

Wessex Archaeology

Lynn and Inner Dowsing Offshore Wind Farms

Maritime Archaeological Assessment
Technical Report



Ref: 51145.02

July 2002

**LYNN AND INNER DOWSING OFFSHORE WIND FARMS
MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

Technical Report

Prepared on behalf of:

AMEC Wind

And

Offshore Wind Power Limited

By:

**Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB**

Report ref. 51145.02

July 2002

LYNN AND INNER DOWSING OFFSHORE WIND FARMS MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Technical Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AMEC Wind and Offshore Wind Power Limited to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment of the potential impact upon archaeological remains from two proposed wind farm developments within an area of seabed off the East coast of Lincolnshire. The main development comprises two offshore wind farms located within two rectangular areas - Inner Dowsing and Lynn - both of which lie five kilometres off the Lincolnshire coast. The wind farms will be linked to the coast by between two and four marine feeder cables. The site as a whole lies between 557 500 and 566 800 E and 361 200 and 371 500 N.

The potential for archaeological material was assessed by reference to two areas surrounding the various elements of the development, referred to as the Marine and Coastal Study Areas. Information was sought from a wide range of local and national bodies. Data was provided by the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), maintained by Lincolnshire County Council, the National Monuments Record (NMR) and by the UK Hydrographic Office.

This report sets out the methodology employed in carrying out the study and an account of the policy and legal framework affecting archaeological sites and wrecks in the UK. The archaeological heritage is discussed with particular reference to the maritime history of the Skegness area, sites – including geophysical anomalies – within the Study Areas, prehistoric sites within the Land Study Area, and the potential for the presence former prehistoric land-surfaces offshore.

An impact assessment has been carried out for these sites. The assessment addresses both known and (in the form of side-scan anomalies) potential sites, eight of which lie sufficiently close to elements of the proposed scheme to warrant specific concern.

The assessment concludes with recommendations regarding mitigation and monitoring that include measures to further clarify the potential for as yet unknown sites, and provision for archaeological material discovered in the course of construction. It has also been proposed that the known and potential sites within the area of the development be protected by development exclusion zones.

Consequently, mitigation has been proposed in the form of archaeological interpretation of additional geophysical, geotechnical and other seabed surveys, a programme of archaeological watching brief, protocols for the notification of archaeological material discovered during the course of development and provision for instituting and monitoring precautionary development exclusion zones if development is likely to have significant archaeological effects.

LYNN AND INNER DOWSING OFFSHORE WIND FARMS MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Technical Report

Acknowledgements

AMEC Wind and Offshore Wind Power Limited commissioned this report, and Emu Environmental Ltd carried out the marine geophysical survey. The assistance provided by the staff of all these companies is gratefully acknowledged.

Data-sets were provided by the National Monuments Record, the UK Hydrographic Office 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 and Jennifer Black and Steve Webster compiled this report. Karen Nichols prepared the illustrations and the project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Steve Webster.

Data Usage and Copyright

Details of archaeological sites in Lincolnshire were obtained from the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Lincolnshire County Council. The information supplied is © Lincolnshire County Council.

Details of maritime sites were obtained from the National Monuments Record. The information supplied is © Crown copyright or © English Heritage copyright.

Details of wreck were obtained from the UK Hydrographic Office Wreck Index by Wessex Archaeology.

- The material derived from the UKHO is subject to licence 820/020220/11 and the conditions on End-Users and Third Parties contained therein. The following charts and wreck requests have been added to **Schedule 1 Annex A**;
- Digital use of Chart 108
- Wreck request for all charted and uncharted wrecks within the Study Areas

The following notice applies to chart 108:

This product has been derived, in part, from Crown Copyright Material with the permission of the UK Hydrographic Office and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (www.ukho.gov.uk) All rights reserved.

NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

WARNING: The UK Hydrographic Office has not verified the information within this product and does not accept liability for the accuracy of reproduction or any modifications made thereafter.

LYNN AND INNER DOWSING OFFSHORE WIND FARMS MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Technical Report

Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1.	Project Background	1
2.	MARITIME LEGISLATION	2
2.1.	Protection of Wrecks Act 1973.....	2
2.2.	Merchant Shipping Act 1995.....	2
2.3.	Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.....	3
2.4.	JNAPC Code of Practice for Seabed Developers	4
2.5.	England’s Coastal Heritage.....	4
3.	MARITIME DESIGNATIONS.....	5
4.	METHODOLOGY.....	6
4.1.	Introduction.....	6
4.2.	Data Search Study Areas.....	6
4.3.	Sources	7
4.4.	Maritime Records	8
4.5.	Terrestrial Records	8
4.6.	Chronology	9
4.7.	Marine Geophysical Assessment.....	9
5.	BASELINE CONDITIONS	10
5.1.	Morphology, Geology and Seascape.....	10
5.2.	Prehistoric Archaeology and Sea Level Change.....	11
5.3.	Known Maritime Sites and Geophysical Anomalies	13
5.4.	Sites and Anomalies within Inner Dowsing Wind Farm	14
5.5.	Sites and Anomalies within Lynn Wind Farm	14
5.6.	Sites and Anomalies within the Inner Dowsing Cable Route Corridor.....	15
5.7.	Sites and Anomalies within Lynn Cable Route Corridor.....	16
5.8.	Archaeological Potential.....	16
6.	IMPACT	19
6.1.	Previous Disturbance.....	19
6.2.	Development Specifications.....	19
6.3.	Development Impacts – Lynn Wind Farm	20
6.4.	Development Impacts – Inner Dowsing Wind Farm	21
6.5.	Development Impacts - General	21
7.	MITIGATION	21
7.2.	Mitigation Measures - Lynn Wind Farm.....	21
7.3.	Mitigation Measures - Inner Dowsing Wind Farm.....	22
7.4.	Mitigation Measures - General	22
8.	CONCLUSIONS	23
9.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	25
	APPENDIX I: GAZETTEER OF MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	26
	APPENDIX II: GAZETTEER OF TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	32
	APPENDIX III: GAZETTEER OF SIDE-SCAN ANOMALIES	62
	APPENDIX IV: GAZETTEER OF DOCUMENTARY SOURCES.....	66
	APPENDIX V: GAZETTEER OF VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.....	67
	APPENDIX VI: JNAPC CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SEABED DEVELOPERS (1995)	68

- Figure 1: Location Plan Showing Study Areas
Figure 2: Distribution of Wrecks and Prehistoric and Roman Sites
Figure 3: Side-scan Anomalies, Wrecks and Casualties

LYNN AND INNER DOWSING OFFSHORE WIND FARMS MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Technical Report

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AMEC Wind and Offshore Wind Power Limited to prepare a desk-based assessment of the potential effect on archaeological remains of a proposed wind farm development off Skegness, Lincolnshire. The main development comprises two offshore wind farms, each of 30 turbines, and located in two rectangular areas - Inner Dowsing and Lynn - both of which lie five kilometres off the Lincolnshire coast (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2. The co-ordinates of the wind farms are as follows:

Lynn

Corner	NGR E	NGR N
NW	562350	364103
NE	566750	364250
SE	566750	361351
SW	562350	361203

Projection: OSGB

Inner Dowsing

Corner	NGR E	NGR N
NW	562258	371469
NE	564656	371539
SE	564832	366143
SW	562434	366073

Projection: OSGB

1.1.3. The wind farms 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. 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 the electricity distribution substation at Wainfleet. (**Figure 1**).

1.1.4. This assessment deals with the cultural heritage implications of the off shore elements of the scheme, which are defined as:

- The turbines and foundations;
- the inter-turbine cables;
- and the marine feeder cables (from the turbines to the mean low water springs [MLWS] mark).

- 1.1.5. The sources accessed have been limited to maritime sites and those elements of terrestrial archaeology that may be represented below the low water mark as a result of sea-level change.
- 1.1.6. This assessment supplements an Environmental Statement on the potential impact of the offshore elements of the wind farm schemes. A summary of this report has been included in the Environmental Statement.

2. MARITIME LEGISLATION

2.1. Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

- 2.1.1. The Prospecting Area lies within UK territorial waters, in which the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 may be applied. Under the 1973 Act, wrecks and wreckage of historical, archaeological or artistic importance can be protected by way of designation. It is an offence to carry out certain activities in a defined area surrounding a wreck that has been designated, unless a license for those activities has been obtained from the Government. Generally, the relevant Secretary of State must consult appropriate advisors prior to designation, though it is also possible to designate a wreck in an emergency without first seeking advice.
- 2.1.2. In England, the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 is administered by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Specialist advice is sought from the Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS) and a team of professional diving archaeologists employed on contract. Licenses can be obtained to carry out survey, excavation and other activities that would be otherwise prohibited.
- 2.1.3. If a wreck of historical, archaeological or artistic importance were to be discovered in the course of construction, then it would be possible for DCMS to designate it at very short notice, irrespective of any inconvenience to the developer.

2.2. Merchant Shipping Act 1995

- 2.2.1. Within the context of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 ‘wreck’ refers to "flotsam, jetsam, derelict and lagan found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water. It includes a ship, aircraft or hovercraft, parts of these, their cargo or equipment. It may be of antique or archaeological value such as gold coins, or a yacht or dingy abandoned at sea, or items such as drums of chemicals or crates of foodstuffs" (Definition from the Receiver of Wreck).
- 2.2.2. The ownership of underwater finds that turn out to be ‘wreck’ is decided according to procedures set out in the Merchant Shipping Act 1995. Finders should assume at the onset that all recovered wreck has an owner. Ownership of wreck lies in the original owner or their successor, unless they fail to make a claim to the Receiver of Wreck within one year of notification. Ownership of unclaimed wreck from within territorial waters lies in the Crown or in a

person to whom rights of wreck have been granted; unclaimed wreck from beyond territorial waters is returned to the salvor.

- 2.2.3. The Receiver of Wreck has a duty to ensure that finders who report their finds as required receive an appropriate salvage payment. In the case of material considered being of historic or archaeological importance, a suitable museum is asked to buy the material at the current valuation and the finder receives the net proceeds of the sale as a salvage payment. If the right to, or the amount of, salvage cannot be agreed, either between owner and finder or between competing salvors, the Receiver of Wreck will hold the wreck until the matter is settled, either through amicable agreement or by court judgement.

2.3. Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

- 2.3.1. Under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, all aircraft that have crashed in military service are protected, and the Ministry of Defence has powers to protect vessels that were in military service when they were wrecked. The Ministry of Defence can designate named vessels as 'protected places' even if the position of the wreck is not known. In addition, the Ministry of Defence can designate 'controlled sites' around wrecks whose position is known. In the case of 'protected places', the vessel must have been lost after 4 August 1914, whereas in the case of a wreck protected as a 'controlled site' no more than 200 years must have elapsed since loss.
- 2.3.2. In neither case is it necessary to demonstrate the presence of human remains. Diving is not prohibited at a 'protected place' but it is an offence to tamper with, damage, move or remove sensitive remains. However, diving, salvage and excavation are all prohibited on 'controlled sites', though licences for restricted activities can be sought from the Ministry of Defence. Additionally, it is an offence carry out unauthorised excavations for the purpose of discovering whether any place in UK waters comprises any remains of an aircraft or vessel which has crashed, sunk or been stranded while in military service.
- 2.3.3. In most cases, records of aircraft lost on military service do not indicate their place of loss as this was often unknown. Given the presence in Lincolnshire of numerous WWII airfields, many of which were capable of handling the larger bomber aircraft, there is the potential for military aircraft or related material to be present within the Survey Area (Barrymore Halpenny 1991). Any aircraft that have crashed while in military service are automatically protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.
- 2.3.4. In November 2001 the MoD reported on the Public Consultation on Military Maritime Graves and the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. The report recommended that a rolling programme of identification and assessment of vessels against the criteria be established to designate all other British vessels, in military service when lost, as Protected Places.

2.4. JNAPC Code of Practice for Seabed Developers

2.4.1. The Code of Practice for Seabed Developers, which was prepared by the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC), extends the principles of development-led archaeology on land to development at sea. It was endorsed by the Department of National Heritage (now DCMS) following discussion between archaeologists and many industry groups, including the UK Offshore Operators Association. The provisions of the Code are set out in Appendix VI.

2.5. England's Coastal Heritage

2.5.1. 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:

2.5.2. 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.

2.5.3. 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.

2.5.4. 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.

2.5.5. 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.

2.5.6. 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. MARITIME DESIGNATIONS

3.1.1. There are no areas subject to designation under the Protection of Wrecks Act within either of the wind farm areas or the cable route corridors.

3.1.2. There are fifteen sites protected under The Protection of Military Remains Act. Fourteen of these sites are military aircraft lost during WWII for which the exact point of loss is not known, the other is the surveyed position of an RAF Phantom jet lost in 1976. They are as follows:

WA No	Name	Location
2058	<i>Hampden MK I P4351</i>	Not known
2059	<i>Hampden MK I L4065</i>	Not known
2060	<i>Hampden MK I X2897</i>	Not known
2061	<i>Hampden MK I X3027</i>	Not known
2063	<i>Spitfire MK I X4594</i>	Not known
2065	<i>Lysander MK IIIA V9797</i>	Not known
2066	<i>Halifax MK V LL120</i>	Not known
2071	<i>Stirling MK III EE914</i>	Not known
2076	<i>Lancaster MK III ND869</i>	Not known
2067	<i>Boston MK IIIABZ376</i>	Not known
2069	<i>Lancaster MK III PB702</i>	Not known
2070	<i>Lancaster MK I ME788</i>	Not known
2062	<i>Hurricane MKIV7606</i>	Not known
2075	<i>Lancaster MK III ME357</i>	Not known
2079	RAF Phantom	Lynn cable route corridor

Table 1: Sites protected under the Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)

3.1.3. Furthermore, there are six records that relate to wartime losses that are not currently, but may become designated under the Protection of Military Remains Act. They are as follows:

WA No	Name	Description	Location
2072	<i>LCT1029</i>	Tank landing craft mined in 1944. No recorded loss of life.	Inner Dowsing wind Farm
2057	<i>Buoyant</i>	Recorded point of loss of a merchant vessel mined in 1940. All the crew were lost.	Not known
2077	<i>DUKW</i>	Approximate position of a DUKW reported as causing an obstruction in 1969. Presumed to be a wartime loss.	Inner Dowsing wind Farm
2078	<i>DUKW</i>	Approximate position of a DUKW reported as causing an obstruction in 1969. Presumed to be a wartime loss.	Inner Dowsing cable route corridor
2073 / 2074	<i>Tunis</i>	Barge that sank while at anchor in 1944. No recorded loss of life.	Marine Study Area
2064	<i>Anonity</i>	Surveyed location of a British merchant steamer mined in 1941. 4 of the crew were lost.	Lynn cable route corridor

Table 2: Other wartime losses

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. As noted above, this assessment is intended to inform the preparation of an Environmental Statement that will accompany the application for the wind farms. 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).

4.1.2. Although much of this assessment is derived from desk-based (i.e. secondary) sources, provision was also made for the archaeological interpretation of new primary data arising from a marine geophysical survey of the Development Area and proposed Cable Routes.

4.1.3. 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, i.e. effects that will occur notwithstanding mitigation.

4.2. Data Search Study Areas

4.2.1. In order to assess the archaeological potential of the various aspects of the development, in relation to both land and maritime archaeological remains, two broad study areas were established for the collation of information. These were termed the Coastal Study Area and the Marine Study Area. They are illustrated in **Figure 1**, and the co-ordinates are as follows:

Coastal Study Area

Point	NGR E	NGR N
SW	550000	360000
NW	550000	370000
NE	560000	370000
SE	560000	360000

Marine Study Area

Point	NGR E	NGR N
SW	560000	360000
NW	560000	373000
NE	568000	373000
SE	568000	360000

- 4.2.2. These Study Areas were designed to include the given positions of the two wind farms, the general areas likely to be traversed by the two marine feeder cables and the various proposed land cable routes. Various sources were consulted for each Study Area.

