

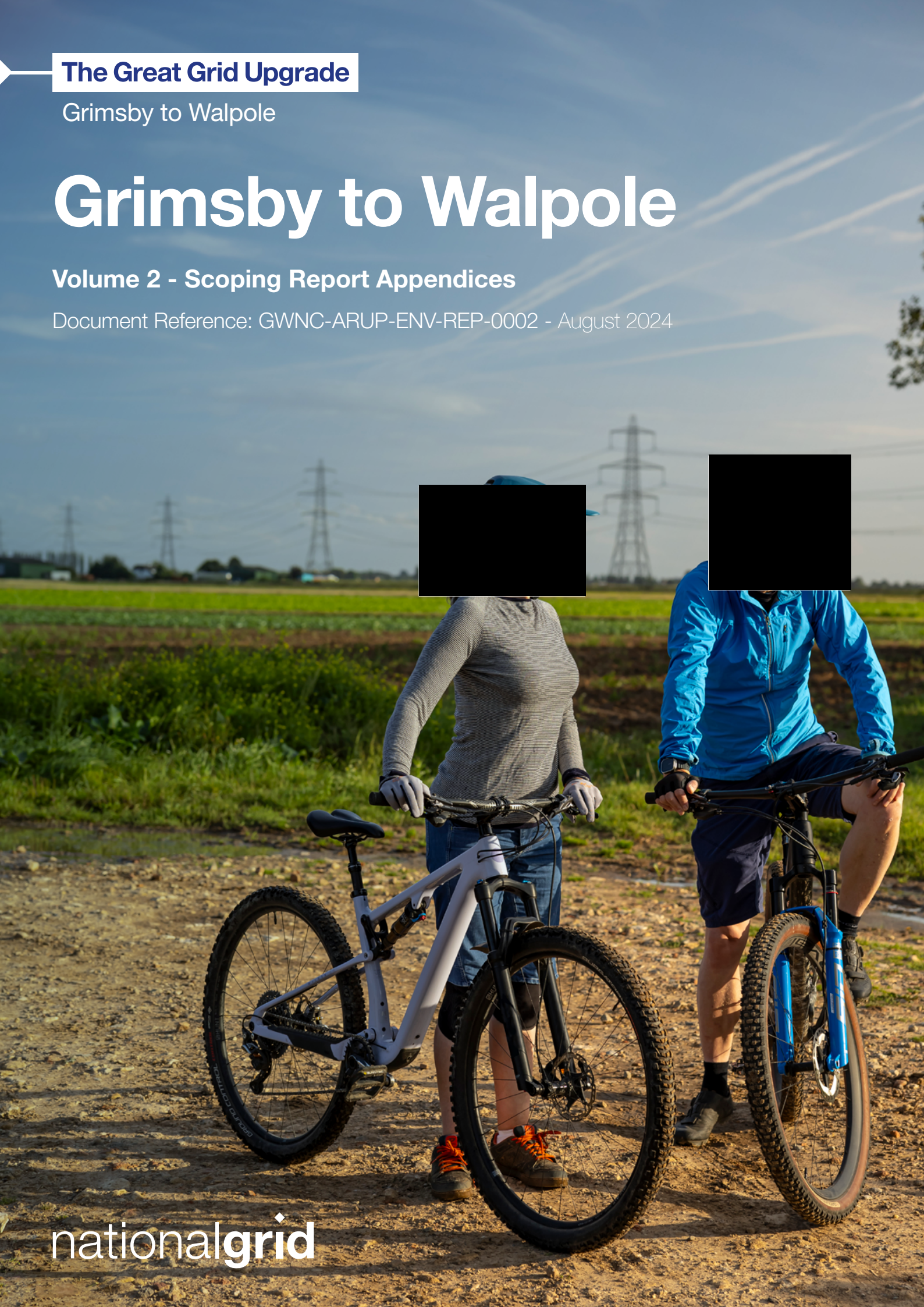
The Great Grid Upgrade

Grimsby to Walpole

Grimsby to Walpole

Volume 2 - Scoping Report Appendices

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EIA Scoping Report Appendices Contents

Appendix 1A Competency Expert Statement

Appendix 2A Key Legislation

Appendix 2B National and Regional Policy

Appendix 2C Local Policy

Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice

Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology

Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology

Appendix 8A Habitats Regulations Assessment Methodology

Appendix 8B Ecology Survey Strategy

Appendix 8C Arboricultural Survey Strategy

Appendix 9A Heritage Asset Gazetteers

Appendix 9B Heritage Survey Strategy

Appendix 12A Agriculture and Soils Survey Strategy

Appendix 14A Air Quality

Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment

Appendix 19A Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping Table

Appendix 1A

Competency Expert

Statement

Contents

1A.1 Introduction

1A-3

Table 1A: Credentials of the experts responsible for the Grimsby to Walpole scoping documents

1A-3

1A.1 Introduction

- 1A.1.1. The Scoping Report and supplementary materials produced for the Grimsby to Walpole Project have been prepared by a team of competent experts. The team is made up of technical specialists working at leading consultancies who have extensive experience in environmental impact assessment (EIA) processes for a variety of major projects. The individual experts can demonstrate their competence through degree level qualifications, members of relevant professional institutions and practical experience in undertaking EIAs.
- 1A.1.2. **Table 1A** outlines the team, their qualifications and membership of relevant professional institutions.

Table 1A: Credentials of the experts responsible for the Grimsby to Walpole scoping documents

Discipline	Credentials
Discipline Topics	
Landscape Sarah Gibson (Gillespies)	30 years' experience in landscape planning on major infrastructure projects including high voltage electricity connections BSc (Hons) Geology MLD Landscape Architecture Chartered Landscape Architect Fellow of the Landscape Institute
Visual Helen Johnson (Gillespies)	24 years' experience in landscape and visual impact assessment for major linear infrastructure projects including high voltage electricity connections BA (Hons) Landscape Architecture Bachelor of Landscape Architecture Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute
Ecology and Biodiversity Marcus Mainwright-Hicks (AECOM)	20 years of experience in ecological consultancy BSc (Hons) Molecular and Cellular Biology MSc Environmental Management PhD Genetics and Molecular Biology Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management Teaches ecology field survey and habitat management at Sheffield Hallam University

Discipline	Credentials
Historic Environment Iain Williamson (AECOM)	25 years' experience of commercial archaeology, 15 of which have been spent in consultancy BA (Hons) Archaeology Associate Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Water Environment Stephen Anderton (WSP)	30 years' professional experience in consultancy, environmental regulation and academic research BSc (Hons) Geography MSc Water Resource Systems Engineering Doctorate in Hydrology Chartered Scientist Member of the Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Managers
Geology and Hydrogeology Gavin Campbell (Wardell Armstrong)	30 years' consultancy experience within the UK land development and infrastructure and utilities sectors BSc (Hons) Geology MSc Geotechnical Engineering Chartered Geologist Chartered Engineer Fellow of the Geological Society and Member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Agriculture and Soils Bruce Lascelles (Arcadis)	30 years' experience undertaking soil and agricultural land classification surveys and assessing the impact of construction and development activities on soils and agricultural practices, including the development of appropriate soil handling strategies and practices BSc Forestry and Soil Science PhD in Soil Science Chartered Environmentalist Fellow of the British Society of Soil Science
Transport and Movement Javed Hussain (Arup)	20 years' experience in masterplanning, transport planning, consents and traffic/highways engineering MEng Civil Engineering Chartered Civil Engineer Chartered Transport Planning Professional

Discipline	Credentials
Air Quality Stuart Bennett (WSP)	23 years' experience in strategic air quality planning, assessment, monitoring, mitigation and management BSc (Hons) Geography MSc Applied Meteorology and Climatology Member of the Institute of Air Quality Management Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences Chartered Environmentalist
Noise and Vibration David Gray (AtkinsRéalis)	17 years' experience working in acoustic consultancy, including noise assessment, monitoring, modelling, and management BSc (Hons) Acoustics Corporate Member of the Institute of Acoustics (MIOA)
Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism Allan Pitt (Arup)	15 years' experience working in EIA and planning for major infrastructure projects, including but not limited to socio-economics, recreation and tourism assessments. BSc (Hons) City and Regional Planning MSc Regeneration Studies Chartered Town Planner
Health and Wellbeing Ian Scott (Mott Macdonald)	20 years' experience working in the planning and development sectors undertaking environment and sustainability management BSc (Hons) Geography MSc Environmental Impact Assessment Chartered Environmentalist Full Member of IEMA and member of the IEMA Health Working Group
Climate Change Nicola Robinson (Arup)	15 years' experience in EIA and Environmental Planning for Major Infrastructure Projects BA (Hons) Geography Chartered Town Planner
Major Accidents and Disasters David Ritchie (AECOM)	20 years' experience in Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Planning and Renewable Energy. BSc (Hons) Environmental Management and Technology

Discipline	Credentials
Town Planning Cassie Fountain (Arup)	30 years' experience in major infrastructure development and Development Consent Order consenting BA (Hons) in Urban Studies Diploma in Town and Regional Planning Chartered Town Planner
Arboriculture Mark Watson (WSP)	30 years' experience in arboriculture and horticulture Chartered Arboriculturist MICFor Professional member of the Arboricultural Association M.Arbor.A Technicians Certificate – Arboriculture H.N.D. Amenity Horticulture Level 5 – Diploma in Management and Leadership
EIA Management and Lead Reviewers	
Nick Mitchard (Arup)	23 years' experience in professional practice focusing on EIA BSc (Hons) Business Studies MSc Environmental Management Chartered Environmentalist Full Member of Institute of Environmental Sciences Associate Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
David Ritchie (AECOM)	20 years' experience in Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Planning and Renewable Energy BSc (Hons) Environmental Management and Technology

Appendix 2A Key Legislation

Contents

2A.1 Overview

2A-3

Table 2.1: Key legislation

2A-4

2A.1 Overview

- 2A.1.1 The Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report outlines the key legislation and local and national policy in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context**. A wider list of potentially relevant environmental legislation is set out below in **Table 2.1**. The list will be updated and amended throughout evolution of the project design and for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and Environmental Statement. Relevant guidance is set out in topic chapters.
- 2A.1.2 General legislation, which applies to more than one topic, are listed first, followed by topic-specific legislation. Each technical chapter in the Scoping Report references the key legislation relevant to the topic, and key legislation is set out in more detail in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context**.
- 2A.1.3 This document presents key legislation only. Relevant policies are presented in **Appendix 2B National and Regional Policies** and **Appendix 2C Local Policy**.

Table 2.1: Key legislation

Topic Chapter	Name/ Reference
All Topics	Planning Act 2008 (Ref 2A.1)
	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref 2A.2)
	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (Ref 2A.3)
	Electricity Act 1989 (Ref 2A.4)
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Ref 2A.5)
Landscape (Chapter 6) & Visual (Chapter 7)	European Landscape Convention (Ref 2A.6)
	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Ref 2A.7)
	Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999 (Ref 2A.8)
Ecology and Biodiversity (Chapter 8)	Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Ref 2A.9)
	Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended) (Ref 2A.10)
	Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species as enacted in England by The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (as amended) (Ref 2A.11)
	The Invasive Non-native Species (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (Ref 2A.12)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Ref 2A.13)
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Ref 2A.14)
	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations 2017) (Ref 2A.15)
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Ref 2A.16)	

Topic Chapter	Name/ Reference
	Environment Act 2021 (Ref 2A.17)
	Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (Ref 2A.18)
	The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Ref 2A.19)
	Animal Welfare Act 2006 (Ref 2A.20)
	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (Ref 2A.21)
	The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 (Ref 2A.22)
	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (Ref 2A.23)
	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Ref 2A.7)
	Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 (Ref 2A.24)
	Forestry Act 1967 (Ref 2A.25)
Historic Environment (Chapter 9)	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 [Ref 2A.26] (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 [Ref 2A.27] and 2002 (Ref 2A.26)
	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref 2A.29)
	The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Ref 2A.19)
Water Environment (Chapter 10)	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (Ref 2A.23)
	Environment Act 2021 (Ref 2A.17)
	The Land Drainage Act 1991 (Ref 2A.30)
	Water Resources Act 1991 (Ref 2A.31)
	Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (Ref 2A.32)
	Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (Ref 2A.33)
	Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (Ref 2A.34)

Topic Chapter	Name/ Reference
Geology and Hydrogeology (Chapter 11)	The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 – Part 2A (Ref 2A.35)
	The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 (which consolidate the provisions of the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and subsequent amendments), as amended by the Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (Ref 2A.36)
	The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009 (Ref 2A.37)
	The Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015 (Ref 2A.38)
	The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2010 (Ref 2A.39)
Traffic and Movement (Chapter 13)	Transport Act 2000 (Ref 2A.40)
	Railways Act 2005 (Ref 2A.41)
Air Quality (Chapter 14)	Environment Act 1995 (Ref 2A.42)
	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Ref 2A.43)
	Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (Ref 2A.44)
	Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010, as amended in 2016 (Ref 2A.45)
	Environment (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU) Regulations 2020 (Ref 2A.46)
	Environment Act 2021 (Ref 2A.17)
	The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023 (Ref 2A.47)
Noise and Vibration (Chapter 15)	The Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Ref 2A.48)
	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Ref 2A.43)
Health and Wellbeing (Chapter 17)	The Health and Social Care Act 2022 (Ref 2A.49)

Topic Chapter	Name/ Reference
Climate Change (Chapter 18)	Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 (Ref 2A.50)
	Carbon Budget Order 2021 (Ref 2A.51)
Cumulative	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref 2A.52)

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Appendix 2B National and Regional Policy

Contents

2B.1 Overview **2B-3**

2B.2 References **2B-102**

Table 2B.1: Schedule of potentially important and relevant national and regional planning policies 2B-4

2B.1 Overview

2B.1.1 National and regional policies listed below are generally applicable to the assessment principles to be considered by the environmental topics in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). See **Table 2B.1**.

Table 2B.1: Schedule of potentially important and relevant national and regional planning policies

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
All Topics	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS) (2024) EN-1 (Ref 2B.1)	2 Government policy on energy and energy infrastructure development	Chapter 4 Description of the Project presents a detailed Description of the Project and the need for the Project is discussed in Chapter 1 Introduction .
		2.1 Introduction	
		NPS EN-1 sets out the Government’s overarching policy regarding the development of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the energy sector. EN-1 emphasises the need for new energy projects.	
		Paragraph 2.1.6 suggests that large-scale energy infrastructure is required to ensure the UK can provide a secure, reliable and affordable supply of energy.	
		3 The need for new nationally significant energy infrastructure projects	
		3.1 Introduction	
		Section 3 of NPS EN-1 explains why the government sees a need for significant amounts of new large-scale energy infrastructure to meet energy objectives.	The need for the Project is discussed in Chapter 1 Introduction .
		3.2 Secretary of State decision making	
		<i>3.2.6 “The Secretary of State should assess all applications for development consent for the types of infrastructure covered by this NPS on the basis that the government has demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure which is urgent, as described for each of them in this Part.”</i>	The need for the Project is discussed in Chapter 1 Introduction .

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>3.2.7 “In addition, the Secretary of State has determined that substantial weight should be given to this need when considering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008.”</p>	
		<p>3.3 The need for new nationally significant electricity infrastructure</p>	
		<p>Paragraph 3.3.71 of EN-1 recognises that for regions with multiple windfarms or offshore transmission projects it is expected that a coordinated approach will be delivered which is likely to reduce the network infrastructure costs as well as the cumulative environmental impacts and impacts on coastal communities by installing a smaller number of larger connections, each taking power from multiple windfarms instead of individual point-to-point connections for each windfarm.</p>	<p>The description of the likely significant intra-project cumulative effects will be provided within the Environmental Statement (ES).</p>
		<p>Paragraph 3.3.78 acknowledges that the case for a new connection or network reinforcement is demonstrated if the Project represents an efficient and economical means of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“connecting a new generating station to the network;</i> ● <i>reinforcing the network to accommodate such connections; or</i> ● <i>reinforcing the network to ensure that it is sufficiently resilient and capacious (per any performance standards set by Ofgem) to reliably supply present and/or anticipated future levels of demand.</i> 	<p>The design evolution of the project and the alternatives considered are presented within Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered and Chapter 4 Description of the Project.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>In considering the ‘economic and efficient’ approach the network project also needs to follow good design, avoidance, and mitigation principles (and/ or biodiversity compensation where needed for transmission in the marine environment), as referenced in EN-5”.</i></p>	
		<p>3.3.83 <i>“Given the urgent need for new electricity infrastructure and the time it takes for electricity NSIPs to move from design conception to operation, there is an urgent need for new (and particularly low carbon) electricity NSIPs to be brought forward as soon as possible, given the crucial role of electricity as the UK decarbonises its economy.”</i></p>	
		<p>4 Assessment Principles</p>	
		<p>4.1 General Policies and Considerations</p>	
		<p>4.1.3 <i>“Given the level and urgency of need for infrastructure of the types covered by the energy NPSs set out in Part 3 of this NPS, the Secretary of State will start with a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs. That presumption applies unless any more specific and relevant policies set out in the relevant NPSs clearly indicate that consent should be refused.”</i></p>	Addressed below.
		<p>4.2 The critical national priority for low carbon infrastructure</p>	
		<p>Paragraph 4.2.4 states that the Government has concluded that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure, with paragraph 4.2.5 confirming that this includes electricity grid infrastructure including all power lines in the scope of EN-5</p>	Addressed below.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter

National or regional policy

National or regional policy section

How it will be considered

including network reinforcement and upgrade works, and associated infrastructure such as substations.

Paragraph 4.2.7 confirms that the CNP policy applies following the normal consideration of the need case, the impacts of the project, and the application of the mitigation hierarchy. As such, it is relevant during SoS decision making and specifically in reference to any residual impacts that have been identified.

Of particular relevance to the EIA process, paragraph 4.2.8 notes that:

“During decision making, the CNP policy will influence how non-HRA and non-MCZ residual impacts are considered in the planning balance. The policy will therefore also influence how the Secretary of State considers whether tests requiring clear outweighing of harm, exceptionality, or very special circumstances have been met by a CNP Infrastructure application...”

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken to determine whether the Project is likely to have a significant effect on any European designated site (now included within the national site network), or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA will inform the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and will be included as a separate report within the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES.

4.5 Marine Considerations

Section 4.5 of NPS EN-1 provides details of how effects on the marine environment should be considered, noting that individual Marine Plans must be consulted to understand the marine relevant specific considerations, and suggests that

The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan will be considered in the preparation of the DCO application.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>the marine license regulator (the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) in England) are approached during the pre-application stage to understand any need for additional marine licenses alongside the DCO application.</p>	
		<h4>4.6 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain</h4>	
		<p>Section 4.6 of NPS EN-1 provides details of how environmental and biodiversity net gain should be considered and confirms that this approach to development aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than beforehand. Projects should therefore not only avoid, mitigate and compensate harms, following the mitigation hierarchy, but also consider whether there are opportunities for enhancements. The ES should include a statement demonstrating how wider environmental net gains have been considered, and where appropriate, incorporated into proposals as part of good design of the Project.</p>	<p>Environmental and biodiversity net gain detail will be discussed at Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity.</p>
		<h4>4.7 Criteria for good design for Energy Infrastructure</h4>	
		<p>Section 4.7 of NPS EN-1 provides details on the criteria for good design for energy infrastructure. Paragraph 4.7.1 states:</p>	<p>Design of the project is discussed in Chapter 6 Landscape and Chapter 7 Visual. The design of the route of the 400 kV Overhead line (OHL) and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4).</p>
		<p><i>“The visual appearance of a building, structure, or piece of infrastructure, and how it relates to the landscape it sits within, is sometimes considered to be the most important factor in good design. But high quality and inclusive design goes far beyond aesthetic considerations. The functionality of an object – be it a building or other type of infrastructure – including fitness for purpose and sustainability, is equally important.”</i></p>	<p>The construction measures proposed are summarised in Chapter 4</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
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Description of the Project and Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, describes the evolution of the Project.

4.10 Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

Section 4.10 of NPS EN-1 details how the effects of climate change should be taken into account during the design stage to ensure new energy infrastructure is sufficiently resilient against the possible impacts of climate change. Specifically, as new energy infrastructure is typically likely to remain operational over many decades, the direct and indirect impacts of climate change when considering the Project location, design, build, operation and where appropriate decommissioning will need consideration.

Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment sets out a screening assessment for the current stage of the Project to inform this Scoping assessment. The Screening Assessment sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures. Further embedded design measures should be developed as the Project design evolves through engagement with the engineering design team and included in the Design Principles document which will be established to inform the development of the Project design for both construction and operation. On this basis, no further assessment of the Project’s vulnerability to climate change is proposed in the ES.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		5 Generic Impacts	
		Part 5 of NPS EN-1 sets out generic impacts in respect of matters such as air quality and emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity and geological conservation, civil and military aviation and defence interests, coastal change, dust and odour, flood risk, historic environment, landscape and visual, land use, noise and vibration, socio-economics, traffic and transport, resource and waste management, and water quality and resources. These generic impacts have been considered in the preparation of this Scoping Report.	Impacts on the various issues will be address in the topic specific chapters.
	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2024) (Ref 2B.5)	2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information 2.1 Introduction	
		Part 2 provides general assessment principles and technology-specific policies relating to matters including climate change adaptation, consideration of good design, biodiversity and geological conservation, landscape and visual and noise and vibration.	Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date.
			Chapter 1 Introduction describes the need for the Project.
		Paragraph 2.1.5 of NPS EN-5 reinforces Section 4.2 of NPS EN-1 which supports the urgent need for new low carbon infrastructure.	
		2.2 Factors influencing site selection and design	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
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Paragraph 2.2.10 of EN-5 reiterates the duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, both in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network and, in formulating proposals for new electricity network infrastructure.

Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date.

2.3 Climate change adaptation and resilience

Section 2.3 of NPS EN-5 details how electricity network infrastructure should consider climate change adaptation and resilience within the design of new schemes. Paragraph 2.3.2 details that applicants should set out to what extent the Project is expected to be vulnerable and how it has been designed to be resilient to: flooding, particularly for substations; the effect of wind and storms on overhead lines; higher than average temperatures leading to increased transmission losses; and earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding or drought, for underground cables.

In relation to adaptation and climate change resilience, **Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment** sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures.

2.12 Special assessment principles of offshore-onshore transmission

UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS) (2020) (Ref 2B.6)

The MPS provides the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. The objective of Marine Plans is to ensure that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: promote sustainable economic development; enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of

The Project has limited interaction with the marine environment, although the proposed route of the Project will necessitate the crossing of two navigable rivers which fall under the jurisdiction of the MMO: the River Welland and the River Nene. Relevant

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues.</p>	<p>policies contained in the MPS will be considered as part of the assessment of the Proposed Project and compliance with the MPS.</p>
	<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023) (Ref 2B.7)</p>	<p>14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p> <p>Paragraph 157 requires that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. and in planning for climate change Paragraph 159 requires that new development should be planned for in ways that: a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change; and b) can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>In relation to adaptation and climate change resilience, Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA.</p> <p>With regards to reducing CO₂ emissions, Chapter 18 Climate Change of the ES will document all the embedded design and mitigation measures taken to reduce construction and operational emissions.</p>
	<p>East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (2022) (Ref</p>	<p>Regional Marine Plans are also relevant to the Project. The marine plans are focussed on identifying how important navigable waters can be maintained as a vital feature of the marine plan area, as well as providing for changing vessel sizes. Paragraph 344 of the plan identifies that in the east</p>	<p>The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan will be considered in the preparation of the DCO application. The construction measures proposed are</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
	2B.2Ref 2B.1)	marine plan areas there are increasing levels of activity encroaching on navigable space (for example, offshore wind farms), making it ever more important to indicate the area essential for navigation so that this is considered from the outset by public authorities and applicants.	summarised in Chapter 4 Description of the Project.
	National Infrastructure Planning Guidance (2024) (Ref 2B.16)	<p>There are two parts of the National Infrastructure Planning Guidance that are relevant to the pre-application stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to National Infrastructure Planning Guidance (April 2024), which sets out the role and scope of the National Infrastructure Planning Guidance and, • Planning Act 2008: Pre-application stage for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (April 2024), which provides guidance on the pre-application stage for NSIPs. 	Under Section 50 of the Planning Act 2008 the guidance covering pre-application procedures is ‘statutory’ and something that applicants must have regard to.
Chapter 6 Landscape	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	<p>4 Assessment Principles</p> <p>4.7 Criteria for good design for Energy Infrastructure</p>	<p><i>4.7.2 “Applying good design to energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, including impacts on heritage, efficient in the use of natural resources, including land-use, and energy used in their construction and operation, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible. It is acknowledged, however that the nature of energy infrastructure development will often limit the extent to which it can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the area.”</i></p> <p>The design of the route of the 400 kV OHL and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4).</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>4.7.3 “Good design is also a means by which many policy objectives in the NPSs can be met, for example the impact sections show how good design, in terms of siting and use of appropriate technologies, can help mitigate adverse impacts such as noise. Projects should look to use modern methods of construction and sustainable design practices such as use of sustainable timber and low carbon concrete. Where possible, projects should include the reuse of material.”</p>	<p>The construction measures proposed are summarised in Chapter 4 Description of the Project.</p>
		<p>4.7.6 (part) “Whilst the applicant may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform, and vegetation. Furthermore, the design and sensitive use of materials in any associated development such as electricity substations will assist in ensuring that such development contributes to the quality of the area.”</p>	<p>The design of the route of the 400 kV OHL and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4).</p>
		<p>4.7.7 “Applicants must demonstrate in their application documents how the design process was conducted and how the proposed design evolved. Where a number of different designs were considered, applicants should set out the reasons why the favoured choice has been selected.”</p>	<p>The Scoping Boundary has been developed through a detailed routing and siting process. The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.</p>
		<p>4.7.10 “In the light of the above and given the importance which the Planning Act 2008 places on good design and sustainability, the Secretary of State needs to be satisfied that energy infrastructure developments are sustainable and, having regard to regulatory and other constraints, are as attractive, durable, and adaptable (including taking account of natural hazards such as flooding) as they can be.”</p>	<p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>4.7.11 “In doing so, the Secretary of State should be satisfied that the applicant has considered both functionality (including fitness for purpose and sustainability) and aesthetics (including its contribution to the quality of the area in which it would be located, any potential amenity benefits, and visual impacts on the landscape or seascape) as far as possible.”</p>	
		<p>4.7.12 “In considering applications, the Secretary of State should take into account the ultimate purpose of the infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy. Many of the wider impacts of a development, such as landscape and environmental impacts, will be important factors in the design process.”</p>	
		<p>5 Generic Impacts</p>	
		<p>5.10 Landscape and Visual</p>	
		<p>5.10.5 “Virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have adverse effects on the landscape, but there may also be beneficial landscape character impacts arising from mitigation.”</p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Section 6.6 of Chapter 6 Landscape. The assessment will include the identification of any beneficial effects arising from mitigation.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.10.6 <i>“Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		<p>5.10.7 (part) <i>“National Parks, the Broads and AONBs have been confirmed by the government as having the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and natural beauty. Each of these designated areas has specific statutory purposes. Projects should be designed sensitively given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints.”</i></p>	<p>No above ground construction or operational part of the Project would fall within the boundaries of a National Park or National Landscape (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)). It does not lie within the area put forward in 2020 by North Lincolnshire Council as a proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds.</p>
		<p>5.10.8 <i>“The duty to seek to further the purposes of nationally designated landscapes also applies when considering applications for projects outside the boundaries of these areas which may have impacts within them. In these locations, projects should be sensitively [located] given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints. The Secretary of State should be satisfied that measures which seek to further the purposes of the designation are</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>sufficient, appropriate and proportionate to the type and scale of the development.”</i>	during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. A setting study for the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) will be produced to inform the design evolution and assessment process.
		<i>5.10.12 “Outside nationally designated areas, there are local landscapes that may be highly valued locally. Where a local development document in England or a local development plan in Wales has policies based on landscape or waterscape character assessment, these should be paid particular attention. However, locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development.”</i>	The assessment will consider the effects of the Project on the locally designated landscapes listed in Chapter 6 Landscape .
		<i>5.10.16 “The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment and report it in the ES, including cumulative effects (see Section 4.3). Several guides have been produced to assist in addressing landscape issues.”</i>	The landscape assessment will be reported in the landscape chapter of the ES. The assessment of cumulative effects will be reported in the cumulative assessment chapter of the ES.
		<i>5.10.17 “The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed project. The applicant’s assessment should also take account of any relevant policies based on these assessments in local development plan documents in England and local development plans in Wales.”</i>	The assessment of landscape effects will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in Chapter 6 Landscape but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
			The assessment will take account of the local planning policies listed in Chapter 6 Landscape .
		<p>5.10.19 <i>“The applicant should consider landscape and visual matters in the early stages of siting and design, where site choices and design principles are being established. This will allow the applicant to demonstrate in the ES how negative effects have been minimised and opportunities for creating positive benefits or enhancement have been recognised incorporated into the design, delivery and operation of the scheme.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p>
		<p>5.10.20 <i>“The assessment should include the effects on landscape components and character during construction and operation. For projects which may affect a National Park, The Broads or an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty the assessment should include effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of these areas.”</i></p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in this chapter (Chapter 6 Landscape).</p>
		<p>5.10.22 <i>“The assessment should also address the landscape and visual effects of noise and light pollution, and other emissions (see Section 5.2 and Section 5.7), from construction and operational activities on residential amenity and on sensitive locations, receptors and views, how these will be minimised.”</i></p>	<p>The proposed scope of the landscape assessment is provided in Chapter 6 Landscape. An assessment of the effects on natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) will be provided as part of the assessment.</p>
		<p>5.10.24 <i>“Applicants should consider how landscapes can be enhanced using landscape management plans, as this will help to enhance environmental assets where they contribute to landscape and townscape quality.”</i></p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.10.26 “Reducing the scale of a project can help to mitigate the visual and landscape effects of a proposed project. However, reducing the scale or otherwise amending the design of a proposed energy infrastructure project may result in a significant operational constraint and reduction in function – for example, electricity generation output. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances, where mitigation could have a very significant benefit and warrant a small reduction in function. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State may decide that the benefits of the mitigation to reduce the landscape and/or visual effects outweigh the marginal loss of function.”</p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p>
		<p>5.10.27 “Adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within its development site and wider setting. The careful consideration of colours and materials will support the delivery of a well-designed scheme, as will sympathetic landscaping and management of its immediate surroundings.”</p>	
		<p>5.10.28 “Depending on the topography of the surrounding terrain and areas of population it may be appropriate to undertake landscaping off site. For example, filling in gaps in existing tree and hedge lines may mitigate the impact when viewed from a more distant vista.”</p>	<p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		<p>5.10.29 “The Secretary of State should take into consideration the level of detailed design which the applicant has provided and is secured in the Development Consent Order, and the extent to which design details are subject to future approvals.”</p>	<p>The design of the infrastructure will be substantially dictated by the equipment they contain and the function that they need to provide. National Grid will provide design and layout plans and management plans</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
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that should be sufficient to avoid the need for further Requirements requiring the authorised development.

The detailed designs will be undertaken by a competent contractor with knowledge of designing high voltage transmission lines and will be supported by environmental specialists including landscape architects and ecologists.

5.10.30 “The Secretary of State should be satisfied that local authorities will have sufficient design content secured to ensure future consenting will meet landscape, visual and good design objectives.”

The design evolution of the project is iterative process. National Grid has considered ways to achieve good design through the careful consideration of route corridors and the application of design principles. The different choices made during the design process to date are set out in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**. National Grid has also considered alternative design suggestions during consultation feedback from external stakeholders and the design change process was implemented by National Grid to address relevant design changes. This process allowed for each identified change to be effectively assessed by National Grid’s specialist teams covering environment, design and construction and land rights.

These processes will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>5.10.34 “The duty to seek to further the purposes of nationally designated landscapes also applies when considering applications for projects outside the boundaries of these areas, which may have impacts within them. The aim should be to avoid harming the purposes of designation or to minimise adverse effects on designated landscapes, and such projects should be designed sensitively given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints. The fact that a proposed project will be visible from within a designated area should not in itself be a reason for the Secretary of State to refuse consent.”</i></p>	<p>Design considerations take place within the context of meeting National Grid’s duty to be economic and efficient and also within the rigorous health and safety processes that National Grid has in place than govern how it designs and constructs its projects safely. National Grid is already required to ensure that the project is designed in accordance with standards set out within or overseen by, amongst others, the Electricity Supply, Quality and Continuity Regulations, British Standards, National Grid Technical Guidance Notes (Electricity) and National Grid Technical Reports (Electricity).</p>
			<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on designated landscapes through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>A setting study for the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) will be produced as at early stage in the</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
			<p>design evolution and assessment process.</p> <p>An assessment of the effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) will be provided as part of the assessment.</p>
		<p>5.10.35 <i>“The scale of energy projects means that they will often be visible across a very wide area. The Secretary of State should judge whether any adverse impact on the landscape would be so damaging that it is not offset by the benefits (including need) of the project.”</i></p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Chapter 6 Landscape.</p>
		<p>5.10.36 <i>“In reaching a judgement, the Secretary of State should consider whether any adverse impact is temporary, such as during construction, and/or whether any adverse impact on the landscape will be capable of being reversed in a timescale that the Secretary of State considers reasonable.”</i></p>	<p>The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in Chapter 6 Landscape. The scope will include an assessment of how the intervisibility of the Project with individual landscape character areas could indirectly affect the landscape character area.</p>
		<p>5.10.37 <i>“The Secretary of State should consider whether the project has been designed carefully, taking account of environmental effects on the landscape and siting, operational and other relevant constraints, to minimise harm to the landscape, including by appropriate mitigation.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)	2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information	2.2 Factors influencing site selection and design	<p>continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 4 Description of the Project and in Chapter 6 Landscape.</p>
		<p>2.2.8 <i>“There will usually be a degree of flexibility in the location of the development’s associated substations, and applicants should consider carefully their location, as well as their design.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p>
		<p>2.2.9 <i>“In particular, the applicant should consider such characteristics as the local topography, the possibilities for screening of the infrastructure and/or other options to mitigate any impacts...”</i></p>	<p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5, EIA Approach and Methodology and Chapter 6 Landscape.</p>
		<p>2.2.10 <i>“As well as having duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, (in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network), applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution</i></p>	<p>The design of the Project has sought to avoid such features through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4)</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and ...do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project and how it demonstrates good design in its development to date.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Chapter 6 Landscape.</p>
		<p>2.2.11 <i>“Depending on the location of the proposed development, statutory duties under Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, Section 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended by Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995), and Section 17A of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988 may be relevant. Applicants should note amendments to each of these provisions contained in Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project and how it demonstrates good design in its development to date.</p> <p>Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context sets out how the Applicant will respond to the provisions contained in Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.</p>
		<p>2.9 Applicant assessment</p>	
		<p>2.9.7 <i>“While the government does not believe that the development of overhead lines is incompatible in principle with applicants’ statutory duty under Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, to have regard to visual and landscape amenity and to reasonably mitigate possible impacts thereon, in practice new overhead lines can give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
			<p>during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The main approach to mitigating the landscape effects of tall vertical infrastructure such as pylons, is through careful design and routeing.</p>
		<p>2.9.8 “These impacts depend on the type (for example, whether lines are supported by towers or monopole structures), scale, siting, and degree of screening of the lines, as well as the characteristics of the landscape and local environment through which they are routed.”</p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p>
		<p>2.9.9 “New substations, sealing end compounds (including terminal towers), and other above-ground installations that serve as connection, switching, and voltage transformation points on the electricity network may also give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts.”</p>	<p>An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Chapter 6 Landscape.</p>
		<p>2.9.10 “Cumulative adverse landscape, seascape and visual impacts may arise where new overhead lines are required along with other related developments such as substations, wind farms, and/or other new sources of generation.”</p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p>
		<p>2.9.11 “Landscape and visual benefits may arise through the reconfiguration, rationalisation, or undergrounding of existing electricity network infrastructure. Though mitigation of the landscape and visual impacts arising from overhead lines and their associated infrastructure is usually possible, it may not always be so, and the impossibility of full mitigation in</p>	<p>The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>these cases does not countermand the need for overhead lines.”</i>	
		<i>2.9.12 “In nationally designated landscapes (for instance, National Parks, The Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) even residual impacts may well make an overhead line proposal unacceptable in planning terms. Applicants should also offer proposals for additional mitigation.”</i>	The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology and Chapter 6 Landscape.
		<i>2.9.13 “Where possible, applicants should ensure that the principles detailed in Sections 2.11.16-2.11.19 below are embodied in the design of their proposed overhead line route and its associated infrastructure. Applicants should also offer proposals (for instance those detailed in Section 2.10 below) for additional mitigation.”</i>	
		<i>2.9.14 “Where the nature or proposed route of an overhead line will likely result in particularly significant landscape and visual impacts, as would be assessed through landscape, seascape and visual impact assessment, the applicant should demonstrate that they have given due consideration to the costs and benefits of feasible alternatives to the overhead line. This could include – where appropriate – rerouting, underground or subsea cables and the feasibility e.g. in cost, engineering or environmental terms of these. Applicants should note the position on nationally designated landscapes at section 2.9.20 below.”</i>	The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.
		<i>2.9.15 “The ES should set out details of this consideration [reference to clause 2.9.14], including the applicant’s rationale for eschewing feasible alternatives to the overhead</i>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>line, and the mitigation cost-calculation methodology that this rationale may rely upon.”</i>	
		<i>2.9.16 “The Holford Rules – guidelines for the routing of new overhead lines – were originally set out in 1959. These guidelines, intended as a common-sense approach to overhead line route design, were reviewed and updated by the industry in the 1990s, and they should be embodied in the applicants’ proposals for new overhead lines.”</i>	Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
		<i>2.9.18 “The Horlock Rules – guidelines for the design and siting of substations – were established by National Grid in 2009 in pursuance of its duties under Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989. These principles should be embodied in applicants’ proposals for the infrastructure associated with new overhead lines.”</i>	
		<i>2.9.23 “Additionally [reference to clause 2.9.22], cases will arise where – though no part of the proposed development crosses a designated landscape – a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape and/or visual impacts along certain sections of its route may result in recommendations to use undergrounding for relevant segments of the line or alternatively consideration of using a route including subsea cabling.”</i>	Areas of a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape effects will be identified and assessed with appropriate consideration given to undergrounding if required.
		<i>2.9.24 “In these cases, and taking account of the fact that the government has not laid down any further rule on the circumstances requiring use of underground or subsea cables, the Secretary of State must weigh the feasibility, cost, and any harm of the undergrounding or subsea option against:</i>	The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the adverse implications of the overhead line proposal; the cost and feasibility of re-routing overhead lines or mitigation proposals for the relevant line section; and the cost and feasibility of their configuration, rationalisation, and/or use of underground or subsea cabling of proximate existing or proposed electricity networks infrastructure.” 	
		<p>2.9.25 “In such cases the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical obstacles associated with it are surmountable. In this context it should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the landscape and visual baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on high sensitivity visual receptors (as defined in the current edition of the Landscape Institute’s Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment), residential areas, designated landscapes, valued landscapes, designated heritage assets and Heritage Coasts (including, where relevant, impacts on the setting of designated features and areas), noting the policy in EN-1 section 5.4.53 on regional and local designations; 	<p>The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered. Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology. An overview of the</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the additional cost of the proposed underground or sub-sea alternatives, including their significantly higher lifetime cost of repair and later uprating; the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage assets, marine environments, soil (including peat soils), hydrology, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity....” 	baseline landscape is provided in Chapter 6 Landscape.
NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)		15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
		<p>180 “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan). b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland. c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate.”</p>	
		<p>181 (part) “Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.”</p>	
		<p>182 “Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks,</p>	No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues [...] The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.”</i></p>	<p>Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p>
	<p>UK MPS (2020) (Ref 2B.6)</p>	<p>2 Chapter 2 2.6 Detailed considerations</p>	
		<p><i>2.6.5.1 “The effects of activities and developments in the marine and coastal area on the landscape, including seascape, will vary on a case-by-case basis according to the type of activity, its location and its setting. There is no legal definition for seascape in the UK but the European Landscape Convention (ELC) defines landscape as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. In the context of this document, references to seascape should be taken as meaning landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and the adjacent marine environment with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.”</i></p>	<p>Given the distance of the Project from the coast and the amount of existing built development, including several large offshore wind farms, the Project would not give rise to significant adverse effects on seascape. An assessment of effects on seascape is scoped out of the EIA.</p>
Chapter 7 Visual	<p>NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)</p>	<p>4 Assessment Principles 4.7 Criteria for good design for Energy Infrastructure</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>4.7.2 “Applying good design to energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, including impacts on heritage, efficient in the use of natural resources, including land-use, and energy used in their construction and operation, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible. It is acknowledged, however that the nature of energy infrastructure development will often limit the extent to which it can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the area.”</p>	<p>The Strategic Options Report (SOR) (Ref 2B.8), Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (CPRSS) (Ref 2B.9), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development.</p>
		<p>4.7.3 “Good design is also a means by which many policy objectives in the NPSs can be met, for example the impact sections show how good design, in terms of siting and use of appropriate technologies, can help mitigate adverse impacts such as noise. Projects should look to use modern methods of construction and sustainable design practices such as use of sustainable timber and low carbon concrete. Where possible, projects should include the reuse of material.”</p>	<p>The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p>
		<p>4.7.6 “Whilst the applicant may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform, and vegetation. Furthermore, the design and sensitive use of materials in any associated development such as electricity substations will assist in ensuring that such development contributes to the quality of the area.”</p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology. This includes the approach to the visual aspects of residential amenity. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant.</p>
		<p>4.7.7 “Applicants must demonstrate in their application documents how the design process was conducted and how</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>the proposed design evolved. Where a number of different designs were considered, applicants should set out the reasons why the favoured choice has been selected.”</i></p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p>
		<p><i>4.7.10 “In the light of the above and given the importance which the Planning Act 2008 places on good design and sustainability, the Secretary of State needs to be satisfied that energy infrastructure developments are sustainable and, having regard to regulatory and other constraints, are as attractive, durable, and adaptable (including taking account of natural hazards such as flooding) as they can be.”</i></p>	<p>An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Section 6.6 of Chapter 7 Visual.</p>
		<p><i>4.7.11 “In doing so, the Secretary of State should be satisfied that the applicant has considered both functionality (including fitness for purpose and sustainability) and aesthetics (including its contribution to the quality of the area in which it would be located, any potential amenity benefits, and visual impacts on the landscape or seascape) as far as possible.”</i></p>	<p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5, EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		<p><i>4.7.12 “In considering applications, the Secretary of State should take into account the ultimate purpose of the infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy. Many of the wider impacts of a development, such as landscape and environmental impacts, will be important factors in the design process.”</i></p>	
		<p>5 Generic Impacts</p>	
		<p>5.10 Landscape and Visual</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		5.10.13 <i>“All proposed energy infrastructure is likely to have visual effects for many receptors around proposed sites.</i>	The SOR (Ref 2B.8), CPRSS (Ref 2B.9), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered , and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development.
		5.10.14 <i>The Secretary of State will have to judge whether the visual effects on sensitive receptors, such as local residents, and other receptors, such as visitors to the local area, outweigh the benefits of the project.”</i>	
		5.10.16 <i>“The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment and report it in the ES, including cumulative effects (see Section 4.3). Several guides have been produced to assist in addressing landscape issues.”</i>	
		5.10.19 <i>“The applicant should consider landscape and visual matters in the early stages of siting and design, where site choices and design principles are being established. This will allow the applicant to demonstrate in the ES how negative effects have been minimised and opportunities for creating positive benefits or enhancement have been recognised incorporated into the design, delivery and operation of the scheme.”</i>	The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
		5.10.21 <i>“The assessment should include the visibility and conspicuousness of the project during construction and of the presence and operation of the project and potential impacts on views and visual amenity. This should include light pollution effects, including on dark skies, local amenity, and nature conservation.”</i>	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology . This includes the approach to the visual aspects of residential amenity. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant.
		5.10.22 <i>“The assessment should also address the landscape and visual effects of noise and light pollution, and other emissions (see Section 5.2 and Section 5.7), from construction and operational activities on residential amenity</i>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>and on sensitive locations, receptors and views, how these will be minimised.”</i></p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p>
		<p><i>5.10.25 “In considering visual effects it may be helpful for applicants to draw attention, in the supporting evidence to their applications, to any examples of existing permitted infrastructure they are aware of with a similar magnitude of impact on equally sensitive receptors. This may assist the Secretary of State in judging the weight they should give to the assessed visual impacts of the proposed development.”</i></p>	<p>An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Chapter 7 Visual.</p>
		<p><i>5.10.26 “Reducing the scale of a project can help to mitigate the visual and landscape effects of a proposed project. However, reducing the scale or otherwise amending the design of a proposed energy infrastructure project may result in a significant operational constraint and reduction in function – for example, electricity generation output. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances, where mitigation could have a very significant benefit and warrant a small reduction in function. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State may decide that the benefits of the mitigation to reduce the landscape and/or visual effects outweigh the marginal loss of function.”</i></p>	<p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5, EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		<p><i>5.10.27 “Adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within its development site and wider setting. The careful consideration of colours and materials will support the delivery of a well-designed scheme, as will sympathetic landscaping and management of its immediate surroundings.”</i></p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.10.28 “Depending on the topography of the surrounding terrain and areas of population it may be appropriate to undertake landscaping off site. For example, filling in gaps in existing tree and hedge lines may mitigate the impact when viewed from a more distant vista.”</p>	
		<p>5.10.29 “The Secretary of State should take into consideration the level of detailed design which the applicant has provided and is secured in the Development Consent Order, and the extent to which design details are subject to future approvals.”</p>	
		<p>5.10.30 “The Secretary of State should be satisfied that local authorities will have sufficient design content secured to ensure future consenting will meet landscape, visual and good design objectives.”</p>	
NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)		<p>2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information</p>	
		<p>2.2 Factors influencing site selection and design</p>	
		<p>2.2.8 “There will usually be a degree of flexibility in the location of the development’s associated substations, and applicants should consider carefully their location, as well as their design.”</p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse visual effects through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p>
		<p>2.2.9 “In particular, the applicant should consider such characteristics as the local topography, the possibilities for</p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of Project describes the evolution of the Project to</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>screening of the infrastructure and/or other options to mitigate any impacts...</i>	<p>date and demonstrates that minimising adverse visual effects through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 4 Description of Project.</p>
		<p>2.2.10 <i>“As well as having duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, (in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network), applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to “have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and ...do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.”</i></p>	<p>The design of the Project has sought to avoid such features through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4).</p> <p>Chapter 4 Description of Project describes the evolution of the Project and how it demonstrates good design in its development to date.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7.A Visual Assessment Methodology. An overview of the baseline visual environment is provided in section 7.5 of Chapter 7 Visual.</p>
		<p>2.2.11 <i>“Depending on the location of the proposed development, statutory duties under Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, Section 11A of the</i></p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of Project describes the evolution of the Project</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended by Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995), and Section 17A of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988 may be relevant. Applicants should note amendments to each of these provisions contained in Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.</i></p>	<p>and how it demonstrates good design in its development to date.</p> <p>Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context sets out how the Applicant will respond to the provisions contained in Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.</p>
<p>2.9 Applicant assessment</p>			
		<p><i>2.9.7 “While the government does not believe that the development of overhead lines is incompatible in principle with applicants’ statutory duty under Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, to have regard to visual and landscape amenity and to reasonably mitigate possible impacts thereon, in practice new overhead lines can give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context sets out how the Applicant will respond to the provisions contained in the relevant Acts, including Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.</p>
		<p><i>2.9.8 “These impacts [reference to clause 2.9.7] depend on the type (for example, whether lines are supported by towers or monopole structures), scale, siting, and degree of screening of the lines, as well as the characteristics of the landscape and local environment through which they are routed.”</i></p>	<p>The SOR (Ref 2B.8), CPRSS (Ref 2B.9), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4) was a major consideration during its development.</p>
		<p><i>2.9.9 “New substations, sealing end compounds (including terminal towers), and other above-ground installations that serve as connection, switching, and voltage transformation points on the electricity network may also give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts.”</i></p>	<p>The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both</p>

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		2.9.10 “Cumulative adverse landscape, seascape and visual impacts may arise where new overhead lines are required along with other related developments such as substations, wind farms, and/or other new sources of generation.”	environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
		2.9.11 “Landscape and visual benefits may arise through the reconfiguration, rationalisation, or undergrounding of existing electricity network infrastructure. Though mitigation of the landscape and visual impacts arising from overhead lines and their associated infrastructure is usually possible, it may not always be so, and the impossibility of full mitigation in these cases does not countermand the need for overhead lines.”	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology . This includes the approach to the visual aspects of residential amenity. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant.
		2.9.13 “Applicants should also offer proposals for additional mitigation.”	An overview of the baseline visual environment is provided in Chapter 7, Visual .
		2.9.14 “Where the nature or proposed route of an overhead line will likely result in particularly significant landscape and visual impacts, as would be assessed through landscape, seascape and visual impact assessment, the applicant should demonstrate that they have given due consideration to the costs and benefits of feasible alternatives to the overhead line....”	The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology . The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology .
		2.9.15 “The ES should set out details of this consideration [reference to clause 2.9.16], including the applicant’s rationale for eschewing feasible alternatives to the overhead line, and the mitigation cost-calculation methodology that this rationale may rely upon.”	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>2.9.16 <i>“The Holford Rules – guidelines for the routing of new overhead lines – were originally set out in 1959. These guidelines, intended as a common-sense approach to overhead line route design, were reviewed and updated by the industry in the 1990s, and they should be embodied in the applicants’ proposals for new overhead lines.”</i></p>	
		<p>2.9.18 <i>“The Horlock Rules – guidelines for the design and siting of substations – were established by National Grid in 2009 in pursuance of its duties under Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989. These principles should be embodied in applicants’ proposals for the infrastructure associated with new overhead lines.”</i></p>	
		<p>2.9.23 <i>“Additionally [reference to clause 2.9.22], cases will arise where – though no part of the proposed development crosses a designated landscape – a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape and/or visual impacts along certain sections of its route may result in recommendations to use undergrounding for relevant segments of the line or alternatively consideration of using a route including subsea cabling.”</i></p>	
		<p>2.9.24 <i>“In these cases, and taking account of the fact that the government has not laid down any further rule on the circumstances requiring use of underground or subsea cables, the Secretary of State must weigh the feasibility, cost, and any harm of the undergrounding or subsea option against:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>the adverse implications of the overhead line proposal; the cost and feasibility of re-routing</i> 	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>overhead lines or mitigation proposals for the relevant line section; and</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>the cost and feasibility of the reconfiguration, rationalisation, and/or use of underground or subsea cabling of proximate existing or proposed electricity networks infrastructure.”</i> 	
		<p>2.9.25 <i>“In such cases the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical obstacles associated with it are surmountable. In this context it should consider:</i></p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>the landscape and visual baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on high sensitivity visual receptors (as defined in the current edition of the Landscape Institute’s Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment), residential areas, designated landscapes, valued landscapes, designated heritage assets and Heritage Coasts (including, where relevant, impacts on the setting of designated features and areas), noting the policy in EN-1 section 5.4.53 on regional and local designations;</i> <i>the additional cost of the proposed underground or sub-sea alternatives, including their significantly higher lifetime cost of repair and later uprating;</i> 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage assets, marine environments, soil (including peat soils), hydrology, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity....”</i> 	
Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	4 Assessment Principles 4.6 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain	<p>A HRA will be undertaken to determine whether the Project is likely to have a significant effect on any European designated site (now included within the national site network), or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA will inform the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and will be included as a separate report within the DCO application.</p>
		5 Generic Impacts	<p>Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline section of Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and</p>

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		<p><i>applicant should provide environmental information proportionate to the infrastructure where EIA is not required to help the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC)31 consider thoroughly the potential effects of a proposed project.”</i></p>	<p>reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES.</p>
		<p><i>5.3.4 “The applicant should show how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests.”</i></p>	<p>Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter and relevant documents such as the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent. National Grid has committed to 10% Net Gain (BNG) in Environmental value including, as a minimum, 10% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its construction projects. A BNG assessment will be undertaken and presented in a separate BNG report that will be submitted as part of the DCO application.</p>
		<p><i>5.3.9 “The most important sites for biodiversity are those identified through international conventions and European Directives. The Habitats Regulations provide statutory protection for these sites but do not provide statutory protection for potential Special Protection Areas (SPAs) before they have been classified as a SPA. For the purposes</i></p>	<p>The Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and the HRA will consider the potential for likely significant effects on Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites, where relevant. Design adjustments may be</p>

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		<p><i>of considering development proposals affecting them, as a matter of policy the Government wishes SPAs to be considered in the same way as if they had already been classified. Listed Ramsar sites should, also as a matter of policy, receive the same protection.”</i></p>	<p>required as a result of the HRA process, which will be fed into the final ES/DCO application.</p>
		<p><i>5.3.10 “Many SSSIs are also designated as sites of international importance and will be protected accordingly. Those that are not, or those features of SSSIs not covered by an international designation, should be given a high degree of protection. All National Nature Reserves are notified as SSSIs.”</i></p>	<p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves located within the relevant Study Area (as detailed in Appendix 8A HRA Methodology) have been identified within the Baseline section of this chapter. Project design-development work is being carried out to protect such sites by avoidance where possible, with mitigation being identified in the event that impacts are unavoidable.</p>
		<p><i>5.3.17 “Other species and habitats have been identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales and thereby requiring conservation action. The IPC should ensure that these species and habitats are protected from the adverse effects of development by using requirements or planning obligations. The IPC should refuse consent where harm to the habitats or species and their habitats would result, unless the benefits (including need) of the development outweigh that harm. In this context the IPC should give substantial weight to any such harm to the detriment of biodiversity features of national or regional importance which it considers may result from a proposed development.”</i></p>	<p>The Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES will consider other notable habitats and species (e.g. habitats of principal importance) as part of the assessment. The ES will also detail any mitigation that will be undertaken to protect such features.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.3.18 <i>“The applicant should include appropriate mitigation measures as an integral part of the proposed development. In particular, the applicant should demonstrate that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• during construction, they will seek to ensure that activities will be confined to the minimum areas required for the works;</i> <i>• during construction and operation best practice will be followed to ensure that risk of disturbance or damage to species or habitats is minimised, including as a consequence of transport access arrangements;</i> <i>• habitats will, where practicable, be restored after construction works have finished; and</i> <i>• opportunities will be taken to enhance existing habitats and, where practicable, to create new habitats of value within the site landscaping proposals”.</i> 	<p>The Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES will set out information on how the development will minimise working areas during construction, follow best practice during construction and operation to avoid or minimise disturbance or damage to species or habitats, restore habitats following construction/maintenance activities and where possible identify opportunities to enhance existing habitats and create new biodiverse habitats. Consultation will be held with relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Body (SNCB)/stakeholders throughout the project to discuss and agree the required mitigation and opportunities for enhancement.</p>
NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)		<p>5.4.13 <i>“National planning policy expects plans to identify and map Local Wildlife sites, and to include policies that not only secure their protection from harm or loss but also help to enhance them and their connection to wider ecological networks.”</i></p>	<p>The Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES will consider potential impacts on designated sites of ecological importance, including sites of regional and local biodiversity interest.</p>
		<p>5.4.15 <i>“Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Ancient or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are also particularly valuable. Other types of irreplaceable habitats include blanket bog, limestone pavement, sand dunes, salt marsh and lowland fen.”</i></p>	<p>The Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES will set out mitigation measures to protect ancient woodland, ancient/veteran trees and other types of habitat that are considered irreplaceable as far as reasonably practicable.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.4.21 <i>“As set out in Section 4.6, the design process should embed opportunities for nature inclusive design. Energy infrastructure projects have the potential to deliver significant benefits and enhancements beyond Biodiversity Net Gain, which result in wider environmental gains (see Section 4.5 on Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain). The scope of potential gains will be dependent on the type, scale, and location of each project.”</i></p>	<p>As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within the Ecology and Nature Biodiversity chapter of the ES and appropriate appendices.</p>
		<p>5.4.22 <i>“The design of Energy NSIP proposals will need to consider the movement of mobile/migratory species such as birds, fish and marine and terrestrial mammals and their potential to interact with infrastructure. As energy infrastructure could occur anywhere within England and Wales, both inland and onshore and offshore, the potential to affect mobile and migratory species across the UK and more widely across Europe (transboundary effects) requires consideration, depending on the location of development.”</i></p>	<p>The Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES will consider potential impacts on mobile and migratory species as part of the assessment.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will be embedded in the Project design with the aim to enable the continued movement of species, including birds, fish, aquatic and terrestrial mammals. This will be detailed in the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and within appropriate appendices.</p> <p>Surveys for breeding and migratory/over-wintering birds, and other mobile species as appropriate, will be conducted and will inform the HRA process and the assessments presented in the ES.</p>
		<p>5.4.30 <i>“Applicants should work closely at an early stage in the pre-application process with SNCB and Defra/Welsh Government to develop a compensation plan for all protected sites adversely affected by the development.”</i></p>	<p>Natural England will be consulted on the proposed mitigation measures for protected sites that could be adversely impacted by the Project.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.4.34 “Consideration should be given to improvements to, and impacts on, habitats and species in, around and beyond developments, for wider ecosystem services and natural capital benefits, beyond those under protection and identified as being of principal importance. This may include considerations and opportunities identified through Local Nature Recovery Strategies, and national goals and targets set through the government’s strategy for nature for example.”</p>	<p>As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and appropriate appendices.</p>
<p>NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)</p>		<p>2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information</p>	
		<p>2.7 “The applicant will need to consider whether the proposed line will cause such problems at any point along its length and take this into consideration in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and ES (see Section 4.2 of EN-1). Particular consideration should be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds.”</p>	<p>The ES will consider potential impacts on species. Consideration will be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds.</p>
		<p>2.10.1 and 2.10.2 (part) “...Large birds may also be electrocuted when landing or taking off by completing an electric circuit between live and ground wires. Even perching birds can be killed as soon as their wings touch energised parts of the infrastructure...The Applicant will need to consider whether the proposed line will cause such problems at any point along its length and take this into consideration in the preparation of the ES (see Section 4.2 of EN-1). Particular consideration should be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds, where they are functionally linked to sites designated or allocated under the ‘national site network’</p>	<p>The ES will consider potential impacts on birds. Particular consideration will be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds, where they are functionally linked to sites designated or allocated under the ‘national site network’ provisions of the Habitats Regulations 2017.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.”</i>	
		<i>2.10.3 “Careful siting of a line away from, or parallel to, but not across, known flight paths can reduce the numbers of birds colliding with overhead lines considerably.”</i>	Bird collision risk will be considered in the ES and this will be informed by appropriate surveys and assessment, as set out in Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity . Consultation will be sought with key stakeholders regarding the ongoing baseline surveys, assessment methods and the identification of key risks and acceptable strategies for their avoidance and mitigation.
		<i>2.10.4 “Making lines more visible by methods such as the fitting of bird flappers and diverters to the earth wire, which swivel in the wind, glow in the dark and use fluorescent colours designed specifically for bird vision can also reduce the number of deaths. The design and colour of the diverters will be specific to the conditions – the line and pylon/transmission tower specifications and the species at risk”.</i>	
		<i>2.10.5 “Electrocution risks can be reduced through the design of crossarms, insulators and the construction of other parts of high voltage power lines so that birds find no opportunity to perch near energised power lines on which they might electrocute themselves.”</i>	The risk of electrocution will be considered in the ES and any mitigation requirements will be reported. This will be informed by appropriate surveys and assessment, as set out in Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity . Consultation will be sought with key stakeholders regarding the ongoing baseline surveys, assessment methods and the identification of key risks and acceptable strategies for their avoidance and mitigation.
	NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)	15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	
		The NPPF, with particular reference to Section 15 and paragraphs 180, 181, 185, 186-188 and 191, states that the	The Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES will consider potential impacts on

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by “<i>minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity</i>”. The NPPF is clear that pursuing sustainable development includes moving from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature, and that a core principle for planning is that it should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.</p> <p>The NPPF also specifies the obligations that the Local Authorities and the UK Government have regarding statutory designated sites and protected species under UK and international legislation and how this is to be delivered in the planning system, including those that are potential, possible, listed or proposed sites. It states that:</p> <p><i>182 “Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.”</i></p> <p>Protected or notable habitats and species can be a material consideration in planning decisions and may therefore make some sites unsuitable for particular types of development, or if development is permitted, mitigation measures may be required to avoid or minimise impacts on certain habitats and</p>	<p>designated sites of ecological importance, including sites of regional and local biodiversity interest.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		species, or where impact is unavoidable, compensation may be required.	
	Natural Environment National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2024) (Ref 2B.10)	<p>Natural Environment NPPG</p> <p>The NPPG on the Natural environment provides additional guidance to the NPPF. Guidance of particular relevance to biodiversity and the natural environment includes Paragraphs 10 to 35 which set out how development plans and planning decisions have the potential to affect biodiversity and how individual development proposals may provide opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity and contribute to habitat connectivity in the wider area.</p>	As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and appropriate appendices.
	UK MPS (2020) (Ref 2B.6)	<p>2.6 Detailed considerations</p> <p>Paragraph 2.6.1.1 requires marine plan authorities to be ensure, i) a halting and if possible, a reversal of biodiversity loss; and ii) the acceptance of biodiversity's role in enhancing the quality of life. 2.6.4 Ecological and chemical water quality and resources</p> <p>Paragraph 2.6.4.1 identifies that developments and other activities at the coast and at sea can have adverse effects on transitional waters, coastal waters and marine waters. During the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of developments, there can be increased demand for water, discharges to water and adverse ecological effects resulting from physical modifications to the water environment. There may also be an increased risk of spills and leaks of pollutants into the water environment and the likelihood of transmission of invasive non-native species, for example through</p>	<p>As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and appropriate appendices.</p> <p>Effects on protected habitats and species and groundwaters are assessed in Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity and Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology respectively.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		construction equipment, and their impacts on ecological water quality need to be considered.	
		2.6.4 Ecological and chemical water quality and resources	
	East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (2022) (Ref 2B.1)	<p>Policy BIO1 seeks to ensure appropriate weight is attached to biodiversity, reflecting the need to protect biodiversity as a whole in the East marine plans and adjacent areas (marine and terrestrial).</p> <p>Policy BIO2 requests that enhancement of biodiversity and geological interests are incorporated into development; and</p> <p>Policy MPA1 requires that any impacts on the overall Marine Protected Area network is taken account of.</p>	As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and appropriate appendices.
Chapter 9 Historic Environment	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	5 Generic Impacts 5.9 Historic Environment	
		<p>Paragraphs 5.9.2 to 5.9.7 establish the definitions for the historic environment, designated and non-designated heritage assets, the heritage significance (value) of heritage assets derived from their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest and the concepts of physical presence and setting. These definitions are aligned with those set out in the NPPF, notably the glossary set out in Appendix 2.</p>	A Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment and ES chapter utilises the terminology and definitions for the historic environment set out in the NPS.
		<p><i>5.9.9 “The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA and describe these along with</i></p>	A desk-based assessment will establish the baseline conditions and the ES chapter will provide the assessment of

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied in the ES (see Section 4.3 [of the NPS]). This should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape or seascape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project.”</i></p>	<p>likely significant impacts to the heritage assets and the historic landscape. The methodology for the assessment is set out in Chapter 9 Historic Environment of this Scoping Report.</p>
		<p><i>5.9.10 “The applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) (or, where the development is in English or Welsh waters, English Heritage or Cadw) and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development’s impact.”</i></p>	<p>A desk-based assessment will establish the baseline cultural heritage resource and the results of this will be included in the ES. The desk-based assessment will assess the significance of all relevant known heritage assets likely to be impacted by the Project, including any contribution from their setting. It will include a review of data held by the relevant Historic Environment Records (HERs) as well as an assessment of the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present. Furthermore, it will assess the significance (i.e. sensitivity) of the surrounding historic landscape. The ES will assess the potential likely significant effects of the Project on each individual asset.</p>
		<p><i>5.9.11 “Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage</i></p>	<p>A desk-based assessment will be carried out and the results of this</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.”</i></p>	<p>included in the ES. The approach to undertaking archaeological evaluation and surveys has been set out in the Grimsby to Walpole Project Heritage Survey Strategy and the scope of appropriate archaeological evaluation including fieldwork will be discussed with consultees and, if required, the results will be included in the ES.</p>
		<p>Paragraphs 5.9.16 to 5.9.21 establish the requirements for the mitigation of impacts arising from infrastructure projects. They establish that retention of heritage assets is preferable to a documentary record and that the ability to record a heritage asset should not be a factor in determining whether its loss should be permitted.</p>	<p>The desk-based assessment will establish the potential for as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest to survive with the Project Boundary and their likely significance. The ES chapter will make provision for proportionate mitigation measures, both those embedded within the Projects design and additional measures. These mitigation measures will be considered during the assessment of significant effects arising from the Project.</p>
		<p>Where the loss of a heritage asset (wholly or partially) is justified the Secretary of State will require applicants to record and advance the understanding of the significance of the asset prior to its loss and that the requirements for recording should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and significance of the impact.</p>	
		<p>The requirement is also established for applicants to publish the results of any recording undertaken and make publicly assessable through the deposition of reports and the archival material with relevant HERs and museums. As is the means by which Secretary of State should consider securing the required recording e.g., through requirements imposed through the DCO or by obligations made by applicants.</p>	
		<p>Finally, these sections make clear provision for the Secretary of State to consider requirements to ensure procedures are</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter

National or regional policy

National or regional policy section

How it will be considered

in place identifying and dealing with as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest encountered during construction.

Paragraphs 5.9.22 to 5.9.36 concern decision making by the Secretary of State in relation to heritage assets. They establish that, in determining applications, the Secretary of State should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset, (Paragraph 5.9.22).

In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the NPS Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets (Paragraph 5.9.24), the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance and setting of heritage assets (Paragraph 5.9.25), and the desirability for new development to make a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment (Paragraph 5.9.26).

Paragraphs 5.9.27 and 5.9.28 align with the policies of the NPPF establishing that the Secretary of State should give great weight to the conservation of heritage assets, with greater weight given to assets of greater importance, irrespective of the scale of any potential harm. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification.

Paragraphs 5.9.29 to 5.9.30 expand on this, establishing the concept that substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional and that substantial harm to or loss of

The ES will include an assessment of the significance of all heritage assets, including the contribution setting makes to that significance. The ES will assess the impact of the Project on the significance of affected heritage assets and the potential for any harm or loss to occur.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
Chapter 10 Water Environment	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	5 Generic Impacts 5.8 Flood Risk	<p>significance of assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional. Where proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset Paragraph 5.9.32 directs that the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.</p> <p>With regard to weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets Paragraph 5.9.33 calls for a balanced judgement between the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.</p> <p>Finally, when considering development that affects the setting of a designated heritage asset, Paragraph 5.3.36 concludes that Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting such assets, weighing them against the wider benefits of the application.</p> <p><i>5.8.9 “If, following application of the Sequential Test, it is not possible, (taking into account wider sustainable development objectives), for the project to be located in areas of lower flood risk the Exception Test can be applied as defined in https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#table2. The test provides a method of allowing necessary development to go ahead in situations where suitable sites at lower risk of flooding are not available.”</i></p> <p>The Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will detail the sequential approach and apply the Sequential Test for areas of the project to be located in areas of lower flood risk. All applicable sources of flooding to and arising from the Project will be assessed and where applicable, apply the Exception Test.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.8.10 “The Exception Test is only appropriate for use where the Sequential Test alone cannot deliver an acceptable site. It would only be appropriate to move onto the Exception Test when the Sequential Test has identified reasonably available, lower risk sites appropriate for the proposed development where, accounting for wider sustainable development objectives, application of relevant policies would provide a clear reason for refusing development in any alternative locations identified. Examples could include alternative site(s) that are subject to national designations such as landscape, heritage and nature conservation designations, for example Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), SSSIs and World Heritage Sites (WHS) which would not usually be considered appropriate.”</p>	<p>As above, the FRA will detail where the Exception Test is required to assess the acceptability of those aspects of the Project which must be sited in areas of higher flood risk.</p>
		<p>5.8.13 “A site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all energy projects in Flood Zones 2 and 3 in England or Zones B and C in Wales. In Flood Zone 1 in England or Zone A in Wales, an assessment should accompany all proposals involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sites of 1 hectare or more • land which has been identified by the EA or NRW as having critical drainage problems • land identified (for example in a local authority strategic flood risk assessment) as being at increased flood risk in future • land that may be subject to other sources of flooding (for example surface water) • where the EA or NRW, Lead Local Flood Authority, Internal Drainage Board or other body have indicated that there may be drainage problems.” 	<p>An overview of baseline flood risk within the Project Scoping Boundary is described in Section Error! Reference source not found., and the application will be supported by an FRA that will inform the project design and the findings of the ES.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		5.8.14 <i>“This assessment should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the project and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into account”.</i>	The FRA will assess all applicable sources of flooding to and arising from the Project and identify any mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account, and to prevent any off-site impacts.
		5.8.18 <i>“Applicants for projects which may be affected by, or may add to, flood risk should arrange pre-application discussions before the official pre-application stage of the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) process with the EA or NRW, and, where relevant, other bodies such as Lead Local Flood Authorities, Internal Drainage Boards, sewerage undertakers, navigation authorities, highways authorities and reservoir owners and operators.”</i>	Discussions will be held with the Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authorities and Internal Drainage Boards to agree the FRA scope and to request baseline flood risk data. Engagement will continue throughout the EIA.
		5.8.19 <i>“Such discussions should identify the likelihood and possible extent and nature of the flood risk, help scope the FRA, and identify the information that will be required by the Secretary of State to reach a decision on the application when it is submitted. The Secretary of State should advise applicants to undertake these steps where they appear necessary but have not yet been addressed.”</i>	
		5.8.21 <i>“The Sequential Test ensures that a sequential, risk-based approach is followed to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding, taking all sources of flood risk and climate change into account. Where it is not possible to locate development in low-risk areas, the Sequential Test should go on to compare reasonably available sites with medium risk areas and then, only where</i>	Discussions will be held to ensure the substation and overhead line design follows the sequential approach to ensure new development is in areas with the lowest risk of flooding, taking into account all sources of flood risk and climate change.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter

National or regional policy

National or regional policy section

How it will be considered

there are no reasonably available sites in low and medium risk areas, within high-risk areas.”

5.8.22 “The technology specific NPSs set out some exceptions to the application of the Sequential Test. However, when seeking development consent on a site allocated in a development plan through the application of the Sequential Test, informed by a strategic flood risk assessment, applicants need not apply the Sequential Test, provided the proposed development is consistent with the use for which the site was allocated and there is no new flood risk information that would have affected the outcome of the test.”

Exceptions to the Sequential Test are available for technology specific NPSs. These exceptions will be further discussed throughout the EIA process and detailed within the application.

