

Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire: Gibraltar Point to Norfolk

Phase 2



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Humber Field Archaeology
Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



RAPID COASTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT

YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE

Gibraltar Point to Sutton Bridge

English Heritage Project 3729

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1 SUMMARY

This volume represents Phase 2 (field survey) of a Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (RCZA) undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology, on behalf of English Heritage, in order to provide an assessment of the condition of known archaeological monuments on the coast between Whitby, North Yorkshire and the Norfolk border and identify sites not previously recorded. This volume covers the coastal sector between Gibraltar Point and Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, and consists largely of a rapid field

survey of the banks of the Wash and its immediate hinterland. This work was mainly undertaken in October 2009.

The RCZA is based on the principles and methodology presented in Version 10 of *A Brief for English Heritage Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys* (English Heritage 2007), and originally outlined in *England's coastal heritage: A statement on the management of coastal archaeology* (English Heritage & RCHME, March 1996). The area of coverage principally includes the shoreline (to Lowest Astronomical Tide level) and a 1–2km band of cliff and coastal hinterland. In addition, the results of limited aerial photographic analysis are included. Areas below low-water mark, such as records of shipwrecks, wreck fastenings, dive sites and dredgings, are not generally included.

The initial phase of the RCZA aimed to establish a more comprehensive and reliable database assessment of the range and scope of the archaeological resource than was currently available. The purpose of this was to establish a significant improvement in the archaeological coverage within the various Local Authority HERs, and to inform long-term strategies for the management of the cultural heritage resource, especially in the light of the current Shoreline Management Plans. The results were published in the form of a series of reports, arranged by coastal section, and supported by maps showing distributions of sites. A digital archive was also made available, including a GIS-based record of the NMP data.

This report contains the results of the first stage (Level 1) of Phase 2 work which comprises the methodical field examination of sites identified from the Phase 1 survey as being of significance in the intertidal zone, along the coastal edge, and within the hinterland, where this approach proved safe and practicable. The condition of each site in this area was assessed. This process included a general investigation of these areas in order to determine whether additional sites are present. Mapping-grade GPS was used to locate all sites with sub-metre accuracy. A total of 238 records are summarised in the updated gazetteers included in this report, of which 13 sites are new to Phase 2, while the majority of existing records have been revised to provide updated information on the condition of monuments and the severity of any perceived threat to their survival. A number of duplicate or erroneous records were identified among the Phase 1 data and have been deleted or amended accordingly.

In addition, a comprehensive photographic survey was undertaken to provide a record of the coastline, together with detailed images of individual sites. Some outline recommendations for further work (Level 2), mainly comprising full aerial photographic analysis and selective Lidar surveys have been included in this report and will form the basis of the updated project design.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Phase 2 of this project, which covers a 2km strip of the Wash coastline between Gibraltar Point (Lincolnshire) and the Norfolk Border, is a joint venture between English Heritage as the commissioning organisation and Humber Field Archaeology as principal contractor. This forms the southern part of a series of assessments undertaken by HFA on behalf of English Heritage; the principal aim of the project is to enhance the coastal archaeology record of north-eastern England, and identify sites at short- and medium-term risk in the coastal hinterland along the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coast between Whitby and Sutton Bridge, including the mouth of the Humber estuary. The relevant information gathered by the project has been formulated as a series of desk-top reports provided to English Heritage and the National Monuments Record (Buglass & Brigham 2007; Brigham, Buglass & George 2008; Buglass & Brigham 2008a, 2008b), with summaries and pdf versions of the reports available via OASIS/ADS, and digital archives, including a GIS-based record of the aerial photographic analysis. Both phases of the project include resources for adding the information to the Historic Environment Record (or Sites & Monuments Record) databases maintained by Lincolnshire Sites & Monuments Record Office. This record office uses a version of exeGesIS software.

2.2 SHAPE compliance

The Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE: English Heritage 2008) requires projects seeking EH funding to identify a Primary Driver from those listed in 'Making the Past Part of Our Future (English Heritage Strategy 2005–10)', and select the most appropriate Sub-Programme, Activity Type and Research Programme and from those listed in SHAPE.

Rapid Coastal Zone Assessments have already been identified as a specific Sub-Programme (No. 41112.110) within SHAPE.

In this instance, the Primary Driver is Aim 4a: 'Help local authority members and officers develop the skills, knowledge, advice and capacity to make the most of their historic environment.'

The identified Activity Type is Research, Programme A2: 'Spotting the gaps: analysing poorly understood landscapes, areas and monuments.'

2.3 Definition of the Study Area

The area of interest covered by this volume comprises a strip of coast which extends along the western and southern Wash coasts, from Wainfleet St Mary parish in the north to Sutton Bridge in the south (Fig 1). For this study, it was considered essential to survey the available data covering the intertidal zone where safe and practicable, and the coastal hinterland from high tide level for a distance of up to 2km inland.

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

Within this project area, the lead unitary authority for the area is Lincolnshire Council. The majority of settlements are set well back from the present coastline, and none are under imminent threat from coastal erosion. There has been very little past and present industrial/commercial development in this part of the Wash, with few of the leisure developments seen elsewhere in the region, such as holiday camps and amusement parks. Nonetheless, future development pressures may still affect the hinterland.

2.4 Purpose of the Phase 2 study

By attempting to quantify the risk to individual monuments and identify new sites, it should be possible to highlight those which require imminent remedial action, testing and updating the risk levels identified in the Phase 1 desk-based assessment. The presence of an 'at risk' historic asset is unlikely to influence the implementation of a management scheme in most cases, as the majority would not repay substantial outlay, but it may help to give a timescale during which action must be taken. An example would be a Romano-British field system in an area where *managed realignment* or *no active intervention* are identified as the correct course of action. However, the English Heritage position is that significant monuments should be protected 'wherever this is economically, technically and environmentally sustainable' (English Heritage 2007). This might be time-limited (e.g. to 20 or 50 years), but some monuments would be considered of such significance that indefinite protection would be proposed.

2.5 Summary of previous work

Although the archaeological potential of the coastline in many parts of the country has been recognised, Lincolnshire had until recently seen little in the way of systematic study and investigation; this resulted in a general paucity of data (Fulford *et al* 1997, 155). Recent work has concentrated mainly on the North Sea coast, including desk-based assessments by Lindsey Archaeological Services (Tann 2004), the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Lyon 2006), and Archaeological Project Services (Drury & Lane 2004): this included new aerial photographic analysis across a limited area which revealed new features not identified during previous work for a National Mapping Programme project.

The Phase 1 desk-based RCZAS, however (Buglass & Brigham 2007b) revealed the potential for the survival of archaeological remains along this coastline from at least as early as the medieval period.

There were no known monuments of the earlier prehistoric periods in the study area; however, this may not represent the true picture. It was considered likely that more extensive aerial photographic analysis would almost certainly reveal sites behind the earliest line of sea defences, although numbers may not be large. Also, the extensive reclamation which has taken place around the Wash, particularly in the post-medieval and modern periods, means that large areas of early landscape may have been buried beneath alluvial sediments, as seems to have been the case further north on the North Sea coast. These could include (for example) the remains of fenland sites, particularly exploited in the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods.

Overall the whole of the study area has the potential for the survival of buried prehistoric landscapes. The evidence for palaeo-landscapes has been more clearly seen in the offshore zone with studies looking at 'Doggerland' in the southern North Sea basin. However, the recorded presence of submerged prehistoric forests at Grimsby, Mablethorpe, Sutton on Sea and Skegness to the north (Tann 2004, 17)

indicate a much wider potential survival. This is supported by the recording of a buried forest at Boston in 1882 (Fulford *et al*, 1997, 56), whilst extensive peat beds recorded around the south-western end of the Wash show the potential for further buried terrestrial deposits extending out into the estuary (*ibid*, 29 *et seq*).

There was also limited evidence for Romano-British occupation in the form of a single site from Fishtoft. This may represent a late Roman farmstead, probably of 3rd- to 4th-century date, and the inhabitants were engaged in agriculture: a corndrying oven and iron plough coulter were found. The presence of worked jet may reflect the site's coastal location, as this could well have been traded down from North Yorkshire.

Despite the lack of Romano-British settlement features, or even fieldwalked artefacts, in the study area, it was considered that detailed aerial photographic analysis could reveal further sites, particularly behind the earliest seabanks in the south of the area, where there has been less subsequent reclamation; the Roman shoreline in the north was well inland of Wainfleet. Late Iron Age/Romano-British salterns are, for example, known to have existed inland of Wrangle (McAvoy 1994, Fig 2), hinting at the presence of a tidal channel, and the shoreline is likely to have been much less regular than in subsequent periods.

There were no known features of early medieval date within the study area; however, based on the placename evidence, the settlement pattern seen along the western side of the Wash may have been established as early as the 7th century (Hoskins 1981, 96), and once again there may be contemporary features or landscape elements behind the first seabanks. The settlements seem to have been established on the slightly raised edge of marine silts deposited around the edge of the fenland surrounding the Wash basin, broadly marked on the north side of the estuary by the line of the A52, which links the present villages.

The presence of a number of major rivers, principally the Nene, Ouse, Welland and Witham, and smaller channels such as the Steeping, suggest that there may be maritime and coastal remains associated with their use in and around the channels during the medieval period (and possibly earlier), including the wrecks of trading and fishing vessels, jetties, mooring posts or waterfronts. Related features, such as fish weirs may also survive. The shifting nature of the river channels and mudbanks may have preserved such features, as may the subsequent reclamation of 1–2km over an extended period. The mouths of the rivers have been particularly subjected to post-medieval alterations, and the reclaimed areas behind the present canal walls near the entrances to the Wash estuary are likely to provide the best evidence for medieval and early post-medieval shipping and maritime structures.

In addition, the earliest sea defences in the area are almost certainly of medieval origin, with references to their existence in the 13th century, and there may well be structures associated with these. Significantly, the salterns in the Wrangle/Wainfleet area must lie in front of the line of a lost medieval seabank located inland of the succeeding 'Roman Bank', which passes c 1–1.5km inland through all of the parishes on the west side of The Wash. A medieval inlet recorded in Wrangle led to a haven south of the village which was used by local shipping, presumably including salt barges, placing Wrangle high on the list of ports around the Wash for a while until it silted up in the early post-medieval period.

Many of the known salterns in the area seem to have come into use during the late medieval and early post-medieval period (15th/16th century), rather later than the Roman and prehistoric sites in the marshes further north along the Lincolnshire

coast. It exploited the growing saltmarsh which formed in front of the earlier medieval shoreline, and there is a concentration of preserved sites following this line from just outside the study area in Wainfleet and Friskney north of the A52, but entering to form a second concentration in Wrangle, with more isolated examples in neighbouring Old Leake and Benington. Some of these consist simply of soilmarks and/or spreads of briquetage, ash and clinker which have not been investigated. Those which have been examined or at least fieldwalked have generally shown an origin in the later medieval period (15th/16th century), continuing in use in some instances until the 17th century, when the industry seems to have either halted or moved elsewhere. Clay-lined pits, a platform and connecting channel were recorded in one instance. Associated with the salterns are possible areas of settlement presumably representing the habitations of workers involved in salt production, although as this would almost certainly have been a seasonal or part-time activity, the inhabitants are likely to have been involved in other occupations, principally fishing and farming. Several of the salterns may have remained in use just into the 17th century, but they were almost certainly abandoned by the time the next seabank (the 'Roman Bank') was constructed. It is less clear at present whether any new sites were created, or those recorded represent the continued use of a small number of medieval saltmaking centres as the industry declined.

Although the salt industry was probably important, at least to the local community, the area would have been largely agricultural, but there is little evidence for this at present in the form of former field and enclosure systems located inland of the medieval seabank. This is probably largely due to the lack of aerial photographic analysis in this area, which contrasts strongly with the North Sea coast, where extensive ridge-and-furrow, trackways, droveways, farmsteads and small settlements survived as earthworks until World War 2.

Earthworks representing enclosures and trackways were identified in Phase 1 from sample aerial photographic analysis adjacent to Freiston sewage works. Casual finds of medieval pottery on two inland sites may reflect medieval settlement, the former near a Romano-British settlement, the latter in a field known suggestively as 'Kiln Green'. Medieval to early post-medieval structural remains presumably still exist on the site of the lost township of Scrane in the northern part of Freiston parish. Other medieval structures in the study area include the site of the medieval Derby Hall, Old Leake, demolished as recently as 1873, but built in 1295. In Frampton lies the site of the demolished moated Multon Hall, and there are two less definite moats in the same parish close to Roads Farm, both now filled in.

The post-medieval period encompasses both continuity and change from late medieval to early modern technology. Despite its name, the 'Roman Bank' was for the most part constructed in the 16th and 17th century. The bank between Wrangle and Wainfleet was constructed c 1641, but was perhaps built a century later than the stretch to the south of Wrangle. Here, the line of the bank was heavily indented where it blocked off the medieval/early post-medieval inlet on the boundary with Old Leake; which is assumed to have led to Wrangle Haven; the Haven itself was clearly disused by this time, but the indent in the 1641 bank suggests an attempt to retain a landing area. Further south, the Roman Bank may have converged with the medieval shoreline in the Freiston/Fishtoft area where there was little reclamation until the 19th and 20th centuries.

South of the Wash, a bank of the same name lies some 7–8km inland on the south side, and may in this area have been of medieval date, as a bank broadly contemporary with the Wainfleet–Wrangle section was built in 1635 in the Gedney area. This now lies c 1.5–2km inland, suggesting several late medieval/early post-

medieval banks could have been constructed in front of the Roman Bank in the intervening 5–6km. Much work was carried out in improving drainage and navigation channels in this area throughout the period. These improvements allowed new farm buildings and settlements to be constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries, including settlements at Gedney Dawsmere and Gedney Drove End, although the reclaimed areas were principally farmland.

Other activities in the coastal area included wildfowling, although this was in decline as marshes were increasingly drained for agriculture. Decoy ponds were also built, of which traces of two possible examples remain in Frampton and Holbeach.

Losses of shipping are documented in detail for the first time towards the end of the period, partly for insurance reasons and partly by customs officers concerned with wreck protection. Many were also recorded in the increasing number of local and national journals and gazettes. Wrecks encountered or recorded at Benington, Freiston, Fishtoft, Wyberton, Holbeach and Sutton Bridge are likely to be of either later post-medieval or early modern date: most of those which are known by name were wrecked in the late 18th or 19th centuries, although one, the 'Sea Venture', was said to have been constructed in the reign of Queen Anne, which would have made it around a century old when it was wrecked in 1810. The known wrecks belonged to coastal cargo vessels, but fishing vessels relating to the important industry in Boston are also likely to be represented; some may have been connected to the salt trade, which saw local production replaced by salt imported from the north-east.

The 19th and 20th centuries showed continuity with the previous period, with the construction of further seabanks and drainage ditches resulting in continued reclamation well into the second half of the 20th century. Many older seabanks remained but in some instances, they were ploughed out to allow larger or more regular fields to be created; much of the present coastal fieldscape in the study area dates from this period.

The courses of the main rivers and subsidiary drains were canalised, In Fishtoft, the important Hobhole Sluice was built on the north bank of the Witham by John Rennie in 1805–6 at the end of Hobhole Drain; the lower section of the Witham was canalised to join a similar sea cut leading from the Welland. In most cases, long 'training walls' were constructed around the mouths of the rivers to create these straight, deep, navigable sea cuts. These walls also allowed the areas of saltmarsh and mudflats on either side to be systematically reclaimed, with the wall on the north side of the Witham, for example, being incorporated into a mid 20th-century reclamation scheme undertaken by the staff and inmates of North Sea Camp. Several timber posts recorded in Fishtoft could be the remains of an old landing stage constructed between phases of reclamation at the mouth of the river. On the south bank of the Wash, two disused early 19th-century lighthouses in Sutton Bridge were originally sited at the end of walls which once marked the mouth of the Nene, with the eastern example in particular located a considerable distance in advance of the contemporary seabank. The area to the east of the Nene has, however, seen particularly dramatic episodes of reclamation between the mid 19th and mid 20th century, and both lighthouses now lie well inland.

The modern period is dominated by World War 2 defensive structures, as is the archaeological record for the coastal area as a whole. These include a large number of pillboxes (principally the more common Type 22s and Lincolnshire-type AA pillboxes, but including some less common versions such as the four Type 26s protecting the Witham), as well as blockhouses, concrete tank traps, observation posts, searchlight positions, shore batteries, machine gun posts and gun

emplacements. There was also a military railway in the Freiston area, of which sections survive, serving Freiston Shore Battery although no details regarding its use were available at the time of writing. The Battery with its two 6-inch guns was designed to inspect wartime merchant shipping heading to and from Boston, and as such is the most important World War 2 site in the area (and one of the best preserved).

RAF Holbeach Bombing and Gunnery Range opened in 1928 and is still in use, although a second range, RAF Wainfleet, was scheduled to close in December 2009. World War 2 structures on both sites were progressively replaced after the war, and it was considered unlikely that many early features would remain on either site. There are a few post-war defensive structures in the area, including examples of ROC underground monitoring posts and aircraft observation posts.

HMP North Sea Camp, a pre-war Borstal, later turned into an adult prison, was founded just pre-war, and has an important role in Freiston: the staff and inmates reclaimed a considerable area of land for farming in front of the site from 1935, finally selling it in 1979 to become the core of the Freiston Shore RSPB nature reserve. Part of this area was flooded in 2002 as part of the Hobhole–Butterwick Wash Flood Defence scheme. Raising of the seabank in the Freiston area in the late 1990s led to the incorporation of three intact World War 2 pillboxes and at least one other structure.

In summary, although there are far fewer monuments in this area than elsewhere on the coastline, and they represent a narrower range of periods and types, there was nevertheless considered to be the potential for further sites to be identified, particularly through the medium of aerial photographic analysis, but also during the course of redevelopment work and by other means. Particularly noticeable by their absence at present is evidence for soilmark, cropmark and earthwork sites.

2.6 Objectives

The project is intended to:

- Check the validity of interpretation and state of preservation of monuments identified as part of the Phase 1 (desk-based) assessment.
- Identify new coastal heritage assets and assess the risk to these.
- Provide a factual basis for the initial curatorial response to individual applications for commercial developments or schemes, in advance of more detailed evaluation and mitigation related to environmental impact assessments and/or planning applications.
- Provide data which is compatible with the needs of other coastal managers, parallel coastal surveys, industry and researchers.
- Provide an updated overview of coastal change from the Late Upper Palaeolithic onwards.
- Provide a reliable map base for survey and consultation purposes.
- Assess and forecast the degree of threat to the coastal archaeological resource from natural processes and development, with regard to models of future

coastal change presented in defra's *Futurecoast* study (Halcrow 2003) and Shoreline Management Plans.

- Identify and assess sites under actual or predicted threat, either from natural processes or from development.
- Provide a basis for developing management and research priorities in respect of sites and areas of potential with different levels of importance and under different levels of threat, based on:
 - a. The identification of areas or sites meriting further survey or evaluation
 - b. The identification of areas or sites requiring positive management action
 - c. The identification of significant historic assets meriting consideration for protection by means of statutory designation (listing or scheduling)
 - d. The identification of areas where heritage assets may be at high risk of damage or destruction
 - e. The establishment of future research priorities for the coastal heritage
- Raise awareness of maritime archaeology in the eastern England amongst archaeologists and specialists as well as the general public.

They objectives are in line with those outlined in the latest English Heritage brief for Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys (English Heritage 2007).

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

2.7 Copyright and access

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

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

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methodology for the project was detailed in a MoRPHE-compliant project design (English Heritage 2006b; Brigham 2009). The principal element of this project was field inspection (Level 1), including a detailed survey of the entire accessible coastline, concentrating on the most vulnerable sites on publicly accessible foreshores and cliff margins. A team of field archaeologists was assigned to each area.

Preparation

Any work on the foreshore was subject to rigorous safety procedures, including adherence to the HFA Coast & Rivers Risk Assessment (Appendix 2) based on existing best practice (e.g. the Risk Assessment developed by Norfolk Archaeological Unit for the Norfolk Coastal Survey). Staff were made aware of site Health and Safety procedures and emergency planning.

The status of land within the survey area was checked where there were known issues prior to the survey taking place. There were several areas where access was not possible, chiefly areas owned by private landowners and the two bombing/gunnery ranges at RAF Wainfleet and RAF Holbeach. Access to some areas of the Gibraltar Point National Nature Reserve was also restricted at time of survey.

Existing information from Phase 1 of the RCZA was collated for use in the field.

Staff were made aware of recording and sampling procedures and trained in use of the selected GPS system (see below).

General conditions

In most areas, paths follow the various successive seabanks, allowing access to the immediate hinterland.

Parts of the intertidal area proved inaccessible or too hazardous to enter safely, particularly around tidal creeks and in many areas where natural siltation has led to the development of saltmarsh and mudflats crossed by channels in front of the existing sea defences. In such areas, although there were generally few recorded monuments other than those identified from previous aerial photographic analysis, it was not possible to examine the intertidal zone except with the use of binoculars.

Field recording

The field methodology for Phase 2 follows the latest version (version 10) of the English Heritage Brief for Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys (English Heritage 2007), focusing principally on the intertidal zone 'where historic assets are most likely to be under threat and where HER and NMR records are most in need of enhancement and regular review.' (para 6.2).

The principal element of this project was therefore field inspection (Level 1), including a detailed survey of the entire accessible coastline, concentrating on the most vulnerable sites on publicly accessible foreshores and cliff margins.

For survey purposes, the coastline was divided into stints of no more than 8–9km. The actual extent of each stint depended on safety, tides, ease of access, complexity of the

potential archaeological resource, and the number of tasks to be completed. As well as these targeted tasks, inspections were made of the foreshore. Visibility across the saltmarsh was restricted by creek systems and vegetation, but it was rather better in areas of mudflats and beach. Flexibility of response was practised by field teams.

A Trimble GeoExplorer XT hand-held GPS with a differential correction (DGPS), assisted by a GeoBeacon receiver, was used to determine locations with sub-metre accuracy, assisted by FastMap Mobile Software. Basemaps of each area containing existing known monument locations from the RCZA Phase 1 assessment were pre-loaded onto the handset to enable monuments and findspots to be relocated easily.

New and revised data was logged on preloaded record forms specifically designed for the purpose based on the HFA context recording system revised in the light of a similar form developed by Norfolk Archaeological Services (NAU 2005, Appendix 2). The record sheets will include fields for location (grid reference), site number, HER/NMR/RCZA numbers, description, condition/vulnerability, cross-referenced features, artefacts, drawings and attached photographs (see below). Data will be downloaded daily into the project database held on the HFA server using FastMap Dataflow PC Software, either directly or by wireless LAN for checking to allow errors or omissions to be rectified quickly and return visits to be made if necessary. Paper record sheets and index forms were also carried in case of hardware or software failure, but also to record more lengthy descriptions of new features, which proved less cumbersome, and enabled descriptions to exceed 99 characters.

Details were intended to be taken of monuments or notable features using a wi-fi enabled Nikon P3 camera (8.1 megapixels with 3.5x optical zoom), which would allow photographs to be attached directly to GPS locations. In practice, because of the differing storage locations of data and photographs on the HFA network, it proved simpler to take standard photographs, cross-referenced to the data sheets, for later attachment to the MapInfo GIS. Instead, details of monuments and general views of the accessible coastline were photographed using higher resolution digital camera equipment (Canon A650 IS with 12.1 megapixels and 6x optical zoom). This provided a complete general condition record.

Excavation and detailed planning or section/elevation drawing was not undertaken at this stage although tapes, planning sheets and other equipment were carried to record any features which appeared likely to be lost or severely damaged in the short term. Such work will normally either form part of a costed Level 2 programme, but may be dealt with as a Level 1 variation with the agreement of the English Heritage Project Officer. Any recording undertaken followed normal HFA procedures, drawn at a suitable scale (normally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections/elevations), and located by means of GPS.