4.3. Sources

- 4.3.1. Wessex Archaeology approached the organisations holding principal sources of information relevant to desk-based assessment as follows:

- 4.3.2. The National Monuments Record (NMR) (including the maritime section of the NMR) maintained by English Heritage was approached on the 4th April 2002 for information within the Marine Study Area and the Coastal Study Area. An aerial photograph cover search was requested from the same organisation for the coastal Study Area. The Maritime Section of the NMR responded on 10th April 2002 with 63 records in the Coastal Study Area and 28 records in the Marine Study Area. The terrestrial section of the NMR responded on 12th April 2002 with 150 sites within the Coastal Study Area. Aerial Photographs were analysed on 14th May. The results of these searches are tabulated in **Appendices I and II**.

- 4.3.3. The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO) holds records of wrecks and casualties within UK waters. An initial search of this data set was undertaken by AMEC. This data, which totalled 17 records, was made available to Wessex Archaeology. On the 2nd May 2002 the UKHO was approached to redo the search within both Study Area perimeters. They responded on 3rd May 2002 with eight records. The results of this search are listed in **Appendix I**.

- 4.3.4. The UKHO also holds historic charts and written sources for UK waters. The UKHO was visited on 2nd May 2002 and various sources were consulted. These sources are listed in the bibliography and **Appendix III**.

- 4.3.5. The county Sites and Monuments Record is maintained by Lincolnshire County Council (LSMR). They were approached on the 9th April 2002 for information on sites within the Coastal Study Area. They responded on the 7th May 2002 with 318 sites. They were approached again on 16th May 2002

for further information on 81 of these sites, which were located within one kilometre of the proposed cable routes.

- 4.3.6. The Receiver of Wreck (Maritime and Coastguard Agency) was approached on the 4th April 2002 for information on wrecks within the Marine Study Area and the Coastal Study Area. They responded on the 9th April 2002 stating that none of the wreck material listed in their database comes from either of the Study Areas.
- 4.3.7. The Naval Staff Directorate of the Ministry of Defence was approached on the 4th April 2002 for information on sites within the Marine Study Area and the Coastal Study Area. They responded on the 4th April 2002 stating the request should be sent to the UKHO, but that they would like to receive a copy of our applications.
- 4.3.8. The County Record Office is maintained by the Lincolnshire County Council, and is located in Lincoln. It was visited on the 22nd May 2002. Various written and cartographic sources were consulted; these are listed in the bibliography and **Appendix II**.

4.4. Maritime Records

- 4.4.1. In order to assess the maritime archaeological resource within the Marine Study Area and the Coastal Study Area records of wrecks and casualties were obtained, principally from the NMR and UKHO. The records were tabulated under a new numerical sequence (**2001–2080**), assigned for ease of reference within this document. They are discussed in section 5 of this report, alongside interpreted side-scan data. A full gazetteer wrecks and casualties is presented in **Appendix I**.
- 4.4.2. In order to view the results of the maritime data search a project Base Map was prepared for use in Mapinfo 5.5, and the development areas were superimposed upon chart 108. All records of wrecks, obstructions and geophysical anomalies were translated into Point Data and viewed within the project Base Map in order to determine their position in relation to, and their relevance to the Lynn and Inner Dowsing wind farm development. The results are presented in **Figures 1, 2 and 3**.

4.5. Terrestrial Records

- 4.5.1. Terrestrial archaeological records were obtained from LSMR and the NMR, principally to inform the Terrestrial Baseline (Wessex Archaeology 2002 ref. 51145.02). In order to formulate a model for activity within the region during periods when parts of the seabed were dry land some of these records were selected and discussed within this report. These records were tabulated under a new numerical sequence (**1001-1442**), assigned for ease of reference within the Terrestrial Baseline. This numbering sequence has been retained within this document in order to avoid confusion between sites discussed in both reports. This gazetteer of selected sites and finds is presented in **Appendix II**.

4.5.2. In order to view the results of the LSMR and NMR searches a project Base Map was prepared for use in Mapinfo 5.5, and the development areas were superimposed upon an OS map base. All sites were translated into Point Data and viewed within the project Base Map in order to determine their position in relation to, and relevance to the development areas. The results are presented in **Figure 2**.

4.6. Chronology

4.6.1. Archaeological dating of remains relies on three distinct chronologies, as follows:

- Absolute (or calendar) dates, which are suffixed with **BC** (**Before Christ**), generically known as **big BC**. Such dates can be considered as part of our present day calendar, i.e. a date of 3,523 BC occurred 5,525 years ago.
- Calibrated radiocarbon dates, which are either related to our modern calendar as BC dates, or presented as **BP** (before present) dates. BP dates are calculated in years before 1950, and take into account the increased radioactivity background count following the proliferation of nuclear testing after this date. Therefore, a calibrated date of 4,500 BP indicates a point in time 4,552 years before today (i.e. 2,555 BC)
- Uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, which are suffixed with **bc** (i.e. **little bc**), and are the original radiocarbon determinations based on the half-life of C14 without compensating for changes in the background count.

4.7. Marine Geophysical Assessment

4.7.1. Emu Environmental Limited collected the original data set during November 2001. The data consisted of 20 rolls of side-scan data and trackplot information, recorded concurrently with sub-bottom profiler and magnetometer data. The trackplot information and magnetometer data was presented in digital format suitable for viewing in Mapinfo GIS, and the side-scan data was in the form of hard copy (paper rolls). The sub-bottom data and Emu's marine geophysical report were not available during the compilation of this report.

4.7.2. The survey was undertaken in three main blocks. An overall survey of the wind farms and marine feeder cable routes was undertaken within a sub-rectangular area measuring 10.1 kilometres east – west by 13.2 kilometres north – south (**Figure 3**). This comprised 42 lines of side-scan data running north – south with a 250 metre line spacing. The towfish was operating at 100 kHz with a range of 150 metres.

4.7.3. Inner Dowsing wind farm was further covered by 55 lines of east – west aligned side-scan data covering a rectangular area measuring 5.4 by 2.4 kilometres. The tracks were spaced 100 metres apart and the towfish was set

on 100 kHz with a range of 75 metres. Lynn wind farm was further covered by 30 lines of east – west aligned side-scan data covering a rectangular area measuring 4.4 by 2.9 kilometres. The tracks were spaced 100 metres apart and the towfish was set on 100 kHz with a range of 75 metres

- 4.7.4. The technical specifications of the side-scan survey were as follows: the survey was undertaken with a side-scan sonar towfish operating at both 105 and 309 kHz. A 100 metre range generally used for the in-lines and a 150 metre range for the cross-lines. The layback varied between c.10 to 20 metres, and had been incorporated into the mapping of the trackplot.
- 4.7.5. The quality of the side-scan data, for the purpose of identifying archaeological remains, was generally poor for the overall survey (particularly on the eastern side of the survey area), and average to good for the specific wind farm surveys. Water depth within the survey area varies between 3 and 17 metres CD. Boat speed, currents and weather conditions are also important factors in effecting the quality of the data produced.
- 4.7.6. The clarity of the data set for the purpose of identifying cultural material varied from average to good standard depending on the character of the seabed, rather than on the quality of the data itself. Smooth sandy seabed provides the best conditions for identification of archaeological features nevertheless these features can be buried to various degrees in such areas. Non-uniform seabed in particular sand rippled seabed areas associated with sporadic patches of gravel do not create ideal conditions for the identification of archaeological features.
- 4.7.7. The track plots of the side-scan data were plotted in a format suitable for viewing in Mapinfo Professional 5.5, where it could be overlaid with information about previously recorded sites and details of the development. The side-scan data was interpreted visually in conjunction with the track plots. Particular attention was paid to the traces in the vicinity of previously recorded sites, and where magnetic anomalies had been recorded. Additionally, all traces were scanned for ‘new’ anomalies.
- 4.7.8. All anomalies were plotted in Mapinfo and recorded following the allocation of a Unique Identification Number (UID). This numbering sequence, which started at **WA 3001** and is presented in **Appendix III**, is separate from the list of wrecks and casualties listed in **Appendix I**.

5. BASELINE CONDITIONS

5.1. Morphology, Geology and Seascape

- 5.1.1. The main part of the development will occupy two rectangular areas of the seabed five kilometres off Skegness coast. The northern area (Inner Dowsing wind farm) is aligned north – south, and the southern area (Lynn wind farm) is aligned east - west. The charted water depth varies between 6 and 13 metres (Chart Datum [CD]) within the wind farm areas, and becomes progressively shallower along the route of the marine feeder cables. Tidal

heights at Skegness vary by 6 metres between +6.9 metres CD (Mean High Water Springs) and +0.9 metres CD (Mean Low Water Springs). Chart Datum at Skegness is 3.75m below OD (Newlyn) (Admiralty Chart 108).

- 5.1.2. The seabed consists of a bed of sand, gravel and shells that ranges in thickness from 0 to 3 metres, and is generally thicker towards the shore. This marine sediment overlies part of the Boulders Bank formation – a glacially deposited clay that contains sand, gravel and occasional boulders. This formation is generally between 6 and 25 metres thick, and overlies a thick layer of Cretaceous chalk.

5.2. Prehistoric Archaeology and Sea Level Change

- 5.2.1. In addition to the maritime resource the archaeological potential of the offshore elements of the development is closely related to sea level change. Over the last 500,000 years (a period encompassing the full extent of human habitation within the British Isles) sea level has fluctuated considerably. For example at approximately 425,000 BP and again at circa 18,000 BP the volume of water trapped within ice sheets meant that sea level was in the order of 120 metres below its current position, with further lowstands at circa 250,000 and 128,000 BP.
- 5.2.2. As a result of these fluctuations the North Sea region has at times been dry land or under ice. During the last (Devensian) glacial maximum (18,000 BP) the development area was under (or close to the edge of) the British ice sheet, but by the time of the Dimlington Stadial (16,000 to 13,000 BP) the ice sheet had receded and the region was subject to harsh periglacial conditions. Ellis describes the late glacial landscape of the Lincolnshire marshes as probably being “gently undulating with kettle holes and poorly drained hollows which rapidly became water filled” (Ellis 1993:20).
- 5.2.3. Indeed there is no solid evidence of post-glacial vegetation of the marshes until c.6700 BP. By this time the landscape would have been mixed woodland with the coastline being to the north east, and the woodland stretching across the North Sea Basin to Denmark (Ellis 1993:20). At around that time (7,000 BP), when sea level was approximately 15 metres lower than its current level, the land-bridge between Britain and the continent was breached (Coles 1998). However, even after this time large tracts of the seabed off the eastern coast of Britain were still dry.
- 5.2.4. The exact effect of this most recent marine transgression upon the Lynn and Inner Dowsing development area is difficult to judge. Coles (1998) states that: “The reconstruction of the Holocene coastline of the North Sea is largely hypothetical, with little scattered evidence to guide the speculation.” However Shennan and Andrews (2000) deal with the area in more detail, and include a graph (Shennan and Andrews 2000:291) that suggests that at 7,000 BP the relative sea level of the Lincolnshire Marshes was nine metres below its current position. If a six metre tidal range is assumed (see 5.1.1) this places the Mesolithic low water mark on the seaward side of the proposed wind farms.

- 5.2.5. Evidence for Palaeolithic and/or Mesolithic activity within the Coastal Study Area is scarce, only one site (**1005**) is known from this period. During the Lower Palaeolithic (500,000 – 250,000 BP) Lincolnshire lay on the northern fringe of known sites and finds within Britain. However, there were no climatic factors limiting settlement, and the relative lack of sites of this date within the county has been attributed to disturbance by subsequent glaciations (May 1976).
- 5.2.6. There have been finds of Lower Palaeolithic material on the Wolds, inland of the Coastal Study Area, notably at Salmonby and Kirmington. However, few of these finds relate to *in situ* material, and most of the Lower Palaeolithic finds within the area are thought to have been re-worked by the Wolstonian or Devensian glaciations and subsequently deposited within river gravels (May 1976).
- 5.2.7. Within Britain as a whole the Middle Palaeolithic (250,000 – 25,000 BP) is marked by a general absence of sites and finds. During the later Wolstonian (c. 245,000 BP) cave sites such as that at Pontnewydd are known however, the paucity of palaeoliths at later Ipswichian sites (130,000 BP) has been taken to suggest that the country may have been totally uninhabited at this time (Wymer 1999). Towards the end of the Middle Palaeolithic there is evidence for the arrival in Britain of the first modern humans at a time when sea level was lower. However, this activity ceases during the Devensian glacial maximum (i.e. from c. 22,000 BP).
- 5.2.8. Within Lincolnshire there are few Middle Palaeolithic finds, a *Bout coupe* handaxe from Risby Warren near Scunthorpe being one notable exception. This absence continues into the Upper Palaeolithic, though open camping sites or hunting grounds are suggested by finds also from the Scunthorpe area (May 1976). Thus the general picture for Lincolnshire throughout the Palaeolithic is one of successive small populations of hunter-gatherers, with settlement punctuated by periods of glaciation.
- 5.2.9. The Mesolithic period was marked by changes in the climate, vegetation and fauna. Cold-climate animals such as reindeer and bison became extinct while red deer and wild ox migrated into Lincolnshire from the south. Evidence for human activity at this time is relatively plentiful, and includes sites on both the uplands (Wolds) and within the lower lying marshland.
- 5.2.10. This distribution pattern is indicative of a hunter-gatherer population utilising a wide range of resources. As is clear from other sites within Britain and the continent, coastal locations were favoured as a rich source of potential food, particularly after 6,000 BC (Champion *et al.* 1984). Within the Coastal Study Area site **1005** – a temporary Mesolithic hunting encampment evidenced by a scatter of flint tools – is an example of the type of site to be expected from this period.
- 5.2.11. By the start of the Neolithic (4,000 BC) sea level had risen to the point where it was approximately six metres below its present level (Shennan and Andrews 2000:291). This places both wind farms within the Neolithic inter-tidal zone, whereas the area crossed by the marine feeder cable routes was

probably still dry land. During this period the adoption of farming led to a more sedentary lifestyle, and resulted in the appearance of the first large field monuments (long barrows).

- 5.2.12. During the Early Neolithic most of the known long barrows are situated on the higher ground of the Wolds, with a notable concentration around Skendleby inland of the Coastal Study Area. However, the general spread of finds indicates a far more widespread settlement distribution pattern utilising both upland and lowland areas (May 1976). Within the Coastal Study Area this is represented as a series of isolated finds of stone axes (**2006-2009**). These finds display a largely coastal distribution (two finds were from the beach at Skegness), though this may be more a product of past antiquarian or modern constructional activity rather than a real pattern.
- 5.2.13. Sea level rise continued steadily through out the Bronze Age (2,400 – 700 BC) with the result that the wind farm areas probably became fully maritime during this period. Population growth and an associated increase in the number of field monuments (round barrows) continues throughout this period, though the general distribution patterns remain similar to that of the Neolithic (May 1976).
- 5.2.14. Within the Coastal Study Area only three sites can be definitely assigned to the Bronze Age (**1010-1012**). However, of these sites **1012** – a skull and at least three skeletons found on the beach at Ingoldmells – is potentially significant as it confirms the presence of activity within the coastal zone at this time.
- 5.2.15. By the end of the Iron Age (43 AD) Bennett (2001) suggests that sea level had risen to the extent that all the low-lying land between the Humber and the Wash had become inundated. By this time sea level had probably reached its current position however, the flooding of the marshes had left the land currently occupied by Skegness on a peninsular of land projecting southwards into an enlarged precursor of the Wash.
- 5.2.16. There is a large body of evidence for Iron Age activity within the Coastal Study Area – 27 sites (**1013-1039**) are recorded in the gazetteer. The fact that these sites are almost exclusively concerned with salt production is a clear indication of the importance of this coastal industry within the area. Typically these sites would not extend down to the low water mark however, uncertainties about the position of this line during the Iron Age may mean that some of this activity may have extended as far as, or beyond the current low water mark.