5.8.23 “Consideration of alternative sites should take account of the policy on alternatives set out in Section 4.3 above. All projects should apply the Sequential Test to locating development within the site.”

The FRA will apply the sequential approach to location development in areas at lowest risk of flooding from all sources

5.8.29 “The sequential approach should be applied to the layout and design of the project. Vulnerable aspects of the development should be located on parts of the site at lower risk and residual risk of flooding. Applicants should seek opportunities to use open space for multiple purposes such as amenity, wildlife habitat and flood storage uses. Opportunities should be taken to lower flood risk by reducing the built footprint of previously developed sites and using SuDS.”

5.16 Water Quality and Resources

5.16.1 “Infrastructure development can have adverse effects on the water environment, including groundwater, inland

The water environment assessment will consider the potential for likely

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>surface water, transitional waters coastal and marine waters.”</i>	significant effects on surface water quality, water resources and flood risk receptors during the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in Chapter 10 Water Environment . The assessment will be based on the current and future baseline, accounting for climate change, as presented in this chapter. Effects on protected habitats and species and groundwaters are assessed in Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity and Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology respectively.
		5.16.2 <i>“During the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases, development can lead to increased demand for water, involve discharges to water and cause adverse ecological effects resulting from physical modifications to the water environment. There may also be an increased risk of spills and leaks of pollutants to the water environment. These effects could lead to adverse impacts on health or on protected species and habitats (see Section 4.3) and could result in surface waters, groundwaters or protected areas failing to meet environmental objectives established under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 and the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010.”</i>	
		5.16.3 <i>“Where the project is likely to have effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status of, and impacts of the proposed project on, water quality, water resources and physical characteristics of the water environment, and how this might change due to the impact of climate change on rainfall patterns and consequently water availability across the water environment, as part of the ES or equivalent (see Section 4.3 and 4.10).”</i>	Current understanding of the existing status of these aspects of the water environment is presented in Chapter 10 Water Environment . The potential for likely significant effects on water quality, water resources and the physical characteristics of the water environment is discussed in Section 10.7 of Chapter 10 Water Environment .
		5.16.14 <i>“The Secretary of State should be satisfied that a proposal has regard to current River Basin Management Plans and meets the requirements of the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (including regulation 19). The specific objectives for particular river basins are set out in River Basin</i>	The Project will prepare a Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment with reference to the relevant River Basin Management Plan. The assessment will appraise the potential for the Project to cause

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>Management Plans. The Secretary of State must refuse development consent where a project is likely to cause deterioration of a water body or its failure to achieve good status or good potential, unless the requirements set out in Regulation 19 are met. A project may be approved in the absence of a qualifying Overriding Public. Interest test only if there is sufficient certainty that it will not cause deterioration or compromise the achievement of good status or good potential.”</i></p>	<p>waterbody status deterioration or limit future achievement of good status/potential and will describe measures to avoid or reduce these risks.</p>
		<p>5.16.15 “The Secretary of State should also consider the interactions of the proposed project with other plans such as Water Resources Management Plans and Shoreline Management Plans.”</p>	<p>The Baseline Conditions Section of Chapter 10 Water Environment presents data from the relevant River Basin Management Plans, A Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment will be prepared to inform the ES, that will be informed by relevant Water Resource and Humber Estuary Management Plans.</p>
		<p>5.16.16 “The Secretary of State should consider proposals to mitigate adverse effects on the water environment and any enhancement measures put forward by the applicant and whether appropriate requirements should be attached to any development consent and/or planning obligations are necessary.”</p>	<p>Measures to mitigate adverse effects on the water environment are described in Section 10.6 of Chapter 10 Water Environment These will be further developed throughout the EIA process and secured within the application.</p>
	<p>NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)</p>	<p>2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information 2.3 Climate change adaptation and resilience</p>	
		<p>2.3.2 “As climate change is likely to increase risks to the resilience of some of this infrastructure, from flooding for example, or in situations where it is located near the coast or</p>	<p>The FRA will assess all applicable sources of flooding to the Project and identify any mitigation measures</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>an estuary or is underground, applicants should in particular set out to what extent the proposed development is expected to be vulnerable, and, as appropriate, how it has been designed to be resilient to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• flooding, particularly for substations that are vital to the network; and especially in light of changes to groundwater levels resulting from climate change;</i> <i>• the effects of wind and storms on overhead lines;</i> <i>• higher average temperatures leading to increased transmission losses;</i> <i>• earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding or drought (for underground cables); and</i> <i>• coastal erosion – for the landfall of offshore transmission cables and their associated substations in the inshore and coastal locations respectively.”</i> 	<p>required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account in accordance with current Environment Agency guidance.</p> <p>In respect of other climate variables, Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment sets out a screening assessment for the current stage of the Project to inform this Scoping assessment. The Screening Assessment sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures. Further embedded design measures should be developed as the Project design evolves through engagement with the engineering design team and included in the Design Principles document which will be established to inform the development of the Project design for both construction and operation. On this basis, no further assessment of the Project’s vulnerability to climate change is required in the ES.</p>

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		<p>2.3.3 “Section 4.10 of EN-1 advises that the resilience of the project to the effects of climate change should be assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES) accompanying an application. For example, future increased risk of flooding would be covered in any flood risk assessment (see Section 5.8 in EN-1). Consideration should also be given to coastal change (see sections 5.6 in EN-1).”</p>	<p>As noted above, the FRA prepared for the Project will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account.</p>
<p>NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)</p>		<p>14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p>	<p>The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with and with reference to the NPPF and its accompanying Flood Risk and Coastal Change; and Water Quality and Supply NPPG. Although the NPSs are the primary source of statutory planning guidance for NSIPs, NPPF guidance may also be material in determining DCO applications.</p>
<p>Flood Risk and Coastal Change NPPG (2022) (Ref 2B.11) and Water Quality and Supply NPPG (2019) (Ref 2B.12)</p>		<p>Flood Risk and Coastal Change and Water Quality and Supply NPPG</p>	<p>The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with and with reference to the NPPF and its accompanying Flood Risk and Coastal Change; and Water Quality and Supply NPPG. Although the NPSs are the primary source of statutory planning guidance for NSIPs, NPPF guidance may also be material in determining DCO applications.</p>

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Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	<p>4 Assessment Principles</p> <hr/> <p>4.12 Pollution Control and Other Environmental Regulatory Regimes</p> <hr/> <p>Section 4.12 of NPS EN-1 states that proposals should be considered within the context of existing pollution control regimes.</p> <hr/> <p>5 Generic Impacts</p> <hr/> <p>5.4 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p> <hr/> <p><i>5.4.7 “Many SSSIs are also designated as sites of international importance and will be protected accordingly. Those that are not, or those features of SSSIs not covered by an international designation, should be given a high degree of protection. Most National Nature Reserves are notified as SSSIs.”</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>5.4.12 “Sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest, which include Regionally Important Geological Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites, are areas of substantive nature conservation value and make an important contribution to ecological networks and nature’s recovery. They can also provide wider benefits including public access (where agreed), climate mitigation and helping to tackle air pollution.”</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>5.4.19 “The applicant should show how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance geological conservation interests.”</i></p>	<p>The interface with other pollution control regimes is covered in Section 11.6 and 11.8 in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology.</p> <hr/> <p>Section 11.8 in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology (Proposed Assessment Methodology) explains the approach in relation to geological conservation.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
5.11 Land Use, Including Open Space, Green Infrastructure, and Green Belt			
		<p>5.11.8 <i>“The ES (see Section 4.3) should identify existing and proposed land uses near the project, any effects of replacing an existing development or use of the site with the proposed project or preventing a development or use on a neighbouring site from continuing. Applicants should also assess any effects of precluding a new development or use proposed in the development plan. The assessment should be proportionate to the scale of the preferred scheme and its likely impacts on such receptors. For developments on previously developed land, the applicant should ensure that they have considered the risk posed by land contamination and how it is proposed to address this.”</i></p>	<p>Section 11.8 in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology (Proposed Assessment Methodology) explains the approach in relation to geological conservation. Proposed methodology accords with the guidance, including assessment via a risk-based source-pathway-receptor approach that considers suitability for the proposed end use.</p>
5.16 Water Quality and Resources			
		<p>Assessments should consider the physical and chemical characteristics of groundwater and its importance as a resource, with reference to abstractions, discharges and drinking water Source Protection Zone (SPZ). Section 5.16 of NPS EN-1 states that:</p>	<p>Section 11.8 in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology (Proposed Assessment Methodology) covers the aspects of groundwater referred to in this policy.</p>
		<p>5.16.7 <i>“The ES should in particular describe:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>... the existing physical characteristics of the water environment (including quantity and dynamics of flow) affected by the proposed project and any impact of physical modifications to these characteristics</i> • <i>any impacts of the proposed project on water bodies or protected areas (including shellfish protected areas) under the Water Environment (Water</i> 	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 and source protection zones (SPZs) around potable groundwater abstractions”</i></p>	
NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)		<p>2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information</p>	
		<p>2.2 Factors influencing site selection and design</p>	
		<p><i>2.2.10 “As well as having duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, (in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network), applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to “have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and ...do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.””</i></p>	<p>Section 11.8 in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology (Proposed Assessment Methodology) explains the approach in relation to geological conservation.</p>
		<p>2.9 Applicant assessment</p>	
		<p><i>2.9.25 “...the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical</i></p>	<p>Section 11.8 in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology (Proposed Assessment Methodology) explains the approach in relation to geological conservation.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>obstacles associated with it are surmountable. In this context it should consider:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>...the applicant’s commitment, as set out in their ES, to mitigate the potential detrimental effects of undergrounding works on any relevant agricultural land and soils (including peat soils), particularly regarding Best and Most Versatile land, including development and implementation of a Soil Resources and Management Plan. Such a commitment must guarantee appropriate handling of soil, backfilling, and return of the land to the baseline Agricultural Land Classification (ALC), thus ensuring no loss or degradation of agricultural land. Such a commitment should be based on soil and ALC surveys in line with the 1988 ALC criteria and due consideration of the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites.”</i> 	
NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)		<p>15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <p><i>180 “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</i></p> <p><i>[...] (e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.”</i></p>	<p>Section 11.8 in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology (Proposed Assessment Methodology) covers the aspects of the policy that are relevant to Geology and Hydrogeology.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>189 “Planning policies and decisions should ensure that:</p> <p>(a) site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation).”</p>	<p>Section 11.8 in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology (Proposed Assessment Methodology) explains how risks from contamination and instability will be assessed.</p>
<p>Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils</p>	<p>NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)</p>	<p>5 Generic Impacts</p> <p>5.11 Land Use, Including Open Space, Green Infrastructure, and Green Belt</p>	
		<p>5.11.12 “Applicants should seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferable use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5).”</p>	<p>The extent of Best Most Versatile (BMV) land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design.</p>
		<p>5.11.13 “Applicants should also identify any effects and seek to minimise impacts on soil health and protect and improve soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed.”</p>	<p>The likely impacts on BMV land will be assessed as part of the Agriculture and Soils chapter of the ES, with mitigation measures set out to minimise as far as practicable the effects.</p>
		<p>5.11.14 “Applicants are encouraged to develop and implement a Soil Management Plan which could help minimise potential land contamination. The sustainable reuse of soils needs to be carefully considered in line with good</p>	<p>The mitigation measures will include the requirement for a Soil Management Plan in line with published guidance, which will form part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>practice guidance where large quantities of soils are surplus to requirements or are affected by contamination.”</i>	(CEMP). Risks posed by land contamination are assessed in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology.
		<i>5.11.34 “The Secretary of State (SoS) should ensure that applicants do not site their scheme on the best and most versatile agricultural land without justification. Where schemes are to be sited on best and most versatile agricultural land the Secretary of State should take into account the economic and other benefits of that land. Where development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality.”</i>	The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The likely impacts on BMV land will be assessed as part of the Agriculture and Soils chapter of the ES, with mitigation measures set out to minimise as far as practicable the effects.
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)	2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information 2.9 Applicant assessment	
		<i>2.9.25 (final bullet point) “...the applicant’s commitment, as set out in their ES, to mitigate the potential detrimental effects of undergrounding works on any relevant agricultural land and soils (including peat soils), particularly regarding Best and Most Versatile land, including development and implementation of a Soil Resources and Management Plan. Such a commitment must guarantee appropriate handling of soil, backfilling, and return of the land to the baseline Agricultural Land Classification (ALC), thus ensuring no loss or degradation of agricultural land. Such a commitment should be based on soil and ALC surveys in line with the 1988 ALC criteria and due consideration of the Defra Construction</i>	There is currently no undergrounding proposed across the Project. However, the extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised through the evolution of the design. If undergrounding is to occur, the likely impacts on BMV land from undergrounding will be assessed as part of the agriculture and soils chapter of the ES, with mitigation measures aligned to

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites</i> ”.	published guidance to ensure handling methodologies are appropriate to the soil type, that, where practicable, double handling is avoided and where soils are being reinstated the correct profile is recreated which is suitable for the proposed end land use. The mitigation measures will include the requirement for a Soil Management Plan in line with published guidance, which will form part of the CEMP.
		<i>2.9.58 “There is little evidence that exposure of crops, farm animals or natural ecosystems to transmission line EMFs [Electric and Magnetic Fields] (EMFs) has any agriculturally significant consequences.”</i>	The potential effects of EMFs will be scoped out of the assessment. Where indirect effects to sensitive land uses (such as riding manèges) are identified, additional conductor clearances will be applied as part of the design.
NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)		15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	
		<p><i>180 “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</i></p> <p><i>(a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils [...];</i></p> <p><i>(b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside...including the economic and other benefits of the BMV agricultural land [...];</i></p> <p><i>[...]</i></p>	The likely impacts on BMV land will be assessed as part of the Agriculture and Soils Chapter of the ES. Mitigation measures will be set out to minimise as far as practicable the effects.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>(e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.”</i></p>	
		<p><i>Footnote of 181 “Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality. The availability of agricultural land used for food production should be considered, alongside the other policies in this Framework, when deciding what sites are most appropriate for development.”</i></p>	<p>The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design.</p>
<p>Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement</p>	<p>NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)</p>	<p>5 Generic Impacts 5.14 Traffic and Transport</p>	
		<p><i>5.14.4 “The consideration and mitigation of transport impacts is an essential part of Government’s wider policy objectives for sustainable development as set out in Section 2.6 of this NPS.”</i></p>	<p>The Project’s transport impacts will be fully assessed and set out within an ES and Transport Assessment (TA)</p>
		<p><i>5.14.5 “If a project is likely to have significant transport implications, the applicant’s ES (see Section 4.3) should include a transport appraisal. The DfT’s Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG) and Welsh Governments WelTAG provides guidance on modelling and assessing the impacts of transport schemes.”</i></p>	<p>A TA will be produced to model and assess the impacts of the Project.</p>
		<p><i>5.14.6 “National Highways and Highways Authorities are statutory consultees on NSIP applications including energy infrastructure where it is expected to affect the strategic road</i></p>	<p>National Highways and Local Highway Authorities will be consulted in</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>network and / or have an impact on the local road network. Applicants should consult with National Highways and Highways Authorities as appropriate on the assessment and mitigation to inform the application to be submitted.”</i></p>	<p>developing the TA and ES chapter for the Project.</p>
		<p>5.14.7 <i>“The applicant should prepare a travel plan including demand management and monitoring measures to mitigate transport impacts. The applicant should also provide details of proposed measures to improve access by active, public and shared transport to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>reduce the need for parking associated with the proposal;</i> • <i>contribute to decarbonisation of the transport network; and</i> • <i>improve user travel options by offering genuine modal choice.”</i> 	<p>A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and Construction Workers Travel Plan will be produced.</p>
		<p>5.14.8 <i>“The assessment should also consider any possible disruption to services and infrastructure (such as road, rail and airports).”</i></p>	<p>The ES and TA will consider all relevant modes and assess impact of the Project.</p>
		<p>5.14.10 <i>“Applicants should discuss with network providers the possibility of co-funding by government for any third-party benefits. Guidance has been issued which explains the circumstances where this may be possible, although the government cannot guarantee in advance that funding will be available for any given uncommitted scheme at any specified time.”</i></p>	<p>As part of discussions with network operators, any such opportunities will be identified and explored (where merited). Opportunities that are agreed to be incorporated into the Project and set out in the TA and ES.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.14.11 <i>“Where mitigation is needed, possible demand management measures must be considered. This could include identifying opportunities to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>reduce the need to travel by consolidating trips</i> • <i>locate development in areas already accessible by active travel and public transport</i> • <i>provide opportunities for shared mobility</i> • <i>re-mode by shifting travel to a sustainable mode that is more beneficial to the network</i> • <i>retime travel outside of the known peak times</i> • <i>reroute to use parts of the network that are less busy.”</i> 	<p>Mitigation measures will be set out in the Transport Assessment, Construction Traffic Management Plan and Construction Worker Travel Plan.</p>
		<p>5.14.12 <i>“If feasible and operationally reasonable, such mitigation should be required, before considering requirements for the provision of new inland transport infrastructure to deal with remaining transport impacts. All stages of the project should support and encourage a modal shift of freight from road to more environmentally sustainable alternatives, such as rail, cargo bike, maritime and inland waterways, as well as making appropriate provision for and infrastructure needed to support the use of alternative fuels including charging for electric vehicles.”</i></p>	
		<p>5.14.13 <i>“Regard should always be given to the needs of freight at all stages in the construction and operation of the development including the need to provide appropriate facilities for HGV drivers as appropriate.”</i></p>	<p>The Construction Traffic Management Plan will set out the relevant information of transport routing and compound locations. Welfare requirements for</p>

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			drivers fall outside the scope of this study topic.
		<p>5.14.14 <i>“The Secretary of State may attach requirements to a consent where there is likely to be substantial HGV traffic that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>control numbers of HGV movements to and from the site in a specified period during its construction and possibly on the routing of such movements</i> • <i>make sufficient provision for HGV parking, and associated high quality drive facilities either on the site or at dedicated facilities elsewhere, to support driver welfare, avoid ‘overspill’ parking on public roads, prolonged queuing on approach roads and uncontrolled on-street HGV parking in normal operating conditions</i> • <i>ensure satisfactory arrangements for reasonably foreseeable abnormal disruption, in consultation with network providers and the responsible police force.”</i> 	Controls of timing and routing of Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements as well as parking will be set out within the Transport Assessment, Construction Traffic Management Plan and Construction Worker Travel Plan.
		<p>5.14.15 <i>“The Secretary of State should have regard to the cost-effectiveness of demand management measures compared to new transport infrastructure, as well as the aim to secure more sustainable patterns of transport development when considering mitigation measures.</i></p>	Demand management measures, where appropriate, will be considered as part of the transport strategy and set out in the TA.
		<p>5.14.16 <i>Applicants should consider the DfT policy guidance “Water Preferred Policy Guidelines for the movement of abnormal indivisible loads” when preparing their application.”</i></p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.14.18 “A new energy NSIP may give rise to substantial impacts on the surrounding transport infrastructure and the Secretary of State should therefore ensure that the applicant has sought to mitigate these impacts, including during the construction phase of the development and by enhancing active, public and shared transport provision and accessibility.”</p>	<p>Impacts will be assessed and mitigation considered through the ES, TA, CTMP, CWTP, CEMP and Public Rights of Way Management Plan.</p>
		<p>5.14.21 “The Secretary of State should only consider refusing development on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe, or it does not show how consideration has been given to the provision of adequate active public or shared transport access and provision.”</p>	<p>The Project impacts shall be assessed and set out within the ES and TA.</p>
<p>NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)</p>	<p>9 Promoting sustainable transport</p>	<p>108 “Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:</p> <p>(a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;</p> <p>(b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised [...]”</p>	<p>The Project will seek to utilise existing infrastructure where feasible.</p>
		<p>115 “Development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe.”</p>	<p>The Project impact will be fully assessed and set out within the ES and TA.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>117 “All developments that will generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a Travel Plan, and the application should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment so that the likely impacts of the proposal can be assessed.”</p>	<p>A TA will be prepared and assess impacts. Where required, mitigation measures will be put in place through the CTMP and CWTP to reduce impacts.</p>
	<p>Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements NPPG (2014) (Ref 2B.13)</p>	<p>Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements NPPG</p> <p>The NPPG includes guidance relating to Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements. This includes the scope and level of detail to be included.</p>	<p>A TA will be prepared in accordance with the NPPG and will assess impacts. Where required, mitigation measures will be put in place through the CTMP and CWTP to reduce impacts.</p>
Chapter 14 Air Quality	<p>NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)</p>	<p>5 Generic Impacts</p> <p>5.2 Air Quality and Emissions</p> <p>5.2.9 “The ES should describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing air quality concentrations and the relative change in air quality from existing levels; • any significant air quality effects, mitigation action taken and any residual effects, distinguishing between the project stages and taking account of any significant emissions from any road traffic generated by the project; • the predicted absolute emissions, concentration change and absolute concentrations as a result of the proposed project, after mitigation methods have been applied; and 	<p>Should screening of traffic data for any of the Project stages indicate detailed assessment is required, then dispersion modelling will be undertaken as part of the air quality assessment to determine the change in pollutant concentrations as a result of the Project at relevant human and ecological receptor locations.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any potential eutrophication impacts.” 	
		5.7 Dust, Odour, Artificial Light, Smoke, Steam and Insect Infestation	
		<p>5.7.1 “During the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure there is potential for the release of a range of emissions such as odour, dust, steam, smoke, artificial light and infestation of insects. All have the potential to have a detrimental impact on amenity or cause a common law nuisance or statutory nuisance under Part III, Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, they are not regulated by the environmental permitting regime, so mitigation of these impacts will need to be included in the Development Consent Order.”</p>	<p>The air quality assessment will consider the effects and resulting impacts associate with the Project. The approach to mitigation is described in the Design and Control Measures section of Chapter 14 Air Quality.</p>
Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	5 Generic Impacts	
		5.12 Noise and Vibration	
		<p>5.12.1 “Excessive noise can have wide-ranging impacts on the quality of human life and health such as annoyance, sleep disturbance, cardiovascular disease and mental ill-health. It can also have an impact on the environment and the use and enjoyment of areas of value such as quiet places and areas with high landscape quality.”</p>	<p>The principles in this section will be followed through the Scoping and environmental assessment.</p>
		<p>5.12.2 “The Government’s policy on noise is set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England. It promotes good health and good quality of life through effective noise management. Similar considerations apply to vibration, which can also cause damage to buildings. In this section, in line with current legislation, references to “noise” below apply equally to the assessment of impacts of vibration”.</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>5.12.4 “Noise resulting from a proposed development can also have adverse impacts on wildlife and biodiversity. Noise effects of the proposed development on ecological receptors should be assessed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Biodiversity and Geological Conservation section of this NPS at Section 5.4. This should consider underwater noise and vibration especially for marine developments. Underwater noise can be a significant issue in the marine environment, particularly in regard to energy production.”</p>	<p>The effects of noise and vibration on ecological receptors will be considered within Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity.</p>
		<p>5.12.6 “Where noise impacts are likely to arise from the proposed development, the applicant should include the following in the noise assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of the noise generating aspects of the development proposal leading to noise impacts, including the identification of any distinctive tonal characteristics, if the noise is impulsive, whether the noise contains particular high or low frequency content or any temporal characteristics of the noise; • identification of noise sensitive premises and noise sensitive areas that may be affected; • the characteristics of the existing noise environment; • a prediction of how the noise environment will change with the proposed development; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in the shorter term such as during the construction period; ○ in the longer term, during the operating life of the infrastructure; 	<p>The principles in this section will be followed through the Scoping and environmental assessment. The details of the noise and vibration assessment will be addressed with appropriate standards.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>at particular times of the day, evening and night (and weekends) as appropriate, and at different times of year.</i> ● <i>an assessment of the effect of predicted changes in the noise environment on any noise sensitive receptors, including an assessment of any likely impact on health and quality of life / well-being where appropriate, particularly among those disadvantaged by other factors who are often disproportionately affected by noise-sensitive areas;</i> ● <i>if likely to cause disturbance, an assessment of the effect of the underwater or subterranean noise; and</i> ● <i>all reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality of life.”</i> 	
		<p>5.12.7 <i>“The nature and extent of the noise assessment should be proportionate to the likely noise impact.”</i></p>	
		<p>5.12.8 <i>“Applicants should consider the noise impact of ancillary activities associated with the development, such as increased road and rail traffic movements, or other forms of transportation.”</i></p>	<p>The assessment will consider construction traffic noise, as described in Section 15.6 and 15.7 of Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration.</p>
		<p>5.12.9 <i>“Operational noise, with respect to human receptors, should be assessed using the principles of the relevant British Standards and other guidance. Further information on assessment of particular noise sources may be contained in the technology-specific NPSs. In particular for renewables (EN-3) and electricity networks (EN-5) there is assessment guidance for specific features of those technologies. For the prediction, assessment and</i></p>	<p>The assessment of will consider appropriate guidance as described in Section 15.7 of Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>management of construction noise, reference should be made to any relevant British Standards and other guidance which also give examples of mitigation strategies”.</i></p>	
		<p><i>5.12.10 “Some noise impacts will be controlled through environmental permits and parallel tracking is encouraged where noise impacts determined by an environmental permit interface with planning issues (i.e. physical design and location of development). The applicant should consult the EA and/or the SNCB, and other relevant bodies, such as the MMO or NRW, as necessary, and in particular regarding assessment of noise on protected species or other wildlife. The results of any noise surveys and predictions may inform the ecological assessment. The seasonality of potential affected species in nearby sites may also need to be considered.”</i></p>	<p>The effects of noise and vibration on ecological receptors will be considered within Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity</p>
		<p><i>5.12.12 “Applicants should submit a detailed impact assessment and mitigation plan as part of any development plan, including the use of noise mitigation and noise abatement technologies during construction and operation.”</i></p>	<p>The principles in this section will be followed through the Scoping and environmental assessment.</p>
<p>NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)</p>		<p>2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information</p> <p>2.9 Applicant assessment</p>	
		<p><i>2.9.26 “All high voltage transmission lines have the potential to generate noise under certain conditions.”</i></p>	<p>This is addressed in Section 15.5 and 15.6, Step 1 of Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration.</p>
		<p><i>2.9.27 “Line noise is most commonly caused by corona noise when the surface electrical stress exceeds the inception level for corona discharge activity which is released as acoustic energy and radiates into the air as</i></p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>sound. Transmission line conductors are normally designed to operate below this threshold”.</i></p>	
		<p><i>2.9.37 “Audible noise effects can also arise from substation equipment such as transformers, quadrature boosters and mechanically switched capacitors.”</i></p>	<p>The assessment will consider operational noise from substation plant, as described in Section 15.6 and 15.7 of Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration.</p>
		<p><i>2.9.38 “Transformers are installed at many substations, and generate low frequency hum. Whether the noise can be heard outside a substation depends on a number of factors, including transformer type and the level of noise attenuation present (either engineered intentionally or provided by other structures).</i></p>	
		<p><i>2.9.39 “For the assessment of noise from substations, standard methods of assessment and interpretation using the principles of the relevant British Standards are satisfactory.”</i></p>	
		<p>2.12 Special assessment principles for offshore-onshore transmission</p>	
		<p><i>2.12.10 “Applicants must consider the following measures:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• the positioning of lines to help mitigate noise;</i> <i>• ensuring that the appropriately sized conductor arrangement is used to minimise potential noise;</i> <i>• quality assurance through manufacturing and transportation to avoid damage to overhead line conductors which can increase potential noise effects;</i> 	<p>The principle has been integrated in the selection of the preferred corridor, consideration of the technical details and maintenance.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that conductors are kept clean and free of surface contaminants during stringing/installation; and the selection of quieter cost-effective plants”. 	
		<p>2.12.11 “In addition, the ES should include information on planned maintenance arrangements. Where detail is not included, the Secretary of State should consider stipulating. For example, BS4142. National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) appropriate maintenance arrangements by way of requirements attached to any grant of development consent”.</p>	<p>This is addressed in Section 15.6, Step 1 of Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration.</p>
<p>NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)</p>	<p>15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p>	<p>180 “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <p>(e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.”</p> <p>191 “Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or</p>	<p>The principles in this section will be followed through the Scoping and environmental assessment.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:</i></p> <p><i>(a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life;</i></p> <p><i>(b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.”</i></p>	
Noise NPPG (2019) (Ref 2B.14)	Noise NPPG	<p><i>001 “Noise needs to be considered when development may create additional noise or would be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment (including any anticipated changes to that environment from activities that are permitted but not yet commenced).”</i></p> <p><i>002 “[...] it is important to look at noise in the context of the wider characteristics of a development proposal, its likely users and its surroundings, as these can have an important effect on whether noise is likely to pose a concern.”</i></p> <p><i>003 “Plan-making and decision making need to take account of the acoustic environment and in doing so consider:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur;</i> <i>• whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; and</i> 	The details of the noise and vibration impact assessment will be addressed in the noise and vibration assessment following guidance from the NPPG.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved.”</i> 	
Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	4 Assessment Principles 4.3 Environmental Effects/Considerations	<p>The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.</p>
		<p>4.3.4 <i>“To consider the potential effects, including benefits, of a proposal for a project, the applicant must set out information on the likely significant environmental, social and economic effects of the development, and show how any likely significant negative effects avoided, reduced, mitigated or compensated for, following the mitigation hierarchy. This information could include matters such as employment, equality, biodiversity net gain, community cohesion, health and well-being.</i></p>	
		<p>4.3.5 <i>For the purposes of this NPS and the technology-specific NPSs the ES should cover the environmental, social and economic effects arising from pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.”</i></p>	
		<p>4.3.8 <i>“In this NPS and the technology specific NPSs, when used in relation to environmental matters the terms ‘effects’, ‘impacts’ or ‘benefits’ should be understood to mean likely significant effects, likely significant impacts, or likely significant benefits.”</i></p>	
		<p>4.3.15 <i>“Applicants are obliged to include in their ES...an indication of the main reasons for the applicant’s choice, taking into account the environmental, social and economic</i></p>	<p>An option appraisal process has been undertaken on the route corridor options (including the preferred corridor) and</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
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effects and including, where relevant, technical and commercial feasibility.” technologies associated with the Project from an early stage. This is summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**. Any further Project design evolutions will be summarised within the ES.

5 Generic Impacts

5.13 Socio-Economic Impacts

5.13.4 “The applicant’s assessment s should consider all relevant socio-economic impacts, which may include:

- *the creation of jobs and training opportunities;*
- *the contribution to the development of low-carbon industries at the local and regional level as well as nationally;*
- *the provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure, including the provision of educational and visitor facilities;*
- *effects (positive or negative) on tourism and other users of the area impacted;*
- *the impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the energy infrastructure; and*
- *cumulative effects – if development consent were to be granted to fora number of projects within a region*

The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. This includes assessing the proposed effects detailed in NPS EN-1. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>and these were developed in a similar timeframe, there could be some short-term negative effects, for example a potential shortage of construction workers to meet the needs of other industries and major projects within the region.”</i></p>	
		<p>5.13.5 <i>“Applicants should describe the existing socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the proposed development and should also refer to how the development’s socio-economic impacts correlate with local planning policies.”</i></p>	<p>The assessment will include a baseline section, which is covered in Section 16.5 of Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism. Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context sets out the legislative and policy context for the application. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p>
		<p>5.13.6 <i>“Socio-economic impacts may be linked to other impacts, for example the visual impact of a development is considered in Section 5.10 but may also have an impact on tourism and local businesses.”</i></p>	<p>This assessment will include assessing the impact of the Project on tourism and local businesses in the Study Area. Where applicable, the assessment will expand on inputs from other assessments reported within the ES including, but not limited to: air quality, noise and vibration, landscape, visual, traffic and transport and health and wellbeing effects.</p>

1 Introduction

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)	<p>1.3 Relationship with EN-1</p> <p>1.3.1. <i>“This NPS is part of a suite of energy infrastructure NPSs. It should be read in conjunction with EN-1 and EN-3.”</i></p> <p>1.3.2. <i>“This NPS does not seek to repeat material set out in EN-1 or EN-3. EN-1 applies to all applications covered by this NPS unless stated otherwise. The policy in EN-3 on offshore wind in particular contains details relevant to offshore transmission.”</i></p>	This NPS is reviewed alongside the guidance and requirements set out in EN-1 for the scoping and preparation of the ES to ensure full compliance within the context of the application for the Project.
		<p>2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information</p> <p>2.5 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>2.5.1 <i>“When planning and evaluating the proposed development’s contribution to environmental and biodiversity net gain, it will be important – for both the applicant and the Secretary of State – to supplement the generic guidance set out in EN-1 (Section 4.6) with recognition that the linear nature of electricity networks infrastructure can allow for excellent opportunities to...connect people to the environment, for instance via footpaths and cycleways constructed in tandem with environmental enhancements.”</i></p>	The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. This includes assessing the proposed effects detailed in NPS EN-5 (alongside EN-1). The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in Section 16.6 of Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.
		<p>2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information</p> <p>2.9 Applicant assessment</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>Section 2.9 of NPS EN-5 refers to applicant assessments pertaining to electricity networks infrastructure that are not directly covered in NPS EN-1. Section 2.9 of NPS EN-5 includes assessments considering the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and Geological Conservation; • Landscape and Visual Impact; • Noise and Vibration; • Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMFs); and • Sulphur Hexafluoride. 	<p>N/A – these set out the assessment requirements for other ES topic areas, however, are included in this table for completeness.</p>
		<p>With regard to the Horlock Rules, the applicant should:</p> <p><i>2.9.19 “consider environmental issues from the earliest stage to balance the technical benefits and capital cost requirements for new developments against the consequential environmental effects in order to keep adverse effects to a reasonably practicable minimum...seek to avoid altogether internationally and nationally designated areas of the highest amenity, cultural or scientific value by the overall planning of the system connections.”</i></p>	<p>As above. An option appraisal process has been undertaken on the route corridor options (including the preferred corridor) and technologies associated with the Project from an early stage. This is summarised in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered. Any further Project design evolutions will be summarised within the ES.</p>
<p>NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)</p>		<p>2 Achieving sustainable development</p>	<p>The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in</p>
		<p>Paragraph 8 outlines the economic objective of the planning system <i>“to help build a strong, responsive, and competitive economy by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity”</i>. This is expanded on in Chapter 6 Paragraph 85 of the NPPF which</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
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sets out how planning policies and decisions should “*help to create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt*”.

Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.

Paragraph 8 also outlines the social objective of the planning system “*to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being*”.

8 Promoting healthy and safe communities

97 “*to provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, decisions should: take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community.*”

The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project, including potential disruption to community facilities as a result of impacts on access and adverse impacts on amenity. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.**

104 “*decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way*”.

The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project, including potential disruption to local users of promoted and recreational routes. The

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	4 Assessment Principles 4.4 Health	<p>proposed scope of the assessment is provided in Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.</p>
		<p>4.4.1 <i>“Energy infrastructure has the potential to impact on the health and well-being (“health”) of the population. Access to energy is clearly beneficial to society and to our health as a whole. However, the construction of energy infrastructure and the production, distribution and use of energy may have negative impacts on some people’s health.”</i></p>	<p>The assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing. A cumulative effects assessment will be undertaken and presented within the ES, the scope of which is outlined within Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology of this Scoping Report. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects in identified receptors.</p>
		<p>4.4.2 <i>“The direct impacts on health may include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased traffic • <i>air or water pollution</i> • <i>dust, odour</i> • <i>hazardous waste and substances</i> 	<p>Generally, those aspects of energy infrastructure which are most likely to have a significantly detrimental impact on health are subject to separate regulation (for example for air pollution) which will constitute effective mitigation of them. A health and wellbeing assessment will be undertaken as part of the ES, the scope of which is</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> noise exposure to radiation, and increases in pests.” 	outlined in Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing.
		<p>4.4.4 “As described in the relevant sections of this NPS and in the technology specific NPSs, where the proposed project has an effect on humans, the ES should assess these effects for each element of the project, identifying any potential adverse health impacts, and identifying measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate.”</p>	<p>The assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing. A cumulative effects assessment will be undertaken and presented within the ES, the scope of which is outlined within Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology of this Scoping Report. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects in identified receptors.</p>
		<p>4.4.5 “The impacts of more than one development may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant should consider the cumulative impact on health in the ES where appropriate.”</p>	
		<p>5 Generic Impacts</p>	
		<p>5.12 Noise and Vibration</p>	
		<p>5.12.17 “The Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless they are satisfied that the proposals will meet the following aims, through the effective management and control of noise:</p>	<p>The assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing. A cumulative effects assessment will be undertaken and presented within the ES, the scope</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise 	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>mitigate and minimise other adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise</i> <i>where possible, contribute to improvements to health and quality of life through the effective management and control of noise.</i> 	<p>of which is outlined within Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology of this Scoping Report. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects in identified receptors.</p>
<p>5 Generic Impacts</p>			
<p>5.15 Resource and Waste Management</p>			
		<p><i>5.15.1 “Government policy on hazardous and non-hazardous waste is intended to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Where this is not possible and disposal is required as a last resort, waste management regulation ensures that waste is disposed of in a way that is least damaging to the environment and to human health.”</i></p>	<p>Generally, those aspects of energy infrastructure which are most likely to have a significantly detrimental impact on health are subject to separate regulation (for example for air pollution) which will constitute effective mitigation of them. A health and wellbeing assessment will be undertaken as part of the ES, the scope of which is outlined in Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing.</p>
<p>NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)</p>		<p>2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information</p> <p>2.10 Mitigation</p> <p><i>2.10.11 “The applicant should consider the following factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>height, position, insulation and protection (electrical or mechanical as</i> 	<p>As part of the health and wellbeing assessment, there will be an assessment of the impacts of high voltage power lines on the receptors.</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
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- *appropriate) measures subject to ensuring compliance with the Electricity*
- *Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002;*
- *that optimal phasing of high voltage overhead power lines is introduced*
- *wherever possible and practicable in accordance with the Code of Practice*
- *to minimise EMFs; and*
- *any new advice emerging from the Department of Health and Social Care*
- *relating to government policy for EMF exposure guidelines.”*

NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7) **8 Promoting healthy and safe communities**

The NPPF sets out various policies with respect to the health and wellbeing objectives of the planning system.

Section 8 of the NPPF states that policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive, and safe places which: promote social inclusion; are safe and accessible; and enable and support healthy lifestyles. In order to do this, planning policies and decisions should:

97 “(a) *Plan positively for the provision of local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;*

The health and wellbeing assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project on health and wellbeing in accord with NPPF guidance. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects on receptors.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
Chapter 18 Climate Change	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	<p>2 Government policy on energy and energy infrastructure development</p> <p>2.2 Net zero by 2050</p>	<p><i>(b) take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;</i></p> <p><i>(c) guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs;</i></p> <p><i>(d) ensure that established shops, facilities, and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and</i></p> <p><i>(e) ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.”</i></p> <p>They should also “<i>promote public safety and take into account wider security and defence</i>” in developing planning policy; and “<i>protect and enhance public rights of way and access.</i>”</p> <p><i>2.2.1 “In June 2019, the UK became the first major economy to legislate for a 2050 net zero Greenhouse Gases (‘GHG’) emissions target through the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019. 22 In December 2020, the UK communicated its Nationally Determined Contributions to reduce GHG emissions by at least 68 per cent from 1990 levels by 2030.23 In April 2021, the government legislated for the sixth carbon budget (CB6), which requires the UK to</i></p> <p>The Project will directly support the UK’s net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk, and facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>reduce GHG emissions by 78 per cent by 2035 compared to 1990 levels”.</i>	<p>Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.</p> <p>The climate change chapter of the ES will assess the Project’s greenhouse gas emissions in the context of the legally binding greenhouse gas reduction targets and carbon budgets in line with Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) assessment guidance (Ref 2B.15)</p>

4 Assessment Principles

4.2 The critical national priority for low carbon infrastructure

4.2.1 *“Government has committed to fully decarbonising the power system by 2035, subject to security of supply, to underpin its 2050 net zero ambitions”.*

The GHG assessment will assess if the Project supports the growth of low-carbon and renewable energy in line with government policy to decarbonise the power system.

4.2.2 to 4.2.5 *“Ensuring the UK is more energy independent, resilient and secure requires the smooth transition to abundant, low-carbon energy”.... “Low carbon infrastructure for the purposes of this policy means for electricity grid infrastructure, all power lines in scope of EN-5 including network reinforcement and upgrade works, and associated infrastructure such as substations. This is not limited to those associated specifically with a particular generation technology, as all new grid projects will contribute towards greater efficiency in constructing, operating and connecting low carbon infrastructure to the National Electricity Transmission System.”*

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
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4 Assessment Principles

4.7 Criteria for good design for Energy Infrastructure

Section 4.7 of NPS EN-1 Sets out the principles for good design that should be applied to all energy infrastructure and notes the importance which the Planning Act 2008 places on good design and sustainability.

The design of the route of the 400 kV OHL and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4).

The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys, considerations related to GHG emissions, as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.

5 Generic Impacts

Section 5 of NPS EN-1 sets out potential impacts in respect of matters such as air quality and emissions, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity and geological conservation, coastal change, dust/odour/light pollution, flood risk, historic environment, landscape and visual, noise, socio-economic impacts, traffic and transport, resource and waste management, and water resources.

The design of the route of the 400 kV OHL and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.3) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.4).

The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
			surveys, considerations related to GHG emissions, as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
5.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
		Section 5.3 of NPS EN-1 covers GHG emissions associated with energy infrastructure development. This stipulates that all applications must include a full whole life GHG assessment (including construction, operational, decommissioning, and land use change impacts).	The GHG assessment will assess lifecycle carbon emissions in line with IEMA GHG assessment guidance (Ref 2B.15).
		<p>5.3.4 “All proposals for energy infrastructure projects should include a GHG assessment as part of their ES (See Section 4.3). This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A whole life GHG assessment showing construction, operational and decommissioning GHG impacts, including impacts from change of land use. • An explanation of the steps that have been taken to drive down the climate change impacts at each of those stages. • Measurement of embodied GHG impact from the construction stage. • How reduction in energy demand and consumption during operation has been prioritised in comparison with other measures. 	The ES will also document the steps taken to drive down climate change impacts at each stage to reduce construction and operational carbon emissions as much as possible.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How operational emissions have been reduced as much as possible through the application of best available techniques for that type of technology.</i> • <i>Calculation of operational energy consumption and associated carbon emissions.</i> • <i>Whether and how any residual GHG emissions will be (voluntarily) offset or removed using a recognised framework.</i> • <i>Where there are residual emissions, the level of emissions and the impact of those on national and international efforts to limit climate change, both alone and where relevant in combination with other developments at a regional or national level, or sector level, if sectoral targets are developed.”</i> 	
		<p><i>5.3.5 “a GHG assessment should be used to drive down GHG emissions at every stage of the proposed development and ensure that emissions are minimised as far as possible for the type of technology”</i></p>	
		<p>Section 5.3 of NPS EN-1 continues that appropriate weight must be given to projects that embed nature-based or technological processes to mitigate or offset the emissions of construction and decommissioning. Paragraph 5.3.11 states that:</p>	
		<p><i>“operational GHG emissions are a significant adverse impact from some types of energy infrastructure which cannot be totally avoided” and that “operational GHG</i></p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<i>emissions are not reasons to prohibit the consenting of energy projects”</i>	
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.5)	2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information 2.9 Applicant assessment	
		<i>2.9.59 “Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) is an insulating and arc-suppressant gas used in high-voltage switchgear for electricity networks.”</i>	SF6 is a potent greenhouse gas that is used as an insulating and arc-suppressant gas in high-voltage switchgear for electricity networks.
		<i>2.9.60 “It is also an extraordinarily potent greenhouse gas, and fugitive emissions from electricity networks infrastructure are an object of increasing environmental concern, especially in light of the UK’s commitment to net zero by 2050.”</i>	The use of SF6 within switchgear equipment is a potential source of GHG emissions during operation of the Project.
		<i>2.9.61 “Applicants should at the design phase of the process consider carefully whether the proposed development could be reconceived to avoid the use of SF6-reliant assets.”</i>	The Project will seek to avoid, and if not possible, minimise the use of SF6. Evidence will be provided, as required, for alternatives considered and a case why these alternatives are technically infeasible or require bespoke components that are grossly disproportionate in terms of cost.
		<i>2.9.62 “Where the development cannot be so conceived, the applicant must provide evidence of their reasoning on this point. Such evidence will include, for instance, an explanation of the alternatives considered, and a case why these alternatives are technically infeasible or require bespoke components that are grossly disproportionate in terms of cost.”</i>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>2.9.63 <i>“In particular, an accounting of the cost differential between the SF6-reliant asset and the appropriate SF6-free alternative should be provided.”</i></p>	
		<p>2.9.64 <i>“Where applicants, having followed the above procedure, do propose to put new SF6-reliant assets onto the electricity system, they should design a plan for the monitoring and control of fugitive SF6 emissions consistent with the Fluorinated gas (F-gas) Regulation and its successors.”</i></p>	
<p>NPPF (2023) (Ref 2B.7)</p>	<p>2 Achieving sustainable development</p>	<p>8 <i>“Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has 3 overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):</i></p> <p><i>(a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;</i></p> <p><i>(b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and</i></p>	<p>The Project will support the UK’s net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk, and facilitating the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.</p> <p>In relation to adaptation and climate change resilience, Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and</p>

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p><i>support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>20 “Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, (to ensure outcomes support beauty and placemaking), and make sufficient provision for:</i></p> <p><i>(a) housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;</i></p> <p><i>(b) infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);</i></p> <p><i>(c) community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and</i></p> <p><i>(d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.”</i></p>	<p>provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures. Further embedded design measures should be developed as the Project design evolves through engagement with the engineering design team and included in the Design Principles document which will be established to inform the development of the Project design for both construction and operation. On this basis, no further assessment of the Project’s vulnerability to climate change is proposed in the ES.</p> <p>In relation to reducing CO₂ emissions, the Climate Change chapter of the ES will document all of the embedded design and mitigation measures taken to reduce construction and operational emissions.</p>
		<p>14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
		<p>157 “The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.”</p>	
		<p>159 “New development should be planned for in ways that:</p> <p>(a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and</p> <p>(b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the government’s policy for national technical standards.”</p>	
		<p>163 “When determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon development, local planning authorities should:</p> <p>(a) not require applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy, and recognise that even small-scale projects provide a valuable contribution to significant cutting greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <p>(b) approve the application if its impacts are (or can be made) acceptable. Once suitable areas for renewable and</p>	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	How it will be considered
Chapter 19 Major Accidents and Disasters	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	<p><i>low carbon energy have been identified in plans, local planning authorities should expect subsequent applications for commercial scale projects outside these areas to demonstrate that the proposed location meets the criteria used in identifying suitable areas; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) in the case of applications for the repowering and life-extension of existing renewable sites, give significant weight to the benefits of utilising an established site, and approve the proposal if its impacts are or can be made acceptable.”</i></p> <p>4 Assessment Principles</p> <p>4.13 Safety</p>	<p><i>4.13.7 “If a safety report is required it is important to discuss with the Competent Authority the type of information that should be provided at the design and development stage, and what form this should take. This will enable the Competent Authority to review as much information as possible before construction begins, in order to assess whether the inherent features of the design are sufficient to prevent, control and mitigate major accidents.”</i></p> <p>N/A - The scoping assessment has shown that the vulnerability of the Project to major accidents and disasters can be mitigated or reduced by the processes and standards in place. This is scoped out.</p>

2B.2 References

- Ref 2B.1 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024) Overarching National Policy Statement for energy (EN-1) [online]. Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfdbc709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf> [Accessed 29 May 2024].
- Ref 2B.2 Marine Management Organisation (2022) East Marine Plans [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/east-inshore-and-east-offshore-marine-plans> [Accessed 29 May 2024].
- Ref 2B.3 National Grid (no date) The Holford Rules: Guidelines on Overhead Line Routeing [online]. Available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/13795-The%20Holford%20Rules.pdf> [Accessed 29 May 2024].
- Ref 2B.4 National Grid (no date) NGC Substations and the Environment: Guidelines on Siting and Design [online]. Available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/13796-The%20Horlock%20Rules.pdf> [Accessed 11 July 2024].
- Ref 2B.5 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024) National Policy Statement for electricity networks infrastructure (EN-5) [online]. Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a78a5496a5ec000d731abb/nps-electricity-networks-infrastructure-en5.pdf> [Accessed 29 May 2024].
- Ref 2B.6 Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2020) UK Marine Policy Statement [online]. Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a795700ed915d042206795b/pb3654-marine-policy-statement-110316.pdf> [Accessed 29 May 2024].
- Ref 2B.7 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023) National Planning Policy Framework [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework> [Accessed 29 May 2024].
- Ref 2B.8 National Grid (2023) Grimsby to Walpole and North Humber to High Marnham Strategic Options Report [online]. Available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/electricity-transmission/document/152606/download> [Accessed 16 July 2024].
- Ref 2B.9 National Grid (2024) Grimsby to Walpole Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study [online]. Available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/electricity-transmission/document/152621/download> [Accessed 16 July 2024].
- Ref 2B.10 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2024) Natural Environment planning practice guidance [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment> [Accessed 29 May 2024].
- Ref 2B.11 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2022) Flood risk and coastal change planning practice guidance [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change> [Accessed 29 May 2024].

- Ref 2B.12 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2024) Water supply, wastewater and water quality planning practice guidance [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment> [Accessed 11 July 2024].
- Ref 2B.13 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2024) Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements planning practice guidance [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/travel-plans-transport-assessments-and-statements> [Accessed 11 July 2024].
- Ref 2B.14 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2024) Noise planning practice guidance [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/noise--2> [Accessed 11 July 2024].
- Ref 2B.15 Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2022). Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance, London: IEMA [online]. Available at: <https://www.iema.net/preview-document/assessing-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-evaluating-their-significance> [Accessed 21 May 2024].
- Ref 2B.16 Ref 2B.16 National Infrastructure Planning Guidance (April 2024). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-infrastructure-planning-guidance-portal#:~:text=As%20of%2030%20April%202024,all%20users%20of%20the%20system>.

Appendix 2C Local Policy

Contents

2C.1 Overview

2C-3

Table 2C.1: Local Policy of relevance to the Project

2C-4

2C.1 Overview

2C.1.1 **Table 2C.1** is provided to outline the potentially relevant local policy, this will be reviewed throughout the evolution of the Project design and assessments.

Table 2C.1: Local Policy of relevance to the Project

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Local Plans				
North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032 (Adopted 2018) (Ref 2C.1)	Policy 1 Employment land supply	Policy 1 supports the provision of new and existing sites that will enable the development of B-class uses to accommodate growth primarily within the Renewables and Energy, Chemicals and Process Industries, Food Processing, and Ports and Logistics sectors.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The socioeconomics assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 5 Development boundaries	Policy 5 states that development boundaries are identified on the Policies Map. All development proposals located within or outside of the defined boundaries will be considered with regard to suitability and sustainability, having regard to the impact upon neighbouring land uses by reason of noise, air quality, disturbance or visual intrusion.	Chapter 14 Air Quality	Air Quality will be assessed as in the Environmental Statement (ES) as described in this scoping report.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Development proposals will have regard to suitability and sustainability, having regard to noise, amongst other considerations.	Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	Noise and vibration will be assessed as in the ES as described in this scoping report.
	Policy 6 Infrastructure	Policy 6 supports developments to create, expand or alter service facilities, including schools, health facilities and key infrastructure to meet the needs of existing and new communities.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The socioeconomics assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 7 Employment allocations	Policy 7 provides the listed strategic employment sites as identified on the Policies Maps, allocated for employment development, use classes B1, B2, and B8.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy 8 Existing employment areas	Policy 8 supports safeguarding existing employment sites for future employment uses. Proposals which promote development or reuse of vacant sites located within existing employment areas for employment use will be supported subject to other relevant policies in the Plan	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy 11 Skills and training	Policy 11 supports development proposals that relate directly to the development of local skills, and training opportunities, focusing on existing facilities and town centre locations.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy 12 Tourism and visitor economy	Policy 12 includes support for visitor economy for non B-class uses consistent with a range of criteria consistent with the Local Plan policy priorities.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy 31 Renewable and low carbon infrastructure	<p>Policy 31 states that renewable and low-carbon energy proposals will be supported if adverse impacts are minimised and public benefits outweigh the harm. Developments will be assessed on their impact on landscapes and townscapes, particularly in regard to the Landscape Character Assessment and impact on the setting and scenic beauty of the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and local amenities like noise, air quality, and visual impact.</p> <p>The supporting narrative highlights the importance of considering the historic character, sense of place, tranquillity, and remoteness of the landscape. It emphasizes avoiding the perception of industrialization in rural areas and considering cumulative effects. Additionally, the capacity of the landscape to accept energy development should align with Policy 42 'Landscape' and the Landscape Character Assessment.</p>	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>The design of the route of the 400 kV overhead line (OHL) and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3). The aim of the routing and siting process is to avoid or minimise any adverse landscape effects.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter of the ES.</p> <p>No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) set out in Table 1 of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this Chapter including the North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment, Sensitivity and Capacity Study and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p>
			Chapter 7 Visual	<p>The Strategic Options Report (SOR) (Ref 2C.4), Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (CPRSS) (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered and Chapter 4</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development.</p> <p>The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the Environmental Statement (ES).</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The visual assessment will be informed by a series of representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		<p>Policy 31 states that proposals will be supported where any significant adverse impacts (from noise, amongst other considerations) are satisfactorily minimised and the residual harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal.</p>	<p>Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration</p>	<p>Noise and vibration will be assessed as in the ES as described in this scoping report.</p>
		<p>Policy 31 states that the Council aims to achieve at least 75 MW of grid-connected renewable energy by 2032 and supports renewable and low-carbon energy proposals if significant adverse impacts are minimized and public benefits outweigh any remaining harm.</p>	<p>Chapter 18 Climate Change</p>	<p>The Project will directly support grid-connected renewable energy capacity.</p> <p>The Project is required to support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk, and facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy 32 – Energy and low carbon living	<p>Policy 32 states that development should follow the energy hierarchy for energy efficiency and low carbon outcomes. Major development applications must include Design and Access Statements demonstrating consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landform, layout, building orientation, massing, and landscaping; • use of materials concerning embodied carbon and energy efficiency; and • minimization of waste and reuse of materials from excavation and demolition. <p>These should align with relevant policies in the Plan.</p>	Chapter 18 Climate Change	<p>Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.</p> <p>The Project will directly support the UK’s net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk, and will facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.</p> <p>The Project will consider a range of measures to reduce energy consumption (and associated emissions) during both construction and operation.</p> <p>Circular economy principles will be considered at the design stage with the intention to implement measures to design out waste and integrate circular economy principles which will include consideration of pre-construction, construction, operation, and end-of-life processes and materials will be selected to minimise waste over the whole life cycle of the Project.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the Project will endeavour to use materials with the highest recycled content, where</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>this leads to lower whole life carbon emissions and encourage their use through procurement exercises.</p> <p>The Project will continue to integrate carbon as a weighted element within the design and decision-making process and continue to work with partners across the industry on lower carbon alternatives.</p>
	Policy 33 Flood Risk	<p>Policy 33 states that development proposals must consider the flood risk Sequential Test and, if needed, the Exception Test. To minimize flood risk and address climate change, proposals must demonstrate completion of a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), no unacceptable increase in flood risk to the site or existing properties, safety of the development for its lifetime, incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), assessment and justification of Natural Flood Management opportunities, established arrangements for adoption, maintenance, and management of mitigation measures, unaffected access to watercourses or flood defences for maintenance, and appropriate response to local flood risk through restoration, improvement,</p>	Chapter 10 Water Environment	<p>This Chapter will address the embedded environmental measures to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and demonstrate that flood risk to people and property is managed satisfactorily.</p> <p>A FRA will be produced to inform Project design and the ES assessment, and the Project will secure SuDS based drainage design for operational infrastructure.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		or provision of additional flood defences, without conflicting with other Plan policies.		
	Policy 34 - Water Management	Policy 34 sets out water management measures that development proposals should adhere to including compliance with the Humber River Basin Management Plan, demonstrating adequate and sustainable water supplies, provisions made for the efficient use of water. Proposals within Source Protection Zones must assess potential risks to groundwater resources and quality, ensuring protection during construction and operation phases.	Chapter 10 Water Environment	The Project will aim to limit impacts to existing water environment features wherever possible. This would include developing and implementing a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to protect the water environment and manage flood risk during construction.
	Policy 36 - Promoting sustainable transport	Policy 36 aims to reduce congestion, improve environmental quality and encourage more active and healthy lifestyles. The Council will support measures that promote sustainable transport choices.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	Measures to maintain sustainable travel connectivity will be set out in the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and Construction Worker Travel Plan (CWTP).
	Policy 37 - Safeguarding transport infrastructure	Policy 37 states that safeguarded route - Grimsby West Link Road – runs approx. north south from Great Coates Road to A46 immediately west of Grimsby West Substation.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	Understand plans / timescale for delivery of new highway link road and identify potential conflicts.
	Policy 39 Conserving and enhancing the	Policy 39 seeks to provide developers with a clear understanding of the Council’s strategy for securing and facilitating conservation of the historic	Chapter 9 Historic Environment	The historic environment desk-based assessment and ES chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	historic environment	<p>environment and the Borough's heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>The policy establishes the criteria under which development will be permitted and requires development proposals that would affect the significance of a heritage assets, including any contribution made to its setting, to be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations. These assessments and evaluations must identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal and explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated.</p>		<p>to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.</p>
	Policy 40 Developing a green infrastructure network	<p>Policy 40 states that development should maintain and improve green infrastructure, enhancing connectivity of green spaces and access for pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders. Green spaces should mitigate recreational pressure on the Humber Estuary by attracting walkers and dog walkers, especially in areas likely to increase visitors to the Estuary.</p> <p>Loss or reduction of public rights of way (PRoWs) is not permitted unless equivalent alternatives are provided.</p>	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	<p>The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>Proposed diversions must be convenient, attractive, and not disturb protected wildlife sites. Green spaces should support biodiversity and sustainable water management, including climate change mitigation.</p> <p>The Council will protect strategic gaps to preserve the identity and openness of settlements and prevent their coalescence, specifically between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immingham and industrial development to the north; • Stallingborough and Healing; • Healing and Grimsby; • Laceby and Grimsby; • Waltham and Grimsby/New Waltham; • New Waltham and Grimsby/Humberston; and • Humberston and Cleethorpes. <p>These areas form strategic green infrastructure corridors. Development near settlement boundaries should enhance green infrastructure, respecting the relationship between the countryside and urban areas, and avoid creating hard settlement edges.</p>		as new links between existing areas.
	Policy 41 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy 41 states that the Council will prioritize biodiversity and geodiversity in development proposals by:	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing and managing long-term mitigation areas in the Estuary Employment Zone to protect internationally important biodiversity sites; designating Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites (LGSs) for their wildlife and geological value; protecting, managing, and enhancing sites of biological and geological importance with appropriate buffer zones; minimizing biodiversity loss and ensuring mitigation and compensation when loss is unavoidable; retaining, protecting, restoring, and enhancing biodiversity features, including priority habitats and species; and maintaining and restoring connectivity within the ecological network. 		<p>Conditions section. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES.</p> <p>Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.</p>
	Policy 42 Landscape	Policy 42 states that developers must consider landscape character in their proposals and should adhere to the	Chapter 6 Landscape	The design of the route of the 400 kV OHL and the siting of the substations and associated

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>Landscape Character Assessment, prioritizing the protection and enhancement of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB), conduct site-specific landscape appraisals and submit appropriate landscaping schemes that align with the site's character, address climate change and flood alleviation, and enhance biodiversity and amenity. They should also use landscape buffers and suitable planting to improve landscape quality, retain and protect valuable trees and hedgerows, and preserve and restore elements of historic landscape character.</p> <p>The policy states that the North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment (2015) aids in understanding landscape character, sensitivity, and historical context, particularly in the Northern Marshes and the Wolds. Future maintenance responsibilities must be considered in new landscaping designs.</p>		<p>infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3). The aim of the routing and siting process is to avoid or minimise any adverse landscape effects.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in in the alternatives chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter, including the North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment, Sensitivity and Capacity Study and the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The likely landscape effects will be assessed</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) set out in Table 1 of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation planting and maintenance is explained in Chapter 4 Description of the Project.</p> <p>Effects on the two Historic Landscape Character Areas will be assessed and reported in the heritage chapter of the ES.</p>
			Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	<p>The socioeconomics assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction,</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p>
	<p>Policy 44 – Safeguarding minerals and related infrastructure</p>	<p>Policy 34 relates to the safeguarding of minerals and related infrastructure. The Council will safeguard mineral deposits of sand and gravel, and blown sand (silica sand) within the identified Minerals Safeguarding Areas identified on the Policies Map. Prior extraction of mineral should take place, unless it is not feasible or environmentally acceptable to extract the mineral.</p> <p>Non-mineral development proposals within, or adjacent to Minerals Safeguarding Areas which do not allow for the prior extraction, will be permitted where the need for the development outweighs safeguarding the site for future mineral extraction, the mineral is either not present, not of sufficient quality or quantity, or too deep for extraction, or the development is temporary and will not hinder future mineral extraction.</p>	<p>Chapter 11 Geology</p>	<p>A standalone Mineral Resource Assessment will be prepared. This will identify all safeguarded minerals and provide an appraisal of the effects of the Project against relevant minerals policy.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy 46 – Restoration and aftercare (minerals)	<p>Policy 46 states that displaced soils should be protected to maintain their quality, especially if the site was high-quality agricultural land (grades 1, 2, and 3a). Restoration should return the land to its original standard, though the after-use need not be agricultural. Aftercare should maintain and improve soil structure and stability, allowing vegetation to mature, typically lasting at least five years, with longer-term management as needed, including identifying a management organization.</p>	Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	<p>A Soil Management Plan will be developed in line with current good practice, including with reference to the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites and will form part of the CEMP. Mitigation measures included in the Soil Management Plan will be aligned to published guidance to ensure handling methodologies are appropriate to the soil type, that, where practicable, double handling is avoided and where soils are being reinstated the correct profile is recreated which is suitable for the proposed end land use. Aftercare and monitoring requirements will be set out in the Soil Management Plan.</p>
	Policy SO2 - Climate change	<p>Policy SO2 aims to address climate change by promoting development that minimizes natural resource and energy use, reduces waste and encourages recycling, reduces pollution, promotes sustainable transport use, responds to increasing flood risk, and incorporates sustainable construction practices.</p> <p>It also emphasizes the importance of green infrastructure in mitigating flood risk and recognizes the stress that</p>	Chapter 18 Climate Change	<p>The Project will directly support the UK’s net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk, and will facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		climate change places on habitats and species.		<p>Circular economy principles will be considered at the design stage with the intention to implement measures to design out waste and integrate circular economy principles which will include consideration of pre-construction, construction, operation, and end-of-life processes and materials will be selected to minimise waste over the whole life cycle of the Project.</p> <p>The Project will consider a range of measures to reduce energy consumption (and associated emissions) during both construction and operation.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the Project will endeavour to use materials with the highest recycled content, where this leads to lower whole life carbon emissions and encourage their use through procurement exercises.</p> <p>The Project will continue to integrate carbon as a weighted element within the design and decision-making process and continue to work with partners across the industry on lower carbon alternatives.</p>
	Policy SO5 – Social and Health Inequality	Policy SO5 aims to narrow the gap in terms of social and health inequality by addressing issues of housing	Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing	This will be taken into account of the assessment methodology, considering the effects on

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		choice, providing accessible employment and training opportunities, promoting healthier lifestyles, providing healthcare and community facilities, improving educational attainment and cultural facilities; and establishing protecting and maintaining a network of accessible good quality open space, sport and recreation facilities.		employment and access to open space and recreation.
	Policy SO7 - Transport	Policy S07 aims to improve access to jobs and services through sustainable transport modes like cycling and walking, reduce the need to travel by balancing employment and housing growth, and provide the infrastructure needed to support sustainable growth.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	Promotion of sustainable travel will be set out in the CTMP and CWTP.
North East Lincolnshire Local Plan Review (Ref 2C.6)	Draft Strategic Policy 2: Development boundaries	Draft Strategic Policy 2 states that all development proposals, whether within or outside defined boundaries, will be assessed for suitability and sustainability based on the size, scale, and density of the development, impacts on neighbouring land uses, including noise, air quality, disturbance, and visual intrusion, and effects on heritage, landscape, biodiversity, and geodiversity, particularly regarding open land that contributes to settlement character. Outside development boundaries, land is considered open countryside,	Chapter 6 Visual	The design of the route of the 400 kV OHL and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3). The aim of the routing and siting process is to avoid or minimise any adverse landscape effects. The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		and development will be supported if it harmonizes with the local setting and respects the area's distinctive character and landscape quality.		<p>studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in in the alternatives chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this Chapter including the North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment, Sensitivity and Capacity Study and the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The likely landscape effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p>
			Chapter 7 Visual	<p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing,</p>

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				<p>siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development.</p> <p>The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The visual assessment will be informed by a series of representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in</p>

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	Draft Strategic Policy 10: Landscape	Draft Strategic Policy 10 states that developers must consider landscape character in their proposals, including adhering to the Landscape Character Assessment and prioritizing the protection of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB), conducting a site-specific landscape appraisal and submitting a landscaping scheme that complements the site and enhances biodiversity and amenity, using landscape buffers to improve landscape quality through suitable planting, retaining and protecting existing trees and hedgerows while incorporating new street trees for amenity and biodiversity, and taking opportunities to protect and restore elements that contribute to historic landscape character.	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p> <p>The design of the route of the 400 kV OHL and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3). The aim of the routeing and siting process is to avoid or minimise any adverse landscape effects.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in in the alternatives chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter including the</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment, Sensitivity and Capacity Study and the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The likely landscape effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) set out in Table 1 of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation planting is explained in Chapter 4 Description of the Project.</p> <p>Effects on the two Historic Landscape Character Areas will be</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
East Lindsey Local Plan Core Strategy (Adopted July 2018) (Ref 2C.7)	Strategic Policy 23 (SP23): Landscape	<p>SP23 aims to protect, enhance, and manage the District's landscapes to create an attractive and healthy living and working environment. Development will adhere to the District's Landscape Character Assessment, with highly sensitive landscapes receiving the greatest protection. The distinctive character of cultural, natural, and historic landscapes will be preserved, particularly the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). The Council will support development that conserves and enhances designated and historic landscapes, such as Winceby Battlefield and Conservation Areas, to improve the visitor experience.</p>	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>assessed and reported in the heritage chapter of the ES.</p> <p>The design of the route of the 400 kV OHL and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3). The aim of the routeing and siting process is to avoid or minimise any adverse landscape effects.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the Project is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments,</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>including the East Lindsey District Landscape Character Assessment and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) set out in Table 1 of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The effects on heritage features will be assessed and reported in the heritage chapter of the ES.</p>
	SP27: Renewable and low carbon energy	SP27 states that large-scale renewable and low carbon energy developments will be supported if their individual or cumulative impacts are deemed acceptable compared to their benefits, particularly concerning	Chapter 6 Landscape	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology . An overview of the

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>surrounding landscape, townscape, and historic character.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, development affecting the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) or highly sensitive landscapes will only be permitted if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for the development and its impact on the local economy are justified. • There are no feasible alternatives outside the designated area. • Any environmental or landscape detriment can be satisfactorily mitigated. • The policy favours underground cables or using existing infrastructure for additional cabling. <p>The Council's Landscape Character Assessment serves as a basis for evaluating development impacts, identifying specific sensitive areas that require the highest protection.</p> <p>Development within the AONB will be scrutinized rigorously, and proposals will be rejected if their negative impacts outweigh the benefits. The Council supports local initiatives for low carbon energy, but not in the</p>		<p>baseline visual environment is provided in Chapter 7 Visual.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter including the East Lindsey District Landscape Character Assessment and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) set out in Table 1 of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>An assessment of effects on the landscape areas defined as highly</p>

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		Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) if significant harm is identified. Careful consideration is required for grid connections, as they can impact landscape and heritage assets significantly.	Chapter 7 Visual	<p>sensitive within the East Lindsey District Landscape Character Assessment will be prepared and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project including consideration of undergrounding are summarised in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>This includes the approach to the visual aspects of residential amenity. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant.</p> <p>The visual assessment will be informed by a series of representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant</p>

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				<p>cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
			Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	<p>Noise and vibration will be assessed as in the ES as described in this scoping report.</p>
			Chapter 18 Climate Change	<p>The Project is required to support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk, and facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.</p>
	SP10: Design	<p>Policy SP10 seeks to support well-designed sustainable development, which maintains and enhances the character of the District's towns, villages and countryside.</p> <p>Supporting the use of brownfield land for development, unless it is of high environmental value is also discussed.</p>	Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	<p>The extent of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land within The Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design.</p>

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		Development will be supported if it does not unacceptably harm any nearby residential amenity, amongst other considerations.	Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	Noise and vibration will be assessed as in the ES as described in this scoping report.
	SP11: Historic Environment	SP11 details the proposals that will be supported are those which are able to preserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings, conservation areas, historic landscapes, and have regard for the architectural and historical interest of Listed Buildings within the district. There must be no harm to the setting and site of any Scheduled Monument.	Chapter 9 Historic Environment	This policy within the East Lindsey Local Plan 2018 is aligned with National Policy Statement (NPS)-EN1 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The Historic Environment desk-based assessment and ES chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.
	SP13: Inland Employment	Strategic Policy 13: supports the growth and diversification of the local economy by identifying and protecting land for B-class uses across the settlement hierarchy.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies

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		<p>SP13 supports growth and diversification of the local economy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting proposals which bring forward employment land in or adjoining the large villages across the District. Supporting new employment land elsewhere where it is in or adjoining a settlement or is an extension to an existing employment use and can be easily connected to the road network and is integrated into its setting in terms of layout and landscaping. Strengthening the rural economy by supporting in the large, medium and small villages: Development where it can provide local employment. The re-use of buildings for rural business. 	Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing	<p>with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p> <p>The assessment considers the impact of the proposed Project on health outcomes. Where adverse impacts are identified, it will be demonstrated how this will be addressed and mitigated.</p>
	SP15: Widening the Inland Tourism and Leisure Economy	SP15: supports quality tourism facilities and attractions, conforming to wider spatial planning goals.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project.

