depth of 1m in 1968.	SMR41690
1440	555700 366200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Winthorpe. Producing hand bricks and short rods.	SMR41671
1441	550620 361765	Monum ent	Source not known	Unknown	Sheepwash along the northern side of Washdike Lane.	SMR44011
1442	552700 367700	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Orby.	SMR41949