5.3. Known Maritime Sites and Geophysical Anomalies

- 5.3.1. Records of wrecks, obstructions and casualties within the two Study Areas were collated using information provided by the UK Hydrographic Office (Wrecks Section) and the National Monument Record (NMR). These records were compared with charts of seabed features and recorded obstructions. A total of 87 records were catalogued (see **Appendix I** and **Figure 2**) and this

information was supplemented with an archaeological assessment of existing geophysical data (see **Appendix III** and **Figure 3**).

5.4. Sites and Anomalies within Inner Dowsing Wind Farm

- 5.4.1. Both of the known wrecks within Inner Dowsing wind farm appear to relate to World War II. The oldest confirmed site is **2072** – a tank landing craft (*LCT 1029*) that was mined and sank in 1944. This wreck was located, and wire swept clear at 23 feet, by the UKHO in 1950.
- 5.4.2. The side-scan assessment records two anomalies (**3035** and **3036**) 200 metres to the north of the given location, and two anomalies (**3024** and **3024**) 270-300 metres to the west. All these anomalies have been identified as debris or foul ground. Either (or possibly both) groups may represent the remains of the landing craft.
- 5.4.3. The second record (**2077**) refers to the UKHO survey, in 1969, of a DUKW (amphibious vehicle). The site was charted as causing an obstruction but no further details were available from that source. Although not stated in the UKHO report this is assumed to be another WWII loss. No side-scan anomalies were recorded within 700 metres of this site.
- 5.4.4. In addition to these sites a further 11 anomalies were recorded during the archaeological assessment of the marine geophysical data. Within the north western corner of the area three anomalies (**3002-3004**) were located within 200 metres of each other. All were recorded as small anomalies (less than four metres) that may be either debris or rocks. The latter definition is considered more likely in this case.
- 5.4.5. Within the centre of the area anomalies **3027** and **3028** were also likely to be small debris or rocks. However, anomalies **3017** and **3029** were recorded as long (40 metres) hard reflector with associated shadow and an area of disturbed seabed (27 by 18 metres) with numerous small hard reflectors. Both of these latter sites may represent the partial remains of a shipwreck though neither produced signatures that were conclusively that of a vessel.
- 5.4.6. At the southern end of the area anomalies **3021**, **3022** and **3026** were all identified as rocks or debris. Anomaly **3023** was an area measuring 25 by 10 metres that may be a debris scatter, but could equally be geological in origin.

5.5. Sites and Anomalies within Lynn Wind Farm

- 5.5.1. There are no known wreck sites in the Lynn wind farm however, there were a number of records of wrecks and casualties within one kilometre of the eastern edge of the area.
- 5.5.2. To the east of the Lynn Wind farm there are 25 records relating the loss of ships and aircraft, only one of which (**2073**) is a confirmed wreck site. The remaining 24 records relate to reported losses within the area that have not been confirmed by survey. Of these 22 were recorded as having been lost ‘off Skegness’ and have been given the same co-ordinates in the NMR listing.

- 5.5.3. The one confirmed site within the area – the wreck of the barge *Tunis* - has two given locations (**2073** and **2074**). Both consist of UKHO and NMR records relating to the loss of the vessel however, of these **2073** appears to relate to a UKHO survey of the site and it is this site that has been taken as the actual location of the wreck. This is supported by the existence of a side-scan anomaly (**3037**) within 2 metres of this position.
- 5.5.4. Of the remaining 23 sites 11 are sailing vessels lost during the 19th century and 12 are WWII aircraft lost ‘off Skegness’. Some of these sites may lie within the boundaries of Lynn wind farm. All of the aircraft may be classified as war graves.
- 5.5.5. Six anomalies were recorded within the boundaries of Lynn wind farm during the archaeological assessment of the marine geophysical data. Of these one (**3001**) is recorded as a disturbed area of seabed that is likely to be geological in origin. The remaining five records (**3030-3034**) all relate to small anomalies that may be either stray debris or rocks. None of these sites are obviously associated with a wreck.

5.6. Sites and Anomalies within the Inner Dowsing Cable Route Corridor

- 5.6.1. There are six records relating to sites within the vicinity of the Inner Dowsing cable route. Of these four (**2032, 2036, 2037** and **2044**) are recorded points of loss that are not associated with any known remains. Of the other two sites are **2078** refers to the UKHO survey, in 1969, of a DUKW (amphibious vehicle). The site was charted as causing an obstruction but no further details were available from that source. Although not stated in the UKHO report this is assumed to be another WWII loss.
- 5.6.2. Record **2080** is a sewer outfall, charted and marked with a buoy following UKHO survey.
- 5.6.3. In addition to these records three geophysical anomalies (**3010, 3011** and **3016**) were identified within the area. All three were recorded as linear hard reflectors that may represent debris on the seabed. None of the sites bore the signature of a shipwreck.
- 5.6.4. To the north of the cable route there were a further 38 recorded wrecks and casualties, all with the same grid reference. This point has been used to locate all vessels recorded as having been lost ‘off the Lincolnshire coast’. All refer to the loss of sailing vessels during the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 5.6.5. Although numerous the reported point of loss for these vessels is extremely vague, and it appears to be chance that places their grid reference close to the cable route. Notwithstanding this, it is possible that some of these wrecks may lie within the area of this development.

5.7. Sites and Anomalies within Lynn Cable Route Corridor

- 5.7.1. There are nine records relating to losses within the Lynn Cable Route Corridor. Of these two are confirmed positions and the remainder are recorded points of loss.
- 5.7.2. The oldest of these is the *Anonity*, (2064) a cargo vessel that was lost in 1941. The site was located by UKHO survey and was swept clear to 17ft in 1950. Nine side-scan anomalies were identified within 330 metres of this location.
- 5.7.3. The side-scan debris (3005-3009 and 3038-3041) form a rough line running northwards away from the given position of the vessel. This is thought to be the debris scatter resulting from the sweeping of the vessel in 1950.
- 5.7.4. The other confirmed wreck site is 2079 – the UKHO record of the loss, and attempted salvage of an RAF Phantom jet lost in 1976. The record indicates that the salvage was not successful and that the aircraft remains within an area 600 metres off Skegness pier.
- 5.7.5. Of the remaining records 2068 is the reported point of loss of LCT 1029 – the landing craft found within the Inner Dowsing wind farm area at point 2072. It is worth noting that the recorded point of loss and the actual location of the vessel lie 7.8 kilometres apart. The loss of two sailing vessels (2005 and 2045) and a Hawker Hurricane (2062) have also so been assigned to this location.
- 5.7.6. Within the centre of the route three vessels (2043, 2054 and 2055) are recorded as having been lost on Skegness Middle Bank. Although no remains of these vessels have been found, the recorded point of loss is more specific in these cases and the wreck sites are more likely to lie within the vicinity of the given point.
- 5.7.7. In addition the remains of the *Anonity* there was a further cluster of side-scan anomalies (3013-3015) within the area of the cable route corridor. All of these were described as possible debris and none displayed any clear wreck signature however, their location (within 100 metres of each other and close to Skegness Middle Bank [see 5.8 below]) may indicate increased potential for the presence of a site.

5.8. Archaeological Potential

- 5.8.1. In view of the number of recorded maritime sites within the Study Areas, and the difficulties involved in the desktop identification of older wreck sites, it is appropriate to consider the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological material in terms of past maritime activity.
- 5.8.2. The maritime sites within the Marine and Coastal Study Areas can be classified in terms of their recorded date of loss as follows:

Date of Loss	No of wrecks	No of Aircraft
Pre 1649	0	0
1650 – 1749	1	0
1750 - 1849	45	0
1850 – 1913	9	0
1914 – 1918	0	0
1919 – 1938	1	0
1939 – 1945	6	14
1946 – 2001	0	1
Unknown	3	0

Table 3: Wrecks and Aircraft classified by date of loss

- 5.8.3. As can be seen from **Table 3**, the dated casualties show a marked bias towards the period 1750 to 1913. This starts with the beginning of the systematic recording of casualties during the 18th century and ends with widespread adoption of propeller driven vessels. Thereafter losses that resulted from the relative lack of manoeuvrability of sailing ships became fewer. This distribution pattern is not thought to be indicative of an absence of maritime losses during preceding periods, and is not thought to be a comprehensive catalogue of all losses during the 19th century.
- 5.8.4. Indeed, when dealing with shipwreck records it is important to note that many vessels were lost with no record being made of this loss. When The select committee appointed to inquire into the causes of shipwreck published their minutes in 1836 they noted that their data did not:
- “embrace the whole extent of loss...these returns include only the losses entered in Lloyds books...whereas it is well known that many vessels and lives are lost by wreck...of which no entry is made in Lloyds book...”* (Larn & Larn 1994).
- 5.8.5. Thus even for the 19th century the data set identified from documentary sources is unlikely to represent the full picture.
- 5.8.6. ‘Best Guesses’ for the volume of shipping losses around the coast of the UK, throughout time, vary between 100,000 and 500,000. This gives an average of between eight to forty wrecks for every mile of coastline, though concentrations may be expected around focuses of shipping activity and navigational hazards. However it should be noted that this does not preclude the possibility of loss within open water.
- 5.8.7. It is often thought that the majority of shipping losses occur as a result of wrecking, or stranding on the shore, and that deep-water shipping losses are the product of the modern age of iron/steel ships and methods of warfare. However, this is not the case. Of the 53 records within the data set relating to the loss of sail-powered vessels prior to 1900 the reasons given included 10 records relating to losses in ‘open water’, and this needs to be further balanced by the fact that of the recorded losses those most likely to make it into the records are those wrecked on shore and thus easily seen.

- 5.8.8. The following entries in the Sailing Directions produced in 1850 for the East Coast describe a number of potential shipping hazards:

“The deep bay between the coasts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk termed Lynn Deep and the Wash, is for the most part occupied by numerous and dangerous sands” (North Sea Pilot. 1858:98).

- 5.8.9. Skegness Middle, where three wrecks are listed as being lost, is described thus:

“shelves gradually from the main: to the 4 fathoms edge the breadth is 2 miles abreast Saltfleet and 5 miles abreast Ingoldmells point...A narrow ridge with 4 feet on it named Skegness Middle extends in a north-easterly direction from the shore abreast Skegness” (North Sea Pilot. 1858:100).

- 5.8.10. The Sailing Directions produced in 2000 states that:

“the tidal streams are strong and the spring range of the tide is up to 6m. The weather is frequently misty, and the sands and shoals of the Wash are subject to constant change. These conditions associated with a low featureless coastline, render navigation difficult. Sounding is important and the state of the tide should always be considered”. (North Sea West Pilot. 2000:185)

- 5.8.11. These directions indicate a range of potential hazards, of which Skegness Middle (Bank) may be considered to be the greatest. This feature lies within the central part of the Lynn cable route corridor and may be considered to be the site with the most potential for unknown wooden (i.e. sail powered) wrecks.

- 5.8.12. In considering the potential for shipwrecks, it should be noted that such sites often occupy an extended area beyond the confines of any remaining hull, depending on the circumstances of loss and the effects of post-depositional processes. The extended area may contain significant elements of structure, artefacts and stratified deposits and has to be considered as an integral part of the wreck site.

- 5.8.13. In addition to the potential for shipwrecks of many periods, consideration must also be given to the potential for stray finds of items lost or thrown overboard to indicate preferred sea routes through the centuries.

- 5.8.14. In sum, the marine archaeological potential of Lynn and Inner Dowsing wind farms comprises:

- A series of known wrecks and obstructions, only some of which have been identified;
- A number of documented losses some of which may lie within the wind farm or cable route corridors;

- Unknown and undocumented wrecks from various periods dating back to at least the Iron Age; and
- Stray finds of ship-borne debris from various periods.

6. IMPACT

6.1. Previous Disturbance

- 6.1.1. Two types of site may be present within the Study Areas: drowned prehistoric sites and landscapes; and shipwrecks and associated material. Both these site types are likely to have been subject to disturbance prior to any potential effect arising from this development.
- 6.1.2. The process of wreck formation is itself likely to be the main source of previous disturbance to wrecks within the marine study areas, as vessels reaching the seabed are likely to suffer various forms of collapse and decay before stabilising. The main post-depositional processes active in the area are likely to be sand movement and trawling. Sand movement may expose and rebury wreck, causing periodic instability that leads to physical, biological and chemical decay.
- 6.1.3. The process of wreck clearance undertaken by the UKHO in order to remove shipping hazards, will also have had an effect upon some sites. Evidence for this exists within the Study Areas in the form of the impact of wire sweeping upon the *Anonity* (2064) and its associated debris (3005-3009 and 3038-3041). Trawling may also have an occasional negative effect on wreck exposed on the seabed, with physical disruption leading to biological and chemical decay.
- 6.1.4. The main processes militating against the survival of prehistoric land-surfaces and any associated sites are the reworking of those deposits during the course of marine transgression. Wave and tidal action are likely to have repeatedly eroded and deposited former terrestrial material, washing out fine sediments, abrading otherwise robust artefacts and exposing organic materials to chemical and biological decay. That sites do survive this process is evidenced by the survival of many peat horizons and drowned forests around the coast of England.

6.2. Development Specifications

- 6.2.1. Aspects of marine construction that may provide a threat to the archaeological heritage comprise:
- foundations for turbines, masts and offshore substations;
 - scour protection;
 - internal electrical infrastructure within the wind farms;
 - connection to shore;
 - shore landing point;
 - anchoring etc. by construction and maintenance vessels;
 - decommissioning.

- 6.2.2. The design of the turbine foundations has not yet been finalised. The options being considered are Gravity Base – a 25 metre diameter base sitting on the seabed. Preparation may include dredging of soft sediments; Driven Monopile – a 4.5 to 6 metre diameter steel pile driven 30 to 50 metres into the seabed; and Drilled Monopiles – a monopile within a 4.5 to 6 metre diameter casing drilled 30 to 50 metres into the seabed. These methods will impact archaeological sites through compression (Gravity Base) or direct damage (Driven and Drilled Monopiles) within the footprint of the foundations, and will disrupt any archaeology immediately adjacent to each unit.
- 6.2.3. Scour protection, in the form of a rock dumped to a radius of c. five metres around the foundation, or plastic matting will be deployed around the turbine foundations. Rock dumping will impact any surface or shallow archaeological sites immediately through direct damage during dumping, and in the longer term through compression.
- 6.2.4. The internal electrical infrastructure of the wind farms will comprise cables running between individual units within three strings of turbines, arranged in one of two possible patterns. Once the end turbine is installed on each string the link to shore will be laid. The cables will be ploughed into the seabed by up to two metres. The impact from cable laying will take the form of direct damage to any sites within two metres of the surface of the seabed.
- 6.2.5. The principle vessels likely to be used in the construction of the wind farms will have between four and six jack-up legs. Any sites on, or close to, the surface will be impacted by these legs.
- 6.2.6. Further impacts may include anchoring around various elements of the scheme during maintenance and damage from excavations around the foundations during decommissioning.

6.3. Development Impacts – Lynn Wind Farm

- 6.3.1. There are no known wrecks or other sites within the footprint of Lynn wind farm.
- 6.3.2. There are two sites (**2064** and **2079**) and one cluster of side-scan anomalies (**3013-3015**) within the Lynn cable route corridor. In the absence of mitigation it is possible that these sites might be damaged by construction during the laying of the marine feeder cable. Damage might encompass:
- direct damage to the wreck structure and contents;
 - disturbance to relationships between structures, artefacts and their surroundings;
 - destabilisation prompting renewed corrosion, decay etc.;
 - erosion leading to damage, disturbance and instability in the medium to long term.