It is proposed that the sampling of any organic deposits or structures encountered will form a discrete part of Level 2 and would therefore be the subject of a separate costed project design which would establish the number and type of samples required (potentially including plant macrofossil species identification, pollen, diatom analysis and radiocarbon/dendrochronological dating); a number of drowned forest/peat exposures have already been assessed and dated, and care would be required to avoid duplicating results.

Field teams were provided with sealable containers, bags and labels for temporary field storage of any artefacts collected

For the purpose of Phase 1 of the Wash area RCZA, only a limited number of approximately 100 vertical APs were examined as a representative sample of the area, using laser copies rather than original images; these are listed at the end of this report, and where monuments were identified, the relevant frames are referred to in the gazetteer entries. Because the area has largely been reclaimed during the later post-medieval to modern periods, it was considered likely that few early monuments would be present in the study area, and views were therefore selected dating from 1940 to 1946 in an attempt to capture images of World War 2 structures during their period of construction and use and also identify any temporary ('soft') defensive structures such as barbed-wire fences, minefields, trenches, weapons pits, target ranges and roadblocks. The results were transcribed into AutoCad and have been included in the form of point data in the maps supplied with this project.

The number of new monuments recorded in Phase 1 suggests that there is the potential for further more detailed work using original images. This would include camouflaged installations as well as temporary features, although there was no indication from the pilot study that these were as common as, for example, those recorded in the East Yorkshire coast. Definition on the laser copies was poor, and small areas of disturbed ground on the 1940 images, for example, may well represent features which could not clearly be identified, while elements of target ranges were either not visible or not interpretable without expert specialist advice. Relatively few soft defences were identified (there are no recorded minefields or barbed wire obstacles, for example), although the Defence of Britain Project likewise recognised chiefly hard defences from aerial photographic coverage, and it is possible that this represents the actual situation in the Wash area. In addition, there are few earthwork, cropmark or soilmark sites of any period, including traces of (for example) ridge-and-furrow cultivation, which is ubiquitous elsewhere.

In order to conform with the rest of the project area, it is therefore recommended that the aerial photographic archive should be interpreted to National Mapping Programme standard by a professional team with experience in analysis to this level, examining all available photography.

The data obtained during the course of this study is presented in the gazetteer of archaeological remains in tabulated format in Appendix 1 of this study; gazetteer numbers are also given at appropriate points in the text, which is arranged by parish (1–17). Additional published and unpublished sources are quoted in the report text and their details are noted in the bibliography. The combined results are shown on Figures 1–7.

3.3 Assessment of the significance of cultural heritage sites in the Study Area

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

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

- Period
- Rarity
- Group Value
- Condition

The criteria set out in Annexe 4 of PPG 16, modified to take account of the whole range of site values, not just scheduled monuments, are used as a guide for judgements of importance used in cultural heritage studies. The following categories are used in this report (with codes used in the gazetteers):

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

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

- **High (1):** a site at imminent risk in less than 20 years, or which is being actively eroded.
- **Medium (2):** a site which may be at risk in the next 20–50 years.
- **Low (3):** a negligible risk to a site which is either not at risk for at least 50 years (eg an inland site).
- **Nil (N):** those sites already known to have been lost. These will include those eroded or destroyed, and modern temporary features. Examples include World War 2 minefields, weapons pits and other temporary earthworks. The category also includes casual finds, which are considered to have been removed and relocated to a place of safety

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

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

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (Upper) Palaeolithic | 30,000–10,000 BC |
| Mesolithic | 10,000–4,000 BC |

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Neolithic | 4,000–2,200 BC |
| Bronze Age | 2,200–750 BC |
| Iron Age | 750 BC–AD 50 |
| Romano-British | AD 50–AD 410 |
| Early Medieval | AD 410–1099 |
| Medieval | 1100–1499 |
| Post-medieval | 1500–1799 |
| Modern | 1800–Present |

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

3.4 Assessment of impact on the cultural heritage resource

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

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE STUDY AREA

Note: Maps 1–7 show the location of cultural heritage sites (gazetteer entries)

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

4.1 Wainfleet St Mary (Map 1)

Geology and topography

The underlying geology of the coastal zone is chalk from the Upper Cretaceous period (Neal 1988, 1 *et seq.*), which continues inland to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The chalk has been affected by successive glaciation episodes, the Devensian being the most recent where the ice sheet reached the lower slopes of the Wolds. As the ice sheet melted and retreated, eroded material suspended in the ice was deposited as Upper Marsh Till (boulder clay). This material was then covered by a succession of marine transgressions and has finally been subjected to extensive reclamation using alluvial material.

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly between 3–5m OD), which extends beyond the study area inland towards the Fens, where it slopes down. The Steeping River forms the parish boundary with Croft, and ensured that Wainfleet was an important local port in the medieval period. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards; the inland area had formerly been marsh. The present land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-medieval

The main features of probable medieval or post-medieval date in Wainfleet were the various sea banks constructed in front of the earliest bank, which is outside the study area; of probable late 15th- or early 16th-century origin, this bank may have followed a line parallel to and north of the present A52. A series of well-preserved, scheduled late medieval to early post-medieval salterns are located in the area of the village north of the A52 (Wainfleet Tofts), continuing into neighbouring Friskney (Friskney Tofts), and reflecting the line of the inner edge of the contemporary saltmarsh 3–4km inland of the present seabank. The 'Tofts' are a band of silt which represents the by-product of the salt industry (silt from which salt has been extracted, originally collected as mounds which were subsequently spread out to create fertile fields).

The subsequent main bank (identified as the 'Roman Bank' in many places) was built c 2km inland in 1641 (WA24). This is a long and largely well-preserved feature which continues across the area between Wainfleet and Old Leake, cutting off the salterns, although these appear to have been disused by the end of the 16th or the early 17th century. The bank is largely still extant although parts have been ploughed out.

At the east end of the parish, a shorter section of bank was constructed in front of the Roman Bank c 1789, which continued to the parish boundary with Friskney; this can still be traced as a trackway and drain.

Modern

In 1809, a new seabank was constructed c 1km in front of the 1641/1789 alignment. This still forms a principal inland barrier and consequently survives in good condition.

At the east end, a 2.3km extension was added c 1920, incorporated c 1948 into a more extensive post-war reclamation as far as the Wrangle boundary, where it returned to join the 1809 bank. The present later 20th-century seabank is of similar extent.

The Phase 1 record for the parish is dominated by World War 2 monuments, with concentrations of features near Gibraltar Point and along the line of the 1809 and 1920 seabanks; in common with other parishes along the western side of the Wash, these included a mixture of Type 22 (hexagonal) and Lincolnshire-type AA 3-bay pillboxes. Few, however, remain.

At Gibraltar Point, there were several features still surviving in good condition in the area of the RSPB nature reserve; these were related to a gun battery located in neighbouring Croft parish (CR8: Jobling & Brigham 2010) and included pillbox WA6 and searchlight installation WA8, now glazed and used as a RSPB bird hide. Near WA6 were two military buildings (new record WA26), comprising a small sectional Stanton shelter used as a shed next to a brick building which now functions as a bird observation post. In the area to the west were anti-tank blocks WA2, WA4. As in Croft, several buildings had been demolished, including pillbox WA5 and AA post/observation post WA7. The demolished remnants of a pillbox (WA27) were, however recorded in 2009; these appear to have been moved from elsewhere, and could be the remains of WA5, or possibly CR7 in neighbouring Croft.

To the west of Gibraltar Point, pillboxes had been sited on what was at the time the contemporary seabank, constructed c 1920 (WA25) and to the west of that, the 1809 alignment. In 1948, the saltmarsh in front of these banks was reclaimed behind new sea defences, and the eastern (1920) section of seabank was ploughed out, destroying a number of pillboxes, including WA10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19–21. Also cleared was a cluster of possible military buildings (WA16) in the reclaimed area behind the 1948 seabank and target direction complex (WA13), located on the 1920 bank near pillbox WA14. These structures formed part of the wartime RAF Wainfleet bombing range, whose post-war successor is now entirely located in Friskney (FK9). Two triangular bombing targets (WA18, 23), were located on the contemporary mudflats, and there is now no trace of either; the site of the first of these lies in a later reclaimed area in front of the 1948 bank, while WA23 was located in what is still an intertidal area.

Discussion

The lack of early features in the coastal 2km reflects the degree of recent reclamation which has taken place. The prehistoric and Roman shoreline was situated several kilometres further inland along the inner edge of the fen district, but post-Roman silting and concerted campaigns of medieval/earlypost-medieval drainage along the west side of the Wash created land suitable for agricultural use and allowed new settlements to be built some distance to the east, although still outside the study area boundary. Medieval or early post-medieval salterns were therefore located well back along the upper edges of the contemporary saltmarsh, just outside the study area, where a medieval seabank probably extended from Wainfleet village at least as far as Wrangle. In front of the salterns, the 1641 seabank (WA24) and subsequent banks constructed between the late 18th to late 20th centuries mark later stages of reclamation.

The immediate post-war clearance of structures on the 1809 bank and the levelling of a localised bank built in front of part of its predecessor in 1920 (WA25) have left the only surviving World War 2 features at Gibraltar Point. RAF Wainfleet was originally

located in the parish, or at least covered a larger area than the post-war site, which now lies in Friskney.

4.2 Friskney (Maps 1, 2)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland towards the Fens. The area remained marshy until the 19th century, when there was extensive drainage. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is now almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-medieval

The main seabanks in this parish are the same as those in Wainfleet, with the earliest, 15th-/16th-century alignment lying outside the study area, roughly following a line parallel to and north of the A52, with a line of salterns along the southern edge along Friskney Tofts. East of this, the 1641 bank (WA24), which broadly follows the 2km study area boundary, is still extant as a low bank and ditch.

Modern

The 1809 and subsequent 1946 and modern seabanks form the main reclamation zones in front of the 1641 bank. Both the final two banks terminate just to the west of the parish boundary with Wrangle, where they return to join the 1809 line.

Apart from a 19th-century coastguard station (FK4), which has not survived, World War 2 monuments once again formed the largest class in the parish at the time of the Phase 1 assessment, although the identification of a number of these as part of a sample examination of laser prints of aerial photograph in the Wash area was difficult and some interpretations were very uncertain. The wholesale clearance of structures on the 1809 seabank has led to the loss of most of these features, including pillboxes FK1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, possible pillboxes FK11, 12 and possible weapons pits FK13, 17; a cluster of several Type 22 pillboxes (FK14, 20, 21, 22) have survived because of their location inland at the edge of the 2km study area; the last three are new additions to the gazetteer. A small building and bridge, both probably of World War 2 date survive near the site of FK19.

Another loss is a possible searchlight battery (FK3) which may have been connected to RAF Wainfleet bombing range (FK9). This is reported to have closed in December 2009 and a number of features relating to the range, including two wooden control towers, were removed earlier that year, although the main steel tower still remained at the time of the field survey.

There was no sign of a post-war underground ROC post recorded in the parish (FK7), although the entrance may simply have been covered or truncated to ground level.

Discussion

Virtually all features of interest in the study area have been removed since World War 2 and there were no earlier features in what is an almost entirely reclaimed

zone. The remains of RAF Wainfleet are probably the most significant features, although a cluster of pillboxes does survive on the edge of the 2km boundary.

4.3 Wrangle (Maps 2, 3)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD), which extends beyond the study area inland towards the Fens. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural. A tidal creek probably existed from early times, running towards the village and terminating in a basin (Wrangle Haven).

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

Medieval and post-medieval salterns (WR1–6, 10, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26) were an important component of the Phase 1 record, forming a wide band c 1.5–2.0km inland along Wrangle Tofts. Little evidence for the salterns was visible at ground level in 2009 apart from some low mounds and areas of reddened soil, but in uncropped areas, some satellite images clearly show the salterns as a red-brown band. A possible settlement site (WR16), and two others identified at saltern sites WR24, 26, were also not visible in 2009.

The salterns indicate the presence a little further inland of an earlier seabank, possibly constructed in the late 15th-/early 16th-century, which may have broadly followed the line of Low Road before entering Old Leake and Leverton. There were no immediately apparent remains of this feature, but there is some evidence for its existence in the field layout and change in soil type. The salterns were constructed on saltmarsh which formed in front of the medieval seabank but both were eventually cut off behind the 1641 'Roman Bank'. This crosses the area directly from Wainfleet but was strongly indented to form an inlet at the boundary with Old Leake parish. The inlet probably marks the location of an earlier creek running towards Wrangle village, presumably the entrance to the medieval Wrangle Haven, a small triangular harbour basin south of the village, at one time the third largest harbour on this section of coast after Boston and Bicker Haven. This may well have been used for the export of salt as well as for other purposes, but probably silted up in the 16th or early 17th century and was finally blocked off by the 1641 bank. The fact that the 1641 bank forms a significant indent suggests that there may have been an attempt to retain some form of landing place near the village.

Modern

The 1809 seabank crosses the parish from Friskney, stopping just over 1km short of the parish boundary to join its predecessor. The gap between this structure and the end of the later 19th-century reclamation in Old Leake was filled in the post-World War 2 period by a 1.8km length of bank.

A considerable number of World War 2 monuments were originally located on the 1809 seabank. As in the parishes to the north-east, all of these features, including pillboxes WR7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28 and possible gun emplacement WR29, were destroyed, probably at the time the 1948 sea defences were built. The banks of semi-circular emplacement WR29 are still visible, protruding into the post-war field to the south-east, but any related structures within have been cleared.

Discussion

In this parish, Iron Age/Romano-British salterns have been identified well inland of the study area, crossing Wrangle Low Ground in an arc which approached the medieval Wrangle Bank, suggesting the line of the earlier shoreline or a tidal creek entering the Fen district.

The construction of a late medieval or early post-medieval bank between Wainfleet and Wrangle along the inner edge of the 'Tofts' stabilised the shoreline and allowed the establishment of a salt extraction industry on the accreting foreshore. The saltern sites were only visible as low mounds in some cases, but there is still significant archaeological evidence for the industry below the present ploughsoil.

As in most of the neighbouring parishes, all World War 2 monuments had been lost after the contemporary seabank was cleared of structures, probably at the time the replacement 1948 bank was built.

4.4 Old Leake (Map 3)

Geology and topography

Only a narrow strip of this parish falls within the study area but its topography is the same as its neighbours, that is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland towards the Fens. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards, although the original shoreline approaches the present line more closely than to the north-east, as there has been less 20th-century reclamation. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

A possible channel is indicated on the boundary with Wrangle (see above).

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

Located almost 2km from the coast, late single known medieval or early post-medieval saltern site OL4 was not visible from the ground, although burnt material had been noted previously. This would have been part of the same band of saltern sites noted in Wrangle which marked the inner limit of the contemporary saltmarsh. The line of the medieval seabank presumably continued from Wrangle along a line which passed just inland of OL4, gradually approaching closer to the line of the modern shoreline than further east. The 1641 bank in Wrangle returned inland around the line of the inlet noted in the description of Wrangle on the parish boundary, before resuming its course towards the south-west. This section of the bank may have been constructed a little earlier in the 17th century.

There were no traces of the medieval to post-medieval Derby Hall (OL6), demolished as late as 1873, and the only other feature of note, Brick Cottage (OL1) remained in good condition near the 2km line.

Modern

The 17th-century seabank was probably not replaced until the 19th century in this area; the new bank blocked the earlier inlet, terminating just before the Wrangle

boundary where it returned to join the earlier line. The gap between this and the early 19th-century bank in Wrangle was infilled by a 2.8km seabank, but no further reclamation towards the estuary has taken place.

Only a single World War 2 entry was noted in the Phase 1 report for Wrangle, possible blockhouse or anti-tank wall OL2; this had been cleared, although concrete and brick rubble was recorded in the area. By comparison, post-war ROC underground monitoring post OL5 was in apparent good condition; a brick structure nearby (not mentioned in the original records) is quite probably the base of the original aircraft spotting post, with a ladder leading to the roof.

Discussion

Of the few monuments in the area, the saltern site (OL4) is perhaps the most interesting, as it may represent an area of similar as yet unidentified sites, continuing the line of salterns observed in Wrangle and Wainfleet; no others have been identified to the south-west, except a possible site at Benington (BN7).

The possible inlet on the parish boundary may have remained usable until the 19th century and may therefore contain evidence for several phases of use.

4.5 Leverton (Map 3)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland towards the Fens. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

It is assumed that there was a medieval seabank in this area, passing to the south-east of the present village, although the earliest surviving is the 'Roman Bank', which was probably constructed in this area in the 16th century.

Of the three features of the period noted in the Phase 1 gazetteer for this period, the late 18th-century The Cottage (LE1), was still in good condition. No access was available to this site of a freestanding dovecote near Seaforth Farm (LE9) and satellite photographs do not reveal any clear information as to whether it has survived. A second possible dovecote (LE7) on a farmstead south-east of the 'Roman Bank' was not visible, although the farm building itself did contain 18th- and 19th-century masonry.

Modern

The Roman Bank was probably not replaced in this area until the 19th century, constructed in this parish c 1801, with subsequent reclamation taking place at the western end of the parish in the late 20th century. All of the pillboxes noted in Phase 1 (LE2–6, 8, 10) were located along the 19th-century seabank, and had been demolished, although there was a memorial stone on the site of LE10.

Discussion

The clearance of World War 2 monuments in this parish continues the level of destruction seen further north in Wrangle, Friskney and Wainfleet.

4.6 Benington (Maps 3, 4)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland to the Fens. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

Several silt mounds (BN7), identified as a possible medieval salting site located just over 1km inland, were no longer visible, and no trace of burnt material relating to drying ovens was recorded. The site lay immediately behind the 16th-century 'Roman Bank', however, and this demonstrates that the medieval seabank lay further to the north-west.

The area only contained one building recorded as of interest in the Phase 1 survey: The Old Rectory (BN2), located at the 2km study area limit. This was still in good condition in 2009.

It was not possible to investigate the site of shipwreck BN9, located some distance out into the intertidal zone.

Modern

The early 19th-century seabank replaced the 16th-century bank, and it was not itself replaced until the later 20th century. As in other parishes in this area, World War 2 pillboxes constructed on the 19th-century seabank have been cleared, including BN1, 3–6. One (BN8) does however remain in situ at the south-west end of the parish.

Discussion

The identification of a salting site in the parish (BN7) was tentative, and the 2009 survey provided no further evidence; it may well be the case that Old Leake is the furthest saltern site from Gibraltar Point.

The only other notable feature is the survival of pillbox BN8, in a parish where all other World War 2 structures have been cleared, but this seems to mark the beginning of a stretch where no demolition has taken place. This suggests that World War 2 features were cleared in some areas in a more energetic way than in others.

4.7 Butterwick (Map 4)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland to the Fens. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

The only site recorded within the parish is the 'Roman Bank' (BU3) which runs c 1km inland and is assumed to have been constructed in the 16th century in this area, with a medieval bank presumably located to the west, as elsewhere. The bank remains in good condition. The extent of reclamation in the south-western parishes is, however, considerably less than in the parishes nearer Gibraltar Point, and the various lines of seabanks are therefore considerably closer together; it is likely that the medieval shoreline now lies within the study area in this and neighbouring parishes..

Modern

The 16th-century seabank was replaced in the 19th century, as elsewhere, although the distance between the two is much less in this area than to the north-east. The late 20th-century seabank is also present. The parish is notable for the survival of World War 2 monuments on the seabank, including pillboxes BU1, 2, 5. The only loss is pillbox BU4, which was located inland, but seems to have been demolished due to its location in a large field, to facilitate farming activities.

Discussion

There is little of note in this parish, although the survival of World War 2 monuments here, and to the south in Freiston, suggests a different post-war approach to demolition in this area, from the southernmost pillbox in Benington (BN8) onwards.

4.8 Freiston (Map 4)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland to the Fens. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards, with some very recent reclamation. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural, although there has been some managed realignment, with the creation of a new saltmarsh nature reserve.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

The pattern of fields and lanes behind the south-western portion of the 'Roman Bank' (FR27) in this area and the irregular alignment of the bank itself suggest that it is probably of medieval date, and was possibly constructed principally for shore protection rather than reclamation purposes. The bank continues westwards along the north side of the River Witham into Fishtoft. The north-eastern section extending

into Butterwick, however, is almost certainly part of the slightly later 16th-century bank recorded in neighbouring parishes, and involved some reclamation of the foreshore. Whiteloaf Hall (FR1) is located immediately behind the Roman Bank in the reclaimed area near the Butterwick boundary; in good condition, the oldest part dates to the late 16th century, supporting a similar or slightly earlier date for the bank. The later bank in front of Whiteloaf Hall forms a bulge which almost certainly represents an area said to have been reclaimed around the mid 18th century by the occupant of the Hall. Interestingly, it is echoed in the line of the final bank, constructed in the late 20th century.

Inland, the site of the possible DMV site at Scrane (FR24) revealed nothing of note, although there may well still be remains below ground. There were no traces of possible medieval earthworks in the south of the parish (FR37).

The parish includes several important surviving post-medieval structures, including at the edge of the 2km study area, the late 18th-century Mill Pit Farm (FR17). An inshore channel (FR6) is still partly visible as a trackway behind the Roman Bank, although largely silted up and probably partly deliberately infilled. The late 18th-century Marine Hotel (FR7) represents the early importance of Freiston Shore as a tourist destination, but is now derelict; the nearby contemporary Plummers Hotel (FR12) is still in use, occupying an early 18th-century building; it still has extensive outbuildings, converted for use as part of the hotel. A nearby bathing house, located on the 1824 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (FR11), has been demolished, but was presumably part of the contemporary late 18th-/early 19th-century attractions in the area. A dovecote further south at Scrane End (FR28) has apparently been demolished, but the nearby late 18th-century Miramar House (FR29) is still in good condition.

Modern

As already mentioned, the shoreline appears to have been more stable in this parish, with no substantial areas of reclamation in front of the Roman Bank until the mid 20th century when it began to achieve the present line between Fishtoft and Butterwick. There was, however, a significant growth in the saltmarsh in front of the old bank, leading to the eventual fall from favour of the area as a sea bathing area.

The reclamation process started in the south near North Sea Camp (FR41) in the immediate pre-war period and continued northwards in the 1960s/70s. The final bank is maintained in good condition, and was raised in the late 1990s to add additional flood protection. The northern section of the bank near Butterwick was, however, cut in several places in the early 21st century to allow tidal flooding as part of a scheme of managed realignment.

At the north end of Freiston, windmill tower (FR4) is now in poor condition; two further mills in the Scrane End area (FR18, 26) were demolished, both probably in the 20th century. A new addition from local knowledge is the site of a possible 19th-century jail (FR50) north-west of Freiston Shore at the junction of Jail Lane and Shore Road; nothing now survives above ground, but it was said to have replaced an earlier arrangement where prisoners were locked in the cellar of nearby White Loaf Hall (FR1).

There was no sign of two possible post-medieval or early modern shipwrecks (FR8) recorded in 1999 during flood defence works in the 20th-century reclaimed area in front of the Roman Bank, nor was there any safe access to the sites of four others (FR35, 36, 38, 42), located on the northern edge of the deep water channel 1km east

of the latest seabank. These vessels are likely to be of 19th- or early 20th-century date, rather than earlier.

This stretch of coast was considered an important strategic defensive location during World War 2, with the approach to Boston protected by the Freiston Shore Battery (FR14), tasked with stopping suspect shipping for inspection. Most elements of this installation remain in good condition on top of or immediately behind the Roman Bank, although one of two pillboxes (FR2), a beach defence battery (FR3) and a second pillbox (FR5) north of the main battery have been demolished.

The north end of the battery site is marked by an unusual two-storey pillbox (FR9), still in good condition. This presumably provided enhanced anti-aircraft cover for the battery, supplemented by the northern of two searchlight buildings (FR10), now used as a glazed summerhouse. A brick ammunition store (FR54) has also been identified to the north-west, now converted into a bungalow. South of here, the two 6-inch gunhouses (FR14, 16) are in good condition on the seabank together with their magazines and other ancillary buildings, including latrine FR51 at the rear of the bank, although a pillbox between the gun positions (FR15) has, unusually, been demolished. At the south end of the battery were a further pillbox (FR19) and the second searchlight building (FR20), both in good condition.