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				This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	SP16: Inland Flood Risk	SP16: supports development that demonstrates an integrated approach to sustainable drainage that has positive gains to the natural environment e.g. utilising SuDs and meeting water use efficiency standards.	Chapter 10 Water Environment	The Project will secure SuDS based drainage design for operational infrastructure where appropriate and will set out good practice for water use efficiency during construction (see Section 10.6 of Chapter 10 Water Environment).
	SP22: Transport and Accessibility	SP22: supports accessibility and seeks to reduce isolation.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	Measures to maintain connectivity of affected routes will be set out in the CTMP and CWTP.
	SP24: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	SP24 seeks to ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity value of land and buildings and minimise fragmentation and maximise opportunities for connection between natural habitats.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section of Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity . The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES.
		Internationally, nationally or locally designated sites and habitats identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan and the		

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		Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 will be protected.		Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
		<p>SP24 identifies that there are a variety of ways development can indirectly impact a sensitive site, including: changes in water levels and pollution of water courses and ground water, from air pollution caused by increased traffic movements,</p> <p>It also acknowledges that soil is a finite resource and fulfils many roles that are beneficial to society. As a component of the natural environment, it is important that soils are protected and used sustainably.</p>	Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	In addition to the regard of BMV land, the Project seeks to integrate the avoidance of peat into Project design, where reasonable. An outline Soil Management Plan will be developed in line with current good practice, including with reference to the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites.
		SP24 and 25: state that development should seek to maximise opportunities for connection between natural habitats through Green Infrastructure and a PRow network.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will

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	SP25: Green Infrastructure	<p>SP25 seeks to ensure the delivery of a network of accessible green infrastructure through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and safeguarding all greenspace identified through the Settlement Proposals Development Plan Document; Maximising opportunities for new and enhanced green infrastructure Seeking opportunities to connect existing green infrastructure 	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	<p>detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p> <p>Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section of Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES.</p> <p>Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.</p>
		<p>SP24 and 25: state that development should seek to maximise opportunities for connection between natural habitats through Green Infrastructure and a PRow network.</p>	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	<p>The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will</p>

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		<p>The vision for East Lindsey is to be a District with a network of thriving, healthy and sustainable communities, where people can enjoy high quality of life and an increased sense of well-being.</p> <p>The East Lindsey Local Plan, adopted in 2018, does not set out a specific strategic policy related to health and well-being, however policies related to wider determinants of health are set out, including those related to employment (SP13) and green infrastructure (SP25).</p>	Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing	<p>detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p> <p>The assessment considers the impact of the proposed Project on health outcomes. Where adverse impacts are identified, it will be demonstrated how this will be addressed and mitigated.</p>
Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Adopted April 2023) (Ref 2C.8)	Policy S11: Embodied Carbon	<p>S11 encourages development proposals to take opportunities to reduce the development's embodied carbon content, through the careful choice, use and sourcing of materials. With all major development proposals setting out what opportunities to lower a building's embodied carbon content have been considered.</p>	Chapter 18 Climate Change	<p>The Project has been routed in accordance with the Holford Rules (National Grid; Ref 2C.2) which require the designers to consider options to reduce the overall route length where possible, which therefore may lead to a reduction in the quantity of materials (and associated embodied carbon) required for construction. The detailed design process for the Project will be iterative and shall seek to minimise Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions associated with</p>

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				the design of assets, construction and operation.
				The Climate assessment within the EIA will set out the measures that have been and will be taken to lower embodied carbon content.
	Policy S14: Renewable Energy	The Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee is committed to supporting the transition to a net zero carbon future S14 details the support for renewable energy schemes, including ancillary development, only where the direct, indirect, individual and cumulative impacts are, or will be made, acceptable.	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>The proposed approach to assessing the Project is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape set out in Table 1 of the</p>

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				<p>Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>An assessment of effects on locally important landscapes identified in neighbourhood plans or village design statements will be prepared for community areas (based on parish council boundaries).</p> <p>The assessment will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES as communities' experience of their local landscapes and visual amenity are closely linked.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p>
			Chapter 7 Visual	<p>Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context sets out how the Applicant will respond to the provisions contained in the relevant Acts, including Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.</p> <p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development.</p> <p>The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>Some of the roads through the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) may be used for construction access but there would be no above ground infrastructure within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of the effects on the important views into, out of and within the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) will be informed by a setting study</p>

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				<p>prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology. This includes the approach to the visual aspects of residential amenity. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant.</p> <p>The visual assessment will be informed by a series of representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>

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	Policy S16: Wider Energy Infrastructure	<p>The Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee is committed to supporting the transition to a net zero carbon future S16 details support to those proposals which are necessary for, or form part of, the transition to a net zero carbon sub-region, which could include: upgraded or new electricity facilities (such as transmission facilities, sub-stations or other electricity infrastructure.</p> <p>Any such proposals should take all reasonable opportunities to mitigate any harm arising from such proposals and take care to select not only appropriate locations for such facilities, but also design solutions which minimises harm.</p>	<p>Chapter 6 Landscape</p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
			<p>Chapter 7 Visual</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context sets out how the Applicant will respond to the provisions contained in the relevant Acts, including Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.</p> <p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development.</p> <p>The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>Some of the roads through the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) may be used for construction access but there would be no above ground infrastructure within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of the effects on the important views into, out of and within the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology. This includes the approach to the visual aspects of residential amenity. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant.</p> <p>The visual assessment will be informed by a series of representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		<p>Support will be given to proposals which are necessary for, or form part of, the transition to a net zero carbon sub-region, including: upgraded or new electricity facilities (such as</p>	<p>Chapter 18 Climate Change</p>	<p>Although planning permission is not expressly required from a Central Lincolnshire authority, the Project is required to support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		transmission facilities, sub-stations or other electricity infrastructure.		electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk, and facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.
	Policy S17: Carbon Sinks	<p>S17 requires that existing carbon sinks, such as peat soils, must be protected, and where opportunities exist they should be enhanced in order to continue to act as a carbon sink.</p> <p>Where development is proposed on land containing peat soils or other identified carbon sinks, including woodland, trees and scrub; open habitats and farmland; blanket bogs, raised bogs and fens; and rivers, lakes and wetland habitats, the applicant must submit a proportionate evaluation of the impact of the proposal and an appropriate management plan must be submitted.</p>	Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	In addition to the regard of BMV land, the Project seeks to integrate the avoidance of peat into Project design, where reasonable. The extent of BMV land and peat will be determined through Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) surveys, where an ALC report will be appended to the agriculture and soils chapter of the ES.
		Existing carbon sinks must be protected and enhanced where possible. Sets out the Council's requirement for an evaluation and management plan where a carbon sink may be impacted by a	Chapter 18 Climate Change	The Project will seek to integrate the avoidance of peat and other valuable carbon sinks into Project design, where practicable.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		development. As part of this carbon sequestration is highlighted as a positive option as part of a development		The Climate chapter of the ES will provide a qualitative assessment of the potential impact of removal of any vegetation due to construction of the Project. It will also provide a qualitative assessment of the potential impact of landscaping and habitat creation proposed as part of the design (which has the potential to change GHG sequestration).
	Policy S21: Flood Risk and Water Resources	Sets out the council's commitments for the management of flood risk.	Chapter 10 Water Environment	The Project will aim to limit impacts to existing water environment features wherever possible. This would include developing and implementing a CEMP to protect the water environment and manage flood risk during construction.
	Policy S28: Spatial Strategy for Employment	SP28 requires employment-related proposals to be consistent with meeting the overall spatial strategy, which is to strengthen the Central Lincolnshire economy offering a wide range of employment opportunities focused mainly in and around the Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford, with proportionate employment provision further down the Settlement Hierarchy.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy S29: Strategic Employment Sites	Policies S29 and S30 set out the plan's Strategic Employment Sites and Employment Allocations on Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) (detailed in Policies S68, S69, S70, S71); and Policy S31 includes Important Established Employment Areas (IEEA).	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy S30: Employment Allocations on Sustainable Urban Extensions	Policies S29 and S30 set out the plan's Strategic Employment Sites and Employment Allocations on SUEs (detailed in Policies S68, S69, S70, S71); and Policy S31 includes IEEA.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy S32: Local Employment Areas	Policy S32 supports proposals for employment generating uses subject to not compromising the function of the Local Employment Areas, conflicting with neighbouring land uses, or harming the locality/amenity or highway network.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy S42: Sustainable Urban Tourism	Policies S42 (Sustainable Urban Tourism), S43 (Sustainable Rural Tourism) and S44 (Lincolnshire Showground) form the policy basis for the management of tourism development across the plan area.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development
	Policy S43: Sustainable Rural Tourism		Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy S44: Lincolnshire Showground		Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy S47: Accessibility and Transport	Development proposals which contribute towards an efficient and safe transport network that offers a range of transport choices for the movement of people and goods will be supported... To demonstrate that developers have considered and taken into account the requirements of this policy, an appropriate Transport Statement/ Assessment and/ or Travel Plan should be submitted with proposals, with the precise form dependent on the scale and nature of development and agreed through early discussion with the local planning or highway authority and external bodies where relevant	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	An ES and Traffic Assessment will be prepared following consultation with Local Highway Authorities.
		Policy S47 sets out the requirements for an efficient and safe transport network, inclusive of strategic and public community transport infrastructure and services.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a
	Policy S48: Walking and Cycling Infrastructure	Policy S48 requires existing and new active travel infrastructure to be protected, maintained and improved.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy S50: Community Facilities	Policy S50 sets out the protection of existing and provision of new community facilities where these are accessible to all members of society.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy S54: Health and Wellbeing	Policy S54 outlines that the potential for achieving positive mental and physical health outcomes will be taken into account in the context of development.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
		The potential for achieving positive mental and physical health outcomes will be taken into account when considering all development proposals. Where any potential adverse health impacts are identified, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how these will be addressed and mitigated. The Central Lincolnshire authorities will expect development proposals to promote, support and enhance physical and mental health and wellbeing, and thus contribute to reducing health inequalities.	Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing	The assessment considers the impact of the proposed Project on health outcomes. Where adverse impacts are identified, it will be demonstrated how this will be addressed and mitigated.

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	Policy S56: Development on Land Affected by Contamination	Development on Land Affected by Contamination	Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	This policy will be considered to take into account the environmental impacts on human health, buildings, land and groundwater arising as a result of the Project. Should significant effects be identified, these will be assessed through the EIA process and appropriate mitigation measures recommended.
	Policy S57: The Historic Environment	<p>Policy S57 states that development proposals should protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>The policy sets out the criteria for development that proposals must adhere to if they affect the significance of a heritage asset; alter or change heritage assets; result in substantial harm to assets.</p> <p>Where a development proposal would result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, permission will only be granted where the public benefits outweigh the harm.</p> <p>The policy also sets out how development proposals will be determined where they affect Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Archaeology.</p>	Chapter 9 Historic Environment	The historic environment desk-based assessment and ES chapter will provide an assessment of the Project and its design with due regard to cultural heritage, both designated and non-designated heritage assets, their significance and contribution made by their setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy S60: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<p>Policy S60 seeks to ensure that all development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. protects, manages, enhances and extends the ecological network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance b. minimises impacts on biodiversity and features of geodiversity value; c. delivers measurable and proportionate net gains in biodiversity d. protects and enhances the aquatic environment within or adjoining the site, including water quality and habitat. 	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	<p>Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions of Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES.</p> <p>Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.</p>
	Policy S61: Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains	<p>Policy S61 encourages development proposals to deliver net gains through creation of new habitats, and links between habitats</p> <p>The net gain for biodiversity should be calculated using Natural England's Biodiversity Metric.</p>	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	<p>A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken to determine whether the Project is likely to have a significant effect on any European designated site (now included within the national site network), or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA will inform the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and will be included with the</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>Development Consent Order (DCO) submission. Design adjustments may be required as a result of the HRA process, which will be fed into the final ES/DCO application.</p> <p>National Grid has committed to 10% Net Gain in environmental value including as a minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) across all its construction projects. A BNG assessment will be undertaken and presented in a separate BNG report that will be submitted as part of the DCO application.</p>
	<p>Policy S62: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value</p>	<p>Policy S62 suggests great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing the landscape and scenic beauty of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB).</p> <p>With proposals which result in an adverse impact on the AONB or which fail to demonstrate that they will not have an adverse impact taking into account any mitigation proposed, not supported.</p> <p>The policy also refers to Areas of Great Landscape Value, locally designated landscape areas. It suggests that a high level of protection will be afforded to AGLV reflecting their locally important high scenic</p>	<p>Chapter 6 Landscape</p>	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		quality, special landscape features and sensitivity.		consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
		Policy S62 mentions, all development proposals within, or affecting the setting of, the AONB shall: c) protect and enhance important views into, out of and within the AONB....”	Chapter 7 Visual	<p>Some of the roads through the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) may be used for construction access but there would be no above ground infrastructure within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of the effects on the important views into, out of and within the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology. This includes the approach to the visual aspects of residential amenity. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant.</p> <p>The visual assessment will be informed by a series of</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
	Policy S67: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	<p>Policy S67 requires proposals protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>With proposals for sites of 1 hectare or larger and resulting in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, an agricultural land classification report should be submitted, setting out the justification for such a loss.</p>	Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	<p>In addition to the regard of BMV land, the Project seeks to integrate the avoidance of peat into Project design, where reasonable. The extent of BMV land and peat will be determined through ALC surveys, where an ALC report will be appended to the agriculture and soils chapter of the ES.</p>
South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036	Policy 2: Development Management	<p>Policy 2 seeks to ensure sustainable development considerations are met, including the consideration of noise impacts</p>	Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	<p>Noise and vibration will be assessed as in the ES as described in this scoping report.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
(Adopted March 2019) (Ref 2C.9)	Policy 4: Approach to Flood Risk	Sets out the council’s approach to flood risk	Chapter 10 Water Environment	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
	Policy 7: Improving South East Lincolnshire’s Employment Land Portfolio	The South East Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted in March 2019. The Plan includes the following policies of relevance to the socio-economic topics. Policies 7 and 8: Employment Land.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 8: Prestige Employment Sites	Policy 7 relates to ‘improving South East Lincolnshire’s Employment Land Portfolio’ and includes a list of the main employment areas as shown on the Local Plan Policies Map, as well as local employment areas, established employment areas and ‘restricted use employment sites’ which specifically relate to land associated with port-related activities and power-generation related industries. Policy 8 seeks to protect and support ‘prestige employment sites’ as shown	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		on the Policies Map for which detailed masterplans would be required.		
	Policy 9: Promoting a Strong Visitor Economy	Policy 9: Promoting a Strong Visitor Economy supports proposals for tourism and visitor development within settlement boundaries.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy 28: The Natural Environment	Policy 28: The Natural Environment supports protecting, managing and enhancing a high quality, comprehensive ecological network of interconnected designated sites, sites of nature conservation importance and wildlife-friendly greenspace.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
	Policy 29: The Historic Environment	The Local Plan recognises the diverse historic nature of the area of South East Lincolnshire. Much of it is drained marsh and fen has resulted in an open and flat landscape, consequently leading to listed buildings and other dominant heritage assets being visible within the countryside e.g. church towers, spires and historic windmills. The Plan states that it is important to protect these	Chapter 9 Historic Environment	

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>heritage assets from inappropriate development.</p> <p>Policy 29 encourages development proposals to conserve and enhance the character and appearance of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Policy 29 provides clear requirements for each class of heritage asset.</p> <p>With respect to development proposals that would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, applications should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports.</p>		Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.
	Policy 30: Pollution	Development proposals are not permitted where, taking account of proposed mitigation measures, they would lead to unacceptable adverse impacts upon the environment	Chapter 10 Water Environment	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>Where development is proposed on a site which is known, or has the potential to be affected by contamination, a preliminary risk assessment shall be undertaken as the first stage in assessing the risk. Preliminary risk assessments and any subsequent additional information shall be carried out in accordance with the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Pollution Advisory Group (YALPAG) Document 'Development on Land Affected by Contamination' supported by YALPAG 'Verification Requirements for Cover Systems' and YALPAG 'Verification Requirements for Gas Protections Systems', or successor local or national guidance.</p>	<p>Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils</p>	<p>An outline Soil Management Plan will be submitted and will be developed in line with current good practice, including with reference to the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design. Risks posed by land contamination are assessed in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology.</p>
		<p>Development proposals will not be permitted where, taking account of any proposed mitigation measures, they would lead to unacceptable adverse impacts upon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. health and safety of the public; 2. the amenities of the area; or 3. the natural, historic and built environment; <p>by way of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. air quality, including fumes and odour; ... 	<p>Chapter 14 Air Quality</p>	<p>The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Air Quality. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Development proposals will not be permitted where, taking account of any proposed mitigation measures, they would lead to unacceptable adverse impacts from noise and vibration, amongst other considerations.	Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on noise and vibration. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 31: Climate Change and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	Policy 31 requires that all development proposals will be required to demonstrate that the consequences of current climate change has been addressed, minimised and mitigated.	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>Policy 31 Part B Renewable Energy supports the development of renewable energy facilities, associated infrastructure and the integration of decentralised technologies on existing or proposed structures, provided, individually, or cumulatively, there would be no significant harm to: 1. visual amenity....it is important that proposals assess their impact individually and in combination with other similar developments on: residential amenity.</p>	<p>Chapter 7 Visual</p>	<p>The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology. This includes the approach to the visual aspects of the residential amenity assessment. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant.</p> <p>The visual assessment will be informed by a series of representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p>
		<p>All development proposals are required to demonstrate that the consequences of current climate change have been addressed and mitigated through design, adoption of</p>	<p>Chapter 10 Water Environment</p>	<p>The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		sequential approach and SuDS schemes.		identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
		<p>paragraph 7.5.10 discusses amenity impacts of development comprising visual outlook, emit noise, fumes, odour and vibration; produce shadow flicker, sun light reflection and broadcast interference; and traffic issues on highways of unsuitable width and construction.</p> <p>It suggests the importance of assessing the impact individually and in combination with other similar developments. Noting that, in addition all proposals use land and so lower quality agricultural land should be used and the natural environment / biodiversity shall be protected and enhanced.”</p>	Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	An outline Soil Management Plan will be submitted and will be developed in line with current good practice, including with reference to the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design. Risks posed by land contamination are assessed in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology.
		The development of renewable energy facilities, associated infrastructure, and the integration of decentralised technologies on existing or proposed structures will be permitted provided, individually, or cumulatively, there would be no significant harm to	Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	Noise and vibration will be assessed as in the ES as described in this scoping report.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		residential amenity in respect of noise, amongst other considerations.		
		Proposals by a local community for the development of renewable and low carbon sources of energy, in scale with their community's requirements, including supporting infrastructure for renewable energy projects, will be supported and considered in the context of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and meeting the challenge of climate change	Chapter 18 Climate Change	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 32: Community, Health and Well-Being	Policy 32: requires development to contribute to the creation of socially cohesive and inclusive communities; reducing health inequalities; and improving the community's health and well-being. This includes protecting and enhancing PRowS and amenity greenspaces.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>Policy 32 highlights that development will not be permitted unless it</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protects and enhances existing public rights of way, and creates new links to the rights of way network; and 2. Creates environments which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Discourage crime and disorder, and do not create the fear of crime; ii) Encourage healthy eating and local food growing; iii) Are accessible to all sections of the community; iv) Facilitate walking, cycling and public transport use; and <p>Encourage community use.</p>	Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing	This will be taken into account in the assessment methodology, taking into consideration the impact of the proposed Project on promoted recreational routes and access to health care and social infrastructure.
	Policy 33: Delivering a More Sustainable Transport Network	Policy 33 seeks improvements to existing transport infrastructure and services.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	An ES and Transport Assessment (TA) will be prepared and will assess congestion and seek to minimise and maintain impact on pedestrian, cycle and key public transport routes.
		Policy 33: encourages the protection of existing footpaths, cycle routes and public rights of way from development.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 34: Delivering the Boston Distributor Road	Priority strategic infrastructure identified – development that compromises these will not be permitted.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	Need to understand plans / timescale for delivery of new highway and identify conflicts.
Fenland Local Plan (Adopted May 2014) (Ref 2C.10)	Policy LP2: Facilitating Health and Wellbeing of Residents	LP2 encourages development proposals to positively contribute to creating a healthy, safe and equitable living environment.	Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing	The impact of the proposed Project on the health and safety of Fenland residents will be considered in the assessment.
	Policy LP6: Employment, Tourism, Community Facilities and Retail	Policy LP6: encourages opportunities for jobs growth in the district through continued use high quality land and premises currently or last in use for B1/B2/B8 employment purposes.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy LP12: Rural Area Development Policy	LP12 supports development that contributes to the sustainability of the rural settlement and does not harm the wide open character of the countryside.	Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design. The extent of BMV land will also be determined through soil and ALC surveys. Where practicable, land of lower quality will be used in preference to that of higher quality.
	Policy LP14: Responding to Climate Change and Managing the Risk of Flooding in Fenland	P14 Part A: Renewable Energy: Renewable energy proposals will be supported and considered in the context of sustainable development and climate change.	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
			Chapter 7 Visual	<p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		Responding to Climate Change and Managing the Risk of Flooding in	Chapter 10 Water Environment	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Fenland through resource use, renewable energy, allowable solutions and flood risk and drainage.		wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
		Proposals for renewable energy technology, associated infrastructure, and integration of renewable technology on existing or proposed structures will be assessed both individually and cumulatively on their merits taking account residential amenity and noise impact, amongst other considerations.	Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on noise and vibration. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
		Development proposals will, through Building Regulations or other regulations, need to meet all or the majority of their required reduction of carbon emissions on-site. Where these cannot be fully met on-site, and where a lawful mechanism exists to do so, the Council will be prepared to accept, as an ‘allowable solution’, a	Chapter 18 Climate Change	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		financial contribution to make up the difference.		consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy LP15: Facilitating the Creation of a More Sustainable Transport Network in Fenland	<p>LP15 requires all development proposals to demonstrate a regard to: well designed, safe and convenient access for all.</p> <p>Any development that has transport implications will not be granted planning permission unless deliverable mitigation measures have been identified.</p>	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	The Project will seek to meet the policy requirements which will be set out in the ES and TA. The CTMP and CWTP will set out the construction implications and impact of delivery the Project.
		Policy LP15: supports an integrated approach to sustainable transport. This includes a focus on walking & cycling infrastructure suitably linked and integrated into the wider transport network and green infrastructure.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy LP16: Delivering and Protecting High Quality	Policy LP16 encourages the delivery and protection of high quality environments throughout the district.	Chapter 6 Landscape	Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Environments across the District		Chapter 7 Visual	<p>adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		<p>Proposals for all new development, including where appropriate advertisements and extensions and alterations to existing buildings, will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the proposal does not adversely impact on the amenity of neighbouring users such as noise and identifies, manages, and mitigates against any proposed risks from sources of noise, amongst other considerations.</p>	<p>Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration</p>	<p>The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on noise and vibration. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p>
		<p>Policy LP16: includes support for publicly accessible open space for play, sport, recreation and access to nature.</p>	<p>Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism</p>	<p>The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy LP18: The Historic Environment	Policy LP18 sets out how Fenland District Council will protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment. Proposals that are deemed to have an effect on any heritage asset will be required to assess the significance and assets and identify the impact of the Project. A clear justification for works must be provided, especially if there is to be any harm to an asset or its setting.	Chapter 9 Historic Environment	This policy is aligned with NPS-EN1 and the NPPF. The historic environment desk-based assessment and ES chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.
Fenland Local Plan 2021-2040 Draft Local Plan Consultation (August 2022) (Ref 2C.11)	Policy LP6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Infrastructure	Policy LP6 Part A: Renewable and Low Carbon Infrastructure Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy schemes, including ancillary development, will be supported where direct, indirect, individual and cumulative impacts are, or will be made, acceptable:	Chapter 6 Landscape	Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>Part B: Wider Energy Infrastructure Where planning permission is needed from Fenland District Council, support will be given to proposals which are necessary for, or form part of, the transition to a net zero carbon sub-region. This could include upgraded or new electricity facilities (such as transmission facilities, sub-stations or other electricity infrastructure). Such proposals should take all reasonable opportunities to mitigate any harm arising from such proposals and take care to select appropriate locations for such facilities thereby minimising harm arising.</p>		<p>major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
			Chapter 7 Visual	<p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
	Policy LP15: Employment	Policy LP15: requires new employment development to normally be located at sites allocated for employment use, within Established Employment Areas, or within	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		settlement boundaries, unless the exceptions for proposals which support the rural economy apply.		construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy LP17: Culture, Leisure, Tourism and Community Facilities	Policy LP17: supports the development of new cultural, leisure, tourism and community facilities that help improve the range and quality of facilities for local communities and makes the most of existing facilities.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy LP21: Public Rights of Way	Policy LP21: requires that existing public rights of way network will, in principle, be protected from development. New development that will result in the loss or cause demonstrable harm to any PRowS will not be supported.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
	Policy LP23: Historic Environment	LP23 requires proposals should demonstrate that they have a positive regard for preserving the significance of heritage assets, and any proposals that secure the future conservation of heritage assets are encouraged. If any proposal will include or potentially include heritage assets with archaeological interest will require a desk-based assessment and if necessary archaeological investigation.	Chapter 9 Historic Environment	The emerging local plan policy LP23 is aligned with the NPPF and NPS-EN1. The cultural heritage chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy LP24: Natural Environment	LP24 requires development avoids any adverse impact on biodiversity and geodiversity. Where significant adverse impacts would result the mitigation hierarchy should be followed.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES. Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
	Policy LP25: Biodiversity Net Gain	LP25 requires all new development should ensure no net loss in biodiversity and in the vast majority of cases provide a net gain through the planned retention, enhancement and creation of habitats and wildlife features.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	A HRA will be undertaken to determine whether the Project is likely to have a significant effect on any European designated site (now included within the national site network), or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA will inform the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and will be included with the DCO submission. Design adjustments may be required as a

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>result of the HRA process, which will be fed into the final ES/DCO application.</p> <p>National Grid has committed to 10% Net Gain in environmental value including as a minimum 10% BNG across all its construction projects. A BNG assessment will be undertaken and presented in a separate BNG report that will be submitted as part of the DCO application.</p>
	Policy LP28: Landscape	LP28 seeks to ensure that development protects and where possible enhances the intrinsic value of the landscape.	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
			Chapter 7 Visual	<p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the</p>

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				<p>Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
	<p>Policy LP29: Green Infrastructure</p>	<p>Policies LP29: Green Infrastructure and LP31: Open Space and Recreational Facilities: relate to the enhancement of amenity spaces, green space, open space and PRowS.</p>	<p>Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism</p>	<p>The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project.</p>
	<p>Policy LP31: Open Space and Recreational Facilities</p>		<p>Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism</p>	<p>This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy LP33: Development on Land Affected by Contamination	LP33 requires all new development to take into account: a. the potential environmental impacts on people, buildings, land, air and water arising from the development itself; and b. any former use of the site, including, in particular, adverse effects arising from pollution.	Chapter 14 Air Quality	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Air Quality. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy LP34: Air Quality	LP34 identifies the proposal that will need to be accompanied by an Air Quality Assessment which includes: a. it is for large scale major development, defined in the 'Glossary'; An Air Quality Assessment should be proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal and the level of concern about air quality the policy provides details of what should be included within the assessment and when a Low Emissions Strategy may also be required.	Chapter 14 Air Quality	
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy (Adopted July 2011) (Ref 2C.12)	CS01: Spatial Strategy Policy	CS01 seeks to ensure the protection and enhancement of the heritage, cultural and environmental assets and seek to avoid areas at risk of flooding.	Chapter 10 Water Environment	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
	CS07: Development in Coastal Areas	CS07 details the Councils aim to seek to balance the sensitive nature of the coastal area of West Norfolk with the national and international designations including the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) for wildlife, landscape and heritage with the need for economic and social development of the area and the effects of climate change.	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>No part of the Project would affect the Norfolk Coast National Landscape (AONB) or its setting, as it lies some distance from the Project.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter including the Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p>
		New and innovative approaches to mitigate flood risk which do not undermine existing coastal assets are welcomed.	Chapter 10 Water Environment	Flood risk mitigation, where required, will be reported in the FRA and ES. As the Project is located some way inland, the risk of impacts on existing coastal defence assets is considered to be negligible.

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	CS08: Sustainable Development	The findings of the Strategic FRA will be used to guide planned growth and future developments away from areas of high flood risk; the Council will work in conjunction with the Environment Agency and ensure that decisions take into account coastal flooding and climate change adaptation issues.	Chapter 10 Water Environment	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
	CS10: The Economy	CS10: details a strategy for the delivery of 66 hectares of employment land allocation, primarily identified in King's Lynn and Downham Market.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	CS11: Transport	The council will work with partner organisations to deliver a sustainable transport network which improves connectivity. Priority will be given to improving strategic networks...and including the introduction of measures	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	The Project will seek to meet the policy requirements which will be set out in the ES and TA. The CTMP and CWTP will set out the construction implications and impact of delivery the Project.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>to reduce congestion and improve reliability and safety of travel.</p> <p>Development proposals should demonstrate that they have been designed to reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable forms of transport, provide safe and convenient access for all modes.</p>		
		<p>Achieving improvements within the towns of King's Lynn, Downham Market and Hunstanton, particularly where there are air quality issues.</p>	Chapter 14 Air Quality	<p>There is currently a consultation of the local plan underway. Should this be published in draft or final form prior to submission, it will be reviewed within the ES. The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Air Quality</p>
	CS12: Environmental Assets	<p>CS12 seeks to ensure proposals protect and enhance the historic environment, landscape character, biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>The supporting narrative notes that <i>'the 2007 Landscape Character Assessment recognises the different landscape character types in the borough and their sensitivity to accommodate change. It also provides guidance on how planning can help to make better decisions and shape the future of a more attractive and healthy environment'</i>.</p>	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				<p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.</p>
		<p>The Core Strategy recognises that the historic and built environment plays a crucial role in delivering environmental quality and well-being. Therefore, the</p>	<p>Chapter 9 Historic Environment</p>	<p>This policy is aligned with the NPPF and NPS-EN1. The cultural heritage desk-based assessment and ES chapter will identify all</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>policy aims to ensure that proposals will preserve and where appropriate enhance its qualities and characteristics of the historic environment.</p> <p>Policy C12 requires that development seeks to avoid, mitigate or compensate for any adverse impacts on heritage as well as seeking to enhance sites of heritage interest.</p>		<p>designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.</p>
	<p>CS13: Community and Culture</p>	<p>CS13: states that support will be given for proposals that protect, retain or enhance sports, leisure and recreation facilities including children’s playgrounds or create new facilities in accessible locations.</p>	<p>Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism</p>	<p>The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p>
		<p>Delivering community well-being and enhancing quality of life through good design</p> <p>Creating sustainable communities through the provision of community infrastructure. Promoting healthy and active lifestyles as a priority.</p>	<p>Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing</p>	<p>This impact of the proposed Project on the local community has been considered, taking into account access to receptors that encourage healthy and active lifestyles.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (SADMP) (adopted 2016) (Ref 2C.13)	Policy DM 9: Community Facilities	CS13: is supported by SADMP Policy DM9: Community Facilities.	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy DM 15: Environment, Design and Amenity	DM15 requires that development must protect and enhance the amenity of the wider environment including its heritage and cultural value. Proposals will be assessed against their impact on neighbouring uses and their occupants as well as the amenity of any future occupiers of the Project.	Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	This policy will be considered with respect to contamination and water quality changes which may occur as a result of the Project. The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on noise and vibration. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy DM 20: Renewable Energy	DM20 acknowledges that proposals for renewable energy (other than proposals for wind energy development) and associated infrastructure, will be assessed to determine whether or not the benefits they bring in terms of the energy generated are outweighed by the impacts, either individually or cumulatively, upon: Sites of international, national or local nature or landscape conservation importance, whether directly or indirectly, such as the Norfolk Coast National Landscape AONB, the surrounding landscape and townscape and light pollution.	Chapter 6 Landscape	<p>No part of the Project would affect the Norfolk Coast National Landscape (AONB) or its setting, as it lies some distance from the Project.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter including the Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p>
			Chapter 7 Visual	<p>No part of the Project would affect the Norfolk Coast National Landscape (AONB) or its setting, as it lies some distance from the Project.</p> <p>The SOR (Ref 2C.4), CPRSS (Ref 2C.5), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and Chapter 4 Description of the Project describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising</p>

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				<p>adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.</p> <p>The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.</p> <p>The visual assessment will be informed by a series of representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Development may be permitted where any adverse impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated against, and such mitigation can be secured either by planning condition or by legal agreement.	Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	<p>Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p> <p>The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on noise and vibration. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.</p>
King's Lynn and West Norfolk Local Plan Review 2019 (Ref 2C.14)	Policy LP19: Environmental Assets – Green Infrastructure Landscape Character, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Green Infrastructure is a term that encompasses a wide range of green and blue spaces and other environmental features. Ensuring that there is a network of green infrastructure is important to the health and wellbeing of local people and for biodiversity.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing areas.

Minerals and Waste Local Plans

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy and Development Management (2016) (Ref 2C.15)	Policy M11: Safeguarding of Mineral Resources	M11 highlights that applications for non-minerals development in a minerals safeguarding areas must be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment.	Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	A standalone Mineral Resource Assessment will be prepared. This will identify all safeguarded minerals and provide an appraisal of the effects of the Project against relevant minerals policy.
Review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Issues and Options June 2022 (Ref 2C.16)	Policy DM10: Local sites of geological conservation value	DM10 supports minerals and waste development on or affecting locally designated sites (including LGSs and their predecessors: Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites) and sites meeting LGS criteria provided that it can be demonstrated that the development would not have any significant adverse impacts on the site.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section of Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity . The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES. Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework (Adopted September 2011) (Ref 2C.17)	Policy CS14: Environmental protection	CS14 emphasizes the protection and enhancement of Norfolk's natural and built environments in future minerals extraction, associated development, and waste management facilities.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
	Policy CS16: Safeguarding mineral and waste sites and mineral resources	CS16 seeks to safeguard existing, permitted and allocated mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities.	Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	Groundwater abstraction datasets will be obtained as part of the EIA process, to assess whether there is likely to be

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				construction/development within 50 m of an existing pumping station.
				A standalone Mineral Resource Assessment will be prepared. This will identify all safeguarded minerals and provide an appraisal of the effects of the Project against relevant minerals policy.
	Policy DM1: Nature conservation	DM1 notes that development that would harm: Locally designated nature conservation and geodiversity sites; and/or Habitats, species or features identified in UK and Norfolk biodiversity and geodiversity action plans; will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that sufficient measures to mitigate harm to the site, habitat(s) and/or species can be put in place.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section of Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity . The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES.
	Policy DM2: Core river valleys	DM2 seeks to ensure development will only be permitted in Core River Valleys (as shown on the Proposals Map) where it can be demonstrated to enhance the local landscape and/or biodiversity (either immediately or on restoration) and not impede floodplain functionality.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan Publication (Ref 2C.18)	Policy MW4: The Brecks Protected Habitats and Species	MW4 for development affecting Breckland Special Protection Area and/or Breckland Special Area of Conservation the Council will require suitable information to be provided to enable it to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment. Development will only be permitted where sufficient information is submitted to demonstrate that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites.	Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2036 (Adopted July 2021) (Ref 2C.19)	Policy 5: Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs)	MSAs are identified on the Policies Map for mineral resources of local and/or national importance. The Mineral Planning Authority must be consulted on all development proposals in these areas except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) development that falls within a settlement boundary; (b) development which is consistent with an allocation in the Development Plan for the area; (c) minor householder development within the immediate curtilage of an existing residential building; (d) demolition or replacement of residential buildings; (e) temporary structures; 	Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	A standalone Mineral Resource Assessment will be prepared. This will identify all safeguarded minerals and provide an appraisal of the effects of the Project against relevant minerals policy

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		(f) advertisements; (g) listed building consent; and (h) works to trees or removal of hedgerows.		
	Policy 6: Mineral Development Areas and Mineral Allocation Areas	Mineral Development Areas (MDAs) and Mineral Allocation Areas (MAAs) are defined on the Policies Map. Within a MAA, only development for which it is allocated for (including, where relevant, its restoration) will be permitted.	Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	
	Policy 16 Consultation Areas	Consultation Areas (CAs) are identified on the Policies Map, as a buffer around MAAs, MDAs, Waste Management Areas, Transport Infrastructure Areas and Water Recycling Areas. The Mineral and Waste Planning Authority must be consulted on all planning applications within CAs except householder applications and advertisements.	Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	
	Policy 20 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy 20 requires the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity habitats, species and sites. The policy requires a biodiversity net gain to be delivered.	Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section of Chapter 8

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
<p>Ecology and Biodiversity. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES.</p> <p>Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.</p>				
Transport Strategies				
Lincoln Transport Strategy 2020-2036 (Ref 2C.20)	-	<p>The new Lincoln Transport Strategy has been developed by Lincolnshire County Council, City of Lincoln Council, North Kesteven District Council and West Lindsey District Council.</p> <p>It aims to provide a clear vision for the future of transport across the Lincoln area. It sets out measures to enhance the transport network, improve choice and inclusive accessibility, and support the continued growth of the city and surrounding area.</p>	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	<p>The Project will seek to meet the policy requirements which will be set out in the ES and TA. The CTMP and CWTP will set out the construction implications and impact of delivery the Project. ES and TA will assess impacts in relation to congestion, access/severance, safety and maintain sustainable travel connectivity. Need to understand plans / timescale for delivery of new link road and identify conflicts.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Boston Transport Strategy 2016-2036 (Ref 2C.21)	-	The Strategy helps to address existing transport and travel issues in Boston and help support proposals for significant growth in the short, medium and long term.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	
Spalding Transport Strategy 2018-2036 (Ref 2C.22)	-	The Strategy provides an approach to the improvement and provision of transport and access for the town and surrounding area. The Strategy addresses existing issues and supports proposals for significant growth in the town in the short, medium and long term. The Strategy covers provision of improved and sustainable transport policy, services and infrastructure. It is designed to support economic development aiding the long-term prosperity of Spalding and the surrounding area.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	
Fenland Transport Strategy (Adopted March 2023) (Ref 2C.23)	Policy FTS1: Overarching policy approach: Improving transport accessibility	<p>FTS1 supports the Local Plan and LTCP through prioritising and developing a connected, safe and inclusive transport network, and enabling more people to access services, with a key focus on active or sustainable travel.</p> <p>Improved capacity on A47 (at Wisbeach).</p>	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	The Project proposals will seek to minimise or avoid impact on transport networks and maintain connectivity.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy FTS2: Supporting sustainable growth	FTS2 states new development will be required to make provision for integrated and improved transport infrastructure and access by walking, cycling and public transport will be considered in all new developments	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	
	Policy FTS3: Applying the road user hierarchy	FTS3 puts active road users such as those who walk or cycle at the top of the transport user hierarchy.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	
	Policy FTS8: Transport Assessments	FTS8 requires a TA to support any planning application that produces a net increase of approximately 500 person trips per day.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	
	Policy FTS20: Effective traffic management for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) and farm traffic	FTS20 developed a county wide HGV policy that looks to balance the impact of HGVs on the local area.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	
	Policy FTS21: Road safety	FTS21 states that new infrastructure will need to consider the safety of all road users through the Safe System Approach and the Vision Zero strategy.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	
	CCC Heavy Goods Vehicle Policy	Sets out the County Council's approach to managing HGV movements across the county.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Cambridgeshire Local Transport and Connectivity Plan (Ref 2C.24)	-	<p>Priority outcomes for transport are: growing and levelling up the economy; focus on transport for the user; reduce environmental impact. Six goals: productivity, connectivity, climate, environment, health and safety.</p> <p>Freight – sustainable distribution, minimise road based travel...reduce environmental impact of freight movement and reduces the impact of HGVs on inappropriate roads (residential neighbourhoods and areas with weight restrictions)</p>	Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement	The Project will seek to meet the policy requirements which will be set out in the ES and TA. The CTMP and CWTP will set out the construction implications and impact of delivery the Project.
Local Economic Policy				
Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP) Draft Strategic Economic Plan (Ref 2C.25)	-	<p>The GLLEP Strategic Economic Plan outlines the ongoing priorities of the region to drive economic growth and investment.</p> <p>The low carbon economy, in particular the renewable energy industry, and the visitor economy are recognised as the strongest sectors within the regional economy and areas in which the Greater Lincolnshire region has a competitive advantage. The agri-food sector and advanced manufacturing are also identified as defining sectors of the region.</p> <p>To enhance the economic competitiveness of the region in the low carbon and renewable energy</p>	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance, and operation phases.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Greater Lincolnshire Local Industrial Strategy (Ref 2C.26)	-	<p>sector, the GLLEP Strategic Economic Plan sets out a range of priorities to develop capacity within the supply chain and deliver short course training and apprenticeships to increase the labour supply of young people and adults with skills complimentary to the renewable energy industry.</p> <p>Local Industrial Strategies are long-term plans that aim to build on local economic strengths and opportunities and promote the coordination of local economic policy and national funding streams.</p> <p>The GLLEP Local Industrial Strategy sets the economic priorities for Lincolnshire to 2030 and beyond and has been developed in partnership with public and private sector stakeholders.</p> <p>The Strategy recognises renewable energy and associated infrastructure as a priority sector for the regional economy and outlines the potential wider economic benefits for Lincolnshire from the planned investments in offshore wind capacity for sites off the Lincolnshire coastline. A key aim of the Strategy is to enhance supply chain links to facilitate the transition to low carbon and low-cost flexible grid systems.</p>	<p>Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism</p>	<p>The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project.</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>The agri-food industry is also outlined as a priority sector, and the Strategy outlines a plan to enhance the international competitiveness of the sector through resource efficiency. The main concentrations of the food industry are in North East Lincolnshire and the South Holland and Boston areas of Lincolnshire.</p> <p>A further focus of the Strategy is the visitor economy and the contribution of tourism to the regional economy. The Strategy outlines the vision to create a Tourism Zone, which is a key initiative of the UK Tourism Sector Deal to increase off-season visits and the productivity of the tourism sector through digital skills training and apprenticeships.</p> <p>Key statistics of the contribution of the key regional sector presented in the Strategy are summarised below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The energy industry supports approximately 5,900 jobs in Greater Lincolnshire, and 210 local businesses operate within this sector. <p>The agri-food industry supports approximately 75,000 jobs and contributes £3.7 billion to regional Gross Value Added (GVA). This</p>		

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		represents 18% of Lincolnshire's GVA, compared to 3% nationally.		
Greater Lincolnshire LEP Employment and Skills Advisory Panel Local Skills Report (Ref 2C.27)	-	<p>The Local Skills Report sets out the local skills strengths and needs across Greater Lincolnshire.</p> <p>High skill opportunities in growth sectors, including decarbonisation and offshore wind, are identified as a regional strength. However, the Report recognises that a higher level of technical skill is needed among the resident population to benefit from these opportunities. The greatest job vacancies in the offshore wind industry are in project management and electrical engineering professions.</p>	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the priorities outlined in the GLLEP Local Skills Report in the assessment of potential employment and training benefits within the local and regional labour market. This will be considered during the construction and maintenance phases.
Lincolnshire Wolds Destination Management Plan 2023-2027 (Ref 2C.28)	-	<p>The Lincolnshire Wolds Destination Management Plan provides a strategic focus to the development of the visitor economy in the Lincolnshire Wolds and outlines a delivery framework for the public and private sectors. The priorities and key actions of the Plan are summarised below.</p> <p>Priorities</p> <p>Maintaining and improving rights of way within the Wolds is a key priority, and the visitor economy links to broader AONB agendas such as conservation, rewilding, and recreation.</p>	Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	The assessment will take into account the priorities outlined in the Lincolnshire Wolds Destination Management Plan in the assessment of socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance, and operation phases.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<p>The tourism economy in the Wolds is still recovering from the pandemic, however the 'staycation' effect is identified as a potential opportunity for the Wolds over the short and medium term.</p> <p>The Plan identifies several potential specialist focus areas for the market towns in the Wolds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Louth: Food and drink, and/or retail and market; ▪ Spilsby: Walking and heritage; ▪ Alford: The Manor House and Windmill; ▪ Horncastle: Antiques and the arts; ▪ Market Rasen: Events and performance (linked to racecourse). 		
		<p>Actions</p> <p>Continue to develop pipeline and opportunities to enhance the visitor offer in the Wolds, such as small-scale accommodation development and nature viewing points.</p> <p>Seek to expand the walking and cycling offer.</p> <p>Secure potential funding opportunities such as from the Levelling Up Fund and UK Shared Prosperity Fund.</p>		

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 (Ref 2C.29105)		<p>Strengthen tourism delivery across a range of public sector organisations and the Love Lincolnshire Wolds Tourism Partnership.</p> <p>Economic impact</p> <p>This section provides data from economic impact modelling of the tourism economy in the Lincolnshire Wolds presented in the Plan. All data is from 2022.</p> <p>Annually, approximately 3.7 million tourists visit the Wolds, contributing £200m to the local economy and supporting over 2,100 Full-Time Equivalents.</p>	<p>Chapter 6 Landscape</p> <p>Chapter 7 Visual</p>	<p>This document is a Management Plan which does not form part of the Local Development Plan in terms of planning policy, although has been prepared and endorsed by the LPAs affected by the AONB designation (East and West Lindsey and North East Lincolnshire Councils). As such the management plan is a material consideration for the Project.</p> <p>No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural</p>

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Theme 4: Developing the Wolds. ▪ Theme 5: Partnerships in the Wolds. <p>Key policies that ought to be considered in the design of the project include Policy PP5 which seeks to promote awareness and encourage consideration of the impact of adjacent development on the views to and from the AONB. Policy PP9 which states that, to ensure that where larger scale development must proceed within or adjacent to the AONB, because of other national interests, the highest regard is placed on minimising any impacts upon the primary purpose of the designation – the area’s natural beauty.</p>		<p>beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (AONB) set out in Table 1 of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.</p> <p>Effects on key views to and from the AONB will be assessed and reported in the visual chapter of the ES.</p> <p>The proposed approach to assessing likely significant effects is explained in Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology and Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology.</p>

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Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice

Contents

4A.1	Introduction	4A-3
4A.2	Purpose of the Code of Construction Practice	4A-4
4A.3	Preparation of the CoCP	4A-4
4A.4	Construction Schedule	4A-6
4A.5	Roles and Responsibilities	4A-6
4A.6	Control and Management Measures	4A-9

Table 4A.1: Illustrative key roles and responsibilities for the Project	4A-7
Table 4A.2: Environmental control plans	4A-9
Table 4A.3: Control and management measures	4A-10

Image 4A.1: Code of Construction Practice Process	4A-6
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4A.1 Introduction

Overview

- 4A.1.1 The Grimsby to Walpole Project is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (National Grid) to increase the ability of the transmission system to transfer power from the Midlands to the South. The objective of the Project is to reinforce the electricity transmission system to help deliver the UK Government's Net Zero targets. The Project forms part of a major programme of reinforcement of the electricity transmission system to accommodate major increases in north-south power flows, helping take power generated from low carbon sources (especially from offshore wind) to areas of consumer demand across the UK.
- 4A.1.2 The Project comprises of the following components:
- Approximately 140 km of new 400 kV overhead transmission line (OHL).
 - A new 400 kV substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing Grimsby West 400 kV substation in North East Lincolnshire (to be referred to as Grimsby West Substation). The existing substation will be decommissioned, in all, or part.
 - Two new 400 kV Lincolnshire Connection substations located south-west of Mablethorpe in East Lindsey (to be referred to as Lincolnshire Connection Substation A and Lincolnshire Connection Substation B).
 - A new 400 kV substation in the vicinity of the Spalding Tee-Point in South Holland District (to be referred to as Weston Marsh Substation).
 - A new 400 kV substation in proximity to the existing Walpole Substation west of the village of Walpole St Andrew and north of the town of Wisbech, in King's Lynn and West Norfolk District in King's Lynn (herein after referred to as Walpole B Substation).
 - Replacement of short sections of existing 400 kV OHL and local changes to the lower voltage distribution networks to facilitate the construction of the new OHL and substations.
- 4A.1.3 In addition, third party utilities diversions and / or modifications may also be required to facilitate the construction of the Project. Further details would be included within the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 4A.1.4 The Project has been divided into seven sections (from north to south) refer to **Figure 1.1 Project Scoping Boundary**.
- Section 1-Grimsby West Substation
 - Section 2- Overhead line from Grimsby West Substation to Lincolnshire Connection Substation A.
 - Section 3- Lincolnshire Connection Substation A and B (including the overhead line between them).
 - Section 4- Overhead line from Lincolnshire Connection Substation B to Weston Marsh Substation.
 - Section 5- Weston Marsh Substation.

- Section 6- Overhead line from Weston Marsh Substation to the new Walpole Substation (herein after referred to as Walpole B Substation).
- Section 7- Walpole B Substation.

4A.2 Purpose of the Code of Construction Practice

- 4A.2.1 This is the initial outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for the Project, which has been produced to support the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report. It has been produced to set out control and management measures that will be undertaken during construction of the Project and the decommissioning of the existing Grimsby West Substation if the DCO is confirmed. The CoCP aims to ensure that adverse effects from the construction phase of the Project, on the environment and local communities, are minimised and controlled appropriately.
- 4A.2.2 It will be updated as the Project evolves to include additional measures identified through the engineering design, the EIA process and from engagement with stakeholders. An outline CoCP will be submitted as an appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) as part of the application for development consent. Following the making of a Development Consent Order (DCO), an updated version of the outline CoCP will be approved and will form the final CoCP. Submission of the outline CoCP and compliance with the approved final CoCP will be secured by way of a requirement in the DCO.
- 4A.2.3 It is assumed that measures in the outline CoCP will be in place before undertaking the assessment. This will enable the assessment to be proportionate and focused on the likely significant effects that would be material to the decision. This is in accordance with The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's (2016) guidance document, Delivering Quality Development.
- 4A.2.4 The Project will be delivered in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits. Any statutory requirements listed in this document and industry good practice guidance which has informed each part of the document are not to be seen as exhaustive.
- 4A.2.5 National Grid will put in place robust procedures to audit and inspect the Project, including its supply chain of contractors, to make sure the control measures set out in the outline CoCP are adopted when constructing the Project. The outline CoCP will apply to all areas of the Project delivered pursuant to the DCO, during construction.

4A.3 Preparation of the CoCP

- 4A.3.1 This section describes the four stage iterative approach to developing the CoCP from the initial outline through to the CoCP the Main Works Contractor will implement throughout the construction of the Project.

Stage 1: Initial Outline CoCP

- 4A.3.2 This document is the initial outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for the Project and has been produced to support the EIA Scoping Report. It has been produced to set out control and management measures that will be undertaken during construction of the Project if the DCO is confirmed.

Stage 2: Draft Outline CoCP (Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report)

- 4A.3.3 The draft Outline CoCP will be prepared in parallel with the preliminary design, based on known Project information at the time of writing and in advance of the PEI Report. The draft Outline CoCP will include control and management measures which have been identified through the preliminary technical assessments reported in the PEI Report. The draft Outline CoCP and the PEI Report will be published at statutory consultation.

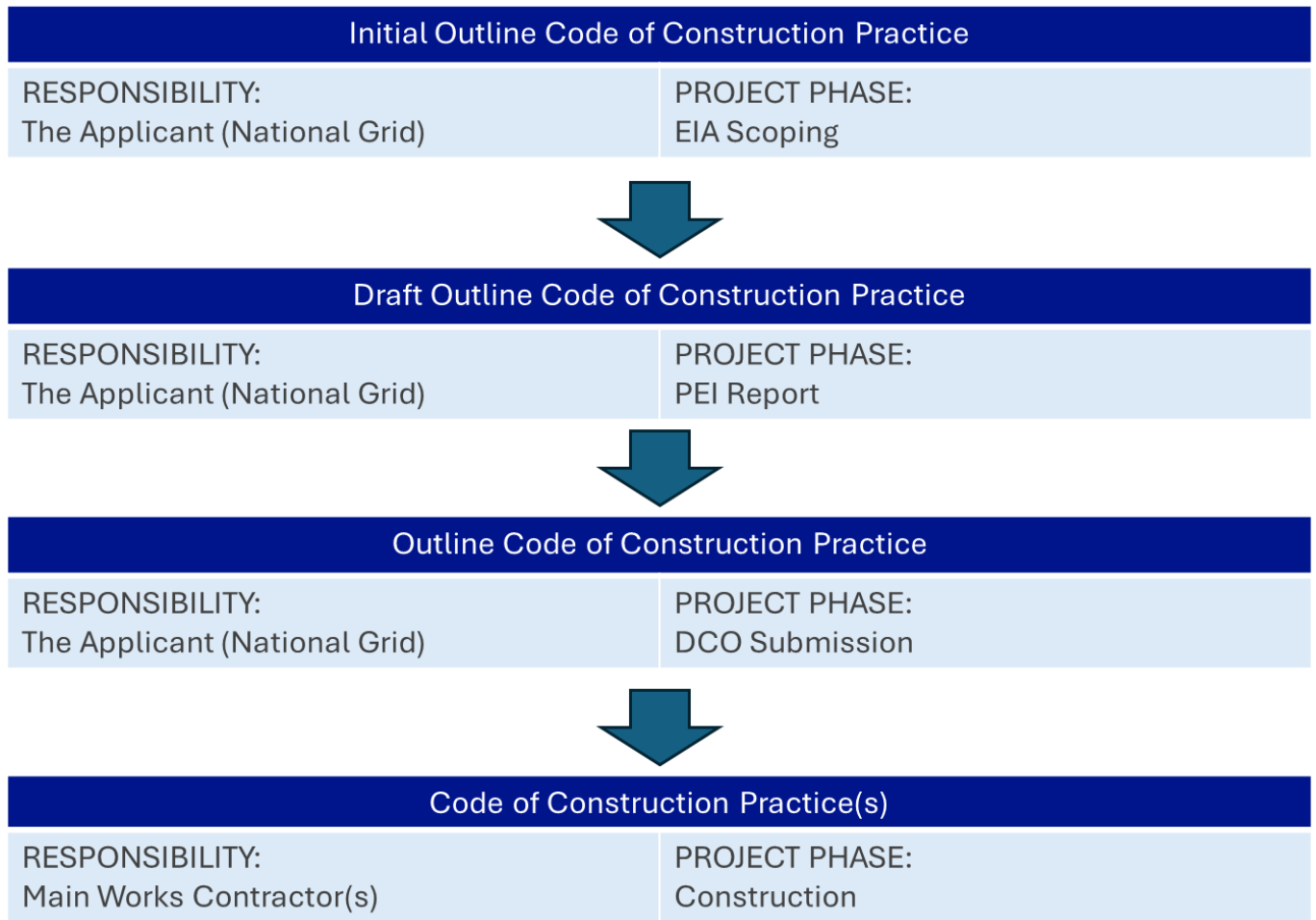
Stage 3: Outline CoCP (ES)

- 4A.3.4 The draft Outline CoCP will be updated to form the Outline CoCP which will be submitted to support the DCO application. The Outline CoCP will be supported by relevant outline or draft Environmental Control Plans (ECPs). The Outline CoCP will be likely to be the subject of discussion in the examination of the DCO application and may be updated in the course of examination.
- 4A.3.5 The mitigation measures and environmental commitments within the Outline CoCP will be presented with reference to relevant Project sections, ensuring that commitments and controls are reported in relation to their specific locations.
- 4A.3.6 The format of the Outline CoCP is also likely to differ from this draft Outline CoCP to allow for the CoCP to be managed and implemented by multiple Main Works Contractor(s) appointed to construct the Project.

Stage 4: CoCP

- 4A.3.7 The Outline CoCP will be developed into the CoCP (following detailed design) by the Main Works Contractor(s) to discharge a DCO Requirement. The CoCP will follow the same format as the Outline CoCP and will be developed, prior to commencement of the main construction and adhered to throughout the construction phase.
- 4A.3.8 The CoCP will include specific organisational information such as organograms, contact details of the Environmental Managers/Environmental Clerks of Works, specific organisational commitments etc.
- 4A.3.9 The ECPs will be developed by the Main Works Contractor(s) prior to the commencement of construction into final control plans and appended to the CoCP. Where relevant the ECPs will include contractor specific working methodologies.

Image 4A.1: Code of Construction Practice Process



4A.4 Construction Schedule

- 4A.4.1 Should consent be granted in 2027, it is anticipated that access and construction of the Project would commence in 2029, starting with enabling works including, site clearance activities, the installation of construction compounds and access roads. It is expected the main construction works would continue through to 2033.
- 4A.4.2 While the phasing of the programme is yet to be confirmed, further information will be contained in the Outline CoCP, as previously noted.

4A.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Early Contractor Involvement

- 4A.5.1 The Project will benefit from the Great Grid Partnership which has been established by National Grid to assist in delivering the new electricity network infrastructure required for an initial nine Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI) projects. The partnership will provide supply chain cooperation from major contractors and consultants with a focus on network design and construction. This will provide the Project with early involvement of construction contractors during the pre-application stage, bringing forward specialist contractor knowledge and expertise to inform design and production of key project deliverables such as the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

Environmental Management Systems

- 4A.5.2 National Grid will implement management processes and briefings so that the works are carried out in accordance with current legislation and guidance at the time of construction. This will be achieved by application of well-established work processes that apply the recognised British Standard (BS) EN ISO 14001:2015 or equivalent.
- 4A.5.3 The Main Works Contractor(s) will have an Environmental Policy that meets the requirements of ISO 14001 or equivalent, through their internal Business Management System procedures. The policy statement will be displayed on the site notice boards, publicised to all site staff and operatives, and made available to interested parties upon request.

Project responsibilities

- 4A.5.4 A management structure that includes an organisational chart encompassing all staff roles responsible for environmental work would be included within the Outline CoCP. This will set out the respective roles and responsibilities about the environment and identify the nominated Construction Environmental Manager(s). Illustrative key roles and responsibilities are set out in Table 4A.1.

Table 4A.1: Illustrative key roles and responsibilities for the Project

Role	Organisation	Responsibilities
Environmental Manager(s)	Main Works Contractor(s)	The Environmental Manager(s) will be responsible for the maintenance of all environmental plans and registers, including monitoring that the environmental measures and mitigations are implemented on site and as recorded within the CoCP. They will be the main point of contact for all environmental matters on the Project. They will also develop good working relationships with external stakeholders such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, and the relevant planning authorities.
Environmental Clerk of Works (ENvCoWs)	Main Works Contractor(s)	The EnvCoW(s) will monitor that the works proceed in accordance with relevant environmental DCO requirements and adhere to the required mitigation measures. The EnvCoW will be supported by appropriate technical specialist advisors depending on the location and potential effects.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoWs)	Main Works Contractor(s)	The ECoW(s) will monitor the works to ensure compliance with any licenses, permits and consents obtained to avoid effects on protected species and habitats, along with ensuring compliance with environmental legislation. The ECoW will oversee ecological pre-construction surveys and will also manage ecological operatives engaged in ecological mitigation activities – such as undertaking ecological watching briefs and translocation of protected species.

Role	Organisation	Responsibilities
Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)	Main Works Contractor(s)	The ACoW(s) will monitor works conducted by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist to/within proximity to high grade trees, including trees under Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, to ensure relevant control measures are in place to protect these trees.
Permits and Consents Manager(s)	Main Works Contractor(s)	The Permits and Consents Manager(s) will collaborate with the Environmental Manager to draft and submit permits and consents on behalf of the Project, track the progress, provide updates, and communicate approvals.
Works Supervisor(s)	Main Works Contractor(s)	The Works Supervisor(s) will be responsible for delivering the works in accordance with the requirements of the CoCP and implementing good environmental practices required by the Environmental Manager(s). They are responsible for managing operatives, plant, and their areas of work in accordance with the principles of good environmental practice.
Land Officer(s)	Main Works Contractor(s)	The Land Officer will have an agricultural background and experience of working with utility companies. They will provide a single point of contact for both the Main Works Contractor(s) and the landowner/occupier of the land. They will be responsible for delivering site access in line with pre-agreed timescales, help facilitate the dialogue between the Main Works Contractor(s) and the landowner/occupier as necessary and will be the first point of contact for any issues escalated by the landowner/occupier or the Main Works Contractor(s). They will be responsible for witnessing and agreeing all land condition surveys conducted by the Main Works Contractor(s).
Technical specialist advisors	Main Works Contractor(s)/ National Grid	These will have the relevant experience to supervise the relevant aspects of the works, which might include an arboriculturist, land contamination specialist, soil specialist, ecologist, or archaeologist.

4A.5.5 As previously stated, this section will be further developed within the Outline CoCP, and subsequently within the CoCP, by the Main Works Contractor(s) to include the following:

- Project organograms and contact details of the key staff;
- Lines of communication and reporting;
- Approaches for engagement with the community and stakeholders;
- Emergency procedures; and
- Specific organisational commitments.

4A.6 Control and Management Measures

- 4A.6.1 Control and management measures have been identified that would reduce impacts from the Project on the environment (Table 4A.3). These are generally measures that would normally be implemented on a well-run construction site, but also include a number of good practice measures that have been identified through the scoping work to support a proportionate assessment. They also include effective measures that have typically been employed on other projects and National Grid projects. Control and management measures in Table 4A.3 have been assigned a reference number, for example (GG01). This is for ease of cross-reference. The contractor(s) will be expected to demonstrate compliance with these measures during construction.
- 4A.6.2 The outline CoCP, once certified by the Secretary of State, will be issued to Main Works Contractor(s), and fed into the relevant contracts for the Grimsby to Walpole construction works. The Main Works contractor(s) will prepare detailed management plans to explain how the management measures provided in the outline CoCP will be implemented and monitored.
- 4A.6.3 ECPs will be prepared to accompany the outline CoCP, and they will be implemented during the construction of the Project. The ECPs will detail further topic specific environmental measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any detrimental effects on the environment for example the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) which details how materials will be managed efficiently during construction.
- 4A.6.4 These documents will be included in the application and will be approved as part of the consent. Compliance with the ECPs will be secured through the DCO. The anticipated ECPs are described in Table 4A.

Table 4A.2: Environmental control plans

Plan	Description
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	To detail how to mitigate and manage the identified environmental impacts during the construction of the Project.
Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)	To detail how habitats and other ecological enhancements will be managed and maintained throughout the Project lifecycle.
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	To detail how materials will be managed efficiently and disposed of legally during the construction of the Project.
Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	To detail the environmental and traffic control measures which may be implemented in relation to the traffic generated during the construction phase for the Project.
Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRoWMP)	To detail management and environmental measures strategy for all PRoWS and Open Access Land affected by the Project.
Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	To detail required measures to mitigate direct adverse impacts to the historic environment.
Soil Management Plan (SMP)	To detail management measures to minimise adverse effects on the soil resource.

Table 4A.3: Control and management measures

Ref	Control and management measures
	General project commitments
GG01	The Project will be compliant with all relevant legislation, consents and permits.
GG02	The Project will be designed to comply with existing National Grid standards and the guidelines and policies detailed in NPS-EN5 including the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection guidelines for electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) and associated precautionary policy.
GG03	A detailed CoCP (based on the provisions in the outline CoCP) will be produced prior to the commencement of construction ¹ .
GG04	Suitably experienced Environmental Managers will be appointed for the duration of the construction phase. In addition, qualified and experienced Environmental Clerks of Works will be available during the construction phase to advise, supervise and report on the delivery of the mitigation methods and controls outlined in the Management Plans. The Environmental Clerks of Works will monitor that the works proceed in accordance with relevant environmental DCO requirements and adhere to the required good practice and mitigation measures. The Environmental Clerks of Works will be supported as necessary by appropriate specialists, including ecologists and arboriculturists, soils and land drainage experts.
GG05	Construction workers will undergo training to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the Project. Topics will include but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pollution prevention and pollution incident response;• dust management and control measures;• location and protection of sensitive environmental sites and features;• adherence to protected environmental areas around sensitive features;• working hours and noise and vibration reduction measures;• working with potentially contaminated materials;• waste management and storage;• flood risk response actions;• agreed traffic routes, access points, etc.;• soil management; and• drainage management.
	Pre-Commencement
	A record of condition will be carried out (photographic and descriptive) of the working areas that may be affected by the construction activities, prior to works commencing. This record will be available for comparison following

¹ Measures GG03 and GG06 will be secured through the requirements of the DCO.

Ref	Control and management measures
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reinstatement after the works have been completed to ensure that the standard of reinstatement at least meets that recorded in the pre-condition survey.

Construction

GG06	A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), Public Rights of Way Management Strategy (PRoWMP), Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), along with a Soil Management Plan (SMP) will be produced prior to construction. These are collectively referred to as ‘the environmental control Plans.’
GG07	The CEMP shall include measures to manage dust, waste, water, noise, vibration and soil during construction. The contractor(s) shall undertake daily site inspections to check conformance to the Management Plans.
GG08	Land used temporarily will be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition (including ALC grade) and use. Hedgerows, fences, and walls (including associated earthworks and boundary features) will be reinstated to a similar style and quality to those that were removed, unless otherwise agreed.
GG09	Where sensitive features such as ancient woodland and protected habitats are to be retained within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits, an appropriate protective area will be established using appropriate fencing and signage and will be inspected, repaired, and replaced as necessary. The protective areas will be shown on the Retention and Reinstatement Plans contained within the LEMP.

Construction site setup

GG10	The name and contact details for the Project will be displayed at the entrance to all compounds. This will include an emergency number.
GG11	Any activity carried out or equipment located within a construction compound that may produce a noticeable nuisance, including but not limited to dust, noise, vibration and lighting, will be located away from sensitive receptors such as residential properties or ecological sites where practicable.
GG12	Appropriate site layout and housekeeping measures will be implemented by the contractor(s) at all construction sites. This will include but not be limited to: preventing pests and vermin control and treating any infestation promptly, including arrangements for the proper storage and disposal of waste produced on site; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• inspecting and collecting any waste or litter found on site;• locating or designing site offices and welfare facilities to limit the overlooking of residential properties;• locating designated smoking/vaping areas to avoid nuisance to neighbours;• managing staff/vehicles entering or leaving site, especially at the beginning and end of the working day; and• managing potential off-site contractor and visitor parking.

Ref	Control and management measures
GG13	Vehicles will be correctly maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and in a responsible manner. All plant and vehicles will be required to switch off their engines when not in use and when it is safe to do so. Electric, or other low carbon plant and equipment should be used where available and where practicable
GG14	Materials and equipment will not be moved or handled unnecessarily. When loading and unloading materials from vehicles, including excavated materials, drop heights will be limited.
GG15	Fuels, oils and chemicals will be stored responsibly, away from sensitive water receptors. Where practicable, they will be stored >15 m from watercourses, ponds and groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Where it is not practicable to maintain a >15 m distance, additional measures will be identified. All refuelling, oiling and greasing of construction plant and equipment will take place above drip trays and also away from drains as far as is reasonably practicable. Vehicles and plant will not be left unattended during refuelling. Appropriate spill kits will be made easily accessible for these activities. Potentially hazardous materials used during construction will be safely and securely stored including use of secondary containment where appropriate. Stored flammable liquids such as diesel will be protected either by double walled tanks or stored in a bunded area with a capacity of 110% of the maximum stored volume. Spill kits will be located nearby.
GG16	Runoff across the site will be controlled through a variety of methods including header drains, buffer zones around watercourses, on-site ditches, silt traps and bunding. There will be no intentional discharge of site runoff to ditches, watercourses, drains or sewers without appropriate treatment and agreement of the appropriate authority (except in the case of an emergency).
GG17	Wash down of vehicles and equipment will take place in designated areas within construction compounds. Wash water will be prevented from passing untreated into watercourses and groundwater. Appropriate measures will include use of sediment traps and groundwater monitoring.
GG18	Wheel washing facilities will be provided at each main compound, where appropriate. Road sweepers will be deployed on public roads where necessary to prevent excessive dust or mud deposits.
GG19	Earthworks and stockpiled soil will be protected by covering, seeding, or using water suppression where appropriate.
GG20	Bonfires and the burning of waste material will be prohibited.
GG21	Construction lighting will be of the lowest luminosity necessary to safely perform each task. It will be designed, positioned, and directed to reduce the intrusion into adjacent properties, protected species and habitats.
GG22	<p>A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be developed prior to construction.</p> <p>The SWMP shall include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● waste forecasts ● identification of recovery routes

Ref	Control and management measures
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- actual waste figures once work has begun

Consideration will be given to the guidance in the Code of Practice developed by Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CLAIRE) “A Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (DoWCoP)”.

Dedicated waste management areas will be designed to sufficiently accommodate the types and volumes of waste produced and to reduce the environmental risk of storing waste on site (covered, secured and away from drainage).

GG23	An Emergency Action Plan will be developed for the construction phase which will outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents.
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GG24	Stone pads or similar will be installed in areas where heavy equipment, such as cranes and piling rigs, are to be used. The stone pads will provide stable working areas and will reduce disturbance to the ground. The stone pad area will be stripped of the topsoil, which will be stored and reinstated in accordance with the Soil Management Plan.
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GG25	Working areas will be appropriately fenced. The type of fencing installed will depend on the area to be fenced and will take into consideration the level of security required in relation to the surrounding land and public access, rural or urban environment and arable or stock farming. For some locations the fence used may also serve to provide acoustic and visual screening of the work sites and reduce the potential for disturbance of users in the surrounding areas. Fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained and removed as part of the demobilisation unless otherwise specified.
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GG26	Members of the community and local businesses will be kept informed regularly of the works through active community liaison and groups with local membership. This will include notification of noisy activities, heavy traffic periods and start and end dates of key phasing. A contact number will be provided which members of the public can use to raise any concerns or complaints about the Project. All construction-related complaints will be logged by the contractor(s) in a complaints register, together with a record of the responses given and actions taken.
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GG27	Active private water supplies would be identified with landowners through the landowner discussions. Appropriate measures would be considered during construction. In the event of a landowner or tenant reporting that installation activities have affected their private water supplies, an initial response would be provided. Where the installation works have affected a private water supply, an alternative water supply would be provided, as appropriate.
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Landscape and Visual

LV01	The contractor(s) will retain vegetation where practicable. Where vegetation is lost and trees cannot be replaced in situ due to the restrictions associated with land rights required for operational safety, native shrub planting approved by National Grid will be used as a replacement, in accordance with the outline vegetation reinstatement plans included within the LEMP. Replacement vegetation will be planted as close by as practicable and will complement
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Ref	Control and management measures
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landscape character and be sympathetic to the local habitat type in order to provide a high biodiversity value.