6.4. Development Impacts – Inner Dowsing Wind Farm

- 6.4.1. There are two confirmed wrecks (**2072** and **2077**), and two side-scan anomalies that may represent wreck sites (**3017** and **3029**) within the Inner Dowsing wind farm. In the absence of mitigation it is possible that these wrecks might be damaged by construction, both directly (during foundation laying) or indirectly (from subsequent erosion).
- 6.4.2. There are two confirmed sites (**2078** and **2080**) within the Inner Dowsing cable route corridor. In the absence of mitigation it is possible that these sites might be damaged by construction during the laying of the marine feeder cable.
- 6.4.3. Damage might encompass:
- direct damage to the wreck structure and contents;
 - disturbance to relationships between structures, artefacts and their surroundings;
 - destabilisation prompting renewed corrosion, decay etc.;
 - erosion leading to damage, disturbance and instability in the medium to long term.

6.5. Development Impacts - General

- 6.5.1. The other known wrecks within the various Study Areas are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed development. However, the development may impact hitherto unknown wrecks and sites within the wind farms and along the cable routes as well as discrete items of ship-borne debris. Damage might encompass direct damage, disturbance, destabilisation and/or erosion. It should be noted that repeated discoveries of apparently discrete items from a specific area might indicate the presence of a coherent shipwreck.

7. MITIGATION

- 7.1.1. 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).

7.2. Mitigation Measures - Lynn Wind Farm

- 7.2.1. No exclusion zones are proposed for the Lynn wind farm area.
- 7.2.2. In view of their potential military significance, it would be appropriate to establish construction exclusion zones around the position of the two known wrecks (**2064** and **2079**) within the Lynn cable route corridor. Due to the spread of debris associated with **2064** an exclusion zone tailored to encompass both the wreck and the debris scatter is proposed. For site **2079** – the remains of a Phantom jet – an exclusion zone measuring 50 metres in diameter is suggested.

- 7.2.3. In view of their potential archaeological significance it is proposed that an exclusion zone measuring 100 metres in diameter be placed around side-scan anomalies **3013-3015**. This may be reduced in size or removed if further survey clarifies the size and/or nature of the site.

7.3. Mitigation Measures - Inner Dowsing Wind Farm

- 7.3.1. In view of their potential military significance, it would be appropriate to establish construction exclusion zones around the position of the two known wrecks (**2072** and **2077**) within the Inner Dowsing wind farm area. The exact position of site **2072** is hard to determine, the UKHO position and four side-scan anomalies may all mark part or all of the site, which has in any case been wire swept (probably leading to dispersal). In lieu of any further information concerning the position and condition of the vessel it is proposed that exclusion zones with a diameter of 50 metres be established around each element of the site. For site **2077** a single 50 metre diameter exclusion zone is proposed.

- 7.3.2. In view of their potential archaeological significance it is proposed that exclusion zones be placed around the two side-scan anomalies with the greatest potential archaeological significance – **3017** and **3029**. Given the absence of any clear idea as to the nature of these sites, and the size of the possible vessels, exclusion zones with a diameter of 100 metres are suggested for both sites. These zones may be reduced in size or removed if further survey clarifies the size and/or nature of the sites.

- 7.3.3. In view of its potential military significance, it would be appropriate to establish a construction exclusion zone around the position of the one known wreck (**2078**) within the Inner Dowsing cable route corridor. Given the relatively small size of the vessel it is suggested that the exclusion zone be 50 metres in diameter. For non-archaeological reasons a further exclusion zone is suggested around the line of sewerage outfall and diffuser **2080**.

7.4. Mitigation Measures - General

- 7.4.1. All the above exclusion zones are provisional upon the availability of further information concerning the nature and location of all of these sites. In order to further refine the exclusion zones it is suggested that any further geophysical survey be reviewed by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Furthermore, it is suggested that the results of any pre-construction seabed survey (i.e. diver or ROV), and any sites of potential archaeological interest are inspected by a suitably qualified archaeologist. In addition, in order to maximise the potential benefits of such work, it would be advantageous to seek archaeological advice prior to its implementation.

- 7.4.2. It is proposed that all exclusion zones will be marked on the scheme masterplans, including contract documents.

- 7.4.3. In order to clarify the situation with regard to the potential for the presence of buried land surfaces, and associated sites, it is proposed that the results of any marine geotechnical surveys (vibrocores) be inspected by a suitably

qualified archaeologist. Where practicable provision should be made for the complete recovery of cores containing pre-inundation prehistoric material and/or organic deposits.

- 7.4.4. Without a constructional methodology for works along the cable routes it is not possible to establish a firm programme of archaeological mitigation. However, in view of the potential for the presence of drowned land surfaces and associated prehistoric sites, it may be appropriate to undertake an archaeological watching brief during this work. It may be possible to refine this proposal on the basis of the results of any marine geotechnical surveys along these routes.
- 7.4.5. A protocol (to be included within the WSI) will be prepared setting out procedures for dealing with any features that appear to be of archaeological importance which are discovered in the course of construction. The protocol will make provision for the institution of temporary exclusion zones around areas of possible archaeological interest, for prompt archaeological advice and, if necessary, for archaeological inspection of important features prior to further construction in the vicinity.
- 7.4.6. The protocol will also provide for the reporting of archaeological discoveries to the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. The protocol will comply with the Merchant Shipping Act 1995, including notification of the Receiver of Wreck, and accord with the JNAPC Code of Practice for Seabed Developers. The protocol will be appended to the WSI for the construction phase referred to above.
- 7.4.7. The WSI will also make provision for such other forms of archaeological mitigation that might be required in the light of pre-construction investigations, including field investigation, post-fieldwork activities, archiving and dissemination of results.
- 7.4.8. The WSI will be subject to the approval of Lincolnshire County Archaeological Service.
- 7.4.9. It should be noted that if a wreck of historical, archaeological importance were to be discovered in the course of construction, then it would be possible for to be designated at very short notice, irrespective of any inconvenience to construction activities.
- 7.4.10. Similarly, any military aircraft discovered in the course of construction will be automatically protected under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. It would then be an offence to carry out any unauthorised excavations within the immediate vicinity of such remains.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1. Wessex Archaeology has carried out a thorough assessment of the possible effects of the proposed wind farm upon the archaeological heritage, using desk-based sources and available marine geophysical data. The assessment

has addressed the overall development of the landscape from the start of the Lower Palaeolithic, indicating the likely interplay of glacial and post-glacial processes, sea-level change and the potential for maritime remains.

- 8.1.2. Possible significant adverse effects have been identified and mitigation measures proposed, such that the residual effect of the scheme will be negligible. The residual effect may even be positive because additional information about human inhabitation and maritime activity in the area is likely to add to understanding, appreciation and future conservation of the historic environment of Lincolnshire.
- 8.1.3. The assessment has addressed possible impacts on deposits of prehistoric age that may underlie the seabed. Mitigation has been proposed, including provision for assessment of samples from suitable marine cores. It has been further suggested that a watching brief may be required during the laying of the marine feeder cables.
- 8.1.4. The assessment has addressed possible impacts on known and unknown wreck. (WA1232) and (WA1234) lie within the Inner Dowsing Wind farm, both possibly protected by the Military Remains Acts. The nearest sites are more than 400m away, not including geophysical data results, and effect on these sites should be minimal.
- 8.1.5. The assessment has addressed possible impacts on known and unknown wrecks and geophysical anomalies. Provision has been made to establish exclusion zones around all known wrecks and anomalies suspected of being of archaeological interest. A protocol will be prepared setting out procedures for dealing with any features that appear to be of archaeological importance, which are discovered in the course of construction.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anon, 1858, *North Sea Pilot*, UKHO.
- Anon, 2000, *North Sea West Pilot*, UKHO.
- Barrymore Halpenny B., 1991, *Action Stations Military Airfields of Lincolnshire and the East Midlands*.
- Bennett, S. & N., 2001, *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire*.
- Cameron, T.D.J., *et al.*, 1992, *The Geology of the Southern North Sea*, London HMSO.
- Champion, Timothy, *et al.*, 1984, *Prehistoric Europe*, Academic Press.
- Dutton, G. H., no date, *Skegness and District*.
- Ellis, Stephen (ed.), 1993, *Wetland Heritage, An Archaeological Assessment of the Humber Wetlands*, English heritage.
- Gilman, P., 1998, *Monuments Protection Programme: The Salt Industry, Step 1 Report for English Heritage Consultation Report*.
- Kime, W., 1986, *The Book of Skegness*.
- Lane, T. and Morris, E.L., 2001, *A Millennium of Saltmaking: Prehistoric and Romano-British Salt Production in the Fenland*, Lincolnshire Archaeology and heritage Report No 4.
- Larn, R. and Larn. B., 1997, *Shipwreck Index of the British Isles, The East Coast of England*.
- May, Jeffrey, 1976, *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire No 1.
- Platts, Graham, 1985, *Land and People in Medieval Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire No. 4.
- Polmar, N. and Mersky. P.B., 1988, *Amphibious Warfare, An illustrated History*.
- Pye, K. and Allen, J.R.L., 2000, *Coastal and Estuarine Environments: sedimentology, geomorphology and geoarchaeology*.
- Shennan, I. and Andrews, J.E., 2000, *Holocene Land – Ocean Intercation and Environment Change around the North Sea*.
- Start, D. and Hall, C., 1996, *Lincolnshire's Heritage*.

APPENDIX I: GAZETTEER OF MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

WA No	NGR	Name	Type	Principle evidence	Date	Date qualifier	Description	Reference
2001	558070 369640	Mary	Wreck	Documentary	1749	date lost	British cargo vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942744
2002	558070 369640	Owners Goodwill	Wreck	Documentary	1752	date lost	British cargo vessel lost on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942746
2003	558070 369640	Greyhound	Wreck	Documentary	1762	date lost	British cargo vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1301852
2004	558070 369640	St Nicholas	Wreck	Documentary	1765	date lost	Vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942755
2005	557720 363320	Liberty in the North	Wreck	Documentary	1768	date lost	Cargo vessel stranded off Skegness on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1301867
2006	558070 369640	Elenora	Wreck	Documentary	1768	date lost	Vessel grounded and bilged on the Lincolnshire coast and later recovered.	NMR 1301871
2007	558070 369640	Gouldsbury	Wreck	Documentary	1768	date lost	Cargo vessel grounded on the Lincolnshire coast and later recovered.	NMR 1301873
2008	558070 369640	John and Sally	Wreck	Documentary	1770	date lost	English cargo vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942757
2009	558070 369640	George and Jane	Wreck	Documentary	1772	date lost	British craft grounded on the Lincolnshire coast and later recovered.	NMR 942759
2010	558070 369640	Windsor	Wreck	Documentary	1777	date lost	British craft stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942761
2011	558070 369640	Kent	Wreck	Documentary	1781	date lost	British craft stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1301944
2012	558070 369640	Baltic Merchant	Wreck	Documentary	1784	date lost	British cargo vessel grounded on the Lincolnshire coast and later recovered.	NMR 1301945
2013	558070 369640	Mary	Wreck	Documentary	1785	date lost	British cargo vessel grounded on the Lincolnshire coast and later recovered.	NMR 1301947
2014	558070 369640	And Esther	Wreck	Documentary	1795	date lost	English vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast all crew were lost.	NMR 1336682
2015	558070 369640	Industry	Wreck	Documentary	1796	date lost	British vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942763

WA No	NGR	Name	Type	Principle evidence	Date	Date qualifier	Description	Reference
2016	558070 369640	Chance	Wreck	Documentary	1797	date lost	British vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942766
2017	558070 369640	America	Wreck	Documentary	1799	date lost	British vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast all crew were saved.	NMR 942770
2018	558070 369640	Persis	Wreck	Documentary	1800	date lost	British cargo vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942772
2019	558070 369640	Betsey	Wreck	Documentary	1801	date lost	English vessel grounded on the Lincolnshire coast, and later recovered.	NMR 942777
2020	558070 369640	William	Wreck	Documentary	1802	date lost	British vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast all crew were lost except for the master.	NMR 1338869
2021	558070 369640	George	Wreck	Documentary	1802	date lost	British vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1338899
2022	558070 369640	Union	Wreck	Documentary	1803	date lost	Vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast	NMR 1339400
2023	558070 369640	Hornsby	Wreck	Documentary	1803	date lost	British vessel grounded on the Lincolnshire coast but was rescued a few days later and put into dock.	NMR 1339438
2024	558070 369640	Union	Wreck	Documentary	1807	date lost	Vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast the crew were saved.	NMR 1340569
2025	558070 369640	Margaret	Wreck	Documentary	1810	date lost	English vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast all crew were lost.	NMR 1341872
2026	558070 369640	Hoy	Wreck	Documentary	1810	date lost	The cargo vessel Hoy was wrecked on the Lincolnshire coast all crew were saved.	NMR 1341918
2027	558070 369640	Gute Mutter	Wreck	Documentary	1813	date lost	German cargo vessel wrecked on the Lincolnshire coast the cargo and crew were saved.	NMR 1342862
2028	558070 369640	Armen	Wreck	Documentary	1815	date lost	British cargo vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1342985
2029	558070 369640	Good Hope	Wreck	Documentary	1816	date lost	An English cargo vessel lost on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1344658
2030	558070 369640	Patent	Wreck	Documentary	1819	date lost	British cargo vessel wrecked on the Lincolnshire coast the cargo was discharged.	NMR 1346563
2031	558070 369640	Gothenberg	Wreck	Documentary	1821	date lost	Swedish cargo vessel wrecked on the Lincolnshire coast the cargo was saved.	NMR 1347879

WA No	NGR	Name	Type	Principle evidence	Date	Date qualifier	Description	Reference
2032	557540 368690	Brothers and Sisters	Wreck	Documentary	1821	date lost	An English sloop foundered on the Lincolnshire coast off Ingoldmells.	NMR 1347896
2033	558070 369640	Unknown	Wreck	Documentary	1821	date lost	An English cargo sloop that was stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1348655
2034	558070 369640	Adventure	Wreck	Documentary	1821	date lost	Vessel was lost on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1348707
2035	558070 369640	Ferdinand	Wreck	Documentary	1821	date lost	Prussian cargo vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast, the cargo was saved.	NMR 1349030
2036	557540 368690	Betsey and Mary	Wreck	Documentary	1822	date lost	English vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast the crew were saved.	NMR 942803
2037	557540 368690	Neath Castle	Wreck	Documentary	1823	date lost	English vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1351130
2038	558070 369640	John	Wreck	Documentary	1823	date lost	English vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1351144
2039	558070 369640	Darby	Wreck	Documentary	1823	date lost	English vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1351147
2040	558070 369640	Jason	Wreck	Documentary	1823	date lost	English vessel stranded on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 1351149
2041	558070 369640	Vrow Gesina	Wreck	Documentary	1824	date lost	Cargo vessel lost on the Lincolnshire coast, part of the cargo was saved.	NMR 1351781
2042	558070 369640	Fortunatus	Wreck	Documentary	1824	date lost	Vessel lost on the Lincolnshire coast.	NMR 942805
2043	559000 361690	Thomas and Mary	Wreck	Documentary	1830	date lost	English Sloop stranded on a sand bank 'Skegness middle' 2 miles from the Lincolnshire coast, 1 life lost.	NMR 942807
2044	557540 368690	Unknown	Wreck	Documentary	1830	date lost	A Dutch cargo vessel was stranded between Ingoldmells and Skegness coast.	NMR 1316022
2045	557720 363320	Isabel	Wreck	Documentary	1831	date lost	English cargo vessel with coal, stranded off Skegness.	NMR 1047789
2046	567190 363640	Unknown	Wreck	Documentary	1833	date lost	A large Brig was lost in deep water off Skegness at least 3 crew members perished.	NMR 1316100
2047	567190 363640	Liberal	Wreck	Documentary	1854	date lost	English cargo Schooner 58 tons, lost off Skegness. All 3 crew members were lost.	NMR 1349916