Further south, there was no sign of a series of rectangular and circular structures (FR23) of presumed World War 2 date, but five Type 22 pillboxes (FR25, 30, 31, 33, 39) survived on the Roman Bank; the last pillbox in the chain (FR40) had been demolished, leaving concrete slabs. The bases of two adjacent Ruck machine gun posts (FR34) were also clearly visible at the rear of a large inverted loop in the seabank between FR33 and FR39, although there was no sign of the sectional superstructures. A concrete post on the site appeared to have been inscribed by military personnel.

South of FR40, the World War 2 defensive works were no longer constructed on the Roman Bank but on its successor to the east, built as part of a pre-war/World War 2 reclamation scheme by the inmates of HMP North Sea Camp (FR41), an important feature of the area, which remains in full use. The defences included a military building (FR43) and several pillboxes (FR44–46) which have now been buried by recent raising of the sea defences, but should survive in good condition; a concrete structure in the same area (FR47) was also buried. There was no sign of a possible circular earthwork emplacement nearby (FR48).

Discussion

The Roman Bank is of some interest, here and elsewhere, and it may be possible to determine its date by documentary means.

The remains in this parish reflect the importance of Freiston Shore as an early holiday destination of some local importance in the 18th and 19th centuries, although it was bypassed in favour of other more obvious attractions as the growth of the saltmarsh made the area less attractive. The area still has visitors though, mainly courtesy of a nearby RSPB reserve.

The second main area of interest lies in the World War 2 remains, many of which are well preserved. Most significant of these is the Shore Battery, which includes examples of gunhouses, magazines, engine houses and searchlight buildings, although some of the ancillary structures are showing signs of dilapidation.

4.9 Fishtoft (Maps 4, 5)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland to the Fens; a creek is thought to have formerly run to the village. In the south, the area is bounded by the River Witham, which is now canalised, but originally meandered to the south-east to join the Welland in the area known as 'The Scalp'. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Prehistoric/Romano-British

There were no surface indications of a small Romano-British occupation site located near the study area boundary (FT2). No other sites of the period have been located in the study area, largely due to the extent of post-Roman silting and reclamation which has taken place, creating a medieval and post-medieval landscape in the coastal 2km.

Medieval/Post-Medieval

The 'Roman Bank' continued into the area from Freiston, and is presumably of medieval date in this area, protecting a pattern of irregular fields. It is in apparent good condition.

The given grid reference for the 1747 wreck site of the 'Eleanor' (FT15) was located on the foreshore 500m south of the Scalp, and no safe access was available. Nothing was, however, visible at the site from the seabank, and the location is in any case likely to be general.

Modern

As in Freiston, the shoreline appears to have been stable in this parish from the medieval period until the 19th century, when at least two small successive areas of localised reclamation took place between the Roman Bank and the Witham channel (FT16). This had been deepened and lined in the early 19th century by two narrow raised banks, forming a deepwater channel extending across the foreshore into the Wash. The reclaimed area was extended eastwards along the north bank of the channel in the period immediately before World War 2 as part of the reclamation process undertaken by inmates and staff of North Sea Camp.

There was no trace of a set of at least ten posts on the foreshore representing a possible landing stage (FT12) on the north bank of the Witham channel; they may, however, have been buried by silting at this location.

The World War 2 defensive chain continued into Fishtoft, with pillboxes located on or immediately behind the seabank on the north bank of the Witham around the listed Hobhole Sluice (FT7) at the mouth of the Hobhole Drain. The monuments included a blockhouse (FT4) and two Type 22 pillboxes (FT5, 6), all in fair to good condition; FT4 has been turned into a bat roost, with its apertures and doorway partly blocked. A 6-inch gunhouse (FT8) has been converted into a glazed summerhouse. On the

narrow spit forming the south side of the navigable channel across The Scalp were two pairs of square Type 26 pillboxes (FT13, 14).

Immediately behind the line of the seabank on the north side of the Witham is the site of a post-war underground radiation monitoring post (FT11) and Orlit observation post (FT10). A concrete slab with a hatch near the site of FT10 may seal the access shaft to the underground chamber, although it has previously been thought to have been cleared. The Orlit post may have been mounted on a platform at the same location, or immediately adjacent, but the available records are unclear on this point.

Discussion

The principal monuments in this parish relate to the surviving World War 2 defences located either side of the Witham, particularly grouped at the mouth of the Hobhole Drain and on the south bank of the channel crossing The Scalp, where their remote location has probably ensured their survival; the conversion of blockhouse FT4 into a bat roost is likely to secure its future in the short to medium term.

4.10 Wyberton (Maps 4, 5)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland towards the Fens. The Witham forms the northern boundary, although its original course has been much altered by canalisation. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

The medieval or early post-medieval counterpart of the Roman Bank is still in good condition, but no contemporary monuments were present in the study area. It was constructed along the south bank of the Witham before turning south into Frampton parish.

There was no sign of the 1747 wreck of the 'Two Brothers' (WY4) at the given grid reference near the south side of the Witham inlet south of The Scalp, although this is unlikely to be an accurate location.

Modern

The present seabank was constructed less than 1km in front of its predecessor in the 19th century, as part of the modification of the Witham channel, allowing the area between to be drained and reclaimed.

The cargo vessel 'Retford' (WY7) may have been wrecked in the same general area as 'Two Brothers', but could not be located without a more accurate grid reference.

The Phase 1 record of the World War 2 defences in this area proved to be partially incorrect, owing to duplication within the existing NMR records; this has been verified by the 2009 survey and close examination of available contemporary aerial photographs. The Type 22 pillbox WY1 has been correctly identified as identical to FT6, while pillbox Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox WY2 is the same as WY3, and WY6 is

the same as WY5; WY2/3 is in good condition on the 'Roman Bank', but WY5/6 on the later seabank to the east has been destroyed. This pillbox was located at the corner of the bank at the junction between the Witham and Welland channels, and was the northernmost in a chain of similar structures extending south into Frampton and Kirton parishes, all of which have also been destroyed.

Discussion

Little of note of the Phase 1 records survived in this parish, with the exception of pillbox WY2; it was possible, however, to correct three duplicate entries.

4.11 Frampton (Map 5)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland towards the Fens. The area is bounded to the south by the mouth of the Welland, where there was formerly an extensive area of saltmarsh, prior to reclamation of the area. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The present land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

A number of medieval and post-medieval monuments have been recorded in the Phase 1 report for Frampton to the rear of the 'Roman Bank', which is presumably of medieval date in this area. These include the 18th-century Roads Farm (FP1), still in good condition at the north end of the parish. Two possible moats immediately to the south of the farm (FP2, 3) were no longer extant, having been infilled and the sites returned to agriculture; these may be duplicate entries, as only FP3 was visible on a 1946 aerial photograph. If the identification is correct, they suggest that Roads Farm was the site of an earlier complex. No access was available to the site of the medieval Multon Hall (FP9) in the grounds of the present Hall.

The site of a possible decoy pond (FP5) located in a wood to the south-west was not accessible; satellite photographs show a pond is still extant, although the interpretation cannot be confirmed.

Modern

The medieval sea defences were replaced, in the 19th century by a new seabank constructed at least 1km in front of its predecessor, and this has remained substantially the same. A number of World War 2 pillboxes of several non-standard types was located on the seabank (FP4, 6–8, 10), but all had either been demolished or incorporated into a post-war modification of the sea defences, together with a possible triangular defensive structure (FR11) located at the inland point of an inverted section of bank. A kilometre inland, however, second-line pillbox FP12 remains in good condition on the Roman Bank.

Discussion

It seems probable that World War 2 structures on the latest seabank were cleared during modification works similar to those seen on the north bank of the Witham,

while the smaller number of pillboxes located on the earlier seabank forming the second line defences have largely survived. Nothing of note therefore survives seaward of the medieval Roman Bank.

4.12 Kirton (Map 5)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area towards the Fens. The area is bounded to the south by the approaches to the Welland, where there was formerly an extensive saltmarsh. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The present land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-medieval

The only early structure of note in the study area is the continuation of the Roman Bank, which follows an irregular line from Frampton, continuing into Fosdyke. No contemporary monuments were identified to the rear of the bank in the Phase 1 survey.

Modern

The only monuments recorded during the Phase 1 survey of this parish were of World War 2 date, all located on the present 19th-century seabank, spread evenly along the parish frontage. These continued the chain of structures recorded to the north in Frampton and Wyberton, and to the south in Fosdyke, and included two, possibly three pillboxes at KR1, one, possibly two at KR2, two at KR3, and a possible blockhouse or pillbox in an a circular emplacement at KR4. None of these features was extant in 2009, and all had probably been demolished to allow post-war alterations of the sea defences.

Discussion

The bulk of the study area for this parish lay seaward of the Roman Bank, hence no early monuments were recorded. The evidence for World War 2 structures came entirely from analysis of a sample of World War 2 aerial photographs as part of the Phase 1 survey, and there were unfortunately no verifiable remains on the ground to confirm some of the interpretations.

4.13 Fosdyke (Map 5)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends north-west beyond the study area into the Fens. The area occupies a location on the north bank of the Welland, which has now been canalised. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-medieval

As in Kirton, the only early structure of note in the study area is the continuation of the Roman Bank, which continues an irregular line from Kirton, continuing to the south-west along the line of the River Welland. No contemporary monuments were identified to the rear of the bank in the Phase 1 survey.

Modern

In this parish, the area in front of the Roman Bank was reclaimed in the 19th century as part of the canalisation of the mouth of the Welland navigation. Only two Phase 1 records exist for this parish, comprising a pair of pillboxes on the seabank at FO1 and one, possibly two examples at FO2. There was no trace of any remains on the ground at either location.

Discussion

As in the parishes to the north, there were no remains of World War 2 structures on the present seabank, supporting the hypothesis that they were systematically destroyed as a part of a post-war phase of modification works.

4.14 Holbeach (Maps 5, 6)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD) which extends beyond the study area inland to the Fens. The north-west side of the parish is entirely bounded by the course of the Welland before it opens out into the Wash. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the post-medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

A principal feature of the parish is the 1793 seabank (HB21) which crosses the area between the Welland and Gedney. The area to the rear has been reclaimed in several phases, with the medieval 'Roman Bank' located 7–8km inland of the present defences, but in the western part of the parish, the 1793 seabank remained in use until shortly after c 1950 before the area in the front was also reclaimed. In the eastern half of the parish, the area in front of the 1793 seabank was, however, reclaimed earlier, some time in the 19th century. The extensive and rapid sequence of reclamation has meant that the landscape in the study area is entirely post-medieval, with any earlier features which may be present in the intertidal zone buried beneath modern deposition.

A possible ring ditch (HB17) recorded behind the 1793 bank is almost certainly of a date no earlier than the reclamation itself, as a feature of, for example, prehistoric date is unlikely to have survived so far into the original estuary, although buried prehistoric landscapes cannot be entirely ruled out. Nothing was, however, visible on this cropmark site. Similarly, there were no visible remains of a probable decoy pond (HB19) to the south-west of HB17.

Modern

As already discussed, the area in front of the 1793 seabank was reclaimed c 1950 in the west, but in the 19th century in the east. The site of the wreck of the 'Sea Venture' (HB7) at the junction between the 1793 and later seabanks was examined for traces of the vessel, but the area has altered considerably and nothing remains.

Holbeach, with its long, low seafront, flanked by estuaries, formed an important World War 2 strategic location, which included the RAF Holbeach bombing and gunnery range (HB6), much of which actually lies in neighbouring Gedney. Most of the original World War 2 features have been removed, including target HB1 with its direction arrow HB16, and storehouse HB20, and the centre of the present range is in Gedney.

Most of the coastal crust defences in the western part of the parish were located on the 1793 seabank (HB21) as the present seabank in this area was not constructed until the 1950s along the contemporary high water mark. Monuments included HB2, 4, 8, 9, 11, Ruck machine gun post HB13 and anti-tank blocks HB12, all still in good condition; only one pillbox in this section (HB3) has been demolished. HB11 may, in fact, be a command post, possibly adapted from a pillbox design.

East of this point, the defences had been built on the 19th-century seabank which was built in front of the 1793 alignment, including a blockhouse and pillbox pairing (HB5), still in good condition at the junction of the old and new seabanks. As was the case on the Welland/Witham section in Kirton, Fosdyke and Frampton, most of the defences had been demolished, presumably due to post-war rebuilding of the bank. The demolished structures included pillboxes HB10, 14, 16, 18. In the vicinity of HB18 and demolished storehouse HB20 were several anti-tank blocks and concrete fragments, which were interpreted as having been cleared from elsewhere as part of a post-war clearance of the area; the concrete could be the remains of the pillbox and building.

Discussion

The late 18th- to 20th-century reclamation of the area has meant that no monuments earlier than c 1793 are present: although one or possibly two 'ring ditches' (HB17) were recorded as cropmarks on recent aerial photographs, these have not been excavated, and they are likely to be recent features.

As in the parishes to the west (Frampton, Kirton etc), many World War 2 monuments on the latest seabank have been cleared, while those located further inland have survived. Some of the demolition in this parish may be related to the continuing post-war presence of the RAF bombing and gunnery range, however.

4.15 Gedney (Maps 6, 7)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD), which extends beyond the study area inland to the Fens. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural. The area is marshy, drained by ditches and the South Holland Main Drain.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

The 1793 seabank (HB21) continues across the western part of this parish, replacing an earlier bank constructed in 1635 and completed c 1660 (GE14), which still appears to be largely extant, although was not visited in 2009. The history of post-medieval and modern reclamation in the area and the parishes to the east appears to be more complex. The landscape is correspondingly recent and entirely manmade, however.

Modern

Modern settlements in the study area are sparse, consisting mainly of farmsteads such as Dawsmere House (GE12), and hamlets such as Gedney Dawsmere (GE17) and Gedney Drove End (GE21), all still occupied. These were protected by the 1635 bank.

A principle feature of the parish is RAF Holbeach, which despite its name now lies almost entirely in Gedney. As in Holbeach, any original features appear to have been removed, including beach targets GE1, 7, 9 and direction arrow GE2, and have been replaced by modern equivalents, including several barges and boats located on the mudflats.

World War 2 defensive structures were constructed on the latest seabank, but have all been cleared, including pillbox GE3 and what appeared on aerial photographs to be several weapons pits (GE13, 18, 19), although could have been construction sites for pillboxes. A little inland, however, several pillboxes and blockhouses survive, including GE5, 8, 10, 16, 22, together with anti-tank blocks at GE11, 23; another single large block in front of the seabank (GE6) has apparently been removed.

Discussion

The parish is the site of post-war RAF Holbeach, but little of interest remains of the original World War 2 site. There are, however, a number of surviving elements of the World War 2 defensive system, particularly inland as in parishes to the west. There is some uncertainty regarding the identification of possible weapons pits, which may in fact be the construction sites for pillboxes. Unfortunately nothing now remains to determine the correct interpretation, and full aerial photographic analysis is recommended.

4.16 Lutton (Map 7)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD), which extends beyond the study area inland into the Fens. The east end of the parish is bounded by the approaches to the River Nene. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the post-medieval period onwards. The land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

Once again, the area has been substantially reclaimed in the post-medieval and modern periods, and consequently nothing of note remains until the 20th century. The late 18th-century seabank (HB21) continues into the area as far as the banks of the Nene in Sutton Bridge parish before turning inland.

Modern

Only three monuments were recorded during Phase 1, pillboxes LU1–3. Of these, LU1 and LU2 were located on or near the present 19th-century seabank, and both have been demolished. LU3, which was located on the 1793 bank, has survived in good condition.

Discussion

The pattern of World War 2 monuments is the same as for other parishes in the southern Wash: structures constructed on the latest seabank have been cleared, those inland remain.

4.17 Sutton Bridge (Map 7)

Geology and topography

The topography of the parish is one of low-lying land (mostly below 5m OD), which extends beyond the study area inland to the Fens. The parish is divided by the channel of the Nene, which has been much altered from its natural course, but originally consisted of a broad inlet leading into the estuary. The majority of the study area for this parish was reclaimed from the post-medieval period onwards. The current land-use is almost exclusively agricultural.

Historical and archaeological summary

Medieval/Post-Medieval

Sutton Bridge parish straddles the line of the Nene navigation; the area to the west had been reclaimed to its present line by the end of the 19th century, with the 1793 bank returning to form the west bank of the Nene; the land forming the study area to the east of the Nene was, however, entirely reclaimed in the 20th century, and there are no records of early features.

Modern

Reclamation of the area west of the Nene was completed by the end of the 19th century, but continued east of the river into the late 20th century. The Nene itself was canalised in the early 19th century, and a pair of lighthouses (SB5, 6) was constructed on what was, at the time, the seabank either side of the channel, although SB6 was actually built on the end of a spit projecting c 1km from the actual reclaimed area. Both lighthouses remain in good condition. The reclaimed area west of the channel included a deep water cutting (SB3) from Luton Leam at Luton Sluice in the 1793 bank across the mudflats to the Nene. Following the mid 19th-century reclamation of the area, Luton Leam was extended across to a new exit point next to

the now-canalised Nene, with the land either side protected by side banks. There was no sign of the wreck of the 'Eagle' (SB1) stranded in the area in 1896.

There was no sign of the 1869 St Philip's Mission Church (SB4) next to the old seabank in the contemporary reclaimed area south of Lutton Leam, and it was probably demolished some time in the middle of the 20th century.

A single World War 2 monument was identified during the Phase 1 survey, a pillbox (SB2) located immediately north of Lutton Leam on the final seabank. As elsewhere, this structure has been demolished. There were no indications from the sample aerial photographic analysis undertaken that any pillboxes were located in the parish section east of the Nene, although they may simply have been built later than those to the west and been demolished at the end of the war.

Discussion

There was little of interest in this parish, other than the visible features reflecting the reclamation processes which have created the present landscape either side of the River Nene. Rising sea level means that these processes are unlikely to be repeated, and the most recently reclaimed land here and elsewhere is likely to be surrendered to form a flood buffer and, as a by-product, create nature reserves in place of farmland.

The area east of the Nene is too recent to contain any monuments, having been reclaimed from the early 20th century onwards. More detailed aerial photographic analysis is required to determine whether any World War 2 monuments were present.

5 DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Discussion

The Phase 1 survey has already discussed the collated data by period in some detail and this report does not attempt to repeat that; the discussion below constitutes a relatively brief updated summary of the parish information by period. The individual significance of monuments is discussed in the parish summaries in Section 4 and the period discussions in this section where these are considered to add information to the conclusions of Phase 1. The Gazetteer provides details of the present condition of monuments, in many cases adding additional details to the Phase 1 descriptions; it also presents updated risk/threat assessments. Thirteen new monuments were added as a result of the Phase 2 survey; the correction of grid references has also led to three monuments in Wyberton being deleted as duplicates.

The table below summarises the number of monuments in each risk category by parish and also provides total numbers of monuments by immediacy of risk and their individual significance; the last two categories do not include the largest individual group 'N'. This risk category consists chiefly either of 'find spots', where artefacts have been located and removed, or of destroyed/demolished monuments. Where the gazetteer has split a category (e.g. 'C1/C2' or 'N/C1'), the site is classified in the table with the more severe of the two. The first column also includes the number of new monuments recorded in each parish in brackets.

| Threat | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Parish | A1 | A2 | A3 | B1 | B2 | B3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | N | Total |
| Wainfleet St Mary (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 27 |
| Friskney (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| Wrangle (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 29 |
| Old Leake (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Leverton (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| Benington (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| Butterwick (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Freiston (5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 22 | 19 | 54 |
| Fishtoft (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 16 |
| Wyberton (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Frampton (1) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 12 |
| Kirton (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Fosdyke (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Holbeach (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Gedney (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 13 | 23 |
| Lutton (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Sutton Bridge (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Totals | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 7 | 72 | 120 | 238 |
| Risk | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Short-term risk | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Medium-term risk | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Long-term/no risk | | | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| Significance | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| Local | | | | | | | | | | | 82 |

Period overview

Prehistoric/Romano-British

The Phase 2 survey added no monuments or findspots relating to the earlier prehistoric periods in the study area. No traces of a small Romano-British settlement listed in the Phase 1 record in Fishtoft (FT2) were visible in 2009, although this presumably survives below ground level. In the future, more extensive aerial photographic analysis may well reveal cropmark sites behind the earliest line of sea defences along the inner edge of the 2km study area. Also, the extensive reclamation which has taken place around the Wash, particularly in the post-medieval and modern periods, means that large areas of early landscape may have been buried beneath alluvial sediments. These could include the remains of fenland and relic creek systems, perhaps with saltern sites similar to those seen on the North Sea coast around Ingoldmells.

Medieval/Post-Medieval

A particular feature of the study area is the 'Roman Bank' which runs through all the parishes lining the west coast of the Wash. Despite its name, the bank was constructed in the 16th and 17th centuries for much of its course. In the section between Wainfleet and Old Leake (WA24, BU3, FR27), this bank passes in front of a series of late medieval/early post-medieval salterns, which lie on the former saltmarsh in front of an earlier medieval bank (McAvoy 1994: WR1–6, 10, 14, 18, 20, 23–26, OL4). This bank is thought to have run on a line north of the present A52 between Wainfleet and Wrangle villages, continuing to the south-west where the Roman Bank may eventually have converged in the Freiston/Butterwick area. Silt mounds identified previously in Benington (BN7) may mark a saltern site, but nothing was visible in 2009. The large mounds would probably have consisted of mixed silt and sand as a by-product of the initial salt filtration process, a more usual feature than the series of small mounds which characterise Wainfleet, but probably similar to those in Wrangle. Some of the saltern sites included pottery and other artefacts (particularly WR24, 26) which suggested occupation of the area, although this may have been redeposited midden material, as occupation on the saltmarsh seems unlikely.

There were few recorded features of medieval date inland of the Roman Bank and its predecessor, due in part to the degree of reclamation which has taken place since (despite increasing the width of the study area from 1km to 2km). This is also, however, a reflection of the lack of consistent aerial photographic analysis in the area. Medieval or post-medieval earthworks were identified in Freiston from a sample study of aerial photographs in Phase 1 (FR37), but were no longer visible. Possible moats identified further to the south at Frampton (FP2, 3) are no longer extant and may in any case represent duplication of a single record. A probable moated site in the grounds of Multon Hall (FP9) is at risk from ploughing but was not accessible at the time of visit. White Loaf Hall, Freiston (FR1), was built in the 16th century immediately behind the Roman Bank, which may well have been newly completed at the time; the building was much altered in the 17th century.

In the later part of the period, the reclamation of large parts of the medieval saltmarsh from the 16th and 17th century onwards allowed the area to be used for building purposes as well as agriculture, and there are therefore a number of contemporary buildings in the coastal 2km strip, particularly across the western parishes, such as the late 18th-century Miramar House, Freiston (FR29) and the slightly earlier Roads Farm, Frampton (FP1). The localised mid 18th-century reclamation of the area in front of the Roman Bank at White Loaf Hall, Freiston, by the occupant, John Linton,

vicar of Butterwick and Freiston can still be traced. It was incorporated into the early 19th-century sea defences where it is still clearly visible as a bulge in the local alignment. Some reclamation also occurred at the south end of the Wash, where a bank was constructed in 1635 (GE14) to take in large areas of new land and protect existing settlements; this bank appears at the edge of the study area, with the equivalent of the Roman Bank some 7–8km inland of the present defences. It was not replaced until 1793 (HB21).

In Freiston, several buildings survive which represent an early attempt to create a coastal resort, initially for sea bathing, including the Marine Hotel (FR7), Plummers Hotel (FR12) and a nearby bathing house (FR11). The late 18th-/early 19th-century date of this attempt at creating a tourist industry places Freiston Shore in the same period as similar developments in Skegness and elsewhere on the Lincolnshire coast.

Modern

Horse racing on the beach had been introduced at Freiston Shore by the mid 19th century, but the area was beginning to suffer as a result of the growth of the saltmarsh as silt accumulation continued. Of the original facilities, only Plummers Hotel, which was converted from an earlier building, remains in use, the Marine Hotel having been abandoned and the bathing house demolished.