LV02	The contractor(s) will apply the relevant protective principles set out in British Standard (BS) 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction. This will be applied to trees within the Order Limits which will be preserved through the construction phase, and to trees outside of the Order Limits where such measures do not hinder or prevent the use of the relevant working width for construction. An Arboricultural Clerk of Works will ensure the suitability of tree protection before and during the construction phase. All works to high grade trees, including trees under Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, will be undertaken, or supervised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.
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Aftercare

LV03	A five-year aftercare period will be established for all reinstatement and mitigation planting, details of which will be set out in the LEMP.
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Lighting

LV04	Construction lighting will be directional and minimised where possible.
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Ecology and biodiversity

B01	The contractor(s) will comply with relevant protected species legislation. Appropriate licences will be obtained where necessary from Natural England or the Environment Agency for all works affecting protected species as identified by the Environmental Statement and through pre-construction surveys. All applicable works will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant requirements and conditions set out in those licences.
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B02	In the event that vegetation or any other feature with the potential to support breeding birds is required to be removed during the main breeding bird season (01 March to 31 August) or, in the case of Schedule 1 birds (e.g. barn owl), is likely to be disturbed, then works will be undertaken in the presence of an Environmental Clerk of Works. Appropriate protection measures will be put in place should active nests be found. These will include exclusion zones around active nests until chicks fledge or nests become inactive as determined by monitoring by the Environmental Clerk of Works. Active nests of wild birds are protected at all times and therefore the same measures will be put in place if an active nest is identified at any time of year.
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B03	Where there will be a risk of animal entrapment, a means of escape will be installed into all excavations left open overnight.
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B04	To control the spread of invasive weeds in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, any plant or machinery that has been used in areas contaminated with invasive species (both terrestrial and aquatic), such as Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam, will be thoroughly cleaned. Water used to clean vehicles will be discharged or emptied into the contaminated area to prevent the spread of the plant (through plant propagules, e.g. seeds, rhizomes, fragments). The area will be cordoned off to prevent any inadvertent spreading. Any plant material or soil contaminated with plant propagules if removed from a site is classified as controlled waste and will be disposed of in a suitably licensed landfill site, accompanied by appropriate Waste Transfer
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Ref	Control and management measures
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documentation, and must comply with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

B05	Subject to the location and scale of impact, suitable habitat for common reptiles will be subject to two-stage habitat manipulation that will take place between mid-March and mid-October. Firstly, vegetation will be cut to approximately 150 mm (with the arisings removed) under the supervision of an ECoW and the site left for a minimum of two days to allow reptiles to naturally disperse from the area. Secondly, vegetation will be cleared down to ground level under the supervision of an Environmental Clerk of Works. Vegetation will be cleared using appropriate equipment based on the type of vegetation to be removed, the area affected, and the risk of mortality or injuring reptiles. Construction works could commence immediately after completion of the second stage. Reptile hibernacula will be retained and protected during construction where practicable. If unavoidable, the removal of vegetation and groundworks at hibernacula will be timed to avoid the hibernation season (late October to early March). Replacement hibernacula and refugia will be provided.
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B06	Alternative roost structures (bat boxes) will be provided (with landowner consent) on retained trees within the Order Limits or areas outside of the Order Limits agreed with landowners. Unless specified otherwise by the provisions of any protected species licence for bats, two boxes will be provided for each tree to be felled where Potential Roost Features (PRF) on that tree are classified as PRF-I bat roost potential. Five boxes will be provided for each tree with PRF-M bat roost potential to be felled.
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B07	Alternative barn owl breeding sites (barn owl boxes) will be provided (with landowner consent) on retained trees or poles within the Order Limits or areas outside of the Order Limits agreed with landowners. Three boxes will be provided for any confirmed breeding site that is to be permanently or temporarily impacted by the proposed works. Two boxes will be provided for each breeding site impacted.
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B08	Where the works require the crossing or removal of hedgerows, the gap will be reduced to a width required for safe working. Where hedge removals are necessary, 'dead hedging' should be used, where practicable, in the interim periods to retain connectivity during construction. Dead hedging can comprise vegetation arisings or artificial provision, such as willow screening panels or Heras fencing covered in camouflage netting. New hedgerow planting will contain native, woody species of local provenance.
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B09	Habitat translocation or any species translocation (if required) that is not covered by protected species licences will be undertaken in accordance with a strict method statement. The method statement will be specific to the habitat type or species affected and will detail the appropriate construction methods, timing, management, receptor site preparation and post-construction habitat management and monitoring. The receptor site will be clearly identified and prepared in advance of translocation.
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Historic environment

H01	Known heritage assets and locations known archaeological interest will have been identified by a programme of desk-based assessment and field evaluation prior to construction. Wherever possible identified heritage assets
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Ref	Control and management measures
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and archaeological remains will be avoided by the Project design. Where avoidance has not been possible, archaeological mitigation measures comprising the preservation of archaeological remains, or a programme of archaeological investigation will be implemented. Areas of archaeological preservation, or where archaeological work is planned, will be demarcated using appropriate fencing and signage to prevent unintentional damage. The fencing and condition of the areas will be inspected, repaired, and replaced as necessary. The areas of archaeological preservation or investigation will be identified on plans within the outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and CEMP.

H02	Where a previously unknown heritage asset is discovered, or a known heritage asset proves to be more significant than foreseen at the time of application, the Project will inform the relevant authorities and will agree a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as is practicable, within the Project parameters. An outline process for dealing with the unexpected discovery of archaeological remains including human remains and Treasure during construction will be set out in the outline WSI and detailed CEMP.
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H03	Where practicable, the Project will maintain elements within the historic landscape such as vegetation and hedgerows (including re-instating hedgerows and fences).
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Water environment

W01	All works within main rivers or ordinary watercourses will be in accordance with a method approved under environmental permits issued under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016, the Land Drainage Act 1991, IDB Byelaws (where relevant) or the protective provisions of the DCO for the benefit of the Environment Agency, LLFAs and IDBs.
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W02	<p>For open cut watercourse crossings and installation of vehicle crossing points, good practice measures will include but not be limited to, where practicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reducing the working width for open cut crossings of a main or ordinary watercourse whilst still providing safe working;• installation of a pollution boom downstream of open cut works;• the use and maintenance of temporary lagoons, tanks, bunds, silt fences or silt screens as required;• have spill kits and straw bales readily available at all crossing points for downstream emergency use in the event of a pollution incident;• the use of all static plant such as pumps in appropriately sized spill trays;• prevent refuelling of any plant or vehicle within 15 m of a watercourse;• prevent storing of soil stockpiles within 15 m of a main river;• inspect all plant prior to work adjacent to watercourses for leaks of fuel or hydraulic fluids; and• reinstating the riparian vegetation and natural bed of the watercourse, using the material removed when appropriate, on completion of the works and
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Ref	Control and management measures
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compacting as necessary. If additional material is required, appropriately sized material of similar composition will be used.

W03	Riverbank and in-channel vegetation will be retained where not directly affected by installation works. Natural substrate will be provided through temporary watercourse crossings box culverts.
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W04	Where watercourses are to be crossed by construction traffic, measures to be applied include the use of temporary culverts or temporary spanned bridges. Once the temporary culvert is installed, the area above the temporary culvert will be backfilled and construction mats placed over the backfilled area to permit the passage of plant, equipment, materials, and people. Temporary culverts will be sized to reflect the span width and the estimated flow characteristics of the watercourse under peak flow conditions and kept free from debris. Where used, temporary bridges will be designed specifically to consider the span length and the weight and size of plant and equipment that will cross the bridge. Specific detailed designs for each watercourse crossing, consistent with these design principles, will be prepared by the construction contractor. These will be subject to the appropriate consent by the relevant drainage authority (Flood Risk Activities Permit from the Environment Agency for main rivers, Ordinary Watercourse Consent from the Lead Local Flood Authority or Internal Drainage Board for ordinary watercourses).
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W05	The contractor(s) will comply with all relevant consent conditions or DCO provisions regarding de-watering and other discharge activities. This will particularly be with regard to volumes and discharge rates and will include discharges to land, water bodies or third-party drains/sewers.
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W06	The Project will incorporate appropriate surface water drainage measures into its final design for the haul roads, access tracks, works compounds and laydown areas so that they do not lead to a significant increase in flood risk. Temporary haul routes within Flood Zone 3 and areas of high and medium risk of flooding from surface water will be removed at the end of the construction phase and the ground surface will be reinstated to pre-project levels.
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W07	The contractor(s) will subscribe to the Environment Agency's Floodline service, which provides advance warning of potential local flooding events, and subscribe to the Met Office's Weather Warnings email alerts system and any other relevant flood warning information. The contractor(s) will implement a suitable flood risk action plan, which will include appropriate evacuation procedures should a flood occur or be forecast.
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W08	Active private water supplies will be identified with landowners through the landowner discussions. Appropriate measures will be considered during construction. In the event of a landowner or tenant reporting that installation activities have affected their private water supplies, an initial response will be provided within 24 hours. Where the installation works have affected a private water supply, an alternative water supply will be provided, as appropriate.
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W09	In the event of a significant spill during construction, all relevant landowners/tenants will be contacted within 24 hours, within 250 m of the spill, to determine if there are any private water supplies that might be affected; an assessment of the likelihood of groundwater contamination reaching identified private water supplies will be undertaken, and where a private water supply is
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Ref	Control and management measures
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judged likely to be affected, an alternative water supply will be provided, as appropriate.

W10	Severance of existing land drainage routes, including agricultural field drainage systems would be managed during construction through provision of temporary alternative drainage routes, and these drainage systems would be permanently reinstated to ensure their existing function is maintained.
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W11	<p>Appropriate control of runoff from working areas will be achieved through implementation of a Drainage Management Plan (DrMP) for the construction phase. The DrMP will use sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) principles, promoting infiltration of runoff wherever possible and specifying appropriate treatment and attenuation storage to ensure any discharges to watercourses are uncontaminated and limited to greenfield rates. The DrMP will cover all aspects of construction works and temporary infrastructure.</p> <p>Drainage measures will be phased to be completed before the commencement of earthwork operations, in a specific area, and will be retained until the drainage system of the completed Project is fully operational, or site restoration works are completed. This will include the temporary diversion of existing agricultural drainage around working areas, if required, followed by reinstatement on completion of works.</p>
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Geology and hydrogeology

GH01	Intrusive ground investigations and assessment will be undertaken prior to construction which will inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the site/structure specific ground conditions including ground instability/adverse ground conditions.
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GH02	Construction methods such as appropriate piling techniques will be required to minimise the risk of mixing of aquifer bodies through the creation of new pathways. This includes the provision of a Foundation Works Risk Assessment (FWRA), which would be undertaken once the proposed foundation solutions are known, in accordance with EA guidance 'Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination' (EA, 2001).
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GH03	Use of appropriate occupational health and safety measures e.g., Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and statutory health and safety compliance (e.g., compliance with the Confined Spaces Regulations, 1997 in relation to ground gas from working in confined spaces/trenches) to minimise the risks associated with anticipated/unexpected contamination. Based on risk assessment informed by site specific information.
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GH04	Appropriate training of construction and maintenance workers in the handling and use of potentially hazardous substances and the associated risks.
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GH05	<p>All use and storage of chemicals to be undertaken in accordance with The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001 and Environment Agency guidance 'Protect groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution'.</p> <p>Construction workers will be appropriately trained in the use and handling of chemicals and general construction site good environmental and waste management procedures should be utilised (e.g. regular vehicle checks, use of spill kits, correct waste storage and disposal).</p>
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Ref	Control and management measures
GH06	The control of earthworks or materials movement (including any re-use of materials) under appropriate Environmental Permits, exemptions or CL:AIRE 'The definition of Waste: The development industry Code of Practice (2011).
GH07	Any temporary dewatering activities during construction will be undertaken in accordance with EA guidance, and if required, an Abstraction Licence and Environmental Permit (for the discharge) and will be limited to the depth and time required to facilitate construction activities.
GH08	A protocol for dealing with any unexpected contamination will be included in the CEMP.
GH09	General good contamination avoidance and waste management procedures for construction sites (e.g. regular vehicle checks, use of spill kits, correct waste storage and disposal).
GH10	If required (e.g. for maintenance during the operational phase), herbicides to be used in accordance with relevant DEFRA guidance.
GH11	Application of salt grit (for example, to prevent access tracks freezing) to comply with recommended rates in CIRIA 648 'Control of water pollution from linear construction projects (C648)', with control of run-off during any application in SPZs.
Agriculture and soils	
AS01	<p>Soil management measures will be set out in the SMP. The SMP, will include, but not be limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● details of the soil resources present; ● roles and responsibilities (and required competencies and training); ● how topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stockpiled; ● suitable conditions for when handling soil will be undertaken, for example avoiding handling of waterlogged soil; ● indicative soil storage locations; ● how soil stockpiles will be designed taking into consideration site conditions and the nature/composition of the soil; ● specific measures for managing sensitive soils; ● suitable protective surfacing where soil stripping can be avoided, based on sensitivity of the environment and proposed works; ● approach to reinstating soil that has been compacted, where required; ● details of measures required for soil restoration; and ● requirements for monitoring.
AS02	Where land is being returned to agricultural use, the appropriate soil conditions (for example through the replacement of stripped layers and the removal of any compaction) will be recreated. This will be achieved to a depth of 1.2 m (or the maximum natural soil depth if this is shallower).

Ref	Control and management measures
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AS03	Access to and from residential, commercial, community and agricultural land uses will be maintained throughout the construction period or as agreed through the landowner discussions. This may require signed diversions or temporary restrictions to access. The means of access to affected properties, facilities and land parcels will be communicated to affected parties during the pre-construction period. with any changes communicated in advance of the change being implemented. Where field-to-field access points require alteration as a result of construction, alternative field access will be provided in consultation with the landowner/occupier.
AS04	Existing water supplies for livestock will be identified pre-construction. Where supplies will be lost or access compromised by construction works, temporary alternative supplies will be provided. Water supplies will be reinstated following construction.
AS05	Consultation with affected landowners will be carried out to investigate the current extent of land drainage. A scheme of pre-construction land drainage will be designed with the intent of maintaining the efficiency of the existing land drainage system and to assist in maintaining the integrity of the working area during construction. The Project may include a system of 'cut-off' drains which feed into a new header drain and the Project will also take into account surface water runoff measures.
AS06	Should animal bones be discovered during construction, which may indicate a potential burial site, works will cease, and advice will be sought from the Animal Health Regional Office on how to proceed, relevant to the origin and age of the materials found.
AS07	All movement of plant and vehicles between fields will cease in the event of a notification by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) of a disease outbreak in the vicinity of the site that requires the cessation of activities. Advice will be sought from Defra in order to develop suitable working methods required to reduce the biosecurity risk associated with the continuation of works.
AS08	Clay bungs or other vertical barriers will be constructed within trench excavations where deemed necessary by a suitably experienced person, to prevent the creation of preferential drainage pathways.
AS09	Stone pads or alternatives such as soil stabilisation will be installed in areas where heavy equipment, such as cranes and piling rigs, are to be used. The stone pads will provide stable working areas and will reduce disturbance to the ground. The stone pad area will be stripped of the topsoil, which will be stored and reinstated in accordance with the soil management measures.

Traffic and transport

TT01	The CTMP will set out measures to reduce route and journey mileage to and from and around site, and prevent nuisance to the residents, businesses and the wider community caused by parking, vehicle movements and access restrictions. It will also provide suitable control for the means of access and egress to the public highway and set out measures for the maintenance and upkeep of the public highway. The plan will also identify access for emergency vehicles. It will also set out measures to reduce safety risks through
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Ref	Control and management measures
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construction vehicle and driver quality standards and measures to manage abnormal loads.

TT02	The contractor(s) will implement a monitoring and reporting system to check compliance with the measures set out within the CTMP. The contractor(s) will also be expected to monitor the number of construction vehicles on key approach routes between the site and the strategic and/or 'A' road network. Deviations from the authorised routes or changes to traffic levels that are higher than the CTMP assumptions will require discussion of the need for additional mitigation measures with highways authorities.
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TT03	All affected Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) will be identified, and any potential permanent or temporary closures detailed in the DCO. All designated PRoWs crossing the working area will be managed with access only closed for periods while construction activities occur. Any required diversions will be clearly marked at both ends with signage explaining the diversion, the duration of the diversion and a contact number for any concerns and will be subject to a PRoWMP. PRoWs crossing the working areas will be managed in discussion with the relevant local authorities and potential temporary closures applied for discussed with the relevant local authority. Access disruption would be reduced as reasonably practicable while construction activities occur.
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Noise and vibration

NV01	Construction working will be undertaken within the agreed working hours set out within the DCO. Best practicable means to reduce construction noise will be set out within the CEMP.
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NV02	Best practical means measures will be identified within the CoCP and may include housing continuous noisy plant in acoustic enclosures, siting semi-static equipment as far as reasonably practicable away from occupied buildings and fitting equipment with suitable enclosures or screening.
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Air Quality

AQ01	<p>Dust management measures will be set out in the Dust Management Plan (DMP) as part of the CEMP. This will be specific to particular phases of the Project. The DMP, will include, but not be limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communications to include display of the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary;• Site management measures to include recording all dust and air quality complaints, identify causes and take measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken;• Preparation and management of the site;• Monitoring and inspections to include evolving evaluation of Project phases as required and practicable; and• Construction Operations
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AQ02	The contractor will ensure that soft strip will be used inside buildings prior to demolition (retaining walls and windows in the rest of building where possible, to provide a screen against dust). Sufficient effective water suppression will be
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Ref	Control and management measures
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used during demolition operations. The use of explosive blasting will be avoided where possible, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives

AQ03	The contractor is to ensure exposed areas of earthworks are to be vegetated and stabilised as soon as practicable. Use of hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. Covers will only be removed in small areas during working.
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AQ04	During construction, bulk cement and other fine powder materials are to be delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overflowing during delivery. Sand and other aggregates are stored in bunding areas and not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate control measures to reduce dust are in place. For smaller supplies of fine powder materials, bags are to be ensured to be sealed after use and stored appropriately.
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AQ05	If on-site haul routes are used, the contractor is to inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
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AQ06	Burning of waste materials and bonfires are not to be undertaken.
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Socio-economics, recreation and tourism

S01	Provision of training to construction workers, particularly in relation to working hours and the management of emissions (dust, noise, vibration, etc).
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S02	As set out in TT03 PRowS including any promoted recreational routes crossing the working areas will be managed in discussion with the relevant local authorities and will be subject to a PRowMPP, which will ensure users of PRow including any promoted recreational routes are informed of any temporary or permanent diversions, which will help ensure any potential disruption is avoided or limited.
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Climate Change

CC01	<p>The Main Works Contractor will develop and implement a Carbon Efficiency Plan as part of their Environmental Management System, to manage carbon emissions from construction activities. This will contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. proposed measures to reduce significant sources of construction energy use (fuel/electricity) and associated emissions;b. the approach to securing energy from renewable and/or zero or low emission sources;c. the approach to energy and carbon dioxide reporting from relevant site activities including construction activities and the transportation of materials and waste; andd. consideration of the procurement, maintenance and use of energy and carbon efficient construction plant.
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CC02	<p>Mitigation measures set out within the Carbon Efficiency Plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a commitment to avoid or prevent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as far as reasonably practical by maximising the potential for re-using and/or refurbishing existing assets to reduce the extent of new construction
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required, and/or explore alternative lower carbon options to deliver the Project objectives;

- a commitment to reduce GHG emissions as far as reasonably practical by implementing low carbon and/or reduced resource consumption solutions (including technologies, materials and products) to minimise resource consumption during the construction, operation, and at end of life;
- the design of the Project should minimise the requirement for energy consuming operational equipment such as lighting wherever possible. Where lighting cannot be avoided, use of low lux and demand-sensitive lighting should be considered;
- the specification of materials with fewer embodied GHG emissions within the Amended to Main Works Contractor's contracts (e.g. where practical, sustainable materials, materials with a higher recycled content and locally sourced materials should be selected), including where feasible, design for end of component reuse;
- use of renewable/zero or low carbon energy sources for construction vehicles, plant and machinery where reasonably practicable, e.g. electric vehicles and plant;
- efficient use of construction plant and machinery, i.e. using appropriately sized plant and machinery, and switching off when not in use;
- fuel use monitoring;
- employing low carbon construction techniques;
- plant and machinery to be kept in good working order to maintain power efficiency;
- sufficient training for operatives to use machinery and plant efficiently;
- using appropriate size generators for plant and any temporary buildings etc.;
- nominating named individuals with responsibility for minimising energy use on site;
- commitments to recycle/reuse demolition waste wherever practicable;
- commitments to reduce water use and disposal;
- provision of suitable thermal insulation for site accommodation to minimise energy demand for heating;
- early connection to grid electricity to reduce use of mobile diesel energy generation;
- efficient transportation of construction materials and waste transport, with the aim to use electric vehicles wherever practicable;
- sourcing construction materials from local suppliers where practicable to reduce transport emissions;
- promotion and provision of modes of sustainable transport for construction workers;

Ref**Control and management measures**

- material excavated during construction should be processed for use in the works wherever possible to reduce the amount of material disposed of off-site as well as imported from other sources;
 - the Project design should carefully consider the use of appropriate tree and shrub species to reduce associated maintenance operations; and
 - once operational, asset data should be managed, maintained and monitored to ensure the Project design is operating as intended. Corrective action to be taken where necessary.
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CC03

The contractor will pay due consideration to the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction. Measures will include, for example:

- health and safety plans to prevent worker exhaustion due to heat supportive measures for working in high temperatures might include the provision of sunblock, sun hats and lightweight clothing, refreshment breaks and cooled water supply;
 - temporary buildings designed with measures to cool summertime overheating;
 - safety measures to mitigate against issues caused by high winds such as increase dust or damage to structures/construction plant.
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CC04

The contractor should use a short to medium range weather forecasting service from the Met Office, or other approved meteorological data and weather forecast provider, to inform short to medium term programme management, environmental control and impact mitigation measures e.g. health and safety plans to include supportive measures for working in extreme high or low temperatures. The contractor's EMS will consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage severe weather events and should as a minimum cover training of personnel and prevention and monitoring arrangements to manage severe weather events. As appropriate, construction method statements should also consider severe weather events where risks have been identified

CC05

An early warning system for wildfire detection and evacuation procedures for construction workers should be implemented alongside fire safety measures such as clearance of vegetation around temporary structures (where appropriate), access to fire extinguishing equipment, and evacuation protocols developed.

Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology

Contents

6A.1	Overview	6A-3
6A.2	Guidance Specific to Landscape Assessment	6A-3
6A.3	Definition of Landscape Effects	6A-4
6A.4	Approach to Landscape Assessment	6A-4
6A.5	References	6A-16

Table 6A.1: Indicators of landscape value	6A-7
Table 6A.2: Indicators of landscape receptor susceptibility	6A-10
Table 6A.3: Indicators of magnitude of landscape change	6A-12
Table 6A.4: Significance description	6A-13

6A.1 Overview

- 6A.1.1 This document describes the proposed methodology to be used in the production of **Chapter 6 Landscape** in support of the Grimsby to Walpole Project (the Project). It describes the methods used to determine the baseline conditions, sensitivity of the receptors and magnitude of change and sets out the approach to judging the level or importance of likely landscape effects.
- 6A.1.2 Landscape assessment deals with the effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right (landscape receptors), whilst the assessment of visual effects considers the changes to specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people (visual receptors).
- 6A.1.3 Landscape and visual assessments are inter-related. Visual effects can be considered independently of the effect on the landscape in which it is seen, but landscape effects require consideration of the visual effects of the Project.

6A.2 Guidance Specific to Landscape Assessment

- 6A.2.1 Following the approach to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) set out in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**, the landscape assessment, cumulative landscape assessment and presentation of landscape effects will be undertaken in line with relevant legislation and standards, as well as the following guidelines, in so far as they are relevant to the Project:
- The Holford Rules – Guidelines for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines (Ref 6.A.1);
 - The Horlock Rules – Guidelines on the Siting and Design of National Grid Substations (Ref 6.A.2);
 - Landscape Institute and Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)) (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – 3rd Edition (GLVIA3) (Ref 6.A.3);
 - Landscape Institute (2023) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) – Consultation (Ref 6.A.4);
 - Landscape Institute (2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations (Ref 6.A.5);
 - Natural England (2014); An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 6.A.6);
 - Natural England (2019) An Approach to Landscape Sensitivity Assessment – to inform spatial planning and land management (Ref 6.A.7);
 - Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref 6.A.8); and
 - Planning Inspectorate (PINS) (2015); Advice Note 17: Cumulative Effects Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (Ref 6.A.9).

6A.3 Definition of Landscape Effects

6A.3.1 The assessment of landscape effects, as defined in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3), means:

“the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource. The concern ... is with how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character.... The area of landscape that should be covered in assessing landscape effects should include the site itself and the full extent of the wider landscape around it which the proposed development may influence in a significant manner”.

6A.3.2 Potential landscape receptors that will be considered in the assessment include:

- Landscape character types (LCT) and landscape character areas (LCA) defined within published landscape character assessments, and which display both physical and perceptual characteristics resulting from the particular combination of elements and features, which could be affected by the Project.
- Landscapes that are designated for their natural beauty or scenic quality or rarity and considered of particularly increased value. Often defined by several key characteristics and/or special qualities informed by the landscape's underlying character, consideration is given to how these may be affected and how the designated area may be altered by a scheme.

6A.3.3 The Project may have direct (physical) effects on the landscape as well as indirect effects on landscape character which may be perceived over a wide area.

6A.4 Approach to Landscape Assessment

Assessing Landscape Effects

6A.4.1 The landscape assessment will follow the GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3), approach:

- Identify a Study Area, which is the area within which effects on the landscape would potentially be experienced. The extent of the Study Area will be informed by preparation of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map, which will indicate the geographical area which may be affected by the presence of the Project.
- Establish baseline conditions against which the changes resulting from the Project are assessed. The baseline will be established through desk study and field survey. It will include an identification of the relevant LCAs, an appraisal of the existing landscape (including the influence of any existing high voltage electricity infrastructure) and a judgement on the relative value of the existing landscape. Because most landscapes are dynamic and constantly changing, consideration will be given to how the landscape may change in the future irrespective of the Project (albeit this will not form the basis of the assessment).
- Consider the sensitivity of the landscape receptors to likely change arising from the Project by making judgements on the value of the landscape and the susceptibility of the landscape receptors to change arising from the Project.
- Assess the likely effect of the Project on each landscape receptor in terms of its size or scale, and its duration and reversibility. This assessment will inform judgements regarding the magnitude of change.

- Apply professional judgement to give an overall judgement on the significance of effect likely to be experienced by each receptor based on consideration of the individual judgements on value, susceptibility, size/scale, duration and reversibility.
- Provide a summary of the distribution (geographical extent) of likely significant effects across the Study Area.

6A.4.2 The significance of each landscape effect will be categorised as **major**, **moderate**, **minor**, or **negligible**. The direction of change will be described as **beneficial or adverse** as follows:

- Beneficial change – the Project, or part of it, would appear in keeping with existing landscape character and/or would make a positive visual and/or physical contribution to key landscape characteristics. Removal of uncharacteristic features would also be a beneficial change.
- Adverse change - the Project, or part of it, would be perceived as a note of discord in the landscape and would have a negative visual and/or physical effect on key landscape characteristics.

6A.4.3 GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3), notes that identifying whether an effect would be beneficial or adverse is one of the more challenging issues in landscape assessment and sets out the following criteria to guide the process of making a judgement:

- *“the degree to which the proposal fits with the existing landscape character”*; and
- *“the contribution to the landscape that the development may make in its own right, even if it is in contrast to the existing character”*. GLVIA3 Page 88, para. 5.37 (Ref 6.A.3),.

6A.4.4 Paragraph 5.37 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3), also notes that:

“the importance of perceptions of the landscape is emphasised by the European Landscape Convention, and others may of course hold different opinions on whether the effects are positive or negative, but this is not a reason to avoid making this judgment, which will ultimately be weighed against the opinions of others in the decision making process”.

Assessing Cumulative Effects

6A.4.5 As required by good practice, an appraisal of the cumulative landscape effects associated with the Project will be undertaken following guidance in PINS Advice Note 17 (Ref 6.A.9). Both intra-project and inter-project effects will be identified and assessed.

Intra-Project Effects

6A.4.6 In addition to considering the potential effects that might arise because of the Project in combination with other developments, consideration will also be given to intra-project effects i.e. two effects on a single receptor a change in landscape character due to the presence of the Project and the introduction of audible disturbance. The potential for intra-project effects will be considered as a separate chapter in the Environmental Statement (ES) as described in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.

Inter-Project Effects

6A.4.7 The inter-project assessment will identify the likely effects of the Project when seen in conjunction with other proposed and/or approved developments.

6A.4.8 PINS Advice Note 17 (Ref 6.A.9) provides a methodology for assessing inter-project cumulative effects. It provides guidance about the type and scale of other developments that should be considered in the assessment of cumulative effects with other projects. The approach is split into four stages, as outlined below:

- **Stage 1** – the two main tasks in this stage are to establish what the 'zone of influence (ZOI)' is for each topic and to then identify a 'long list' of other developments, by reviewing planning applications, development plans and notified potentially Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
- **Stage 2** – criteria are set for the inclusion or exclusion of developments on the long list. These will be based on overlaps in construction programmes, shared receptors or shared effect pathways.
- **Stage 3** – information is gathered about the shortlisted projects, including design, location, programme, operation and reported environmental effects.
- **Stage 4** – a cumulative effects assessment is undertaken in relation to the shortlisted developments and the findings are reported in the matrix format. The focus is on Tier 1 and 2 projects, with Tier 3 included if possible. These three tiers are described further in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.

6A.4.9 Existing developments, such as wind turbines and other vertical infrastructure (e.g., overhead lines and telecommunications masts), form part of the baseline environment.

6A.4.10 The potential for inter-project effects will be considered as a separate chapter in the ES as described in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.

Study Area

6A.4.11 For scoping purposes, an indicative Study Area of 5 km from the edge of the Scoping Boundary has been applied. For the EIA assessment, an indicative Study Area of 5 km from the Limits of Deviation (LoD)¹ is proposed. At this distance, a 50 m tall pylon will appear to be approximately 0.61 cm high² in the landscape when viewed at arm's length. It will therefore be unlikely to give rise to significant landscape effects.

6A.4.12 This distance will continue to be reviewed as the design of the project progresses. Should concerns be raised about any sensitive receptors at (or beyond) 5 km then these will be considered. The most likely scenario where this may arise is when a sensitive receptor has views of single or paired pylons silhouetted against the sky on an open and undeveloped ridgeline as they are more likely to draw the eye.

Baseline

Site Survey

6A.4.13 The site survey will include travelling throughout the Study Area and producing a photographic record and representative viewpoint assessment to inform the landscape assessment. The site survey will also verify the information in the published landscape character assessments site to ensure that the information is accurate and appropriate

¹ The Study Area is measured from the LOD, rather than the Order Limits, as the landscape assessment is largely concerned with the significant effects of the new 400 kV overhead line.

² Apparent height or angular size of an object is the height that an object appears at arm's length and is calculated by considering the known height of an object and distance from that object. For a 50 m tall pylon, the apparent height at 10 km is 0.31 cm, 5 km is 0.61 cm and 3 km is 1.02 cm.

for the purposes of the assessment. It will also provide additional information on landscape elements/features and on the perceptual characteristics of the landscape.

Desktop study

6A.4.14 The data collation and review will include the following sources:

- Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping and aerial photography;
- base mapping from ArcGIS Map Service, and Open-source Geographic Information Systems data;
- existing landscape character assessments; and
- Conservation Area Statements, Neighbourhood Plans and Village Design Statements.

6A.4.15 This information will be supplemented with information from local plans and feedback from stakeholder engagement.

Assigning relative landscape value

6A.4.16 Judgements will be made on the relative value of each landscape receptor using the criteria set out in **Table 6A.1**. These reflect the presence of any landscape designations but may be moderated by consideration of criteria such as condition, quality, associations and sense of place, and presence or absence of discordant features. Judgements may also reflect reference to the landscape in published documentation such as tourist leaflets, art, and literature. The value of a landscape will be informed by stakeholder engagement and early collaboration with local communities.

6A.4.17 The relative value of the landscape will be described as **very high, high, medium or low**. Judgements will be supported by an explanation of the conclusions reached.

Table 6A.1: Indicators of landscape value

Category	Indicators
Very High	Landscape of very high scenic quality, with all or most of the scenic/special qualities evident, including its flora, fauna, geological and geographical elements and features. Typically, internationally, or nationally designated e.g., National Park or National Landscape (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty). Very good condition/very well-managed and intact. Historic interest of designated national or international importance, which contributes substantially to landscape character. Mainly characterised by natural components that could be described as unique or nationally scarce; or mature vegetation with provenance such as ancient woodland or mature parkland trees. Very high recreational value which contributes substantially to the recreational/visitor experience. Rich and valued cultural associations. Unique sense of place. No discordant features.
High	Landscape of high scenic quality, with considerable evidence of the scenic/special qualities, including its flora, fauna, geological and geographical elements, and features. Typically designated at a regional or local level such as

	Area of Great Landscape Value. Good condition/well-managed and largely intact. Many natural components. Historic interest which contributes to landscape character. Recreational value which contributes to recreational/visitor experience. Valued cultural associations. Strong sense of place. Occasional discordant features.
Medium	Areas that exhibit positive character but may have some evidence of alteration to/ degradation of/erosion of features resulting in areas of more mixed character. Can also apply to areas with evidence of degraded character that remain valued by local communities but with little or no wider recognition of its value. Features/elements that are locally commonplace; unusual locally but in reasonably good condition; or mature vegetation that is in reasonably good condition but can be readily replicated. Limited historic interest. Some natural components. Limited recreational value and few visitors. Very few recorded cultural associations. Some features worthy of conservation. Some detracting features.
Low	A landscape with a greater presence of infrastructure and and/or inappropriate built development which strongly impacts on the scenic/special qualities of the landscape or one of very low scenic quality or with most of the scenic/special qualities eroded. Elements/features that are regionally and/or nationally ubiquitous; or make little contribution to local distinctiveness. Little or no evidence of being valued by a community. Evidence of alteration to/degradation of/erosion of features and negative perceptual experience. Frequent presence of discordant features such as obtrusive man-made artefacts (e.g. large-scale infrastructure). No historic interest. No natural components. No recreational value. No recorded cultural associations. Disturbed or derelict land requiring treatment.

Establishing Landscape Susceptibility

- 6A.4.18 For each landscape receptor, judgements will also be made on their susceptibility to change arising from the Project using the criteria set out in **Table 6A.2**.
- 6A.4.19 Landscape susceptibility varies depending on the character of the landscape and the nature of the development. It is therefore specific to the Project. A narrative in the assessment will explain why a level of susceptibility has been assigned to a receptor.
- 6A.4.20 The susceptibility of the landscape to change will be categorised as **very high**, **high**, **medium**, or **low**. Judgements will be supported by an explanation of the conclusions reached.
- 6A.4.21 Components of the landscape that typically inform the susceptibility of the landscape to a 400 kV overhead line are:
- Landform (Holford Rules 4 and 5):
 - Steep, dramatic, or elevated landforms are typically more susceptible to 400 kV overhead lines. This is because they are often prominent and distinctive in character and can also lead to skylining of pylons and conductors. Single and narrow ridges are particularly vulnerable especially where the slopes of the ridgeline are well defined/steep, or with rock outcrops. More complex landforms may provide some screening/backclothing opportunities for pylons, but care has to be taken not to dominate intricate landforms.

- Broad valleys with smooth and regular lines can be less susceptible to 400 kV overhead lines because they have greater potential to provide backgrounding and enclosure.
- Landcover pattern (Holford Rules 5 and 6):
 - This factor is not concerned with the material sensitivity of the particular type of land cover (which is considered in other environmental topics), but with the character of the landscape created through the landscape pattern, which includes the distribution of vegetation.
 - Complex landscapes comprising a variety or mosaic of characteristic or susceptible landscape features such as trees and woodlands, hedgerows or traditional/historic field patterns, are typically more vulnerable to 400 kV overhead lines than simple uncluttered landscapes where there are few characteristic landscape features, or where such patterns have been obscured.
 - Where landscape complexity is due to past or current commercial/industrial influences, this indicates lower rather than higher susceptibility. The presence of modern (particularly vertical) structures such as existing high voltage electricity infrastructure, wind turbines, transport, utility or communication infrastructure or industrial development may reduce landscape susceptibility to a 400 kV overhead lines, as may the visible influence of quarrying, commercial forestry or landfill.
 - Whilst trees and woodland offer the potential to screen pylons (particularly in combination with landform), care must be taken not to allow the pylons to detract from or dominate locally distinctive features such as tree knolls, veteran trees or avenue trees.
- Landscape Scale:
 - Scale is typically related to landform or landcover.
 - Larger scale landscapes, where pylons appear more in proportion, are typically less susceptible to 400 kV overhead lines than small scale or intimate landscapes, where pylons are likely to be more prominent. A large height differential between valley floors and hilltops may help reduce susceptibility by lessening the perceived size of the pylons but care has to be taken to ensure that the apparent scale of the landform is not diminished by the height of the pylons.
 - Comparison of pylons with landscape features such as field patterns, landform individual trees and buildings may also emphasise their size.
- Prominent Landscape Features and Skylines (Holford Rule 4):
 - Landscapes with distinctive ridges or skylines are likely to be more susceptible to 400 kV overhead line than skylines that are less prominent or have been affected by visually intrusive structures. The presence of distinctive or historic landscape features such as hilltop monuments, church towers, vernacular villages, or other landmark features (e.g., country houses, mansions, historic features), increases susceptibility as overhead lines can detract from or conflict with these features. Skylines which form prominent settings for settlement are also likely to be more susceptible as an overhead line may interrupt the relationship between these features and their landscape settings.

- Settlement Pattern (Holford Rules 1 and 2):
 - This relates to settlement pattern in relation to landscape character, rather than to visibility and views, which is discussed separately.
 - A settlement pattern which is closely related to the pattern and form of the landscape, particularly where traditional patterns are intact, is potentially more sensitive to 400 kV overhead lines. Conversely, a settlement pattern which is less closely related to landscape, for example larger scale, built development rising over ridgelines or masking field patterns, is likely to be less susceptible.

6A.4.22 The susceptibility of designated landscapes is also influenced by the nature of the special qualities and purposes of designation and/or the valued elements, qualities, or characteristics, indicating the degree to which these may be unduly affected by the Project.

Table 6A.2: Indicators of landscape receptor susceptibility

Category	Indicators
Very High	The landscape receptor is very highly susceptible in that it is unable to accommodate the Project without substantial negative consequences for the baseline situation. Attributes that make up the character of the landscape offer almost no opportunities for accommodating the change without its key characteristics and landscape elements/features being fundamentally altered or permanently lost, leading to a different landscape character. The Project does not accord with planning policies and strategies and also conflicts with the special qualities or purpose of any designation.
High	The landscape receptor is highly susceptible in that it is more or less unable to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences for the baseline situation. Attributes that make up the character of the landscape offer very limited opportunities for accommodating the change without its key characteristics being fundamentally altered, leading to a different landscape character. The Project does not accord with planning policies and strategies and conflicts with the special qualities or purpose of any designation.
Medium	The landscape receptor has some ability to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences for the baseline situation. Attributes that make up the character of the landscape offer some opportunities for accommodating the change without key characteristics being fundamentally altered. There would be some consequences for the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies, but the Project does not conflict with the special qualities or purpose of any designation.
Low	The landscape receptor is more able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences for the baseline situation. Attributes that make up the character of the landscape are more resilient to being changed by the type of development proposed. Only individual elements and/or features, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect may be affected. The Project accords with planning policies and strategies and does not conflict with the special qualities or purpose of any designation.

6A.4.23 In accordance with paragraph 5.5 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3) and note 5(9) of the draft Clarification Notes (Ref 6.A.4) judgements on landscape value and susceptibility will not be combined to arrive at a judgement on sensitivity but will separately influence the assessment as part of the overall profile approach.

Predicting Magnitude of Change

6A.4.24 Determination of the magnitude of landscape or visual effect comprise judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the geographical extent of the area affected and the duration of effect and its reversibility.

Size/Scale of Effect

6A.4.25 Size/scale is defined as the loss and/or addition of features in the landscape and the degree to which the key characteristics of the baseline landscape would change because of the Project (or the works to facilitate it). It will be described in the assessment as **large, medium, small** or **negligible**. The size/scale of change will consider whether the view is experienced transiently (also related to the speed of travel) and whether the element or feature causing the change in view is temporary or permanent. The effects of seasonality (typically in relation to summer foliage) will also be considered.

Geographical Extent

6A.4.26 Geographical extent in terms of landscape relates to the area over which the likely significant effects will be felt and ranges from site level to character area, and onto a larger scale where multiple character areas/types may be affected. It will be described in the assessment as **large, medium, small** or **negligible**.

Duration and Reversibility

6A.4.27 Duration refers to whether the effects will be **short term, medium term** or **long term**, as follows:

- Short term - assumed to cover construction plus one-year reinstatement;
- Medium term - assumed to be 2 to 15 years post construction and include the effects of permanent vegetation loss on the baseline environment; and
- Long term - assumed to be of a duration that extends longer than 15 years post construction once any committed mitigation planting has achieved its design intention.

6A.4.28 Reversibility will be described as reversible, potentially reversible, or irreversible (i.e., permanent change). In respect of the Project, the construction effects are considered reversible, but the completed and operational effects of the infrastructure are considered to be permanent.

Making Judgements

6A.4.29 In accordance with paragraph 5.55 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3) and note 5(9) of the Draft Clarification Notes (Ref 6.A.4), the individual judgements on size/scale of effect, geographical extent of the effect and duration and reversibility) will not be combined in one average magnitude of change for each landscape receptor. Instead, a judgement

will be made on the size/scale, duration and reversibility of change likely to be experienced by each landscape receptor.

6A.4.30 The magnitude of landscape change will be categorised as **large, medium, small or negligible** by applying the indicators listed in **Table 6A.3**. Judgements will be supported by an explanation of the conclusions reached.

Table 6A.3: Indicators of magnitude of landscape change

Category	Indicators
Large	The Project (or works to facilitate it) would result in a considerable change to the landscape, with undesirable consequences for the elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape. The Project would form a prominent landscape element and post development the baseline situation would be substantially changed. Physical loss of landscape features that are not replaceable or are replaceable only in the long term. If designated, it is likely to affect the reasons for the designation. The duration/reversibility of effect is likely to be long-term and irreversible.
Medium	The Project (or works to facilitate it) would result in a noticeable change to the landscape over a wide area or conspicuous change over a limited area, with some undesirable consequences for the elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape. The Project would form a conspicuous landscape element and post development the baseline situation may be noticeably changed. Physical loss of landscape features that are replaceable in the medium term. If designated, it is unlikely to affect the reasons for the designation. The duration/reversibility of effect is likely to be long-term but may be reversible.
Small	The Project (or works to facilitate it) would result in a slight change to the landscape with few undesirable consequences for the elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape. The Project would be perceptible, but post development, the baseline landscape may exhibit some differences, but would be largely unchanged. Physical loss of landscape features that are replaceable in the medium term. If designated, it would not affect the reasons for the designation. The duration/reversibility of effect is likely to be medium-term and reversible.
Negligible	The Project (or works to facilitate it) would result in an inconspicuous change to the landscape over a wide area or slight change over a limited area, with no undesirable consequences for elements, character and quality of the baseline landscape. The Project would be just perceptible and post development, the baseline landscape would appear unchanged. Physical loss of landscape features that are replaceable in the short term. If designated, It would not affect the reasons for the designation. The duration/reversibility of effect is likely to be short-term and reversible.

6A.4.31 The direction of change for each effect will be categorised as **beneficial** or **adverse**.

6A.4.32 The assessment will also identify areas where no landscape change is anticipated.

Judging Levels of Landscape Effect

- 6A.4.33 The final step in the assessment will be to predict the likely level of the landscape effects that may arise. In accordance with paragraph 5.55 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3), an overall profile approach will be used whereby the judgements against the individual criteria (value, susceptibility, size/scale, duration and reversibility) will be arranged in a table to provide an overview of each identified effect. This determination requires the application of professional judgement and experience to take on board the many different variables which are given different weight according to site-specific and location-specific considerations in every instance. The methodology for determining the construction effects and operational effects' will be broadly the same, but any differences will be identified in the ES.
- 6A.4.34 The likely effects will be categorised as **major**, **moderate**, **minor** or **negligible** as defined in the generic definitions for the classification of effects set out in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** and reproduced as **Table 6A.4** below, with major and moderate effects considered significant.
- 6A.4.35 Once the significance of effect likely to be experienced by each landscape receptor has been predicted, a separate description of the geographical distribution of significant effects across the Study Area will be provided in the landscape assessment summary.
- 6A.4.36 Each of the four categories covers a broad range of effects and represents a continuum or sliding scale. Because the categories cover effects across a relatively wide range, judgements may be made about whether particular effects are at the higher or lower end of a category with explanations of why these conclusions have been reached.

Table 6A.4: Significance description

Category	Definition	Significant effect
Major	<p>A large and detrimental change to a valuable/sensitive receptor; likely exceeding an accepted (often legal) threshold.</p> <p>A large and beneficial change, resulting in improvements to the baseline result in previously poor compliance or a major contribution being made to national targets.</p> <p>These effects may represent key factors in the decision-making process. Potentially associated with sites and features of national importance or likely to be important considerations at a regional or district scale. Major effects may relate to resources or features that are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.</p>	Yes
Moderate	<p>A medium scale change that, although not beyond an accepted threshold, is still considered to be generally unacceptable, unless balanced out by other significant positive benefits of the Project. Likely to be in breach of planning policy, rather than legal statute.</p> <p>These effects, if adverse, are likely to be important at a regional or local scale and on their own could have a material influence on decision making. A positive moderate</p>	Yes

	effect is a medium scale change that is significant in that the baseline conditions are improved to the extent that guideline targets (e.g. UK Biodiversity Action Plan targets) are contributed to.	
Minor	<p>A small change that, whilst adverse, does not exceed legal or planning policy thresholds.</p> <p>A small positive change, but not one that is likely to be a key factor in the overall balance of issues.</p> <p>These effects may be raised as local issues and may be of relevance in the detailed design of the Project but are unlikely to be critical in the decision-making process.</p>	No
Negligible	<p>A very small change that is so small and unimportant that it is considered acceptable to disregard.</p> <p>Effects which are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error, these effects are unlikely to influence decision making, irrespective of other effects.</p>	No

6A.4.37 Paragraph 5.56 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3) advises that there are no hard and fast rules about what makes a significant landscape effect, and there cannot be a standard approach since circumstances vary with the location and landscape context and with the type of development noting that, at opposite ends of the spectrum:

- *“major loss or irreversible negative effects over an extensive area, on elements and/or aesthetic and perceptual aspects that are key to the character of nationally valued landscapes are likely to be of the greatest significance;*
- *reversible effects of short duration, over a restricted area, on elements and/or aesthetic and perceptual aspects that contribute to but are not key characteristics of the character of landscapes of community value are likely to be of the least significance and, may depending on the circumstances, be judged as not significant; and*
- *where assessments of significance place landscape effects between these extremes, judgements must be made about whether or not they are significant, with full explanations of why these conclusions have been reached”.*

6A.4.38 The assessment will consider the effects at construction and year 1 operation, and year 15 operation when any new planting will be established.

Mitigation and Residual Effects

6A.4.39 The Project is being designed to avoid sensitive landscape receptors as far as possible. Where likely landscape effects are judged to be moderate or major adverse, proposals made for preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for them will be considered. However, the iterative design and assessment process should ensure that all potentially significant adverse effects, which can be avoided or reduced, should have been designed out.

6A.4.40 The most effective mitigation measures are ones which are integral to the Project. A distinction will therefore made between measures designed as an intrinsic part of the

Project (primary or embedded measures) and those which are intended to specifically counteract any residual negative effects of the Project (secondary measures).

6A.4.41 Significant residual landscape effects remaining after proposed mitigation will be summarised as the final step in the assessment process.

Technical Information

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

6A.4.42 A ZTV map will be prepared to inform the geographic extent of the area potentially affected by the presence of the proposed overhead line. It will also help to refine the Study Area and support the assessment of effects.

6A.4.43 The ZTV will indicate the theoretical visibility of the pylons. In some locations, extensive vegetation cover will mean the actual extent of visibility is substantially less than that shown in the ZTV, and professional judgement will be used to further refine the Study Area to focus on likely significant effects.

6A.4.44 The ZTVs will be based on the most recently available topographic data. A datum of 1.6 m above ground level will be used to represent the eye level view of an average height person. The validity of the ZTV will be checked on site, using professional judgement, to ensure the output is a fair representation of the theoretical visibility of the Project, in line with guidance provided in GLVIA3 (Ref 6.A.3).

6A.4.45 The ZTV will take account of the following factors:

- The existing topography using OS terrain 50 data;
- existing buildings by applying a 7 m average height to the OS MasterMap layer; and
- existing woodland cover by applying a 15 m average height to the National Forest Inventory which is produced by the Forestry Commission and records all forests and woodlands with an area of 0.5 ha and over.

6A.4.46 Individual and small groups of trees will be excluded as, during winter, these will provide only minimal screening.

Assumptions and Limitations

6A.4.47 The landscape assessment will be based on professional judgement and will consider both the adverse and beneficial effects that the Project may have on landscape receptors.

6A.4.48 All baseline surveys will be undertaken on publicly accessible land and in accordance with industry accepted guidance. In instances where site access is not available from publicly accessible land, professional judgement will be used to approximate and record the likely effects.

6A.4.49 It is not proposed to prepare a ZTV for the construction phase of the Project as there is a great degree of variability in the extent and timeframes of visibility of construction activity. Also, tall construction plant (for example tower cranes and piling rigs) rarely gives rise to significant landscape and visual effects as it is present at each pylon location for a short period of time.

6A.5 References

- Ref 6A.1 National Grid (no date) The Holford Rules: Guidelines for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines [online]. Available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/13795-The%20Holford%20Rules.pdf> [Accessed 25 April 2024].
- Ref 6A.2 National Grid (no date) NGC Substations and the Environment: Guidelines on Siting and Design [online]. Available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/13796-The%20Horlock%20Rules.pdf> [Accessed 25 April 2024].
- Ref 6A.3 Landscape Institute and Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – 3rd Edition (GLVIA3).
- Ref 6A.4 Landscape Institute (2023) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) – Consultation [online]. Available at: <https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/GLVIA3-Notes-and-Clarifications.pdf> [Accessed 15 July 2024].
- Ref 6A.5 Landscape Institute (2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations [online]. Available at: <https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2021/05/tgn-02-21-assessing-landscape-value-outside-national-designations.pdf> [Accessed 15 July 2024].
- Ref 6A.6 Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment [online]. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/691184/landscape-character-assessment.pdf [Accessed 15 July 2024].
- Ref 6A.7 Natural England (2019) An Approach to Landscape Sensitivity Assessment – to inform spatial planning and land management [online]. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/817928/landscape-sensitivity-assessment-2019.pdf [Accessed 15 July 2024].
- Ref 6A.8 Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals [online]. Available at: https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation-1.pdf [Accessed 15 July 2024].
- Ref 6A.9 Planning Inspectorate (PINS) (2015) Advice Note 17: Cumulative Effects Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-seventeen-cumulative-effects-assessment-relevant-to-nationally-significant-infrastructure/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-seventeen-cumulative-effects-assessment-relevant-to-nationally-significant-infrastructure> [Accessed 15 July 2024].

Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology

Contents

7A.1	Overview	7A-3
7A.2	Guidance Specific to Visual Assessment	7A-3
7A.3	Definition of Visual Effects	7A-3
7A.4	Approach to Visual Assessment	7A-4
7A.5	References	7A-20

Table 7A.1: Indicators of view value	7A-8
Table 7A.2: Indicators of visual receptor susceptibility	7A-9
Table 7A.3: Indicators of magnitude of visual change	7A-11
Table 7A.4: Significance description	7A-12

7A.1 Overview

- 7A.1.1 This document describes the proposed methodology to be used in the production of **Chapter 7 Visual** of the Environmental Statement (ES) in support of the Grimsby to Walpole Project (the Project). It describes the methods used to determine the baseline conditions, sensitivity of the receptors and magnitude of change and sets out the approach to judging the level or importance of likely visual effects.
- 7A.1.2 Landscape assessment, which is covered in **Chapter 6 Landscape** deals with the effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right (landscape receptors), whilst the assessment of visual effects considers the changes to specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people (visual receptors).
- 7A.1.3 Landscape and visual assessments are inter-related. Visual effects can be considered independently of the effect on the landscape in which it is seen, but landscape effects require consideration of the visual effects of the Project.

7A.2 Guidance Specific to Visual Assessment

- 7A.2.1 Following the approach to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) set out in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**, the visual assessment, cumulative visual assessment and presentation of visual effects will be undertaken in line with relevant legislation and standards, as well as the following guidelines, in so far as they are relevant to the Project:
- The Holford Rules – Guideline for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines (Ref 7A.1);
 - The Horlock Rules – Guidelines on the Siting and Design of National Grid Substations (Ref 7A.2);
 - Landscape Institute and Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment) (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – 3rd Edition (GLVIA3) (Ref 7A.3);
 - Landscape Institute (2023) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact assessment (GLVIA3) – Consultation (Ref 7A.4);
 - Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref 7A.5);
 - Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note 02/19 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (Ref 7A.6); and
 - Planning Inspectorate (PINS) (2015); Advice Note 17: Cumulative Effects Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (Ref 7A.7).

7A.3 Definition of Visual Effects

- 7A.3.1 The assessment of visual effects, as defined in paragraph 2.21 of GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3), means impacts or changes to “*specific views and the general visual amenity experienced by people*”.

- 7A.3.2 In accordance with GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3), the assessment will focus on public views experienced by those groups of people who are likely to be most susceptible to changes to their views and wider visual amenity arising from the Project. These include:
- Communities where the view contributes to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area.
 - People engaged in outdoor recreation where the wider landscape and views may be appreciated whilst undertaking the activity.
 - Visitors to identified viewing places or heritage assets where the surrounding landscape makes an important contribution to the experience.

Residential Visual Amenity

- 7A.3.3 Residential Visual Amenity means the overall quality, experience and nature of views and outlook available to occupants of residential properties, including views from gardens and domestic curtilage.
- 7A.3.4 The routing process has sought to avoid potential effects on the views and visual amenity of residential receptors, wherever possible.
- 7A.3.5 In respect of private views and visual amenity, it is widely known that no one has ‘a right to a view’. This includes situations where a residential property’s outlook/visual amenity is judged to be ‘significantly’ affected by a proposed development, a matter which has been confirmed in several appeal/public inquiry decisions.
- 7A.3.6 It is not uncommon for significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity to be experienced by people at their place of residence because of introducing a new development into the landscape. This does not necessarily cause particular planning concern. However, there are situations where the effect on the outlook/visual amenity of a residential property is so great that it is not generally considered to be in the public interest to permit such conditions to occur where they did not exist before.
- 7A.3.7 The method for assessing likely effects on residential visual amenity is set out at the end of this appendix.

7A.4 Approach to Visual Assessment

Assessing Visual Effects

- 7A.4.1 The visual assessment applies the following GVLIA3 (Ref 7A.3) approach:
- Identify a Study Area, which is the area within which significant effects on views and general visual amenity would potentially be experienced. The extent of the Study Area will be informed by preparation of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map, which will indicate the areas from where the Project may be visible.
 - Identify a series of representative viewpoints to be agreed with local planning authorities and other relevant stakeholders.
 - Establish baseline conditions against which the changes resulting from the Project are assessed at each representative viewpoint. The baseline will be established through desk study and field survey. It will include an identification of the visual receptors and an appraisal of the existing views and general visibility (including the influence of any existing high voltage electricity infrastructure) and a judgement on

the relative value of the current view. It will also include consideration of the future baseline. This is the way the landscape and consequently the views experienced is likely to evolve due to other changes, irrespective of the Project (albeit this will not form the basis of the assessment).

- Consider the sensitivity of the visual receptors at each representative viewpoint to likely change arising from the Project by making judgements on the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to change arising from the Project.
- Assess the likely effect of the Project experienced at each representative viewpoint in terms of its size or scale, and its duration and reversibility. This assessment will inform judgements regarding the magnitude of change.
- Apply professional judgement to give an overall judgement on the significance of effect likely to be experienced by each receptor based on consideration of the individual judgements on value, susceptibility, size/scale, duration and reversibility.
- Provide a summary of the distribution (geographical extent) of likely significant effects across the Study Area.

7A.4.2 The significance of each visual effect will be categorised as **major**, **moderate**, **minor**, or **negligible** and the direction of change as **beneficial** or **adverse** as follows:

- Beneficial change – the Project, or part of it, would be perceived as a positive addition in the context of the existing view. Removal of discordant features would also be a beneficial change.
- Adverse change - the Project, or part of it, would be perceived as discordant in the context of the existing view.

GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) notes that identifying whether an effect would be beneficial or adverse is one of the more challenging issues in visual assessment. Paragraph 6.28 of GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) notes that decisions “*need to be based on a judgement about whether the changes will affect the quality of the visual experience for those groups of people who will see the changes, given the nature of the existing views*”.

7A.4.3 Paragraph 5.37 of GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) also notes that:

“the importance of perceptions of the landscape is emphasised by the European Landscape Convention, and others may of course hold different opinions on whether the effects are positive or negative, but this is not a reason to avoid making this judgment, which will ultimately be weighed against the opinions of others in the decision making process”.

Assessing Cumulative Effects

7A.4.4 As required by good practice, an appraisal of the cumulative visual effects associated with the Project will be undertaken following guidance in PINS Advice Note 17 (Ref 7A.7). Both intra-project and inter-project effects will be identified and assessed.

Intra-Project Effects

7A.4.5 In addition to considering the potential effects that might arise as a result of the Project in combination with other developments, consideration will also be given to intra-project effects i.e., two effects on a single receptor e.g. the effects on residents of a property, which is also a listed building because of its heritage value. The potential for intra-project

effects will be considered as a separate chapter in the ES as described in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.

Inter-Project Effects

- 7A.4.6 The inter-project assessment will identify the likely effects of the Project when seen in conjunction with other proposed and/or approved developments.
- 7A.4.7 PINS Advice Note 17 (Ref 7A.7) provides a methodology for assessing inter-project cumulative effects. It provides guidance about the type and scale of other developments that should be considered in the assessment of cumulative effects with other projects. The approach is split into four stages, as outlined below:
- **Stage 1** – two main tasks in this stage are to establish what the 'zone of influence (ZOI)' is for each topic and to then identify a 'long list' of other developments, by reviewing planning applications and development plans.
 - **Stage 2** – criteria are set for the inclusion or exclusion of developments on the long list. These will be based on overlaps in construction programmes, shared receptors or shared effect pathways.
 - **Stage 3** – information is gathered about the shortlisted projects, including design, location, programme, operation and decommissioning information and reported environmental effects.
 - **Stage 4** – a cumulative effects assessment is undertaken in relation to the shortlisted developments and the findings are reported in the matrix format. The focus is on Tier 1 and 2 projects, with Tier 3 included if possible. These three tiers are described further in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.
- 7A.4.8 Existing developments, such as wind turbines and other vertical infrastructure (e.g., overhead lines and telecommunications masts), form part of the baseline environment.
- 7A.4.9 The potential for inter-project effects will be considered as a separate chapter in the Environmental Statement as described in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.

Study Area

- 7A.4.10 For scoping purposes an indicative Study Area of 5 km from the edge of the Scoping Boundary has been applied. For the EIA assessment, an indicative Study Area of 5 km from the Limits of Deviation (LoD)¹ is proposed. At this distance, a 50 m tall pylon will appear to be approximately 0.61 cm high² in the landscape when viewed at arm's length. It will therefore be unlikely to give rise to significant visual effects.
- 7A.4.11 This distance will continue to be reviewed as the design of the project progresses. Should particular concerns be raised about any sensitive receptors at (or beyond) 5 km then these will be considered. The most likely scenario where this may arise is when a sensitive receptor has views of single or paired pylons silhouetted against the sky on an open and undeveloped ridgeline as they are more likely to draw the eye.

¹ The study area is measured from the LOD, rather than the Order Limits, as the landscape assessment is largely concerned with the significant effects of the new 400 kV overhead line.

² Apparent height or angular size of an object is the height that an object appears at arm's length and is calculated by considering the known height of an object and distance from that object. For a 50 m tall pylon, the apparent height at 10km is 0.31 cm, 5km is 0.61 cm and 3 km is 1.02 cm.

Viewpoint Selection

- 7A.4.12 Visual effects will be reported by reference to a proportionate number of representative viewpoints to be agreed with local planning authorities and other relevant stakeholders.
- 7A.4.13 Viewpoint locations will all be publicly accessible and will be carefully selected to provide suitable representation of the likely visibility of the Project. When selecting viewpoints, consideration will be given to strategic and local views identified in planning policy or guidance documents, including Neighbourhood Plans and Village Design Statements. Important sequential views along navigable watercourse, nationally designated or regionally promoted public rights of way (PRoW) and selected roads will also be included. Viewpoint locations will be agreed with the relevant stakeholders.
- 7A.4.14 The final viewpoint locations will be confirmed once an indicative route alignment has been identified and will be subject to micrositing in the field to take account of the presence of localised screening. Each viewpoint will be visited and 360-degree photography from each of the viewpoints will be undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Landscape Institute to illustrate the existing characteristics of the view. These characteristics will be detailed in the baseline description, prior to undertaking the assessment of visual effects.
- 7A.4.15 The view at night will be described in cases where significant effects arising from lighting during construction or operation are likely.
- 7A.4.16 It should be emphasised that it is the people who would be experiencing the view from the viewpoint that are the receptor, not the viewpoint itself. The location affords the view to the recipient, and whilst the location cannot change, the opinion of the viewer can vary as people will generally have different responses to a change in view depending on their location, the activity they are engaged in and other factors, including the weather and the time of day/year.

Baseline

Site Survey

- 7A.4.17 The site survey will include travelling throughout the Study Area and producing a photographic record and assessment of the likely effects from each representative viewpoint.

Desktop study

- 7A.4.18 The data collation and review will include the following sources:
- Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping and aerial photography;
 - base mapping from ArcGIS Map Service, and open-source Geographic Information Systems data; and
 - Conservation Area Statements, Neighbourhood Plans and Village Design Statements.
- 7A.4.19 This information will be supplemented with information from local plans and feedback from stakeholder engagement. Where existing information is used, this will be verified on site to ensure that the information is accurate and appropriate for the purposes of the visual assessment.

Assigning relative value to a view

7A.4.20 Judgements will be made on the relative value of the view at each representative viewpoint using the criteria set out in **Table 7A.1**.

7A.4.21 The relative value of the landscape will be described as **very high, high, medium** or **low**. Judgements will be supported by an explanation of the conclusions reached.

Table 7A.1: Indicators of view value

Category	Indicators
Very High	Iconic view of national or international importance, or a view which is associated with a nationally or internationally designated landscape or heritage asset, the cultural associations of which are widely recognised in art, literature, or other media. No potential for substitution of elements within the view.
High	View with a generally high scenic value, typically associated with a landscape or heritage asset of national importance. Elements or features within the view are likely to be in good condition, with few discordant features. Little potential for substitution of elements within the view. The view may be within, from or towards a designated heritage asset, or a planning policy designation; and/or mentioned in several guidebooks or on tourist maps; and/or referenced in art and literature but there may be some incongruous features or elements within the view.
Medium	View of scenic value, with moderate local importance and scenic quality. Some potential for substitution of elements within the view. Although the view may be valuable to the local community, the location has no formal planning status, is in an area of ordinary landscape value and potentially includes some discordant elements or features. The value of such views to the local community may have been identified as part of the consultation process and through site visits. People are unlikely to visit the viewpoint to experience the view.
Low	View is within an area of low or very low landscape quality (e.g., industrial estate/busy main road) that has very few positive characteristics and many and/or dominant discordant features. The experience of the view is negative. Considerable potential for substitution of elements in the view.

Establishing Visual Susceptibility

7A.4.22 For each visual receptor, judgements will also be made on their susceptibility to change arising from the Project using the criteria set out in **Table 7A.2**.

7A.4.23 Views will often be experienced by several different receptor types at the same location. For instance, a viewpoint on a footpath adjacent to a road at the edge of a village will be experienced differently by each receptor type and the different receptor groups will have differing susceptibility to change. In such locations, the overall sensitivity of the receptor is assessed as those with the higher susceptibility. In this example, it is the people living and moving around the village who are likely to be most susceptible to changes in their outlook as their attention is more likely to be focused on the view and for a longer period of time.

7A.4.24 The susceptibility of the visual receptors to change will be categorised as **very high**, **high**, **medium**, or **low** by applying the indicators listed in **Table 7A.2**. Judgements will be supported by narrative description to explain the conclusions reached.

Table 7A.2: Indicators of visual receptor susceptibility

Category	Indicators
Very High	<p>People visiting locations purely to experience the view and where there is typically a prolonged viewing opportunity. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities where the views are widely recognised as being of the outstanding scenic quality (typically within or to/from a nationally designated landscape). • People engaged in outdoor recreation where the views are of the highest scenic quality (including views from nationally designated or regionally promoted trails and panoramic viewpoints – often marked on OS plans and providing interpretation facilities). • Visitors to heritage assets or other tourist and visitor attractions where the views are of the highest scenic quality and make an important contribution to the experience.
High	<p>People whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the view and where there is typically a prolonged viewing opportunity. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents. • People engaged in outdoor recreation (including PRow) whose interest is likely to be focused on the landscape. • Visitors to heritage assets where views of the surrounding landscape make an important contribution to the experience. • People travelling on scenic and tourist routes, where attention is focused on the surrounding landscape.
Medium	<p>People whose attention or interest may partially be on the appreciation of their surroundings. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People travelling on local roads who may have some interest in their surroundings, but the view is transitory. • People at their place of work whose attention is on their surroundings and where the setting is important to their quality of working life. • People taking part in outdoor sport or recreation which does not involve appreciation of the view.
Low	<p>People whose attention or focus is on other activities, not on their surroundings. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travellers on major road or rail routes, which are not scenic or tourist routes and where the view is typically experienced at speed.

-
- People at their place of work whose attention is not on their surroundings and where setting is not important to their quality of working life.
 - People taking part in outdoor sport or recreation which does not involve appreciation of the view.
-

7A.4.25 In accordance with paragraph 5.5 of GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) and note 5(9) of the draft Clarification Notes (Ref 7A.4), judgements on the value of the view and receptor susceptibility will not be combined to arrive at a judgement on sensitivity but will separately influence the assessment as part of the overall profile approach.

Predicting Magnitude of Change

7A.4.26 Determination of the magnitude of visual effect comprise judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the geographical extent of the area affected and the duration of effect and its reversibility.

Size/Scale of Effect

7A.4.27 Size/scale is defined as the loss and/or addition of features in the view and the degree to which the key characteristics of the view would change as a result of the Project (or the works to facilitate it). It will be described in the assessment as **large, medium, small or barely perceptible**. The size/scale of change will consider whether the view is experienced transiently (also related to the speed of travel) and whether the element or feature causing the change in view is temporary or permanent. The effects of seasonality (typically in relation to summer foliage) will also be considered.

Geographical Extent of Effect

7A.4.28 The geographical extent over which the effect would be experienced will be described as being **large** (will be seen by high numbers of people and/or will be seen from multiple locations across a wide area, or seen continuously along a route), **medium** (will be seen by a reasonable number of people and/or will be seen from several locations across a relatively wide area, or seen almost continuously along a route) or **small** (will be seen by relatively few people and/or will be seen from only a few locations, or seen only intermittently along the route, or **negligible**).

7A.4.29 Wireline visualisations will be prepared to illustrate the existing views from each viewpoint and a selection of viewpoints will be illustrated with photomontage visualisations to provide a photorealistic illustration of the change in views.

Duration and Reversibility

7A.4.30 Duration refers to whether the effects will be short term, medium term or long term, as follows:

- Short term - assumed to cover construction plus one-year reinstatement;
- medium term - assumed to be 2-15 years post construction and include the effects of permanent vegetation loss on the baseline environment; and
- long term - assumed to be of a duration that extends longer than 15 years post construction once any committed mitigation planting has achieved its design intention.

7A.4.31 Reversibility will be described as reversible, potentially reversible, or irreversible (i.e., permanent change). In respect of the Project, the construction effects are considered reversible, but the completed and operational effects of the infrastructure are considered to be permanent.

Making Judgements

7A.4.32 In accordance with paragraph 5.55 of GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) and note 5(9) of the Draft Clarification Notes (Ref 7A.4), the individual judgements on size/scale of effect, geographical extent of the effect and duration and reversibility will not be combined in one average magnitude of change for each representative viewpoint. Instead, a judgement will be made on the size/scale, duration and reversibility of change likely to be experienced at each viewpoint.

7A.4.33 Judgements on the size/scale of visual change will be informed by a series of Accurate Visual Representations (AVR) that will be prepared for each of the representative views. The AVR will be prepared through overlaying photographs from the representative viewpoints with a 3D model of the proposals in accordance with the methodology set out in Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (TGN 06/19) Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref 7A.5). Type 3, AVR Level 1 photographs will likely be sufficient, but where materiality affects the assessment, a limited number of agreed Type3/4 AVR Level 3 may be produced. These will be agreed in advance with stakeholders.

7A.4.34 The magnitude of visual change will be categorised as **large**, **medium**, **small** or **negligible** by applying the indicators listed in **Table 7A.3**. Judgements will be supported by an explanation of the conclusions reached.

Table 7A.3: Indicators of magnitude of visual change

Category	Indicators
Large	The Project (or works to facilitate it) would result in the total loss or major alteration of the elements and features that make up the composition of the view. There would be physical loss of elements and features that are irreplaceable or replaceable only in the long term. Typically, this would be where the Project would be seen in close proximity. Much of the view would be affected and there would be little or no backgrounding to reduce the degree of visual contrast.
Medium	The Project (or works to facilitate it) would result in the partial loss or alteration of one or more of the key elements and features that make up the composition of the view. The new elements and features may be prominent but not wholly uncharacteristic in the context. The Project would typically be seen from further afield but would still be clearly visible and well-defined. Only part of the view may be affected and there may be some backgrounding to reduce the degree of visual contrast.
Small	The Project (or works to facilitate it) would result in little alteration to the key elements and features that make up the composition of the view. The new elements and features would not be considered uncharacteristic in the setting and/or context. The Project would typically be seen from further afield and would not be very noticeable. Only a small proportion of the view would be affected and

there may be a high level of backgrounding to reduce the degree of visual contrast.

Negligible The Project (or works to facilitate it) would result in a barely perceptible loss or alteration of one or more of the key elements or features that make up the composition of the view from a particular location. The new elements and features would not be uncharacteristic in the setting and/or context. There may be a high level of backgrounding to reduce the degree of visual contrast. The Project would typically be seen at some distance and would be barely perceptible. There may be a high level of backgrounding to reduce the degree of visual contrast.

7A.4.35 The direction of change for each effect will be categorised as beneficial or adverse.

7A.4.36 The assessment will also identify views where no change is anticipated.

Judging Levels of Visual Effect

7A.4.37 The final step in the assessment will be to predict the level of the visual effects that may arise. In accordance with paragraph 5.55 of GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3), an overall profile approach will be used whereby the judgements against the individual criteria (value, susceptibility, size/scale, duration and reversibility) will be arranged in a table to provide an overview of each identified effect. This determination requires the application of professional judgement and experience to take on board the many different variables which are given different weight according to site-specific and location-specific considerations in every instance.

7A.4.38 The methodology for determining the construction effects and operational effects' will be broadly the same, but any differences will be identified in the ES.