WA No	NGR	Name	Type	Principle evidence	Date	Date qualifier	Description	Reference
2048	567190 363640	Beatitude	Wreck	Documentary	1873	date lost	English cargo Schooner lost 2 miles off Skegness, 4 crew were lost.	NMR 942832
2049	567190 363640	Hannah	Wreck	Documentary	1882	date lost	English cargo Schooner lost off Skegness.	NMR 1351185
2050	567190 363640	Frank	Wreck	Documentary	1893	date lost	British Dandy of 78 tons foundered off Skegness.	NMR 942995
2051	567190 363640	Shannon	Wreck	Documentary	1893	date lost	British Dandy rigged pleasure yacht foundered 3 miles off Skegness. 27 people were lost.	NMR 1351772
2052	567190 363640	Alfred and Edwin	Wreck	Documentary	1894	date lost	British cargo Sloop of 43 tons, foundered 7 miles E from Skegness.	NMR 942998
2053	567220 362640	Princess of Wales	Wreck	Documentary	1895	date lost	A British passenger vessel of 9 tons, foundered 1.5 mile NE from Skegness, 5 crew were lost.	NMR 943004
2054	559000 361690	Quiver	Wreck	Documentary	1904	date lost	English smack stranded on Skegness middle sanbank. The vessel is 41 feet long and 20 tons.	NMR 943047
2055	559000 361690	Azha	Wreck	Documentary	1912	date lost	Norwegian cargo vessel, stranded and lost on Skegness middle sand bank. No loss of life was reported. The vessels dimensions were 124x17x14 feet, 294-313 tons.	NMR 943117
2056	567190 363640	Dusty Miller	Wreck	Documentary	1938	date lost	English trawler lost 2.5 mile ESE from Skegness Pier. The vessels dimensions are as follows; 82x18 ft and 33 tons.	NMR 943063
2057	567190 363640	Buoyant	Wreck	Documentary	1940	date mined	An English vessel that was lost with all the crew when it detonated a mine.	NMR 943156
2058	567190 363640	Hampden MK I P4351	Aircraft	Documentary	1940	date ditched	British Handley Page Hampden bomber aircraft ditched 10 miles E of Skegness out of fuel on return from Kiel.	NMR 1321029
2059	567190 363640	Hampden MK I L4065	Aircraft	Documentary	1940	date lost	British Handley Page Hampden bomber aircraft crashed off Skegness on return from minelaying mission. The NMR give it War Grave status.	NMR 1327572
2060	567190 363640	Hampden MK I X2897	Aircraft	Documentary	1940	date ditched	British Handley Page Hampden bomber aircraft crashed run out of fuel off Skegness on return from Berlin.	NMR 1354033
2061	567190 363640	Hampden MK I X3027	Aircraft	Documentary	1940	date shot down	British Handley Page Hampden bomber aircraft shot down by intruder off Skegness on return from Hamburg.	NMR 1354043
2062	557720 363320	Hurricane MK I V7606	Aircraft	Documentary	1941	date lost	British fighter Hawler shot down and crashed about 3.5 miles SE of Skegness.	NMR 1357711

WA No	NGR	Name	Type	Principle evidence	Date	Date qualifier	Description	Reference
2063	567190 363640	Spitfire MK I X4594	Aircraft	Documentary	1941	date shot down	British Supermarine Spitfire bomber aircraft shot down off Skegness.	NMR 1357388
2064	560297 362878	Anonity	Wreck	Geophysical survey non- archaeological	1941	date lost	A steamer measuring 35.4x7.9x2.7m with a gross tonnage of 303. Located by UKHO survey in 1941 and dispersed and drift swept clear at 17ft in 1950. 4 crew were lost.	UKHO 8601, NMR 943165 / 913035
2065	567190 363640	Lysander MK IIIA V9797	Aircraft	Documentary	1943	date lost	British Westland Lysander collided with a Spitfire while drogue-towing off Skegness.	NMR 1352850
2066	567190 363640	Halifax MK V LL120	Aircraft	Documentary	1943	date lost	British Handley Page Halifax abandoned after fog closed in on airfields on return from a special mission, crashed into the sea off Skegness.	NMR 1354724
2067	567190 363640	Boston MK IIIA BZ376	Aircraft	Documentary	1943	date ditched	British Douglas Boston bomber aircraft ditched off Skegness.	NMR 1343364
2068	557720 363320	LCT	Tank Landing Craft	Documentary	1944	date lost	Tank landing craft possibly mined while at anchor 4.5 miles NE of Skegness Pier. This record probably refers to site 2072 surveyed by the UKHO.	NMR 943171
2069	567190 363640	Lancaster MK III PB702	Aircraft	Documentary	1944	date crashed	British Avro Lancaster heavy bomber aircraft crashed into sea off Skegness during air-sea practice.	NMR 1340440
2070	567190 363640	Lancaster MK I ME788	Aircraft	Documentary	1944	date ditched	British Avro Lancaster heavy bomber aircraft crashed into sea off Skegness after engine fire due to mechanical failure.	NMR 1340797
2071	567190 363640	Stirling MK III EE914	Aircraft	Documentary	1944	date ditched	British Short Stirling heavy bomber transporter aircraft crashed on fire into sea off Skegness after mechanical failure.	NMR 1356835
2072	564618 367014	LCT (4) No.1029	Wreck	Geophysical survey non- archaeological	1944	date lost	Tank landing craft that exploded and sank after hitting a mine. In 1950 the site was wire swept clear at 23ft following demolition.	UKHO 8605, NMR 913039
2073	567499 364331	Tunis	Wreck	Public report	1944	date lost	Vessel lost whilst at anchor. In 1962 fishermen reported lost nets in the area.	UKHO 8604, NMR 913038
2074	567727 364215	Tunis ?	Wreck	Geophysical survey non- archaeological	1944	date lost	Wreck reported by fisherman and surveyed, and subsequently buoyed, by the UKHO in 1960. Thought to be the Tunis.	UKHO 8603, NMR 913036

WA No	NGR	Name	Type	Principle evidence	Date	Date qualifier	Description	Reference
2075	567190 363640	Lancaster MK III ME357	Aircraft	Documentary	1945	date crashed	British Avro Lancaster crashed into sea as the pilot fainted while dropping marker for air firing 5 miles E of Skegness.	NMR 1340787
2076	567190 363640	Lancaster MK III ND869	Aircraft	Documentary	1945	date ditched	British Avro Lancaster heavy bomber aircraft en route to Numberg ditched off Skegness, bomb exploded on impact.	NMR 1356558
2077	563204 369254	DUKW	Obstruction	Geophysical survey non- archaeological	1969	date surveyed	In 1969 the UKHO marked a DUKW as causing an obstruction, it is assumed to be a war time loss.	UKHO 8607, NMR 913200
2078	558349 367792	DUKW	Obstruction	Geophysical survey non- archaeological	1969	date surveyed	In 1969 the UKHO marked a DUKW as causing an obstruction, it is assumed to be a wartime loss.	UKHO 8606, NMR 913199
2079	558045 363514	Aircraft wreckage	Aircraft	Geophysical survey non- archaeological	1976	date lost	1976 RAF phantom crashed off Skegness and was located by UKHO survey in 1960. Attempted salvage, but wreckage remains in area 600yds from the Skegness pier.	UKHO 8602
2080	559864 369141	Sewer outfall	Obstruction	Geophysical survey non- archaeological	1986	surveyed	Sewer outfall marked with a Buoy following UKHO survey.	UKHO 9061

APPENDIX II: GAZETTEER OF TERRESTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1001	551200 365350	Site	Source not known	Prehistoric	Prehistoric salterns.	SMR43101
1002	555300 364600	Site	Source not known	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric long barrow identified on an aerial photograph.	SMR43113
1003	555200 364500	Site	Source not known	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric circle identified on an aerial photograph.	SMR43114
1004	555000 367820	Findspot	Source not known	Prehistoric	Chance find of Prehistoric flint.	SMR43674
1005	549980 364750	Site	Source not known	Mesolithic	Mesolithic temporary hunting encampment, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR43947
1006	557300 363200	Findspot	Source not known	Neolithic	Polished stone axe found on Skegness beach between the clock tower and the pier.	SMR41691
1007	557500 362500	Findspot	Source not known	Neolithic	Polished stone axe of grey fine-grained volcanic lava or tufa found on Skegness beach.	SMR41692
1008	555900 367500	Findspot	Source not known	Neolithic	Possible Neolithic scraper found at Ingoldmells sewage treatment works.	SMR44121
1009	556000 363300	Findspot	Observation public	Neolithic	Polished stone axe found below surface of Wainfleet road in 1953.	NMR 355895 ; SMR 41700
1010	556000 363300	Findspot	Observation public	Bronze age	Polished stone axe found below surface of Wainfleet road in 1953.	NMR 355895 ; SMR 41700
1011	556530 363930	Findspot	Evaluation trench	Bronze age	Perforated stone hammer found in 1957 during building work.	NMR 355901 ;SMR 41698
1012	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
1013	553900 369100	Monument	Documentary	Iron age	An Iron Age or Romano British saltern.	NMR 1064018 ;SMR 41802
1014	553550 368890	Monument	Documentary	Iron age	An Iron Age or Romano British saltern.	NMR 1064026;SMR 41803

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1015	554800 367750	Monument	Documentary	Iron age	Iron Age or Romano British saltworkings.	NMR 1064086 :SMR 41801
1016	555500 370000	Monument	Documentary	Iron age	Iron Age salt workings indicated by briquetage.	NMR 355956
1017	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
1018	551700 368800	Site	Observation public	Iron age	Roman salterns and Iron Age pottery.	NMR 893344 :SMR 41957
1019	555900 368500	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41656
1020	557440 368870	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Early Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41658
1021	555600 368800	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Early Iron Age saltworkings, Ingoldmells.	SMR41659
1022	557190 369380	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Early Iron Age saltworkings, Ingoldmells.	SMR41660
1023	557290 369120	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Early Iron Age saltworkings, Ingoldmells.	SMR41661
1024	557450 367420	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41662
1025	557450 367510	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41663
1026	557470 367760	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41664
1027	557520 367810	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41666
1028	555500 366600	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Saltern site, in Skegness parish. Producing hand bricks, short rods and Iron Age pottery.	SMR41672
1029	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
1030	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 No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1031	554800 367200	Site	Source not known	Iron age	An Iron Age saltern site S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41800
1032	555350 367680	Site	Source not known	Iron age	An early Iron Age saltern site, Addlethorpe.	SMR41818
1033	555200 368700	Site	Source not known	Iron age	An Iron Age saltern site, Addlethorpe.	SMR41819
1034	552100 368800	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Possible Iron Age saltern site, Hogsthorpe.	SMR41948
1035	551900 368800	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Possible Iron Age saltern site.	SMR43154
1036	549970 364740	Site	Source not known	Iron age	Iron Age/Roman site.	SMR40583
1037	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
1038	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
1039	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
1040	550100 365000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British pottery found in churchyard, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41502
1041	550090 365180	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41507
1042	554800 368800	Findspots	Documentary	Roman	Romano-British greyware pottery discovered during fieldwalking after widening of drains.	NMR 1064031 :SMR 41798
1043	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
1044	550000 360000	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	Find of barbed and tanged arrowheads, Roman pottery and 'hand bricks'.	NMR 355904 :SMR 41539, 41696, 41697
1045	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

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1046	550280 364830	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	Folder beaker pottery and a rouletted sherd found in 1953 along with Roman coins.	NMR 355909
1047	550950 360470	Findspot	Observation public	Roman	Two sherds of 3rd century Romano British grey ware found during draining in 1959.	NMR 355918 :SMR 41722
1048	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
1049	550000 364800	Site	Excavation	Roman	Roman v shaped ditch.	NMR 1086185
1050	552300 361400	Monument	Documentary	Roman	Roman pottery and possible building debris.	NMR 1158132
1051	549000 359000	Findspot	Chance find	Roman	Roman coins (Claudius) found in a garden in Wainfleet.	NMR 355184
1052	557440 368150	Site	Documentary	Roman	Supposed Roman site, now covered by sea defences.	NMR 355847: SMR 41641
1053	557290 367680	Findspot	Documentary	Roman	Roman pottery said to have been found when building Butlin's camp, in Ingoldmells, uncertain.	NMR 355853:SMR 41640
1054	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
1055	550100 365070	Findspots	Observation public	Roman	Roman coin, Antoninianus of Victorinus 268 AD discovered in the Old Vicarage garden.	NMR 355886
1056	554000 368000	Findspots	Observation public	Roman	Romano-British shellyware and greyware found at Rat's Nest Addlethorpe.	NMR 355889
1057	552000 369200	Site	Source not known	Roman	Roman salterns and pottery found at the base of recut drainage ditches.	NMR 1063994:SMR4 1956
1058	551900 368800	Site	Documentary	Roman	Saltern site and 2nd century pottery.	NMR 1064004
1059	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
1060	550120 365170	Findspots	Documentary	Roman	Roman 2nd to 4th century pottery discovered in trenches dug for cables.	NMR 1064015 :SMR 41508

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1061	550020 365250	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Various Roman finds from this location in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41509
1062	550100 365190	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41510
1063	550100 365060	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41511
1064	550080 365170	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Orby Lane, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41512
1065	550000 365000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Three Roman coins found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41513
1066	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41515
1067	550500 364700	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin from Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41516
1068	550500 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41518
1069	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41520
1070	550500 364800	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found on the Barnack estate, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41521
1071	550500 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Two Roman coins found on Barnack estate, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41522
1072	550300 364000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman pottery found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41524
1073	550200 364600	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Assorted Roman finds from foundation trenches, S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41527
1074	550030 364950	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman pottery found in Old Chapel Lane and on the site of the new vicarage.	SMR41529
1075	550400 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found on Barnack estate, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41530
1076	550280 364830	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41531

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1077	550170 364730	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British pottery found on Barnack hill, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41534
1078	550080 364980	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman pottery from chureyard in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41536
1079	550240 364820	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins from Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41537
1080	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins found SW of church in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41545
1081	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in the vicinity of the church in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41546
1082	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins found near the church at Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41549
1083	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins found near parish church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41550
1084	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	A Roman coin found SW of the church in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41552
1085	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coins found to the SW of church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41556
1086	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman artefacts found to SW of church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41557
1087	550000 360000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh exact location not known.	SMR41558
1088	557400 367900	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Possible Romano British pottery from Ingoldmells.	SMR41633
1089	557550 368650	Site	Source not known	Roman	Roman ditch in Ingoldmells.	SMR41637
1090	557430 368660	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano British site in Ingoldmells.	SMR41639
1091	557000 363000	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Brothel token found on Skegness beach. Exact location not clear.	SMR41709
1092	550950 360470	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano British greyware pottery found in Croft.	SMR41722

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1093	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
1094	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
1095	550000 365200	Site	Source not known	Roman	East Lindsey section of the Roman road from Lincoln to Burgh Le Marsh	SMR42944
1096	553530 367340	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making remains.	SMR43106
1097	554070 367600	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making remains.	SMR43107
1098	554400 367710	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making site.	SMR43108
1099	555150 367840	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making remains.	SMR43109
1100	555310 367820	Site	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British salt-making remains.	SMR43110
1101	551000 365200	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Romano-British tile fragment.	SMR43662
1102	557090 368550	Site	Source not known	Roman	Roman bank, Ingoldmells.	SMR43825
1103	550140 365110	Findspot	Source not known	Roman	Coin of Tetricus found in the market square.	SMR43965
1104	560000 370000	Findspot	Observation public	Saxon	Anglo Saxon broach. Location maybe wrong.	NMR 356135
1105	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Saxon	An Anglo Saxon coin found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41544
1106	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Saxon	Anglo Saxon coin found in the vicinity of church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41547
1107	550100 365100	Findspot	Source not known	Saxon	Anglo Saxon pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41822
1108	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