Taking advantage of this rapid development of saltmarsh, the continued development of sea defences in this period created the present coastline, with new areas being reclaimed into the second half of the 19th century. The area of reclamation around North Sea Camp (FR41) is a good example of this, and as it took place from the period immediately before WW1 into the post-war period, some of the work in progress was documented through aerial photography. The transformation from mudflats and saltmarsh dissected by creeks to productive farmland, and the subsequent surrender of some of the area as part of a 21st-century managed realignment scheme, can be studied. Silting did, however, present problems for navigation, and the area reflects a considerable amount of effort expended to provide deep water channels in the Witham, Welland and Nene navigations from the early 19th century onwards and also improve drainage across the area as a whole.

Of the late post-medieval and early modern shipwrecks recorded in the Phase 1 gazetteer (BN9, FR8, 35, 36, 38, 42, FT15, WY4, 7, HB7, SB1), none were visible during the 2009 survey, although the exact locations of many are not known. The majority lie at the outer edge of the intertidal zone or in tidal channels and are not easily accessible. Most of these are of unknown type, but they almost certainly represent a varied group, the known vessels including coal barges (FR8), cargo vessels (WY4, 7, HB7) and a schooner. Of particular interest is the 'Sea Venture' (HB7), wrecked in Holbeach marsh in 1810, but said to have been constructed a century earlier. Vessels of this period are extremely rare, and the wreck would be of considerable interest as representing a transitional period in shipbuilding.

A number of windmills were formerly present in the study area, but most are no longer extant; they include surviving tower FR4 and the demolished FR18, 26, GR20.

The modern period is, however, dominated by World War 2 monuments, mainly pillboxes and blockhouses of several standard and non-standard types, the former including hexagonal Type 22, square Type 26 and rectangular Lincolnshire-type 3-bay AA pillboxes. The latter included an unusual two-storey hexagonal AA pillbox at the north end of Freiston Shore Battery (FR9). The majority were located on the

contemporary seabank lining the eastern and southern shores of the Wash, overlooking the saltmarsh, but these banks have been almost entirely superseded by post-war sea defences, leaving many of the pillboxes up to c 1km inland. The opportunity seems to have been taken in most areas to demolish the World War 2 structures, with few surviving in the northern parishes with the main exception of the Gibraltar Point locality, while others (particularly in the south of the Freiston area) were buried in the 1990s when the seabank was raised to improve flood protection. Second-line defences have fared a little better, with pillboxes surviving in inland locations in Friskney, Holbeach and Gedney. Fortunately, there are some areas where demolition was less zealously pursued, leaving the important Freiston Shore Battery (FR14) and several chains of pillboxes in Benington, Butterwick, Freiston, Fishtoft and parts of Holbeach largely untouched. These give a flavour of the original defensive layout.

Freiston Battery includes examples of 6-inch gunhouses (FR13, 16) with their magazines and engine houses, as well as searchlights (FR10, 20) and ancillary buildings. There are a few surviving examples of other structures, including a Stanton shelter in Wainfleet (WA26), Ruck machine gun posts in Freiston (FR34: bases only) and Holbeach (HB13), a searchlight installation (WA8), beach defence batteries (FR3, FT8), an ammunition store (FR54), and a few areas of anti-tank defences (WA2, 4, HB12, 22, GE6, 11, 23). A 2-bay pillbox in Holbeach (HB11) may in fact be a command post. A number of possible weapons pits identified from aerial photographs, e.g. in Wainfleet (WA22) and Gedney (GE13, 18, 19), may, in fact, be pillboxes under construction. Several military installations and structures of uncertain form were located along the later seabanks but could not be identified owing to the quality of the photographs, and nothing was visible in 2009 to assist interpretation at the overwhelming majority of these sites. Other sites of the period undoubtedly existed, particularly including military camps, trenches, anti-tank and anti-glider defences, all of which are under-represented in the present record. These require specialist analysis of a wider range of better-quality images.

Additional to these sites are the bombing and gunnery ranges at RAF Wainfleet (FK9) and RAF Holbeach (HB6), of which there are few, if any, original surviving features.

Post-war military structures include an ROC underground monitoring post and aircraft post in Old Leake (OL5) and possible remains of an underground post and Orlit post in Fishtoft (FT10, 11).

6.1 Recommendations

It has become clear during the course of the project that various themes present themselves. The principal themes are:

Military

World War 2 military zones, particularly anti-invasion defences mounted on the contemporary seabanks, which run through large areas and several parishes. These include Freiston Shore Battery as well as the target ranges at RAF Holbeach and RAF Wainfleet.

Industrial

The extensive salt industry is represented by late medieval/early post-medieval salterns. Known sites in the study area are mainly concentrated in Wrangle, but are potentially present in a band stretching between Benington and Wainfleet. Inland

salterns located on former tidal creeks may also survive, including Iron Age/Romano-British salterns outside the study area in Wrangle.

Fishing/trading

There are several identified wreck sites, particularly located around the mouths of the various tidal channels, but also on the intertidal mudflats. A number of vessels may also lie within reclaimed areas. The known wrecks undoubtedly represent a range of ship types, materials and construction methods from different periods. Most are probably trading vessels, but others may reflect the local fishing industry based historically in Boston as well as salt transportation.

Pleasure

The holiday or tourist trade was much less important in this area, certainly compared with the North Sea coast, but Freiston Shore was formerly of some significance as an early sea bathing and holiday destination, and could be regarded as a type site for a decayed resort which never developed to its full potential.

Although the nature of development within the study area means that archaeological work undertaken through the normal planning process will necessarily be piecemeal, the local HER provides a continually-updated area-wide record based on the results of archaeological interventions as they are completed and as additional information is added from historical research, information received from members of the public, new artefacts records from the Portable Antiquities Scheme and other sources. This potentially allows the identification of key sites as part of the impact assessment process by providing a predictive tool using MapInfo GIS-based system.

In addition to the additional information gained through these channels, however, the rate of coastal change means that initial investigative or emergency recording work may be required outside the planning process. This work may include:

Level 2 Investigations

- Topographic survey of earthworks;
- Basic survey of shipwreck remains;
- Trial trenching or test pit excavation, for example of sea banks and salterns;
- Documentary research;
- Aerial photographic analysis;
- Lidar survey.

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

Once these had been completed and the results considered in relation to any threats posed then a full investigation could be considered.

Level 3 Investigations

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

The following sections provide suggestions for targeted fieldwork; this is not exhaustive at this stage, and more detail will be provided in an updated project design, which will follow on from this assessment.

Summary of general issues

Although the coastal margin along this section of coastline is generally still accreting there is always a potential for cycles of erosion to recommence at some point in the future, whether locally or over large areas. In addition to the potential for erosion there is also a range of issues relating to the preservation of buried organic archaeological remains which would be threatened by any lowering of the water table as a result of improved drainage. Conversely the re-wetting of areas, particularly with salt water, as part of managed realignment or wetland creation schemes may also have an impact on the buried archaeological resource. In places this impact may be a positive one, which assists with *in-situ* preservation of sites.

The lack of aerial photographic analysis in this area is reflected in the small number of early (prehistoric to post-medieval) records of soilmark, cropmark and earthwork sites as well as World War 2 military sites. This can be addressed by undertaking a full specialist survey of the available aerial photographic record.

Specific site investigations

In addition to preliminary aerial photographic analysis, investigations on the following specific areas are recommended:

Wainfleet St Mary Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of salterns on Wainfleet Tofts, the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks;
- Further field investigation of World War 2 defences around Gibraltar Point in Wainfleet and Croft.

Friskney Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of salterns on Friskney Tofts, the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks.

Wrangle Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of salterns on Wrangle Tofts, the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks;
- Lidar survey to determine the location of Wrangle Haven and its entrance channel.

Old Leake Parish

- Lidar survey of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks, including the entrance channel to Wrangle Haven;
- Lidar survey of the possible saltern site (OL4).

Leverton Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks.

Benington Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks;

- Lidar survey of the possible saltern site (BN7).

Butterwick Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks.

Freiston Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks.
- Lidar survey of the area around the lost site of Scrane (FR24);
- Lidar survey of earthworks identified near Freiston sewage station (FR37);
- Detailed field recording of Freiston Shore Battery;
- Transcription of graffiti on World War 2 concrete post next to World War 2 machine gun posts FR34.

Fishtoft Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks on the Wash and Witham shorelines;
- Lidar survey of the area of possible Romano-British settlement FT2
- Further examination of the area of ROC underground and Orilt posts FT10, 11.

Wyberton Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks on the Wash and Witham shorelines.

Frampton Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks;
- Lidar survey of earthworks at Multon Hall (FP9);
- Lidar survey of moat site(s) at Roads Farm (FP2, 3).

Kirton Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks along the Welland shoreline.

Fosdyke Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks along the Welland shoreline.

Holbeach Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the possible medieval shoreline and subsequent seabanks along the Wash and Welland shorelines.

Gedney Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the 1635 (GE14) and subsequent seabanks.

Lutton Parish

- Lidar survey of the area of the post-medieval and subsequent seabanks along the Wash shoreline.

Sutton Bridge Parish

- Lidar survey of the seabanks along the Wash and Nene shorelines.

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Plate 1 Anti-tank cubes WA4, Wainfleet



Plate 2 WW2 searchlight installation WA8, now a bird hide, Wainfleet



Plate 3 WW2 Stanton shelter and building (WA26), Wainfleet



Plate 4 Probable dumped remains of WW2 pillbox (WA27), Wainfleet



Plate 5 WW2 pillbox WA6, Wainfleet



Plate 6 North end of 'Roman Bank' (WA24), Wainfleet



Plate 7 South end of 'Roman Bank' (WA24), cleared of pillboxes, Wainfleet



Plate 8 Site of WW2 bombing target WA18 on former foreshore, Wainfleet



Plate 9 Site of ploughed out seabank WA25 and pillboxes, Wainfleet



Plate 10 RAF Wainfleet control tower (FK9), Friskney



Plate 11 WW2 pillbox FK20, with FK21 to rear, Friskney



Plate 12 WW2 pillbox FK21, Friskney



Plate 13 WW2 pillbox FK14, Friskney



Plate 14 Site of demolished pillbox FK16, Friskney



Plate 15 Possible WW2 bridge near pillbox site FK19, Friskney



Plate 16 Possible WW2 building near pillbox site FK19, Friskney



Plate 17 Possible WW2 building near pillbox site FK19, Friskney



Plate 18 Looking south-east over area of ploughed-out salterns WR1–6, Wrangle



Plate 19 Low red soil mound on site of medieval saltern WR10 (rear), Wrangle



Plate 20 Sluice, site of demolished WW2 defences WR8, Wrangle



Plate 21 General view over saltmarsh from seabank at WR8, Wrangle



Plate 22 Possible WW2 installation at WR8, Wrangle



Plate 23 Possible WW2 demolition debris at WR8, Wrangle



Plate 24 Final sea bank, site of demolished pillboxes WR9–WR29, Wrangle



Plate 25 Site of possible medieval saltern WR15 and settlement WR16, Wrangle



Plate 26 Line of former seabank north-east of saltern WR20, Wrangle



Plate 27 'Brick Cottage' (OL1), Old Leake



Plate 28 Site of saltern OL4, Old Leake



Plate 29 General view of old seabank near OL2, Old Leake



Plate 30 ROC Ground Zero Indicator Position (GZI) at OL5, Old Leake



Plate 31 ROC site, view towards GZI from brick aircraft post at OL5, Old Leake



Plate 32 ROC aircraft spotting position and shelter at OL5, Old Leake



Plate 33 'The Cottage' (LE1), Leverton



Plate 34 Overgrown medieval seabank, Leverton



Plate 35 Modern memorial on site of pillbox LE10, Leverton



Plate 36 WW2 pillbox (BN5), Benington



Plate 37 WW2 pillbox (BN8) on old seabank, Benington



Plate 38 Detail of AA mounting, pillbox BN8, Benington



Plate 39 The Old Rectory (BN2), Benington



Plate 40 Overgrown medieval seabank, Benington



Plate 41 Medieval seabank followed by treeline, Butterwick



Plate 42 WW2 pillbox BU1 (left) and twin pillboxes BU2 (right), Butterwick



Plate 43 WW2 AA pillbox BU1, Butterwick



Plate 44 Detail of WW2 pillboxes BU2



Plate 45 WW2 pillbox BU5, Butterwick



Plate 46 White Loaf Hall (FR1), Freiston



Plate 47 Datestone '1654', White Loaf Hall (FR1), Freiston



Plate 48 Datestone '1614', White Loaf Hall (FR1), Freiston



Plate 49 WW2 pillbox FR2, Freiston



Plate 50 Site of former inshore channel (FR6), Freiston



Plate 51 Windmill FR4, Freiston



Plate 52 Miramar House (FR29), Freiston



Plate 53 Possible site of Scrane DMV (FR24), Freiston



Plate 54 The Marine Hotel (FR7), Freiston Shore



Plate 55 Plummers Hotel, Freiston Shore (FR12), Freiston



Plate 56 Former ammunition store (FR54), Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 57 Two-storey WW2 pillbox FR9, Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 58 WW2 searchlight (FR10), now a summerhouse, Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 59 Rear of southern section of WW2 Freiston Shore battery (FR14)



Plate 60 Eastern gun emplacement (FR13), WW2 Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 61 Western gun emplacement (FR16), WW2 Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 62 Rear of western gun emplacement FR16, Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 63 Holdfast, gun emplacement (FR16), WW2 Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 64 Engine room, Freiston Shore Battery (FR14)



Plate 65 Engine room and emplacements, WW2 Freiston Shore Battery (FR14)



Plate 66 Ancillary building, WW2 Freiston Shore Battery (FR14)



Plate 67 Latrine block (FR51), WW2 Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 68 WW2 pillbox (FR19), Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 69 AA mounting, pillbox FR19, Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 70 WW2 magazine, Freiston Shore Battery (FR14)



Plate 71 Rear of searchlight (FR20), Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 72 Searchlight FR20, Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 73 Fireplace inside searchlight FR20, Freiston Shore Battery



Plate 74 WW2 pillbox FR25, Freiston



Plate 75 Roman Bank (FR27), Freiston



Plate 76 WW2 pillboxes FR30, FR31, FR33, Freiston



Plate 77 WW2 pillbox FR33, Freiston



Plate 78 Interior of pillbox FR33, Freiston



Plate 79 Base of northern of two WW2 Ruck machine gun posts (FR34), Freiston



Plate 80 Concrete post with inscription and graffiti at FR34, Freiston



Plate 81 Top of concrete post with inscription and graffiti at FR34, Freiston



Plate 82 Base of southern of two WW2 Ruck machine gun posts (FR34), Freiston



Plate 83 WW2 pillbox FR39, Freiston



Plate 84 Remains of WW2 pillbox FR40, Freiston



Plate 85 Entrance to North Sea Camp open prison (FR41), Freiston



Plate 86 Area of possible WW2 circular emplacement FR43, Freiston



Plate 87 Site of demolished WW2 building FR43, Freiston



Plate 88 WW2 blockhouse FT4, Fishtoft, now a bat roost



Plate 89 WW2 pillbox FT5, Fishtoft



Plate 90 WW2 pillbox FT6, Fishtoft



Plate 91 Entrance to pillbox FT6, Fishtoft



Plate 92 Hobhole Drain near Hobhole Sluice (FT7) and pillbox FT5, Fishtoft



Plate 93 WW2 6-inch gun emplacement FT8, Fishtoft, now a summerhouse



Plate 94 Private dock near FT8, Fishtoft



Plate 95 Possible remains of Cut End ROC Orlit post site FT10, Fishtoft



Plate 96 Possible site of underground ROC post FT11, Fishtoft



Plate 97 Westernmost of WW2 pillbox pair FT14, The Scalp, Fishtoft



Plate 98 Easternmost of WW2 pillbox pair FT14, The Scalp, Fishtoft



Plate 99 Pillbox pair FT13, The Scalp, Fishtoft



Plate 100 Part of Wash Flood defence scheme (FT9), Fishtoft



Plate 101 WW2 pillbox WY2, Wyberton



Plate 102 View of Witham Navigation, Wyberton



Plate 103 Roads Farm (FP1), Frampton



Plate 104 Probable medieval seabank near Roads Farm, Frampton



Plate 105 General view of probable medieval seabank, Frampton



Plate 106 WW2 pillbox FP12, Frampton



Plate 107 General view of modern seabanks and canalised drain, Kirton



Plate 108 General view over saltmarsh from modern seabank, Kirton



Plate 109 WW2 pillbox HB2, Lundy's Farm, Holbeach



Plate 110 WW2 pillbox HB4, Holbeach



Plate 111 Site of WW2 pillbox HB3, Holbeach



Plate 112 1793 seabank (HB21), Holbeach



Plate 113 View along 1793 seabank HB21 towards pillbox HB9, Holbeach



Plate 114 Concrete base of WW2 pillbox HB9, Holbeach



Plate 115 Roof of sunken WW2 Ruck Machine Gun Post HB13, Holbeach



Plate 116 WW2 pillbox HB8, Holbeach



Plate 117 WW2 pillboxes HB8 (left) and HB11 (right), Holbeach



Plate 118 Triple WW2 anti-tank blocks on a single plinth (HB12), Holbeach



Plate 119 Small WW2 anti-tank blocks (HB12), Holbeach



Plate 120 WW2 3-bay AA pillbox (HB5), Holbeach



Plate 121 WW2 pillbox (HB5), Holbeach



Plate 122 Site of recently-demolished WW2 pillbox HB10, Holbeach



Plate 123 Site of WW2 bombing range direction arrow (GE2), Gedney



Plate 124 WW2 pillbox GE8 in distance, Gedney



Plate 125 View towards heavily screened WW2 pillbox GE5, Gedney



Plate 126 WW2 pillbox GE10, Gedney



Plate 127 1635 seabank GE14, Gedney, followed by treeline



Plate 128 General view of Gedney Drove End (GE17)



Plate 129 WW2 anti-tank blocks GE11, Gedney



Plate 130 Target ships and markers (GE9), RAF Holbeach bombing range, Gedney



Plate 131 WW2 pillbox GE16, Gedney



Plate 132 WW2 pillbox GE22, Gedney



Plate 133 Disturbed WW2 anti-tank blocks (GE23), Gedney



Plate 134 WW2 pillbox LU3, Lutton



Plate 135 Site of attempted deep water cutting SB3, Sutton Bridge



Plate 136 Site of demolished pair of pillboxes SB2, Sutton Bridge



Plate 137 River Nene channel, Sutton Bridge



Plate 138 Lighthouse (SB5), Sutton Bridge

Table 1 Wainfleet St Mary parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---|---|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| WA1 | Find Spot | SILVER COINS | Centred around TF 545 594 five silver coins were found: 2 pennies of Edward I- II, 2 half pennies of Edward I-II and a possible continental sterling. | MED | 554500 | 359400 | MLI41732 | | | N/A | N | LHER |
| WA2 | Monument | WW2 TANK TRAP, GIBRALTAR POINT | 2 WW2 concrete 4ft x 4ft anti-tank blocks. No access in 2009 (private land). | MOD | 555200 | 358200 | MLI43296 | 1419841 | | No access | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WA3 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, with central AA position, location on sea bank near junction with an older ploughed out bank. Visible on APs (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 4039, 2/12/44), and still extant in apparent good condition. No access in 2009 (private land). Current satellite imagery, however, shows the pillbox to be present and apparently in good condition. | MOD | 554680 | 358180 | | | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA4 | Monument | WW2 TANK TRAP, GIBRALTAR POINT | 13 WW2 4ft x 4ft reinforced concrete anti-tank blocks E of the Gibraltar Point Field Station, built using wooden shuttering. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 555600 | 357900 | MLI43287 | 1418149 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WA5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, GIBRALTAR POINT | WW2 Type 22 pillbox with integral porch, facing S. Not visible in 2009. There are demolished remains of a pillbox at WA27, which appear to have been moved from elsewhere and could be this structure. | MOD | 555494 | 357838 | MLI43290 | 1320151 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WA6 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, GIBRALTAR POINT | WW2 Type 22 pillbox with covered entrance and 4 embrasures. Situated within a nature reserve with no public access, however, the rooftop of the structure was visible from a distance. Upgraded to C2 based on observed data. | MOD | 556086 | 357812 | | 1419844 | | Good | C2 | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA7 | Monument | WW2 LIGHT AA POSITION/OBSERVATION POST, GIBRALTAR POINT | WW2 open observation post or 20mm AA position. No access in 2009, the site is within a modern nature reserve with no direct public access. | MOD | 555800 | 357800 | MLI43289 | 1419843 | | No access | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WA8 | Monument | WW2 SEARCHLIGHT | WW2 coast artillery Coastal Artillery Searchlight installation (CASL), fitted with modern windows. Gibraltar Point. The CASL was part of the 6-inch battery located in Croft (CR6). Now used as a bird hide. Revised grid ref. | MOD | 555353 | 357743 | MLI43288 | 1429797 | | Good | C3 | SMR, RCZAS |
| WA9 | Monument | RESOLUTION | British merchant ship lost off Gibraltar Point 24th June 1834 | EMOD | 556206 | 357494 | | 1308894 | | N/A | N | NMR |
| WA10 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, formerly located on former sea bank. Visible on APs (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 4040, 4041, 2/12/44), but no longer extant. No access in 2009, but probably demolished as the entry states. | MOD | 553470 | 357440 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA11 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, formerly located on ploughed out sea bank. Visible on APs (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 4041, 4042, 2/12/44), but no longer extant. No direct access in 2009, but demolished. | MOD | 552870 | 357050 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA12 | Monument | HALL FARM | Placename evidence for a hall. OS 1:10000 Series. No access in 2009. | MED/PMED | 551150 | 356950 | MLI41733 | | | No access | N | LHER, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|------------------------------|--|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| WA13 | Monument | WW2 TARGET DIRECTION COMPLEX | WW2 target direction complex relating to RAF Wainfleet bombing range, consisting of a tower and low building immediately behind the contemporary sea bank, 2 arrows and a rectangular emplacement/observation area in front of the bank (RAF/1069/LA/67, frame 4042, 2/12/44). The area has since been reclaimed and ploughed out, and the site lies below fields. No features are now visible, although the sea bank remains as a soilmark. No access in 2009. | MOD | 552609 | 356826 | | | | No access | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA14 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, formerly located on ploughed out sea bank. Visible on APs (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 4042, 4043, 2/12/44), but no longer extant. Not visible in 2009, demolished. | MOD | 552530 | 356820 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA15 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 21, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009. Demolished. | MOD | 551900 | 356780 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA16 | Monument | WW2 MILITARY BUILDINGS | WW2 possible military buildings, probably related to RAF Wainfleet, located on or near the sea bank at the W end of a reclaimed area. A large 'U'-shaped building behind the bank and several smaller structures are visible (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 4043, 2/12/44). These seem to be under construction in 1940 (RAF613C/BR57, Frame 21, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, all buildings appear completely demolished with the site now being part of a modern field system. | MOD | 552200 | 356620 | | | | Destroyed | N | RCZAS |
| WA17 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 21, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009. Demolished. | MOD | 551620 | 356480 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA18 | Monument | WW2 TARGET & TRACKWAY | WW2 triangular target, part of RAF Wainfleet bombing range, at TF 5266 5639 located at the S end of a trackway, which leads from the contemporary sea bank at TF 520 569 (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 4043, 2/12/44). The whole area has since been reclaimed, and lies behind the modern sea bank. Not visible in 2009, probably destroyed. | MOD | 552660 | 356390 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA19 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on old sea bank, although very unclear; could be under construction (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 21, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009. Demolished. | MOD | 551210 | 356210 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA20 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 20, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009. Demolished. | MOD | 551100 | 356130 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA21 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on old sea bank, possibly a 3-bay Lincolnshire-type (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 19, 31/8/40). Two small blocks to the south at TF 504 555 could be a pair of further pillboxes, possibly hexagonal types. Not visible in 2009. Demolished. | MOD | 550550 | 355630 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA22 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 defences on old sea bank, perhaps consisting of a small pillbox and a pair of circular features, possibly weapons pits (RAF/613C/BR57, | MOD | 550252 | 355373 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---------------|--|------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | Frame 19, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009 and on private land. Demolished by 2009. | | | | | | | | | |
| WA23 | Monument | WW2 TARGET | WW2 bombing target on mudflats (RAF/1069/LA/67, frame 4045, 2/12/44). The target is in the form of a triangle surrounded by a larger triangle of posts. No safe access in 2009, but current satellite images show there is no trace of the bombing target. | MOD | 551374 | 354431 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA24 | Monument | SEA BANK | Line of old sea bank, probably c 1641 in this area. Line of this monument runs through most of the study area. Various referred to between the 13th and early 17th centuries as the 'Sea Ditch', 'Sea Dyke' and 'Sea Bank'. The line of the sea bank can often be seen as a cropmark or as an extant large ditch/canal within this parish. | LMED/EPMED | | | | 1032408 | | Fair | B3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA25 | Monument | SEA BANK | Former sea bank in front of Roman Bank reclaiming small area, dated c 1920, visible on APs dated 1944, between TF 5214 5704 and TF 5464 5818, but ploughed out since, with the exception of the central section, which remains as a track and ditch, possibly also as an earthwork. S end of reclaimed section ended in a ?double bank, area to S being prepared for reclamation 1944. Several pillboxes and a bombing target direction complex were formerly sited along it. Not visible as an upstanding earthwork in 2009, completely ploughed out. | MOD | 553400 | 357438 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WA26 | Monument | WW2 BUILDINGS | Section of what appears to be a concrete WW2 Stanton shelter used as a store with legend above door in gable end stating 'Skegness Cast Stone Works Tel: 31'. Next to this is a ?WW2 flat-roofed brick building with rendered front containing central door and single windows to either side, now used as a 'Bird Observatory'. These structures may be related to the other defences in the area, around 6-inch battery CR6 in Croft. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 555998 | 357846 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |
| WA27 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox, observed on current OS mapping, but when has been demolished, possibly even moved from another unidentified position. The concrete remains were in poor condition in 2009. | MOD | 556000 | 357830 | | | | V poor | C1 | RCZAS |