7A.4.39 The likely effects will be categorised as **major**, **moderate**, **minor** or **negligible** as defined in the generic definitions for the classification of effects set out in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** and reproduced as **Table 7A.4** below, with major and moderate effects considered significant.

7A.4.40 Once the significance of effect likely to be experienced by each visual receptor has been predicted, a separate description of the geographical distribution of significant effects across the Study Area will be provided in the visual assessment summary.

7A.4.41 Each of the four categories covers a broad range of effects and represents a continuum or sliding scale. Because the categories cover effects across a relatively wide range, judgements may be made about whether particular effects are at the higher or lower end of a category with explanations of why these conclusions have been reached.

Table 7A.4: Significance description

Category	Definition	Significant effect
Major	A large and detrimental change to a valuable/sensitive receptor; likely exceeding an accepted (often legal) threshold. A large and beneficial change, resulting in improvements to the baseline result in previously poor compliance or a major contribution being made to national targets.	Yes

Category	Definition	Significant effect
	These effects may represent key factors in the decision-making process. Potentially associated with sites and features of national importance or likely to be important considerations at a regional or district scale. Major effects may relate to resources or features that are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.	
Moderate	<p>A medium scale change that, although not beyond an accepted threshold, is still considered to be generally unacceptable, unless balanced out by other significant positive benefits of the Project. Likely to be in breach of planning policy, rather than legal statute.</p> <p>These effects, if adverse, are likely to be important at a regional or local scale and on their own could have a material influence on decision making. A positive moderate effect is a medium scale change that is significant in that the baseline conditions are improved to the extent that guideline targets (e.g. UK Biodiversity Action Plan targets) are contributed to.</p>	Yes
Minor	<p>A small change that, whilst adverse, does not exceed legal or planning policy thresholds.</p> <p>A small positive change, but not one that is likely to be a key factor in the overall balance of issues.</p> <p>These effects may be raised as local issues and may be of relevance in the detailed design of the Project but are unlikely to be critical in the decision-making process.</p>	No
Negligible	<p>A very small change that is so small and unimportant that it is considered acceptable to disregard.</p> <p>Effects which are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error, these effects are unlikely to influence decision making, irrespective of other effects.</p>	No

7A.4.42 Paragraph 6.42 of GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) notes that the significance of visual effects is not absolute and “*can only be defined in relation to each development and its specific location*”.

7A.4.43 Paragraph 6.44 of GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) notes that:

- *“effects on people who are particularly sensitive to changes in views and visual amenity are more likely to be significant;*
- *effects on people at recognised and important viewpoints or from recognised scenic routes are more likely to be significant;*
- *large-scale changes which introduce new, non-characteristic or discordant or intrusive components into the view are more likely to be significant than small changes or changes involving features already present in the view; and*

- *where assessments of significance place visual effects between these extremes, judgements must be made about whether or not they are significant, with full explanations of why these conclusions have been reached”.*

7A.4.44 The assessment will consider the effects at construction and year 1 operation, and year 15 operation when any new planting will be established.

Mitigation and Residual Effects

7A.4.45 The Project is being designed to avoid sensitive visual receptors as far as possible. Where likely visual effects are judged to be moderate or major adverse, proposals made for preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for them will be considered. However, the iterative design and assessment process should ensure that all potentially significant adverse effects, which can be avoided or reduced, should have been designed out.

7A.4.46 The most effective mitigation measures are ones which are integral to the Project. A distinction will therefore be made between measures designed as an intrinsic part of the Project (primary or embedded measures) and those which are intended to specifically counteract any residual negative effects of the Project (secondary measures).

7A.4.47 Significant residual visual effects remaining after proposed mitigation will be summarised as the final step in the assessment process.

Technical Information

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

7A.4.48 A ZTV map will be prepared to inform the geographic extent of the area potentially affected by the presence of the new 400 kV overhead line. It will also help to refine the Study Area and support the assessment of effects.

7A.4.49 The ZTV will indicate the theoretical visibility of the pylons. In some locations, extensive vegetation cover will mean the actual extent of visibility is substantially less than that shown in the ZTV, and professional judgement will be used to further refine the Study Area to focus on likely significant effects.

7A.4.50 The ZTVs will be based on the most recently available topographic data. A datum of 1.6 m above ground level will be used to represent the eye level view of an average height person. The validity of the ZTV will be checked on site, using professional judgement, to ensure the output is a fair representation of the theoretical visibility of the Project, in line with guidance provided by the Landscape Institute.

7A.4.51 The ZTV will take account of :

- The existing topography using OS terrain 50 data;
- existing buildings based on a 7 m average height to the OS MasterMap layer; and
- existing woodland cover by applying a 15 m average height to the National Forest Inventory which is produced by the Forestry Commission and records all forests and woodlands with an area of 0.5 ha and over.

7A.4.52 Individual and small groups of trees will be excluded as, during winter, these will provide only minimal screening.

Baseline Photography

General Site Photography

- 7A.4.53 Baseline photographs will be taken using a Canon EOS digital single-lens reflex camera with a full frame sensor (36 x 24 mm) using a 50 mm equivalent fixed focal length lens. Photographs are taken in accordance with best practice guidance, including the Landscape Institute's 'Visual Representation of Development Proposals' Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (LI TGN 06/19) (Ref 7A.5), and their location recorded using an on-site handheld GPS (Type 3 LI TGN 06/19) (Ref 7A.5) Where required, the resulting images will be stitched together using specialist PTGui software to create 90° panoramic baseline views. The time at which the photographs are taken, and the prevailing weather conditions, will be recorded for each viewpoint.

Photography for Photomontage

- 7A.4.54 Baseline photography will be required for the production of photomontages to accurately represent the Project. This type of photography will require a higher level of accuracy and will be subject to additional survey methods in line with LI TGN 06/19 (Ref 7A.5). A full methodology for the photography for photomontage (Type 4 LI TGN 06/19) (Ref 7A.5) and the photomontage process will be submitted with any photomontages produced during statutory consultation or form part of the formal application.

Wireframes

- 7A.4.55 Wireframe diagrams (Type 2 LI TGN 06/19) (Ref 7A.5) will be prepared showing the outline of the Project. These are computer-generated line drawings, based on the digital terrain model combined with information about the location and scale of components of the project, to give a relatively simple indication of how the Project would appear from different viewpoints. Wireframe diagrams will be produced for all viewpoints in order to assist the assessment process.
- 7A.4.56 For each viewpoint, wireframe renders will be generated using software called TrueViewVisuals. These are based on a digital terrain dataset (OSTerrain 50) using a model of the project to provide an accurate depiction of the appearance of the Project.
- 7A.4.57 The wireframes will represent the maximum theoretical visibility of the Project on bare ground (i.e. assuming no vegetation, buildings or other vertical structures are present to provide any screening). In reality, the visibility also depends on both the weather and the lighting conditions. The existing 400 kV overhead lines to be retained will also be included on the baseline wireframes for comparison against the wireframes of the Project.

Assumptions and Limitations

- 7A.4.58 The visual assessment will be based on professional judgement and will consider both the adverse and beneficial effects that the Project may have on peoples' visual views and wider visual amenity.
- 7A.4.59 All baseline surveys will be undertaken on publicly accessible land and in accordance with industry accepted guidance. In instances where site access is not available from publicly accessible land, professional judgement will be used to approximate and record the likely views and visual effects from these locations.

7A.4.60 It is not proposed to prepare a ZTV for the construction phase of the Project as there is a great degree of variability in the extent and timeframes of visibility of construction activity. Also, tall construction plant (for example tower cranes and piling rigs) rarely gives rise to significant landscape and visual effects as it is present at each pylon location for a short period of time. Tall construction plant will, however, be considered in the assessment of construction effects on visual receptors.

Residential Visual Amenity

Background

7A.4.61 In 2019, the Landscape Institute (LI) published the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment guidance (RVAA guidance) (Ref 7A.6) setting out the background and approach to the assessment of potential effects on residential visual amenity.

7A.4.62 Paragraph 1.2 of the RVAA guidance (Ref 7A.6) defines residential visual amenity as “*the overall quality, experience and nature of views and outlook available to occupants of residential properties, including views from gardens and domestic curtilage*”. Residential visual amenity is one component of ‘Residential Amenity’ which also includes other components of residential amenity including noise, vibration, air quality, access to daylight, and electromagnetic field etc. and which may otherwise be referred to collectively as ‘living conditions’.

7A.4.63 The key difference between RVAA and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is that RVAA focuses on private visual amenity at individual properties whilst LVIA focusses on public amenity and views (although visual effects assessment may sometimes be undertaken as part of a residential amenity assessment, in which case this will supplement and form part of the normal LVIA for a project).

7A.4.64 GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) reinforces the RVAA guidance (Ref 7A.6), stating that “*Effects of development on private property are frequently dealt with mainly through residential amenity assessments. These are separate from LVIA although visual effects assessment may sometimes be undertaken as part of a residential amenity assessment, in which case this will supplement and form part of the normal LVIA for a project*” (paragraph 6.17).

7A.4.65 Changes in views and visual amenity because of development are considered in the planning process. In respect of private views and visual amenity, it is widely accepted that no one has ‘a right to a view’. This includes situations where a residential property’s outlook is judged to be ‘significantly’ affected by a proposed development, a matter which has been confirmed in several appeal/public inquiry decisions.

7A.4.66 It is not uncommon for significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity to be experienced by people at their place of residence because of new development being introduced into the landscape. This does not in itself necessarily cause particular planning concern. However, there are situations where the views of a proposed development from a property or its curtilage are judged to be so overbearing or unavoidable that it is not generally considered to be in the public interest to permit such conditions to occur where they did not exist before.

7A.4.67 Paragraph 2.1 of the RVAA guidance (Ref 7A.6) introduces an approach to considering a potential ‘Residential Visual Amenity Threshold’, beyond which effects may be of “*such nature and/or magnitude that it potentially affects ‘living conditions’ or residential*

amenity". Determining whether the threshold has been reached requires informed professional judgement.

- 7A.4.68 LVIA findings of significant (adverse) visual effects at a residential property do not automatically imply the need for a RVAA. However, for properties close to a development proposal, and which would be likely to experience an adverse visual effect of major significance, an RVAA may be appropriate to establish whether the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold is likely to be, or has been, reached.
- 7A.4.69 The RVAA guidance recommends a four-step approach which draws heavily on the GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) principles and process. The first three steps of the approach '*fall broadly within the normal scope of LVIA consisting of an assessment of the magnitude and significance of visual effect (in the EIA context) and change to visual amenity likely to be experienced by occupants at those individual residential properties which were identified*' (paragraph 3.2). The fourth step "*requires a further assessment of change to visual amenity examining whether the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold is likely to be, or has been, reached. Whether or not this final step is engaged depends on the circumstances specific to the case*" (paragraph 3.3).
- 7A.4.70 The following text summarises the four steps and how they will be applied to the Project.

Step 1: Definition of Study Area and scope of the assessment

- 7A.4.71 In accordance with the key principles of the Holford Rules, avoiding settlements and residential properties is a key consideration of the routeing process for the Project in order to avoid or minimise the potential for significant effects on the views and visual amenity of residential receptors.
- 7A.4.72 The detailed routeing process will make every effort to maintain a minimum distance of 150 m between a residential property and the Project. In addition, the routeing process will seek to avoid introducing pylons into the principal views from residential properties. This will be informed by observations made during field work which will consider the orientation of properties, the likely availability of views from the property and its curtilage and the presence of intervening screening features (e.g., localised landform, woodland, forestry and vegetation, buildings and other landscape features). Nevertheless, given the nature of the development, the potential is likely to remain for significant visual effects in relation to views and visual amenity, experienced from residential properties near the Project.
- 7A.4.73 To determine whether more detailed consideration of effects on views and visual amenity from residential properties is required, in the form of an RVAA, potential effects on views and visual amenity from selected residential properties within 400 m from the Project will be undertaken, however effects are most likely to lie within 150 m of the Project. Beyond this distance it is highly unlikely that effects would be judged to be of major significance.
- 7A.4.74 Properties will be assessed individually, but if their outlook and/or views are in all aspects the same (for example if a development is visible from the rear gardens only of a small row of houses) they will potentially be assessed as one group. This will be at the discretion of the assessor and will be supported by a clear explanation of the reason for the grouping or clustering.

Step 2: Evaluation of baseline visual amenity and receptor sensitivity

- 7A.4.75 As outlined in paragraph 4.23 of the RVAA guidance (Ref 7A.6), residents at home are typically of high susceptibility to changes in their view whether from the property itself, its curtilage or its access.
- 7A.4.76 GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) states that “*in the assessment of visual effects it will be important to recognise that residents may be particularly susceptible to changes in their visual amenity - residents at home, especially using rooms normally occupied in waking or daylight hours, are likely to experience views for longer than those briefly passing through an area*” (paragraph 6.36).
- 7A.4.77 Whilst an appreciation of the surrounding views is often material to the quality of life experienced by residents and therefore the value of their private views is typically considered by residents to be high, this is not always the case. Professional judgment will be applied to describe the views experienced in terms of their nature, extent, and quality. This will include the direction of the view, the orientation of buildings, location of garden or curtilage areas access and the presence of intervening features such as vegetation, with the seasonality of vegetation screening and potential changes to forestry being referred to where applicable. The presence of other existing transmission infrastructure, or other infrastructure will also be noted.
- 7A.4.78 Taking account of the high susceptibility of receptors and assuming that the value of the views is high, the overall sensitivity of residential receptors is typically judged to be high.

Step 3: – Assessment of likely change to visual amenity experienced by residents

- 7A.4.79 The third step in the process will assess the magnitude and significance of likely visual effect at each property. Effects will be examined in accordance with GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.3) principles and processes, considering the sensitivity of the receptor (comprising ‘value’ and ‘susceptibility’) with the likely magnitude of change.
- 7A.4.80 The aim of Step 3 will be to identify those properties requiring further assessment in Step 4 in relation to the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold judgement.
- 7A.4.81 Considerations set out in the RVAA guidance (Ref 7A.6) provide a framework for describing and evaluating the predicted magnitude of visual change and related visual amenity. Factors to be considered include:
- “*distance of property from the proposed development having regard to its size scale and location relative to the property (e.g., on higher or lower ground);*
 - *type and nature of the available views (e.g., panoramic, open, framed, enclosed, focused etc.) and how they may be affected, having regard to seasonal and diurnal variations;*
 - *direction of view/aspect of property affected, having regard to both the main/primary and peripheral/secondary views from the property;*
 - *extent to which development/landscape changes would be visible from the property (or parts of) having regard to views from principal rooms, the domestic curtilage (i.e., garden) and the private access route, taking into account seasonal and diurnal variations;*
 - *scale of change in views having regard to such factors as the loss or addition of features and compositional changes including the proportion of view occupied by the development, taking account of seasonal and diurnal variations;*

- *degree of contrast or integration of new features or changes in the landscape compared to the existing situation in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture, having regard to seasonal and diurnal variations;*
- *duration and nature of the changes, whether temporary or permanent, intermittent or continuous, reversible or irreversible etc.; and*
- *mitigation opportunities – consider implications of both embedded and potential further mitigation” (paragraph 4.14).*

7A.4.82 This step will typically involve both desk study and detailed fieldwork but is unlikely to require visits to individual properties which, for the purposes of this step, can generally be assessed from the nearest publicly available vantage/access point. Where this is not feasible then visits to certain individual properties (or clusters of) may be appropriate.

7A.4.83 Step 3 concludes by identifying which properties should be assessed further in the final step in order to reach a judgement regarding the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

Step 4: Forming the Residential Visual Amenity Judgement

7A.4.84 The final step of RVAA will involve a more detailed examination of the predicted effects on the visual amenity at those properties identified for further assessment in the previous step. There is an important distinction between this concluding step of RVAA and the preceding one.

7A.4.85 In Step 3 the assessment will reach a conclusion with respect to magnitude and (EIA) significance of visual effect, and the change in visual amenity at the property. In this final step, properties which are predicted to experience the largest magnitude of visual effect will be subject to a further judgement associated with the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

7A.4.86 As detailed in the RVAA Guidance (Ref 7A.6), *“This concluding judgement should advise the decision maker whether the predicted effects on visual amenity and views at the property are such that it has reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, therefore potentially becoming a matter of Residential Amenity. This judgement should be explained in narrative setting out why the effects are considered to reach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold. Equally, judgements should explain why the threshold has not been reached”* (paragraph 4.18).

7A.4.87 The key point regarding Step 4 is that the judgement required in this final, concluding step *“goes beyond the assessment undertaken in Step 3 which is restricted to judging the magnitude and significance of visual effect, typically as a supplement to the accompanying LVIA”*. (paragraph 4.20). If effects identified within the LVIA undertaken during Step 3 require further consideration, the RVAA approach to Step 4 will be undertaken in accordance with the approach advocated within the RVAA Guidance (Ref 7A.6).

7A.5 References

- Ref 7A.1 National Grid (no date) The Holford Rules: Guidelines for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines [online]. Available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/13795-The%20Holford%20Rules.pdf> [Accessed 16 July 2024].
- Ref 7A.2 National Grid (no date) NGC Substations and the Environment: Guidelines on Siting and Design [online]. Available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/13796-The%20Horlock%20Rules.pdf> [Accessed 16 July 2024].
- Ref 7A.3 Landscape Institute and Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – 3rd Edition (GLVIA3).
- Ref 7A.4 Landscape Institute (2023) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact assessment (GLVIA3) – Consultation [online]. Available at: <https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/GLVIA3-Notes-and-Clarifications.pdf> [Accessed 16 July 2024].
- Ref 7A.5 Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals [online]. Available at: https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation-1.pdf [Accessed 16 July 2024].
- Ref 7A.6 Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note 02/19 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [online]. Available at: <https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/03/tgn-02-2019-rvaa.pdf> [Accessed 16 July 2024].
- Ref 7A.7 Planning Inspectorate (PINS) (2015); Advice Note 17: Cumulative Effects Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-seventeen-cumulative-effects-assessment-relevant-to-nationally-significant-infrastructure/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-seventeen-cumulative-effects-assessment-relevant-to-nationally-significant-infrastructure> [Accessed 16 July 2024].

Appendix 8A Habitats Regulations Assessment Methodology

Contents

8A.1	Introduction	8A-3
8A.2	Approach to HRA	8A-4
8A.3	References	8A-8

Image 8A.1: Four stage approach to HRA of Projects (Image taken from an earlier version of Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 10) 8A-4

8A.1 Introduction

Overview

8A.1.1 This document describes the proposed habitat regulations assessment (HRA) methodology to be used in the production of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the Environmental Statement (ES) in support of the Project. It describes the methods used to determine whether the Project is likely to have a 'significant' effect on areas that have been internationally designated for nature conservation purposes i.e., 'Habitats sites' (formerly referred to as European sites). Habitat sites include Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), possible/proposed SAC (pSAC), potential SPA (pSPA) and Ramsar site. Habitats sites are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended; relevant to England and Wales) (Ref 8A.1).

Relevant Legislation

8A.1.2 The UK left the European Union (EU) on 31 January 2020 under the terms set out in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (termed the 'Withdrawal Act') (Ref 8A.2). However, the most recent amendments to the 'Habitats Regulations' (i.e., Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (Ref 8A.3) make it clear that the need for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) continues to apply. The 2019 Regulations make changes to the Habitats regime and terminology e.g., by introducing the term 'national site network' and 'Habitats Sites'. As such, in line with current practice, this document uses the term 'Habitats sites' to refer to all Natura 2000 sites in line with current standard practice (comprising SAC, SPA, pSAC, pSPA and Ramsar site) potentially affected by the Project. The National Planning Policy Framework (Ref 8A.4) requires proposed SACs and SPAs to be treated as Habitats Sites along with Ramsar (wetlands of international importance) sites.

8A.1.3 Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations requires a 'Competent Authority', in this case the Secretary of State (who are informed by recommendations of the Planning Inspectorate as the appointed Examining Authority), to undertake an 'Appropriate Assessment' (AA) of any plan or project (alone or in-combination with other plans and projects) which is likely to have a significant effect on the features of a Habitats site unless the project is directly connected with the management of the site. In light of the conclusions of the assessment, the Competent Authority may proceed with or consent to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the Habitats Site.

8A.1.4 If adverse effects are identified that cannot be sufficiently mitigated, alternatives should be considered to avoid those effects. However, where no alternative solution exists and so an adverse effect remains, a further assessment should be made of whether the proposed Project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) for the project in accordance with Regulation 64. If the proposed Project meets that IROPI test, compensatory measures will be required.

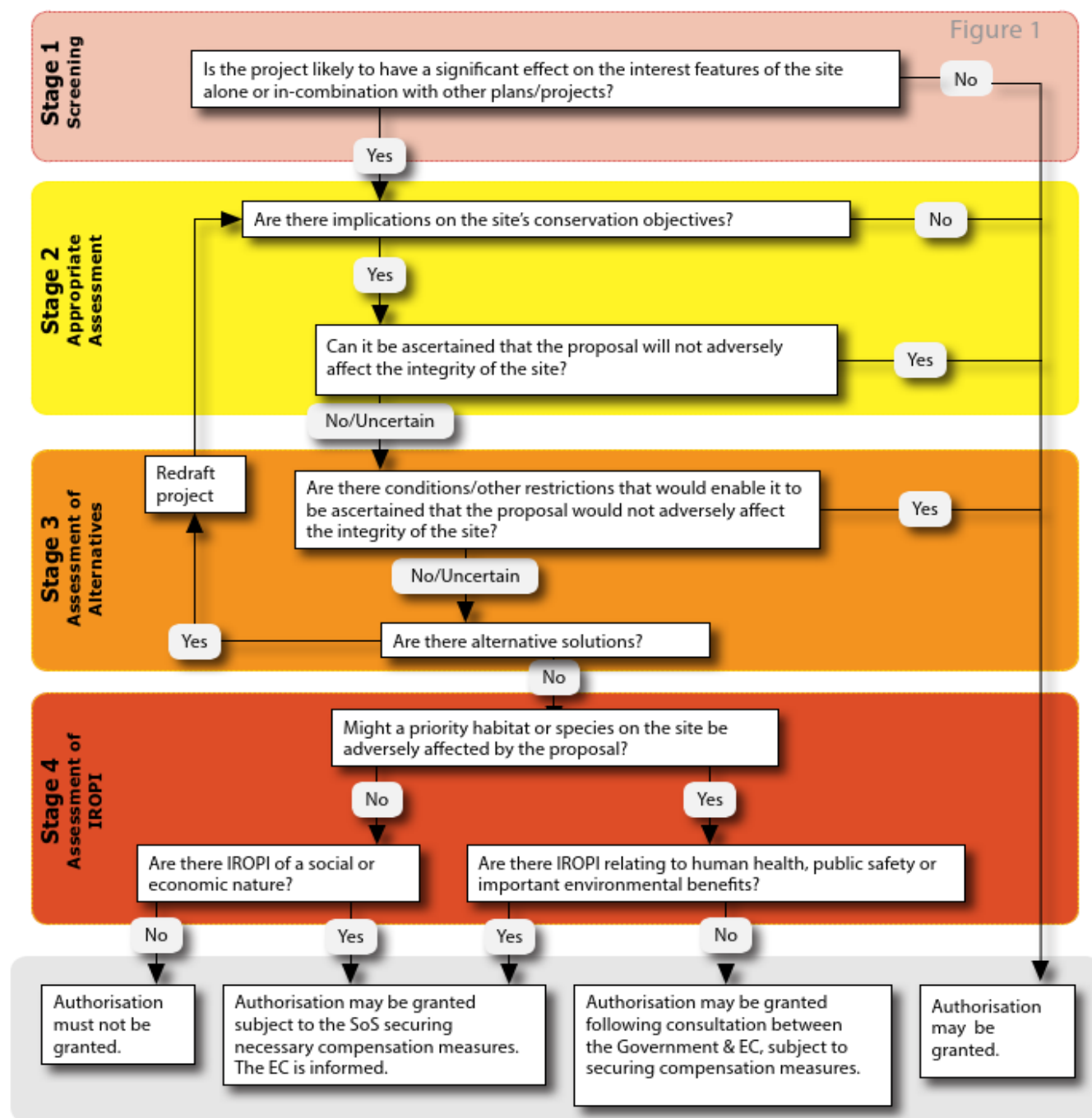
8A.1.5 All plans and projects should identify any possible effects early in the plan/project making process and then either alter the plan/project to avoid them or introduce mitigation measures to the point where no adverse effects remain. In coming to a conclusion, the Competent Authority must consult with the Statutory Nature Conservation Body (in this case, Natural England) and have regard to their comments. They may also consult the general public if considered appropriate.

8A.2 Approach to HRA

Introduction

8A.2.1 **Image 8A.1** below outlines the stages of HRA according to PINS Advice Note 10 (Ref 8A.5). Note that while this image shows all the stages of the HRA process, this document only discusses Stage 1 Screening in further detail (see below). The Stage 2 AA will be documented as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

Image 8A.1: Four stage approach to HRA of Projects (Image taken from an earlier version of Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 10)



- 8A.2.2 Whilst the HRA decisions must be taken by the Competent Authority (the Secretary of State, informed by the recommendations of the appointed Examining Authority), the information needed to support this decision-making must be provided by the Applicant. The information needed for the Competent Authority to establish whether there are any Likely Significant Effects (LSE) from the proposed Project will therefore be provided in a HRA Screening Report.
- 8A.2.3 The HRA will be undertaken with reference to the general European Commission (EC) guidance on HRA (Ref 8A.6), general guidance on HRA published by the UK Government in July 2019 (Ref 8A.7) and PINS Advice Note 10 (Ref 8A.5). The assessment of LSEs will also take account of relevant EU case law (for instance, the *Holohan* and *People over Wind* cases, discussed below).

HRA Stage 1 – Screening for Likely Significant Effects

- 8A.2.4 The objective of the LSE test is to ‘screen out’ those aspects of the proposed Project and / or the Habitats Sites that can, without any detailed appraisal, be deemed unlikely to result in significant adverse effects upon Habitats Sites, usually because there is no mechanism for an adverse interaction (i.e., a pathway) with Habitats Sites. The remaining aspects are then taken forward to an AA. The HRA must consider the potential for effects ‘in combination’ with other plans and projects.
- 8A.2.5 The HRA will be prepared in accordance with all principles set out in relevant case law and guidance relating to the 2017 Regulations, the Habitats Directive (Ref 8A.8) and Birds Directive (Ref 8A.9). This includes the ruling by the Court of Justice for the European Union (CJEU) in the case of ‘People Over Wind’, *Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)* (Ref 8A.10). This case held that: *"it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site"* (Paragraph 40). This establishes that mitigation measures cannot be taken into account at the screening stage, but they can be taken into account in an AA. The effect of this is that the screening stage must be undertaken on a precautionary basis with no regard to mitigation measures.
- 8A.2.6 However, this ruling has since been qualified by the UK courts. On 15 August 2018, in the case of *Langton* (Ref 8A.11), the High Court ruled that conditions on badger cull licences preventing badger culling near a Special Protection Area or at certain times of year should not be classed as mitigation measures as described in the *People over Wind* ruling. The judge ruled that these licence conditions were properly characterised as “integral features of the project” and could therefore be relied on for the purposes of habitats screening. His reasoning was that it would be *"contrary to common sense for Natural England to assume that culling would take place at times and places where the applicants did not propose to do so"*. Therefore, restrictions on the timing of works which are part of the proponent's proposal can be taken into account in HRA Stage 1 - Screening for Likely Significant Effects (LSE).
- 8A.2.7 In addition, the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015 (Ref 8A.12) and the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (Ref 8A.13) make it an offence to pollute watercourses, irrespective of whether they are designated as Habitats Sites or not. Therefore, pollution control measures can also be considered at the LSE stage.

In-Combination Scope

- 8A.2.8 It is a requirement of the Habitats Regulations (Ref 8A.1) that the impacts and effects of any proposed project being assessed are not only considered in isolation but also in combination with other plans and projects that may also have effects on the Habitats Site(s) in question.
- 8A.2.9 When undertaking this part of the assessment it is essential to consider the principal intention behind the legislation, i.e., to ensure that those projects or plans (which in themselves may have minor impacts) are not simply dismissed on that basis but are evaluated for any cumulative contribution they may make to an overall significant effect. In practice, in-combination assessment is therefore of greatest relevance when a proposed project would otherwise be screened out because its individual contribution is inconsequential.

The Rochdale Envelope

- 8A.2.10 In July 2018, PINS published Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope (Ref 8A.14) explaining how the principles of the Rochdale Envelope should be used by DCOs for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.
- 8A.2.11 The Rochdale Envelope¹ is applicable where some of the details of a project have not been confirmed when an application is submitted, and flexibility is sought to address uncertainty. Notwithstanding, all significant potential effects of a project must be properly addressed.
- 8A.2.12 It encompasses three key principles:
- The assessment should use a cautious worst-case approach;
 - The level of information assessed should be sufficient to enable the LSE of a project to be assessed; and
 - The allowance for flexibility should not be abused to provide inadequate descriptions of projects.
- 8A.2.13 The HRA will give due consideration to the Rochdale Envelope in the screening process for LSE. The worst-case (i.e., the potentially most impactful) construction, decommissioning and operational scenarios will be assessed in relation to impact pathways.

Data Gathering

- 8A.2.14 The following sources of data will be used to inform the HRA:
- Citations for Habitats Sites;
 - Conservation Objectives, Site Improvement Plans, and Supplementary Advice on the Conservation Objectives for Habitats sites;
 - Guidance documents for specific impact pathways (referenced in the report where first used); and
 - The Multi-Agency Geographic Information System (MAGIC) website (Ref 8A.15).

¹ The Rochdale Envelope arises from two cases: R. v Rochdale MBC ex parte Milne (No.1) and R. v Rochdale MBC ex parte Tew [1999], which are cases that dealt with outline planning applications for a proposed business park in Rochdale.

Study Area

- 8A.2.15 There is no guidance that dictates the general physical scope of an HRA. Therefore, in considering the physical scope of the assessment, the Applicant will be guided primarily by the identified impact pathways (called the source-pathway-receptor model).
- 8A.2.16 Briefly defined, impact pathways are routes by which the implementation of a project can lead to an effect upon a Habitats Site. An example of this would be visual and noise disturbance arising from the construction work or operational phase associated with a project. If there are sensitive ecological receptors within a nearby Habitats Site (e.g., non-breeding overwintering birds), this could alter their foraging and roosting behaviour and potentially affect the site's integrity. For some impact pathways (notably air pollution) there is guidance that sets out distance-based zones required for assessment. For other impact pathways, a professional judgment will be made based on the best available evidence.

Assumptions and Limitations

- 8A.2.17 The HRA will be based on professional judgement and will consider both the adverse and beneficial effects that the Project may have on Habitats Sites.
- 8A.2.18 Where LSEs on Habitats Sites cannot be screened out during Stage 1 of the HRA process, those impact pathways will be taken forward to Stage 2 – AA for further consideration.

8A.3 References

- Ref 8A.1 HMSO (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 [online]. Available at: The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk). (Accessed: 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.2 HMSO (2020). European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (termed the 'Withdrawal Act'). Available at: European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (termed the 'Withdrawal Act'). - Search (bing.com). (Accessed: 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.3 HMSO (2019). The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 [online]. Available at: The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (legislation.gov.uk) (Accessed 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.4 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023) National Planning Policy Framework [online]. Available at: National Planning Policy Framework - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). (Accessed: 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.5 Planning Inspectorate (2022) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects – Advice Note Ten: Habitat Regulations Assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects [online]. Available at: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Advice Note Ten: Habitats Regulations Assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). (Accessed 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.6 Publications Office of the European Union (2001). Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive [online]. Available at: Managing and protecting Natura 2000 sites - European Commission (europa.eu). (Accessed: 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.7 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019). Appropriate Assessment [online]. Available at: Appropriate assessment - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). (Accessed: 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.8 European Commission. The Habitats Directive [online]. Available at: The Habitats Directive - European Commission (europa.eu). (Accessed: 25 June 2024)
- Ref 8A.9 European Commission. The Birds Directive [online]. Available at: The Birds Directive - European Commission (europa.eu). (Accessed: 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.10 European Union Law. People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17) [online]. Available at: CURIA - Documents (europa.eu). (Accessed: 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.11 England & Wales High Court. (2018). Langton, R (on the Application of) v Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs & Anor. Accessed 1 August 2023 via: Langton, R (On the Application Of) v Secretary Of State For Environment, Food And Rural Affairs & Anor (bailii.org)
- Ref 8A.12 HMSO (2015). The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015 [online]. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2015/810/contents>. (Accessed: 25 June 2024).

- Ref 8A.13 HMSO (2024). The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 [online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents/made>. (Accessed 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.14 Planning Inspectorate (2018). Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects – Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-nine-rochdale-envelop>. (Accessed: 25 June 2024).
- Ref 8A.15 Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside [online]. Available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/>. (Accessed: 25 June 2024).

Appendix 8B Ecology Survey Strategy

Contents

8B.1	Introduction to Project	8B-3
8B.2	Avoidance Measure and Principles for Scoping Out Surveys	8B-4
8B.3	Stages of Field Survey	8B-5
	Annex A – Example Survey Areas	8B-26

	Table 8B-1: Potential BRAG rating of Ecological Features for Hotspot Analysis	8B-6
	Table 8B-2: Criteria for Scope of Survey	8B-8

8B.1 Introduction to Project

- 8B.1.1 The survey strategy details the approach to the collection of baseline ecological data for the Grimsby to Walpole Project (the Project). The Project is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (National Grid) to increase the ability of the transmission system to provide the required capability between the North, the Midlands and the South. The objective of the Project is to reinforce the electricity transmission system to help deliver the UK Government's Net Zero targets. The Project forms part of a major programme of reinforcement of the electricity transmission system to accommodate major increases in power flows, helping take power generated from low carbon sources (especially from offshore wind) to areas of consumer demand across the UK.
- 8B.1.2 The Project is located in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. The Project is being developed and is currently defined by an emerging preferred route corridor (the location where the overhead transmission line (OHL) will likely be located) and substation siting zones. It comprises:
- Approximately 140 km of new 400 kV OHL.
 - A new 400 kV Grimsby West Substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing Grimsby West 400 kV Substation in North East Lincolnshire.
 - Two new 400 kV Lincolnshire Connection Substations located south-west of Mablethorpe in East Lindsey.
 - A new 400 kV West Marsh Substation in the vicinity of the Spalding Tee-Point in South Holland District.
 - A new 400 kV Walpole Substation (herein after referred to as Walpole B Substation) in proximity to the existing Walpole Substation in King's Lynn and West Norfolk.
 - Replacement of short sections of existing 400 kV OHL and local changes to the lower voltage distribution networks to facilitate the construction of the new OHL and substations.
- 8B.1.3 This survey strategy is based on the current design of the Project for non-statutory consultation. As the design of the Project progresses, the survey strategy will be reviewed and redefined as part of the emerging design.

Purpose of the Strategy

- 8B.1.4 This strategy is intended to be a live document for use during consultation with key stakeholders for the purpose of agreeing a proportionate approach to ecological field survey.
- 8B.1.5 The strategy focuses on gathering data for those important ecological features where there is a likelihood of a significant adverse effect for the purpose of informing the Project design and assessment.
- 8B.1.6 Important ecological features are considered to be designated sites or habitats or rare habitats or species that are of county importance or above. The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidelines for ecological impact assessment defines a significant effect as an effect that either supports or undermines biodiversity conservation objectives for 'important ecological features'. Relevant

conservation objectives include those specific policies of the National Policy Statements and also any other relevant plans that are aimed at the conservation of biodiversity, for example, Local Nature Recovery Strategies.

8B.1.7 Using a constraints mapping approach the survey strategy shall seek to prioritise and, where appropriate, scope out the need for field surveys. The Planning Inspectorate (PINS) advice note 7¹ provides guidance on the justification for the scoping out of matters from an assessment. This includes consideration of whether there is potential for a significant effect, the potential for cumulative impacts and the method and confidence of avoidance and mitigation measures.

8B.2 Avoidance Measure and Principles for Scoping Out Surveys

8B.2.1 Integrating the following avoidance measures into the Project design where possible will assist in defining the scope of constraints and the potential requirement for field survey:

- Avoidance of statutory and non-statutory designated sites.
- Avoidance of land within 50 m of designated ancient woodland.
- Avoidance of Habitat of Principal Importance.
- Avoidance of known functionally linked land².
- Retention and protection of mature trees, including woodland and Veteran trees.
- Avoidance of buildings.
- Avoidance and protection of native hedgerows³.
- 5 m stand off from watercourses, including ditches, and waterbodies⁴.

8B.2.2 These are commitments for which there is a high confidence of success in avoiding significant adverse effects upon important ecological features.

8B.2.3 Where avoidance is not possible then ecological survey of the relevant features is likely to be required.

8B.2.4 A Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) will be prepared to accompany the Scoping Report, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and the Environmental Statement (ES). The CoCP specifies the high-level commitments for the development consent order (DCO) for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating impacts upon habitats and protected species. This will include the production of an Outline Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) to provide further detail regarding the commitments to mitigation. The Outline CEMP will set out the commitment to mitigation measures, such as the protection of retained habitats, standard measures to control the risk of pollution and appropriate working methods to ensure legal compliance with respect to protected species, including, where necessary, the requirement for protected species licences. In defining the scope of field survey, the

¹ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-seven-environmental-impact-assessment-process-preliminary-environmental-information-and-environmental-statements/#5>

² *Functionally linked land represents an area outside the designated boundary of a European site that is also essential to achieve the conservation objectives of that sites qualifying features.*

³ Subject to construction access strategy some localised removal of hedgerow may be required.

⁴ Subject to access strategy and location of haul roads some culverting of watercourses may be required.

strategy has considered where the commitment to these measures will avoid likely significant effects upon important ecological features.

8B.2.5 The strategy also acknowledges that, even where features are avoided or standard mitigation measures are adopted, there may continue to be a risk of impacts to selected ecological features. Therefore, the avoidance measures alone are not sufficient to rule out some field surveys.

8B.2.6 The general principles for scoping out surveys will be as follows:

- Where locations will not influence design and there is no risk of significant direct or indirect impacts, e.g. through disturbance to ecological features.
- Where mitigation is required for legislative reasons only (and would not lead to potential significant impacts) and that mitigation can be achieved as part of compliance with the Outline CEMP. Further detail is provided below where this is relevant (refer badgers and water vole).

8B.3 Stages of Field Survey

8B.3.1 The process of planning field surveys has been broken down into three separate stages which are described in detail below.

- Stage 1 – represents the preliminary appraisal of ecological constraints and opportunities within the Route Corridor. This stage is desk based and shall inform the scope of future survey. Stage 1 will be complete in January to March 2024, but will represent a live source of data that can be reviewed in response to change throughout the Project.
- Stage 2 – represents the completion of detailed field surveys to be completed in April 2024 to March 2025.
- Stage 3 – represents in-fill surveys necessary to complete a baseline sufficient for the purposes of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and to accompany the submission of the DCO application in 2026.

8B.3.2 The strategy should not be viewed as a wholly linear process and where necessary the stages will be adapted to accommodate change to the Project design. This will allow changes, such as route alterations, to be integrated and an appropriate scope developed rapidly in response to this change.

Stage 1 - Constraints Mapping

8B.3.3 During Stage 1 a desk-based study will be undertaken to prioritise areas for survey using a constraints mapping exercise. An extensive desk based exercise will be undertaken utilising open source data, data requests from stakeholders and data acquired by other projects (where the data is valid). This will establish an initial ecological map of biodiversity hotspots and other constraints that will be hosted and updated as required on an online WebGIS map. This will allow the constraints map to be integrated with other relevant information, including the status of access to land parcels or ecological information acquired from other projects.

8B.3.4 The Stage 1 study will be applied to the Route Corridor using data that covers designated sites, Habitat of Principal importance, ancient woodland, watercourses and waterbodies (including ponds), Natural England's Living England data and, where

required, high resolution aerial photography or satellite imagery. The stand-offs associated with the avoidance measures detailed above for ecological features will also be applied and used to guide the requirement for survey. Together the data will generate a biodiversity hotspots map within the corridor using the eco.uplift tool.

8B.3.5 The purpose of hotspots will be to assist in the focus and programme of survey effort. A Blue Red Amber Green (BRAG) system or equivalent system will therefore be used to classify the hotspots. **Table 8B-1** illustrates with examples how the BRAG system may be applied to ecological constraints.

Table 8B-1: Potential BRAG rating of Ecological Features for Hotspot Analysis

Classification	Description	Examples
Blue	Lacks any ecological constraints	Hardstanding lacking any ecological constraints
Red	Significant constraint that is unlikely to be overcome through mitigation or compensation	Statutory designated sites of National importance such as Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI) or of international importance such as Special Protected Areas (SPAs) Irreplaceable habitat
Amber	Significant constraints that may be overcome through mitigation or compensation	Habitat of Principal Importance (other than irreplaceable habitat) European Protected Species known to be present
Green	Some constraints that are likely to be avoidable or overcome through standard mitigation	Ecological features of local or lower importance

8B.3.6 The map data and classification will be checked by ecologists to verify the broad type and boundary of the habitats present. Verification and any corrections will make use of a combination of ordinance survey data and aerial photography. A precautionary approach will be taken where there is any uncertainty over the classification of a habitat type.

8B.3.7 In addition to enabling an initial appraisal of Biodiversity Net Gain impacts, the analysis adds value by producing a parallel appraisal of natural capital assets and also assists with the optioneering of Project design at early stages and through the remainder of the Project lifecycle.

8B.3.8 The following areas of consideration will also be added to the constraints mapping:

- Impact Risk Zones around the boundary of SPA or Ramsar sites where birds are a qualifying feature.
- 100 m zone around watercourses for the purpose of identifying potential other terrestrial habitat (see below).

- Records of notable species within 2 km of the Route Corridor.
- Habitat connectivity model (see below).

8B.3.9 It should be noted that these areas are not intended to represent the full zone of influence of the Project, but rather where features beyond the boundary may influence the scope of field surveys.

8B.3.10 The habitat connectivity model will be based on the appraisal of habitats in the constraints map and shall be supplemented with records of notable species where relevant. This will provide modelled data on the locations in the landscape that are likely to represent corridors of movement for fauna. This is intended to refine the scope of surveys for mobile fauna, in particular bats.

Stage 2 - Detailed Surveys

8B.3.11 Stage 2 of the strategy involves the completion of detailed field surveys in April 2024 to March 2025 according to the programme. The constraints map will be applied to facilitate the programming of surveys against individual land parcels. Although the constraints map will be applied to the Route Corridor and Siting Zones, it is expected that the geographic scope of surveys will be refined as the Project develops and the alignment of the OHL (within the Route Corridor), substations and temporary works are identified.

8B.3.12 **Table 8B-2** sets out the criteria for the inclusion of surveys within Stage 2 of the strategy and the timing of surveys to comply with best practice guidance. Illustrative examples of what will be surveyed are also provided in Annex A. The survey scope will be planned so that, subject to land access, surveys within the scope commence from April 2024 onwards.

8B.3.13 Where access is restricted then consideration will be given to the use of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and / or scale aviation and, where necessary, S172 notices.

Phase 3 – Gap filling

8B.3.14 Changes in design, survey scope, feedback from consultees and access constraints are all likely to alter the requirement for field survey. The impact of these factors will be reviewed against the existing scope throughout 2024 and 2025 and, as required, further surveys will be undertaken in 2025.

Table 8B-2: Criteria for Scope of Survey

Survey	Description	Timing
<p><i>Habitats – All</i></p>	<p>Habitat Survey</p>	
	<p>The category of all habitats will be confirmed using a combination of aerial photography and field visits.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? The habitat survey will focus on recording botanical data and habitat classification and condition data in the locations where these features are likely to influence design, including the requirement for mitigation and compensation. Habitats that are likely to influence the design are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated sites; • Ancient woodland; • Ancient & veteran trees; • Habitats of principal importance, including hedgerows; • All aquatic habitats (ponds, watercourses, wet ditches); • Habitats that support notable flora⁵, including scarce arable flora; and • Other habitats that are of high or moderate distinctiveness or are of low distinctiveness but still require habitat condition assessment (e.g. modified grassland). <p>What will be surveyed? Where these habitats cannot be avoided or where there is a significant risk of indirect impacts from the Project then they will be surveyed.</p> <p>What won't be surveyed? Intensively managed arable are anticipated to represent the majority of the route corridor. Unless there are previous records of scarce arable flora,</p>	<p>Any time for pre-digitising via aerial photography</p> <p>Optimal time for survey of woodland and hedgerows is April to June</p> <p>Optimal time for targeted field survey of other habitats – April to September</p>

⁵ Fully protected flora or Red Data Book flora that are listed as Threatened or above.

Survey	Description	Timing
	<p>these are common and widespread habitats that are will not be surveyed. Residential habitats will also not be surveyed unless they are directly impacted.</p> <p>Method Within and up to 50 m of the Route Corridor, detailed aerial photography will be reviewed to provide an indication of the habitats present, prior to the habitat survey being undertaken on the ground. This will be used to anticipate and pre digitise the habitat survey results to assist in the design process.</p> <p>Following the process of pre-digitising habitats, field survey will be undertaken in selected areas to inform the design process where potential habitats present may have greater influence on design.</p> <p>Where habitats are surveyed on the ground this will be done in accordance with UK Habitats Classification (UKHab 2023).⁶ Where appropriate this will include the collection of data for Habitat Condition Assessment in line with the most up to date guidance (Natural England 2023⁷).</p> <p>Hedgerows that cannot be avoided will be surveyed according to the wildlife and landscape criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.</p>	
<i>Habitats – trees</i>	<p>Tree locations will be mapped using a combination of site survey and aerial photography. Where available, information from arboricultural survey will assist the mapping of trees.</p>	Any

⁶ UKHab Ltd (2023) *EK Habitat Classification Versiosn 2.0* (at <https://www.ukhab.org>)

⁷ Natural England Joint Publication (2023) *The biodiversity metric 4.0 : auditing and accounting for biodiversity Condition assessment sheets (Excel format)*

Survey	Description	Timing
<i>National Vegetation Classification (NVC) Survey</i>	<p>Subject to the habitat type, survey may require detailed National Vegetation Classification survey.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? Affected locations within the Project where the UKHab habitat survey identifies habitat as being particularly species diverse and/or sensitive and/or a type restricted in the UK/region.</p> <p>Method The survey would be undertaken in accordance with the JNCC NVC Users' Handbook(Rodwell 2006)⁸.</p>	Optimal time – April to August
Faunal Survey		
<i>Birds – wintering</i>	<p>Surveys will focus on locations where there is a risk of collision of notable birds with overhead lines.</p> <p>Existing baseline bird data has been collected by National Grid within and adjacent to the graduated swathe at locations over the period November 2022 to March 2023 using vantage point and transect surveys.</p> <p>Notable birds are considered to represent species associated with internationally designated sites (SPA/Ramsar), those at higher risk of collision (waders, waterfowl, raptors) and Schedule 1 species. The risks to notable birds (i.e. from collision with OHLs) will be evaluated through a combination of habitat appraisal, the existing field data, desk study records and proximity to designated sites.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? Surveys for wintering birds will comprise walked transects and vantage point surveys targeted at strategic locations where higher risks are identified. A</p>	November to March

⁸ Rodwell (2006) *National Vegetation Classification: Users' handbook* Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Survey	Description	Timing
	<p>Ground-truthing exercise will be completed to establish the strategic winter bird survey locations across the Project.</p> <p>Method The surveys will be undertaken over the period November 2024 to March 2025, and will comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walked transects – five monthly visits at targeted locations and covering habitats up to 500 m either side of each targeted locations. Walked transects will be undertaken in accordance with Bibby <i>et al</i> (2000⁹) and include counts of wetland birds in areas of wetland and terrestrial habitat. • Vantage point surveys – five monthly visits of two vantage points covering each of the targeted locations and will cover habitats up to 500 m either side of each targeted locations. Vantage point surveys will be undertaken in accordance with Natural England (2010¹⁰) and Scottish Natural Heritage (2017¹¹) and each viewshed will be observed for a minimum of 6 hours per month over the survey period. <p>Where appropriate the winter bird surveys will be timed to ensure a sample of various tide times is completed.</p> <p>The use of nocturnal surveys may also be required depending on the findings of the Stage 1 assessment.</p>	
<i>Birds – Breeding</i>	Breeding birds surveys will be undertaken at representative habitats	March to July

⁹ Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. and Mustoe, S.H. (2000) Bird Census Techniques: Second Edition. Academic Press: London.

¹⁰ Natural England (2010) Technical Information Note 069. *Assessing the effects of onshore windfarms on birds*. Peterborough, Natural England

¹¹ Scottish Natural Heritage (March 2017) *Recommended Bird Survey Methods to inform Impact Assessment of Onshore Wind Farms, Version 2*. Scottish Natural Heritage.

Survey	Description	Timing
	<p>Focus to be on birds at risk of collision with OHLs (waterfowl, raptors, waders) and Schedule 1 species. Transect selection has therefore focussed upon more diverse habitats, including wetland habitats.</p> <p>Representative habitats will be selected through a combination of desk study data, habitat appraisal and ground-truthing. Where appropriate, relevant data from the completed winter bird surveys will also be taken into consideration. The locations will be selected to focus on habitats that are typical of those found across the Preferred Route Corridor, including where pre-existing populations of notable birds are present.</p> <p>The transect routes will focus on the areas of permanent habitat loss that are associated with the emerging preferred substation siting zones and overall aim to sample representative habitats across Preferred Route Corridor.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? A total of 16 walked transects, with six visits to each, will be undertaken in representative habitats over the period April to July to record bird behaviour and determine breeding status.</p> <p>What won't be surveyed? Habitats will not be surveyed where they are sufficiently similar to the representative habitats selected, both in terms of habitat present and the occurrence of existing bird records.</p> <p>Method Breeding bird surveys will record birds present in the breeding season, providing an indication of the territories present, based upon Bird Survey Guidelines (Bird Survey and Assessment Steering Group, 2023¹²) and Bibby <i>et al</i> 2000.</p>	

¹² Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. (2023). Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts, v.1.1.1. <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org> [January 2023]

Survey	Description	Timing
<i>Badgers</i>	<p>Badger surveys will focus on the identification of high status setts and areas where there will be a permanent loss of foraging habitat.</p> <p>Badgers are a common and widespread species that are of no more than local importance. Impacts upon badgers from the Project are therefore not anticipated to result in significant adverse effects.</p> <p>The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 protects badger setts and also protects badgers from harm, disturbance and cruelty. Impacts to low status (non-main) setts are unlikely to affect design, with adequate mitigation provided as part of the CEMP. The CEMP will also provide standard control measure to avoid any risk of accidental harm to badgers during construction.</p> <p>Legal compliance with regard to badgers may influence design where high status setts (main) may be impacted or where significant areas of foraging habitat may be permanently lost. In these cases habitat replacement may be required.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? Survey for field signs will therefore focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emerging preferred substation siting zones as there will be a permanent loss of habitat – here additional space may be required to achieve a successful design; for example, providing space for replacement setts or foraging habitat. • Overhead line route and other areas of temporary works- here the locations where there is greater potential for high status setts to occur within the Preferred Route Corridor will be surveyed. This shall include areas within 100 m of known main setts and any areas located within 30 m of optimal habitat (woodland, continuous scrub and permanent grassland). 	Any

Survey	Description	Timing
	<p>What will not be surveyed? The locations outside the areas detailed above.</p> <p>The anticipated footprint of the substation locations (maximum 16 hectares) are smaller than the lower limit of badger territories, which typically range from 30 hectares to over 100 hectares. The linear corridor of the overhead line is also not anticipated to significantly affect badger territories at any stage, either through direct habitat loss or connectivity. Therefore, it is not anticipated that badger territory mapping would be required to inform the impact assessment.</p> <p>Method Badger surveys will be undertaken in accordance with Cressell and Jefferies (1989¹³).</p> <p>Any incidental records of badger within the Project boundary will also be recorded and reviewed against the above criteria to determine if further survey is required.</p>	
<p><i>Bats</i></p>	<p>Bats and their roosts are fully protected by UK legislation. Direct impacts or disturbance of bats or their roosts are likely to require a Natural England derogation licence.</p> <p>All bat surveys will be completed in accordance with the latest best practice guidance (Collins 2023¹⁴).</p>	
<p><i>Bats – roosts (direct impacts)</i></p>	<p>No buildings or structures will be removed as part of the Project.</p> <p>Trees that cannot be avoided by the Project will be surveyed for bats.</p>	<p>Roost classification – Any</p>

¹³ Cresswell, H. S. and Jefferies D Surveying Badgers. The Mammal Society.

¹⁴ Collins, J (ed) (2023) *Bat Survey for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition)* The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Survey	Description	Timing
	<p>Where clearance may require the felling or pruning of trees there is a risk that any bat roosts that may be present could be impacted. Survey effort to identify tree roosts will therefore focus on those trees where there is a reasonable likelihood that they will be directly impacted by the Project.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? All trees within the emerging preferred substation siting zones will be surveyed as it is anticipated that there will be permanent habitat loss.</p> <p>Within the area required for the overhead lines the limits of deviation will allow for some trees to be avoided, for example, by adjusting the siting of overhead lines at the point of construction to avoid the tree. Where there is a low level of confidence that a tree can be avoided by these adjustments, then it will be surveyed.</p> <p>What will not be surveyed? Where there is a good level of confidence that a tree can be avoided by the overhead lines then it will not be surveyed.</p> <p>Method A daytime bat walkover will be completed to identify those trees that support suitable features for roosting bats. Further surveys will then be undertaken to classify suitability and confirm the presence or absence of bats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ground-based tree assessment; • aerial tree climbing inspection; and • where necessary (e.g. inaccessible features or maternity roost confirmed), nocturnal survey. <p>Where trees are of sufficient suitability, then hibernation will be assumed.</p>	<p>Roost characterisation – May to September</p>

Survey	Description	Timing
<p><i>Bat – roosts (indirect impacts)</i></p>	<p>Where there is a risk of significant indirect impacts then potential roosts will be surveyed for bats.</p> <p>There is a risk that indirect impacts may lower the suitability of known or potential roosts, leading to roost abandonment. Vegetation clearance within the Project may have the potential to indirectly impact bats by affecting key flight lines in close proximity to known or potential roosts. Prolonged alterations in noise or lighting to levels above which bats are known to tolerate may also indirectly impact bat roosts. The potential impact will be determined on a case-by-case basis through a review of the extent of impacts, including the location and extent of vegetation clearance and any potential increase in noise or lighting as a result of the Project. The review of potential impact will include consideration of the standard measures that may limit the magnitude of impact to any bats that may be present, such as the control of light levels or noise mitigation measures.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? Where following mitigation the potential impacts are above a threshold above which bats are unlikely to tolerate, and which may reasonably result in permanent or temporary roost modification, then they will be surveyed.</p> <p>What will not be surveyed? Where following mitigation the potential impacts are below a threshold that bats are unlikely to tolerate then they will not be surveyed.</p> <p>Method The method for the survey of trees will be as set out above.</p> <p>Where required, surveys of structures will include internal/external inspection and, where necessary, nocturnal and hibernation surveys.</p>	<p>Roost classification – Any</p> <p>Roost characterisation – May to August (optimal)</p>

Survey	Description	Timing
<i>Bats – activity</i>	<p>Activity surveys will focus on habitats where there likely significant effects from the loss of commuting and/or foraging habitat.</p> <p>As well as directly impacting suitable bat foraging habitat, the clearance of vegetation has the potential to remove or sever (i.e. fragment) features that are used by bats to move between foraging or roosting areas. Where the clearance of suitable habitat is planned, bat activity surveys shall focus on identifying the features that are of importance to the local bat population for commuting and foraging. The requirement for survey will take account of the likely extent of vegetation clearance at each location, including the retention of suitable connecting habitat within the site and surrounding landscape, such as hedgerows and watercourses.</p> <p>Due to the scale of the Project and to achieve a proportionate approach to survey the activity surveys will be planned using a combination of desk-based assessment of suitability and ground-truthing. The desk-based approach will make use of the habitat connectivity map and local records for bats. The habitat connectivity map will identify locations that have the potential to be utilised by fauna, including bats, for movement across the landscape. This mapping will utilise digital habitat data for features that are known to be used by bats, including woodland, smaller tree groups and lines of trees, hedgerows and watercourses.</p> <p>The modelled map will then be reviewed against records of notable bat species. Notable bat records will include any within at least 1 km for the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annex II species (Barbastelle bat in Lincolnshire); • Roosts of bat Species of Principal Importance; and, • Hibernation sites of any species. <p>The search area may be extended for Annex II species where appropriate.</p>	April to October

Survey	Description	Timing
	<p>Consideration will also be given to the proximity of woodland, waterbodies, other areas of optimal bat habitat and the Core Sustenance Zones of notable bat species present.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? In line with best practice a representative approach to survey will be used across the Project to characterise both the bat assemblage present and to determine how the habitat is used, i.e. which species use the habitat and how they use it. This representative approach will use professional judgement to review the connectivity map, the bat records, the location of suitable habitat and the likely extent of habitat loss and fragmentation. This review will be documented, with justification provided for the scope of survey locations.</p> <p>What will not be surveyed? Locations will not be surveyed if they are unlikely to provide additional information on the bat assemblage present and/or if it is reasonable to anticipate there will be significant adverse impacts upon bats.</p> <p>Method Where field surveys are planned the suitability shall be confirmed through a daytime bat walkover and the subsequent field surveys shall focus on the highest quality habitat.</p> <p>It is expected that activity surveys will be completed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging preferred substation siting zones – bat nighttime walkover surveys and static monitoring will be utilised; and • Preferred Route Corridor – static monitoring surveys will be utilised where there is a significant risk of fragmentation. <p>At this stage it is not proposed to undertake advanced bat survey techniques (ABST). The requirement for ABST will be continually reviewed in the light of emerging bat survey results.</p>	

Survey	Description	Timing
Otter	<p>Survey will focus on the identification of otter holt sites.</p> <p>Otters are fully protected by UK legislation. Otters are also a widespread species and consistent with national monitoring, it is reasonable to expect that they are present on all watercourses. Otter breeding sites represent the most sensitive features used by this species, and the loss or disturbance of these features may require a Natural England licence.</p> <p>Survey will focus on identifying potential holts within areas of terrestrial habitat that are located within or adjacent to the Project. Holts may be located in suitable terrestrial habitat up to 100 m from watercourses (although most are located closer to the watercourse)¹⁵. The potential distance for disturbance of otter may also extend up to 200 m from an impact¹⁶. These factors will be applied to an initial desk study, which will map suitable terrestrial habitat (woodland, scrub, reedbeds) that is located up to 200 m from the Project and within 100 m of a watercourse.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? The watercourses and identified areas of potential terrestrial habitat will be surveyed to identify potential holts.</p> <p>What will not be surveyed? The areas outside the watercourses and areas of potential terrestrial habitat will not be surveyed. In addition, where it is reasonable to anticipate that the loss or disturbance of potential otter holts may be avoided, then they will not be surveyed.</p>	Any

¹⁵ Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (2011) *Northern Ireland Environment Agency - Otters & Development*

¹⁶ <https://www.nature.scot/doc/standing-advice-planning-consultations-otters>

Survey	Description	Timing
<i>Water vole</i>	<p>Method Field survey will be undertaken in accordance with Chanin (2003¹⁷) and Lenton et al (1980¹⁸). Surveys will comprise an initial appraisal of habitat suitability, followed by the identification of potential holt sites. Where holts are identified then further detailed monitoring may be required to determine the likely presence of otter.</p> <p>Water vole surveys would focus on confirming the presence where there is a risk of impact to this species.</p> <p>Water voles are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Where there is a risk of a breach of the legislation then a water vole licence would be required.</p> <p>There will be a risk of impacts to water voles where suitable habitat is present and when physical works come within 5 m of the toe of bank of any watercourse or waterbody Dean et al (2016¹⁹). The water vole class licence CL31 permits a licence holder (or accredited agent) to oversee the displacement of water voles under specific conditions²⁰. In addition to stating the required timing of works, the conditions of the licence states the following:</p> <p><i>Cutting of vegetation in accordance with Condition 7 must be limited to a continuous length of bank not exceeding 50 m (see Information and Advice note d), and where there is suitable water vole habitat in adjoining lengths of bank or in other immediately adjacent</i></p>	April to June and July to September

¹⁷ Chanin P (2003b) *Monitoring the Otter* Lutra lutra. *Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No 10*. English Nature, Peterborough

¹⁸ Lenton, E.J., Chanin, P.R.F. and Jefferies, D.J., (1980). *Otter Survey of England 1977-79*. Nature Conservancy Council, London.

¹⁹ Dean, M., Strachan, R., Gow, D., and Andrews, R. (2016). *The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Guidance Series)*. Eds Fiona Mathews and Paul Chanin. The Mammal Society, London.

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-voles-licence-to-displace-them-for-development-projects/water-voles-licence-to-intentionally-disturb-and-damage-or-destroy-their-burrows-by-displacement-licence-cl31> [accessed 26.02.24]

Survey	Description	Timing
	<p>areas, which are unaffected by the works. There must be a gap of at least 500 m in length between cuts on the same bank.</p> <p>It is therefore reasonable to anticipate that even where impacts to water vole are likely, providing the licence conditions are met, then a mitigation licence may be obtained in principle²¹. This would include watercourses and other waterbodies where the impacted length would be less than 50 m, where there is also sufficient suitable adjacent habitat for water vole, and which are also not located within 500 m of similar works on the same bank.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? Watercourses and waterbodies will be surveyed where there is considered to be a risk that the conditions of the water vole class licence cannot be met.</p> <p>What will not be surveyed? Watercourses and waterbodies will not be surveyed where there is confidence that the conditions of the water vole class licence will be met.</p> <p>Method Water vole surveys will be completed in accordance with the guidance set out in Dean <i>et al</i> (2016²²) and Strachan <i>et al</i> (2011²³). The surveys will comprise a habitat appraisal and, where necessary, a presence / absence survey. Subject to the extent of impact the field survey area for water vole will be extended up to 100 m to 500 m up and down stream of the works.</p>	

²¹ It should be noted that any mitigation licence that is required at the point of construction would be informed by updated surveys at all locations across the Project.

²² Dean, M., Strachan, R., Gow, D., and Andrews, R. (2016). *The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Guidance Series)*. Eds Fiona Mathews and Paul Chanin. The Mammal Society, London.

²³ Strachan, R., Moorhouse, T., Gelling, M. (2011) *Water Vole Conservation Handbook* (3rd edn). University of Oxford.

Survey	Description	Timing
Great Crested Newt (GCN)	<p>A District Level Licence will be applied to the Project using a combination of existing data and, where required, pond survey.</p> <p>GCN are fully protected by UK legislation and impacts to GCN may require a protected species licence. The District Level Licence (DLL) scheme permits the licencing of impacts to GCN and may reduce the level of required survey effort. There is currently no DLL scheme for Lincolnshire, although recent experience from other major infrastructure projects has indicated a scheme will soon be in place and that a DLL approach can be negotiated with Natural England.</p> <p>The use of DLL will therefore be discussed at the earliest opportunity with Natural England.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? Ponds may be surveyed for GCN where there is an opportunity to reduce the mitigation or compensation requirements of the DLL.</p> <p>What will not be surveyed? Subject to confirmation of the approach taken, and the likely requirements of the DLL, the requirement for GCN survey of some or all ponds may be scoped out.</p> <p>Method If necessary, environmental DNA (eDNA²⁴) survey will be undertaken to determine the presence of GCN within ponds that are located within 250 m of the Project.</p>	15 April to 30 June

²⁴ Biggs, J., Ewald, N., Valentini, A., Gaboriaud, C., Griffiths, R. A., Foster, J., Wilkinson, J., Arnett, A., Williams, P. and Dunn, F. (2014) *Analytical and methodological development for improved surveillance of the Great Crested Newt. Appendix 5. Technical advice note for field and laboratory sampling of great crested newt (Triturus cristatus) environmental DNA*. Freshwater Habitats Trust, Oxford.

Survey	Description	Timing
<i>Reptiles</i>	<p>Surveys for common reptiles will be undertaken at the substation locations if there is permanent loss of suitable reptile habitat.</p> <p>Reptiles are protected from harm and sale by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p> <p>Locations along the Preferred Route Corridor (i.e. outside the boundary of the substations) are anticipated to result in no more than temporary or localised impacts to common reptiles. Here the risk to reptiles can be addressed through commitments set out in the CoCP (and subsequent Outline CEMP). Therefore, reptile survey at these locations is scoped out.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? Representative examples of the most suitable reptile habitat (if present) within the substation locations will be surveyed.</p> <p>What will not be surveyed? Reptile habitat along the Preferred Route Corridor of the overhead lines.</p> <p>Method Where required reptile surveys will involve the monitoring of refugia within suitable habitat in accordance with Froglife (1999²⁵).</p>	April to September
<i>Hazel dormice</i>	<p>The Project lies outside the known distribution of hazel dormouse and therefore this species has been scoped out.</p>	n/a

²⁵ Froglife (1999) Froglife Advice Sheet 10 'Reptile Survey – An introduction to planning, conducting and interpreting surveys for snake and lizard conservation.' Froglife. London

Survey	Description	Timing
<i>Invertebrates</i>	<p>Habitat appraisal and, where necessary, sampling of invertebrate fauna will be undertaken where there is a permanent loss of high quality invertebrate habitat.</p> <p>Significant impacts to invertebrates may occur through the loss of either high quality habitat or isolated areas of habitat that is suitable for notable species. Impacts to areas of otherwise homogenous or widespread habitats are unlikely to result in significant impacts.</p> <p>The biodiversity hotspots identified through the desk study and the location of notable invertebrate records will be used to identify areas of potential invertebrate habitat. The extent of suitable habitat that may be present will be confirmed through field survey, and an assessment made the requirement for follow-up invertebrate surveys. The level of survey effort will be proportionate to the anticipated extent of impact, and opportunities to minimise habitat losses will be taken into account when determining any need for follow on surveys.</p> <p>What will be surveyed? Survey will focus on locations where there are permanent impacts to high quality invertebrates habitat.</p> <p>What will not be surveyed? Impacts to lower quality invertebrate habitat or locations where losses to high quality habitat are limited in extent will not be surveyed.</p> <p>Method An initial appraisal of invertebrate habitat will be made (Kirby 2013²⁶). The requirement for further surveys will be planned based upon the quality of habitat present and the extent of potential impacts.</p>	April to August

²⁶ Kirby (2013) *Habitat Management for Invertebrates – A practical handbook*.

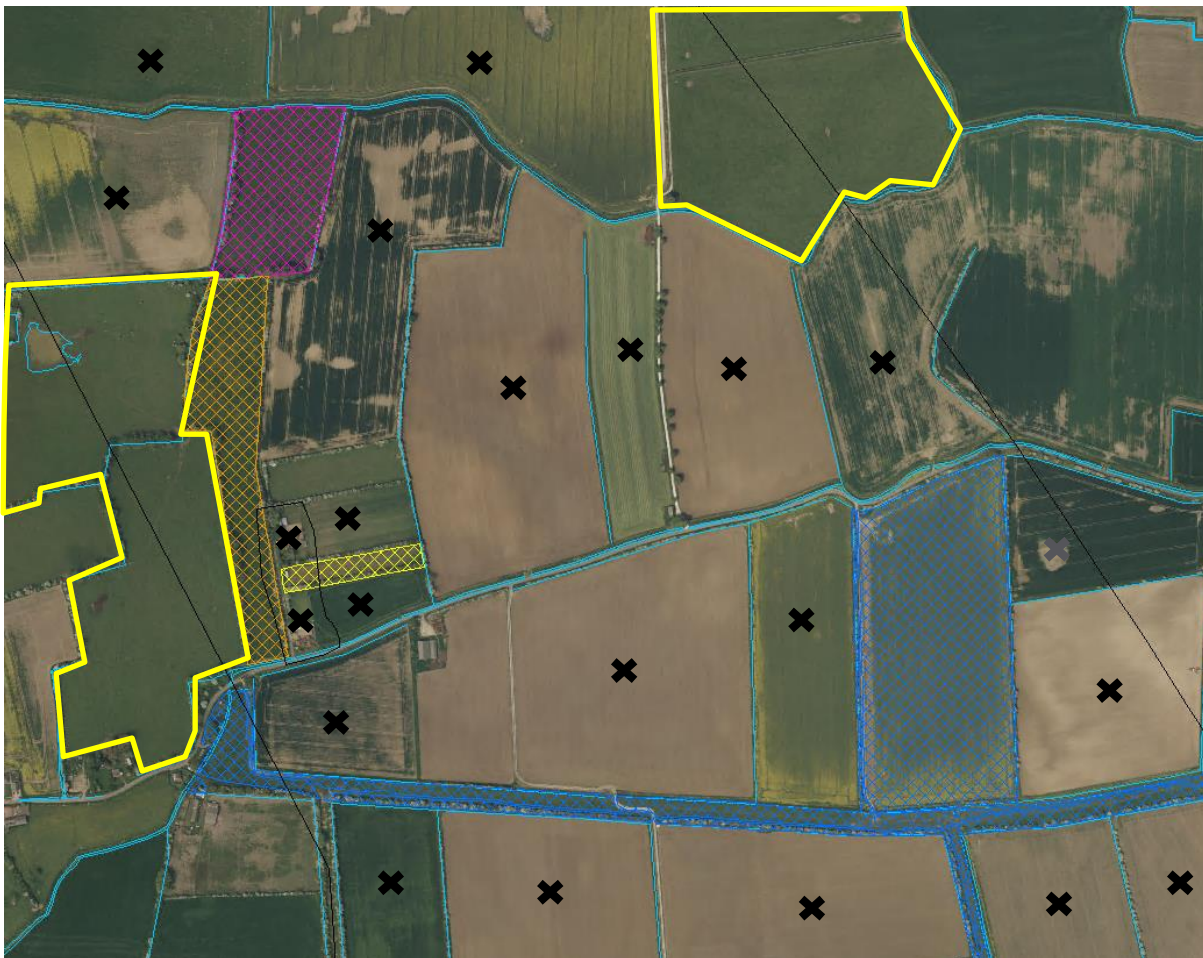
Survey	Description	Timing
<i>Aquatic flora & fauna</i>	<p>Surveys for aquatic fauna will focus on confirming presence only where there are direct impacts to waterbodies.</p> <p>Waterbodies that cannot be avoided (e.g. culverting) would need to be surveyed to confirm the presence of fish, aquatic invertebrates (including native crayfish) and macrophytes in accordance with best practice.</p>	March – November
<i>Other Species of Principal Importance and invasive species</i>	<p>Desk study data would be relied upon for the assessment of other species of principal importance and invasive species. Therefore, specific survey for other species of principal importance and invasive species have been scoped out.</p> <p>Incidental records made during other field surveys will be recorded and where appropriate included in the assessment.</p>	n/a

Annex A – Example Survey Areas

The following provides some selected examples of where surveys may be completed using the criteria set out in this survey strategy. In the following,

- Black outline - Route Corridor.
- Thick blue outline - substation siting zones.
- Light blue line – watercourses and ditches.