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1109	552000 365400	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Deserted medieval village E of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41501
1110	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
1111	552000 366400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found NE of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41506
1112	555860 364890	Monument	Documentary	Medieval	St. Clement's church, tower built AD 1280 remainder 1550-1600.	NMR 355898:SMR 41699
1113	555860 364420	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible moat, enclosure, croft and field system seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060682
1114	555420 364640	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible settlement including tofts, crofts and ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060683
1115	556480 364860	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060684
1116	556300 363470	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060685
1117	555030 363320	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060686
1118	556150 362040	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060694
1119	550920 361850	Monument	Documentary	Medieval	All Saints Church Croft. Built 14th century restored in 1656 and 1857, still in use.	NMR 355912
1120	550260 361720	Monument	Documentary	Medieval	Pottery mainly 14th century found at 18th century manor house.	NMR 355915
1121	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
1122	550060 364250	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	A block of ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073875
1123	552700 364300	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Nine blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073878:SMR 43115

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1124	551960 363910	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Six blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073879
1125	553810 362750	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	A block of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073880
1126	554680 364480	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	A block of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073881
1127	551300 363000	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible field system comprising ridge and furrow and an enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073885
1128	552110 361540	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Seven blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073887
1129	550970 360300	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Two blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073888
1130	551050 362060	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Field system with an associated enclosure and trackway seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073894
1131	555950 368825	Monument	Observation-archaeological	Medieval	Ingoldmells church comprising in churchyard a cross restored as a war memorial.	NMR 355835
1132	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
1133	555910 365840	Monument	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
1134	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
1135	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
1136	556400 366700	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks on air photographs.	NMR 1060734
1137	556600 367210	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible medieval ridge and furrow 110m maximum length, seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060739

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1138	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
1139	556760 367890	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060741
1140	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
1141	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
1142	555530 365140	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Two blocks of probable medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060746
1143	555160 365310	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Two blocks of probable medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060746
1144	556090 369760	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable medieval field system, six blocks of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060750
1145	555280 369120	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible medieval settlement, consisting of tofts, ridge and furrow and boundaries, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060751
1146	555720 369360	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Probable ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks. Max. Length 110m.	NMR 1060754
1147	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
1148	550080 365010	Monument	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
1149	554820 367890	Findspots	Observation public	Medieval	Medieval saltern indicated by pottery, and possible earthworks.	NMR 355880: SMR 41807
1150	550100 365100	Monument	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
1151	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

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1152	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
1153	553670 366980	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval	Possible settlement consisting of stock enclosures, platforms and a pond seen as earthworks and cropmarks.	NMR 1066555
1154	552700 366700	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery from Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41514
1155	550500 364700	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval finds from Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41517
1156	550500 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Two medieval coins found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41519
1157	550300 364000	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found s of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41525
1158	550200 364600	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Assorted medieval finds from foundation trenches, S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41528
1159	550400 363800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found N of Blands Farm, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41535
1160	550100 364300	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Late medieval pottery found near Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41540
1161	550100 364300	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41541
1162	550050 364740	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	A medieval ditch section uncovered in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41542
1163	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval buckle found near church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41548
1164	552700 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found on a newly ploughed field, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41554
1165	550500 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	A 15th century ewer spout, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41561
1166	557100 369700	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pilgrim ampulla from Ingoldmells.	SMR41636
1167	556750 369720	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval finds from Ingoldmells.	SMR41638

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1168	557450 368600	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval saltworking site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41648
1169	555906 365833	Monument	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
1170	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
1171	550000 360000	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval lead seal matrix.	SMR41681
1172	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
1173	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
1174	550000 360000	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval settlement of Wilegripe.	SMR41704
1175	550400 361400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found at Croft.	SMR41715
1176	552800 362800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	A sherd of medieval pottery and a piece of bone found in Croft.	SMR41718
1177	550000 360000	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Sherd of medieval pottery, Croft.	SMR41720
1178	550260 361720	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in Croft.	SMR41723
1179	550920 361850	Monument	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
1180	553500 367400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval occupation remains, S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41794
1181	554500 366800	Monument	Source not known	Medieval	A possible medieval house site, S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41795
1182	554300 366800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	A Post-medieval purse frame and jeton found S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41796
1183	554500 366800	Monument	Source not known	Medieval	Findings from a medieval house site, S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41797

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1184	554800 367900	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Two medieval coins found S of Addelethorpe.	SMR41806
1185	553600 367300	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Part of a Tudor salt cellar found to SW of Addelethorpe.	SMR41808
1186	551900 368800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in Hogsthorpe.	SMR41946
1187	551400 369400	Monument	Source not known	Medieval	Possible medieval house sites.	SMR42008
1188	555550 366650	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Salt glazed pottery, crotal bell and a lead pilgrim ampulla found in Addelethorpe.	SMR43129
1189	555740 367750	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery scatter.	SMR43339
1190	557200 362800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	During a watching brief at Lagoon walk medieval pottery was recovered.	SMR43530
1191	550680 365050	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery.	SMR43661
1192	551000 365200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Early medieval pottery.	SMR43663
1193	551000 365200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery scatter.	SMR43664
1194	551570 365750	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery.	SMR43665
1195	552250 366550	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery and possible site of a building.	SMR43666
1196	552420 366770	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery.	SMR43667
1197	553240 367240	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval briquetage.	SMR43668
1198	555200 367800	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery scatter.	SMR43669
1199	555900 367500	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery, treatment works, Addelethorpe.	SMR43671

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1200	553500 367400	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Early medieval pottery.	SMR43672
1201	555000 367820	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery.	SMR43673
1202	551555 364047	Site	Source not known	Medieval	A feature was recorded during excavation that contained Humber type ware datable to the 12th- 16th century.	SMR43731
1203	555500 369300	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	One sherd of medieval pottery, Anchor Lane.	SMR43926
1204	555020 369270	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery scatter, south of White House	SMR43927
1205	553950 36933	Site	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval activity, south-east of Bridge Farm, Orby Road	SMR43929
1206	553500 369000	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	Medieval pottery, Marsh Lane.	SMR43932
1207	553200 368500	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	One sherd medieval pottery, Marsh Lane.	SMR43933
1208	554500 369200	Findspot	Source not known	Medieval	One sherd 14th-15th century pottery, Orby Road	SMR43934
1209	550929 361857	Monument	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
1210	555905 365851	Monument	Source not known	Medieval	Church End, fragments of a 12th century church that is mainly 15th century in date.	SMR397.006
1211	555861 363902	Monument	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
1212	550220 368250	Monument	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post-medieval	Two blocks of medieval ridge and furrow seen as earthworks. 130m in length.	NMR 1066526
1213	554790 365260	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post-medieval	Settlement includes moat, enclosures, ponds and ridge and furrow as seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066527
1214	554590 369210	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post-medieval	A single block of ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066528

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1215	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
1216	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
1217	551350 367950	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Field system consisting of enclosures with trackways and ridge and furrow seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066536
1218	554840 368040	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Probable pond and drain seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066556
1219	550030 364910	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two sides of a possible enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073873
1220	550450 364000	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible trackway seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073876
1221	550480 363930	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible enclosure seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073877
1222	554270 364460	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible ditch seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073882
1223	554190 362860	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible enclosures and boundary seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073884
1224	553370 362270	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A block of ridge and furrow, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073886
1225	550890 361260	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two sides of possible enclosures seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073891

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1226	550230 361920	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Three possible enclosures, co-joined and ditch defined, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073892
1227	550510 361950	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two enclosures seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073893
1228	551030 361920	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible enclosure or stock stand seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073895
1229	551230 362020	Monument	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible building seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073896
1230	551270 362060	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Two sides of a possible enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073897
1231	551340 362070	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073898
1232	550190 363120	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A group of possible enclosures seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073899
1233	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
1234	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
1235	556170 369030	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Possible med / post-med. rectilinear enclosures, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060748
1236	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

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1237	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
1238	552810 369100	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	A broad ridge and furrow max. Length 100m, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066543
1239	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
1240	553640 369050	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Three sides of a ditched enclosure containing foundations of two buildings, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066545
1241	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
1242	551330 366080	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Fragmentary ditches forming two possible enclosures, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066549
1243	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
1244	553600 365870	Site	Photograph-air	Medieval - Post- medieval	Field system of ridge and furrow, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066554
1245	550650 369720	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Possible circular enclosure or stack stand, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1066530
1246	551100 369500	Site	Documentary	Post- medieval	Possible rectangular ditched enclosure, 12m by 10m. Visible as earthworks subsequently levelled and visible as cropmarks.	NMR 1066532
1247	550830 367710	Site	Photograph-air	Post- medieval	Two circular ditched and embanked enclosures, 7m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066535
1248	555095 369085	Monument	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

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1249	554800 367300	Findspots	Observation public	Post-medieval	Elizabethan coin found 1956.	NMR 893343
1250	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
1251	551990 367920	Site	Photograph-air	Post-medieval	Circular ditched enclosure, 7m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066539
1252	552980 369150	Site	Photograph-air	Post-medieval	A circular ditch and embanked enclosures, 8m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066542
1253	552020 365200	Site	Photograph-air	Post-medieval	Two circular ditched enclosures 8m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066547
1254	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
1255	551380 366740	Site	Photograph-air	Post-medieval	Rectangular ditched enclosure 10m by 8m, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066551
1256	552640 367550	Site	Photograph-air	Post-medieval	Circular ditched enclosure, 8m in diameter, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066552
1257	550000 364900	Monument	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval house site near Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41523
1258	550300 364000	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval pottery found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41526
1259	550240 364820	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	William III penny found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41538
1260	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	A Post-medieval coin found SW of the church in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41551
1261	550100 364900	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Three coins of George III found SW of church, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41553
1262	550480 363990	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval pottery found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41555
1263	555900 365900	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval pottery from Winthorpe, discovered during fieldwalking near Winthorpe church.	SMR41673
1264	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

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1265	550000 360000	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval pottery found in Skegness.	SMR41684
1266	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
1267	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
1268	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
1269	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
1270	551150 362120	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	A scatter of Post-medieval pottery including Bourne and Tointon all Saints wares from Croft.	SMR41719
1271	554850 367400	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Elizabethan coins found to S of Addlethorpe.	SMR41805
1272	552700 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval pottery found in a newly farmed field, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR42842
1273	550100 364300	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR42844
1274	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
1275	550500 364840	Findspot	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval brick surface.	SMR43337
1276	550780 367320	Monument	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval bridge.	SMR43379
1277	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
1278	555700 367730	Site	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval occupation remains.	SMR43670
1279	555100 369120	Site	Source not known	Post-medieval	Post-medieval settlement remains at Addlethorpe.	SMR43853

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1280	55230 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
1281	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
1282	554950 369210	Site	Source not known	Post-medieval	Late medieval/post-medieval dwelling site on rectory Lane.	SMR43928
1283	553710 369130	Site	Source not known	Post-medieval	Site of post-medieval dwelling on Orby Road.	SMR43931
1284	550400 365020	Monument	Documentary	Modern	19th century windmill.	NMR 1065418
1285	553610 369290	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II aircraft obstructions visible as earthworks. Defined by a ditch flanked by sections of bank.	NMR 1066534
1286	557200 363400	Monument	Documentary	Modern	Pier built in 1800.	NMR 355908
1287	556430 360650	Monument	Documentary	Modern	18-hole golf course built in 1895.	NMR 839644
1288	555940 360080	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II searchlight battery seen as earthworks but now ploughed flat.	NMR 1060687
1289	556340 360050	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II searchlight battery, gun emplacements and buildings seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060688
1290	556750 360440	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II pillboxes on the sand dunes, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060689
1291	556800 360900	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II pillboxes on the sand dunes, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060690
1292	556380 360770	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	Possible building associated with WWII, seen as earthworks on golf course.	NMR 1060691
1293	556670 361340	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	Possible WWII slit trench seen as earthworks in front and behind a school.	NMR 1060692
1294	556100 363400	Monument	Documentary	Modern	Two-story hospital built in 1911, wings added in 1915. Various additions in 1922, 1925, 1928-9, 1930, 1938-9.	NMR 1074020
1295	556900 363900	Monument	Documentary	Modern	Built as a convalescent home in 1925-27, closed in 1948 became a town hall in 1964.	NMR 1075131

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1296	550150 365170	Monument	Documentary	Modern	Early to mid 18th century house with early 19th century alterations.	NMR 512200
1297	550990 360850	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II searchlight battery seen as earthworks.	NMR 1073889
1298	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
1299	555120 367620	Monument	Documentary	Modern	Addlethorpe rower mill built in red brick, with a tapering 6-stage tower. Was rebuilt to replace a post mill.	NMR 498074
1300	557300 366060	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	Probable WWII hexagonal pillboxes mapped from air photographs.	NMR 1060735
1301	557220 366770	Monument	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
1302	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
1303	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
1304	551650 365460	Monument	Photograph-air	Modern	World War II aircraft obstructions, visible as earthworks.	NMR 1066546
1305	557400 368600	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Pill box of coastal crust at Ingoldmells point.	SMR43280
1306	557000 367700	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Pill box of coastal crust at Skegness.	SMR43283
1307	557000 364200	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Square concrete pill box entered by tunnel at Skegness.	SMR43284
1308	555770 364370	Monument	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
1309	552652 364189	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Middlemarsh Road chapel with old school room below. Dated 1865-7, restored in 1884.	SMR071.020
1310	550000 363101	Monument	Source not known	Modern	High Lane farmhouse mid 18th century in date.	SMR114.004
1311	550879 361834	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Pinchbeck Lane vicarage now a house, c.1820 in date.	SMR114.005

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1312	551306 362122	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Pinchbeck Lane farmhouse mid 18th to late 19th century in date.	SMR114.007
1313	556598 363941	Monument	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
1314	556263 364138	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Burgh Road, a mid to late 18th century farmhouse.	SMR397.002
1315	556242 364122	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Burgh Road, early 19th century thin octagonal iron gate posts.	SMR397.003
1316	556044 365789	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Church End, an 18th century farmhouse.	SMR397.004
1317	555631 363605	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Church Road, early 18th century two-storey farmhouse.	SMR397.007
1318	557128 363417	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Grand Parade pier built in 1881.	SMR397.008
1319	556460 363179	Monument	Source not known	Modern	High Street, building dating from early to mid 19th century.	SMR397.010
1320	556866 363098	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Lumley Road, building built in 1898.	SMR397.011
1321	556636 363140	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Lumley Road, building built in 1897.	SMR397.012
1322	556922 364189	Monument	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.013
1323	556645 363528	Monument	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
1324	555595 363297	Monument	Source not known	Modern	Wainfleet Road, two-storey early 19th century farmhouse.	SMR397.015
1325	556930 364188	Monument	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.016
1326	556934 364187	Monument	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.017
1327	556938 364186	Monument	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.018

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1328	556944 364185	Monument	Source not known	Modern	St Andrew's Drive, building built as coastguard cottages in the mid to late 19th century.	SMR397.019
1329	555101 369079	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Churchyard cross, St Nicholas' Church.	SMR41811
1330	550080 365010	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41500
1331	554700 365400	Monument	Documentary	Unknown	Mound depicted on 1st edition OS 1inch map not visible by 1964.	NMR 1064098
1332	553600 365600	Monument	Documentary	Unknown	Possible mill-mound of which only slight traces remain, in pasture field but has been ploughed.	NMR 1064101
1333	550300 369200	Monument	Documentary	Unknown	Suggestive placename nothing viable on the ground or on air photographs.	NMR 1064117
1334	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
1335	554800 367900	Findspot	Observation public	Unknown	Palaeolithic stone tool found south of the village near Methodist chapel 1964.	NMR 1300159: SMR 41804
1336	555740 361130	Monument	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential mounds of unknown date.	NMR 1060693
1337	554860 363630	Findspot	Observation public	Unknown	Puddingstone quern found in a spring.	NMR 355921
1338	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
1339	555230 367670	Site	Documentary	Unknown	Salt-working site in Addlethorpe reported in 1949 and 1964, now located in an arable field. Some briquetage found.	NMR 355859
1340	557550 368040	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential enclosure (up to 20m) of unknown date in Ingoldmells, seen as earthworks from air photographs.	NMR 1060743
1341	557480 367700	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential embanked enclosure, seen as earthworks from AP's. Length 30m.	NMR 1060744
1342	556310 369310	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Enclosure seen as crop mark. Morphological description: an incomplete, rectangular ditched enclosure.	NMR 1060749
1343	557150 369420	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential circular embanked enclosure, seen as earthworks.	NMR 1060752