Table 2 Friskney parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|-------------|--|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| FK1 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 rectangular pillbox on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 18, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 549800 | 354880 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK2 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on old sea bank, with two possible smaller blocks in front to either side (RAF/613C/BR57, | MOD | 549550 | 354650 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------------|--|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | | | Frame 17, 18, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | | | | | | | | | |
| FK3 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible searchlight battery site, with one large and one small circular emplacement on the bank, a rectangular building between, and two pairs of small buildings immediately to the rear of the bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 17, 31/8/40). Not visible during the 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 549400 | 354500 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK4 | Monument | COASTGUARD STATION | Coastguard Station, visible on maps from 1891 onwards, mentioned in 1851 census. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 549200 | 354400 | | | | Destroyed | N | OS 1891 1:10560, RCZAS |
| FK5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on mudflats in front of sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 17, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 549300 | 354400 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK6 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 17, 31/8/40). Not visible during the 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 549140 | 354280 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK7 | Monument | POST-WAR ROC POST | Site of underground post-war ROC monitoring post. Not visible in 2009, entrance concealed or buried. | MOD | 549420 | 354240 | | 1412015 | | ?Destroyed | ?N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK8 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on old sea bank, probably 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 16, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 548900 | 354000 | | 1419845 | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK9 | Monument | RAF WAINFLEET | The area was used in WW1 for practice bombing by the RAF No 4 School for Aerial Fighting based at Freiston Air Station & the RNAS based at RNAS Daedalus (now RAF Cranwell). Between the wars it was used by the RAF and Royal Artillery before closure. The site reopened in 1938 as RAF Wainfleet. The wartime target area was in Wainfleet. The site was originally used in the 1890s by 1st Lincolnshire Artillery. During WW2 it was used by 617 (Dambuster) Sqn to test the Stabilising Automatic Bomb Sight. After WW2 it was administered from RAF Coningsby as the Wash (North Side) Bombing Range and was also used to dump munitions. Until final closure in December 2009, it was still used for practice bombing by RAF Marham as well as hosting bombing competitions. Various structures remain, included a substantial control tower, but 2 wooden control towers to the E were demolished in 2009. Beach targets included fragments of ships. | MOD | 550000 | 353900 | | | | Fair | C3 | RCZAS |
| FK10 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 15, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 548849 | 353899 | | 1419846 | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK11 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Feature on old sea bank, possibly a small pillbox or weapons pit (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 15, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 548350 | 353100 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK12 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | 2 possible small WW2 pillboxes on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 14, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 548180 | 352880 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK13 | Monument | WW2 | Possible WW2 weapons pits on sea bank | MOD | 548125 | 352777 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | DEFENCES | (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 14, 31/8/40) Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | | | | | | | | | RCZAS |
| FK14 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 type 22 pillbox with no rear loops, facing NE. Situated on private land but appears in good condition. | MOD | 545900 | 352600 | MLI43293 | 1419849 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FK15 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on old sea bank, (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 14, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 547920 | 352470 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK16 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 12, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 547480 | 351860 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK17 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 weapons pits on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 13, 31/8/40) Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 547410 | 351808 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK18 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on old sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 12, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 547360 | 351740 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK19 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | WW2 pillbox on old sea bank, trackway to rear and possible other structures (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 12, 31/8/40). Not visible in the 2009 survey. At the grid ref for the pillbox, there is obvious denser vegetation growth. In addition, there is also a very probably surviving WW2 bridge at TF 47229 51525 with one surviving small square flat roofed building, open at one end at TF 47062 51637. | MOD | 547150 | 351530 | | | | Mixed | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FK20 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 hexagonal pillbox in the E corner of the field at the junction of Holland Lane and Main Road (A52). Boarded up windows with no access to the interior. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 545996 | 352844 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |
| FK21 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 sub-hexagonal pillbox in the S corner of the field on Boonground Lane. Boarded up windows with no access to the interior. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 545879 | 352707 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |
| FK22 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 hexagonal pillbox in the W corner of the field to the NW of Holland Lane House Farm (A52). Access to interior still possible. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 545838 | 353037 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |

Table 3 Wrangle parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|-------------------|--|-----------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| WR1 | Monument | MED-?PMED SALTERN | Medieval saltern site (MLI13117). Soilmark containing ash, clinker and fired clay (probably from hearth). On high silt area probably made up of saltern mounds. A sherd of 17th-century Boston Ware (MLI13258) suggests later activity. Not visible in 2009, presumably ploughed out and under crop. | MED-?PMED | 545540 | 351980 | MLI13117, MLI13258 | | | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR2 | Monument | MED SALTERN | Medieval saltern site consists of mounded area of waste silt from saltmaking. Not visible in 2009, presumably ploughed out and under crop. | MED | 545380 | 351950 | MLI13119 | | | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR3 | Monument | LMED-PMED SALTERN | Soilmark of saltern on level area of high salterns (MLI13121). | LMED- | 545490 | 351650 | MLI13121, | | ELI595 | Not visible | B3 | LHER, |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------------------------|--|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | Pottery from saltern is predominantly Toynton but Boston and Bourne types are also represented, dating from 15th to 17th centuries (MLI13253). Also found were 5 tile fragments, 28 bones and fired clay. Not visible in 2009, presumably ploughed out and under crop. | PMED | | | MLI13253 | | | | | RCZAS |
| WR4 | Monument | MED SALTERN | Medieval saltern surviving partly damaged as a high mound in pasture. Not visible in 2009, presumably ploughed out and under crop. | MED | 545150 | 351580 | MLI13118 | | | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR5 | Monument | MED SALTERN | Medieval saltern site. Mounded area of waste silt from saltmaking. Pottery found of Toynton type. Not visible in 2009, presumably ploughed out and under crop. | MED | 545500 | 351530 | MLI13120 | | | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR6 | Monument | MED-PMED SETTLEMENT/SALTERN | Medieval settlement/saltern site (MLI13143). Pottery found in soilmark at highest point of substantial saltern mounds. Other finds include glass fragments, shell and bone. Post-medieval pottery and a William and Mary copper halfpenny of 1694 (MLI13217) suggest post-medieval activity on a medieval saltern site Not visible in 2009, presumably ploughed out and under crop. | MED-PMED | 545200 | 351310 | MLI13143, MLI13217 | | | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR7 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 12, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed | MOD | 547040 | 351229 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR8 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | 3 possible WW2 pillboxes or blockhouses surrounding a large semi-circular earthwork protruding from the sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 11, 31/8/40). The earthwork contains a sluice outlet for large drains, still in use. In 2009, at the sluice, there was partial remains of 1 of the blockhouses (or pillbox) surviving to a height of 0.60m in an 'I' shape. Also, concrete and stone rubble was noted on the eastern corner of the Wrangle drain indicating possible dumping grounds for the now demolished military structures. | MOD | 546817 | 350929 | | | | Poor | C1 | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR9 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 10, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed | MOD | 546642 | 350735 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR10 | Monument | MED-PMED SALTERN | Medieval saltern site. Distinct mound within area of generally high silt. Pottery is mostly Toynton type of 15th to 17th centuries. Also found were 1 tile fragment, 14 animal bones and fired clay. Not visible in 2009, presumably now ploughed out and under crop. | MED | 544780 | 350700 | MLI13122, MLI13254 | | ELI595 | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR11 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox, although set back from the crest of the sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 10, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 546349 | 350569 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR12 | Monument | DITCH, MARSH FARM | During a watching brief by APS (ELI2939: WMF02) an undated ditch was recorded. Not visible in 2009, the feature is buried underneath modern buildings and has presumably been destroyed. | UNK | 544710 | 350550 | MLI82760 | | ELI2939 | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR13 | Find Spot | MED-PMED POTTERY, WRANGLE HALL | Late and post-medieval pottery found on the site of Wrangle Hall. | MED-PMED | 543200 | 350500 | MLI13004 | | | N/A | N | LHER, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| WR14 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES | 2, possibly 3 small WW2 pillboxes on sea bank linked by a short track (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 9, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 546140 | 350382 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR15 | Monument | POSSIBLE EMED-MED SALTERN | Soilmark from level 'toftland' site representing a possible saltern. Early medieval and medieval pottery were recovered, together with mussel shells, a fragment of salt glazed ceramic and a bone fragment. Not visible in 2009, ploughed out and under crop. | EMED-MED | 543480 | 350270 | MLI13230 | | | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR16 | Monument | LMED-PMED SETTLEMENT | A distinct soilmark representing a late medieval settlement site with pot dating to the 15th and 16th centuries. Post-medieval pottery present, also cockle, oyster, mussel shells and bone. Not visible in 2009, the site was visited although it is clearly under crop. | LMED-PMED | 543540 | 350250 | MLI13173 | | | Not visible | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR17 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 9, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 545986 | 350233 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR18 | Monument | MED SALTERN | Remains of a medieval saltern found during dyke straightening but not verified by the fenland survey. Not visible in 2009, the site was visited although it was under crop. | MED | 544380 | 350150 | MLI13208 | | ELI595 | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR19 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 9, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 545958 | 350128 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR20 | Monument | MED SALTERN | A grey soilmark downslope from a long silt mound. The soilmark contains patches of newly ploughed out hearth or burnt areas (fired clay and ash). Not visible in 2009, possibly partially ploughed out and under crop. | MED | 543350 | 350050 | MLI13190 | | | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR21 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on foreshore in front of sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 9, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 545450 | 350040 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR22 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 9, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 545854 | 350039 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR23 | Monument | MED SALTERN | Medieval saltworks at Wrangle Toft partially excavated by Nottingham University students in 1982. Two of the clay-lined pits, clay platform and connecting channel were excavated. Not visible in 2009, possibly partially ploughed out and under crop. | MED | 543000 | 350000 | | 893296 | | Not visible | B3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR24 | Monument | MED SETTLEMENT/SALTERN | Dark soilmark with abundant pot. One of several mounds which coalesce. Medieval pottery, cockle shells and bone recovered. The mounds were visible as slight rises in the fields, although currently under crop. | MED | 543950 | 350000 | MLI13174 | | | Fair | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| WR25 | Monument | MED SALT WORKS, WRANGLE TOFT | Exploratory excavation on medieval saltworks by the Boston Group of Nottingham University Extra-Mural Dept. of Archaeology. The mounds were visible as slight rises in the fields, although currently under crop. | MED | 545000 | 350000 | | 1003294 | | Fair | B3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR26 | Monument | MED/PMED SETTLEMENT/SALTERN | Possible medieval settlement and saltern site. Pot from dark soilmark on saltern mound. Also cockle and mussel shells. | MED | 544010 | 349950 | MLI13175, MHU13228 | | | Fair | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------|---|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | The mounds were visible as slight rises in the fields, although currently under crop. | | | | | | | | | |
| WR27 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 9, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, although there appears to be an area of denser vegetation where the pillbox was situated indicating its former presence. Destroyed. | MOD | 545709 | 349926 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR28 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 7, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 545150 | 349550 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WR29 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | WW2 emplacement protruding from sea bank, possibly containing a concrete structure (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 8, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed, although the actual 'emplacement' is still evident as a bulge in the line of the former sea bank, now with several reclaimed fields and the modern sea bank in front. | MOD | 545050 | 349480 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |

Table 4 Old Leake parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| OL1 | Building | BRICK COTTAGE, SEA LANE | Cottage. Late 18th-century. Brown brick in Flemish bond, brick coped tumbled gables, with single brick gable stack. 2 storey, 2 bay front with dentillated eaves, half glazed 19th-century door with to left a margin light sash. Both with splayed rubbed red brick arches and cambered heads. To first floor a plain sash and a margin light sash, with shorter brick arches to eaves. Interior has moulded cornice. To the right a pent roofed service range, also with tumbled gable and 2 fixed light. Grade II listed. Cottage in good condition in 2009, service range fair. | PMED | 543407 | 349937 | | | LBS 192028 | Fair-good | B3 | EH, RCZAS |
| OL2 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 blockhouse or anti-tank wall at seaward entrance to track (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 7, 31/8/07). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. There is a significant amount of concrete and brick rubble along the current track to the south of Sea Lane at this point, possibly indicating the former presence of this/these structure(s). | MOD | 544660 | 349170 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| OL3 | Find Spot | MED-PMED POTTERY | Rim in yellow fabric greenish glaze, hole below rim, probably a chafing dish. Squarish pancheon – rim and thin body sherd in red-brown glaze. Remainder Toynton and Bolingbroke type, mostly sherds of pancheons, jugs or alepots | MED-PMED | 542250 | 349000 | MLI12792, MLI12793, | | | N/A | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| OL4 | Monument | ?LMED-PMED SALTERN | Ploughed out saltern material. Mounds levelled showed patches of burnt material apparently from salterns. Pottery collected almost entirely post-medieval Toynton types. Not visible in 2009, presumably ploughed out and under crop. | LMED-PMED | 542500 | 349000 | MLI13051 | | | Not visible | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| OL5 | Monument | POST-WAR ROC MONITORING POST | ROC underground monitoring post, fair condition. Ground Zero Indicator position. No direct access possible to the site in 2009, as situated on private arable land. Viewed from a distance, the site appears to be in relatively good condition, although the presence of | MOD | 544800 | 348870 | | 1411988 | | Fair to good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------------|--|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | three trees and their associated root systems may be doing some damage to the below ground structure. To the south, on the landward side of the sea bank, a small square red brick structure (partially demolished) with concrete roof and external steel ladder (partially rotted) at TF 44845 48874 is present which is presumably an earlier aircraft observation post. | | | | | | | | | |
| OL6 | Monument | SITE OF DERBY HALL | Derby Hall was the residence of the Derby, or Darby family. Ralph Darby resided in Leake in 1517, and the death at Leake of Dymoke Darby is recorded in 1701. The hall was built in 1295 and pulled down in 1873, by which time it had been divided into tenements. No surface remains of the hall are evident. Not visible in 2009, the site is currently under crop. | MED/PMED | 542060 | 348760 | MLI12796 | 355137, | | Not visible | N | LHER, RCZAS |

Table 5 Leverton parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|-------------------------|---|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| LE1 | Building | THE COTTAGE | Cottage. Late 18th century. Red brick, pantiled roof having raised brick coped tumbled gables, 2 brick gable stacks. Single storey, 3 bay front with corbelled out eaves, central planked door flanked by single glazing bar sashes, all openings with segmental heads. In the attic 2 dormers with sliding sashes, and 3 segmental headed slightly raking dormers with rendered cheeks. Grade II listed. Now known as 'Hideaway Cottage' according to current plaque affixed to wooden fencing to west exterior. | PMED | 541809 | 348692 | | | LBS 192010 | Good | B3 | EH, RCZAS |
| LE2 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 6, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 544780 | 348650 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| LE3 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 5 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 544126 | 348069 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| LE4 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 5, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 543880 | 347645 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| LE5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES | 2 probable WW2 pillboxes on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 4, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 543860 | 347620 | | | | Destroyed | N | MR, RCZAS |
| LE6 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 3, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 543650 | 347490 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| LE7 | Monument | SITE OF DOVECOTE | 'Dovecote' on SE side of farm. Now appears to be gone. However, the farm itself still has remnants of red brick farm buildings (barns) which appear to be of an 18th- or 19th-century date, all of which are in a poor state of preservation. | ?PMED | 542870 | 347420 | MLI12765 | | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| LE8 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 4, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 543458 | 347289 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| LE9 | Building | DOVECOTE, SEAFORTH FARM | 'Dovecote', small freestanding rectangular building to the SE of Seaforth Farm. No access in 2009. Visibility from the roadside was poor and the survival of the structure could not be confirmed. | ?PMED | 541510 | 347120 | MLI12760 | | | No access | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| LE10 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 3, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. In its place however, is a large ?granite semi-polished menhir, a | MOD | 543040 | 346759 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|------|---|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | modern installation, with a legend inscribed 'IN LOVING MEMORY OF JOHN SAUL 9-4-1927 – 7-2-1997' (founder of Leverton-based AJ Saul tractor hire business). | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6 Benington parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| BN1 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 2, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 542604 | 346366 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| BN2 | Building | THE OLD RECTORY, CHURCHWAY | Former rectory, now house. C 1830 with minor 20th-century alterations. Rendered with hipped slate roof and 2 ridge stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with advanced central bay, first floor band and overhanging eaves. Central 6 panelled door with plain overlight and side lights, covered by 20th-century pedimented latticed porch, flanked by single large tripartite sashes. To first floor are 3 glazing bar sashes. To the right a further 2 storey, 2 bay range with glazing bar sashes. Grade II listed. In good condition in 2009. | EMOD | 540773 | 346249 | | | LBS 191915 | Good | B3 | EH, RCZAS |
| BN3 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 pillbox and/or anti-tank obstructions (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 1, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 542405 | 346100 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| BN4 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 pillbox and/or anti-tank obstructions (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 1, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 542180 | 345820 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| BN5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, E OF BENINGTON SEA END | WW2 Type 22 pillbox, facing E (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 1, 31/8/40). Upgraded to C2 status to due increased scarcity of pillboxes in this area as a result of modern demolition. | MOD | 542000 | 345650 | MLI13369 | 1419850 | | Good | C2 | LHER, RCZAS |
| BN6 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | 2 possible WW2 pillboxes and anti-tank obstructions (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 1, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 541880 | 345460 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| BN7 | Monument | POSSIBLE MED SALTERNS, SE OF OLD HOUSE FARM | Possible silt mounds from medieval salterns were noted SE of Old House Farm as the result of a field observation (ELI774). The area of the site is flat, and it is possible that the silt mounds have since been ploughed out by modern agriculture leaving only a slight trace and below ground archaeological deposits only. | MED | 540700 | 345100 | MLI80349 | | ELI774 | Not visible | B1 | LHER, RCZAS |
| BN8 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, SE OF SEA END FARM | WW2 3 bay concrete Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, facing east. SE of Sea End Farm, Butterwick. Upgraded to C2 status to due increased scarcity of pillboxes in this area as a result of modern demolition. | MOD | 541420 | 344910 | MLI13370 | 1419851 | | Good | C2 | LHER, RCZAS |
| BN9 | Monument | SHIPWRECK | Unknown wreck with little structure showing. Orientated 050/230 degrees with mean height of 2m. No safe access to the site in 2009. | ?PMED | 543750 | 344910 | | 913184 | | No access | B1 | NMR, RCZAS |

Table 7 Butterwick parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|-------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| BU1 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type concrete pillbox facing E. | MOD | 541210 | 344500 | MLI13371 | 1419852 | | Good | C3 | LHER, |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---------------------------|---|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | RCZAS |
| BU2 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES & TANK TRAP | 2 WW2 Type 22 hexagonal pillboxes and one anti-tank block. Both pillboxes have buttresses up to loophole level. Both pillboxes exist in a good state as of the 2009 survey, however there was no sign of the anti-tank block in this area, suggesting that it has been removed (destroyed). | MOD | 541160 | 344430 | MLI13372 | 1419853 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| BU3 | Monument | MED SEA BANK | Medieval sea bank. Another sea bank, further seaward between TF 4075 4390 and TF 4130 4470 is more recent. The alignment of the sea bank exists as the modern road. | PMED | 540530 | 344300 | MLI12783 | 1032408 | | Poor | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| BU4 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type concrete AA pillbox, facing E. Not visible in 2009. Destroyed, probably as it was sited in a large field. | MOD | 540000 | 344140 | MLI13373 | 1419852 | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| BU5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type rectangular concrete AA pillbox, facing E. On sea bank at point where it is crossed by a track, Butterwick. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 540746 | 344083 | | 1419854 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |

Table 8 Freiston parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---|---|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| FR1 | Building | WHITELOAF HALL | Former house, now 3 houses. 16th-century, with 17th-century alterations in the Fen Artisan Mannerist style, extended and altered c 1900. Colour-washed brick and painted ashlar dressings. Slate roofs. 2 crow-stepped gables with kneelers, the right hand one bearing a pinnacle with 19th-century date plaque in form of loaf of bread 'WCH 1614', the left hand one being 19th-century, built to match, also with a pinnacle. To the right at low level a datestone inscribed '1613' and initials 'BEE'. The left hand gable has a central plain sash with above a 3 light early 16th-century window, and on the garret a 2 light 16th-century window. Above is a datestone 1654 and initials IID. Whiteloaf Hall is supposed to be the first place where a white loaf of bread was baked. Grade II listed. It was occupied in 1711 by John Linton, vicar of Butterwick. His son, also John, is said to have reclaimed much of the foreshore in front of the Hall, possibly reflected in a bulge in the bank in front of the Roman Bank at this point. In good condition in 2009. | PMED | 539890 | 343760 | MLI12776 | 1035051 | LBS 192009 | Good | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR2 | Monument | WW2 AA PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type concrete AA pillbox, facing E. Another adjacent pillbox seems to be present on APs (RAF/613C/BR57, Frames 7, 8, 31/8/40). Main structure in good condition in 2009, any apparent adjacent pillbox is no longer visible and has presumably been demolished. | MOD | 540749 | 343609 | MLI13374 | 1419855 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR3 | Monument | SITE OF WW2 SHORE DEFENCE BATTERY, NE OF SCRANE END | Site of WW2 beach defence battery to the NE of Scrane End, forming part of the Freiston Shore defences. APs dated 1940 show a square structure and a slightly larger adjacent rectangular structure (RAF/613C/BR57, Frames | MOD | 540551 | 343224 | | 1443381 | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--|---|------------|----------------|----------------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | | 7, 8, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, presumed destroyed. | | | | | | | | | |
| FR4 | Building | WINDMILL, BARNEYFIELD ROAD | Built in about 1827, this tower mill ceased work by wind in 1924 when the sails were removed, continuing to work by engine for a little while afterwards. It had four patent sails, driving three pairs of stones. The majority of the gear has gone but the wallower, upright shaft and great spur wheel remain. There is also an engine driven hurst on the ground floor. The tower stands disused and derelict with part of the cap frame still lingering in place. Grade II listed Upgraded to B2 residual threat status due to observed state of decay (neglect) of the tower. | EMOD | 539030 | 342810 | MLI12718 | | LBS 181992 | Poor | B2 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR5 | Monument | SITE OF WW2 PILLBOX NE OF FREISTON SHORE | Site of WW2 pillbox NE of Freiston Shore. Not visible in 2009, destroyed (or buried during recent flood defence work upgrades). | MOD | 540287 | 342754 | | 1443382 | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR6 | Monument | INSHORE CHANNEL | Site of deeper water channel running inshore to the beach. The channel has been infilled and is now a trackway. The upper sections of the channel can be seen as rises to either side of the centre of the track. | PMED | 539750, 541550 | 342500, 341150 | | | | Poor | N | OS 1ST EDN, RCZAS |
| FR7 | Building | THE MARINE HOTEL & WW2 DEFENDED LOCALITY, SHORE ROAD | Former hotel, now derelict. Built in the late 18th century, altered in the 20th century. Constructed in red brick, with slate roofs with brick coped tumbled gables. The Marine Hotel was built specifically for the seaside trade of the late 18th century. The hotel closed around 1970. Grade II listed. During WW2, the hotel provided accommodation for a defending infantry platoon. A report on the reorganisation of the defences here in March 1941 states there are two posts on the sea wall which must be loopholed for flanking fire, and with a part-breastwork to cover the rear. The existing wire was to be brought closer in and its apron and concertina wire thickened. Knife rests were set up on the road and track. The defence locality acted as local protection for the 6in guns of the adjacent battery. In 2009, the site was derelict prior to modern redevelopment. The main shell of the hotel structure still exists (with no roof) although all of the windows and doorways have been blocked. The ground surrounding the hotel is in development already with a continuous concrete raft base joining the hotel at the base on 3 sides. | PMED-MOD | 539735 | 342474 | MLI88793 | 1320266 | LBS 192007 | Poor | B1 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR8 | Monument | 2 POSSIBLE SHIPWRECKS, FREISTON SHORE | During a watching brief by LAS (ELI1676: FSD99) on flood defence work (NMR1363876), a cluster of square-cut and rectangular-cut timbers, aligned roughly horizontally, was recorded. These were thought to be from one of two wrecked coal barges reportedly known on the salt-marsh east of Freiston Shore prior to 1979. The timbers were thought to be in situ. Not visible in 2009, buried within the nature reserve area and probably destroyed. | ?PMED/EMOD | 540100 | 342410 | MLI81338 | | ELI1676 | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---|--|----------|---------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| FR9 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, FREISTON SHORE BATTERY | WW2 hexagonal concrete 2 storey AA pillbox with open upper deck. Facing E with entrance to rear. Set on rear edge of sea bank. Concrete-faced, rendered with pebble dashing. A solid addition (i.e. not open inside) has been added to the pillbox roof to increase its height and probably provide a platform for an AA gun. Four square embrasures, one in each face. Unusual shape interior concrete blast wall. Public access, inside and outside. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539706 | 342372 | MLI13375 | 1418120 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR10 | Monument | WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, FREISTON SHORE BATTERY | CASL building to the N of, and which served, the Freiston Shore Battery. Glazed and converted to summerhouse. In good condition in 2009, with external stairs and railings on roof. | MOD | 539699 | 342341 | | 1419856 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR11 | Monument | BATHING HOUSE | Site of a 18th/19th-century bathing house Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | PMED-MOD | 539650 | 342325 | | | | Destroyed | N | OS 1ST EDN, RCZAS |
| FR12 | Building | PLUMMERS HOTEL, SHORE ROAD | Former house, now hotel. Built in the early 18th century, raised and extended in the late 18th century with early 19th-and 20th-century alterations. Constructed in red brick (partly colourwashed) with pantile roofs and brick stacks. T-shape in plan, three storeys high with a five bay front. To the rear is a later 18th-century, two storey brick range for coaches and stabling. The Plummers Hotel was built specifically for the seaside trade of the late 18th century. Freiston Shore was developed as a bathing resort in the late 18th century and was still popular in the 19th century, but being bypassed by the railway it declined. Grade II listed. In good condition in 2009. | PMED-MOD | 539673 | 342325 | MLI88792 | | LBS 192006 | Good | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR13 | Monument | WW2 GUN EMPLACEMENT, FREISTON SHORE BATTERY | WW2 battery office and phone/radio/battery storage shed. Gunhouse for 6-inch gun and magazine linked by ramp. Engine room. Engine room has original iron window frames still extant (although sagging). | MOD | 539643 | 342268 | MLI13376 | | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR14 | Monument | WW2 FREISTON SHORE BATTERY | WW2 coastal battery with 2 x 6-inch gun emplacements (FR13, 16). Low-level Battery Observation Post and CASLs present. Two earth-protected magazine buildings are clearly visible. The Battery was an Examination Battery for Boston: suspect merchant ships were stopped in front of the guns and inspected. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539649 | 342243 | MLI13376 | 1421371, 1444724 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR15 | Monument | SITE OF WW2 PILLBOX, FREISTON SHORE BATTERY | Site of WW2 pillbox which formerly stood between the gun emplacements of Freiston Shore Battery. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 539648 | 342240 | | 1443392 | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR16 | Monument | WW2 GUN EMPLACEMENT, FREISTON SHORE BATTERY | Gunhouse for 6-inch gun and magazine linked by ramp. Part of Freiston Shore Battery. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539649 | 342243 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--|--|----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| FR17 | Building | MILL PIT FARM, SCRANE END ROAD | Farmhouse built in the late 18th century, with minor 19th- and 20th-century alterations. Constructed in red brick and pantile roof, with brick coped partly tumbled gables and two gable stacks. L-shape in plan, two storeys high and with a 3-bay front. Grade II listed. In fair condition in 2009. | PMED-MOD | 538033 | 342185 | MLI88795, | | LBS 192005 | Fair | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR18 | Monument | SITE OF CORNMILL, CROPPERS LANE | The windmill is depicted on the 1905 2nd edition OS. The windmill appears to have been demolished by 1956, as it does not appear on maps of this date. However, buildings in the immediate vicinity (and possibly associated with the mill) are still extant at this time. All buildings appear to have been demolished by 1973. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | ?EMOD | 538095 | 342175 | MLI88796 | | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR19 | Monument | WW2 AA PILLBOX, FREISTON SHORE BATTERY | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox placed in between the S heavy gun emplacement of the Freiston Shore Battery and the S searchlight battery. Two embrasures at the front facing E, two at the rear, and one at each end. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539615 | 342162 | MLI13377 | 1418107 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR20 | Monument | WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY BUILDING, FREISTON SHORE BATTERY | WW2 CASL building to the S of, and which served, the Freiston Shore Battery. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539589 | 342105 | MLI13377 | 1443391 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR21 | Monument | MED-PMED OCCUPATION, 'THE LILACS', HOUGH LANE | Medieval and post-medieval structures and cut features found during a watching brief in 1993 (FTL93). Not visible in 2009. | MED-PMED | 538000 | 342000 | | 974445 | | Not visible | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR22 | Find Spot | PMED SWORD, FREISTON SHORE | An early 18th-century small sword was found on Freiston Shore bank. | PMED | 539000 | 342000 | MLI12780 | | | N/A | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR23 | Monument | WW2 STRUCTURES | Three rectangular structures on shore immediately in front of sea bank, with two circular earthworks in front (RAF/613C/BR57, frame 1, 31/8/40). 1953 AP shows these works to have been removed by that date. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 539570 | 341850 | | | S0016240 | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR24 | Monument | POSSIBLE LOST HAMLET OF 'SCRANE' | Scrane and Old Scrane, now represented by Scrane End (TF 386 420) about one mile S of Freiston, are places in which Kirkstead Abbey owned considerable land. A Richard de Skreying is mentioned in 1216 and a Ralph de Skreying in 1272. There are references to the manor of Skreying in 1504 and 1590. APs show some disturbance and linear marking, possibly connected with medieval settlement. The area is wholly arable, apart from one small field of rough pasture; this has amorphous surface disturbance. Not visible, presumed destroyed above ground. | MED | 538200 | 341800 | MLI12772 | 353910 | | Not visible | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR25 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, FREISTON SHORE | WW2 Type 22 pillbox, built using wood shuttering, roughly rendered as camouflage. On sea bank facing E. Concrete-faced. Front embrasures have projecting exterior sills. Roof has protruding central iron pipe [a | MOD | 539599 | 341740 | MLI13378 | 1418108 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | mount?]. Access possible to interior. S of Freiston Shore and E of Scrane End. In good condition in 2009. | | | | | | | | | |
| FR26 | Monument | WINDMILL | Undated windmill. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | ?EMOD | 538700 | 341700 | | 498120 | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR27 | Monument | MED/PMED SEA BANK | Sea bank (known as Roman Bank) between the fields and the saltings. Possibly medieval in date. In good condition in 2009. | ?MED | 539550 | 341650 | MLI12777 | 1032408 | | Good | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR28 | Monument | DOVECOTE, SCRANE END | 'Dovecote' in SW corner of field to the E of farm. Small square with small close on w side. Now appears to be gone. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | ?EMOD | 539100 | 341620 | MLI12733 | | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR29 | Building | MIRAMAR HOUSE, SCRANE END | A house constructed in the late 18th century. The front of the house was added c 1823. Constructed in red brick in Flemish bond, with a hipped slate roof and lead dressings. Two tall wall brick stacks. L-shape in plan, two storeys high and a 3-bay front with central half glazed 20th-century door. The rear wing is late 18th-century. Grade II listed. In good condition in 2009. | PMED-EMOD | 538663 | 341544 | MLI88797 | | LBS 192004 | Good | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR30 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, E OF SCRANE END | WW2 Type 22 pillbox, built using wood shuttering, roughly rendered as camouflage. E of Scrane End. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539580 | 341486 | MLI13379 | 1418109 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR31 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, E OF SCRANE END | WW2 Type 22 pillbox, built using wood shuttering, roughly rendered as camouflage. Projecting exterior embrasure sills (one destroyed). Some embrasures blocked, and may have been done during WW2. Central metal pipe in roof. Used as a sheep shelter in 2002. Quarter of a mile E of Scrane End. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539584 | 341469 | | 1418110 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR32 | Monument | WW2 ANTI-GLIDER TRENCHES | Linear marks bisecting fields plotted from AP may be anti landing trenches, but are isolated. Not visible in 2009. | MOD | 539200 | 341370 | | | S006235 | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR33 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 Type 22 pillbox dug into sea bank, with projecting exterior embrasure sills. Central iron pipe set in roof, and another near roof edge (this goes right through the roof). Interior access possible. Used as sheep shelter in 2002. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539490 | 341250 | MLI13380 | 1418111 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR34 | Monument | WW2 MACHINE GUN POSTS | A rare example of two adjacent WW2 Ruck Machine Gun Posts on the rear edge of the sea wall c 1500m S of Freiston Shore Battery at TF 39121 41026 and TF 39125 41004. The remains consist of the pits and fragments of the lower walls. In addition, to the rear of the northernmost MG post is an upright concrete block inscribed by military personnel on all sides during WW2. | MOD | 539102 | 341000 | | 1443396 | | Fair | C2 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR35 | Monument | SHIPWRECK | Remains of unknown vessel. No safe access to the site in 2009. | PMED/MOD | 540940 | 340720 | | 913180 | | No access | ?B1 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR36 | Monument | SHIPWRECK | Remains of unknown vessel. No safe access to the site in 2009. | PMED/MOD | 540810 | 340680 | | 913179 | | No access | ?B1 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR37 | Monument | ?MED/PMED | Possible medieval or post-medieval earthworks adjacent | MED/PMED | 538051 | 340629 | | | | Not visible | C3 | NMR, |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---------------------|---|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | EARTHWORKS | to sewage works, consisting of two large conjoined enclosures, possible trackways and ditches (RAF/106G/UK/1706, Frame 4111, 4112, 29/8/46). Although ploughed out, areas of lighter soil within the enclosures and lines of ditches are still visible as soilmarks. Not visible in 2009. | | | | | | | | | RCZAS |
| FR38 | Monument | SHIPWRECK | Remains of unknown vessel. No safe access to the site in 2009. | PMED/MOD | 540800 | 340620 | | 913178 | | No access | ?B1 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR39 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 Type 22 pillbox, built using wood shuttering, roughly rendered as camouflage, with projecting exterior embrasure sills. Metal pipe set centrally in roof. In good condition in 2009. Revised grid ref. | MOD | 539157 | 340651 | MLI13381 | 1418112 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR40 | Monument | SITE OF WW2 PILLBOX | Site of WW2 pillbox 1.5km S of Freiston Shore Battery. Large pieces of concrete remain along N edge of concrete slab track to immediate N of site, and are quite probably part of a demolished pillbox. | MOD | 539089 | 340592 | | 1443394 | | V Poor | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR41 | Monument | HMP NORTH SEA CAMP | A mid-20th-century Borstal, opening in 1935, used as a WW2 military camp, and finally from 1988 became an adult prison. The original staff and inmates, from Stafford Prison, built a new sea bank in front of the prison and reclaimed land behind for farming until 1979. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 538805 | 340004 | | 1119677 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR42 | Monument | SHIP REMAINS | Remains of abandoned/dumped vessels. No safe access to the site in 2009, but possibly destroyed. | PMED/MOD | 540550 | 339900 | | 913177 | | No access | ?N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR43 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 long rectangular building & trackway on sea bank (RAF/106G/UK/1706, Frame 4109, 29/8/46). It is in an area being reclaimed in 1940 and does not appear at that time, so could have another purpose, although several pillboxes were built further south. An area to the immediate S of the prison (FR41) has apparently been cleared and stripped of topsoil, presumably in the area of the buildings which are now no longer extant. | MOD | 539243 | 339757 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR44 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 AA pillbox, presumably of 3-bay Lincolnshire-type. The existing floodbank had been constructed or raised after this pillbox was built, and the gun embrasures had been blocked to prevent soil entering. The floor level was higher than outside the pillbox. The floodbank in this area was constructed in 1942, making it probable that the pillbox was built shortly before the floodbank, or on an existing low bank in place by 1940 according to APs. The pillbox was recorded by LAS in 1999 with 2 others (FR45, 46) prior to being buried during reinforcement of the bank (ELI1677: FSD99). Contractors for the recent flood defences in the area of these 3 monuments (FR44, 45, 46) have confirmed that they were buried intact, with wooden shuttering surrounding the structures in addition | MOD | 539290 | 339650 | MLI81347 | 1419859 | ELI1677 | Not visible | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------------------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | to wooden boards sealing off entrances/embrasures. | | | | | | | | | |
| FR45 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 rectangular pillbox built into the Hobhole–Butterwick flood defences as with FR44, 46 (NMR1363876) on two levels with a machine gun embrasure and 3 x rifle embrasures. Graffiti noted on the roof of the pillbox appeared to date from its construction. Buried by bank raising – see FR44. | MOD | 539350 | 339530 | MLI81350 | 1419860 | ELI1677 | Not visible | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR46 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX, N OF RIVER WITHAM | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type concrete AA pillbox N of the mouth of the River Witham, built into the Hobhole–Butterwick flood defences together with FR44, 45. Conformed buried by bank raising – see FR44. | MOD | 539465 | 339353 | MLI81352 | 1419858 | ELI1677 | Not visible | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR47 | Monument | ?WW2 CONCRETE STRUCTURE | During a survey of pillboxes FR44–46 due to be buried by Hobhole–Butterwick flood defence work (ELI1677; NMR1363876), a partially buried concrete structure of uncertain size and function was observed, almost obliterated by the existing floodbank. Not visible in 2009. | MOD | 539490 | 339300 | MLI81354 | | ELI1677 | Destroyed | ?N | LHER, RCZAS |
| FR48 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 circular emplacement on foreshore, but in an area being reclaimed between 1940 and 1946 (RAF/106G/UK/1706, Frame 4109, 29/8/46). Not visible in 2009, ?buried or ?destroyed. | MOD | 539533 | 339277 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR49 | Monument | WW2 MILITARY RAILWAY | Military railway in the area of Freiston Shore battery. Some rails still extant. Presumably constructed to provide the battery's two gun emplacements with ammunition. No rails noted in 2009 within the area of the Freiston Shore battery, however the 2006 survey recorded rails at TF 3971 4234, with a field gate constructed of reused rails at TF 4024 4212. | MOD | 539710 | 342340 | | 1411956 | | Not visible | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FR50 | Monument | SITE OF JAIL | Local farmers (White Loaf Hall FR1) relate that local prisoners during the 19th century were initially imprisoned in the basement of White Loaf Hall, and that there was a purpose built goal at the corner of Jail Lane and Shore Road. The suggested site of the now destroyed jail structure is arable fields and nothing was visible in 2009. Potential below ground archaeological deposits, therefore, within this area. | EMOD | 539252 | 343476 | | | | Not visible | C2 | RCZAS |
| FR51 | Monument | WW2 MILITARY BUILDING | WW2 concrete fortified latrine associated with Freiston Shore Battery. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539625 | 342202 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |
| FR52 | Monument | COMMEMORATIVE CAIRN | C 2.50m high conical monument/commemorative cairn built. Unknown internal core with rough worked local stone and concrete mortar with concrete balustrade top. Built to commemorate the completion of land reclamation by the guests of HMP North Sea Camp (FR41). In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539392 | 340071 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |
| FR53 | Monument | OS TRIGONOMETRY POINT | 20th century Ordnance Survey Trigonometry Point. Concrete splayed post with brass or iron plaque set horizontally on top with benchmark set into one side. In | MOD | 539529 | 339274 | | | | Good | C2 | RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|----------------------|---|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | good condition in 2009. | | | | | | | | | |
| FR54 | Building | WW2 AMMUNITION STORE | Single-storey brick building with tiled roof, local knowledge suggests this was an ammunition store to the NW of Freiston Shore Battery, now a bungalow. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539736 | 342471 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |

Table 9 Fishtoft parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| FT1 | Find Spot | MED-PMED POTTERY | Surface finds of mainly post-medieval sherds in the same field as a Romano-British hut. | MED-PMED | 537130 | 341020 | MLI12752 | | | N/A | N | LHER |
| FT2 | Monument | RB OCCUPATION | A small Romano-British occupation site consisting of a corn-drying oven, circular hut with postholes. Finds include coins, querns, 3rd to 4th-century pottery, a bronze spoon, an iron coultter, worked jet and bone. Not visible in 2009, buried. | RB | 537100 | 340900 | MLI12728 | 633032, 353913 | | Not visible | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FT3 | Find Spot | MED POTTERY | Scatter of medieval pottery from field known as Kiln Green in 1709. | MED | 537300 | 340800 | MLI12748 | | | N/A | N | LHER |
| FT4 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 infantry blockhouse, with eight embrasures. The entrances and embrasures have been mostly blocked up with blocks to form a bat haven/roosting area as of 2009. Revised grid ref. | MOD | 536264 | 339984 | MLI13383 | 1419862 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FT5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 Type 22 pillbox, Pilgrim's Memorial. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 536493 | 340026 | MLI13384 | 1419864 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FT6 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 Type 22 pillbox, Pilgrim's Memorial. In fair condition in 2009, but with cracks to walls and roof and some localised spalling. Partly buried by soil mound. | MOD | 536186 | 339981 | MLI13382 | 1419861 | | Fair | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FT7 | Monument | HOBHOLE SLUICE | This sluice is at the end of Hobhole Drain, which was a central feature of John Rennie's fen drainage scheme. It was built in 1805-6 and repaired in 1888. It was replaced in 1957 with a pumping station and new cut. Gritstone ashlar with raked and battered flanking walls, faceted cutwaters with Roman numeral depth marks, and an iron sluice gate. Grade II listed. In good condition in 2009. | EMOD | 536450 | 339942 | MLI88891 | | LBS 191943 | Good | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FT8 | Monument | WW2 GUN EMPLACEMENT | WW2 6-inch gun emplacement. Now glazed-in and converted to a summerhouse. In good condition in 2009. Revised grid ref. | MOD | 536357 | 339898 | MLI13886 | 1419863 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FT9 | Monument | HOBHOLE-BUTTERWICK LOW FLOOD DEFENCES | Wash Flood defence scheme carried out in 1990s covering several parishes. Several WW2 pillboxes and other structures were incorporated (eg in Freiston, FR44-47, where possible shipwrecks were also discovered during construction). The flood banks have been maintained and are in apparent good condition. | MOD | 538000 | 339120 | | 1363876 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FT10 | Monument | POST-WAR ROC ORLIT POST | ROC Orlit post. Condition unknown. A concrete slab with metal hatch and mounting point was located in 2009, which may be the remains of this structure (or possibly FT11). | MOD | 538040 | 339110 | | 1412038 | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FT11 | Monument | POST-WAR ROC | ROC underground monitoring post, Cut End, Sandholme Bank. | MOD | 538080 | 339130 | | 1412006 | | Destroyed | ?C2 | NMR, |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|-------------------|--|---------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | MONITORING POST | Opened February 1960, closed October 1968. Underground structure may survive but all surface features were said to have been cleared away in the 1970s apart from one side of the compound, including the gate, which now forms part of a cattle pen. The post was thought to lie under a cattle drinking trough made from an old bath. However, a concrete slab with a hatch what appeared to be a structure beneath the slab, and mounting points for a ground level structure were recorded nearby in 2009, which may be part of this installation, or possibly FT10. | | | | | | | | | RCZAS |
| FT12 | Monument | TIMBER POSTS | During a watching brief, at least ten upright timbers (king piles) were recorded, thought to be a former landing stage. The timbers were in four rows, aligned NW/SE. Indications were that other timbers had been removed from the same alignments. Not visible in 2009, probably buried. | PMED/EMOD | 538660 | 339110 | MLI81342 | | | Destroyed | ?C1 | LHER RCZAS |
| FT13 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES | 2 WW2 Type 26 pillboxes, The Scalp, S of the Witham. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 539468 | 339052 | | 1419869 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FT14 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES | 2 WW2 Type 26 pillboxes, The Scalp, S of the Witham. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 538900 | 338900 | | 1419870 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FT15 | Monument | ELEANOR | 1747 wreck of English craft which stranded near the Scalp, possibly during a 'violent easterly wind' in which other ships were lost in the same area. No safe access in 2009, but probably destroyed. | PMED | 537880 | 338400 | | 1435923 | | Destroyed | N | NMR RCZAS |
| FT16 | Monument | WITHAM NAVIGATION | The navigable Witham runs from Lincoln to the Wash below Boston, for a distance of 36 1/8 miles. Under an Act of 1671 Lincoln Corporation was to become undertakers for the improvement of the Witham; however this plan fell through. In the 1760s the Corporation showed more interest, and an Act was passed in 1762 for drainage and navigation works. In 1763 the Grand Sluice at Boston was completed, the lock here following in 1766, and by 1770 a further three locks were completed. Following the Witham Drainage Act of 1801, John Rennie improved the channels by constructing Maud Foster Drain, completed in 1807. The longer Hobhole drain entering the Witham at its Wash outfall was completed in 1806. In an Act passed in 1812 new straightening cuts were made and the Witham assumed its present character. | PMED- EMOD | | | | 1343043 | | N/A | N | NMR RCZAS |

Table 10 Wyberton parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|-------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| WY1 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 Type 22 pillbox, Pilgrim's Memorial. Same as Fishtoft pillbox FT6. | | | | | | | | | |
| WY2 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type concrete AA pillbox. Wyberton Marsh. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 535517 | 339406 | MLI13387 | 1419872, 1419866 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| WY3 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type concrete AA pillbox. N of Marsh Farm, mouth of the Witham. Same as entry WY2, therefore duplicate entry. | | | | | | | | | |
| WY4 | Monument | TWO BROTHERS | 1747 wreck of English cargo vessel which stranded near Boston; a wooden sailing vessel. Nothing was visible at the given grid ref in 2009. | PMED | 536650 | 339300 | | 1435880 | | Not visible | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| WY5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, now buried in seawall. S of the Witham. Not visible in 2009. Under construction on APs dated 31/8/40 (RAF/613C/BR57, Frames 11, 12). | MOD | 536900 | 338800 | MLI13388 | 1419867, 1419874 | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| WY6 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type concrete AA pillbox. Wyberton Marsh. Probably same entry as WY5. | | | | | | | | | |
| WY7 | Monument | RETFORD | 1810 wreck of English cargo vessel which stranded about a mile up Boston Marsh, while trying to reach Boston during a gale. En route from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Great Yarmouth with coal. | EMOD | | | | 942790 | | N/A | N | NMR |