Habitat Survey Examples



What would be surveyed in this example?

1. Known Priority Habitats are indicated by hatching;
 - a) Blue – Coastal Floodplain Grazing Marsh;
 - b) Yellow – Lowland Calcareous Grassland; and
 - c) Orange – Lowland Meadow.
2. Other habitats:
 - d) Orange – the non-priority habitat ‘Good quality semi-improved grassland’;
 - e) Yellow outline – Other grasslands identified by review of mapping;

- f) Light blue line – Watercourses and ditches, where they cannot be avoided; and
- g) Not highlighted – Hedgerows, where they cannot be avoided.

What would not be surveyed?

1. Land parcel indicated by 'X' - Arable fields and residential habitats will not be surveyed (unless notable arable flora confirmed by desk study).

Badger Survey Example



What would be surveyed in this example?

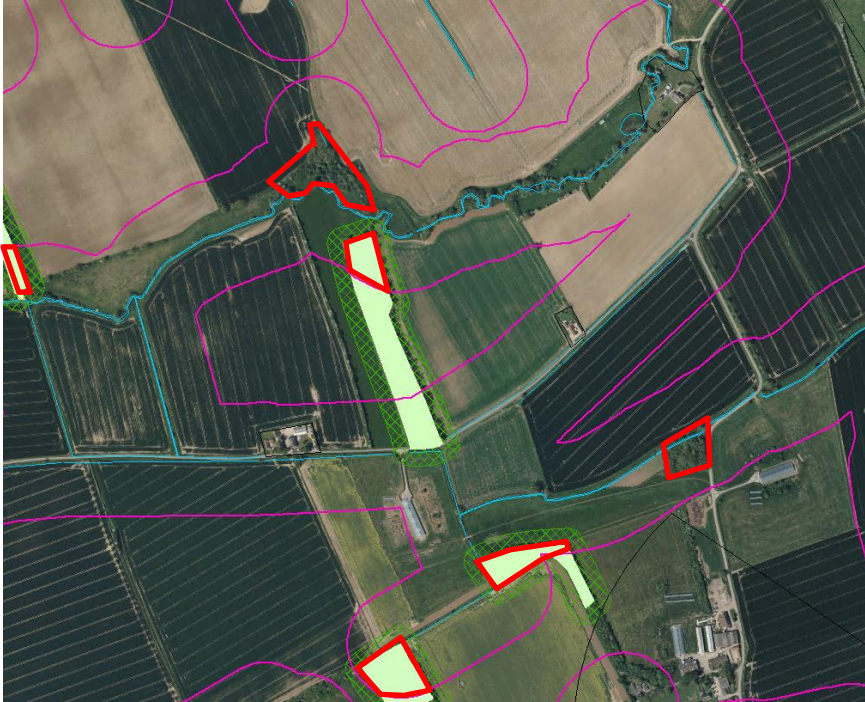
1. Within Blue line - All habitats within the emerging preferred substation siting zones.
2. Within hatching - All areas within woodland (national Forest Inventory map) and grassland and heathland (priority habitat layer).
3. Orange lines - Other areas of woodland and grassland identified.

The area of survey would extend up to 30 m from each of the areas shown (these are illustrated in the example for woodland, grassland and heathland only)

What areas would not be surveyed?

1. Land parcel indicated by 'X' – all areas of low quality habitat that are more than 30 m from substation siting zones or the areas of optimal habitat (woodland, grassland, heathland).

Otter Survey Example



What would be surveyed in this example?

The survey would focus on identifying potential otter holts at the following locations:

1. Bright blue line – watercourses and ditches.
2. Red lines – suitable terrestrial habitat (woodland, scrub & fen) located within 100 m of the watercourses.

The pink line represents the 100 m buffer from watercourses.

Green blocks represent woodland identified by the national woodland inventory layer.

Appendix 8C

Arboricultural Survey

Strategy

Contents

8C.1	Overview	8C-3
8C.2	Legislation, Planning and Guidance	8C-3
8C.3	Approach to Survey and Data Collection	8C-3
8C.4	Scope of the Assessment	8C-7
8C.1	References	8C-11

Table 8C.1: Sensitivity matrix	8C-7
Table 8C.2: Magnitude matrix	8C-9
Table 8C.3: Significance of effects	8C-9

8C.1 Overview

8C.1.1 This document outlines the scope and methodology for the arboriculture assessment for the Grimsby to Walpole Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Project'). The assessment will consider the impacts on trees that may arise from the construction of the Project. This document describes the methodology to be used within the arboricultural impact assessment (AIA).

8C.1.2 Arboriculture potentially interfaces with many other aspects and as such, where appropriate, should be considered alongside the following chapters:

- **Chapter 6 Landscape;**
- **Chapter 7 Visual;**
- **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity; and**
- **Chapter 9 Historic Environment.**

8C.2 Legislation, Planning and Guidance

8C.2.1 Legislation and policy relevant to the Project and this Appendix is outlined in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context, Appendix 2A Key Legislation, Appendix 2B Regional and National Planning Policy and Appendix 2C Local Policy.**

8C.3 Approach to Survey and Data Collection

Study Area

8C.3.1 This document is based upon the information available at the time of writing the Scoping Report; however, the AIA study area that will be used to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) will comprise the proposed Order Limits (yet to be confirmed) plus up to a further 30 m buffer either side. The purpose of this 30 m beyond Order Limits is to ensure all arboricultural features whose Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and crowns may be impacted are identified and surveyed. BS 5837:2012 (Ref 8C.1) has a maximum RPA radius of 15 m however 30m is used to ensure additional protection is allowable for any potential veteran and ancient trees and ancient woodland.

Baseline Conditions

Data sources

8C.3.2 The AIA will be informed by a desk study and a walkover survey.

8C.3.3 The desk study will use publicly accessible data including the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory, Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) maps (Ref 8C.2) and local authority records. The desk study will record trees known to be within the following classifications:

- ancient, veteran and notable trees;
- ancient woodland;
- traditional orchards;

- tree preservation order (TPO); and
 - conservation area.
- 8C.3.4 A walkover arboricultural survey will be undertaken to capture data for trees falling into the categories below:
- woodlands;
 - unverified veteran trees;
 - TPO trees;
 - Important hedgerows; and
 - noteworthy trees and groups. Noteworthy trees are defined as Category A and B trees as set out in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations (Ref 8C.1).
- 8C.3.5 Where a topographical survey is not available, the tree canopy information will be based on LiDAR data, aerial imagery and handheld GPS devices (i.e. mobile phone) to record the location of individual trees, groups of trees and woodlands. The surveyor will collectively record trees as a group where they form a cohesive arboricultural feature either aerodynamically, visually, or culturally. Trees of merit such as veteran trees within groups will (where possible) be surveyed as individuals.
- 8C.3.6 Linear collections of trees which form hedges will be recorded as a linear group. This survey is not a hedgerow assessment; however, the findings of these surveys may be used to inform the biodiversity assessment (Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity).
- 8C.3.7 The walkover survey will focus on high and moderate quality arboricultural features (A and B grade as per BS5837:2012) (Ref 8C.1). Spatial positioning for remaining trees will be provided using readily available LiDAR data.
- 8C.3.8 For each arboricultural feature captured in the walkover survey the baseline data collected will include:
- sequential reference number;
 - species (listed as common name);
 - height (to nearest metre);
 - stem diameter (measured at 1.5 m in height), for groups and woodlands the largest diameter will be recorded;
 - crown spread (largest spread to the nearest metre);
 - life stage (young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, veteran);
 - general observations;
 - estimated remaining contribution;
 - RPA; and
 - category, typically either A or B and subcategories of 1, 2 or 3.
- 8C.3.9 The baseline data will be collected using hand held devices (such as an iPad) using a WebGIS based map.

8C.3.10 A canopy cover map will be created using remote sensing LiDAR data. This will represent a baseline of all tree canopies and be a guide to inform where arboricultural walkover surveys are required. LiDAR will also provide the spatial basis of those trees not deemed moderate or above quality, so that they may be assessed within the AIA.

Limitations of walkover baseline assessment

8C.3.11 Where access is restricted, tree measurements may be estimated.

8C.3.12 In the absence of information about stem diameter a RPA will be applied to low quality arboricultural features which is at least 2 m beyond canopy spread.

8C.3.13 Arboricultural data collected does not constitute a health and safety survey.

Arboricultural constraints reporting

Reporting

8C.3.14 Following the completion of the walkover arboricultural survey, the data will be used to produce a baseline arboricultural survey schedule and a tree constraints plan developed within Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

8C.3.15 The GIS based model would comprise of all surveyed arboricultural features from the walkover survey and shown as follows:

- individual trees – tree stem location based on either topographic survey, LiDAR, aerial imagery or GPS, canopy extents illustrated as a circle using the largest recorded crown spread measurement and an RPA as a circular area; and
- tree groups, woodlands and hedgerows – a polygon shape representing the extent of the tree stems plotted whilst in the field. The RPA buffer applied to the polygon based on the largest tree stem diameter recorded for that feature.

Root protection areas

8C.3.16 Other than ancient and veteran trees, the RPA will be calculated on the 12 x stem diameter measurement and capped at the maximum RPA measurement of 15 m radius in line with BS 5837 2012 (Ref 8C.1).

8C.3.17 To provide appropriate protection measures for ancient and veteran trees, the AIA will where reasonably practicable adopt the standing advice (from Natural England and the Forestry Commission) (Ref 8C.3) for calculating buffer zones:

“for ancient or veteran trees (including those on the woodland boundary), the buffer zone should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5 metres from the edge of the tree’s canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree’s diameter. This will create a minimum root protection area”.

Ancient and veteran trees

8C.3.18 Trees either verified (via the Woodland Trust’s Ancient Tree Inventory (Ref 8C.4)) or unrecorded (based on surveyor initial assessment) will be reported with a buffer zone equal to 15 x stem diameter or 5 m beyond the canopy spread, whichever is the greater. All surveyor assessed ancient/veteran trees should undergo further bespoke assessment using an industry accepted assessment methodology (such as ‘Raven’) or verified via the Woodland Trust’s Ancient Tree Inventory program (Ref 8C.4).

High and moderate quality trees

8C.3.19 High and moderate quality trees (A and B grade) will be reported with RPAs equal to 12 x stem diameter and canopy extents illustrated as a circle using the largest recorded spread measurement.

Low quality trees

8C.3.20 Low quality arboricultural features (C and U grade) will be plotted based on remote sensing data and an offset root protection buffer of 3 m applied to the canopy edge of the feature.

Hedgerows

8C.3.21 All hedgerows will be reported and surveyed as low-quality features unless other technical disciplines (such as biodiversity/cultural heritage) identify the hedges as being 'important hedgerows'. For these important hedgerows the dominant woody species will be recorded and RPAs calculated (using the largest stem size) from the centre line of the arboricultural feature.

Design Measures

8C.3.22 As part of the Project design process, a number of design measures will be proposed to reduce the potential for impacts on arboricultural features. These will evolve over the development process as the EIA progresses and in response to consultation, they will be fed iteratively into the assessment process. These measures typically include those that have been identified as good or standard practice and include actions that would be undertaken to meet existing legislation requirements. For example, where reasonably practical, the Project should avoid impacts on ancient woodland and veteran trees.

Control and Management Measures

8C.3.23 An Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is provided in Appendix 4A Initial Outline CoCP. This includes measures relevant to the control and management of impacts related to arboriculture including for example:

- LV02: The contractor(s) will apply the relevant protective principles set out in British Standard (BS) 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. This will be applied to trees within the Order Limits which will be preserved through the construction phase, and to trees outside of the Order Limits where such measures do not hinder or prevent the use of the relevant working width for construction. All works to high grade trees, including trees covered by a TPO and veteran trees, will be undertaken or supervised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.

8C.3.24 Additional measures relating to arboriculture may include the following:

- applying the 'standing advice' for veteran/ancient tree buffer zones. This is calculated as 15 times stem diameter or 5 m beyond canopy extent (whichever is the greater); and
- applying the 'standing advice' for ancient woodland buffer zones. This is currently a minimum distance of 15 m.

8C.4 Scope of the Assessment

Technical Guidance

8C.4.1 The AIA will be undertaken in accordance with the following good practice and guidance documents:

- British Standard 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations; and
- Natural England and Forestry Commission ‘standing advice’ for ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees.

Proposed Assessment Methodology

8C.4.2 There is no recognised or consolidated methodology or practice for the determination of significance in relation to arboricultural effects. Rather than establishing ‘significance of effect’, as is the standard approach in wider EIA methodology, the AIA will focus on the ‘level of impact’. The level of impact matrix, based on sensitivity and magnitude, will be used to establish the level of impacts as presented in Table 8C.1 to Table 8C.3 Due to the size of the Project, individual arboricultural features will not be assessed in terms of the level of impact (e.g. T1), rather the level of impact will be assessed for a geographical area or by features with collective attributes. The information from the AIA will be used to inform the assessment of likely significant effects in relation to landscape, visual, historic environment and biodiversity effects and will form an Appendix to the ES.

Table 8C.1: Sensitivity matrix

Sensitivity	Example of potential characteristic
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arboricultural features that are registered on the Ancient Tree Inventory and the extent has been verified on site.• Arboricultural features that have been identified during the walkover surveys as veteran.• Arboricultural features that are within the Ancient Woodland Inventory, and the extent has been verified on site.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arboricultural features that have been classified as Category ‘A’ in accordance with BS 5837:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, and are considered to have high arboricultural value.○ Trees/woodlands of particular visual importance within the landscape.○ Trees that are essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.• Trees/woodlands of particular conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Sensitivity	Example of potential characteristic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forests or woodlands that are a particularly good example of their type and are likely to include diverse, structured, semi-natural, and undisturbed ecosystems. ● Forests or woodlands that exhibit high public usage. ● Forests or woodlands with high commercial value or potential. ● Any woodland identified for protection within the local planning authority's forestry and woodland strategy.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arboricultural features that have been classified as Category 'B' in accordance with BS 5837: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trees due to impaired physiological or structural condition are downgraded from Category 'A'. ○ Trees lacking special quality. ○ Trees with limited conservation or other cultural value. ○ Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality. ● Forests or woodlands with some high-quality characteristics but which might be disturbed or damaged e.g. from browsing pressure, windthrow or poor management. ● Forest or woodlands lacking special characteristics to be considered high value. ● Forests or woodlands with limited public usage. ● Forests or woodland with limited commercial value or potential. ● Trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arboricultural features that have been classified as Category 'C' or Category 'U' in accordance with BS 5837: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trees that are of low arboricultural value including unremarkable trees of very limited merit. ○ low or transient landscape benefits. ○ no material conservation or other cultural value. ○ Young trees less than 150 mm in stem diameter. ● Trees of very low quality which have poor structural and/or physiological condition and are not likely to be retained for more than 10 years in the current context. ● Woodlands in poor condition, poorly adapted to soils and/or climate, or significantly affected by pests, diseases or other abiotic factors.

Table 8C.2: Magnitude matrix

Magnitude of impact	Description of potential impact
High	A noticeable change to the tree population over a wide area or an intensive change over a limited area.
Medium	Small changes to the tree population over a wide area or noticeable change over a limited area.
Low	Very small changes to the tree population over a wide area or small changes over a limited area.
Negligible	No discernible change to the tree population.

Table 8C.3: Significance of effects

		Sensitivity of receptor/receiving environment to change/effect			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Magnitude of change/ effect	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 8C.4.3 The impact of the Project will be assessed using the baseline arboricultural constraints and will be reported in an AIA report as an appendix to the Ecology and Biodiversity ES Chapter.
- 8C.4.4 The AIA will consider the impacts of the Project on arboricultural features. The impacts will be assessed for all arboricultural features whether captured in the arboricultural walkover survey or the LiDAR canopy data. Impacts are adverse and permanent unless otherwise stated.
- 8C.4.5 The AIA will assess impacts for each of the overhead line sections and for the Substations separately, whilst also informing on the total number of arboricultural features impacted.
- 8C.4.6 The significance of effects matrix based on sensitivity and magnitude will be used to establish the level of impacts. Due to the size of the Project, individual arboricultural features will not be assessed in terms of significance (e.g. T1), rather significance of effects will be assessed for a geographical area or by features with collective attributes.
- 8C.4.7 The AIA will set out mitigation measures to reduce the impact on retained arboricultural features. Mitigation measures will feed into the outline CoCP (**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice**).
- 8C.4.8 Tree impacts will be shown indicatively on the Tree and Hedgerows to be Removed or Managed Plans.

Summary

- 8C.4.9 The arboricultural walkover survey will have a focus on reporting impacts to high and moderate quality arboricultural features with their associated constraints used to inform design development where feasible.
- 8C.4.10 The AIA will confirm the likely impacts on arboricultural features with figures spatially illustrating the extent of tree removal, affected managed, potentially affected and retained arboricultural features.

8C.1 References

- Ref 8C.1 British Standards Institution (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations (BS 5837).
- Ref 8C.2 Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website. [online]. Available at: [<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/>] [Accessed: 7 May 2024].
- Ref 8C.3 Natural England and Forestry Commission (2022). Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions [Online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions> [Accessed 7 May 2024]
- Ref 8C.4 Woodland Trust (2024). Ancient Tree Inventory. [Online] Available at: https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwko21BhAPEiwAwfaQCOCjnuHp3mQe5dHvRg5-xLpUQeG0NqmLAKj6rN4VFM40cX9q-1I2thoC2G0QAvD_BwE&gclsrc=aw.ds

Appendix 9A Heritage Asset Gazetteers

Contents

9A.1	Designated Heritage Assets	9A-3
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9A.2	Non-designated Heritage Assets	9A-84
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Table 9A.1: Route Section 1	9A-3
Table 9A.2: Route Section 2	9A-8
Table 9A.3: Route Section 3	9A-23
Table 9A.4: Route Section 4	9A-32
Table 9A.5: Route Section 5	9A-60
Table 9A.6: Route Section 6	9A-61
Table 9A.7: Route Section 7	9A-72
Table 9A.8: Route Section 1	9A-84
Table 9A.9: Route Section 2	9A-88
Table 9A.10: Route Section 3	9A-159
Table 9A.11: Route Section 4	9A-183
Table 9A.12: Route Section 5	9A-306
Table 9A.13: Route Section 6	9A-309
Table 9A.14: Route Section 7	9A-347

9A.1 Designated Heritage Assets

Table 9A.1: Route Section 1

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1010947	Scheduled monument	Two moated sites at Healing Hall.	Medieval	TA 21356 09996
1020423	Scheduled monument	Stallingborough medieval settlement, post-medieval manor house and formal gardens	Medieval	TA 19519 11598
1008686	Scheduled monument	Site of medieval nunnery and post-Dissolution house, Nun Cotham	Medieval	TA 15586 11254
1018838	Scheduled monument	Neolithic long barrow and Bronze Age round barrow 650m SW of Riby Grove Farm	Prehistoric	TA 17171 05490
1020023; 1161697	Scheduled monument and Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross 20m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church	Medieval	TA 19495 11819
1018287; 1308778	Scheduled monument and Grade II listed building	Cross in St Bartholomew's churchyard	Medieval	TA 16505 09926
1000971	Grade I listed building	Brocklesby Park.	Post-Medieval/ Modern	TA 12710 03425
1001505	Grade I listed building	People's Par.	Post-Medieval	TA 26983 08349
1161566	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Lawrence	Medieval	TA 20289 07589
1379843	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Nicolas	Medieval	TA 23328 09784
1379845	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Michael	Medieval	TA 24139 09020
1359820	Grade I listed building	No 9 Shop and Church End Farmhouse	Medieval	TA 16629 09977
1063367	Grade I listed building	Church Of Saint Bartholomew.	Medieval	TA 16503 09949
1379386	Grade I listed building	Church Of St James,	Medieval	TA 26640 09169
1146937	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Edmund	Medieval	TA 18465 07484
1346978	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Peter and St Paul	Medieval	TA 19506 11837
1403222	Grade II* listed building	Former Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun Site.	Modern	TA1841511627
1379856	Grade II listed building	Grimsby Haven Lock and Dock Wall 58 Metres Long Adjoining to West.	Post-Medieval	TA 27216 10587
1161705	Grade II listed building	F W Mcaulay Cottages.	Modern	TA 20840 07620
1346977	Grade II listed building	Farm Range on North Side of Healing Wells Farm	Post-Medieval	TA 19890 09802
1379355	Grade II listed building	The Grange	Post-Medieval	TA 23299 09724
1161617	Grade II listed building	Cross Base Approximately 9 Metres West of Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. Probably C14-C15. Limestone ashlar. Pedestal with octagonal upper section on square base with carved scrolls to corners.	Medieval	TA 21368 10094
1379844	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory.	Post-Medieval	TA 23396 09814
1103466	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Peter and St Paul	Medieval	TA 21391 10100

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1379885	Grade II listed building	Rose Cottage	Post-Medieval	TA 23414 09935
1453562	Grade II listed building	Great Coates First World War Memorial	Modern	TA2350410010
1455332	Grade II listed building	Healing War Memorial	Modern	TA2156810308
1379430	Grade II listed building	The Manor House including former Stables and Coach House	Post-Medieval	TA 23470 10248
1379431	Grade II listed building	Dovecote and adjoining Stable Range Immediately North West of The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TA 23453 10271
1379429	Grade II listed building	19-22 Cooks Lane	Post-Medieval	TA 23529 10264
1379419	Grade II listed building	Cordeaux House.	Post-Medieval	TA 23586 10242
1103468	Grade II listed building	The Mill	Post-Medieval	TA 19030 10635
1379884	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 23775 10346
1308735	Grade II listed building	Barn at Church Farm	Post-Medieval	TA 18529 07613
1359822	Grade II listed building	Church Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 18488 07597
1103467	Grade II listed building	Daisy Cottage	Post-Medieval	TA 19645 11639
1379855	Grade II listed building	The Willows	Post-Medieval	TA 25559 08665
1310015	Grade II listed building	Gravestone approximately 0.5 Metres south-west corner of nave of Church of St Peter and St Paul	Medieval	TA 19495 11831
1063369	Grade II listed building	Riby Grange	Post-Medieval	TA 17267 07578
1103469	Grade II listed building	129 Station Road	Post-Medieval	TA 20582 11872
1403218	Grade II listed building	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post	Modern	TA1835511782
1063368	Grade II listed building	Village Hall	Post-Medieval	TA 16470 09986
1359821	Grade II listed building	Rifle Range, 1897	Post-Medieval	TA 16470 10011
1308756	Grade II listed building	No 1 and Outbuildings and Railings	Post-Medieval	TA 16463 10040
1308752	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TA 16406 09967
1379369	Grade II listed building	St James Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TA 26349 08901
1379863	Grade II listed building	Fairlawn (St James Choir School).	Post-Medieval	TA 26384 08934
1379864	Grade II listed building	Garden Wall Aat Fairlawn	Post-Medieval	TA 26432 08925
1379862	Grade II listed building	Pelham Terrace including rear yard wall.	Post-Medieval	TA 26430 08962
1379361	Grade II listed building	23 Bargate	Post-Medieval	TA 26493 08852
1379362	Grade II listed building	39, Bargate	Post-Medieval	TA 26517 08524
1379363	Grade II listed building	Former stables to Number 39	Post-Medieval	TA 26518 08518
1379360	Grade II listed building	St James's Terrace	Post-Medieval	TA 26495 08906
1379364	Grade II listed building	41 Bargate Cottages	Post-Medieval	TA 26519 08511

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1379365	Grade II listed building	43 Bargate Cottages	Post-Medieval	TA 26519 08506
1379366	Grade II listed building	Former Toll House	Post-Medieval	TA 26519 08502
1379359	Grade II listed building	St James Terrace	Post-Medieval	TA 26511 08939
1379384	Grade II listed building	Folly Tower and gateway approximately 15 metres east of Number 23 Bargate	Post-Medieval	TA 26523 08858
1262683	Grade II listed building	The Old Coaching House	Post-Medieval	TA 15977 09847
1379367	Grade II listed building	Millfields. House	Post-Medieval	TA 26587 08363
1379370	Grade II listed building	War Memorial, Bargate	Modern	TA 26540 07879
1063374	Grade II listed building	Stable Block and Coach House next to Old Coaching House	Post-Medieval	TA 15968 09862
1379368	Grade II listed building	St Martins Preparatory School	Modern	TA 26602 08164
1379382	Grade II listed building	Gardens Walls and Gateways to Coroners Courthouse	Modern	TA 26607 08919
1379379	Grade II listed building	Coroners Courthouse	Modern	TA 26618 08907
1379383	Grade II listed building	Garden walls to Number 36 (Number 36 Not Included)	Modern	TA 26618 08937
1470322	Grade II listed building	Little Coates War Memorial	Modern	TA2631210034
1379377	Grade II listed building	Brighowgate House (Salvation Army Hostel)	Modern	TA 26649 08954
1379396	Grade II listed building	Cross Base approximately 10 metres south of Church of St James	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TA2665209143
1379371	Grade II listed building	The White Hart Public House	Post-Medieval	TA 26695 09142
1379372	Grade II listed building	17, 19 And 21 Bethlehem Street, Grimsby	Post-Medieval	TA 26727 09170
1379860	Grade II listed building	The Tivoli Tavern	Post-Medieval	TA 26728 09273
1379859	Grade II listed building	The Pestle and Mortar Public House	Modern	TA 26748 09229
1379903	Grade II listed building	13 Wellowgate	Post-Medieval	TA 26792 09044
1379904	Grade II listed building	15 Wellowgate	Post-Medieval	TA 26801 09036
1379373	Grade II listed building	Yarborough Hotel	Post-Medieval	TA 26779 09186
1379905	Grade II listed building	17 And 19 Wellowgate	Post-Medieval	TA 26812 09025
1379906	Grade II listed building	St Marys Chambers and attached railings and gates	Post-Medieval	TA 26784 09265
1379374	Grade II listed building	Pettits Butchers	Post-Medieval	TA 26798 09210
1379375	Grade II listed building	37 Bethlehem Street	Post-Medieval	TA 26808 09216
1379376	Grade II listed building	39 Bethlehem Street	Post-Medieval	TA 26816 09219
1379907	Grade II listed building	Smethurst Memorial in People's Park	Post-Medieval	TA 26897 08399
1379840	Grade II listed building	Haven Mill	Post-Medieval	TA 26794 09531
1379893	Grade II listed building	Barclays Bank	Modern	TA 26845 09355
1379895	Grade II listed building	Royal Insurance Building	Modern	TA 26864 09369

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1379894	Grade II listed building	Former Savoy Picture House	Modern	TA 26880 09336
1379896	Grade II listed building	Prudential Building	Modern	TA 26885 09367
1379897	Grade II listed building	Head Post Office	Modern	TA 26923 09350
1379841	Grade II listed building	West Haven Maltings and Garth Buildings	Post-Medieval	TA 26875 09554
1379898	Grade II listed building	National Westminster Bank including gate to side passage	Modern	TA 26940 09353
1379861	Grade II listed building	Tapley House (Number 33) and Mentmore (Number 34)	Modern	TA 27079 08165
1379858	Grade II listed building	13 New Street	Post-Medieval	TA 27053 09348
1379889	Grade II listed building	Registrar's Office built in 1867	Post-Medieval	TA 27064 09302
1379857	Grade II listed building	9 and 11 New Street	Post-Medieval	TA 27054 09355
1379887	Grade II listed building	Former Waterworks Offices	Post-Medieval	TA 27060 09341
1379888	Grade II listed building	Town Hall	Post-Medieval	TA 27110 09291
1379890	Grade II listed building	The Doughty Centre, adjoining screen wall and former Fire Station.	Post-Medieval	TA 27152 09296
1063366	Grade II listed building	Limber Hill Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 15584 07406
1379876	Grade II listed building	Church of St Augustine of Hippo, Grimsby	Modern	TA 27303 08280
1379432	Grade II listed building	Corporation Bridge	Modern	TA 27057 09947
1379892	Grade II listed building	Victoria Mills	Post-Medieval	TA 27155 10022
1379866	Grade II listed building	Former Waterproof Clothing Factory	Modern	TA 27344 09447
1379891	Grade II listed building	Castle Press	Post-Medieval	TA 27172 10084
1379902	Grade II listed building	Welholme Galleries	Modern	TA 27558 08610
1063507	Grade II listed building	Swallow Vale Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 17660 04346
1379833	Grade II listed building	Education Department Offices	Modern	TA 27683 09587
1379839	Grade II listed building	158 Freeman Street	Post-Medieval	TA 27618 09856
1379837	Grade II listed building	26 Flour Square	Post-Medieval	TA 27372 10514
1379832	Grade II listed building	Grimsby College of Art and Design	Post-Medieval	TA 27706 09573
1379417	Grade II listed building	The Customs House and attached railings	Post-Medieval	TA 27429 10422
1379415	Grade II listed building	Number 18 and attached walls and railings.	Post-Medieval/ Modern	TA 27451 10414
1379418	Grade II listed building	Grimsby Cordage Mill	Post-Medieval	TA 27853 08894
1379854	Grade II listed building	Bath House at Sir Moses Montefiore Synagogue	Modern	TA 27762 09653
1379853	Grade II listed building	Sir Moses Montefiore Synagogue	Post-Medieval	TA 27786 09644
1379838	Grade II listed building	The Corporation Arms	Post-Medieval	TA 27653 10111
1379852	Grade II listed building	Former Holme Hill School and attached Masters House	Post-Medieval	TA 27801 09679

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1379874	Grade II listed building	Statue of Prince Albert in front of Dock Offices	Post-Medieval	TA 27523 10480
1379851	Grade II listed building	Garden wall, gates and adjoining walls to St Marys Presbytery	Post-Medieval	TA 27834 09633
1379850	Grade II listed building	St Marys Presbytery	Post-Medieval	TA 27855 09633
1379873	Grade II listed building	Dock Offices	Post-Medieval	TA 27551 10513
1379849	Grade II listed building	Church of St Mary by the Sea	Post-Medieval	TA 27862 09644
1379416	Grade II listed building	National Westminster Bank and St Andrews Chambers and Union Bank Chambers	Post-Medieval/ Modern	TA 27742 10459
1379867	Grade II listed building	Quayside walls at Royal Dock	Post-Medieval	TA 27650 10735
213; 7642	Conservation Area	Great Coates		TA 23448 10040
365; 7630	Conservation Area	Wellow		TA 26725 08553
361; 7632	Conservation Area	Central Grimsby		TA 26854 09254
211; 7628	Conservation Area	Holme Hill		TA 27739 09560
209; 7643	Conservation Area	Victoria Mills		TA 27094 10074

Table 9A.2: Route Section 2

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1016782	Scheduled monument	Toot Hill motte and bailey castle.	Medieval	TF 41934 81025
1005002; 1063050	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building	Louth Park Abbey	Medieval	TF 35456 88550
1003616	Scheduled monument	Deserted village near Brackenborough Hall	Medieval	TF 32968 90819, TF 33311 90436
1019402; 1168228	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in St Martin's churchyard	Medieval	TA 28373 00692
1019070	Scheduled monument	Moated site immediately west of Hall Farm.	Medieval	TF 40626 83313
1016783	Scheduled monument	Castle Hill motte and bailey castle, Castle Carlton.	Medieval	TF 39510 83596
1019979	Scheduled monument	The Manor moated site and fishpond complex, Ludborough.	Medieval	TF 29655 95392
1019067	Scheduled monument	Castle Hill: moated site with Civil War earthworks	Medieval/ Post-medieval	TF 42721 82142
1004988	Scheduled monument	North Cockerington Hall moated site	Medieval	TF 37574 90128
1469975	Scheduled monument	Round Barrow Cemetery with outlying barrow to the west of Tetney and north of the Waithe Beck.	Prehistoric	TA3003200704
1018295	Scheduled monument	Cross in St Lawrence's churchyard.	Medieval	TF 32415 97733
1015314; 1103489	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St George's Church	Medieval	TA 24171 06754
1018294; 1307134	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in St Andrew's churchyard	Medieval	TF 30603 93239
1005032; 1168183	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building	Packhorse bridge	Medieval/ Post-medieval	TF 30570 93199
1018282; 1063047	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in St Edith's churchyard	Medieval	TF 39251 87970
1011455	Scheduled monument	Site of Legbourne Priory	Medieval	TF 36042 84110
1018286; 1063118	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in St Peter's churchyard	Medieval	TA 28653 02763
1007735	Scheduled monument	Civil War earthwork fort 350m north-east of Walk Farm	Post-Medieval	TA 21239 04413
1018296; 1168175	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in St Peter and St Paul's churchyard	Medieval	TA 31652 00912
1010706	Scheduled monument	Site of Gilbertine priory and post Dissolution house, moats, 18th century garden, medieval settlement and cultivation remains	Medieval	TF 28298 92979
1003611	Scheduled monument	Deserted village of North Cadeby (site of) E of Cadeby Hall	Medieval	TF 27158 95791
1019867	Scheduled monument	Premonstratensian priory chapel 170m south west of Priory Farm.	Medieval	TF 22659 99674
1003553	Scheduled monument	Deserted medieval village of Beesby	Medieval	TF2642396373
1004953	Scheduled monument	Deserted medieval village near North Elkington	Medieval	TF 29143 91010

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1019866	Scheduled monument	Round barrow 240m south west of Hatcliffe Manor House.	Prehistoric	TA2118300000
1013926	Scheduled monument	Two bowl barrows in Burwell Wood, 570m NNW of Three Tree Lodge.	Prehistoric	TF 37027 80743
1018279; 1147898	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in St Mary's churchyard	Medieval	TF 35982 98790
1018297	Scheduled monument	Cross in St Nicholas's churchyard	Medieval	TA 35039 00625
1020424	Scheduled monument	Humberston Abbey	Medieval	TA 31062 05230
1017878	Scheduled monument	Bowl barrow cemetery on Bully Hill.	Prehistoric	TF 33230 82845, TF 33029 82641
1018293	Scheduled monument	Cross in All Saints' churchyard	Medieval	TF 29348 88292
208	Conservation Area	Cottagers Plot		TA 23428 07225
207	Conservation Area	Laceby		TA 21436 06572
41	Conservation Area	North Thoresby		TF 29068 98465
364	Conservation Area	Waltham		TA 26086 03794
42	Conservation Area	Louth		TF 32639 87350
362	Conservation Area	Scarho		TA 26522 06364
212	Conservation Area	Irby upon Humber		TA 19645 04788
327	Conservation Area	Humberston		TA 31090 05296
1359965	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Martin,	Medieval	TA 28375 00705
1309123	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Leonard	Medieval	TF 38153 88727
1063121	Grade I listed building	Little Grimsby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32668 91364
1063089	Grade I listed building	Church Of St John the Baptist	Medieval	TF 35093 93072
1063122	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 29592 95503
1103486	Grade I listed building	Church Of Saint Helen	Medieval	TA 23551 03311
1261895	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 36762 91333
1063076	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Adelwold	Medieval	TF 36794 91315
1346952	Grade I listed building	Church Of Saint Margaret	Medieval	TA 21437 06530
1063692	Grade I listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 36762 84430
1359986	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Edith	Medieval	TF 39281 87954
1359942	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TA 31667 00892
1063264	Grade I listed building	Parish Church Of St James	Medieval	TF 32636 87381
1379408	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Giles	Medieval	TA 26738 06363
1161130	Grade I listed building	Church Of Saint Andrew	Medieval	TA 19591 04958
1103493	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TA 21319 00704

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063124	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 35985 98812
1161055	Grade II* listed building	Church Of Saint Peter	Medieval	TA 31094 05278
1359950	Grade II* listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 29351 88307
1063126	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Nicholas	Medieval	TA 35030 00645
1307138	Grade II* listed building	Ivy Cottage	Post-Medieval	TA 34892 00465
1168252	Grade II* listed building	Thorpe Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 31770 87193
1307067	Grade II* listed building	Cadeby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 27033 95936
1359928	Grade II* listed building	The Mansion	Medieval	TF 32327 87208
1063180	Grade II* listed building	The Sycamores	Post-Medieval	TF 32424 87170
1359929	Grade II* listed building	Thornton House	Post-Medieval	TF 32448 87239
1063182	Grade II* listed building	Westgate House	Medieval	TF 32524 87275
1310283	Grade II* listed building	Church Of Saint Margaret	Medieval	TF 26082 97596
1359894	Grade II* listed building	72-76, Westgate Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32543 87387
1063212	Grade II* listed building	Reading Room and Library	Post-Medieval	TF 32681 87332
1166184	Grade II* listed building	Cromwells House	Medieval	TF 32744 87317
1063266	Grade II* listed building	30-36 Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF3260487489
1166096	Grade II* listed building	19, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32884 87360
1063697	Grade II* listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 35668 83710
1308396	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Peter	Medieval	TA 28651 02780
1161283	Grade II* listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TA 26151 03910
1063043	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 39920 86646
1063086	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 30595 93246
1346948	Grade II* listed building	Church Of Saint George	Medieval	TA 24171 06765
1161256	Grade II* listed building	Waltham Windmill	Post-Medieval	TA 25951 03280
1063077	Grade II* listed building	Watermill	Post-Medieval	TF3665491404
1063127	Grade II* listed building	The Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 29072 98528
1308718	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St. Edith	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 38284 83728
1359987	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Medieval	TF 34492 88663
1359941	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Helen	Medieval	TF 29000 98768
1063123	Grade II* listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 29520 95466
1103490	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Helen	Medieval	TA 25467 01813

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1165515	Grade II* listed building	Brackenborough Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32962 90608
1346925	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Peter	Medieval	TA 25454 00949
1063108	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Bartholomew	Medieval	TF 33911 94552
1063109	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 33965 94324
1063111	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Nicholas	Medieval	TF 27817 99479
1359976	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 36208 87151
1062995	Grade II* listed building	Font In Churchyard at west end of Church St Margaret.	Medieval	TF4244882187
1063049	Grade II listed building	Willows Lock	Post-Medieval	TF3529089443
1063081	Grade II listed building	Salter Fen Lock	Post-Medieval	TF3585290309
1147753	Grade II listed building	Waithe Water Mill	Post-Medieval	TA 29120 00907
1063119	Grade II listed building	Holton Lodge Farm House	Post-Medieval	TA 28598 01370
1360011	Grade II listed building	Greenways	Post-Medieval	TF 42138 82929
1161227	Grade II listed building	Little Laceby Farmhouse.	Post-Medieval	TA 22247 06669
1063048	Grade II listed building	Ticklepenny Lock	Post-Medieval	TF3503688942
1147756	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote At Holton Lodge Farm.	Post-Medieval	TA 28636 01385
1062994	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 41915 81065
1308600	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Margaret.	Medieval	TF4248082188
1359966	Grade II listed building	Coach House	Post-Medieval	TF 34985 92901
1168234	Grade II listed building	Westfield House	Post-Medieval	TF 34996 92887
1062987	Grade II listed building	The Hall	Post-Medieval	TF4064483246
1359989	Grade II listed building	Stable Block at Abbey Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 35229 88760
1165652	Grade II listed building	Abbey Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 35210 88736
1147815	Grade II listed building	Gardener's Cottage and Hall Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 32661 91482
1168160	Grade II listed building	Westbrook House	Post-Medieval	TF 29952 98573
1103526	Grade II listed building	Hall Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 25459 01037
1310319	Grade II listed building	The Thatch	Post-Medieval	TA 25366 01688
1063120	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Edith	Medieval	TF 32647 91316
1346926	Grade II listed building	Well Approximately 50 Metres south east Of Hall Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 25505 01016
1147780	Grade II listed building	Urn At West End of Church Of St Edith	Post-Medieval	TF 32637 91313
1359974	Grade II listed building	The Almshouses	Post-Medieval	TF 38191 88778
1063080	Grade II listed building	Alvingham Lock and Inverted Syphon	Post-Medieval	TF3652890893

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1469632	Grade II listed building	Covenham St Bartholomew War Memorial	Modern	TF3387594535
1359936	Grade II listed building	Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 27781 99471
1359934	Grade II listed building	Haith's Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 33879 94567
1063021	Grade II listed building	Watermill And Wheel at Little Carlton Mill House	Post-Medieval	TF 40122 85309
1359961	Grade II listed building	Stable Block at Brackenborough Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32985 90631
1063078	Grade II listed building	High Street Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 36154 91288
1063022	Grade II listed building	Outhouse To Rear of South Cockerington Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 38293 88691
1147025	Grade II listed building	Font In Churchyard	Medieval	TF 40304 83217
1063079	Grade II listed building	Carriagehouse and Stables at High Street Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 36173 91303
1391639	Grade II listed building	White House	Post-Medieval	TF 29656 95558
1360000	Grade II listed building	Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 42776 82004
1103491	Grade II listed building	Churchyard Cross Approximately 12 Metres South of Church of Saint Helen	Medieval	TA 25465 01799
1063082	Grade II listed building	Barn With Pigeoncote at Grange Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF3596391543
1063083	Grade II listed building	Folly at Brackenborough Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32948 90549
1359960	Grade II listed building	Grange Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 35962 91601
1147872	Grade II listed building	Glebe Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 29575 95564
1359935	Grade II listed building	Manor Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 32345 97744
1103502	Grade II listed building	Rookery House	Post-Medieval	TA 21719 06635
1147276	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 42914 82105
1161248	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TA 21615 06764
1165668	Grade II listed building	Holme Farm Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 37344 90593
1063110	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Lawrence	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 32416 97752
1063017	Grade II listed building	Chestnut Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 42359 84141
1103487	Grade II listed building	Pelham House	Post-Medieval	TA 23718 03237
1063018	Grade II listed building	The Forge	Post-Medieval	TF 41274 85173
1487236	Grade II listed building	Great Carlton War Memorial	Modern	TF4088085401
1346946	Grade II listed building	Huntsman's Obelisk and Railed Enclosure Approximately 30 metres north east of Church of Saint Helen	Post-Medieval	TA 23579 03347
1346947	Grade II listed building	Woodlands	Post-Medieval	TA 23692 03179
1063075	Grade II listed building	Abbey Farmhouse and Garden Wall	Post-Medieval	TF 36661 91309
1359999	Grade II listed building	North Reston Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 38258 83658
1063020	Grade II listed building	Hall Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 40912 85478

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063019	Grade II listed building	Lychgate To Church of St. John The Baptist	Post-Medieval	TF 40808 85549
1359933	Grade II listed building	Mill House	Post-Medieval	TF 33541 95501
1165659	Grade II listed building	Oak Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 37171 90949
1253253	Grade II listed building	Mill Owners House	Post-Medieval	TF 36664 91408
1359973	Grade II listed building	The Hall and Old Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 41030 85490
1161206	Grade II listed building	College Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 21384 06694
1360012	Grade II listed building	Church Of St. John the Baptist	Post-Medieval	TF 40812 85597
1392626	Grade II listed building	Barrack Blocks	Modern	TF 39414 87110, TF 39404 87023, TF 39432 86957, TF 39471 86975, TF 39442 87043, TF 39374 87092
1378742	Grade II listed building	Stable Block to former Grainsby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 27152 99102
1359662	Grade II listed building	Pump	Post-Medieval	TF3678484378
1160917	Grade II listed building	Cross Approximately 14 Metres South of Manor House	Medieval	TA 24070 06725
1392625	Grade II listed building	Barrack Block at North West Corner of Square	Modern	TF 39372 87153
1346949	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TA 24071 06748
1103501	Grade II listed building	6 Caistor Road	Post-Medieval	TA 21440 06452
1392627	Grade II listed building	Beech Grove Hall (Former Officers' Mess and Quarters)	Modern	TF 39575 86775
1103527	Grade II listed building	Homefield Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 25322 00281
1346945	Grade II listed building	Front Gate and Railings Approximately 5 metres south of Homefield Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 25318 00271
1359964	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 30651 93288
1392628	Grade II listed building	Centurion House, Buildings 21 And 21a (Dining Room and Institute)	Modern	TF 39435 87221, TF 39451 87194
1119674	Grade II listed building	Sunday School	Post-Medieval	TF 31788 91690
1307102	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 30650 93192
1359949	Grade II listed building	Mawers Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 31825 91586
1240994	Grade II listed building	Mud And Stud Cottage to east of New Haven Poultry Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 32941 97268
1392624	Grade II listed building	Tedder Hall (Former Instructional Building)	Modern	TF3958286935
1392630	Grade II listed building	Guy Gibson Hall (Former Station Headquarters)	Modern	TF 39583 87032
1392629	Grade II listed building	The Charterhouse (Former Sergeants' Mess and Quarters)	Modern	TF3952987161
1063137	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 31699 91712
1063088	Grade II listed building	Arbour In Garden Wall to S.E. of Utterby House	Post-Medieval	TF 30556 93129
1168155	Grade II listed building	Walnut Cottage and Adjacent Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 29205 98066

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1422159	Grade II listed building	Haagensen Memorial and Vault, Laceby Cemetery	Post-Medieval	TA2109906628
1168210	Grade II listed building	Utterby House	Post-Medieval	TF3049193132
1168127	Grade II listed building	Allenby Almshouses	Post-Medieval	TF 31627 91630
1063087	Grade II listed building	Stable Range at Utterby House	Post-Medieval	TF 30467 93177
1307100	Grade II listed building	Summer House at Utterby House	Post-Medieval	TF3050893091
1063696	Grade II listed building	Thatched Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF3654684221
1165551	Grade II listed building	Pear Trees Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 39672 87195
1462730	Grade II listed building	Waltham War Memorial	Modern	TA2589303778
1440860	Grade II listed building	Grimoldby War Memorial	Modern	TF3925887960
1103485	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TA 23269 02796
1253232	Grade II listed building	Sunnyside	Post-Medieval	TF3975187287
1103503	Grade II listed building	53 High Street	Post-Medieval	TA 25992 03931
1063084	Grade II listed building	16, Chapel Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 39837 87220
1408935	Grade II listed building	White Cottage	Post-Medieval	TA2869702617
1063045	Grade II listed building	The Gables	Post-Medieval	TF 39324 88561
1078197	Grade II listed building	Baines Flour Mill	Post-Medieval	TF3391988058
1063046	Grade II listed building	Ivy House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF3924789014
1063695	Grade II listed building	Tower Mill	Post-Medieval	TF3627184178
1359985	Grade II listed building	Eastfields	Post-Medieval	TF 39431 88097
1359895	Grade II listed building	35, Eastfield Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33948 87990
1359984	Grade II listed building	Manby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 40193 86762
1240149	Grade II listed building	33, Eastfield Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33944 87984
1240242	Grade II listed building	Navigation Warehouse (Formerly Known as Warehouse at The Junction of Riverhead and Riverhead Road)	Post-Medieval	TF3374587966
1078198	Grade II listed building	Woolpack Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 33714 87973
1261127	Grade II listed building	Jacksons Warehouse Formerly Known as Seymour and Castle Warehouse	Post-Medieval	TF3376687948
1161191	Grade II listed building	The Lodge	Post-Medieval	TA 20836 05732
1389137	Grade II listed building	Signal Box at Louth North	Post-Medieval	TF3323588134
1346951	Grade II listed building	Hatcliffe Mill	Post-Medieval	TA 22935 02429
1359906	Grade II listed building	Park House	Post-Medieval	TF 33703 87815
1484266	Grade II listed building	Mickling Barf with Detached Garage	Modern	TA2282702600
1063202	Grade II listed building	Louth Railway Station	Post-Medieval	TF 33321 87923

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1388276	Grade II listed building	Colonial Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 35916 84084
1415995	Grade II listed building	201 Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF3364587750
1317127	Grade II listed building	Nos. 254-256 Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33590 87650
1359881	Grade II listed building	Nos. 250-252 Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33573 87638
1063694	Grade II listed building	Gateway To East Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 35253 84870
1359661	Grade II listed building	East Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 35238 84881
1063220	Grade II listed building	Mausoleum and Gothic Ruin at The Priory	Post-Medieval	TF3339587654, TF3342787655
1359887	Grade II listed building	The Priory	Post-Medieval	TF3339687567
1360010	Grade II listed building	Authorpe Hall Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 40035 80930
1063044	Grade II listed building	Eastfield Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF3998988525
1415542	Grade II listed building	Orme Almshouses, Warden's Lodge, entrance gate, enclosing wall and railings.	Post-Medieval	TF3328887559
1166041	Grade II listed building	Ivy House	Post-Medieval	TF 33124 87626
1240119	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Modern	TF 33232 87533
1415930	Grade II listed building	Louth War Memorial	Modern	TF3325287522
1359663	Grade II listed building	Church of St Helen	Post-Medieval	TF 35698 83746
1063128	Grade II listed building	Tetney House	Post-Medieval	TA 31016 01828
1063085	Grade II listed building	Stable Block at Tetney House	Post-Medieval	TA 31035 01805
1165991	Grade II listed building	Outbuildings to the Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 33150 87553
1346950	Grade II listed building	Church Of Saint Martin	Post-Medieval	TF 23887 99602
1063263	Grade II listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 33154 87534
1359664	Grade II listed building	Gate Piers to The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 35700 83680
1160968	Grade II listed building	The Thatched Cottages, College Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 23928 99561
1415879	Grade II listed building	146 Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF3320487481
1063255	Grade II listed building	140 And 142, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33168 87479
1391488	Grade II listed building	Dales Warehouse including flats in southern part of building	Post-Medieval	TF 32997 87535
1168222	Grade II listed building	Church of St Helen and Tomb Enclosure	Post-Medieval	TF 28915 93240
1063145	Grade II listed building	Cross Base in Churchyard of Church of St Helen, 10 metres south of Nave	Medieval	TF 28915 93229
1359886	Grade II listed building	103, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33041 87487
1165973	Grade II listed building	99 And 101, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33036 87483
1165814	Grade II listed building	118-122, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33056 87467
1063262	Grade II listed building	97, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33029 87481

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063254	Grade II listed building	114 And 116, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33046 87464
1165961	Grade II listed building	91-95, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33014 87479
1063199	Grade II listed building	25a, Northgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32914 87537
1063261	Grade II listed building	85-89, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 33006 87471
1359885	Grade II listed building	81 And 83, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32998 87469
1165791	Grade II listed building	100 And 102, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF3301287454
1359896	Grade II listed building	25, Northgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32900 87528
1063150	Grade II listed building	Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 27836 95061
1165936	Grade II listed building	75 And 79, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32987 87466
1063198	Grade II listed building	23, Northgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32892 87528
1386583	Grade II listed building	Louth Hospital	Post-Medieval	TF 32571 87800
1063260	Grade II listed building	71 And 73, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32977 87464
1165907	Grade II listed building	63, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32954 87471
1359884	Grade II listed building	The Pack Horse Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 32965 87462
1386584	Grade II listed building	Entrance Wing at Louth Hospital	Post-Medieval	TF 32583 87774
1063253	Grade II listed building	92, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32983 87441
1063259	Grade II listed building	61, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32948 87461
1063252	Grade II listed building	90, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32978 87442
1063241	Grade II listed building	17, Northgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32855 87523
1165891	Grade II listed building	59, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32944 87459
1165752	Grade II listed building	82-88, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32967 87441
1063218	Grade II listed building	2, Vickers Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 32936 87459
1063258	Grade II listed building	57, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32941 87454
1063201	Grade II listed building	29, Queen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33024 87398
1063251	Grade II listed building	80, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32956 87438
1307075	Grade II listed building	Church Of All Saints with Railed Tomb Enclosure	Medieval	TF 27781 95103
1160956	Grade II listed building	East Ravendale Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 23674 99466
1359883	Grade II listed building	47, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32909 87450
1165866	Grade II listed building	Ye Olde Whyte Swanne Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 32899 87442
1359875	Grade II listed building	9, Northgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32775 87512
1063221	Grade II listed building	46, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32886 87422

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1166303	Grade II listed building	The Northgate Studio	Post-Medieval	TF 32766 87508
1063222	Grade II listed building	48, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32886 87415
1063257	Grade II listed building	Town Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32844 87444
1063250	Grade II listed building	Premises Occupied by Eve and Renshaw (Eastern Portion Only)	Post-Medieval	TF 32870 87424
1359907	Grade II listed building	50, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32883 87409
1063227	Grade II listed building	1, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32859 87424
1359882	Grade II listed building	35-39, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32817 87439
1063107	Grade II listed building	Wyham House	Post-Medieval	TF 27699 95120
1359874	Grade II listed building	16, Nichol Hill	Post-Medieval	TF 32772 87468
1063225	Grade II listed building	The White House	Post-Medieval	TF 32596 87613
1063228	Grade II listed building	Market Hall	Post-Medieval	TF3285187406
1317136	Grade II listed building	Louth Centenary Methodist Church	Post-Medieval	TF 32796 87442
1063232	Grade II listed building	20-22, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32887 87372
1063200	Grade II listed building	7, Queen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32908 87358
1359897	Grade II listed building	3 And 5, Queen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32905 87357
1063249	Grade II listed building	34 And 36, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF3280287418
1166269	Grade II listed building	2 And 4, Nichol Hill	Post-Medieval	TF 32782 87430
1063231	Grade II listed building	17 and 18, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32894 87351
1309099	Grade II listed building	7, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32845 87380
1063239	Grade II listed building	1, Nichol Hill	Post-Medieval	TF 32765 87437
1063270	Grade II listed building	1, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF 32840 87376
1063271	Grade II listed building	3, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF 32834 87378
1063693	Grade II listed building	Stable Block at Kenwick Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 34556 85007
1063248	Grade II listed building	Agriculture House	Post-Medieval	TF 32773 87409
1063272	Grade II listed building	5, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF3282487371
1415645	Grade II listed building	Church of St Michael and All Angels and Wall, Gate and Gate Piers	Post-Medieval	TF3326587127
1063197	Grade II listed building	2 K6 Telephone Kiosks	Modern	TF 32767 87406
1317276	Grade II listed building	7-11 And 11a, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF 32816 87369
1063229	Grade II listed building	12, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32850 87345
1359877	Grade II listed building	2-8, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF 32833 87353
1063238	Grade II listed building	37, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32845 87344

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1166246	Grade II listed building	35, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32842 87342
1063273	Grade II listed building	13 And 13a, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF 32802 87367
1063243	Grade II listed building	The Coffee Bean	Post-Medieval	TF 32828 87349
1063230	Grade II listed building	14, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32877 87315
1063267	Grade II listed building	The Old Mill	Post-Medieval	TF3260087522
1063244	Grade II listed building	The Wool Shop	Post-Medieval	TF 32825 87347
1309065	Grade II listed building	13, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32865 87319
1359878	Grade II listed building	14 And 16, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF 32819 87345
1359873	Grade II listed building	33, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32831 87337
1165574	Grade II listed building	The Masons Arms Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 32792 87363
1063245	Grade II listed building	18 And 20, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF 32814 87344
1359891	Grade II listed building	15, Chequergate	Post-Medieval	TF 32675 87446
1379865	Grade II listed building	Island House	Post-Medieval	TA 26546 06267
1063235	Grade II listed building	28-34, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32847 87317
1063275	Grade II listed building	17, Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF 32768 87368
1359888	Grade II listed building	22 And 24, Aswell Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32922 87266
1063237	Grade II listed building	25-31 Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32819 87331
1359889	Grade II listed building	The Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF3258587508
1063268	Grade II listed building	2, Chequergate	Post-Medieval	TF 32684 87426
1063269	Grade II listed building	13, Chequergate	Post-Medieval	TF 32665 87439
1103492	Grade II listed building	Parkside	Post-Medieval	TF 23710 99281
1359879	Grade II listed building	22-28 (Even), Cornmarket	Post-Medieval	TF3279887336
1166162	Grade II listed building	Lloyds Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 32836 87305
1063265	Grade II listed building	26, Aswell Street	Post-Medieval	TF3291587255
1063205	Grade II listed building	The Corner House	Post-Medieval	TF 32677 87419
1359876	Grade II listed building	Midland Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 32769 87347
1166220	Grade II listed building	17 To 23 Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32798 87326
1063247	Grade II listed building	10 And 12, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32712 87385
1063242	Grade II listed building	Premises Occupied by Masons, Fuller, Chatterton and Haxby	Post-Medieval	TF 32779 87334
1359880	Grade II listed building	8, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32707 87385
1359911	Grade II listed building	18 And 20, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32813 87307

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1146597	Grade II listed building	5, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32679 87400
1103494	Grade II listed building	Hawerby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 26149 97717
1063256	Grade II listed building	1, Eastgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32680 87394
1063236	Grade II listed building	15 Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF3278387318
1359890	Grade II listed building	17, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32578 87474
1063234	Grade II listed building	14, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32796 87302
1359912	Grade II listed building	13 Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF3277687316
1166142	Grade II listed building	12, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32789 87299
1063206	Grade II listed building	7, 7a and 7b, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32686 87373
1063207	Grade II listed building	9, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32688 87367
1063209	Grade II listed building	23 And 25, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32738 87324
1146618	Grade II listed building	13a and 13b, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32704 87346
1063233	Grade II listed building	Kings Head Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 32773 87296
1063208	Grade II listed building	15-19, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32720 87332
1308864	Grade II listed building	21, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32728 87326
1359910	Grade II listed building	8, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32764 87295
1166109	Grade II listed building	4 And 6, Mercer Row	Post-Medieval	TF 32755 87296
1146661	Grade II listed building	8, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32673 87352
1063210	Grade II listed building	6, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32663 87358
1359900	Grade II listed building	18 And 20, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32709 87322
1063211	Grade II listed building	10, 10b, 10c and 10d, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32680 87343
1063213	Grade II listed building	Former Black Bull Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 32712 87311
1359901	Grade II listed building	26, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32730 87294
1146721	Grade II listed building	16, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32691 87322
1146773	Grade II listed building	28 and 30, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32733 87288
1063195	Grade II listed building	84, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32586 87392
1271900	Grade II listed building	The Wool Mart	Post-Medieval	TF3284487206
1063214	Grade II listed building	36, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32739 87264
1308673	Grade II listed building	82, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32585 87376
1308635	Grade II listed building	The Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 32627 87338
1308866	Grade II listed building	The Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 32628 87337

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063215	Grade II listed building	Greyhound Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 32732 87252
1063186	Grade II listed building	Church Precincts	Post-Medieval	TF 32589 87351
1063196	Grade II listed building	78 and 80, Westgate Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32532 87398
1147101	Grade II listed building	70, Westgate Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32556 87377
1359893	Grade II listed building	No 66 Garages Adjoining No 66 to right	Post-Medieval	TF 32569 87365
1359902	Grade II listed building	44-48, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32747 87224
1063194	Grade II listed building	64, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32565 87358
1063216	Grade II listed building	50 and 52, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32759 87212
1063185	Grade II listed building	45, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32588 87333
1146786	Grade II listed building	40 and 42, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32746 87210
1063223	Grade II listed building	The Poplars	Post-Medieval	TF 32661 87264
1147069	Grade II listed building	The Wheatsheaf Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 32548 87349
1415856	Grade II listed building	16-20 Lee Street	Post-Medieval	TF3286987119
1063193	Grade II listed building	60, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32546 87341
1063184	Grade II listed building	43 Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32584 87297
1359932	Grade II listed building	58, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32532 87326
1359903	Grade II listed building	76-80, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32781 87140
1063183	Grade II listed building	The Limes	Post-Medieval	TF3256287283
1063112	Grade II listed building	Warehouse	Post-Medieval	TF 36861 94646
1147059	Grade II listed building	56, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32517 87316
1146813	Grade II listed building	82 and 84, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32782 87122
1063217	Grade II listed building	86 and 88, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32783 87115
1415550	Grade II listed building	The Studio, attached Cloisters and railings, King Edward VI School	Post-Medieval	TF3259287227
1359904	Grade II listed building	90 And 92, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32789 87102
1359937	Grade II listed building	Bridge Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 36881 94658
1415796	Grade II listed building	Bedehouses	Post-Medieval	TF3259187217
1308794	Grade II listed building	94-102, Upgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32797 87084
1379409	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TA 26718 06421
1063192	Grade II listed building	54, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32484 87296
1063224	Grade II listed building	42 And 44, Gospelgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32605 87200
1359909	Grade II listed building	46 And 48, Gospelgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32598 87196

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1147033	Grade II listed building	50 And 52, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32484 87283
1063181	Grade II listed building	35-39, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32488 87264
1359931	Grade II listed building	48, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32474 87273
1346953	Grade II listed building	Ruins of West Ravensdale Priory approximately 160 metres south west of Priory Farmhouse	Medieval	TF 22660 99674
1063191	Grade II listed building	44 and 46, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32449 87257
1063146	Grade II listed building	Acthorpe Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 30839 89472
1168140	Grade II listed building	Warehouse at Thoresby Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 33577 99765
1359930	Grade II listed building	Gazebo in Grounds of 32b, and attached Garden Wall	Post-Medieval	TF 32343 87292
1063204	Grade II listed building	The Beeches	Post-Medieval	TF 32649 87038
1147009	Grade II listed building	38, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32388 87235
1063246	Grade II listed building	The Lodge (Part of King Edward VI School)	Post-Medieval	TF 32545 87100
1063190	Grade II listed building	34 and 36, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32377 87232
1146983	Grade II listed building	Wrvs Headquarters	Post-Medieval	TF 32325 87228
1063189	Grade II listed building	18-24, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32292 87214
1063219	Grade II listed building	17 and 19, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32307 87200
1063203	Grade II listed building	The Cedars	Post-Medieval	TF 32149 87344
1103500	Grade II listed building	Water Pump House approximately 10 metres east of Blacksmiths Cottage	Post-Medieval	TA 19780 04696
1063188	Grade II listed building	6 (Western Portion), Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32226 87213
1063187	Grade II listed building	4, Westgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32218 87214
1467745	Grade II listed building	Entrance Lodge at Louth Cemetery	Post-Medieval	TF3293686701
1454998	Grade II listed building	Irby Upon Humber War Memorial	Modern	TA1959804988
1310234	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TA 19598 04928
1063144	Grade II listed building	Statue 150 metres south and west of Abbey Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 28104 92956
1379881	Grade II listed building	Memorial to Sir Henry Bennett approximately 140 metres south of Cemetery Chapel	Post-Medieval	TA 26821 07086
1379879	Grade II listed building	Municipal Cemetery Lodge	Post-Medieval	TA 26731 07224
1379880	Grade II listed building	Municipal Cemetery Inner Gateway	Post-Medieval	TA 26722 07238
1379877	Grade II listed building	Church of St Martin	Modern	TA 26474 07532
1379878	Grade II listed building	Municipal Cemetery Chapel	Post-Medieval	TA 26803 07231
1063147	Grade II listed building	Garden House	Post-Medieval	TF 31725 87174
1168271	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote at Thorpe Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 31735 87158

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1103499	Grade II listed building	Dovecote at Irby Dales Farm approximately 150 metres west of Irby Dales Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 19364 04552
1063148	Grade II listed building	Garden Gateway at Thorpe Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 31707 87063
1160991	Grade II listed building	Cherry Tree Cottage	Post-Medieval	TA 21341 00749
1103505	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk (In Front of St Mary's Church)	Modern	TA 21349 00709
1103488	Grade II listed building	Church of Saint Andrew	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TA 20753 02066
1424839	Grade II listed building	Milepost, Wold Newton, North East Lincolnshire	Post-Medieval	TF2411597387
1161115	Grade II listed building	Kirby House	Post-Medieval	TA 30896 04485
1433612	Grade II listed building	Wold Newton War Memorial	Modern	TF2437297004
1063226	Grade II listed building	Toll Bar Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 31861 85983
1307131	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Helen	Post-Medieval	TF 28588 90424
1063125	Grade II listed building	Norman Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 36006 98764
1161343	Grade II listed building	Church Of All Hallows	Post-Medieval	TF2419296781
1265155	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk (In front of Old Rectory Cottage)	Modern	TF 24347 96669
1307174	Grade II listed building	The Old Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 35664 99588
1346954	Grade II listed building	Rectory Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 24310 96667
1359940	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 35781 99459
1469418	Grade II listed building	North Cotes War Memorial	Modern	TA3508000654
1103504	Grade II listed building	The Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 24566 96224
1379899	Grade II listed building	Weelsby Hall	Post-Medieval	TA 27948 07949
1168245	Grade II listed building	Church Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 29314 88401
1379900	Grade II listed building	Gate Lodge at Weelsby Hall	Post-Medieval	TA 27932 08034
1103496	Grade II listed building	Stables Approximately 40 metres south west of Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 31042 05201
1161099	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 31080 05236
1103497	Grade II listed building	Ice House approximately 55 metres north east of Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TA 31120 05250
1454985	Grade II listed building	Humberston War Memorial	Modern	TA3108105285
1379901	Grade II listed building	Weelsby Park Riding School Including Wall and Railings	Post-Medieval	TA2821107998
1359963	Grade II listed building	Coastguard Cottages	Post-Medieval	TA 34157 02397
1103498	Grade II listed building	Haverstoe Cottage	Post-Medieval	TA 31246 05355
1359938	Grade II listed building	Fen Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 38396 96328
1359758	Grade II listed building	Thorganby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 20891 98213

Table 9A.3: Route Section 3

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1004987	Scheduled monument	Markby Priory	Medieval	TF 48775 78721
1008687	Scheduled monument	Site of St Mary's Priory, Greenfield	Medieval	TF 43291 77979
1014425; 1147185	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, Holy Trinity churchyard	Medieval	TF 46652 76700
1014426; 1308598	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Margaret's churchyard, Saleby	Medieval	TF 45779 78753
1011454	Scheduled monument	Hagnaby Abbey: a Premonstratensian abbey and a post-medieval house and formal garden	Medieval	TF 48423 80633
1019069	Scheduled monument	Belleau Manor moated site and dovecote	Medieval	TF 40205 78550, TF 40248 78392
1014424; 1360006	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard	Medieval	TF 52346 75437
1018283; 1359713	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in St John the Baptist's churchyard	Medieval	TF 40117 78537
1017375	Scheduled monument	Moated site 100m south of Stain Farm	Medieval	TF 46869 84683
1463467	Scheduled monument	Neolithic Long barrow 800m north west of Calceby	Prehistoric	TF3841276093
1013888	Scheduled monument	Neolithic long barrow in Beacon Plantation	Prehistoric	TF 37198 77609
169	Conservation area	Alford Conservation Area		TF 45493 76062
1360009	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Medieval	TF 51152 76421
1147204	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 49981 79439
1146936	Grade I listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF4574376508
1063026	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Wilfrid	Medieval	TF 45554 76069
1168562	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Leonard	Medieval	TF 41562 75929
1360007	Grade II* listed building	Church Of The Holy Trinity	Medieval	TF 46646 76716
1063009	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Peter	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 48724 78816
1308650	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 46413 80227
1146990	Grade II* listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 46212 81392
1063001	Grade II* listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 45371 76045
1308757	Grade II* listed building	Hanby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 45553 76017
1062988	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St. Oswald	Medieval	TF 45274 82576
1063631	Grade II* listed building	Pigeoncote To Manor Farm	Medieval	TF 40199 78554
1063630	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St John The Baptist	Medieval	TF 40114 78549
1063600	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Post-Medieval	TF 40139 77070

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063010	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 48612 78560
1063012	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 45774 78226
1359712	Grade II listed building	Aby Grange Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 42370 79957
1063014	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF4605977682
1063013	Grade II listed building	Stable Block At Thoresthorpe Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF4586177631
1308599	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF4583677624
1308602	Grade II listed building	Barn At Thoresthorpe Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF4588477611
1062989	Grade II listed building	Woodthorpe Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 43892 80500
1308594	Grade II listed building	Saleby Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 45770 78835
1147252	Grade II listed building	The Priory	Post-Medieval	TF 48752 78735
1435370	Grade II listed building	Bilsby War Memorial	Modern	TF4666376712
1063005	Grade II listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 46988 76609
1360008	Grade II listed building	Moat Farm	Post-Medieval	TF4719276497
1063011	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Post-Medieval	TF 45786 78762
1168579	Grade II listed building	Ailby House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 43790 76976
1063008	Grade II listed building	Huttoft Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 51371 76657
1308586	Grade II listed building	Warehouse At Huttoft Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 51360 76626
1147167	Grade II listed building	Bilsby House	Post-Medieval	TF4653476699
1063006	Grade II listed building	The Forge	Post-Medieval	TF4698376491
1147197	Grade II listed building	Old Forge Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 46982 76472
1308641	Grade II listed building	Vine House And Barn	Post-Medieval	TF 47045 76468
1147238	Grade II listed building	Cross In Churchyard, South Side	Post-Medieval	TF 51161 76405
1063004	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF4639780340
1063636	Grade II listed building	Empire Mills	Post-Medieval	TF 41411 79015
1391420	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	Modern	TF 43356 82347
1063040	Grade II listed building	Tothby Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 44445 76682
1168549	Grade II listed building	Claythorpe Manor	Post-Medieval	TF 41319 79082
1063029	Grade II listed building	Mill Offices	Post-Medieval	TF 45763 76505
1063030	Grade II listed building	Pigsties And Engine Shed At Alford Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 45738 76513
1359979	Grade II listed building	Welland House	Post-Medieval	TF 45762 76465
1146943	Grade II listed building	Sail Store And Outbuildings At Alford Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 45738 76498

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1146955	Grade II listed building	The Old Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 46276 81024
1062985	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 46402 81028
1146954	Grade II listed building	The Elms	Post-Medieval	TF 45753 76323
1063031	Grade II listed building	The Yews	Post-Medieval	TF 45702 76268
1146933	Grade II listed building	3, East Street	Post-Medieval	TF 45602 76184
1359997	Grade II listed building	Crown Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 46439 81328
1063027	Grade II listed building	8, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 45600 76082
1063007	Grade II listed building	Stain Glebe Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 52139 78607
1359978	Grade II listed building	Ivy House	Post-Medieval	TF4558876048
1360005	Grade II listed building	East Corner Antiques	Post-Medieval	TF4543376060
1063032	Grade II listed building	Angelenes Pantry	Post-Medieval	TF4546276064
1147107	Grade II listed building	The Venetian	Post-Medieval	TF4542676057
1146970	Grade II listed building	5, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF4547176063
1063033	Grade II listed building	6, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF4548176064
1146974	Grade II listed building	The George Hotel And Shop Adjoining	Post-Medieval	TF4552076062
1359977	Grade II listed building	War Memorial In Churchyard, South Side Of Church	Modern	TF4555576049
1063041	Grade II listed building	Gw And Md Thornalley	Post-Medieval	TF4545576045
1147007	Grade II listed building	Drinking Fountain At North End Of Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF4547176044
1147003	Grade II listed building	White And Son	Post-Medieval	TF4548676046
1147056	Grade II listed building	West Street House	Post-Medieval	TF4540276026
1063037	Grade II listed building	16 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF4548176040
1063036	Grade II listed building	Market Pharmacy	Post-Medieval	TF4545676034
1308675	Grade II listed building	Methodist Chapel And Sunday school	Post-Medieval	TF4530575997
1146997	Grade II listed building	Lloyds Bank	Post-Medieval	TF4546176014
1063028	Grade II listed building	16, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 45538 76019
1063035	Grade II listed building	Windmill Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF4546476002
1308705	Grade II listed building	Barclays Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 45533 75988
1360004	Grade II listed building	114, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF 45242 75947
1063000	Grade II listed building	118, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF4527275945
1063034	Grade II listed building	Corn Exchange	Post-Medieval	TF4547575982
1359982	Grade II listed building	Half Moon Public House	Post-Medieval	TF4531675951