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1344	557280 369190	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential boundaries, seen as earthworks, both defined by a bank, 50m long.	NMR 1060753
1345	557390 368980	Site	Photograph-air	Unknown	Potential boundaries, seen as earthworks, both defined by a bank, 50m long.	NMR 1060753
1346	554900 368920	Site	Documentary	Unknown	Site of moat no longer extant. Now a heavily grassed orchard, no trace of moat survives.	NMR 355883 :SMR 41793
1347	550270 364870	Site	Source not known	Unknown	The causeway, Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41532
1348	550400 364000	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Bronze spur found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41533
1349	550500 364600	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Fragment of bronze found S of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41559
1350	550500 364200	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	A bronze handle found to SE of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR41560
1351	557500 368500	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Pewter plates found in Ingoldmells.	SMR41630
1352	557140 367980	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Bronze horse shoe-shaped artefact found in Ingoldmells.	SMR41632
1353	557500 368700	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Cooking pot found at Ingoldmells.	SMR41634
1354	557130 369490	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Mammoth tooth found at Ingoldmells.	SMR41635
1355	555950 368820	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Restored cross, Ingoldmells.	SMR41642
1356	555950 368830	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Ingoldmells.	SMR41643
1357	557500 368700	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Possible hut circle group, Ingoldmells.	SMR41645
1358	556590 367010	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Clay cylinders and bricks found in Ingoldmells.	SMR41647
1359	557550 368590	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41649

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1360	557550 367800	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Handbricks and base of gritty jar, Ingoldmells.	SMR41650
1361	556300 369400	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites, Ingoldmells.	SMR41651
1362	556390 369280	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site at Ingoldmells.	SMR41652
1363	557300 369200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41653
1364	556500 368500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41654
1365	556200 368500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41655
1366	555600 368300	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41657
1367	557520 367770	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Salt-working site, Ingoldmells.	SMR41665
1368	555700 366200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Winthorpe. Producing hand bricks and short rods.	SMR41671
1369	556600 366600	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Grange Farm documentary placename evidence.	SMR41680
1370	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
1371	554200 364500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Slight eminence surrounded by old drains, seen before road alterations.	SMR41695
1372	554800 363700	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Puddingstone quern found in Skegness in 1949 during dyke cleaning.	SMR41702
1373	555700 364500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Possible prehistoric circle identified by air photographic site evidence.	SMR41703
1374	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

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1375	555650 361200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Placename evidence for a grange in Croft.	SMR41710
1376	553500 362000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	A well marked causeway c.5 feet high at Croft.	SMR41717
1377	551000 360230	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Polished stone axe found in Croft.	SMR41721
1378	554940 368970	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Addlethorpe house, Addlethorpe.	SMR41809
1379	555090 369090	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	St Nicholas Church, Addlethorpe.	SMR41810
1380	555101 369079	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Churchyard cross, Addlethorpe.	SMR41811
1381	555300 368600	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41812
1382	555400 368600	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41813
1383	555500 368600	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41814
1384	555600 368500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41815
1385	555700 368500	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites seen in main drain, Addlethorpe.	SMR41816
1386	555200 368200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Various saltern sites in this area.	SMR41820
1387	555500 369000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	A saltern mound in Addlethorpe.	SMR41821
1388	552700 367700	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Orby.	SMR41949
1389	552900 368000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern sites in Orby.	SMR41950
1390	552800 367800	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site at Orby.	SMR41951

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1391	551400 367000	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Saltern site, Orby.	SMR41952
1392	550200 369200	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Site of Tatham's Camp.	SMR42007
1393	555060 369110	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Addlethorpe almshouses.	SMR42774
1394	554720 369160	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Addlethorpe Bede cottages.	SMR42775
1395	554920 367760	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Brogden's Farm, Addlethorpe.	SMR43067
1396	552500 366880	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Salt-making site.	SMR43102
1397	552990 367160	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Salt-making remains.	SMR43103
1398	553240 367240	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Salt-making remains.	SMR43104
1399	555550 366650	Findspot	Source not known	Unknown	Bronze buckles and a bronze object with holes in it, all illustrated in the parish file.	SMR43130
1400	557200 369500	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Vickers Point (south) briquetage site.	SMR43341
1401	557200 369500	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Vickers Point (south) briquetage site.	SMR43346
1402	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
1403	555600 368800	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Possible briquetage fragments.	SMR43729
1404	550060 365010	Site	Source not known	Unknown	The settlement of Burgh Le Marsh.	SMR43810
1405	556280 369100	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Cropmarks and earthworks north of Sea Lane	SMR43831
1406	553880 369290	Site	Source not known	Unknown	Probable salt-making site, south of Bridge Farm, Orby Road.	SMR43930

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1407	550620 361765	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Sheepwash along the northern side of Washdike Lane.	SMR44011
1408	555054 369110	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Church Lane.	SMR002.001
1409	555089 369096	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Church Lane.	SMR002.002
1410	555102 369078	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Church Lane.	SMR002.003
1411	554941 368976	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Ingoldmells Road.	SMR002.004
1412	555565 368345	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Ingoldmells Road.	SMR002.005
1413	555112 367619	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Mill Road.	SMR002.006
1414	554334 369364	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Orby Road.	SMR002.007
1415	554719 369158	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Orby Road.	SMR002.008
1416	550134 365008	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	The Churchyard.	SMR071.001
1417	550141 365037	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	The Churchyard.	SMR071.002
1418	550162 365071	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.003
1419	550375 364972	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.004
1420	550051 365019	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.005
1421	550089 365004	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.006
1422	550102 365061	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.007

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1423	550031 365027	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.008
1424	550041 365043	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.009
1425	550045 365059	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.010
1426	550093 365118	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.011
1427	550123 365129	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR071.012
1428	550212 365099	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Jackson's Lane.	SMR071.013
1429	550205 365094	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Jackson's Lane.	SMR071.014
1430	550125 365135	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.015
1431	550132 365150	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.016
1432	550176 365139	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.017
1433	550174 365132	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.018
1434	550510 363707	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on off marsh Lane.	SMR071.019
1435	550136 365115	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on the Market Place.	SMR071.022
1436	550344 361167	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Croft Lane.	SMR114.003
1437	555944 368832	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR240.001
1438	555954 368819	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on High Street.	SMR240.002

WA No	NGR	Type	Principle evidence	Period	Description	Reference
1439	557348 367184	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Main Street.	SMR240.003
1440	556066 365787	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Church end Winthorpe, farm buildings.	SMR397.005
1441	550037 360258	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Wainfleet Lane.	SMR473.006
1442	550300 360422	Monument	Source not known	Unknown	Building on Wainfleet Lane.	SMR473.007

APPENDIX III: GAZETTEER OF SIDE-SCAN ANOMALIES

WA No	NGR	Line No	Track point	Offset (m)	Left / right	Size LxWxH (m)	Description	Interpretation	Cross reference
3001	564820 361965	Box31	548	20	right	60x20	Disturbed area of seabed.	Probable geological feature	
3002	562490 370635	Box21	1592	30	left	3x3	Very small hard reflector.	Probable small debris	
3003	562375 370950	Box3-8	6368	12	right	3x0.6x1.5	Small hard reflector with associated shadow.	Probable small debris with height	
3004	562465 370715	Box3-9	6681	50	right	4x1.5	Very hard reflector with non-distinctive shape.	Probable hard debris	
3005	560310 363170	Box1-13	7414	13	right	8x7(x1?)	Foul seabed associated with scarring and magnetic anomaly.	Hard debris with possible height, possibly partially buried	from 1238?, magnetic anomaly from 1238?
3006	560295 363170	Box1-13	7414	30	right	8x3	Linear medium reflector.	Probable long debris, possibly partially buried	Magnetic anomaly
3007	560245 363135	Box1-13	7415	75	right	7x4	Foul seabed associated with scarring.	Probable piece of debris, possibly partially buried	
3008	560285 363165	Box1-13	7418	45	right	20x13	Foul seabed associated with scarring and magnetic anomaly.	Debris from the possible british vessel when swept clear at 17ft	1238 (110mS), magnetic anomaly
3009	560300 362975	Box1-13	7418	30	right	20x15	Foul seabed associated with scarring and magnetic anomaly.	Debris from the possible british vessel when swept clear at 17ft	1238 (95mS), magnetic anomaly
3010	562130 368315	Box1-20b	8052	22	left	4x1	Small linear reflector on smooth seabed.	Probable small piece of linear debris	3011 (20mNW)
3011	562120 368335	Box1-20b	8053	30	left	7x1	Linear hard reflector on smooth seabed.	Probable piece of debris, possibly partially buried in the middle in particular	3010 (20mSE)
3012	562130 364710	Box1-20b	7980	25	right	6x3x1.5	Small hard reflector with associated shadow.	Small hard debris with height	

WA No	NGR	Line No	Track point	Offset (m)	Left / right	Size LxWxH (m)	Description	Interpretation	Cross reference
3013	559530 362420	Box1-9	7778	25	right	5x3	Small medium-hard reflector with distinct contours, next to a magnetic anomaly.	Possible small debris	3014 (40m NW), magnetic anomaly
3014	559490 362435	Box1-9	7777	30	right	7x4	Small medium hard reflector with distinct contours and associated with magnetic anomaly.	Possible debris	3013 (40mSE), magnetic anomaly
3015	559485 362510	Box1-9	7776	2-12	right	25x7	Elongated triangular shaped reflector, near magnetic anomaly.	Possible long debris	Near magnetic anomaly
3016	561005 366850	Box1-16	8790	120	left	10x1	Rectilinear hard reflector.	Probable rectilinear debris	
3017	563260 368466	Box3-32	9504	30	right	40x8(x up to 4.8?)	Long linear hard reflector associated with large shadows behind and in front.	Possible ship wreck or seabed relief, depression in front then higher relief	
3018	565035 368250	Box3-34	9581	10	left	1.5x1.5	Small circular medium-hard reflector.	Possible debris	3019, 3020, magnetic anomaly near
3019	565125 368230	Box3-34	9583	15	right	1.5x1.5	Small circular hard reflector with shadow in front of it.	Possible debris	3018, 3020, magnetic anomaly
3020	565170 368225	Box3-34	9584	15	right	2x2	Small circular hard reflector with shadow in front of it.	Possible debris	3018, 3019, magnetic anomaly
3021	564425 367450	Box3-42	9831	20	right	1.5x0.2 (x0.8?)	Small linear hard reflector with associated shadow.	Probable debris with height	
3022	564320 366160	Box3-55	10253	17	left	2x0.2x0.8	Small hard reflector with associated shadow.	Possible small debris with height	
3023	562740 366655	Box3-50	10089	0-10	left	25x10	Foul seabed.	Probable geological feature or debris area	
3024	564345 367035	Box3-46	9942	0-25	both	50x45	Area of foul ground.	Possible debris area	1234? (270mE)

WA No	NGR	Line No	Track point	Offset (m)	Left / right	Size LxWxH (m)	Description	Interpretation	Cross reference
3025	564330 367045	Box3-46	9942	7	right	1x0.3x1	Small hard reflector with an associated shadow.	Probable small debris with height	
3026	564460 367415	Box1-42	9830	12	left	0.8x0.5	Small hard reflector associated with shadow on one side.	Possible debris with associated depression	
3027	564160 369565	Box3-21	11218	20	right	3x0.5x1	Linear hard reflector with associated shadow.	Probable debris with height	
3028	564680 369125	Box3-25	11097	6	left	4x0.5x0.8	Linear hard reflector with associated shadow.	Probable debris with height	
3029	562500 368115	Box3-35	10836	20	right	27x18	Area of disturbed seabed with numerous small hard reflector with associated shadow	Possible debris area (with height up to 0.5 m)	
3030	565255 363275	Box4-14	14423	20	right	2.5x0.3x0.5	Linear hard reflector with associated shadows at the front and the back	Possible debris with height	
3031	565060 363295	Box4-14	14423	40	right	1.8x0.3x0.3	Small hard reflector with associated shadows at front and back	Possible small debris with height	
3032	566055 363285	Box4-14	14437	30	right	2x0.3x0.7	Linear hard reflector with associated shadows at front and back	Possible debris with height	
3033	566625 362835	Box4-18	14630	15	right	2x0.4x1	Linear medium-hard reflector with associated shadow behind	Possible debris with height	
3034	566730 362180	Box4-24	14826	60	left	4x0.4	Linear hard reflector on smooth seabed	Probable debris	
3035	564610 367215	WR-LCT4-2	17229	15	left	6.5x0.4x0.3	Linear hard reflector with associated shadow behind	Probable debris with height	1234?
3036	564610 367220	WR-LCT4-2	17229	15	left	0.5x0.5x0.4	Small hard reflector with associated shadow behind	Probably piece of debris with height	1234?
3037	567480 364325	WR5-tunis2	17210	12	left	40x7x0.4	Large boat shape hard reflector	Wreck of a large boat (Tunis) lying on one side partially buried	1235
3038	560330 363205	Anon2	17145	7	left	10x5	Area with 4 small hard reflectors with associated shadows and scars	Area with 4 debris with height up to 0.4m	from 1238?, magnetic anomaly

WA No	NGR	Line No	Track point	Offset (m)	Left / right	Size LxWxH (m)	Description	Interpretation	Cross reference
3039	560320 363160	Anon2	17144	14	left	5x5x1.5	2 hard reflectors next, a very small 0.8x0.8 and a linear 3m long with shadows	Debris with height	from 1238?, magnetic anomaly
3040	560320 363140	Anon2	17143	14	left	12x0.2	Linear hard reflector	Probable linear hard debris	
3041	560290 362930	Anon2	17129	0-15	both	40x25	Area of widely disturbed magnetic anomaly scabed near	Area with large debris	1238?