Table 11 Frampton parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|-----------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| FP1 | Monument | ROADS FARMHOUSE | Farmhouse built in the mid-18th century and altered in the 20th century. Constructed in red brick with a plain tiled roof and L shaped in plan. Grade II listed. In good condition in 2009. | PMED | 535066 | 338910 | MLI86334 | | LBS 191968 | Good | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| FP2 | Monument | POSSIBLE MOAT | Alleged moat to the S of Roads Farm, infilled in the 1960s; may be the remains of former creeks, even salterns. Not visible in 2009 and presumably infilled. Now part of arable fields. May be a duplicate of FP3. | ?MED | 534900 | 338900 | MLI13008 | | | Not visible | ?N | LHER, RCZAS |
| FP3 | Monument | MOAT | Moat, now filled in and the site levelled. Visible on APs (RAF/106G/UK/1706, frame 4059, 29/8/46). Not visible in 2009, presumably infilled. Now part of arable fields. May be a duplicate of FP2. | ?MED | 535060 | 338800 | MLI12623 | 353800 | | Not visible | ?N | LHER, RCZAS |
| FP4 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 rectangular pillbox, built by 31/8/40 (RAF/613C/BR57, Frames 11, 12, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 536704 | 338557 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FP5 | Monument | ?DECOY/POND | Frampton Roads possible Decoy Pond. The pond is situated at the eastern edge of a small wooded area. The pond measures 50m by 20m and is slightly irregular in plan, with two narrow channels feeding into it on the western side. Not visited due to lack of public access. Satellite photography shows the pond is still extant. | UNK | 534450 | 338550 | | 1432413 | | No access | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| FP6 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Non standard infantry post with two loopholes, Western Point. Visible on APs (RAF/106G/UK/1706, Frames 4055, 4056, 20/9/46), under construction in August 1940. Not visible in 2009, | MOD | 536535 | 338348 | MLI13389 | 1419873, | ELI5018 | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| FP7 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 rectangular pillbox with 2 embrasures and a sloping roof. Western Point. Visible on APs (RAF/106G/UK/1706, Frames 4055, 4056, 20/9/46), under construction in August 1940. Not visible in 2009, buried in sea wall or destroyed. | MOD | 536500 | 338330 | | 1419868 | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FP8 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox on sea bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 10, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, buried in sea wall or destroyed. | MOD | 536180 | 338000 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FP9 | Monument | SITE OF | The medieval moated Multon Hall, documented during the 14th century, is | MED | 533900 | 337930 | | 353827 | SAM | No access | A2 | NMR, |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------|---|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| | | MULTON HALL | thought to be situated in the later Hall grounds. Earthworks have been scheduled as the site of the moat, and the presence of masonry structures may be indicated by building materials on the central island. This may be the de la Haye's castle site, noted in 1216. No public access to the site, although the EH Heritage at Risk Register lists the site as under threat from ploughing, hence the risk has been revised. | | | | | | 31610 | | | RCZAS |
| FP10 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 pillbox (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 11, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, buried in sea wall or destroyed. | MOD | 536165 | 337901 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FP11 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 concrete defensive structure, appears roughly triangular (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 10, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, buried in sea wall or destroyed. | MOD | 535317 | 337402 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FP12 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, with one remaining open embrasure. In good condition in 2009, but significant modern graffiti on E facing front. | MOD | 534976 | 338409 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |

Table 12 Kirton parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---------------|--|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| KR1 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Probable WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox on corner of sea bank, other structures nearby, including a possible second immediately to the W, and a possible smaller pillbox to the S (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 9, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, buried in sea wall or destroyed. | MOD | 535880 | 337070 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| KR2 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES | WW2 rectangular pillbox on sea bank with other possible structures nearby, including what may be a second pillbox a little to the N set across the line of the bank, and a smaller emplacement between the two (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 7, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 535600 | 336450 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| KR3 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES | 2 possible WW2 3-bay pillboxes on the sea bank in defensive positions either side of a track (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 6, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 535070 | 335730 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| KR4 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 circular emplacement, perhaps containing a blockhouse or pillbox (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 534593 | 334933 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |

Table 13 Fosdyke parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---------------|---|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| FO1 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES | 2 possible WW2 pillboxes on the sea bank either side of a field drain (may both be 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillboxes) (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 4, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 534520 | 334420 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| FO2 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 pillboxes on the sea bank either side of a trackway. May include a rectangular blockhouse S of the track, and a possible smaller rectangular structure (?pillbox) and weapons pit immediately to the N. Several small structures are visible just behind the bank (RAF/613C/BR57, Frame 4, 31/8/40). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 534330 | 334200 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |

Table 14 Holbeach parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| HB1 | Monument | WW2 TARGET | WW2 triangular bombing target on the mudflats (RAF106G/LA67, frames 3086, 3087, 2/12/44). No safe access in 2009, but satellite images show the feature is no longer present. | MOD | 542944 | 334693 | | | | No access | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB2 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 Type 26 pillbox with two embrasures in front side and one in either side, none in rear. Lundy's Farm. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 537950 | 334382 | | 1419878 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB3 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 pillbox visible on APs (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 4082, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 538967 | 334294 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB4 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Rectangular WW2 pillbox with three embrasures in long sides and an entrance covered by an embrasure at either end. Lundy's Farm, Holbeach St Marks. In good condition in 2009 overall apart from the SE uppermost corner which has been 'knocked' by modern farm machinery, removing a sizeable chunk from this part of the structure. | MOD | 538788 | 334173 | MLI23534 | 1419879 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| HB5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOXES | An infantry blockhouse with 6 loopholes and a 3-bay concrete AA pillbox at the same location. Both in good condition in 2009. Both were also separately mentioned previously as part of HB12. | MOD | 540910 | 333934 | MLI23546 | 1419885,, 1419884 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| HB6 | Monument | RAF HOLBEACH BOMBING & GUNNERY RANGE | Holbeach Range (RAF Holbeach) bombing and gunnery range opened in 1928 and is still in use, with a variety of land-based targets, buoys and moored boats. A small landing ground also existed. No public access although the site was observed from a distance. | MOD | 542900 | 333900 | MLI20224 | | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| HB7 | Monument | SEA VENTURE | Wreck of English cargo vessel which stranded at Holbeach Marsh in Nov 1810 during a gale, possibly on her 'constant trading' route between Whitby and London. This wooden sailing vessel was said to have been built in the reign of Queen Anne. Not visible in 2009 at the given grid ref. | PMED | 540729 | 333849 | | 942792 | | Not visible | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB8 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire type AA pillbox forming a strongpoint on the sea wall. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 540513 | 333812 | | 1419882 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB9 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Reinforced concrete lying on the bank above a pond to the W of the Lawyer's Creek defences, Holbeach, probably represents the remains of a 'rifle section pillbox', for which there is documentary evidence. This section of reinforced concrete still exists, lying c 10m to the W of HB13. The size of the concrete platform is c 5m E-W and 2m N-S. In good condition, overgrown however. Residual threat changed from ?N to C2. Updated OS grid ref. | MOD | 540014 | 333735 | MLI23545 | 1419880 | | Good | C2 | LHER, RCZAS |
| HB10 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox on sea bank (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 3085, 3086, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 542200 | 333800 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB11 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 2-bay pillbox with doorway entrance at SW end with embrasure and porch attached to concrete raft platform to the SE which appears contemporary. Appears to be a command structure rather than a manned pillbox? In good condition in 2009. Revised OS grid ref. | MOD | 540510 | 333798 | | 1419881 | | Good | C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB12 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | 12 2x2 AT blocks and triple AT block on concrete plinth. These are probably the smallest such blocks anywhere in the country, and must have been intended to control the movement of civilian as well as military | MOD | 540763 | 333791 | MLI23547 | 1419883 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|---|---|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | vehicles. They would have been of little use in stopping enemy armoured vehicles. Most of the blocks survived in good condition in 2009. Reference to an AA 3-bay and Type 22 pillbox previously in this entry referred to HB5 and has been removed. | | | | | | | | | |
| HB13 | Monument | WW2 MACHINE GUN POST | The very rare survival of a WW2 Ruck Machine Gun Post. The concrete slated roof is pierced by three embrasures that must have been intended for AA fire, and the complete structure is set around an earthwork pit some six feet deep and 10 ft long. It forms part of the Lawyer's Creek, Holbeach, defences, and is set in the seawall. Revised residual threat status and OS grid refs. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 540022 | 333737 | | 1443408 | | Good | C2 | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB14 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox on sea bank (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 3086, 30877, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 542880 | 333520 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB15 | Monument | EMOD FARM BUILDINGS | Probable 19th-century farm buildings, visible behind sea defences on wartime APs, but since demolished (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frames 3086, 3087, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 542756 | 333425 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB16 | Monument | WW2 TARGET DIRECTION ARROW | WW2 target arrow related to RAF Holbeach bombing range and pointing to a triangular target (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frames 3086, 3087, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 543133 | 333383 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB17 | Monument | ?RING DITCH | A ring ditch is visible as cropmarks on APs taken August 17th 2001. Also visible are cropmarks representing a former watercourse as well as some of geological origin. A vaguely circular mark in the same field may represent another ring ditch. Not visible in 2009, under crop with no upstanding earthworks apparent. The area was reclaimed in 1793, and unless these features represent (for example) Bronze Age monuments which somehow survived in the intertidal zone before being incorporated into reclaimed fields, they must be of recent origin. | UNK | 536300 | 333300 | | 1394458 | | Not visible | ?C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB18 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox on sea bank (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 3087, 3088, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 543640 | 333080 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB19 | Monument | ?DECOY | A probable decoy. No access in 2009. | PMED | 535950 | 333000 | | 893188 | | No access | ?C3 | NMR, RCZAS |
| HB20 | Monument | HOLBEACH BOMBING RANGE, STORE HOUSE | Storehouse for Holbeach Bombing Range. Not visible in 2009, modern RAF buildings within this area suggest that the storehouse has been either adapted or destroyed. | MOD | 543800 | 333000 | MLI23582 | | | Not visible | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| HB21 | Monument | 1793 SEA BANK, GEDNEY DAWSMERE & HOLBEACH | A further stage of land reclamation was undertaken by Act of Parliament in 1793 and included a strip no more than 1km wide E of the 17th-century bank (MLI80730). The limit of the reclamation is marked by a further sea bank. In good condition in 2009. | PMED | 542473 | 332000 | MLI80731 | | | Good | B3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| HB22 | Monument | WW2 AT BLOCKS | A minimum of 6+ anti-tank blocks plus other reinforced concrete remains of unknown origin (possible pillboxes from associated references within the parish such as HB18?) lie in this area. Suggested that the presence of these structures are related to post-WW2 or modern RAF clearance of WW2 structures within the area for modern bombing runs and practices. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 543587 | 333147 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |

Table 15 Gedney parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|----------------------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| GE1 | Monument | WW2 BOMBING TARGETS | Line of 6 targets on the mudflats between TF 44372 333398 and TF 44724 333009, related to RAF Holbeach. A direction arrow next to the sea bank pointed to the central target (RAF/106G/LA/67, frames 3088, 3089, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 544543 | 333209 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE2 | Monument | WW2 TARGET DIRECTION ARROW | Target direction arrow relating to RAF Holbeach bombing range (RAF/106G/LA/67, frame 3088, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 544159 | 332676 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE3 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox on sea bank (RAF/106G/LA/67, Frame 3088, 3089, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 544360 | 332660 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE4 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible circular defensive emplacement immediately in front of the sea bank (RAF/106G/LA/67, frame 3089, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 544925 | 332308 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE5 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Infantry blockhouse with 8 loopholes, which is not visible on 1955 APs. This blockhouse is extant, hidden from the air by a dense tree screen, but in apparent good condition in 2009. | MOD | 544800 | 332200 | MLI23549 | 1419887 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE6 | Monument | WW2 ANTI-TANK BLOCK | Single 4ft x 4ft WW2 anti-tank block, Gedney Marsh, Dawsmere. Not visible in 2009, moved or destroyed. | MOD | 545300 | 332100 | MLI23551 | 1419889 | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE7 | Monument | WW2 BOMBING TARGET | Triangular bombing target on the mudflats, related to RAF Holbeach (RAF/106G/LA/67, frame 3092, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 547217 | 332096 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE8 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay concrete AA pillbox at RAF Holbeach, not visible on 1955 APs. This pillbox is extant, hidden from the air by a dense tree screen, but in good condition in 2009. | MOD | 544600 | 332000 | MLI23548 | | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE9 | Monument | WW2 BOMBING TARGETS | Line of 7 white targets on the mudflats between TF 46504 31109 and TF 47048 30963, related to RAF Holbeach. One of the targets had been replaced by a darker object. A direction arrow next to the sea bank pointed to the row (RAF/106G/LA/67, frames 3092, 4093, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed, but there are modern red and white bombing markers as well as several anchored target ships, partly painted orange, reached by tracks crossing the saltmarsh and mudflats. | MOD | 546758 | 331038 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE10 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire-type concrete AA pillbox, Brown's Farm, Dawsmere. No direct public access, but the pillbox can still be viewed from the modern entrance to Brown's Farm and is in apparent good condition in 2009. | MOD | 545300 | 331000 | MLI23550 | 1419888 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE11 | Monument | WW2 ANTI-TANK BLOCKS | Four 4ft x 4ft WW2 anti-tank blocks, Dawsmere. In good condition in 2009. Revised grid ref. | MOD | 546356 | 330713 | MLI23552 | 1419890 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE12 | Building | DAWSMERE HOUSE | House. C 1820 with minor 20th century alterations. Red brick and painted render with shallow hipped slate roof with deeply overhanging eaves and 2 brick chimney stacks. 2 storey. L-plan. Main west front has 3 windows, with central painted and rendered doorway with Doric pilasters and deeply moulded entablature. Part glazed 4-panel door with overlight and moulded side panels. Either side single 12-pane glazing bar sash windows with cut-brick lintels. Above 3 further 12-pane glazing bar sash windows. Right return has 2 large 12- | EMOD | 544847 | 330913 | | | LBS 486723 | Good | B3 | EH, RCZAS |

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|----------------------------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | pane glazing bar sashes on the ground floor and 2 similar windows above, to the right a single smaller 12-pane sash window on ground floor. Rear facade has doorway to left with part glazed door with margin lights and overdoor. Above a small 12-pane sash and to right a larger 12-pane sash to staircase. Rear wing has 3 glazing bar sashes those on ground floor obscured by modern lean-to conservatory. Grade II listed. In good condition in 2009. | | | | | | | | | |
| GE13 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 weapons pits (RAF/106G/LA/67, frame 4092, 2/12/44). May have been a pillbox under construction. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 546327 | 330515 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE14 | Monument | 1635 SEA BANK | Sea bank of 1635, Dawsmere. The area was reclaimed under a grant of James I. The sea bank marking the end of the reclamation was completed in 1660. There is no direct public access to the area, however viewing from a distance suggests that the bank is probably levelled within the area of the OS grid ref. | PMED | 545000 | 329718 | MLI80730 | | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE15 | Monument | WW2 TARGET DIRECTION ARROW | WW2 target direction arrow relating to RAF Holbeach bombing range (RAF/106G/LA/67, frames 4092, 4093, 2/12/44). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 546678 | 330312 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE16 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 infantry blockhouse with 8 embrasures. Gedney Drove End. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 546300 | 330300 | MLI23553 | 1419891 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE17 | Monument | GEDNEY DAWSMERE PMED SETTLEMENT | One of the four outlying 'new' villages closest to The Wash. Gedney Dawsmere and Gedney Drove End became an ecclesiastical parish in 1855. The village is almost entirely plain mid 19th-century estate cottages. Christ Church was built in 1869. | MOD | 544540 | 330200 | MLI20475 | | | N/A | N | LHER |
| GE18 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 weapons pits (RAF/106G/LA/67, frame 4093, 2/12/44). May have been a pillbox under construction. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 547024 | 330182 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE19 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | Possible WW2 weapons pits (RAF/106G/LA/67, frame 4093, 2/12/44). May have been a pillbox under construction. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 547123 | 329953 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| GE20 | Monument | WINDMILL | An 'old windmill' is indicated on 1891 1:10560 OS map. A small tower mill which was derelict in the 1930s was gone by 1953. Not visible in 2009, destroyed and replaced by modern housing. | ?EMOD | 546300 | 329380 | MLI20456 | 498123 | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE21 | Monument | GEDNEY DROVE END PMED SETTLEMENT | The post-medieval settlement of Gedney Drove End lies close to the Wash. Its existence is possible due to land reclamation. The Methodist chapel was built in 1885. | PMED | 546300 | 329300 | MLI20476 | | | N/A | N | LHER |
| GE22 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 3-bay Lincolnshire type concrete AA pillbox with 8 loopholes at Gedney Drove End. The entrances have been blocked up with red brick and mortar, otherwise in good condition in 2009. Revised grid ref. | MOD | 547960 | 328392, | MLI23557 | 1419893 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| GE23 | Monument | WW2 AT BLOCKS | WW2 anti-tank defences consisting of 1 concrete cylinder and at least 1 concrete block to the immediate NE of GE22 pillbox on the landward side of the bank. These are probably not the original position of the defences which were moved to lie close to the pillbox post-WW2. In good condition in 2009. | MOD | 547969 | 328402 | | | | Good | C3 | RCZAS |

Table 16 Lutton parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|-------------|---|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| LU1 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 rectangular pillbox, probably 3-bay Lincolnshire-type (RAF/106G/UK/1717, Frame 3026, 6/9/46). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 548194 | 328011 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| LU2 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | Possible WW2 rectangular pillbox, probably 3-bay Lincolnshire-type (RAF/106G/UK/1717, Frame 3026, 6/9/46). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 548363 | 327893 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| LU3 | Monument | WW2 PILLBOX | WW2 Lincolnshire-type AA pillbox, rectangular structure about 24ft in length and 8ft wide. The walls are c 16–8in thick. Each of the end chambers has 3 embrasures. Internally below each embrasure is a shelf. Between the two end chambers is an open chamber, the floor level of which has been raised some 2–3ft above the ground. The entrance is narrow and set centrally in the wall. Behind this is a concrete stand stopping at the raised platform in front. Built using wood shuttering. In good condition in 2009. Revised grid ref. | MOD | 548273 | 326872 | MLI23562 | 1421374 | | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |

Table 17 Sutton Bridge parish gazetteer

| Gaz Ref | RecordType | Name | Summary | Period | Easting | Northing | MonUID | NMR UID | Other Refs | Condition | Residual Threat | Sources |
|---------|------------|----------------------------|--|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| SB1 | Monument | EAGLE | English schooner stranded and lost at the mouth of the River Nene in 1896. No safe access and not visible in 2009. | EMOD | 549300 | 326650 | | 1351909 | | No access | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| SB2 | Monument | WW2 DEFENCES | WW2 pillbox at angle of sea defences, together with a second possible pillbox immediately to the N, and several small square features to the N along the foot of the sea bank (RAF/106G/UK/1431, frame 7318, 16/4/46). Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | MOD | 549100 | 326380 | | | | Destroyed | N | NMR, RCZAS |
| SB3 | Monument | DEEP WATER CUTTING | An attempted deep water cutting running across the mud flats to Lutton Sluice. The site was visited, but no traces of the attempted cutting located on the 1824 OS was seen other than existing banks either side of the present drain, Lutton Leam. | PMED | 548700 | 326350 | | | | Not visible | N | OS 1ST, EDN, RCZAS |
| SB4 | Monument | ST PHILIP'S MISSION CHURCH | St Philip's Mission Church, Guy's Head, Sutton Bridge was built in 1869. It appears on the 1905 2nd Edition OS. Appears to have been demolished prior to 1956, as not on 1:10560 map. Not visible in 2009, destroyed. | EMOD | 548770 | 325810 | MLI88467 | | | Destroyed | N | LHER, RCZAS |
| SB5 | Building | LIGHTHOUSE | With SB6, one of a pair of disused lighthouses on the mouth of the Nene (this being the westerly one, Built as part of a scheme of river improvements in 1826–30, and looking like tower mills because of their tapering sides and their octagonal tops. The Nene outfall amendment act of 1829 authorised the commissioners to erect lighthouses or beacons without the sanction of Trinity House. These buildings were more seamarks than lighthouses, and still function as such. In good condition in 2009. | EMOD | 549110 | 325750 | MLI23566 | 355095 | LBS 197932 | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| SB6 | Building | LIGHTHOUSE | With SB5, one of a pair of disused lighthouses on the mouth of the Nene (this being the easterly one). In good condition in 2009. | EMOD | 549310 | 325720 | MLI23567 | | LBS 197927 | Good | C3 | LHER, RCZAS |
| SB7 | Monument | JELLY CORNER | Lost land mass at Jelly Corner noted in 18th century, but lost by early 19th, now in reclaimed area. The site was visited, but there was nothing distinctive to suggest any remnants survive. | PMED | 549800 | 325200 | | | | Not visible | N | OS 1st edition 1824, RCZAS |