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1147089	Grade II listed building	Alloa Cottage And Potters Rest Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF4525875936
1359983	Grade II listed building	Acacia Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF4523775921
1147061	Grade II listed building	White Horse Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF4528475928
1359980	Grade II listed building	Cb And M Sutton	Post-Medieval	TF4550575955
1063042	Grade II listed building	Merton Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF4525975903
1308717	Grade II listed building	Pj Bedford	Post-Medieval	TF4552275918
1063038	Grade II listed building	Spridgeons	Post-Medieval	TF4552875910
1308719	Grade II listed building	White Hart	Post-Medieval	TF 45545 75876
1147054	Grade II listed building	Hill House Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 45208 82488
1147075	Grade II listed building	40-43, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF4517875860
1308722	Grade II listed building	12 And 14, South Street	Post-Medieval	TF4552475866
1063039	Grade II listed building	Black Horse	Post-Medieval	TF4554975789
1147093	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 45250 82628
1359981	Grade II listed building	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	Post-Medieval	TF4483975677
1147110	Grade II listed building	Ivy House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 45516 82099
1308686	Grade II listed building	34, Station Road	Post-Medieval	TF 44663 75608
1063632	Grade II listed building	Barn At Manor Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 40254 78415
1359714	Grade II listed building	Stable Block, Manor Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 40205 78448
1147116	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Post-Medieval	TF 52350 75451
1147120	Grade II listed building	The Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 52349 75395
1062986	Grade II listed building	Dovecote House	Post-Medieval	TF4677481825
1359998	Grade II listed building	Dovecote At Dovecote House	Post-Medieval	TF4679881830
1168596	Grade II listed building	Church Of St James	Post-Medieval	TF 43090 75387
1359697	Grade II listed building	Garden Shed In Grounds Of Number 2 (Church Cottage)	Post-Medieval	TF 43016 75394
1247773	Grade II listed building	Wind Pump At Brick Yard	Post-Medieval	TF5028680764
1063606	Grade II listed building	Cottage 15 Metres East Of Lynne Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 40425 77138
1168732	Grade II listed building	Limepits Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 40383 77175
1063015	Grade II listed building	Brick Kiln At Brick Yard	Post-Medieval	TF5043880771
1147010	Grade II listed building	Maltby Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF4694682020
1063594	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 41472 75938
1168751	Grade II listed building	Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 40088 77049

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063003	Grade II listed building	Dairy Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 53414 75864
1062981	Grade II listed building	Church Of St. Clement	Post-Medieval	TF 52114 80903
1062982	Grade II listed building	Trusthorpe Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 50006 82054
1062984	Grade II listed building	Thorpe Farm Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 49712 82306
1063602	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 38750 77466
1078200	Grade II listed building	Marsoville	Modern	TF 52434 81481
1241268	Grade II listed building	Lindum	Modern	TF 52428 81498
1078199	Grade II listed building	Wavelands	Modern	TF 52421 81518
1063601	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Nicholas	Post-Medieval	TF 38630 77100
1168762	Grade II listed building	Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 38475 77060
1472526	Grade II listed building	Sutton On Sea War Memorial And Surrounding Garden Walls	Modern	TF5219382158
1063635	Grade II listed building	Ruins Of St Andrew's Church	Medieval	TF 38977 75698
1306978	Grade II listed building	Traphouse To Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 39012 75617
1359716	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 38995 75596
1063634	Grade II listed building	The Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 38573 75716
1306852	Grade II listed building	Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 42243 72614
1306951	Grade II listed building	Manor Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 39013 74453
1063603	Grade II listed building	Peacocks	Post-Medieval	TF 42288 72493
1004987	Scheduled monument	Markby Priory	Medieval	TF 48775 78721
1008687	Scheduled monument	Site of St Mary's Priory, Greenfield	Medieval	TF 43291 77979
1014425; 1147185	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, Holy Trinity churchyard	Medieval	TF 46652 76700
1014426; 1308598	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Margaret's churchyard, Saleby	Medieval	TF 45779 78753
1011454	Scheduled monument	Hagnaby Abbey: a Premonstratensian abbey and a post-medieval house and formal garden	Medieval	TF 48423 80633
1019069	Scheduled monument	Belleau Manor moated site and dovecote	Medieval	TF 40205 78550, TF 40248 78392
1014424; 1360006	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard	Medieval	TF 52346 75437
1018283; 1359713	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in St John the Baptist's churchyard	Medieval	TF 40117 78537
1017375	Scheduled monument	Moated site 100m south of Stain Farm	Medieval	TF 46869 84683
1463467	Scheduled monument	Neolithic Long barrow 800m north west of Calceby	Prehistoric	TF3841276093

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1013888	Scheduled monument	Neolithic long barrow in Beacon Plantation	Prehistoric	TF 37198 77609
169	Conservation area	Alford Conservation Area		TF 45493 76062
1360009	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Medieval	TF 51152 76421
1147204	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 49981 79439
1146936	Grade I listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF4574376508
1063026	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Wilfrid	Medieval	TF 45554 76069
1168562	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Leonard	Medieval	TF 41562 75929
1360007	Grade II* listed building	Church Of The Holy Trinity	Medieval	TF 46646 76716
1063009	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Peter	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 48724 78816
1308650	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 46413 80227
1146990	Grade II* listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 46212 81392
1063001	Grade II* listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 45371 76045
1308757	Grade II* listed building	Hanby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 45553 76017
1062988	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St. Oswald	Medieval	TF 45274 82576
1063631	Grade II* listed building	Pigeoncote To Manor Farm	Medieval	TF 40199 78554
1063630	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St John The Baptist	Medieval	TF 40114 78549
1063600	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Post-Medieval	TF 40139 77070
1063010	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 48612 78560
1063012	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 45774 78226
1359712	Grade II listed building	Aby Grange Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 42370 79957
1063014	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF4605977682
1063013	Grade II listed building	Stable Block At Thoresthorpe Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF4586177631
1308599	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF4583677624
1308602	Grade II listed building	Barn At Thoresthorpe Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF4588477611
1062989	Grade II listed building	Woodthorpe Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 43892 80500
1308594	Grade II listed building	Saleby Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 45770 78835
1147252	Grade II listed building	The Priory	Post-Medieval	TF 48752 78735
1435370	Grade II listed building	Bilsby War Memorial	Modern	TF4666376712
1063005	Grade II listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 46988 76609
1360008	Grade II listed building	Moat Farm	Post-Medieval	TF4719276497
1063011	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Post-Medieval	TF 45786 78762

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1168579	Grade II listed building	Ailby House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 43790 76976
1063008	Grade II listed building	Huttoft Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 51371 76657
1308586	Grade II listed building	Warehouse At Huttoft Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 51360 76626
1147167	Grade II listed building	Bilsby House	Post-Medieval	TF4653476699
1063006	Grade II listed building	The Forge	Post-Medieval	TF4698376491
1147197	Grade II listed building	Old Forge Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 46982 76472
1308641	Grade II listed building	Vine House And Barn	Post-Medieval	TF 47045 76468
1147238	Grade II listed building	Cross In Churchyard, South Side	Post-Medieval	TF 51161 76405
1063004	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF4639780340
1063636	Grade II listed building	Empire Mills	Post-Medieval	TF 41411 79015
1391420	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	Modern	TF 43356 82347
1063040	Grade II listed building	Tothby Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 44445 76682
1168549	Grade II listed building	Claythorpe Manor	Post-Medieval	TF 41319 79082
1063029	Grade II listed building	Mill Offices	Post-Medieval	TF 45763 76505
1063030	Grade II listed building	Pigsties And Engine Shed At Alford Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 45738 76513
1359979	Grade II listed building	Welland House	Post-Medieval	TF 45762 76465
1146943	Grade II listed building	Sail Store And Outbuildings At Alford Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 45738 76498
1146955	Grade II listed building	The Old Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 46276 81024
1062985	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 46402 81028
1146954	Grade II listed building	The Elms	Post-Medieval	TF 45753 76323
1063031	Grade II listed building	The Yews	Post-Medieval	TF 45702 76268
1146933	Grade II listed building	3, East Street	Post-Medieval	TF 45602 76184
1359997	Grade II listed building	Crown Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 46439 81328
1063027	Grade II listed building	8, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 45600 76082
1063007	Grade II listed building	Stain Glebe Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 52139 78607
1359978	Grade II listed building	Ivy House	Post-Medieval	TF4558876048
1360005	Grade II listed building	East Corner Antiques	Post-Medieval	TF4543376060
1063032	Grade II listed building	Angelenes Pantry	Post-Medieval	TF4546276064
1147107	Grade II listed building	The Venetian	Post-Medieval	TF4542676057
1146970	Grade II listed building	5, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF4547176063
1063033	Grade II listed building	6, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF4548176064

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1146974	Grade II listed building	The George Hotel And Shop Adjoining	Post-Medieval	TF4552076062
1359977	Grade II listed building	War Memorial In Churchyard, South Side Of Church	Modern	TF4555576049
1063041	Grade II listed building	Gw And Md Thornalley	Post-Medieval	TF4545576045
1147007	Grade II listed building	Drinking Fountain At North End Of Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF4547176044
1147003	Grade II listed building	White And Son	Post-Medieval	TF4548676046
1147056	Grade II listed building	West Street House	Post-Medieval	TF4540276026
1063037	Grade II listed building	16 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF4548176040
1063036	Grade II listed building	Market Pharmacy	Post-Medieval	TF4545676034
1308675	Grade II listed building	Methodist Chapel And Sunday school	Post-Medieval	TF4530575997
1146997	Grade II listed building	Lloyds Bank	Post-Medieval	TF4546176014
1063028	Grade II listed building	16, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 45538 76019
1063035	Grade II listed building	Windmill Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF4546476002
1308705	Grade II listed building	Barclays Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 45533 75988
1360004	Grade II listed building	114, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF 45242 75947
1063000	Grade II listed building	118, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF4527275945
1063034	Grade II listed building	Corn Exchange	Post-Medieval	TF4547575982
1359982	Grade II listed building	Half Moon Public House	Post-Medieval	TF4531675951
1147089	Grade II listed building	Alloa Cottage And Potters Rest Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF4525875936
1359983	Grade II listed building	Acacia Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF4523775921
1147061	Grade II listed building	White Horse Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF4528475928
1359980	Grade II listed building	C B and M Sutton	Post-Medieval	TF4550575955
1063042	Grade II listed building	Merton Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF4525975903
1308717	Grade II listed building	PJ Bedford	Post-Medieval	TF4552275918
1063038	Grade II listed building	Spridgeons	Post-Medieval	TF4552875910
1308719	Grade II listed building	White Hart	Post-Medieval	TF 45545 75876
1147054	Grade II listed building	Hill House Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 45208 82488
1147075	Grade II listed building	40-43, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF4517875860
1308722	Grade II listed building	12 And 14, South Street	Post-Medieval	TF4552475866
1063039	Grade II listed building	Black Horse	Post-Medieval	TF4554975789
1147093	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 45250 82628
1359981	Grade II listed building	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	Post-Medieval	TF4483975677

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1147110	Grade II listed building	Ivy House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 45516 82099
1308686	Grade II listed building	34, Station Road	Post-Medieval	TF 44663 75608
1063632	Grade II listed building	Barn At Manor Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 40254 78415
1359714	Grade II listed building	Stable Block, Manor Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 40205 78448
1147116	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Post-Medieval	TF 52350 75451
1147120	Grade II listed building	The Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 52349 75395
1062986	Grade II listed building	Dovecote House	Post-Medieval	TF4677481825
1359998	Grade II listed building	Dovecote At Dovecote House	Post-Medieval	TF4679881830
1168596	Grade II listed building	Church Of St James	Post-Medieval	TF 43090 75387
1359697	Grade II listed building	Garden Shed In Grounds Of Number 2 (Church Cottage)	Post-Medieval	TF 43016 75394
1247773	Grade II listed building	Wind Pump At Brick Yard	Post-Medieval	TF5028680764
1063606	Grade II listed building	Cottage 15 Metres East Of Lynne Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 40425 77138
1168732	Grade II listed building	Limepits Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 40383 77175
1063015	Grade II listed building	Brick Kiln At Brick Yard	Post-Medieval	TF5043880771
1147010	Grade II listed building	Maltby Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF4694682020
1063594	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 41472 75938
1168751	Grade II listed building	Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 40088 77049
1063003	Grade II listed building	Dairy Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 53414 75864
1062981	Grade II listed building	Church Of St. Clement	Post-Medieval	TF 52114 80903
1062982	Grade II listed building	Trusthorpe Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 50006 82054
1062984	Grade II listed building	Thorpe Farm Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 49712 82306
1063602	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 38750 77466
1078200	Grade II listed building	Marsoville	Modern	TF 52434 81481
1241268	Grade II listed building	Lindum	Modern	TF 52428 81498
1078199	Grade II listed building	Wavelands	Modern	TF 52421 81518
1063601	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Nicholas	Post-Medieval	TF 38630 77100

Table 9A.4: Route Section 4

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1003615	Scheduled monument	Butterbump round barrow cemetery	Prehistoric	TF 49212 72350
1003609	Scheduled monument	Cock Hill, Saxon burial mound	Early Medieval	TF 49936 65010
1014423; 1359710	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Thomas of Canterbury's churchyard	Medieval	TF 51569 74410
1004933	Scheduled monument	Shrunken medieval village	Medieval	TF 29107 35346
1014939; 1267205	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard	Medieval	TF 43362 63544
1013535; 1063560	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Peter's churchyard	Medieval	TF 40380 63441
1015162; 1224487	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	Medieval	TF 47112 58654
1016045	Scheduled monument	Manor Farm moated site	Medieval	TF 49147 67150
1018687; 1165368	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Swineshead Abbey	Medieval	TF 24889 40689
1013532	Scheduled monument	Churchyard cross, Old Church	Medieval	TF 43478 63921
1010674; 1232863	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Stump Cross	Medieval	TF 23935 39717
1014422; 1204885	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Nicholas's churchyard	Medieval	TF 55102 69080
1013530; 1223766	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building	Wainfleet All Saints market cross	Medieval	TF 49833 58958
1010678	Scheduled monument	Churchyard cross, All Saints' churchyard	Medieval	TF 31512 33306
1013828; 1063535	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building	Sibsey Trader Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 34465 50963
1019098	Scheduled monument	Decoy Wood decoy pond	Post-Medieval	TF 46378 57190
1004931; 1224243	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building	The Magdalen College School	Medieval	TF 49888 58766
1014427	Scheduled monument	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard, Winthorpe	Medieval	TF 55906 65832
1019173	Scheduled monument	Castle Hill: a motte castle 250m east of Hanby Hall Farm	Medieval	TF 47673 69809
1009978	Scheduled monument	Medieval field system 250m north of Church End Farm	Medieval	TF 22594 34497
1018684	Scheduled monument	The Manwar Ings: remains of a motte and bailey castle	Medieval	TF 24325 40979
1009218	Scheduled monument	Butter cross, Swineshead	Medieval	TF 23788 40250
1010677; 1063534	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Margaret's churchyard	Medieval	TF 35447 50725
1017392	Scheduled monument	Bratoft Hall moated site, 550m north of Manor Farm	Medieval	TF 47204 65489

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1019528	Scheduled monument	Moated site 480m north east of Wyberton West Hospital	Medieval	TF 32101 42874
1004930	Scheduled monument	Medieval salt workings	Medieval	TF 49551 57432
1004921	Scheduled monument	Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Hall Hill	Early Medieval	TF 35688 63943
1015769	Scheduled monument	Bowl barrow at Mill Hill Quarry, 350m north west of Claxby church	Prehistoric	TF 45036 71730
1020032	Scheduled monument	Eresby Hall: the remains of a post-medieval house and gardens overlying a medieval manor house	Post-Medieval	TF 39487 65213
1017464	Scheduled monument	Neolithic long barrow 525m north east of Valley House: one of a group known as Deadmen's Graves	Prehistoric	TF 44699 71949
1013923	Scheduled monument	Neolithic long barrow 495m north of Moon Wood, one of a pair of long barrows known as Deadmen's Graves	Prehistoric	TF 44582 71899
1011453	Scheduled monument	Moated site 300m NE of All Saints Church	Medieval	TF 46336 55579
1013921	Scheduled monument	Neolithic long barrow 575m NNW of Moon Wood, one of a pair of long barrows known as Deadmen's Graves	Prehistoric	TF 44421 71981
1018398	Scheduled monument	King's Hill motte and bailey castle	Medieval	TF 41361 53090
1016044	Scheduled monument	Abbey Hills moated site	Medieval	TF 45134 54854
1013531; 1223281	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building	Churchyard cross, All Saints churchyard	Medieval	TF 46065 55378
1016692; 1388981	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building	Hussey Tower	Medieval	TF 33085 43632
1018583	Scheduled monument	Wybert's Castle medieval moated site	Medieval	TF 33560 41006
1019526	Scheduled monument	Medieval moated site and post-medieval gardens at Cressy Hall	Medieval	TF 22408 30398
1013534; 1359735	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Spilsby market cross	Medieval	TF 40299 66118
1008318; 1309023	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building	Bolingbroke Castle	Medieval	TF 34925 64931
1013918	Scheduled monument	Neolithic long barrow 320m north west of Skendleby Psalter	Prehistoric	TF 43378 71938
1000992	Grade II registered park and garden	Well Hall	Post-Medieval	TF4430973380
1000935	Grade II registered park and garden	Boston Cemetery	Post-Medieval	TF 32717 45594
1000979	Grade II registered park and garden	Gunby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 46752 66820
1443891	Grade II registered park and garden	Skegness Esplanade and Tower Gardens	Post-Medieval	TF5699163260
179	Conservation area	Wigtoft		TF 26237 36172
177	Conservation area	Kirton Holme		TF 26184 42092

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
168	Conservation area	Burgh le Marsh		TF 50070 65064
320	Conservation area	Wainfleet		TF 49849 59085
180	Conservation area	Bicker		TF 22519 37705
182	Conservation area	Gosberton		TF 23861 31720
176	Conservation area	Kirton		TF 30528 38531
178	Conservation area	Swineshead		TF 23723 40221
174	Conservation area	Wyberton		TF 32804 40882
171	Conservation area	Boston		TF 32728 44189
175	Conservation area	Frampton		TF 32508 39362
183	Conservation area	Donington		TF 20904 35693
39	Conservation area	Old Bolingbroke		TF 35109 64883
37	Conservation area	Spilsby		TF 40083 66090
173	Conservation area	Skirbeck, Boston		TF 33742 43125
172	Conservation area	Boston, Spilsby Road		TF 33584 44992
40	Conservation area	Hundleby		TF 38853 66527
1223796	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter	Medieval	TF 48497 60684
1223215	Grade I listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 50925 61847
1237405	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF 26283 36230
1222732	Grade I listed building	Dobson's Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 50376 64972
1222765	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF 50083 65010
1360517	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 28492 35558
1204944	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Thomas Of Canterbury	Medieval	TF 51563 74433
1164857	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF 29124 35289
1063629	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Helen	Medieval	TF 47344 71962
1063615	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 53416 72216
1359681	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Nicholas	Medieval	TF 55089 69095
1062022	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF 30493 38527
1062014	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Swithin	Medieval	TF 22457 37863
1064425	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF 23750 31759
1229941	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 55911 65851
1232860	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 23753 40193

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063533	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Medieval	TF 35446 50744
1147013	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Medieval	TF 22424 34101
1204941	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF 55947 68832
1359700	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Medieval	TF 44405 73375
1147881	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Leodegar	Medieval	TF 32867 40831
1360476	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 32576 39169
1388844	Grade I listed building	Parish Church Of St Botolph	Medieval	TF 32692 44184
1388995	Grade I listed building	Fydell House And Wall And Railings And 2 Urns	Post-Medieval	TF 32855 43876
1389007	Grade I listed building	Guildhall And Attached Gate	Medieval	TF3286543891
1223280	Grade I listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 46062 55402
1064449	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary And The Holy Rood	Medieval	TF 20824 35943
1063656	Grade I listed building	Gunby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 46718 66876
1308892	Grade I listed building	Church Of St James	Medieval	TF 40026 66090
1389071	Grade I listed building	Maud Foster Windmill And Granary	Post-Medieval	TF 33172 44754
1223594	Grade II* listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 43207 63028
1063538	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Luke	Medieval	TF 34344 57073
1223593	Grade II* listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 46846 63758
1063536	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Helen	Medieval	TF 35192 60038
1360477	Grade II* listed building	Frampton House	Post-Medieval	TF 30268 39850
1267204	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 43358 63556
1224403	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 47111 58672
1359286	Grade II* listed building	Wykes Manor	Post-Medieval	TF2314835407
1280972	Grade II* listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 49064 67248
1267241	Grade II* listed building	Old Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 43476 63943
1267661	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF 47460 65020
1166170	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Helen	Medieval	TF 38254 63937
1229943	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Clement	Medieval	TF 55868 63900
1168883	Grade II* listed building	Wellvale House	Post-Medieval	TF 44680 73550
1146806	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Helen	Medieval	TF 36749 63754
1063626	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Martin	Medieval	TF 47047 68808
1267243	Grade II* listed building	Total Submersion Font Approximately 23 Metres East Of Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 45042 65366

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1223592	Grade II* listed building	Baptist Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 45005 65364
1359727	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 41794 65100
1063661	Grade II* listed building	Claxby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 45336 71472
1062062	Grade II* listed building	Hunwell House	Post-Medieval	TF 32140 39106
1062042	Grade II* listed building	Wyberton Park	Post-Medieval	TF 32830 40730
1147586	Grade II* listed building	Frampton Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32516 39352
1360474	Grade II* listed building	Gates, Screen, Piers And Wall To Frampton Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32529 39334
1388898	Grade II* listed building	124-136, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32737 43454
1388896	Grade II* listed building	118B, 120 And 122 High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32742 43486
1388894	Grade II* listed building	116, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32748 43534
1388955	Grade II* listed building	The Assembly Rooms	Post-Medieval	TF 32748 44055
1388845	Grade II* listed building	Boston Sessions House	Post-Medieval	TF 32714 44262
1388941	Grade II* listed building	Exchange Buildings, 36-39 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF3278844029
1388991	Grade II* listed building	5, South Square	Post-Medieval	TF 32854 43803
1389012	Grade II* listed building	Boston Defined Area Survey; 3, 5, 7 And 9 Spain Lane	Post-Medieval	TF3285743916
1389000	Grade II* listed building	10 South Street, Boston	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF3285043967
1388998	Grade II* listed building	Shodfriars Hall	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 32858 44000
1388976	Grade II* listed building	Centenary Methodist Church And Attached Church Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32772 44382
1389013	Grade II* listed building	Blackfriars Arts Centre	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 32896 43921
1064448	Grade II* listed building	36, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 20852 35905
1064450	Grade II* listed building	The Peacock Guest House	Post-Medieval	TF 20890 35683
1359687	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 46876 66826
1388927	Grade II* listed building	Freemasons' Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32974 44116
1063657	Grade II* listed building	Western Stable Block, Gunby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 46715 66932
1267369	Grade II* listed building	Methodist Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 47186 55762
1064460	Grade II* listed building	Cressy Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 22404 30479
1168096	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Nicholas	Medieval	TF 33278 63042
1388859	Grade II* listed building	Parish Church Of St Nicholas	Medieval	TF 33789 43104
1264133	Grade II listed building	Milepost South Of Green Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 26285 33771
1359723	Grade II listed building	Bridge Over Twenty Foot Drain	Post-Medieval	TF 30330 52793
1308503	Grade II listed building	Mile Stone East Of Baker's Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 28546 42811

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1267366	Grade II listed building	Clarey's Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 41875 60591
1224571	Grade II listed building	Bland's Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF5048463717
1223830	Grade II listed building	Lymm Bank Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 49493 61614
1360445	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Gilbert	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 27023 46264
1147406	Grade II listed building	Brothertoft Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 26972 46394
1232866	Grade II listed building	Burtoft Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 26683 35176
1267487	Grade II listed building	The Hollies Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 50002 63104
1223749	Grade II listed building	The Cottage (To The West Of No 8)	Post-Medieval	TF 42849 60972
1232867	Grade II listed building	Coach House, Gin House, Granary, Gate Piers, Gate And Screen At Casterton Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 25744 36682
1232910	Grade II listed building	Casterton House, Ha Ha Wall, Gates And Railings	Post-Medieval	TF 25756 36671
1267163	Grade II listed building	Holly Tree Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 46674 60657
1168163	Grade II listed building	Bridge Over Barlode Drain Next Bell Water Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 38552 58080
1063655	Grade II listed building	Brick Kiln	Post-Medieval	TF 47995 73943
1276845	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote At Casterton Farm, In Gardens East Of The House	Post-Medieval	TF 25818 36692
1360497	Grade II listed building	Holmes Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 28039 41498
1359743	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 38470 57032
1232868	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 26210 36104
1223745	Grade II listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 48488 60774
1223096	Grade II listed building	Old Marsh Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 52652 64188
1146546	Grade II listed building	The Gables	Post-Medieval	TF2740830983
1434782	Grade II listed building	Thorpe St Peter War Memorial	Modern	TF4842360697
1062057	Grade II listed building	Stable And Store At Elms Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 27204 43731
1360472	Grade II listed building	Barn At Elms Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 27202 43713
1204901	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Helen	Medieval	TF 50627 73739
1276849	Grade II listed building	Stanhope Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 26464 36105
1267365	Grade II listed building	Bridge House	Post-Medieval	TF 51319 62106
1267406	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 50882 61834
1307150	Grade II listed building	Witham House	Post-Medieval	TF 26635 47582
1062092	Grade II listed building	Mile Stone (Midway Between Frampton Lane And Baker's Bridge)	Post-Medieval	TF 26933 42558
1204902	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Post-Medieval	TF 47532 74024
1168221	Grade II listed building	Northlands Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 34449 53234

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1061993	Grade II listed building	The Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 27257 35905
1360495	Grade II listed building	Kitchen Garden Wall To Hubberts Bridge Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 26731 43780
1232947	Grade II listed building	Hubbert's Bridge Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 26735 43768
1359281	Grade II listed building	Ivy House	Post-Medieval	TF 26805 31403
1307173	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 31570 50781
1232864	Grade II listed building	Easthorpe Court	Post-Medieval	TF 26637 36754
1232900	Grade II listed building	Coach House At Easthorpe Court	Post-Medieval	TF 26675 36778
1360501	Grade II listed building	Lade Bank Lock, Pumping Station And Chimney	Post-Medieval	TF 37933 54489
1062021	Grade II listed building	The Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 28947 40234
1165111	Grade II listed building	Barn To Hubbert's Bridge Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 26660 43742
1223275	Grade II listed building	War Memorial 5 Metres South Of The Church Of St Andrew, a 15th century cross, remodelled war memorial in c.1918.	Medieval/ Modern	TF 45509 62617
1223351	Grade II listed building	Cross Base Half A Metre East Of The South Porch Of The Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 45512 62624
1267350	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Post-Medieval	TF 45512 62636
1062054	Grade II listed building	Corner Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 26796 43412
1223172	Grade II listed building	Old Chequer's Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 50344 61170
1359745	Grade II listed building	Stickney Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 33902 55706
1223276	Grade II listed building	Firsby Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 45622 62714
1062032	Grade II listed building	The Old Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 29112 40175
1062085	Grade II listed building	Anton's Gowt Lock	Post-Medieval	TF3002247453
1063571	Grade II listed building	The Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 26336 48382
1308671	Grade II listed building	Granary To Bresby House	Post-Medieval	TF2481633378
1147909	Grade II listed building	Carrington House	Post-Medieval	TF 31034 55056
1062053	Grade II listed building	West End Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 30042 41404
1359280	Grade II listed building	Bresby House	Post-Medieval	TF2479933334
1267317	Grade II listed building	Outbuilding To Rear Of The Old Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 45457 62913
1223277	Grade II listed building	The Old Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 45442 62917
1360482	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote At Dovecote Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 29473 44797
1454311	Grade II listed building	Sutterton War Memorial	Modern	TF2852235292
1317365	Grade II listed building	Thatched Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 28187 35648
1359721	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 31141 55241

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1062030	Grade II listed building	Chestnut Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 28987 38693
1062024	Grade II listed building	Holme House	Post-Medieval	TF2611242061
1413112	Grade II listed building	War Memorial, Carrington	Modern	TF3107355305
1061992	Grade II listed building	Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 28543 35424
1165222	Grade II listed building	Stable Block At Holme House	Post-Medieval	TF2609142041
1450494	Grade II listed building	Langrick War Memorial	Modern	TF2615248691
1359287	Grade II listed building	Traphouse To Woodlands Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF2527332512
1317371	Grade II listed building	Outbuildings To Georgian House	Post-Medieval	TF 28508 35494
1222671	Grade II listed building	West View	Post-Medieval	TF 50133 65011
1166294	Grade II listed building	Woodlands Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 25270 32498
1061991	Grade II listed building	The Georgian House	Post-Medieval	TF 28507 35508
1168240	Grade II listed building	Memorial Clock Tower	Modern	TF 35735 60184
1267650	Grade II listed building	10, The Churchyard	Post-Medieval	TF 50145 65035
1359725	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Margaret	Post-Medieval	TF 26109 48695
1223015	Grade II listed building	1-3, Jackson's Lane	Post-Medieval	TF5020865097
1222672	Grade II listed building	12, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 50162 65073
1222674	Grade II listed building	Lych Gate	Post-Medieval	TF 50049 65019
1450497	Grade II listed building	Burgh Le Marsh War Memorial	Modern	TF5005565024
1168251	Grade II listed building	Stickney Mill, Occupied By Mill Head Engineering	Post-Medieval	TF 34548 56877
1147659	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Michael	Post-Medieval	TF 30162 40527
1267666	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 50102 65065
1267571	Grade II listed building	The Little House	Post-Medieval	TF 50035 65027
1267668	Grade II listed building	Burgh House	Post-Medieval	TF5004565040
1267483	Grade II listed building	11, The Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF5017465134
1223053	Grade II listed building	10, The Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF5017765137
1222677	Grade II listed building	17, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF5005165054
1222681	Grade II listed building	Holmes' Butcher's Shop And Number 1 The Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF5012465124
1222683	Grade II listed building	2, The Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF5012765133
1222948	Grade II listed building	33, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 50094 65111
1223032	Grade II listed building	The Fleece Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 50131 65141
1307179	Grade II listed building	Milestone Beside Wortley's Lane	Post-Medieval	TF3013743046

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1232852	Grade II listed building	The Chestnuts	Post-Medieval	TF2592342114
1223940	Grade II listed building	Thorpe Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF5030060423
1416760	Grade II listed building	Cottage To Rear Of Kirkby House	Post-Medieval	TF3469758008
1064464	Grade II listed building	Bank House	Post-Medieval	TF2531732215
1223754	Grade II listed building	Primrose Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF5003460246
1223034	Grade II listed building	Hanson's Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 49796 65062
1063618	Grade II listed building	Field House	Post-Medieval	TF 51670 73933
1359711	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 47499 72309
1450521	Grade II listed building	New Leake, Eastville, And Midville War Memorial	Modern	TF4026657193
1062043	Grade II listed building	South Cottage, Village Hall And Church View Cottage And Garden Wall	Post-Medieval	TF 29112 35167
1433521	Grade II listed building	Stickney War Memorial	Modern	TF3434157010
1062033	Grade II listed building	Milestone (South Of Tudor Lodge)	Post-Medieval	TF 28555 35880
1359718	Grade II listed building	The Lilacs	Post-Medieval	TF 40591 62984
1168237	Grade II listed building	Pixie Dale	Post-Medieval	TF 35406 60298
1224402	Grade II listed building	Wainfleet Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 47090 59199
1063616	Grade II listed building	Somerleyton Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 53392 70641
1146816	Grade II listed building	Westfield Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 36597 61868
1317352	Grade II listed building	Milestone Near Junction With Fenhouses Drove	Post-Medieval	TF2559141854
1224273	Grade II listed building	Crows Bridge Over Steeping River	Post-Medieval	TF 48157 59217
1308374	Grade II listed building	Bridge Number 10 (Station Bridge)	Post-Medieval	TF 37507 52665
1062036	Grade II listed building	Bridge To Hunston House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 38601 53616
1063562	Grade II listed building	The Dairy Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 36634 61992
1360500	Grade II listed building	Hunston House	Post-Medieval	TF 38611 53622
1317357	Grade II listed building	Chapel House	Post-Medieval	TF 28641 36088
1063002	Grade II listed building	Wexham Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 52131 75357
1147673	Grade II listed building	80 Yards Of Wall To Frampton House	Post-Medieval	TF 30230 39845
1360519	Grade II listed building	Mile Post South Of Old Junction With A52	Post-Medieval	TF 24204 38813
1063537	Grade II listed building	Shaw's Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 34642 58866
1215325	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote At Waite Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 26635 52074
1204980	Grade II listed building	The Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 47319 71869
1063628	Grade II listed building	Bridge At The Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 47301 71900

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1359724	Grade II listed building	Overton Cottage And Stoke's Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF3260448703
1204983	Grade II listed building	Covells Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 47144 72122
1204994	Grade II listed building	Hogsbeck House	Post-Medieval	TF 48151 70959
1204890	Grade II listed building	Cottage Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 54332 69362
1360451; 1063570	Grade II listed building	Frith Bank Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 31197 47088
1146789	Grade II listed building	Church Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 40466 63418
1146781	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Peter	Medieval	TF 40401 63442
1063560	Grade II listed building	Churchyard Cross In Churchyard Of Church Of St Peter	Medieval	TF 40380 63441
1223035	Grade II listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF5006859615
1223036	Grade II listed building	Granary To East Of Tower Mill	Post-Medieval	TF5008059610
1062045	Grade II listed building	Milepost, East Of Waste Green Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 30674 33450
1308385	Grade II listed building	Bridge Over Lade Bank Drain Number 2	Post-Medieval	TF 39653 54657
1063625	Grade II listed building	Boothby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 48514 68628
1166255	Grade II listed building	Traphouse And Pigeoncote To Wykes Manor Farm	Post-Medieval	TF2317835410
1359682	Grade II listed building	Addlethorpe Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 55115 67623
1062047	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 30038 34279
1360473	Grade II listed building	Milestone North Of West End Road Junction	Post-Medieval	TF 30715 39842
1450436	Grade II listed building	Wainfleet St Mary War Memorial Cross	Modern	TF4715758611
1280940	Grade II listed building	Boothby Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 48350 69193
1063619	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 49092 67178
1063567	Grade II listed building	The Cottage About 300 M East Of Carrington County Primary School	Post-Medieval	TF 31293 56376
1063652	Grade II listed building	Bede Cottages	Post-Medieval	TF 54720 69158
1317488	Grade II listed building	Mile Post (North Of Graves Farm)	Post-Medieval	TF 31645 32650
1165317	Grade II listed building	Milestone By Struggs Hill	Post-Medieval	TF 29270 37207
1389027	Grade II listed building	Tudor Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 31248 46606
1062031	Grade II listed building	Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 30294 39018
1266923	Grade II listed building	War Memorial Cemetery Gateway	Modern	TF4986359285
1062035	Grade II listed building	Bridge Number 9	Post-Medieval	TF 37306 51957
1360518	Grade II listed building	Struggs Hill Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 29360 37198
1063617	Grade II listed building	28, South End	Post-Medieval	TF 53480 71969
1165248	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 29931 37917

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063651	Grade II listed building	Addlethorpe House	Post-Medieval	TF 54943 68977
1062016	Grade II listed building	Morley House	Post-Medieval	TF 22698 37489
1359291	Grade II listed building	Monks Hall Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 23594 32550
1147808	Grade II listed building	Washdyke Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 39146 53238
1165295	Grade II listed building	Willington House	Post-Medieval	TF 30332 38862
1062015	Grade II listed building	The Red Lion Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 22648 37419
1420407	Grade II listed building	Musgrave's Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF3362657846
1223761	Grade II listed building	52, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 49782 59086
1063530	Grade II listed building	The Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 35193 51440
1224142	Grade II listed building	51, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF4978859074
1062018	Grade II listed building	Morley Cottages	Post-Medieval	TF 22617 37511
1359708	Grade II listed building	Saracen's Head	Post-Medieval	TF 53446 72248
1224175	Grade II listed building	No 75 And Bosch Auto Shop	Post-Medieval	TF4981059054
1223758	Grade II listed building	14-22, Barkham Street	Post-Medieval	TF4984559075
1224296	Grade II listed building	29 And 31, St John's Street	Post-Medieval	TF4988359108
1360467	Grade II listed building	Milestone	Post-Medieval	TF3156841224
1223993	Grade II listed building	3-12, Barkham Street	Post-Medieval	TF4984959058
1062050	Grade II listed building	Bowles Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 24579 43992
1448483	Grade II listed building	Bicker War Memorial	Modern	TF2258937687
1165050	Grade II listed building	The Villa	Post-Medieval	TF 22544 37510
1280979	Grade II listed building	Addlethorpe Charities Almshouses	Post-Medieval	TF 55064 69114
1267129	Grade II listed building	No 36 And Anglia Building Society	Post-Medieval	TF4979158947
1224236	Grade II listed building	Clock Tower	Post-Medieval	TF4981158955
1272386	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 49091 58524
1062026	Grade II listed building	Gates To Number 96	Post-Medieval	TF 30191 38044
1317387	Grade II listed building	9 And 11, Willington Road	Post-Medieval	TF 30436 38604
1165228	Grade II listed building	96, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 30205 38024
1223765	Grade II listed building	5, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF4978858900
1204967	Grade II listed building	Boothby Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 48214 68134
1224213	Grade II listed building	6 And 7, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF4978358889
1064465	Grade II listed building	10-14, Mill Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 24120 31638

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1360494	Grade II listed building	Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 31508 33335
1308884	Grade II listed building	1 And 2 Holme Lea House	Post-Medieval	TF2345332354
1454912	Grade II listed building	Gosberton War Memorial	Modern	TF2409831621
1224505	Grade II listed building	Pinfold	Post-Medieval	TF 49349 58573
1062025	Grade II listed building	Kirton House	Post-Medieval	TF 30296 38089
1359290	Grade II listed building	97, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF2380731845
1146586	Grade II listed building	99, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF2379131859
1165134	Grade II listed building	Churchyard Cross, In Churchyard Of Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF 30479 38511
1064466	Grade II listed building	Milestone Opposite Baptist Church	Post-Medieval	TF2440731375
1232862	Grade II listed building	The Chestnuts	Post-Medieval	TF 23898 39840
1414000	Grade II listed building	Wainfleet Signal Box	Post-Medieval	TF4970858749
1266920	Grade II listed building	Salem Bridge Windmill With Attached Mill Building	Post-Medieval	TF 49540 58637
1146563	Grade II listed building	Spar Shop	Post-Medieval	TF2387031765
1317400	Grade II listed building	Milestone In Centre Of Village	Post-Medieval	TF 30411 38327
1146579	Grade II listed building	The Bell	Post-Medieval	TF2384731784
1064463	Grade II listed building	83, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF2385131779
1224319	Grade II listed building	11, Station Road	Post-Medieval	TF4958458652
1224248	Grade II listed building	7,9, Station Road	Post-Medieval	TF 49565 58636
1224400	Grade II listed building	5, Station Road	Post-Medieval	TF 49548 58624
1440859	Grade II listed building	Great Steeping War Memorial	Modern	TF4403164335
1224401	Grade II listed building	1,3, Station Road	Post-Medieval	TF 49544 58616
1317419	Grade II listed building	Garvestone 7 Paces From South Porch In Churchyard, Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 30506 38510
1267242	Grade II listed building	Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 44034 64344
1062019	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 31591 33368
1224572	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Modern	TF 47491 65004
1146640	Grade II listed building	Gosberton Baptist Church	Post-Medieval	TF 24409 31334
1267659	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 47287 64940
1168173	Grade II listed building	Stable Block At Sibsey House	Post-Medieval	TF 35204 51192
1267660	Grade II listed building	Stable Block At Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 47261 64941
1360496	Grade II listed building	Churchyard Wall And Mounting Steps, On South And West Sides, Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 30524 38496

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1360491	Grade II listed building	Gravestone And Tombstone 10 Paces From South Transept In Churchyard, Church Of St Swithin	Post-Medieval	TF 22462 37846
1224246	Grade II listed building	Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 49712 58689
1360498	Grade II listed building	30, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 30524 38447
1222666	Grade II listed building	Barn At Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 47259 64961
1062023	Grade II listed building	The Old King's Head	Post-Medieval	TF 30540 38472
1063531	Grade II listed building	Sibsey House	Post-Medieval	TF 35222 51157
1166306	Grade II listed building	Bowgate House	Post-Medieval	TF2346832111
1165199	Grade II listed building	1, King Street	Post-Medieval	TF 30538 38426
1309034	Grade II listed building	Brick Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 37997 63480
1168177	Grade II listed building	Summerhouse Or Gazebo At Sibsey House	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 35218 51136
1063558	Grade II listed building	Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 39305 63749
1224114	Grade II listed building	Outbuilding To Rear Of Bridge House	Post-Medieval	TF 49600 58562
1165195	Grade II listed building	The Peacock	Post-Medieval	TF 30597 38530
1064423	Grade II listed building	2, Wargate Way	Post-Medieval	TF2387931620
1222670	Grade II listed building	The Elms Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 47610 65143
1223759	Grade II listed building	Bridge House	Post-Medieval	TF 49592 58548
1359312	Grade II listed building	Tomb Chest In Churchyard Of St Peter And St Paul 12 Paces From South Transept	Post-Medieval	TF 23750 31733
1064424	Grade II listed building	4, Wargate Way	Post-Medieval	TF2387731610
1439370	Grade II listed building	Kirton War Memorial	Modern	TF3062338557
1062028	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk Near Harvey House	Modern	TF 30624 38548
1064426	Grade II listed building	Gosberton House Care Home	Post-Medieval	TF2369231765
1062029	Grade II listed building	Harvey House	Post-Medieval	TF 30644 38516
1204889	Grade II listed building	Slate House Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 55607 68340
1317493	Grade II listed building	Middlecott's Hospital	Post-Medieval	TF 32164 32935
1388919	Grade II listed building	Number 179 And Gateway	Post-Medieval	TF 31892 42112
1360469	Grade II listed building	Farm Buildings And Mounting Block At Dean's Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 30252 35859
1388923	Grade II listed building	West Skirbeck House	Post-Medieval	TF 31869 42348
1063573	Grade II listed building	Glengarry Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 38087 63644
1229939	Grade II listed building	Church Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 56045 65788
1062044	Grade II listed building	Dean's Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 30276 35880

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1360493	Grade II listed building	Garage Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 22380 38166
1224509	Grade II listed building	Windmill At Mill Garage	Post-Medieval	TF 49038 58131
1229940	Grade II listed building	Farm Buildings To East Of Church Farmhouse, Small Outbuilding To North	Post-Medieval	TF 56067 65795
1165276	Grade II listed building	Statue To William Dennis, In Front Of Kirton Town Hall	Modern	TF 30744 38458
1063557	Grade II listed building	Chestnut Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 39226 63907
1063614	Grade II listed building	Barley Cliff And Flanking Walls	Post-Medieval	TF 37524 63597
1360490	Grade II listed building	Ash Tree Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 23734 46444
1308983	Grade II listed building	Traphouse To Barley Cliff	Post-Medieval	TF 37553 63621
1063556	Grade II listed building	Mill House	Post-Medieval	TF 39221 63968
1168924	Grade II listed building	Gates And Piers To Well Vale Park	Post-Medieval	TF4490073797
1404589	Grade II listed building	Swineshead War Memorial	Modern	TF2378540242
1276887	Grade II listed building	Cross Base And Stocks	Medieval	TF 23784 40244
1276886	Grade II listed building	Wheatsheaf Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 23762 40260
1308818	Grade II listed building	Yellow Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 36903 63493
1063561	Grade II listed building	Wash House To Yellow Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 36896 63493
1232858	Grade II listed building	Bank House	Post-Medieval	TF 23767 40278
1359282	Grade II listed building	Caythorpe Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 22050 36240
1403760	Grade II listed building	Cowbridge Footbridge	Post-Medieval	TF3285247108
1147758	Grade II listed building	Bridge Number 8 (Hodsons Bridge)	Post-Medieval	TF 37312 51160
1278851	Grade II listed building	Church Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 55635 63607
1267654	Grade II listed building	Whitegate Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 46292 65159
1433508	Grade II listed building	Sibsey War Memorial	Modern	TF3541850743
1064443	Grade II listed building	The Old Coaching House	Post-Medieval	TF 22510 33998
1276883	Grade II listed building	Westholme House	Post-Medieval	TF 23610 40264
1232853	Grade II listed building	Old Maltings At Westholme House	Post-Medieval	TF 23592 40252
1359706	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 38296 63933
1266838	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote East Of Merrifield's Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 50847 58754
1168208	Grade II listed building	Church House	Post-Medieval	TF 35450 50683
1063605	Grade II listed building	Coach House To Well Vale House	Post-Medieval	TF 44691 73623
1230007	Grade II listed building	Burnside Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 55597 63298
1168182	Grade II listed building	Waitefield	Post-Medieval	TF 35240 50618

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1388918	Grade II listed building	126, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 32280 42412
1359709	Grade II listed building	War Memorial In Churchyard To Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Modern	TF 55954 68822
1307126	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 35119 50569
1450505	Grade II listed building	West Keal War Memorial	Modern	TF3674563734
1359719	Grade II listed building	The Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 36810 63770
1444562	Grade II listed building	East Keal War Memorial	Modern	TF3783664035
1232854	Grade II listed building	Old Methodist Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 23603 40548
1062051	Grade II listed building	Draining Scoop Wheel And Channel North Of Deangate House (Tf234455)	Post-Medieval	TF2332545560
1266764	Grade II listed building	Stanton House	Post-Medieval	TF 49521 57840
1223590	Grade II listed building	Sir William's House	Post-Medieval	TF4621365438
1359311	Grade II listed building	Ball Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 23778 30898
1223591	Grade II listed building	Outbuildings To Rear Of Sir William's House	Post-Medieval	TF4620165443
1215327	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 25092 53178
1147094	Grade II listed building	14, Town Drove	Post-Medieval	TF 22353 33036
1360492	Grade II listed building	Gaunlet House	Post-Medieval	TF 22126 38844
1229927	Grade II listed building	Gate Posts To Ivy House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 56244 64121
1063532	Grade II listed building	The Avenue	Post-Medieval	TF 35136 50410
1278845	Grade II listed building	Ivy House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 56266 64137
1443731	Grade II listed building	Wildmore And Thornton Le Fen War Memorial	Modern	TF2502653158
1359707	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 38146 64255
1388920	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Thomas	Modern	TF 32456 42683
1063575	Grade II listed building	Trap House And Stables To Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 41610 65068
1168130	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Post-Medieval	TF3453262574
1388985	Grade II listed building	29, 31 And 33, Sleaford Road	Post-Medieval	TF 32112 44053
1389080	Grade II listed building	50, Witham Bank West	Post-Medieval	TF 31921 44914
1434737	Grade II listed building	Skirbeck Quarter War Memorial	Modern	TF3247642684
1359728	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 41604 65091
1062087	Grade II listed building	Gates To Skirbeck House (Western Pair)	Post-Medieval	TF 32822 46474
1389079	Grade II listed building	Number 48 And Railings	Post-Medieval	TF 31933 44899
1308518	Grade II listed building	Skirbeck House	Post-Medieval	TF 32839 46482
1063564	Grade II listed building	Windmill Next Watkinson's Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 29442 57252

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063559	Grade II listed building	Toynton Lodge, Gate And Railings	Post-Medieval	TF 39046 64511
1359285	Grade II listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 21832 34917
1308472	Grade II listed building	Coach House And Stable Block At The Beeches	Post-Medieval	TF 32045 39268
1308519	Grade II listed building	Gates To Skirbeck House (Eastern Pair)	Post-Medieval	TF 32856 46467
1062093	Grade II listed building	The Beeches	Post-Medieval	TF3203339245
1360449	Grade II listed building	Rawson's Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 32895 46465
1062052	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote At Parks Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 31816 38906
1388984	Grade II listed building	5, Sleaford Road	Post-Medieval	TF 32203 44008
1389078	Grade II listed building	Number 38 And Railings	Post-Medieval	TF 32028 44800
1388986	Grade II listed building	West Street Junction Box	Post-Medieval	TF 32236 43948
1063574	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 41831 65207
1360499	Grade II listed building	Howsams Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 39864 52145
1063627	Grade II listed building	Graves Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF4689168833
1266771	Grade II listed building	Pepperthorpe Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 48319 57244
1062017	Grade II listed building	Fore Lane Farmhouse And Stable (North Of Gauntlet House)	Post-Medieval	TF 21908 39034
1062012	Grade II listed building	Drainage Mill At Spinney Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 22933 46049
1389030	Grade II listed building	Fogarty Feathers	Post-Medieval	TF3234143974
1413516	Grade II listed building	Skegness Signal Box	Post-Medieval	TF5602563051
1223283	Grade II listed building	The Cottage (To The East Of Avenue Farmhouse)	Post-Medieval	TF4587055887
1168111	Grade II listed building	Kirkby Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 33286 60781
1063660	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Post-Medieval	TF 45292 71479
1388922	Grade II listed building	London Road Gatehouse And Signals Cabin	Post-Medieval	TF 32642 43066
1359722	Grade II listed building	Teulon House	Post-Medieval	TF 30758 57878
1388917	Grade II listed building	Plaque Attached To Number 21 (21 Not Included)	Post-Medieval	TF 32626 43166
1389074	Grade II listed building	13, Witham Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 32218 44739
1389073	Grade II listed building	Number 11 And Screen And Gate And Piers	Post-Medieval	TF 32225 44728
1063566	Grade II listed building	Wall And Gateways To East Of Churchyard Of Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 30819 57896
1448495	Grade II listed building	Frampton War Memorial Obelisk	Modern	TF3229539202
1147918	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 30795 57894
1062058	Grade II listed building	Memorial Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 32306 39215
1388916	Grade II listed building	12, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 32628 43225

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1388915	Grade II listed building	10, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 32633 43240
1392845	Grade II listed building	Control Tower, Raf Museum (Former Raf East Kirkby)	Modern	TF3379262047
1388921	Grade II listed building	Swing Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 32680 43077
1236694	Grade II listed building	The Ship Hotel	Modern	TF 56606 63941
1280944	Grade II listed building	Thwaite Hall	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 46608 69770
1147573	Grade II listed building	Park Cottages	Post-Medieval	TF3235839245
1063572	Grade II listed building	Brickfields	Post-Medieval	TF 37584 64525
1388914	Grade II listed building	The Ship Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 32646 43295
1224450	Grade II listed building	Toft House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 49270 57213
1062059	Grade II listed building	Gatepiers To Frampton Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32387 39242
1388913	Grade II listed building	Siltside Warehouse	Post-Medieval	TF 32654 43317
1388912	Grade II listed building	4, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 32659 43330
1389077	Grade II listed building	Witham Tavern Public House	Post-Medieval	TF3230644643
1388911	Grade II listed building	2 And 3, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 32659 43345
1360475	Grade II listed building	Garden Wall, Archways And Garden House	Post-Medieval	TF 32468 39350
1064427	Grade II listed building	147, Westhorpe Road	Post-Medieval	TF2267131263
1389075	Grade II listed building	Grand Sluice Railway Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 32348 44540
1063592	Grade II listed building	Gatepier At Eresby House	Post-Medieval	TF 39648 65136
1308465	Grade II listed building	Thatched Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 32416 39218
1359684	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Leonard	Post-Medieval	TF 55238 72025
1389076	Grade II listed building	Grand Sluice And Bridge And Lights	Post-Medieval	TF 32378 44503
1392662	Grade II listed building	Former Mortuary	Post-Medieval	TF 32524 45607
1308460	Grade II listed building	Barn, Conservatory, Walls And Gateway At Frampton Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32527 39387
1147919	Grade II listed building	The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 30844 58019
1392919	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	Modern	TF 55263 72028
1063565	Grade II listed building	Village Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 30795 58019
1388910	Grade II listed building	Lamp Standard	Post-Medieval	TF 32636 43674
1388897	Grade II listed building	119-125, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32702 43424
1062060	Grade II listed building	Walls And Stable Block To Frampton Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 32552 39364
1166181	Grade II listed building	4, Mill Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 21247 35548
1388895	Grade II listed building	117a, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32717 43465

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1166210	Grade II listed building	North Wing Of Cowleys School	Post-Medieval	TF 21209 35685
1064457	Grade II listed building	Old School Building At Cowleys School	Post-Medieval	TF 21203 35712
1232859	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 23256 41499
1146687	Grade II listed building	Eresby House	Post-Medieval	TF 39542 65179
1359744	Grade II listed building	Ivy Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 34532 47914
1388891	Grade II listed building	109, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32724 43521
1388890	Grade II listed building	107, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32723 43527
1064458	Grade II listed building	Village Youth Centre On Site Of Cowleys School	Post-Medieval	TF 21194 35659
1389026	Grade II listed building	The Barge Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 32464 44505
1388884	Grade II listed building	83, 85 And 87, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32712 43606
1388888	Grade II listed building	93, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32719 43582
1388887	Grade II listed building	89 And 91, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32720 43592
1388909	Grade II listed building	Irby House	Post-Medieval	TF 32575 44147
1389029	Grade II listed building	1, Tower Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32574 44158
1388892	Grade II listed building	110, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32739 43571
1388893	Grade II listed building	114, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32748 43546
1388889	Grade II listed building	The Robin Hood Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 32738 43592
1388886	Grade II listed building	88 And 90, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32727 43640
1388885	Grade II listed building	84, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32723 43656
1389035	Grade II listed building	30, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32657 43914
1308431	Grade II listed building	Mounting Block And Churchyard Wall At Church Of St. Mary	Post-Medieval	TF 32544 39201
1388900	Grade II listed building	Memorial In Baptist Chapel Forecourt	Post-Medieval	TF 32742 43609
1389084	Grade II listed building	13, Witham Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32530 44432
1389085	Grade II listed building	14, Witham Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32528 44440
1389034	Grade II listed building	24, 26 And 28, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32668 43912
1389031	Grade II listed building	2, Union Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32522 44470
1389083	Grade II listed building	11, 11a And 12, Witham Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32538 44420
1229947	Grade II listed building	1-5, St Andrew's Drive	Post-Medieval	TF 56878 64097
1388883	Grade II listed building	76, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32730 43694
1388882	Grade II listed building	61, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32718 43745
1230006	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Matthew	Post-Medieval	TF 56646 63535

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1441366	Grade II listed building	Skegness War Memorial	Modern	TF5663863515
1389082	Grade II listed building	6-10, Witham Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32549 44404
1389033	Grade II listed building	18, 20 And 22, West Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32680 43909
1389032	Grade II listed building	4, Union Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32534 44476
1388899	Grade II listed building	Baptist Chapel And Schoolroom	Post-Medieval	TF 32763 43613
1389081	Grade II listed building	1, 2 And 3, Witham Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32569 44368
1307168	Grade II listed building	East Kirkby Manor	Post-Medieval	TF 33444 61872
1388879	Grade II listed building	49, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32721 43824
1388881	Grade II listed building	51 And 51a, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32723 43818
1388840	Grade II listed building	21 And 23, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32693 43933
1388878	Grade II listed building	47, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32723 43833
1388839	Grade II listed building	19, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32697 43938
1147618	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 32615 39220
1388874	Grade II listed building	35, High Street	Medieval	TF 32728 43885
1389086	Grade II listed building	14, Witham Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32593 44408
1388838	Grade II listed building	7-15, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32714 43951
1388873	Grade II listed building	33, High Street	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 32730 43891
1388880	Grade II listed building	50, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32743 43845
1388975	Grade II listed building	Numbers 47 And 49 And Attached Wall	Post-Medieval	TF 32615 44335
1280990	Grade II listed building	Park Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 47016 66395
1389094	Grade II listed building	20 And 20a, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32634 44273
1388903	Grade II listed building	The White Hart Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 32702 44023
1388974	Grade II listed building	36, Red Lion Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32624 44322
1388854	Grade II listed building	30, 30a And 30b Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32676 44114
1388877	Grade II listed building	The Golden Lion Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 32746 43862
1389091	Grade II listed building	12-18, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32644 44255
1062061	Grade II listed building	Garage At Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 32642 39224
1062063	Grade II listed building	Group Of 5 Table Tombs At Church Of St Mary 10 Metres North East Of Chancel	Post-Medieval	TF 32611 39170
1389087	Grade II listed building	Carpenters Arms Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 32602 44416
1389089	Grade II listed building	Goodbarns Yard Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 32651 44234
1389090	Grade II listed building	10, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32649 44247

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1388902	Grade II listed building	The Midland Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 32715 43996
1388871	Grade II listed building	27, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32737 43915
1388876	Grade II listed building	42, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32748 43876
1389097	Grade II listed building	31, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32636 44305
1389098	Grade II listed building	33, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32635 44313
1389096	Grade II listed building	29, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32639 44300
1389095	Grade II listed building	23, 25 And 27, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32644 44288
1389088	Grade II listed building	Church House, 1 Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF3266544217
1388869	Grade II listed building	23 And 25, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32740 43927
1388875	Grade II listed building	36 And 38, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32752 43884
1267368	Grade II listed building	Bridge Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF4714256242
1388868	Grade II listed building	21, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32739 43937
1388853	Grade II listed building	23, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32691 44125
1389093	Grade II listed building	19 And 19a, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32652 44281
1388872	Grade II listed building	32, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32753 43900
1388864	Grade II listed building	13, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32734 43975
1389092	Grade II listed building	15 And 17, Wormgate	Post-Medieval	TF 32656 44274
1388865	Grade II listed building	15, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32737 43969
1388843	Grade II listed building	7, Church Close	Post-Medieval	TF 32695 44133
1388852	Grade II listed building	14, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32705 44098
1388870	Grade II listed building	26, 28 And 30, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32755 43910
1388851	Grade II listed building	10 And 12, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32708 44090
1388848	Grade II listed building	The Britannia Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 32714 44078
1388901	Grade II listed building	Drinking Fountain	Post-Medieval	TF 32733 44009
1388842	Grade II listed building	5, Church Close	Post-Medieval	TF 32701 44136
1388866	Grade II listed building	16a, 18 And 20, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32759 43937
1267367	Grade II listed building	Hoyle's Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF4806956798
1388850	Grade II listed building	9 And 11, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32721 44099
1388841	Grade II listed building	3, Church Close	Post-Medieval	TF 32712 44136
1388849	Grade II listed building	7, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32726 44092
1391801	Grade II listed building	Boston Cemetery Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 32777 45597

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1360470	Grade II listed building	The Woodlands Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 31809 35246
1388847	Grade II listed building	3, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32735 44082
1474562	Grade II listed building	Former Skegness Convalescent Home	Modern	TF5692763939
1388997	Grade II listed building	Johnson's Warehouse, Warehouse Occupied By Agricultural Supply Company	Post-Medieval	TF 32801 43849
1388904	Grade II listed building	Town Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 32755 44028
1388947	Grade II listed building	Lloyds Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 32726 44146
1388846	Grade II listed building	Wall To The Forecourt Of Magistrates Court	Post-Medieval	TF 32708 44217
1388952	Grade II listed building	Martha's Vineyard	Post-Medieval	TF 32744 44081
1388996	Grade II listed building	Haven House, Warehouse Occupied By Hurst And Sons	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 32800 43868
1388946	Grade II listed building	45-50 Market Place, Boston	Post-Medieval	TF 32748 44126
1388944	Grade II listed building	42-42a Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32757 44101
1388945	Grade II listed building	43-44 Market Place, Boston	Post-Medieval	TF 32755 44109
1062081	Grade II listed building	Building East Of Holland Fen Post Office	Post-Medieval	TF2342949784
1147620	Grade II listed building	Church View Cottages	Post-Medieval	TF 32720 39223
1388943	Grade II listed building	41, 41a And 41b, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32758 44090
1389008	Grade II listed building	The Sam Newson Music Centre, Warehouse Occupied By Th Lincoln And Son,	Post-Medieval	TF 32818 43897
1388994	Grade II listed building	Magnet Tavern	Post-Medieval	TF 32823 43879
1388953	Grade II listed building	Statue Of Herbert Ingram	Post-Medieval	TF 32749 44166
1223278	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF4596655434
1147508	Grade II listed building	Kelsey House	Post-Medieval	TF 33903 46576
1359685	Grade II listed building	White House	Post-Medieval	TF 47035 66918
1062046	Grade II listed building	Trap House At Woodlands Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 31840 35274
1388942	Grade II listed building	3 Telephone Boxes Outside The Exchange Buildings	Modern	TF 32791 44037
1388993	Grade II listed building	7, South Square	Post-Medieval	TF 32869 43740
1388990	Grade II listed building	4, South Square	Post-Medieval	TF 32851 43814
1388992	Grade II listed building	Greyfriars	Post-Medieval	TF 32868 43750
1388948	Grade II listed building	Barclays Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 32753 44196
1388940	Grade II listed building	35, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32803 44015
1388954	Grade II listed building	3 Stone Piers Adjacent To Statue Of Herbert Ingram	Medieval	TF 32764 44167
1388939	Grade II listed building	Number 34 And Warehouse	Post-Medieval	TF 32809 44006

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1389005	Grade II listed building	24, 26 And 28 South Street, Boston	Post-Medieval	TF3284143903
1388949	Grade II listed building	53 And 54, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32765 44187
1388987	Grade II listed building	Old School House	Post-Medieval	TF 32888 43721
1064451	Grade II listed building	Mansfield House	Post-Medieval	TF 20976 35678
1389004	Grade II listed building	1, SPAIN LANE (See Details For Further Address Information)	Post-Medieval	TF 32841 43916
1388938	Grade II listed building	32 And 33, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32820 43998
1223585	Grade II listed building	Ash Tree Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 47697 56512
1392661	Grade II listed building	Boston Cemetery Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 32920 45652
1388973	Grade II listed building	7, Red Lion Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32736 44334
1389010	Grade II listed building	1-9, South Terrace	Post-Medieval	TF 32950 43523
1388930	Grade II listed building	18, Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32803 44101
1388950	Grade II listed building	57 And 58, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32780 44189
1223279	Grade II listed building	Old Sunday Schoolhouse To Rear Of Vicarage Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 46013 55420
1388951	Grade II listed building	60, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32780 44201
1388932	Grade II listed building	20, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32810 44090
1388933	Grade II listed building	22, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32814 44075
1389006	Grade II listed building	Pilgrim Mansions, Warehouse Occupied By Hurst Adjacent To Number 18	Post-Medieval	TF 32852 43930
1388988	Grade II listed building	Quayside	Post-Medieval	TF 32919 43675
1388931	Grade II listed building	19, Market Place	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 32809 44095
1389002	Grade II listed building	14 And 16, South Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32849 43946
1388929	Grade II listed building	16, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32804 44119
1388934	Grade II listed building	The Still Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 32818 44069
1389003	Grade II listed building	18, South Street	Post-Medieval	TF 32852 43940
1388935	Grade II listed building	24, Market Place	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 32821 44062
1389001	Grade II listed building	The Customs House	Post-Medieval	TF 32849 43957
1388928	Grade II listed building	15, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 32807 44125
1388936	Grade II listed building	27 And 28, Market Place	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF 32831 44036
1388937	Grade II listed building	29 Market Place, Boston	Medieval	TF3283644030
1388999	Grade II listed building	6 And 8 South Street, Pilgrim House	Post-Medieval	TF3284843984
1388855	Grade II listed building	Ship Tavern	Post-Medieval	TF3286443962
1388856	Grade II listed building	9, Dolphin Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 32831 44106

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1064446	Grade II listed building	27, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 20888 35871
1389011	Grade II listed building	1-12, Spain Court	Post-Medieval	TF 32898 43901
1388968	Grade II listed building	3, 4 And 4a, Petticoat Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 32824 44194
1064452	Grade II listed building	Red Cow Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 20910 35710
1449024	Grade II listed building	Friskney War Memorial	Modern	TF4610755420
1388978	Grade II listed building	2 And 4, Skirbeck Road	Post-Medieval	TF 32995 43570
1388989	Grade II listed building	Boston Grammar School	Post-Medieval	TF 32956 43721
1204943	Grade II listed building	Gardeners Office By Addlethorpe Avenue, Butlins Holiday Camp	Modern	TF 57348 67252
1433524	Grade II listed building	East Kirkby War Memorial	Modern	TF3341662263
1223282	Grade II listed building	Lampstand 3 Metres To The South Of The Church Of All Saints	Modern	TF4605955382
1360450	Grade II listed building	Skirbeck Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 33883 46423
1389024	Grade II listed building	Warehouse	Post-Medieval	TF 32868 44085
1388862	Grade II listed building	Bonded Warehouse	Post-Medieval	TF 32872 44075
1359283	Grade II listed building	32 And 34, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 20865 35863
1388977	Grade II listed building	6 And 8, Sibsey Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 32899 44017
1062089	Grade II listed building	Traphouse At Skirbeck Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 33872 46381
1232896	Grade II listed building	The Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 22924 41490
1064428	Grade II listed building	203, Westhorpe Road	Post-Medieval	TF2217831219
1388979	Grade II listed building	St John's Place	Post-Medieval	TF 33053 43526
1403763	Grade II listed building	36-38 And 38A Dolphin Lane	Post-Medieval	TF3289644127
1064447	Grade II listed building	Town Farm House	Post-Medieval	TF 20849 35756
1389025	Grade II listed building	23, Strait Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32864 44265
1389037	Grade II listed building	4, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32853 44307
1064429	Grade II listed building	207, Westhorpe Road	Post-Medieval	TF2216231219
1388969	Grade II listed building	1 And 2, Pump Square	Post-Medieval	TF 32908 44130
1388956	Grade II listed building	Old Pescod Hall	Medieval	TF 32897 44186
1204938	Grade II listed building	Gunby Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 46845 66980
1389014	Grade II listed building	Unitarian Church	Post-Medieval	TF 32964 43951
1389036	Grade II listed building	1, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32880 44276
1063624	Grade II listed building	Barn At Welton Field Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 46372 68058
1064455	Grade II listed building	18, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 20829 35742

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1388972	Grade II listed building	7-10, Pump Square	Post-Medieval	TF 32934 44094
1388970	Grade II listed building	3 And 4, Pump Square	Post-Medieval	TF 32926 44126
1389041	Grade II listed building	14, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32876 44324
1389038	Grade II listed building	5 And 7, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32889 44283
1388971	Grade II listed building	5 And 6, Pump Square	Post-Medieval	TF 32938 44114
1389039	Grade II listed building	9, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32896 44285
1309030	Grade II listed building	14, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 20812 35730
1389042	Grade II listed building	Central Post Office	Modern	TF 32884 44345
1389043	Grade II listed building	3 Telephone Kiosks Outside Number 18	Modern	TF 32892 44330
1389040	Grade II listed building	11, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32902 44292
1388924	Grade II listed building	2 And 4, Main Ridge	Post-Medieval	TF 32944 44135
1166160	Grade II listed building	The Black Bull	Post-Medieval	TF 20820 35660
1388925	Grade II listed building	6, Main Ridge	Post-Medieval	TF 32952 44137
1063569	Grade II listed building	East Kirkby Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 33278 62240
1389045	Grade II listed building	Trustee Savings Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 32909 44363
1388926	Grade II listed building	12 And 14, Main Ridge	Post-Medieval	TF 32970 44138
1064454	Grade II listed building	St Heliers'	Post-Medieval	TF 20782 35714
1389046	Grade II listed building	22, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32924 44367
1280961	Grade II listed building	Summer House At Gunby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 46777 66950
1063658	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote And Walled Garden	Post-Medieval	TF 46785 66926
1476037	Grade II listed building	The Starlight Room And Entrance Block	Modern	TF3303143985
1389048	Grade II listed building	24 And 26, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32940 44381
1389064	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	Modern	TF 32951 44346
1215326	Grade II listed building	Haven Bank Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 24084 53285
1389044	Grade II listed building	19 And 21, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32967 44319
1147915	Grade II listed building	Old Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 30710 58508
1452062	Grade II listed building	Seaside Shelter And Railings, East Side Of Grand Parade, North Of Jubilee Clock Tower	Post-Medieval	TF5690063141
1229944	Grade II listed building	Jubilee Clock Tower	Post-Medieval	TF 56866 63096
1389047	Grade II listed building	23 And 25, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32981 44321
1204923	Grade II listed building	Coach House And 2 Gateways To Gunby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 46735 66944
1359284	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 20714 35761

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1359686	Grade II listed building	East Stable Block, Pump And Mounting Block At Gunby Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 46746 66919
1166185	Grade II listed building	Stables At The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 20704 35779
1388982	Grade II listed building	St Johns Buildings	Post-Medieval	TF 33244 43355
1389049	Grade II listed building	27 And 29, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32989 44337
1389050	Grade II listed building	31, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 32994 44349
1261216	Grade II listed building	William Dods	Post-Medieval	TF 20707 35659
1389051	Grade II listed building	33, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33009 44348
1064456	Grade II listed building	5, Park Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 20688 35721
1388983	Grade II listed building	Wall And Gateway To St John's Buildings	Post-Medieval	TF 33262 43387
1204922	Grade II listed building	Garden Gateway To Gunby Hall, West Side	Post-Medieval	TF 46706 66899
1388958	Grade II listed building	13, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33042 44313
1240043	Grade II listed building	Holmfield House	Post-Medieval	TF 20685 35604
1388961	Grade II listed building	23 And 25, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33061 44278
1388959	Grade II listed building	15 And 17, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33056 44302
1389052	Grade II listed building	40 And 42, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33014 44468
1388963	Grade II listed building	35, PEN STREET (See Details For Further Address Information)	Post-Medieval	TF 33073 44244
1062080	Grade II listed building	Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 23218 50176
1388962	Grade II listed building	31 And 33, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33075 44253
1389053	Grade II listed building	44 And 46, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33020 44474
1388964	Grade II listed building	37, PEN STREET (See Details For Further Address Information)	Post-Medieval	TF 33085 44231
1388967	Grade II listed building	51 And 53, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33099 44190
1388957	Grade II listed building	6, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33064 44333
1389054	Grade II listed building	The Red Cow And Gate Piers	Post-Medieval	TF 33025 44485
1388960	Grade II listed building	16, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33078 44296
1388965	Grade II listed building	42, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33109 44214
1388966	Grade II listed building	44, Pen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 33112 44209
1288164	Grade II listed building	Bridge Over Castle Dike	Post-Medieval	TF 23940 53134
1388863	Grade II listed building	2, 4 And 6, Grove Street West	Post-Medieval	TF 33096 44302
1389055	Grade II listed building	The Georgians	Post-Medieval	TF 33045 44506
1452072	Grade II listed building	Seaside Shelter And Railings, 150 Meters South Of Jubilee Clock Tower	Post-Medieval	TF5688662859
1147933	Grade II listed building	Sykes Farm Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 29587 58350