APPENDIX IV: GAZETTEER OF DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Reference	Shelf No.	Date	Title	Surveyor	Seen	Copy
A31	Qf	1693	Chart of Kings Lynn	H. Bell	Y	N
A2738	36g	1871	plan	Captain .E.K.Calver	N	N
B2048	14z	1888	unknown	Staff Commander Tizard	N	N
C7242	Oe	1917	unknown	Unknown	N	N
C8299	39c	1916 - 1920	unknown	Commander Gibson	N	N
C7511	Oe	1918	unknown	Commander F.Rogue	N	N
E1131	Oo	1926	unknown	H. Commander Lockhart	N	N
E1831	17j	1925 - 1928	Fairsheet	J. R. Harvey	N	N
E3973	Oh	1932	Fairsheet	H. A. Day	N	N
E3199	Og	1930	Tracing	H. D. H. Fryer	N	N
E300	73	1825	General chart of East coast of England from Lowestoffe to the Humber,	Lieutenant Hewett	Y	N
E821	Dh	1829	Plan of Boston Deeps	Captain Harvey	Y	N
L3837	Ik	No date	unknown	Unknown	Y	N
L3624	De	1828	A survey of Lynn and Boston Deeps	Commander Hewett	Y	N

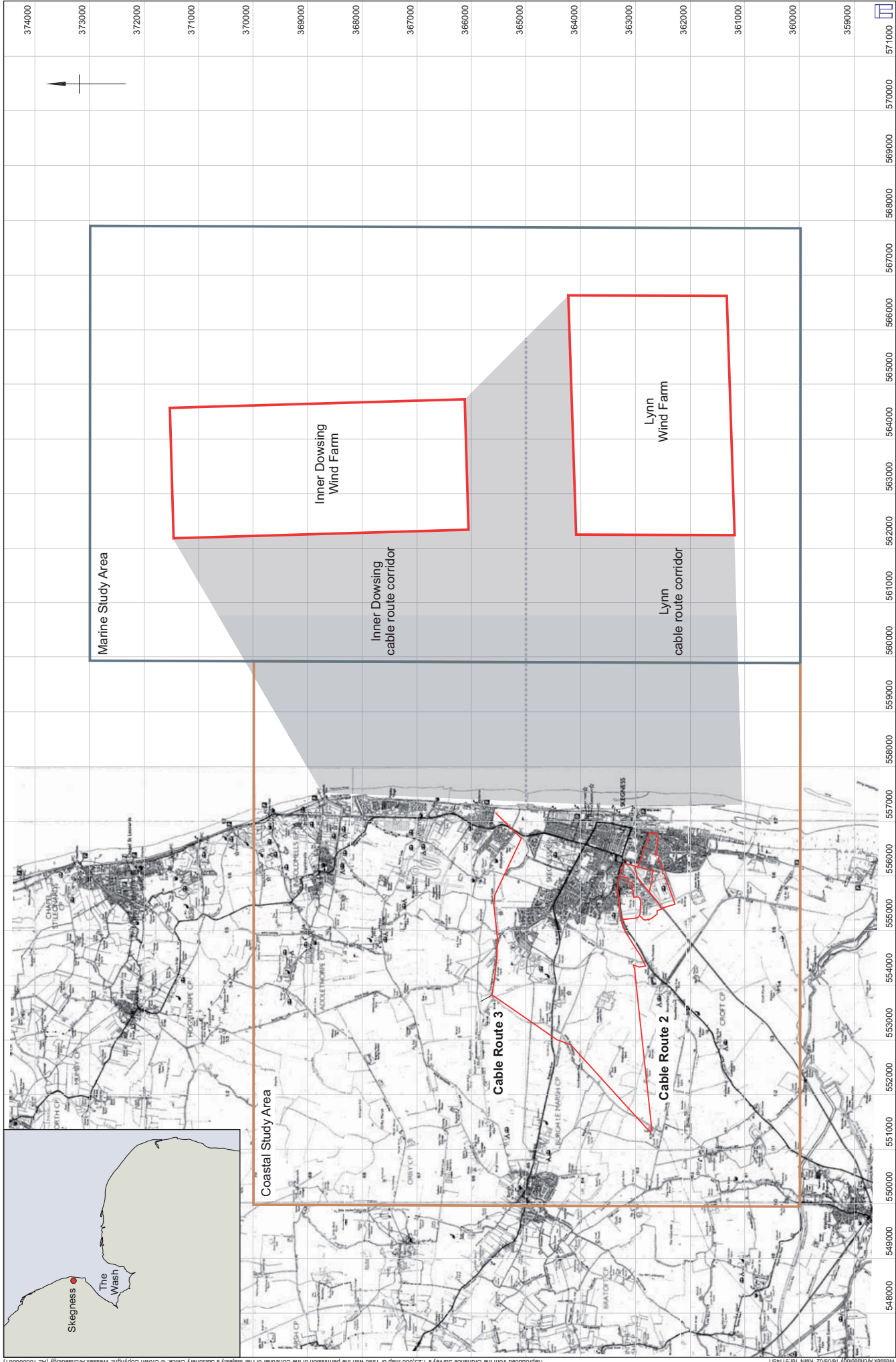
APPENDIX V: GAZETTEER OF VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

WA No.	Sortie No.	Start Frame	End Frame	Start NGR	End NGR	Date Flown
1	613C/UK558	8405	8419	555900 360600	556200 369400	31/08/40
2	613C/BR19	6	21	556200 360700	557000 369900	31/08/40
3	613D/UK559	1786	1797	556800 366000	556000 360500	04/09/40
4	613D/UK559	1800	1805	551400 364900	554100 364600	04/09/40
5	613D/UK559	1806	1811	550800 364100	553300 363200	04/09/40
6	613E/UK560	2380	2387	553600 364800	551000 365200	06/09/40
7	613E/UK560	2390	2398	554100 364000	551600 364200	06/09/40
8	613E/UK560	2399	2404	553700 364000	551900 363500	06/09/40
9	613E/BR75/1	11	27	556600 369800	556500 360300	04/06/41
10	S/615	38	56	556800 360200	556300 369800	15/10/41
11	V/U/420	5	7	550300 360900	551500 360200	08/03/42
12	106G/LA/67	4036	4037	556100 360400	555100 360400	02/12/44
13	3G/TUD/UK/194	5409	5417	550500 361000	556500 360500	10/05/46
14	3G/TUD/UK/194	5421	5432	557300 364700	550400 365100	10/05/46
15	3G/TUD/UK/194	5487	5497	550100 363000	557000 363500	10/05/46
16	3G/TUD/UK/194	5499	5509	557800 360800	550500 360400	10/05/46
17	106G/UK/1730	3108	3120	557300 366400	550000 365700	12/09/46
18	106G/UK/1730	3153	3165	557400 369400	556700 360700	12/09/46
19	106G/UK/1730	3173	3178	553900 360500	554400 364000	12/09/46
20	106G/UK/1730	3344	3344	551800 359900	551800 359900	12/09/46
21	106G/UK/1730	3347	3359	556800 364900	550200 362900	12/09/46
22	106G/UK/1730	4002	4004	556700 361500	555600 360400	12/09/46
23	106G/UK/1730	4100	4111	557300 368100	550400 367400	12/09/46

APPENDIX VI: JNAPC CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SEABED DEVELOPERS (1995)

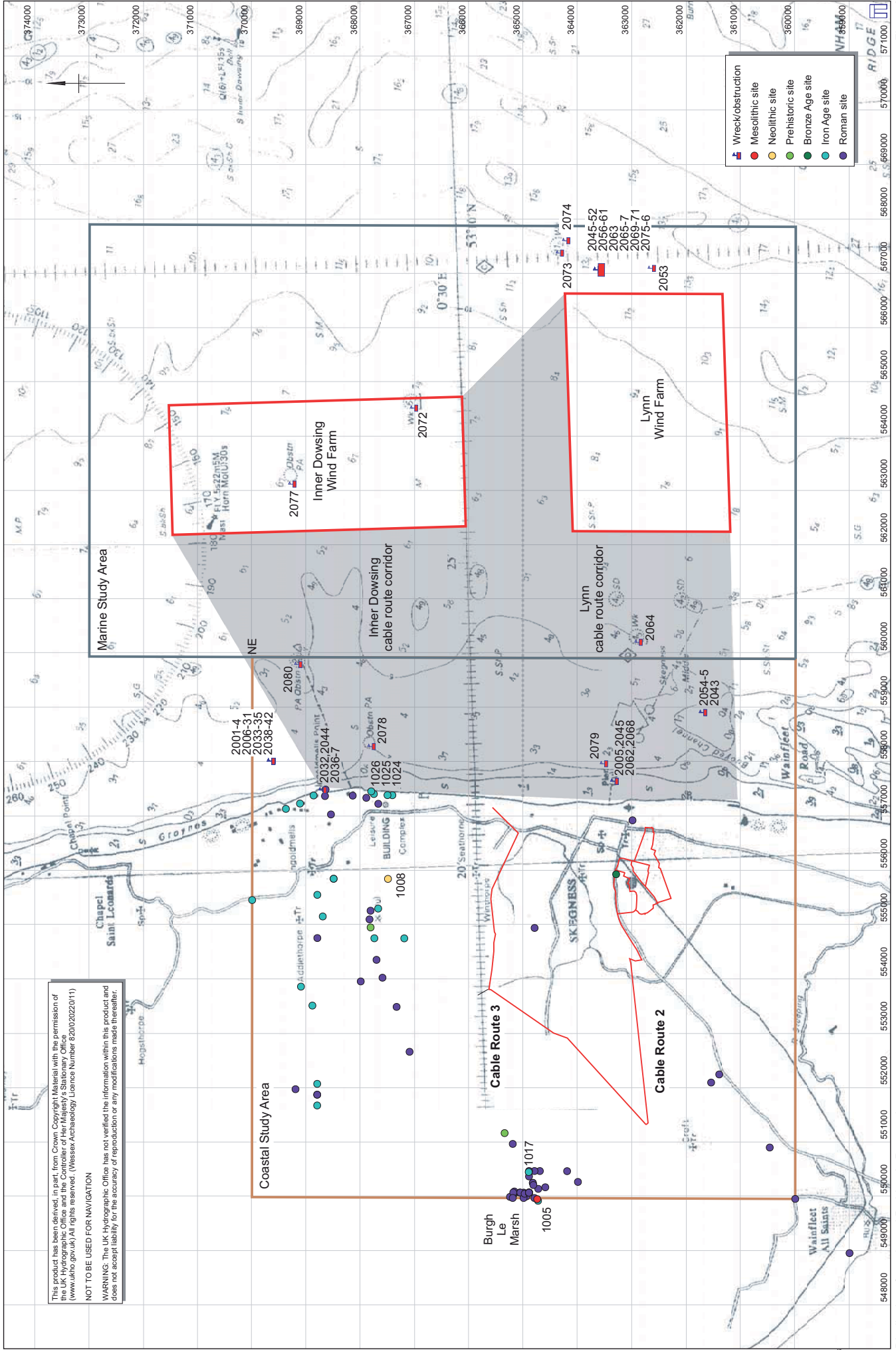
Copies of the JNAPC Code of Practice can be obtained from the National Monuments Record, English Heritage.

- 1 Seabed developers acknowledge the potential scientific value of archaeological evidence on, or concealed within, the seabed and will make every effort to report, promptly, unexpected discoveries encountered.
- 2 The practice of developers making provision for archaeological survey and investigation in advance of development on land is supported by Government, the CBI and local authorities. Seabed developers should therefore take account of the need for co-operation to record and assess the nation's maritime heritage.
- 3 At the earliest opportunity the developer should seek informed archaeological advice to establish whether potential development programmes would be likely to affect a site of archaeological interest. Normally, the developer will consult appropriate archaeological bodies.
- 4 The above bodies will make available to the developer information within the appropriate National Monuments Record and the coastal section of the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the appropriate local authority or equivalent. This will enable the developer and the licensing authority to give due consideration to Government's desire to see archaeological sites physically preserved or recorded.
- 5 Where such consultation or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, the developer may make provision for the carrying out by appropriately qualified archaeologists of an underwater survey of the area. The survey will be designed to ascertain the archaeological potential before development commences and what action should be taken to preserve any important archaeological remains located.
- 6 Consideration will be given to the physical preservation of important archaeological remains in line with the Government's archaeological policies. Where development is unavoidable because of economic or social needs and physical preservation is not possible, archaeological survey and investigation may be an acceptable alternative. Such work will include the establishment of a site archive and the publication of the results of the investigation and survey according to the recommendations in "The Management of Archaeological Projects" published in 1991 by English Heritage or an equivalent standard.
- 7 Seabed developers and archaeologists will recognise the laws relating to sites, including the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, and the issues of reporting and ownership of finds under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.
- 8 In co-operation with the Receiver of Wreck, seabed developers will ensure that archaeologists may, for the purposes of study and analysis, retain artefacts and records for a reasonable time. Seabed developers will also recognise the desirability of depositing all artefacts and records in an appropriate museum as a complete permanent archive for future study. Copies of all site records should be sent to the relevant local authority Sites and Monuments Record or equivalent and to the appropriate National Monuments Record.
- 9 The archaeologists will be conscious of the potential public relations benefits to developers of publicising their work and that in any publicity, financial or other support from the developer should be recognised in a manner agreed by the developer.
- 10 The developer will present to the licensing authority a copy of the advice provided by archaeological bodies consulted along with his own proposals for accommodating any archaeological constraints which have been identified.



Location plan showing Study Areas

Figure 1



Distribution of wrecks and Prehistoric-Roman sites Figure 2

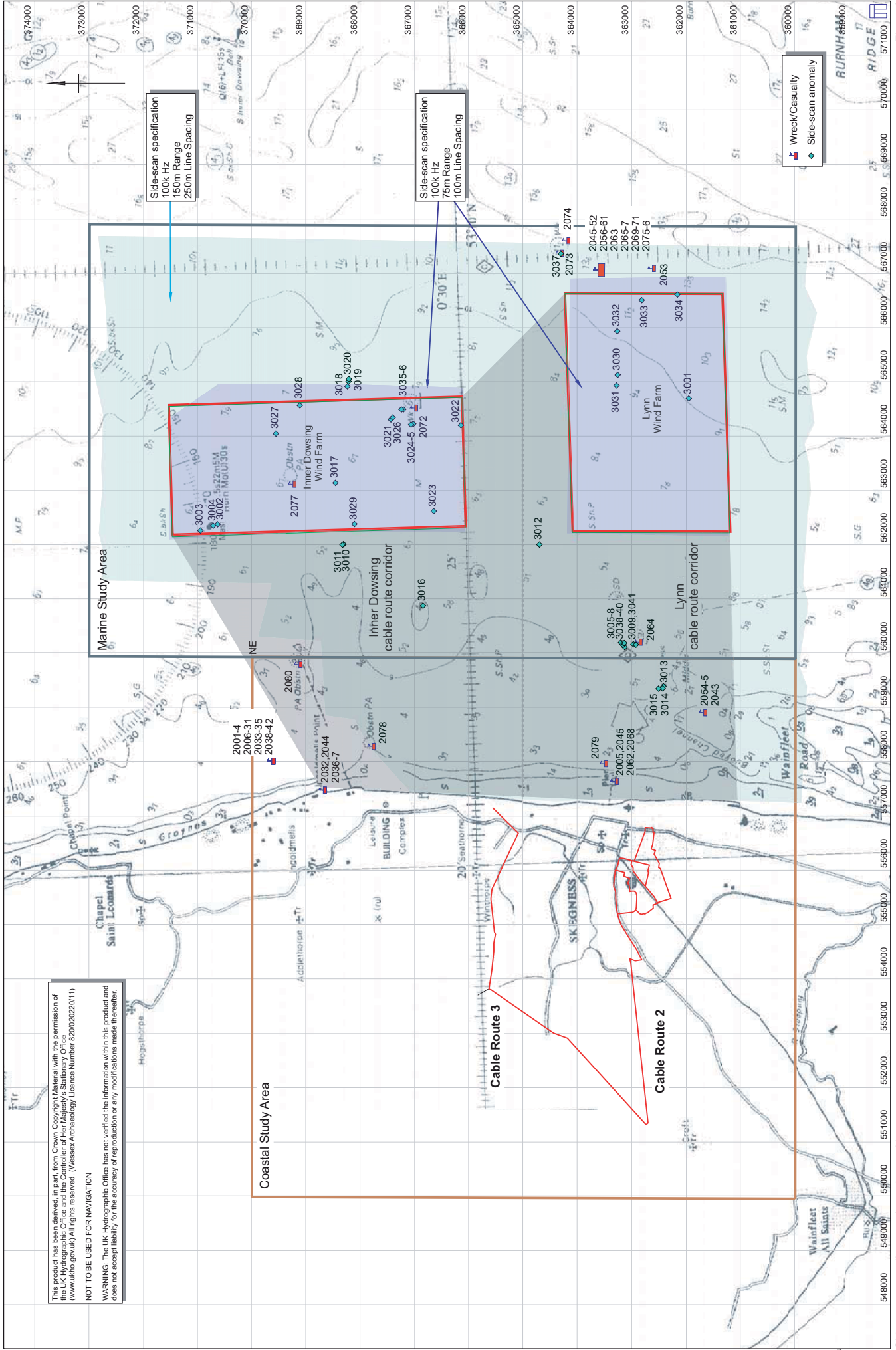


Figure 3
Side-scan anomalies, wrecks and casualties

This product has been derived, in part, from Crown Copyright Material with the permission of the UK Hydrographic Office and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (www.hmo.gov.uk) All rights reserved. (Wasteor:Archaeology Licence Number 02002022011)
NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION
 WARNING: The UK Hydrographic Office has not verified the information within this product and does not accept liability for the accuracy or reproduction or any modifications made therefrom.