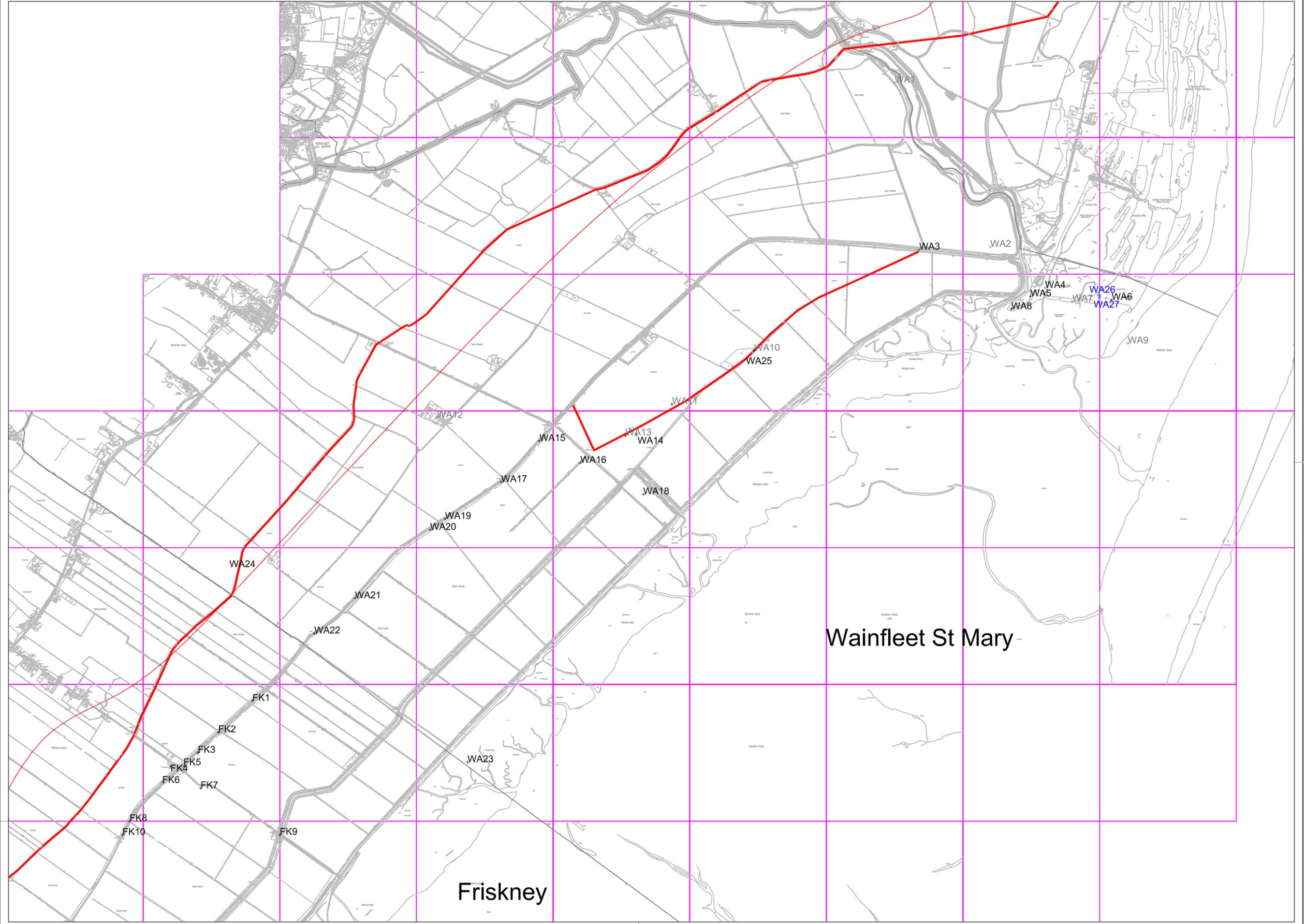


scale 1: 250 000

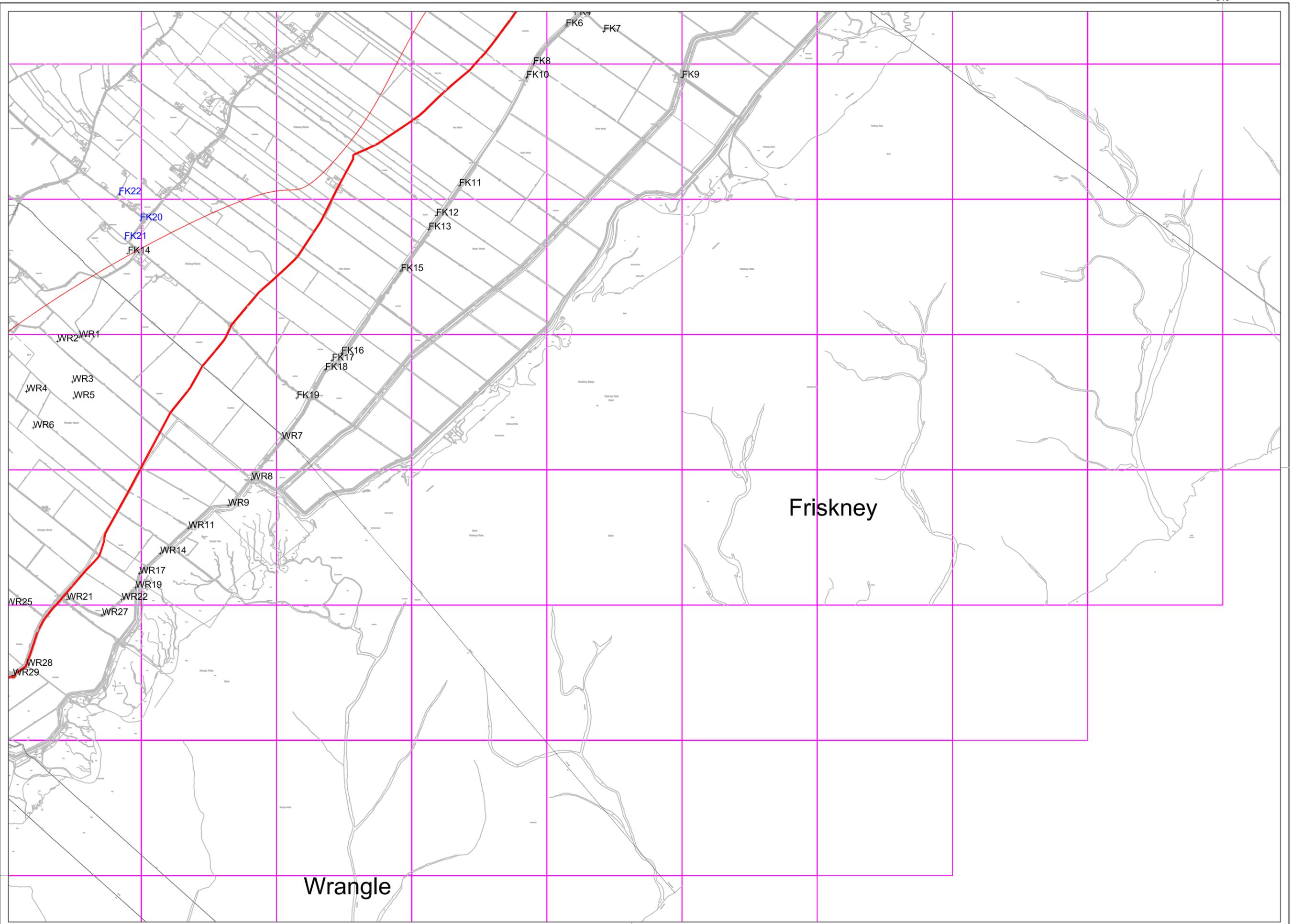
Figure 1 Location plan with map views

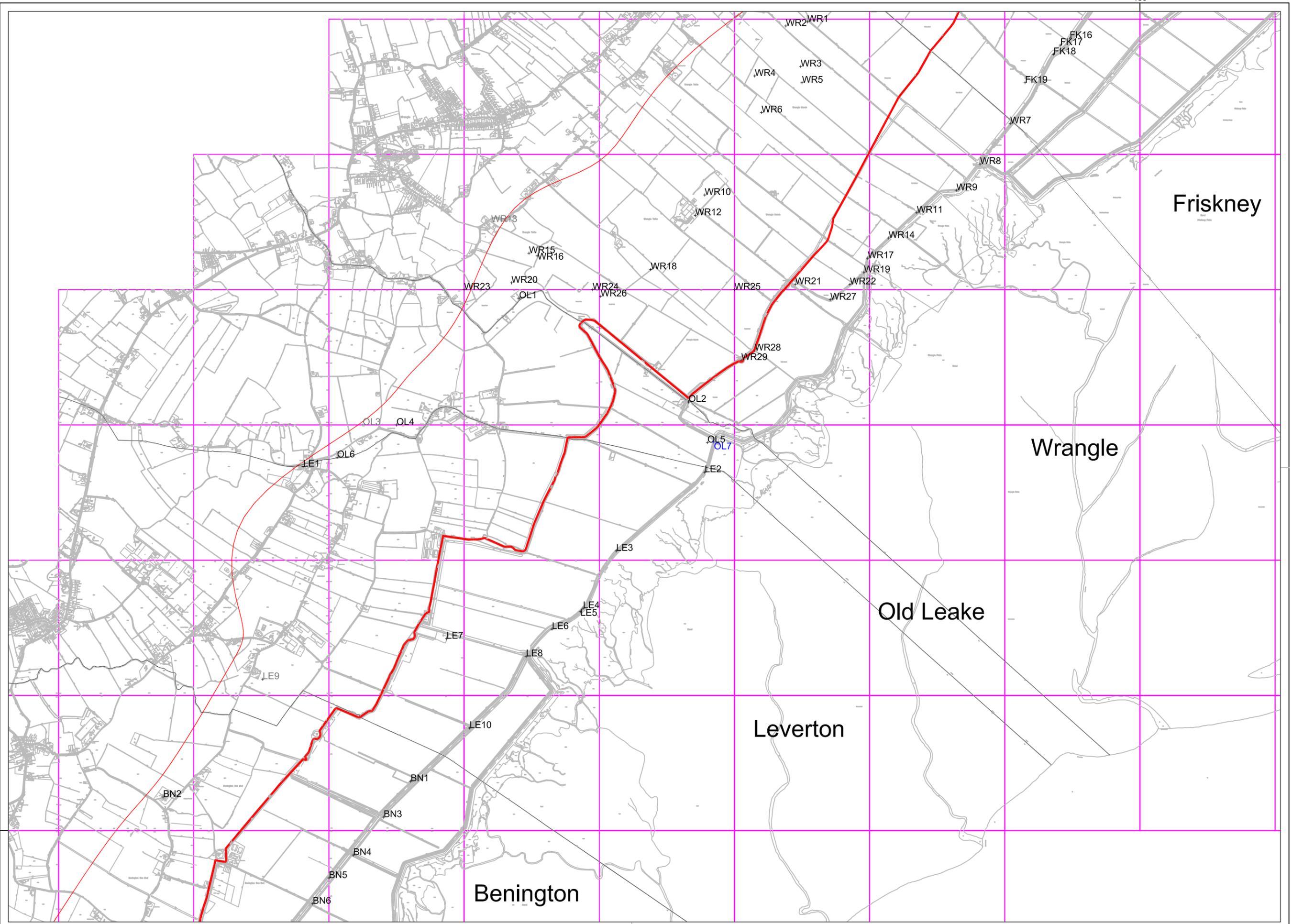
| | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|------|------------------|
| Key to maps: | 2Km survey line from coast | WA12 | Gazetteer number |
| | Parish boundary | | Sea Bank |

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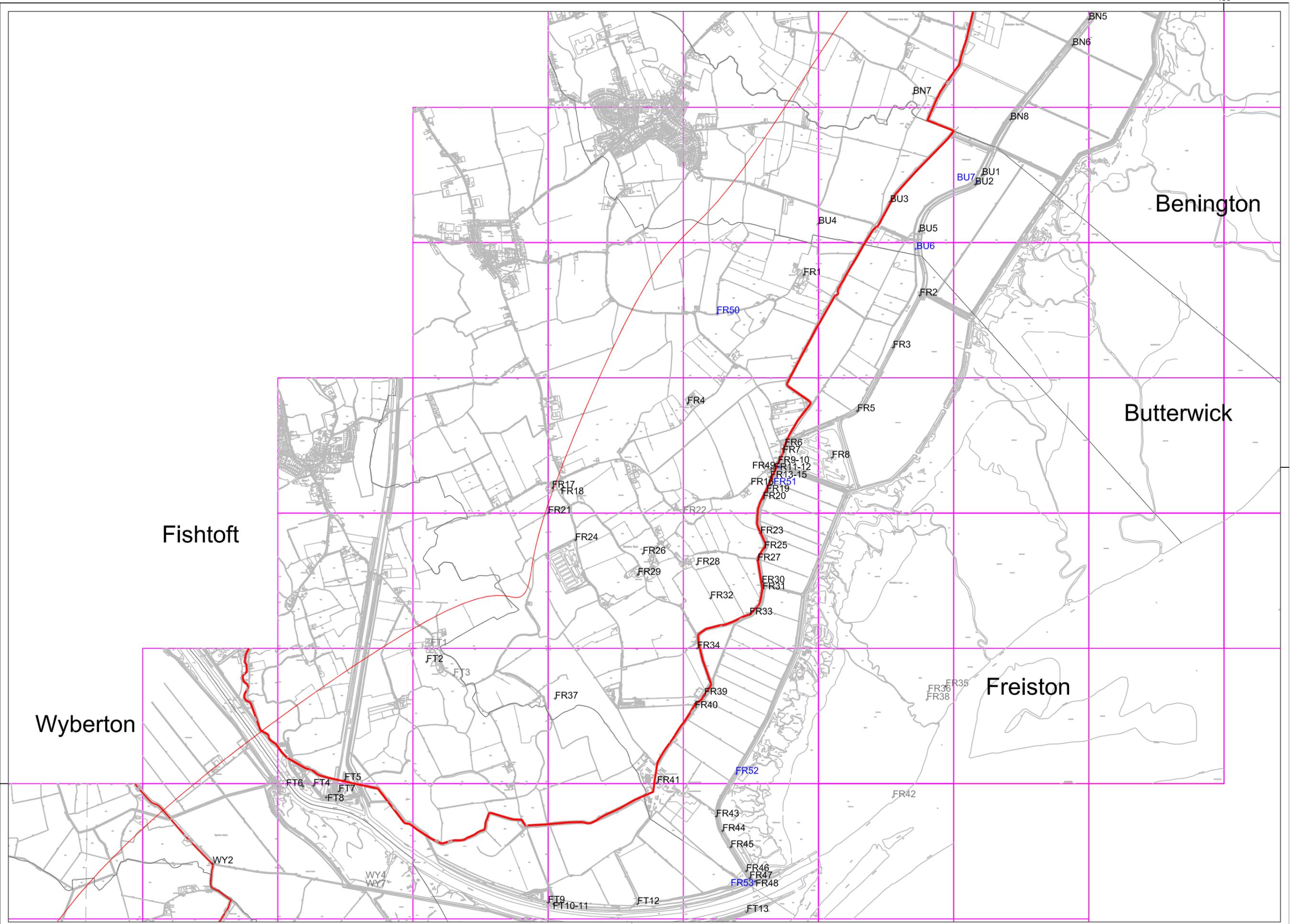
Wrangle

Old Leake

Leverton

Benington

460



Benington

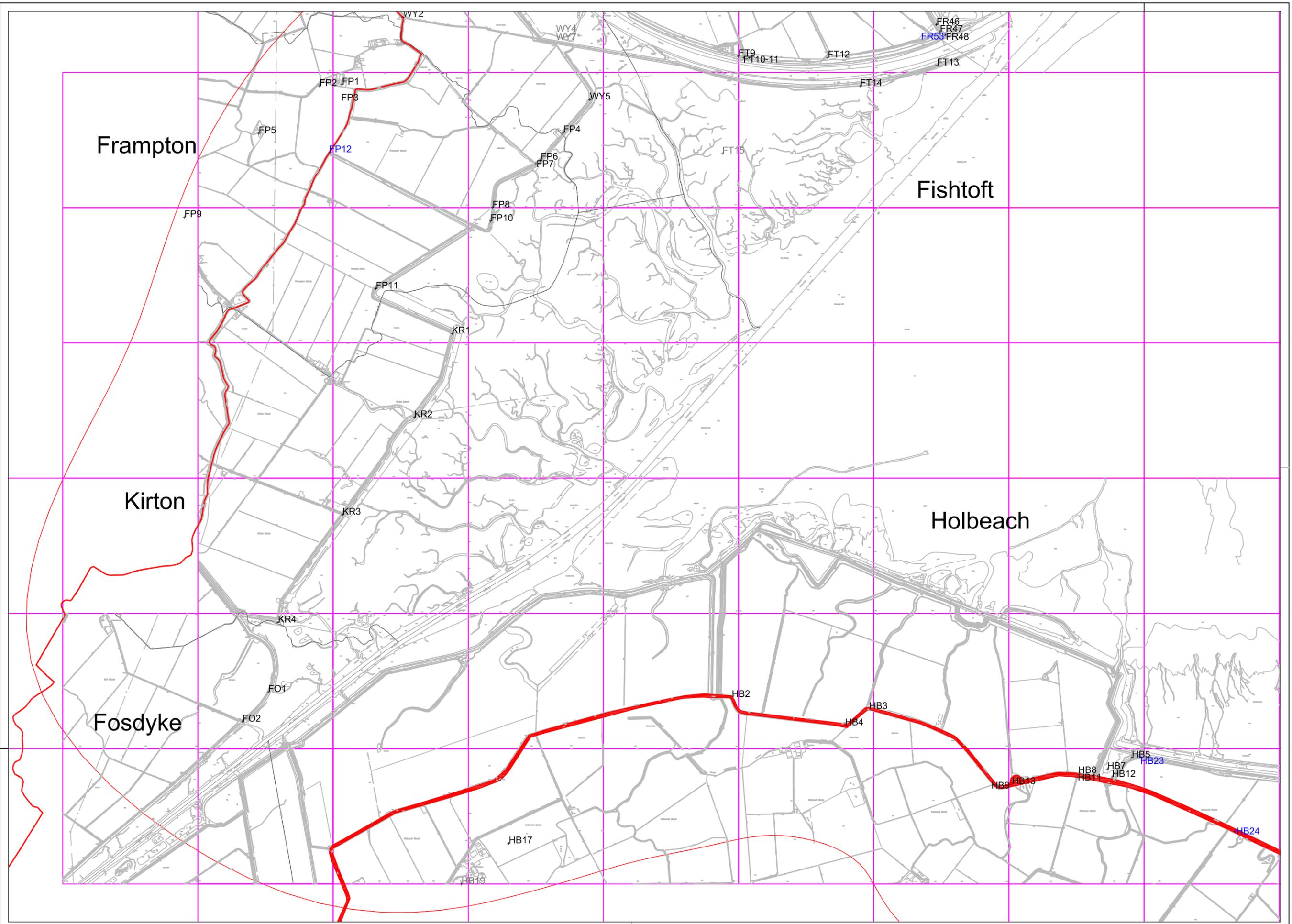
Butterwick

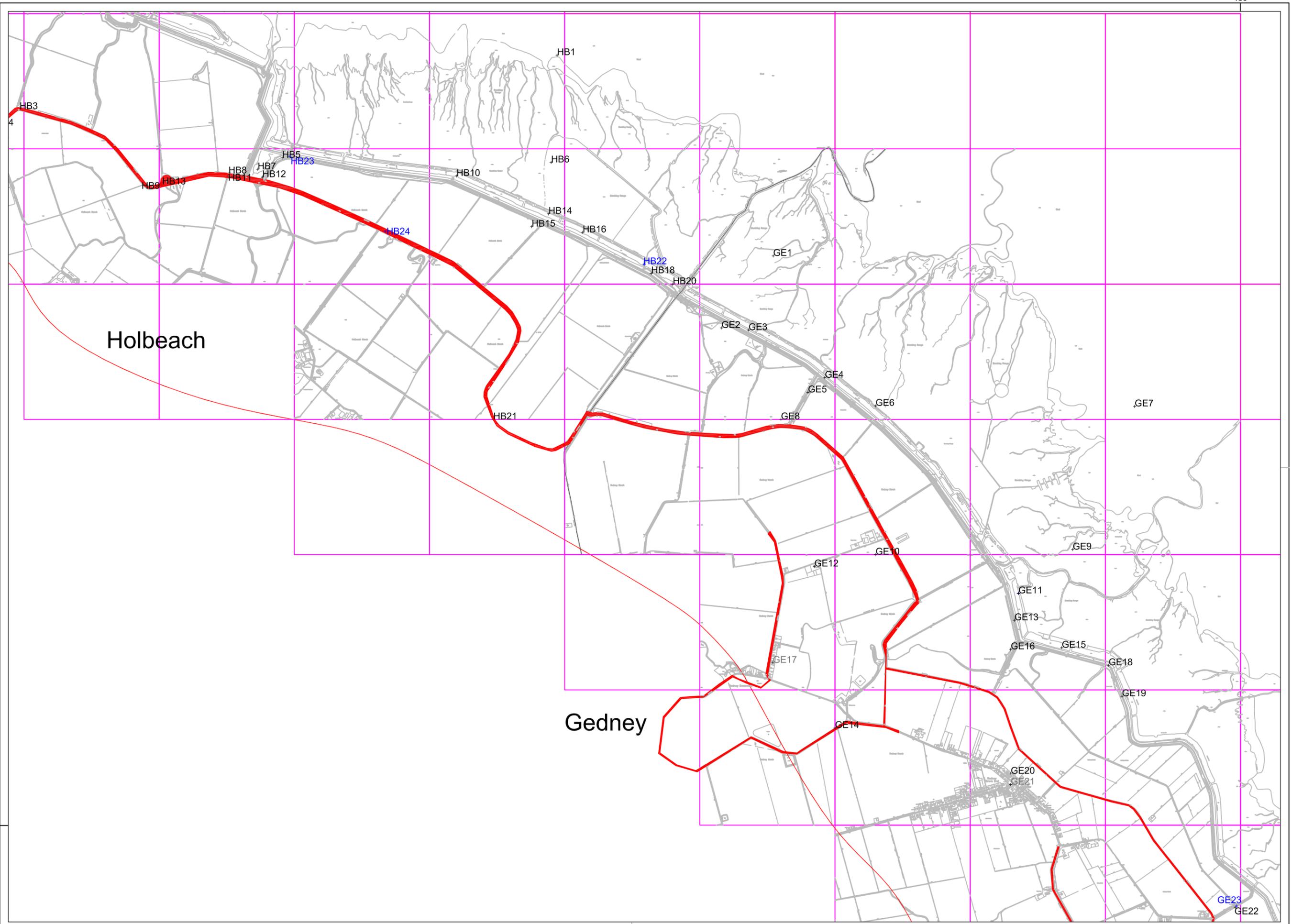
Fishtoft

Freiston

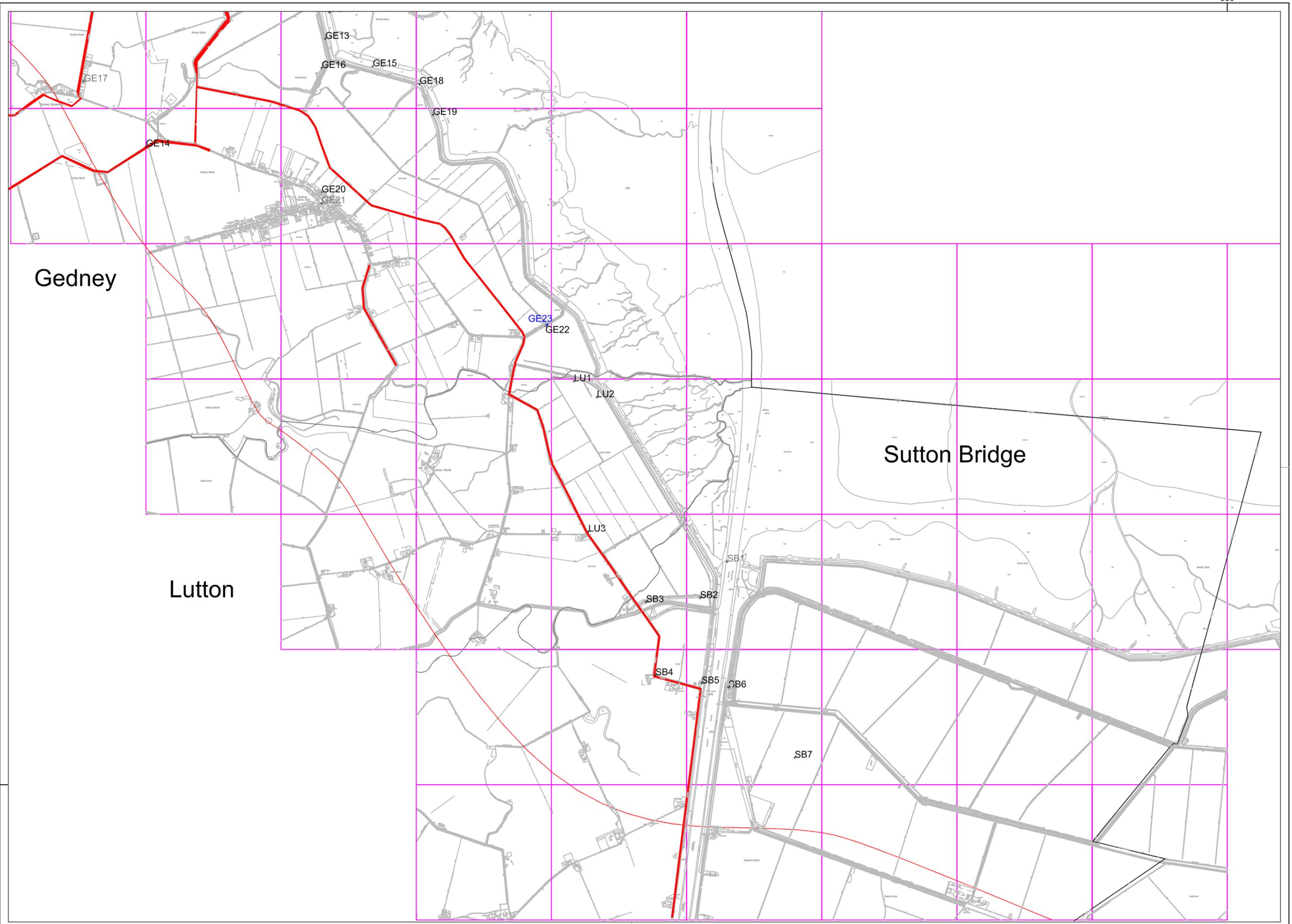
Wyberton

400





290



Gedney

Lutton

Sutton Bridge

250

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