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1388907	Grade II listed building	68, Horncastle Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33010 45134
1389056	Grade II listed building	53 And 55, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33094 44391
1388980	Grade II listed building	86 And 88, Skirbeck Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33371 43348
1063589	Grade II listed building	31, Halton Road	Post-Medieval	TF 40360 66017
1389062	Grade II listed building	84, 86 And 88, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33098 44541
1389065	Grade II listed building	Warehouse	Post-Medieval	TF 33121 44456
1389058	Grade II listed building	65 And 67, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33127 44440
1389059	Grade II listed building	Holland House	Post-Medieval	TF 33120 44477
1389057	Grade II listed building	63, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33134 44428
1389063	Grade II listed building	90 And 90a, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33110 44539
1389060	Grade II listed building	71, Wide Bargate	Post-Medieval	TF 33135 44478
1389061	Grade II listed building	Bargate Lodge House	Post-Medieval	TF 33128 44506
1308869	Grade II listed building	3, Halton Road	Post-Medieval	TF 40323 66074
1359732	Grade II listed building	1, Halton Road	Post-Medieval	TF 40330 66080
1389072	Grade II listed building	Maud Foster Sluice	Post-Medieval	TF 33538 43074
1146730	Grade II listed building	18-22, Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40300 66080
1063551	Grade II listed building	Spilsby Methodist Church	Post-Medieval	TF 40359 66091
1389070	Grade II listed building	Maud Foster Drain And Walls And Steps And Railings	Post-Medieval	TF 33129 44645
1388837	Grade II listed building	Bargate Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 33156 44560
1388906	Grade II listed building	24, Horncastle Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33084 44807
1388908	Grade II listed building	The King's Arms	Post-Medieval	TF 33107 44737
1388905	Grade II listed building	14, 15 And 16, Horncastle Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33101 44770
1063593	Grade II listed building	12, Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40264 66092
1359754	Grade II listed building	24, Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40339 66104
1146719	Grade II listed building	Nelson Butt	Post-Medieval	TF 40251 66095
1288163	Grade II listed building	The Hollies	Post-Medieval	TF 25906 56800
1064430	Grade II listed building	Yew Tree Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF2176531143
1389066	Grade II listed building	3, Willoughby Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33159 44650
1063552	Grade II listed building	26 And 28, Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40328 66120
1389067	Grade II listed building	4-9, Willoughby Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33156 44664
1063555	Grade II listed building	2 And 3, The Terrace	Post-Medieval	TF 40119 66090

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1388857	Grade II listed building	4-10 Fishtoft Road And Attached Garden Wall.	Post-Medieval	TF 33522 43299
1359717	Grade II listed building	30, Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40335 66127
1062055	Grade II listed building	Cotton Hall And Garden Wall	Post-Medieval	TF 33319 39190
1389069	Grade II listed building	Hospital Footbridge	Post-Medieval	TF3311744926
1063588	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 39976 66081
1359734	Grade II listed building	Normic Newsagents/ Spilby Chinese Restaurant	Post-Medieval	TF 40224 66127
1308873	Grade II listed building	47 And 49, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40310 66141
1063563	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Modern	TF 40116 66111
1063610	Grade II listed building	Bolingbroke House	Post-Medieval	TF 35506 64760
1063553	Grade II listed building	2 And 4, Queen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40340 66147
1146681	Grade II listed building	Wilsons	Post-Medieval	TF4017766130
1146706	Grade II listed building	Statue Of Sir John Franklin	Post-Medieval	TF 40136 66126
1063590	Grade II listed building	39, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40279 66150
1360471	Grade II listed building	Stables To Cotton Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 33341 39178
1063591	Grade II listed building	Former Market Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 40155 66134
1389068	Grade II listed building	St Leonard's Bedehouses	Post-Medieval	TF 33144 44902
1359733	Grade II listed building	The Beehive	Post-Medieval	TF 40244 66160
1308920	Grade II listed building	8, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40050 66129
1063586	Grade II listed building	10, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40044 66130
1146608	Grade II listed building	Number 14 And Railings	Post-Medieval	TF 40008 66131
1146652	Grade II listed building	The White Hart Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 40130 66154
1359731	Grade II listed building	Number 12 And Railings	Post-Medieval	TF 40016 66133
1204975	Grade II listed building	Mill House	Post-Medieval	TF 45810 68594
1063568	Grade II listed building	East Kirkby House	Post-Medieval	TF 33215 62930
1308871	Grade II listed building	E J Tong	Post-Medieval	TF 40155 66184
1308883	Grade II listed building	King Edward Vi Grammar School And Railings	Post-Medieval	TF 39993 66154
1063587	Grade II listed building	Spilsby Theatre	Post-Medieval	TF 39956 66152
1063554	Grade II listed building	35, Queen Street	Post-Medieval	TF 40359 66252
1309014	Grade II listed building	The Park	Post-Medieval	TF 20325 35661
1359703	Grade II listed building	Moat Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 42619 66427
1389028	Grade II listed building	17, Tower Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33386 44438

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1359704	Grade II listed building	Bay Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 35326 64842
1388860	Grade II listed building	Skirbeck Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 33744 43159
1360489	Grade II listed building	Church Of St John The Baptist	Post-Medieval	TF 21896 47348
1389023	Grade II listed building	Church Of The Holy Trinity	Post-Medieval	TF 33350 44775
1063613	Grade II listed building	1-4, The Row	Post-Medieval	TF 35244 64851
1432892	Grade II listed building	Skirbeck War Memorial	Modern	TF3381143124
1308500	Grade II listed building	Mastin's Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 34781 46407
1388858	Grade II listed building	80-86, Fishtoft	Post-Medieval	TF 33826 43185
1389015	Grade II listed building	68 And 70, Spilsby Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33390 44829
1389016	Grade II listed building	72 And 74, Boston	Post-Medieval	TF 33402 44840
1389017	Grade II listed building	76-82, Spilsby Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33419 44855
1388861	Grade II listed building	112, Freiston Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33619 44145
1063609	Grade II listed building	Unnamed Cottage Adjacent To The Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 35066 64866
1204897	Grade II listed building	Park Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 45883 67076
1389018	Grade II listed building	Trinity House	Post-Medieval	TF 33453 44886
1380557	Grade II listed building	Slippery Gowt Sluice	Post-Medieval	TF3412341397
1389022	Grade II listed building	150, Spilsby Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33829 45322
1389021	Grade II listed building	138, Spilsby Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33668 45141
1389020	Grade II listed building	134 And 136, Spilsby Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33655 45126
1166366	Grade II listed building	Mill At Healey And Dobney Limited	Post-Medieval	TF2206430122
1389019	Grade II listed building	132, Spilsby Road	Post-Medieval	TF 33639 45102
1147694	Grade II listed building	Barn At Psalter Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 43538 71676
1359720	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Modern	TF 35127 65026

Table 9A.5: Route Section 5

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1019096; 1064471	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building	Wykeham Chapel: a moated monastic grange and retreat house	Medieval	TF 27600 26386
1064403	Grade I listed building	Church of St Lawrence	Medieval	TF 25136 28230
1064477	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote to the South of Wraggmarsh House	Post-Medieval	TF 29880 30371
1147603	Grade II listed building	Wraggmarsh House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 29893 30434
1147513	Grade II listed building	Chapel Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 27602 26406
1064472	Grade II listed building	Gate Piers to Chapel Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 27473 26257
1147449	Grade II listed building	Methodist Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 32200 27545
1454594	Grade II listed building	Moulton Seas End War Memorial	Modern	TF3218327234
1064503	Grade II listed building	The Farmhouse (at R H Scrimwshaw and Sons)	Post-Medieval	TF 32468 30141
1062020	Grade II listed building	Suffolk House	Post-Medieval	TF 32078 32398
1481070	Grade II listed building	The Mermaid Inn	Post-Medieval	TF2509328168
1482125	Grade II listed building	Surfleet War Memorial	Modern	TF2510928268
1359272	Grade II listed building	The Farmhouse (170 metres south-west of Landell House)	Post-Medieval	TF 33333 31062
1064435	Grade II listed building	Cottage Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 24537 27388
1147680	Grade II listed building	Whaplode Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 33989 27702
1064481	Grade II listed building	Pipewell Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 34179 26956
1147067	Grade II listed building	Teddington Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 34756 26833
1359288	Grade II listed building	Cheal House Screen Gate and wall piers	Post-Medieval	TF2354228724

Table 9A.6: Route Section 6

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1017217	Scheduled monument	King's Hall moated site, 480m east of Broadwater House Farm	Medieval	TF 31257 21303
1013529; 1064473	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	Medieval	TF 29229 25150
1010672; 1359248	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Boundary cross, Old Fen Dike	Medieval	TF 38103 17293
1004966; 1146782	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Pinchbeck engine	Post-Medieval	TF 26174 26148
1010673; 1308443	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	Medieval	TF 32383 24032
1010689; 1064542	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	St Ives Cross	Medieval	TF 38906 18154
1005037; 1147728	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Elloe Stone	Medieval	TF 31558 24826
1010688; 1064546	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Boundary cross, Manor Hill Corner	Medieval	TF 40767 17101
1004982	Scheduled monument	Romano-British settlement S of Shell Bridge	Roman	TF 33887 15973, TF 34177 15940
1014429	Scheduled monument	White Cross, 80m north of Poultry Farm	Medieval	TF 41873 18579
1000969	Grade II registered park and garden	Ayscoughfee Hall	Post-Medieval	TF2489022329
184	Conservation area	Moulton		TF 30664 24127
181	Conservation area	Spalding		TF 24811 22506
188	Conservation area	Tydd Gote		TF 45037 17956
187	Conservation area	Tydd St Mary		TF 44527 18588
323	Conservation area	Pinchbeck		TF 24204 25668
322	Conservation area	Holbeach		TF 35846 24777
185	Conservation area	Fleet		TF 38892 23733
196	Conservation area	Parson Drove		TF 37151 08560
1064475	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 29248 25153
1161163	Grade I listed building	Bell Tower, South East Of Church Of St Giles	Medieval	TF 42733 16448
1306702	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Paul Including Attached Former Sunday Schoolroom	Medieval	TF 26144 23802
1308557	Grade I listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 30755 24035
1147325	Grade I listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 30710 24115
1359295	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 32351 24013

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1359547	Grade I listed building	Parish Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas	Medieval	TF2502222433
1359532	Grade I listed building	Ayscoughfee Hall	Medieval	TF2489922366
1064002	Grade I listed building	Spalding War Memorial	Modern	TF2491722256
1204871	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 44611 18591
1064433	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 24197 25594
1064486	Grade I listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 35910 24789
1064482	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 25979 18009
1064521	Grade I listed building	Bell Tower	Medieval	TF 38868 23666
1146568	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary Magdalen	Medieval	TF 38888 23680
1125956	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St James	Medieval	TF 44028 14811
1125926	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Giles	Medieval	TF 42707 16472
1359567	Grade II* listed building	Old Office Block Of Land Settlement Association	Post-Medieval	TF 27122 22352
1392209	Grade II* listed building	Vicarage To Church Of St Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 26102 23817
1063991	Grade II* listed building	Willesby	Post-Medieval	TF 25223 23195
1359525	Grade II* listed building	East Elloe	Post-Medieval	TF 25214 22981
1169039	Grade II* listed building	Cley Hall	Post-Medieval	TF2512922834
1063983	Grade II* listed building	Garden Wall To No 21	Post-Medieval	TF2511022822
1359524	Grade II* listed building	Yew Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 25112 22810
1204853	Grade II* listed building	Tower To Church Of St James	Medieval	TF 39625 18388
1307194	Grade II* listed building	The Sycamores	Post-Medieval	TF 24949 22728
1063971	Grade II* listed building	The Limes	Post-Medieval	TF2494222710
1064006	Grade II* listed building	The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF2507922462
1359534	Grade II* listed building	The Masters Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF2502322508
1063959	Grade II* listed building	The Grange	Post-Medieval	TF2481322906
1147578	Grade II* listed building	Garden Wall To The South Of No 4	Post-Medieval	TF2501522495
1063999	Grade II* listed building	Constitutional Club	Post-Medieval	TF2485422776
1147529	Grade II* listed building	Wistaria Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF2498022523
1063953	Grade II* listed building	White Hart Hotel	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF2478422660
1359545	Grade II* listed building	1, Sheep Market	Medieval	TF2464422707
1359539	Grade II* listed building	Welland Terrace	Post-Medieval	TF2480322333
1359518	Grade II* listed building	Westbourne House	Post-Medieval	TF 24826 22129

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063947	Grade II* listed building	34, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24777 22185
1310313	Grade II* listed building	Park House	Post-Medieval	TF 43562 11995
1359519	Grade II* listed building	Westbourne Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 24778 22044
1306654	Grade II* listed building	Spalding High School For Girls	Post-Medieval	TF 24698 22099
1359293	Grade II* listed building	Chapel Of St James	Post-Medieval	TF 29348 18231
1331998	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St John The Baptist	Medieval	TF 39030 09088
1063993	Grade II* listed building	Monk's House	Post-Medieval	TF 23100 22164
1125899	Grade II* listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 42085 08817
1204812	Grade II listed building	Guanock House	Post-Medieval	TF 37661 14656
1359267	Grade II listed building	Austendike Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 30228 21704
1308515	Grade II listed building	Broadgate House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 28350 23872
1147289	Grade II listed building	Clifden House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 30732 23305
1064543	Grade II listed building	Sandy Gate Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 38314 16526
1161072	Grade II listed building	War Memorial In Churchyard South Of Church Of St James	Modern	TF 44030 14784
1147737	Grade II listed building	Holly House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 32034 22789
1359256	Grade II listed building	Westgate House	Post-Medieval	TF 32158 22559
1147556	Grade II listed building	Tomb Chest Approximately 3 Metres South Of Church	Post-Medieval	TF 29230 25158
1125957	Grade II listed building	The Shrubberies	Post-Medieval	TF 43044 14534
1064476	Grade II listed building	Milestone	Post-Medieval	TF 28739 24747
1064474	Grade II listed building	Row Of 7 Gravestones 1-6 Metres To South Of Church	Post-Medieval	TF 29247 25148
1147482	Grade II listed building	Beech House (Snowdrop House On Os Map)	Post-Medieval	TF 28443 21739
1147551	Grade II listed building	Lychgate	Modern	TF 29251 25124
1261851	Grade II listed building	Oakleigh House	Post-Medieval	TF 29109 24978
1147591	Grade II listed building	Barn To South Of Oakleigh House	Post-Medieval	TF 29099 24953
1125915	Grade II listed building	The Laurels	Post-Medieval	TF 43626 14573
1331977	Grade II listed building	Priory House	Post-Medieval	TF 44289 14454
1161076	Grade II listed building	Newton House Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 43588 14540
1161185	Grade II listed building	Kirkgate House	Post-Medieval	TF 43021 16486
1146596	Grade II listed building	Bloodfold House	Post-Medieval	TF 36008 20362
1063984	Grade II listed building	Fulney Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 26251 23847
1310201	Grade II listed building	Barn, East Of Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 43129 16609

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1125927	Grade II listed building	Old Church House	Post-Medieval	TF 42652 16514
1125929	Grade II listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 43015 16604
1331962	Grade II listed building	Park House	Post-Medieval	TF 40417 16084
1125928	Grade II listed building	Paget Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 42572 16714
1064479	Grade II listed building	Hagbeach Manor House With Attached Gateway And Stables	Post-Medieval	TF 32456 23402
1064502	Grade II listed building	Hazeldean House	Post-Medieval	TF 30570 24003
1147422	Grade II listed building	The Swan Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 30671 24024
1064505	Grade II listed building	20, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 30706 24035
1147237	Grade II listed building	Harrington House	Post-Medieval	TF 30628 24043
1359271	Grade II listed building	Bayfield	Post-Medieval	TF 30662 24052
1253327	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk At The Junction Of Broad Lane And High Street	Modern	TF 30652 24069
1064506	Grade II listed building	Harrox House	Post-Medieval	TF 30632 24092
1359270	Grade II listed building	Lychgate	Post-Medieval	TF 30679 24111
1064504	Grade II listed building	Hand Pump	Post-Medieval	TF 30655 24119
1147281	Grade II listed building	Brooklyn House With Attached Stables	Post-Medieval	TF 30651 24142
1064507	Grade II listed building	10, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 30666 24144
1147465	Grade II listed building	2, Shivean Gate	Post-Medieval	TF 30609 24154
1064501	Grade II listed building	Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 30697 24173
1147210	Grade II listed building	2, Bell Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 30672 24210
1147257	Grade II listed building	The Goddards	Post-Medieval	TF 30837 24244
1204887	Grade II listed building	Dunton Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 41486 16600
1359268	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 30818 24299
1064468	Grade II listed building	Seasend Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 31600 26981
1064470	Grade II listed building	The Poplars Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 28125 20848
1204813	Grade II listed building	Yarwood House	Post-Medieval	TF 35975 14378
1161066	Grade II listed building	Honeyhill Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 39566 11797
1161170	Grade II listed building	Hannath Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 44359 17467
1064478	Grade II listed building	Milestone	Post-Medieval	TF 31544 24442
1331975	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 41693 12056
1064538	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Edmund	Post-Medieval	TF 36820 13228
1204806	Grade II listed building	Headstone In Churchyard In Church Of St Edmund, About 14 Metres South Of The Porch	Post-Medieval	TF 36815 13216

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1331978	Grade II listed building	The Manor House	Post-Medieval	TF 42804 12757
1359269	Grade II listed building	Barn To Rear Of Holly Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 29910 20110
1063990	Grade II listed building	69 And 71, Albion Street	Post-Medieval	TF2521723159
1359250	Grade II listed building	Greyfriars	Post-Medieval	TF 44949 17904
1359529	Grade II listed building	White House Chambers	Post-Medieval	TF 25191 23126
1063989	Grade II listed building	Albion House	Post-Medieval	TF 25176 23106
1359528	Grade II listed building	Langtoft House	Post-Medieval	TF 25176 23095
1063988	Grade II listed building	Ship Albion Public House	Post-Medieval	TF2515523037
1063987	Grade II listed building	5-9, Albion Street	Post-Medieval	TF2511122961
1063992	Grade II listed building	44, Double Street	Post-Medieval	TF2510522916
1063972	Grade II listed building	Spalding Quaker Meeting House	Post-Medieval	TF2505922887
1147863	Grade II listed building	34 And 35, Double Street	Post-Medieval	TF2506422857
1063973	Grade II listed building	Warehouse Occupied By F Long	Post-Medieval	TF 25073 22837
1169030	Grade II listed building	Star Relay Warehouse Adjoining No 19a To The North East And By Abbey Printers To The South West	Post-Medieval	TF 25079 22774
1063912	Grade II listed building	64 And 65, Westlode Street	Post-Medieval	TF2500222882
1307212	Grade II listed building	59, Double Street	Post-Medieval	TF 25024 22774
1063974	Grade II listed building	63, Double Street	Post-Medieval	TF 25007 22754
1064541	Grade II listed building	Chancel To Church St James	Medieval	TF 39654 18393
1063975	Grade II listed building	Cromwell House	Post-Medieval	TF 24990 22740
1063982	Grade II listed building	Holland House	Post-Medieval	TF 25008 22696
1359521	Grade II listed building	13a, Double Street	Post-Medieval	TF2496622749
1063961	Grade II listed building	1-3, Stone Gate	Post-Medieval	TF2513422444
1169025	Grade II listed building	15, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24986 22678
1064480	Grade II listed building	Guy Wells Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 33611 24069
1359523	Grade II listed building	Selby House	Post-Medieval	TF 24976 22670
1063949	Grade II listed building	Stonegate Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF2512422426
1331974	Grade II listed building	Cherrytree House	Post-Medieval	TF 42726 11842
1125950	Grade II listed building	Bridge Over Drain At Corner Of Fendyke Lane And High Road	Post-Medieval	TF 42689 11797
1063981	Grade II listed building	Warehouse Occupied By G W Plowman And Son	Post-Medieval	TF 24961 22653
1147623	Grade II listed building	7, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF2506422470
1359496	Grade II listed building	6, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF2505822475

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1064005	Grade II listed building	5, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 25052 22477
1169015	Grade II listed building	12, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24956 22638
1356653	Grade II listed building	Mercia Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 24717 23194
1063963	Grade II listed building	Wall And Gateway To The Parish Church Of St Mary And St Nicholas	Post-Medieval	TF2502222479
1359544	Grade II listed building	The Peacock Public House	Post-Medieval	TF2481922870
1169513	Grade II listed building	2 And 4, Pinchbeck Road	Post-Medieval	TF2482222858
1063970	Grade II listed building	Crane Inn	Post-Medieval	TF2490522671
1063977	Grade II listed building	4, Herring Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 24896 22677
1063980	Grade II listed building	9, HIGH STREET (See Details For Further Address Information)	Post-Medieval	TF 24927 22615
1063964	Grade II listed building	Beech House	Post-Medieval	TF2499922488
1063978	Grade II listed building	5, Herring Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 24892 22677
1064003	Grade II listed building	Gamlyn's Almshouses	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	TF2495222562
1064004	Grade II listed building	Former Stables To No 3	Post-Medieval	TF 24964 22531
1063958	Grade II listed building	7, Pinchbeck Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24789 22889
1168971	Grade II listed building	Former Outbuilding To No 5	Post-Medieval	TF2488022677
1306520	Grade II listed building	Sunday School To Congregational Church	Post-Medieval	TF 24789 22866
1169459	Grade II listed building	24 And 25, New Road	Post-Medieval	TF2479522846
1147350	Grade II listed building	The Museum Of The Spalding Gentlemens' Society	Modern	TF2481222798
1063998	Grade II listed building	8 And 9, Broad Street	Post-Medieval	TF2480022804
1063965	Grade II listed building	20 And 21, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24938 22517
1359522	Grade II listed building	The White Lion Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 24900 22580
1067614	Grade II listed building	Broad Street Methodist Church And Attached Sunday School	Post-Medieval	TF2480222764
1168990	Grade II listed building	4, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24896 22571
1064000	Grade II listed building	17, Broad Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24847 22663
1359517	Grade II listed building	Rear Wing To Ye Olde White Horse Public House, Church Gate Outbuildings Adjoining Ye Old White Horse Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 24912 22531
1064442	Grade II listed building	Yew Tree Farmhouse With Attached Garage	Post-Medieval	TF 24591 24258
1064469	Grade II listed building	Church Of St John The Evangelist	Post-Medieval	TF 27609 19808
1308555	Grade II listed building	Isobel's Pantry, Ye Olde White Horse Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 24891 22529
1064495	Grade II listed building	Hurdle Tree Bank House	Post-Medieval	TF 36311 22349
1063957	Grade II listed building	Punch Bowl Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 24755 22778
1169400	Grade II listed building	24, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 24826 22617

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1063997	Grade II listed building	High Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 24866 22541
1063954	Grade II listed building	25 And 26, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 24823 22614
1147338	Grade II listed building	21, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF2482622600
1359535	Grade II listed building	24 And 25, Red Lion Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24754 22748
1063956	Grade II listed building	The Black Swan Public House Premises Occupied By Rodi Property Co Ltd	Post-Medieval	TF2472922800
1063913	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Modern	TF2487522492
1063996	Grade II listed building	10, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24834 22559
1147335	Grade II listed building	8 And 9, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF2483622551
1063995	Grade II listed building	7 And 7a, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF2483722545
1063994	Grade II listed building	5 And 6, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24839 22535
1147333	Grade II listed building	Lincoln Arms Public House	Post-Medieval	TF2484122523
1064547	Grade II listed building	Roman Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 44744 18502
1063952	Grade II listed building	Red Lion Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF2476222674
1204891	Grade II listed building	Minerva Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 43665 18496
1359531	Grade II listed building	2 And 3, Bridge Street	Post-Medieval	TF2484322514
1169333	Grade II listed building	Lloyd's Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 24746 22682
1359279	Grade II listed building	Otway House	Post-Medieval	TF 24472 25350
1063950	Grade II listed building	11, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 24753 22638
1063985	Grade II listed building	2, 3 And 4, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24838 22472
1063955	Grade II listed building	3-5, New Road	Post-Medieval	TF2468922771
1306616	Grade II listed building	Barclays Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 24745 22640
1359536	Grade II listed building	5 And 6, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24839 22459
1063951	Grade II listed building	14, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 24736 22649
1359543	Grade II listed building	39, New Road	Modern	TF 24693 22743
1063933	Grade II listed building	7 And 7a, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24837 22444
1359537	Grade II listed building	8 And 9, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24835 22439
1064001	Grade II listed building	3, Chapel Lane	Post-Medieval	TF2466222759
1063934	Grade II listed building	11-14, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24831 22421
1308522	Grade II listed building	Garden Wall To Ayscoughfee Hall Along The Road To The South West Of The House And At Right Angles To It	Post-Medieval	TF2486822339
1168929	Grade II listed building	19, Hall Place	Post-Medieval	TF 24650 22732

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1064544	Grade II listed building	Remains Of Cross In Churchyard Of Church Of St Mary, About 8 Metres West Of The Church Tower	Medieval	TF4458418588
1063943	Grade II listed building	Upper Welland Terrace	Post-Medieval	TF2481922394
1063976	Grade II listed building	18, Hall Place	Post-Medieval	TF2464522726
1204866	Grade II listed building	Lych-Gate To Churchyard Of Church Of St Mary	Modern	TF4458218597
1359538	Grade II listed building	17, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24814 22383
1063944	Grade II listed building	18 And 19, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24813 22377
1306500	Grade II listed building	1-7 Abbey Buildings	Medieval	TF2472922505
1359249	Grade II listed building	Tysdale Manor	Post-Medieval	TF 44450 18627
1359257	Grade II listed building	Whaplode House	Post-Medieval	TF 33030 25053
1359533	Grade II listed building	12 And 13, Church Gate	Post-Medieval	TF 24848 22232
1147505	Grade II listed building	14 And 15, Church Gate	Post-Medieval	TF 24847 22212
1063960	Grade II listed building	Sessions House	Post-Medieval	TF2458922618
1464585	Grade II listed building	Former Christian Association And Literary Institute	Post-Medieval	TF2459622548
1063945	Grade II listed building	31, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF2478922216
1169618	Grade II listed building	Police Station	Post-Medieval	TF2457122584
1063966	Grade II listed building	Wall Between Nos 2 And 3	Post-Medieval	TF 24827 22152
1161019	Grade II listed building	Barn, North West Of Park Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 43516 12007
1063946	Grade II listed building	Victoria House	Post-Medieval	TF 24784 22202
1359541	Grade II listed building	Garden Wall To No 34	Post-Medieval	TF2479022185
1359540	Grade II listed building	33, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24777 22192
1125952	Grade II listed building	Barn, West Of Park Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 43529 11980
1063962	Grade II listed building	9 And 10, Tower Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 24835 22064
1308805	Grade II listed building	Store At The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 24234 25546
1063967	Grade II listed building	Langton House	Post-Medieval	TF 24804 22093
1359546	Grade II listed building	Garden Wall To South East Of No 8	Post-Medieval	TF2482122061
1169641	Grade II listed building	8, Tower Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 24812 22072
1146762	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 24225 25531
1063968	Grade II listed building	5 And 7, Cowbit Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24799 22085
1063914	Grade II listed building	Spalding Town Station	Post-Medieval	TF 24384 22836
1359520	Grade II listed building	Outbuildings North Of Westbourne Lodge (No 13)	Post-Medieval	TF 24787 22063
1308859	Grade II listed building	47, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24222 25821

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1359313	Grade II listed building	Stables And Traphouse To The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 24176 25542
1064432	Grade II listed building	Barn To Number 47	Post-Medieval	TF 24204 25850
1063969	Grade II listed building	Outbuildings South Of Westbourne Lodge (No 13)	Post-Medieval	TF 24754 22023
1146713	Grade II listed building	41, Church Street, Pinchbeck	Post-Medieval	TF2418025792
1064431	Grade II listed building	39, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 24176 25784
1064441	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	Modern	TF 24085 25566
1359542	Grade II listed building	Limehurst	Post-Medieval	TF2464122022
1064434	Grade II listed building	Pinchbeck Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 24140 26059
1064438	Grade II listed building	Graft House Wall And Store	Post-Medieval	TF 24084 25928
1359314	Grade II listed building	Traphouse And Stables To Pinchbeck Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 24104 26038
1306663	Grade II listed building	42-44, London Road	Post-Medieval	TF 24605 21965
1204862	Grade II listed building	Red House	Post-Medieval	TF 39650 19824
1342126	Grade II listed building	Kingston Cottage Homes	Modern	TF 24380 22281
1387167	Grade II listed building	St Johns Road Footbridge	Post-Medieval	TF2416522370
1064540	Grade II listed building	Hawthorn Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 37192 10761
1204884	Grade II listed building	Strawberry Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 43262 19246
1064439	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 23944 26732
1308774	Grade II listed building	West End Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 23650 25914
1147047	Grade II listed building	Milestone	Post-Medieval	TF 34566 24790
1064467	Grade II listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF 29432 18198
1359278	Grade II listed building	The Ship	Post-Medieval	TF 23491 26008
1146938	Grade II listed building	Glen House	Post-Medieval	TF 23434 26062
1146861	Grade II listed building	The End Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 23418 25995
1359251	Grade II listed building	Woad Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF4269519563
1359262	Grade II listed building	The Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 35531 24154
1359294	Grade II listed building	Elm Tree Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 27495 18450
1147269	Grade II listed building	Snake Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 30058 17235
1308755	Grade II listed building	The Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 22939 25955
1245028	Grade II listed building	Foremans Bridge	Post-Medieval	TF 40991 19878
1359241	Grade II listed building	Flour Mills Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 35951 24407
1064440	Grade II listed building	Traphouse To The Grange	Post-Medieval	TF 22916 25952

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1331990	Grade II listed building	Three Headstones, East Of The Church Of St John The Baptist	Post-Medieval	TF 39053 09099
1224879	Grade II listed building	Three Headstones, South Of Nave Of Church Of St John The Baptist	Post-Medieval	TF 39044 09075
1125900	Grade II listed building	Four Headstones, South West Of Tower Of Church Of St John The Baptist	Post-Medieval	TF 39018 09075
1064528	Grade II listed building	Serpentine House With Attached Garden Wall And Handpump	Post-Medieval	TF 35987 24503
1146845	Grade II listed building	Barrington House	Post-Medieval	TF 35985 24505
1331999	Grade II listed building	318 Main Road	Post-Medieval	TF 39070 09049
1161053	Grade II listed building	Pockfield Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 41632 09191
1331976	Grade II listed building	Barn, West Of Pockfield Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 41610 09182
1359277	Grade II listed building	Northgate Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 22785 25945
1064487	Grade II listed building	35, Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 35861 24596
1125920	Grade II listed building	Yucca House	Post-Medieval	TF 38883 09041
1125921	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	TF 39030 09017
1146883	Grade II listed building	1,3, Chancery Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 35985 24572
1064492	Grade II listed building	The Old Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 35166 25351
1064529	Grade II listed building	19, Barrington Gate	Post-Medieval	TF 36085 24705
1147031	Grade II listed building	The Red Lion Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 35622 24912
1064523	Grade II listed building	Maisdyke Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 38875 22836
1064494	Grade II listed building	Department Of Employment	Post-Medieval	TF 35638 24907
1147154	Grade II listed building	12a,15, West End	Post-Medieval	TF 35750 24849
1308789	Grade II listed building	Baptist Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 36010 24764
1064499	Grade II listed building	The Crown Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 35823 24833
1064527	Grade II listed building	Nos. 2, 4, 6 (Jocelyn Darlow) And 8	Post-Medieval	TF 35985 24786
1064526	Grade II listed building	1,3,5, Albert Street	Post-Medieval	TF 36010 24778
1253324	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Modern	TF 35889 24828
1147174	Grade II listed building	Westholme	Post-Medieval	TF 35732 24878
1359264	Grade II listed building	Milestone Erected In Churchyard Wall	Post-Medieval	TF 35924 24818
1359266	Grade II listed building	Bank House	Post-Medieval	TF3577724869
1064500	Grade II listed building	34, West End	Post-Medieval	TF 35726 24888
1146714	Grade II listed building	Barn At Maisdyke House	Post-Medieval	TF 38876 22889
1147188	Grade II listed building	The Priory	Post-Medieval	TF 35685 24933
1359234	Grade II listed building	Pulvertoft Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 40091 21756

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1308768	Grade II listed building	The String Of Horses Public House	Post-Medieval	TF3583824884
1064490	Grade II listed building	14,16A, Fleet Street	Post-Medieval	TF 36176 24763
1359258	Grade II listed building	Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 26611 17921
1064488	Grade II listed building	Mansion House	Post-Medieval	TF 36017 24837
1359242	Grade II listed building	4,6, Boston Road	Post-Medieval	TF 35855 24898
1359263	Grade II listed building	Halifax Building Society	Post-Medieval	TF 36072 24827
1064489	Grade II listed building	71-77, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 36112 24815
1064539	Grade II listed building	Bridge And Sluices	Post-Medieval	TF 36804 09378
1161123	Grade II listed building	Bridge And Sluices	Post-Medieval	TF 36800 09379
1064524	Grade II listed building	Oak Lodge Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 38921 23061
1125922	Grade II listed building	Store And Workshop	Post-Medieval	TF 36780 09324
1064493	Grade II listed building	Cemetery Chapels	Post-Medieval	TF 36204 25087
1125919	Grade II listed building	The Laurels	Post-Medieval	TF3689309003
1253325	Grade II listed building	Fleet Hospital	Post-Medieval	TF 37004 24908
1161136	Grade II listed building	Rookery Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 37476 08626
1147611	Grade II listed building	Church Of St John The Baptist	Post-Medieval	TF 32012 13507

Table 9A.7: Route Section 7

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1006887	Scheduled monument	Ancient sea defence called Roman Bank, stretching for 600yds (550m) NW of Little Dowgate, Wisbech	Unknown	TF 44888 11066
1006781	Scheduled monument	Cherry Tree Hill round barrow	Prehistoric	TF 44798 11099
1018313; 1077673	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Cross in All Saints churchyard	Medieval	TF 47725 10529
1006780	Scheduled monument	Rabbit Hill round barrow	Prehistoric	TF 44821 10738
1009984	Scheduled monument	Moated site and medieval field system in Church Field, 60m north of St John's Church	Medieval	TF 53974 15955
1000629	Grade II registered park and garden	Peckover House	Post-Medieval	TF 45796 09674
202	Conservation area	Leverington		TF 44631 10740
204	Conservation area	Bowthorpe		TF 46618 09951
203	Conservation area	Wisbech		TF 45975 09583
1077676	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 47113 13361
1171875	Grade I listed building	Bell Tower Of Church Of St Mary	Medieval	TF 47126 13318
1264158	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Andrew	Medieval	TF 50162 17558
1264167	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter	Medieval	TF 50212 16879
1160993	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Leonard	Medieval	TF 44485 11403
1125948	Grade I listed building	Leverington Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 44563 11262
1171765	Grade I listed building	Church Of All Saints	Medieval	TF 47720 10544
1279112	Grade I listed building	14, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45877 09666
1331632	Grade I listed building	Peckover House	Post-Medieval	TF 45858 09662
1229992	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Medieval	TF4630609556
1264266	Grade I listed building	Church Of Saint John	Medieval	TF 53931 15853
1237330	Grade II* listed building	Old Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 50217 17041
1126622	Grade II* listed building	12, North Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46041 09840
1331650	Grade II* listed building	3, School Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 46164 09816
1229806	Grade II* listed building	1 And 2, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 46055 09809
1228928	Grade II* listed building	Dicken's Tavern	Post-Medieval	TF 46195 09787
1126595	Grade II* listed building	32, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 45978 09801
1126681	Grade II* listed building	The Conservative Club	Post-Medieval	TF4622409756
1125906	Grade II* listed building	Empire Cinema	Modern	TF 46328 09744

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1126590	Grade II* listed building	8 And 9, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 46040 09761
1126629	Grade II* listed building	Horace Friend Warehouse Number 2	Post-Medieval	TF 46107 09744
1126657	Grade II* listed building	29 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46181 09715
1126656	Grade II* listed building	The Rose And Crown Inn	Post-Medieval	TF 46142 09706
1126635	Grade II* listed building	7 North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4592809679
1279135	Grade II* listed building	6, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4593909678
1126637	Grade II* listed building	12, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45886 09670
1126639	Grade II* listed building	Stable To North West Of Number 15 (Peckover House)	Post-Medieval	TF 45811 09658
1228597	Grade II* listed building	Clarkson Memorial	Post-Medieval	TF 46063 09627
1279125	Grade II* listed building	19, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4583709632
1126599	Grade II* listed building	Octavia Hill Birthplace Museum, 1 South Brink Place And 7 And 8 South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4596409612
1126669	Grade II* listed building	The Museum	Post-Medieval	TF 46260 09567
1229170	Grade II* listed building	The Castle	Post-Medieval	TF 46220 09565
1278862	Grade II* listed building	Queen's Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF4588009585
1331608	Grade II* listed building	6, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46192 09529
1229902	Grade II* listed building	15 South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4585309558
1204796	Grade II* listed building	Hydraulic Engine House	Post-Medieval	TF 48006 20902
1077675	Grade II listed building	Ingleborough Mill	Post-Medieval	TF4738214986
1237331	Grade II listed building	Faulkner House	Post-Medieval	TF4989213777
1077678	Grade II listed building	Memorial To Robert Howard 2 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of St Mary	Post-Medieval	TF 47128 13346
1411421	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	Modern	TF4697613395
1305392	Grade II listed building	Memorial 6 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of St Mary	Post-Medieval	TF 47120 13340
1077677	Grade II listed building	Memorial To William Bottomley 5 Metres South Of South Porch Of Church Of St Mary	Post-Medieval	TF 47110 13338
1305387	Grade II listed building	Monument To William Bean In Churchyard Of Church Of St Mary	Post-Medieval	TF 47104 13335
1077679	Grade II listed building	Memorial 18 Metres West Of Tower Of Church Of St Mary	Post-Medieval	TF 47112 13324
1305394	Grade II listed building	Memorial 26 Metres West Of Tower Of Church Of St Mary	Post-Medieval	TF 47107 13325
1171829	Grade II listed building	Old Post Office	Post-Medieval	TF 49250 13049
1264180	Grade II listed building	Greens Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 48595 15904
1237361	Grade II listed building	Townsend House	Post-Medieval	TF 50196 16664
1440076	Grade II listed building	Walpole St Peter War Memorial	Modern	TF5023916823

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1237323	Grade II listed building	Memorial 40 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 50237 16835
1264174	Grade II listed building	Forecourt Walls Of Dovecote Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF5015016890
1237263	Grade II listed building	Table Tomb 13 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 50212 16858
1237327	Grade II listed building	Dovecot Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 50141 16905
1264171	Grade II listed building	Memorial 13 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 50231 16859
1237324	Grade II listed building	Memorial 19 Metres South Of Chancel Of Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 50236 16858
1237325	Grade II listed building	Memorial 20 Metres East Of North Gate Of Churchyard Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 50183 16896
1264173	Grade II listed building	Memorial 21 Metres East Of North Gate Of Churchyard Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 50184 16897
1264172	Grade II listed building	Memorial 1 Metre South Of Chancel Of Church Of St Peter	Post-Medieval	TF 50240 16873
1064545	Grade II listed building	County Boundary Post	Post-Medieval	TF 46653 17842
1237329	Grade II listed building	Windmill	Post-Medieval	TF5154814261
1305435	Grade II listed building	Mill House	Post-Medieval	TF5025911797
1204893	Grade II listed building	Footbridge, Road Bridge And Sluices	Post-Medieval	TF 46770 18155
1264181	Grade II listed building	Daycotts End	Post-Medieval	TF 50208 17529
1237261	Grade II listed building	Sculpture In Churchyard	Medieval	TF 50127 17590
1237302	Grade II listed building	Sculpture In Churchyard	Medieval	TF 50132 17592
1237262	Grade II listed building	Princess Victoria Public House	Post-Medieval	TF 50475 17658
1125951	Grade II listed building	Base Of Cross, South Of Porch To St Leonards Church	Medieval	TF 44492 11384
1161025	Grade II listed building	War Memorial In Cemetery	Modern	TF 44460 11351
1125953	Grade II listed building	Malvern House, Roseville, Westwood	Post-Medieval	TF 45526 10827
1310286	Grade II listed building	Leverington House	Post-Medieval	TF 45472 10833
1125955	Grade II listed building	Ronsvill	Post-Medieval	TF 45146 10873
1264175	Grade II listed building	Walled Garden At St Peters Lodge Including Dovecote	Post-Medieval	TF5245415816
1413185	Grade II listed building	Walsoken Parish War Memorial	Modern	TF4763810537
1077674	Grade II listed building	Memorial 3 Metres South Of Chancel Of Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 47736 10532
1342385	Grade II listed building	Memorial 10 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 47716 10527
1171816	Grade II listed building	Memorial To James And Susanna Gibson 10 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of All Saints	Post-Medieval	TF 47706 10524
1237328	Grade II listed building	St Peters Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 52491 15814
1126663	Grade II listed building	Cemetery Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 46454 10471
1229166	Grade II listed building	Cemetery Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 46485 10465
1126664	Grade II listed building	Walls And Gate Piers To Cemetery	Post-Medieval	TF 46443 10462

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1160980	Grade II listed building	Reed Cottage, Thatched Cottage	Post-Medieval	TF 44557 10953
1126650	Grade II listed building	Drinking Fountain To North Of Number 174	Post-Medieval	TF 46782 10436
1331636	Grade II listed building	Ely House	Post-Medieval	TF 46733 10384
1125949	Grade II listed building	Lancewood	Post-Medieval	TF 44619 10803
1161049	Grade II listed building	Fencroft	Post-Medieval	TF 44447 10808
1125954	Grade II listed building	Coach House And Stables West Of Fencroft	Post-Medieval	TF 44430 10792
1279326	Grade II listed building	Leverington Cemetery Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 45886 10259
1310303	Grade II listed building	Dovecote, Rear Of Beachwood	Post-Medieval	TF 44643 10634
1125902	Grade II listed building	Peppermint Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 44474 10720
1224890	Grade II listed building	Walled Garden Wall And Gatepiers Immediately West And South West Of Peppermint Hall	Post-Medieval	TF 44454 10697
1126605	Grade II listed building	Medworth	Modern	TF 47084 10116
1310260	Grade II listed building	Hallcroft	Post-Medieval	TF 44175 10805
1126689	Grade II listed building	Raglan Villas	Post-Medieval	TF 46514 10118
1229023	Grade II listed building	Smedley Canning Factory	Modern	TF 46500 10113
1126688	Grade II listed building	Flint House	Post-Medieval	TF 46415 10111
1342384	Grade II listed building	Austin House	Post-Medieval	TF4813310105
1264136	Grade II listed building	Trinity Hall	Post-Medieval	TF5241811495
1279307	Grade II listed building	Leach's Mill	Post-Medieval	TF 46372 10063
1331618	Grade II listed building	Memorial To Richard Young	Post-Medieval	TF4650110061
1126620	Grade II listed building	Dennick And Son Limited	Post-Medieval	TF4598610080
1126619	Grade II listed building	10, 11 And 12, North End	Post-Medieval	TF4599010070
1279284	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 46423 10016
1126649	Grade II listed building	Band Stand (Situated In The Park)	Post-Medieval	TF 46522 10014
1229761	Grade II listed building	6, North End	Post-Medieval	TF4603110035
1331661	Grade II listed building	5, North End	Post-Medieval	TF 46030 10023
1126690	Grade II listed building	Church Of St Augustine	Post-Medieval	TF 46386 09997
1126687	Grade II listed building	21 Lynn Road	Post-Medieval	TF 46273 10001
1229759	Grade II listed building	3 And 4, North End	Post-Medieval	TF 46034 10008
1228975	Grade II listed building	Marmion House Hotel	Post-Medieval	TF 46242 09987
1279281	Grade II listed building	St Augustine's National Day And Sunday School	Post-Medieval	TF 46344 09982
1126618	Grade II listed building	1 And 2, North End	Post-Medieval	TF 46040 10001

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1126686	Grade II listed building	Rutland Arms	Post-Medieval	TF 46224 09978
1228972	Grade II listed building	5 And 5a, Lynn Road	Post-Medieval	TF 46207 09974
1229792	Grade II listed building	Wisbech Labour Club	Post-Medieval	TF 46048 09847
1278932	Grade II listed building	11, North Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46033 09837
1126631	Grade II listed building	Former Old Bell Inn	Post-Medieval	TF4614609822
1126621	Grade II listed building	9 And 10, North Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46029 09829
1278857	Grade II listed building	6 School Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 46161 09814
1331662	Grade II listed building	7, North Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46057 09821
1229785	Grade II listed building	8, North Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46056 09815
1126596	Grade II listed building	34, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 46020 09818
1331614	Grade II listed building	Old School	Post-Medieval	TF 46152 09798
1229852	Grade II listed building	Astral House	Post-Medieval	TF 45989 09809
1126630	Grade II listed building	12, Nene Quay	Post-Medieval	TF 46126 09789
1126680	Grade II listed building	7, 9 And 11, Hill Street	Post-Medieval	TF4615809785
1331615	Grade II listed building	19, Hill Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46201 09780
1126627	Grade II listed building	3 And 4, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 46046 09791
1126628	Grade II listed building	5, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 46046 09784
1331626	Grade II listed building	Horace Friend Warehouse Number 3, Between Numbers 11 And 12, Nene Quay	Post-Medieval	TF 46121 09777
1228674	Grade II listed building	The Counting House	Post-Medieval	TF 45977 09789
1126589	Grade II listed building	Hauck Flame Warehouse To Rear Of Numbers 5 And 7	Post-Medieval	TF 46066 09771
1331645	Grade II listed building	The Vine	Post-Medieval	TF 46040 09771
1228943	Grade II listed building	Wisbech Standard	Post-Medieval	TF 46209 09758
1331649	Grade II listed building	31, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 45988 09772
1228945	Grade II listed building	Wisbech Youth Club	Post-Medieval	TF 46236 09752
1126682	Grade II listed building	26, Hill Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46185 09752
1126594	Grade II listed building	30, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 45990 09767
1279323	Grade II listed building	28, Hill Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46191 09745
1331648	Grade II listed building	28 And 29, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 45998 09760
1126608	Grade II listed building	11, Union Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46181 09743
1331616	Grade II listed building	30, Hill Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46199 09740
1331646	Grade II listed building	10, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF 46041 09751

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1126593	Grade II listed building	27, Old Market	Post-Medieval	TF4600209753
1331653	Grade II listed building	10, Union Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46180 09736
1279266	Grade II listed building	Tallow Court	Medieval	TF4615309731
1126591	Grade II listed building	Barclays Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 46044 09739
1331625	Grade II listed building	Anchor Chambers	Post-Medieval	TF 46101 09731
1229979	Grade II listed building	9, Union Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46183 09723
1229076	Grade II listed building	Warehouse To Rear Of Number 27	Post-Medieval	TF 46145 09719
1126658	Grade II listed building	31 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46199 09715
1229083	Grade II listed building	32 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46204 09712
1126626	Grade II listed building	The Mount	Post-Medieval	TF4690109692
1331642	Grade II listed building	35 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46219 09707
1331641	Grade II listed building	27 And 28 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46161 09710
1331647	Grade II listed building	King's Head	Post-Medieval	TF 46045 09717
1126683	Grade II listed building	4, 5 And 6, Little Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46316 09698
1126659	Grade II listed building	38 And 39 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46241 09695
1229325	Grade II listed building	Stables To Number 12	Post-Medieval	TF 45876 09722
1126660	Grade II listed building	42, 42a And 43 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46268 09685
1126638	Grade II listed building	Stables To Number 14	Post-Medieval	TF 45857 09716
1279243	Grade II listed building	44 And 45 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46280 09681
1279292	Grade II listed building	7 To 8 Little Church Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46313 09679
1126636	Grade II listed building	Garden Bundry Wall Between Numbers 10 And 11	Post-Medieval	TF 45893 09710
1331606	Grade II listed building	46 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46288 09678
1229213	Grade II listed building	3, 4 And 5 Nene Quay	Post-Medieval	TF4609209688
1125913	Grade II listed building	Midland Bank	Modern	TF 46015 09694
1228693	Grade II listed building	National Westminster Bank	Post-Medieval	TF 46005 09692
1331993	Grade II listed building	Horse Trough At Junction With Harecroft Road	Modern	TF 45772 09714
1331640	Grade II listed building	21, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF4617809672
1331631	Grade II listed building	Garden Boundary Wall Between Numbers 12 And 14	Post-Medieval	TF 45873 09699
1229043	Grade II listed building	22, Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46173 09671
1126633	Grade II listed building	Wisbech Town Council Chamber	Post-Medieval	TF4598909686
1126634	Grade II listed building	Lloyds Bank	Modern	TF 45970 09682

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1229295	Grade II listed building	Hare And Hounds	Post-Medieval	TF 45958 09681
1279358	Grade II listed building	1 High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46168 09662
1229342	Grade II listed building	Garden Boundary Wall Between Numbers 14 And 15	Post-Medieval	TF4585809690
1331629	Grade II listed building	5 North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4594909679
1229041	Grade II listed building	14 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46218 09654
1279141	Grade II listed building	8 And 9 North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4592009675
1126655	Grade II listed building	13 Market Place And 1 Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF4623509650
1229356	Grade II listed building	Garden Wall To Number 15 (Peckover House) Piers And Boundary Wall To North	Post-Medieval	TF4578409691
1331630	Grade II listed building	10, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45913 09674
1229119	Grade II listed building	The Globe Pub, 52 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46287 09643
1229321	Grade II listed building	11, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4590309672
1331639	Grade II listed building	11 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46247 09644
1126654	Grade II listed building	12 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46240 09643
1126653	Grade II listed building	10 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF4625409643
1126662	Grade II listed building	2 And 3 Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF4622609640
1126679	Grade II listed building	23 High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46108 09647
1257674	Grade II listed building	Town Bridge	Modern	TF 46020 09654
1126661	Grade II listed building	53 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46285 09635
1279250	Grade II listed building	54 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46286 09630
1331613	Grade II listed building	11, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46137 09637
1279361	Grade II listed building	12, High Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46132 09635
1229800	Grade II listed building	120, Norwich Road	Post-Medieval	TF 46807 09619
1126652	Grade II listed building	8 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46254 09627
1331638	Grade II listed building	9 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46247 09624
1126651	Grade II listed building	6 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46262 09620
1331607	Grade II listed building	8, 9 And 10, Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46203 09620
1331637	Grade II listed building	5 Market Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46264 09616
1331652	Grade II listed building	2, Union Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46188 09617
1125908	Grade II listed building	Wine Vaults	Post-Medieval	TF 46054 09626
1229962	Grade II listed building	3, Union Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46182 09616
1229129	Grade II listed building	5, 6 And 7, Market Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46218 09614

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1126641	Grade II listed building	Stable To Rear Of Number 19	Post-Medieval	TF4582809649
1229942	Grade II listed building	1, Union Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46196 09614
1126606	Grade II listed building	4, Union Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46174 09614
1278826	Grade II listed building	5, Union Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46168 09613
1279383	Grade II listed building	1 And 2, Ely Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46218 09607
1126678	Grade II listed building	19 High Street	Post-Medieval	TF4611409613
1228658	Grade II listed building	Congregational Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 46153 09610
1331612	Grade II listed building	3, Ely Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46228 09605
1279118	Grade II listed building	Side Entrance Piers, Gates And Garden Wall To Number 15 (Peckover House)	Post-Medieval	TF4584909638
1126607	Grade II listed building	6, Union Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46161 09607
1228841	Grade II listed building	4, Ely Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46232 09603
1229400	Grade II listed building	Tombstones In Grave Yard To Rear Of Number 21 (Friends Meeting House)	Post-Medieval	TF4580709638
1229877	Grade II listed building	1, 2, 3 And 4, South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4600109616
1229391	Grade II listed building	Boundary Wall To Rear Of Gardens, Numbers 21, 22, 23, 24 And 25	Post-Medieval	TF4579109639
1126598	Grade II listed building	6, South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4597809615
1125907	Grade II listed building	Rear Range Number 46	Post-Medieval	TF 46027 09609
1215128	Grade II listed building	Post Office	Post-Medieval	TF 46065 09604
1331633	Grade II listed building	Remains Of White Cross In Garden Of Number 15 (Peckover House)	Medieval	TF 45768 09637
1229864	Grade II listed building	1, Post Office Lane	Post-Medieval	TF 46090 09598
1331634	Grade II listed building	Wisbech Quaker Meeting House	Post-Medieval	TF4581909625
1125910	Grade II listed building	10 Castle Square	Post-Medieval	TF 46084 09598
1228644	Grade II listed building	7, 8 and 9 Castle Square	Post-Medieval	TF 46095 09596
1125911	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	Modern	TF 46157 09591
1125912	Grade II listed building	Duke's Head	Post-Medieval	TF 46341 09582
1331992	Grade II listed building	6 Castle Square	Post-Medieval	TF 46108 09593
1126640	Grade II listed building	Barn To North West Of Number 15 (Peckover House)	Post-Medieval	TF 45729 09633
1228642	Grade II listed building	5 Castle Square	Post-Medieval	TF 46114 09590
1126642	Grade II listed building	22, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4581309621
1278859	Grade II listed building	Sessions House	Post-Medieval	TF 45927 09606
1125909	Grade II listed building	CASTLE SQUARE (See Details For Further Address Information)	Post-Medieval	TF 46122 09588
1126600	Grade II listed building	9, South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4591409603

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1331991	Grade II listed building	2, York Row	Post-Medieval	TF 46135 09582
1126665	Grade II listed building	Castle Vaults	Post-Medieval	TF 46183 09579
1228624	Grade II listed building	3, York Row	Post-Medieval	TF 46126 09582
1279105	Grade II listed building	23 And 24, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4580109612
1228621	Grade II listed building	4 Castle Square	Post-Medieval	TF 46142 09578
1126677	Grade II listed building	5, Ely Place	Post-Medieval	TF 46243 09572
1278861	Grade II listed building	10, South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4590109599
1331651	Grade II listed building	31 And 32, Somers Road	Post-Medieval	TF 45928 09595
1126666	Grade II listed building	Two Gate Piers Flanking War Memorial (Originally Included In The Castle Garden)	Post-Medieval	TF 46143 09575
1126668	Grade II listed building	4, Museum Square	Post-Medieval	TF 46242 09568
1126672	Grade II listed building	13, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46144 09571
1126601	Grade II listed building	11, South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4589009595
1278858	Grade II listed building	30, Somers Road	Post-Medieval	TF 45929 09589
1126643	Grade II listed building	25, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4578709604
1229184	Grade II listed building	Gate Piers (Three Pairs) And Garden Wall To The Castle	Post-Medieval	TF 46228 09561
1126675	Grade II listed building	12, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46146 09565
1230075	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb In The Churchyard To The South East Of St Peter And Paul	Medieval	TF 46333 09556
1126674	Grade II listed building	11, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46149 09560
1126625	Grade II listed building	94, Norwich Road	Post-Medieval	TF 46685 09553
1126644	Grade II listed building	26 And 27, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4577609598
1278760	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb To John Baxter In The Churchyard To South-East Of St Peter And Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 46338 09548
1331610	Grade II listed building	10, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46151 09555
1229411	Grade II listed building	Gazebo (To West Of Number 27)	Post-Medieval	TF 45770 09591
1126645	Grade II listed building	28, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45757 09592
1126602	Grade II listed building	13 And 14, South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4586809578
1331678	Grade II listed building	Four Headstones West Of Nave	Post-Medieval	TF 46264 09544
1229425	Grade II listed building	29, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45752 09590
1126673	Grade II listed building	9, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46156 09548
1279441	Grade II listed building	11 And 12, Church Terrace	Post-Medieval	TF 46368 09536
1126646	Grade II listed building	30 And 31, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45744 09588

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1229195	Grade II listed building	Medworth House	Post-Medieval	TF 46234 09541
1278899	Grade II listed building	85-93, Norwich Road	Post-Medieval	TF 46611 09534
1126667	Grade II listed building	2, Museum Square	Post-Medieval	TF 46239 09539
1228700	Grade II listed building	1, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46227 09537
1230047	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb To Elizabeth Stevens In The Churchyard To South West Of St Peter And St Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 46277 09535
1279201	Grade II listed building	Castle Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 46246 09536
1125904	Grade II listed building	Angles Theatre	Post-Medieval	TF 46102 09542
1331609	Grade II listed building	Wesleyan Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 46160 09538
1126609	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb To Joseph Medworth In The Churchyard To South West Of St Peter And St Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 46270 09532
1331994	Grade II listed building	13, Church Terrace	Post-Medieval	TF 46368 09528
1126671	Grade II listed building	7 And 8, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46171 09536
1331995	Grade II listed building	2, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46219 09533
1279075	Grade II listed building	Red Lion	Post-Medieval	TF4573209581
1228706	Grade II listed building	3, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46211 09531
1125914	Grade II listed building	4, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46205 09530
1125903	Grade II listed building	Angles Theatre Workshop	Post-Medieval	TF 46106 09536
1126670	Grade II listed building	5, The Crescent	Post-Medieval	TF 46199 09530
1126647	Grade II listed building	33, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4572309576
1229430	Grade II listed building	34, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45717 09575
1126685	Grade II listed building	Boundary Wall To Vicarage And Sunday School	Post-Medieval	TF 46248 09521
1126610	Grade II listed building	Obelisk To Captain Shultz In The Churchyard To South-West Of St Peter And Paul	Post-Medieval	TF 46289 09519
1126624	Grade II listed building	The Three Tuns	Post-Medieval	TF 46624 09514
1331635	Grade II listed building	35 And 36 North Brink And 6 Chapel Road	Post-Medieval	TF4570809571
1229447	Grade II listed building	37, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4568609570
1126603	Grade II listed building	The Garden House	Post-Medieval	TF4581609547
1126648	Grade II listed building	38, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45681 09566
1126597	Grade II listed building	Wall (To Rear Of Number 12 Queen's Hotel And Queen's School)	Post-Medieval	TF 45915 09526
1229461	Grade II listed building	39 And 40, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45677 09553
1126604	Grade II listed building	16-22 South Brink	Post-Medieval	TF4579709535

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1331655	Grade II listed building	41 And 42, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45670 09546
1126611	Grade II listed building	43 And 44, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45666 09542
1331656	Grade II listed building	45, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45654 09536
1126612	Grade II listed building	Harecroft School	Post-Medieval	TF 45627 09514
1331627	Grade II listed building	8, Norfolk Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46407 09427
1126613	Grade II listed building	49 And 50, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45616 09498
1126623	Grade II listed building	13 And 15, Norwich Road	Post-Medieval	TF 46476 09418
1229484	Grade II listed building	Former Stables To Harecroft House	Post-Medieval	TF 45598 09485
1126632	Grade II listed building	Five Bells	Post-Medieval	TF 46423 09401
1331657	Grade II listed building	52, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45590 09466
1229488	Grade II listed building	Riverside Tavern	Post-Medieval	TF 45586 09461
1126614	Grade II listed building	Gazebo To North East Of Number 54	Post-Medieval	TF 45582 09455
1331628	Grade II listed building	97 And 97a, Norfolk Street	Post-Medieval	TF 46412 09366
1229498	Grade II listed building	Brinke House	Post-Medieval	TF 45564 09440
1331658	Grade II listed building	Barton Lodge	Post-Medieval	TF 45537 09403
1229503	Grade II listed building	61, North Brink	Post-Medieval	TF 45536 09382
1215124	Grade II listed building	4, 6 And 8, Barton Road	Post-Medieval	TF 45457 09391
1125905	Grade II listed building	Stables Now A Joinery	Post-Medieval	TF 45526 09378
1126615	Grade II listed building	Sibalds Holme	Post-Medieval	TF 45534 09334
1279034	Grade II listed building	Stable Block To North Of Number 69	Post-Medieval	TF 45557 09281
1126616	Grade II listed building	Part Of Elgoods Brewery	Post-Medieval	TF 45571 09277
1331659	Grade II listed building	Part Of Elgoods Brewery	Post-Medieval	TF 45575 09271
1229505	Grade II listed building	House To North Of Number 71 (Part Of Elgoods Brewery)	Post-Medieval	TF 45577 09266
1126617	Grade II listed building	Part Of Elgoods Brewery	Post-Medieval	TF 45575 09258
1331660	Grade II listed building	Office To Brewery Between Numbers 71 And 72	Post-Medieval	TF 45575 09242
1229756	Grade II listed building	Elgoods Brewery	Post-Medieval	TF 45570 09237
1237219	Grade II listed building	Barn Atgrange Farm	Post-Medieval	TF 53994 15282
1237220	Grade II listed building	Cartshed At Grange Farm	Post-Medieval	TF5399915313
1229989	Grade II listed building	Baptist Chapel	Post-Medieval	TF 46392 09127
1264199	Grade II listed building	Row Of Memorials 1 To 4 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of St John	Post-Medieval	TF 53929 15843
1237212	Grade II listed building	Row Of Six Memorial Stones Between 7 And 11 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of Saint John	Post-Medieval	TF 53931 15837

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Period	NGR
1264197	Grade II listed building	Memorial To Henry Wright 7 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of Saint John	Post-Medieval	TF 53933 15838
1331654	Grade II listed building	19, Victoria Road	Post-Medieval	TF 46382 09122
1237215	Grade II listed building	Memorial 7 Metres South Of Nave Of Church Of St John	Post-Medieval	TF 53942 15836
1264201	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	Post-Medieval	TF 53937 15883
1237216	Grade II listed building	Memorial To Robert Scothill 11 Metres South Of Chancel Of Church Of St John	Post-Medieval	TF 53947 15835
1264198	Grade II listed building	Memorial 8 Metres South Of Chancel Of Church Of St John	Post-Medieval	TF 53947 15839
1237217	Grade II listed building	Memorial To Martha Hopson 9 Metres South Of Chancel Of Church Of St John	Post-Medieval	TF 53951 15839
1457533	Grade II listed building	Terrington St John War Memorial Cross	Modern	TF5396015842
1126676	Grade II listed building	Stables To Number 55	Post-Medieval	TF 46624 09027
1331611	Grade II listed building	55, Elm Road	Post-Medieval	TF 46634 08999
1264200	Grade II listed building	The Elms	Post-Medieval	TF5403316046
1237218	Grade II listed building	Church Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	TF 54111 15854
1229758	Grade II listed building	Albion Villa	Post-Medieval	TF 45351 08880

9A.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets

Table 9A.8: Route Section 1

Her Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI116141	MON	Barton Street Prehistoric Routeway	This record is for the possible prehistoric routeway known as Barton Street, that runs northwards from Louth. Its route south of Louth is most uncertain and no attempt has been made to indicate its possible route here. Parts of the route are used as roads to the present. Barton Street continues along the eastern edge of the Wolds past Louth to Alford. It is possibly a prehistoric routeway. While it is possible that the route was utilised by the Romans it does not feature in Margery nor in Whitwell's Roman Lincolnshire.	Early Neolithic to Modern	TF 2850 9471
MLI116743	MON	Lindens Farm, Riby	Lindens Farm, Riby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TA 1885 0877
MLI116744	BLD	The Lindens, Riby	The Lindens, Riby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TA 1909 0820
MLI50022	MON	Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Riby Park	A small beaker-shaped vessel, of rough red ware with one light neckline above continuous random stamping, found in association with an iron knife, fibula and glass and amber beads at Riby Park in 1915. The finds are from what was a small, probably 7th century, cemetery. Soldiers camping in Riby Park in 1915 encountered skeletons and an urn. Further skeletons were found a year later. All the burials were in flint gravel, between 0.46m and 0.60m below the surface. There are numerous cropmark enclosures in the area.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TA 1863 0790
MLI50715	MON	Cropmark site northwest of oak holt, keelby road	Cropmark of a fairly regular rectangular ditched enclosure with rounded corners and internal sub-divisions and pits. Other less clear cropmarks are possibly the remains of field boundaries. The fields to the south and southeast also have traces of cropmarks but these are not coherent and there appears to be some disturbance visible. Seen on Hartley map of 1989.	Undated	TA 1846 0869
MLI52885	MON	Saxon settlement at Riby Cross Roads	Evidence of a substantial Middle Saxon rural settlement was recorded with numerous field and enclosure ditches, and elements of probable post-built and sunken featured buildings. The site produced a large assemblage of finds including pottery, metalwork and animal bone. It appears to have been occupied from the sixth or seventh century to the mid-ninth century. There is an extensive pattern of cropmarks extending around the excavated area.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TA 1867 0821
MLI52915	MON	Bronze age flints found at Riby Cross Roads	75 flints were found during excavation of an Anglo-Saxon site. There were 9 tool types; seven were diagnostic, two were retouched and the remainder comprised five cores, ten blade flakes and 51 flakes. The material was late neolithic - early bronze age. There may be some post-beaker material as well. There were also a number of beaker sherds found, as well as other sherds of early, middle and late bronze age.	Bronze Age	TA 1862 0823
MLI52916	MON	Roman pottery found at Riby Cross Roads	A scatter of third century roman pottery was found during excavations on an Anglo-Saxon settlement site at Riby Cross Roads in 1991. The pottery derives from the manuring of arable fields in all probability. It consisted almost entirely of grey ware body sherds and is probably later second and third century date.	Roman	TA 1862 0823
MLI92320	MON	Riby Park	Riby Park is recorded on both the 1st edition 6" and 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series maps. The monument boundary was extended in 2018 following a site visit which confirm that Hermitage Wood to the south of the	Post Medieval to Modern	TA 1862 0731

Her Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			park was historically part of it, including a reused medieval cross base located at the intersection of three curving paths.		
MNL115	Monument	Aylesby Mill House	Aylesby Mill House' printed on Ordnance Survey 25inch maps, shown as two cottages. Pictured as a single building, a timber framed and thatched cottage with end stacks and gable parapets	Post Medieval	TA 2261 0794
MNL116	Monument	Wybers Farm, Aylesby	Wybers Farm' printed on the 1888 25inch ordnance survey maps as a complex of buildings (1). The site shows as lighter areas of crop. Recorded at least as far back as 1824	Post Medieval	TA 2311 0844
MNL117	Building	Pyewipe Farm (formerly "Pewet"), off Aylesby Road	Pewet farm marked on the Ordnance Survey 25inch maps of 1888. Now marked as Pyewipe Farm. Pyewipe Farm (Pewet Farm), Aylesby. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site. Recorded at least as far back as 1824, both Pewet and Pyewipe are dialect names for the Lapwing bird	Post Medieval	TA 2225 0848
MNL122	Undated Site	Cropmark Enclosures 550m south east of Pyewipe Farm, Aylesby	Aerial photos show linear cropmarks over a large area south east of Pyewipe Farm. Some of the cropmarks correspond to drainage on the Ordnance Survey maps. Possibly related to Wybers Farm which stood in this area. Although some appear to relate to medieval and post medieval farming the features to the west have a similarity to prehistoric/Roman features. Sites such as this, pre-date the creation of most of the villages and towns in the area, are important for the archaeological deposits that they contain and the information on the previous settlement and activities in the area that these deposits can provide.	Early Neolithic to Medieval	TA 229 081
MNL124	Find Spot	Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery in Aylesby	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery discovered following the ploughing of the former Wybers Farm. It included Greenglaze, Staffordshire ware, slipware, midland purple, westerwald and stoneware's.	Medieval to Late Post Medieval	TA 230 083
MNL1307	Monument	Aylesby Mill	A water corn mill is recorded in a trade directory. 'Aylesby Mill' printed and shown on reprint of 1" Ordnance Survey map. Aylesby Mill House shown on the 25inch, probably not the old mill building but the associated accommodation. The tithe map and award for Aylesby record a small field located to the south of the mill house called "Mill Yard" with some kind of structure across the stream/race (possibly the mill itself) and what may be a mill pond (3). The tithe map for the neighbouring parish of Laceby shows the watermill itself in greater detail, annotated as Aylesby Mill A post mill, for corn, is advertised for sale in 1847 by Mr John Scrivener, who is recorded as the tenant of this site and surrounding fields in the parish's tithe map and award.	Post Medieval	TA 226 079
MNL1562	Landscape	Wybers Wood	A post medieval fox covert marked on the ordnance survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1-mile maps. Split between Wybers Wood and Drakes Gorse on 1932-3 maps. The name Wybers occurs from c.1590 as wiberfurlong, wibergate and wiberhedge	Late Post Medieval	TA 22588 09272
MNL1563	Landscape	Maud Hole Covert	A post medieval covert marked on the ordnance survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1 mile maps "Maud Hool" is recorded at least as far back as 1625	Late Post Medieval	TA 21955 09181
MNL1745	Monument	Aylesby Mill Race	A probable mill race marked on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps of 1887-9. Partly tracked as field boundaries.	Post Medieval	TA 22624 07726
MNL2225	Landscape	Ridge and Furrow in Aylesby	Discrete areas of Ridge and Furrow earthworks shown on late 1940s aerial photographs with further indistinct areas shown as cropmarks. Two large areas were centred at TA20830804 and TA19820694. The furlongs appear to have been 500m at their longest and 68m at their shortest, although this is questionable due to the apparently limited survival of intact fields and furlongs. The furlongs have sinuous profiles with a width of around 7-13m, and have been almost entirely ignored in the creation of the modern field system. Aerial photographs from 2000 show just a single area of extant earthworks at TA19750632 measuring c.4.5	Medieval to Early Post Medieval	TA 21354 07726

Her Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			hectares. LIDAR imagery shows a small area of extant earthworks at TA22670919 under the tree canopy of Wyber's Wood.		
MNL2232	Landscape	Ridge and Furrow in Great Coates	Aerial photographs from the late 1940s show four large areas of ridge and furrow, as earthworks and crop/soil marks, plus some nearby small areas which may relate to a much-reduced group. The furlongs appear to be extremely long, potentially 1100m at their longest and stretching from the core to the parish boundary; the former presence of additional furlongs is strongly suggested by very long and narrow modern fields running parallel to the earlier earthworks. The fields seem to have once surrounded the historic core. The profiles of many of the furlongs seem to be very straight, suggesting a more modern origin, but a curve is still apparent over the full length; the ridge widths range from 5-10m. The modern field system does cut across some furlongs but for the most part is based upon the alignments of the earlier system. The extent of the earthworks appears to be limited by an irregular ditch which cuts diagonally across the seaward side of the parish, approximately 1km from the modern coast in the east and 2km in the west. Aerial photographs from 2000 do not appear to show any intact earthworks. Medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946 in the field to the north of the Grimsby and New Holland Railway, northwest of Holme Farm, Great Coates. The features have since been plough-levelled and are no longer visible on recent Google Earth imagery. The site was digitally plotted during the Inner Humber Estuary RCZAS NMP.	Medieval to Early Post Medieval	TA 23513 10034
MNL2233	Landscape	Ridge and Furrow in Healing	Aerial photographs from the late 1940s shows 5 large areas of ridge and furrow and several isolated areas. The larger extents are centred at TA21990948, TA21220984, TA21081084, TA20661036 and TA19940995 although faint cropmarks suggest that the last two may be parts of one larger area. The furlongs appear to range from around 100m to 400m with a width of around 5m to 12m. The modern field boundaries do not appear to be based on the previous system although some alignments are shared. Aerial photographs from 2000 show an area of around 12 hectares of extant Ridge and Furrow in the parkland associated with Healing Manor as the only extant area in the parish	Medieval to Early Post Medieval	TA 21038 10349
MNL2243	Landscape	Ridge and Furrow in Laceby	Aerial photographs from the late 1940s show earthworks and crop/soil marks associated with Ridge and Furrow, mostly in small, isolated groups although a dense cluster runs from TA20720641 to TA21620519 either side of Barton Street. The furlongs appear to range from around 70m to 300m, have a sinuous profile and a ridge width of around 8m to 15m. For the most part the modern field boundaries appear to respect the former field system. Aerial photographs from 2000 show three small areas of Ridge and Furrow earthworks at TA20360640 (1.4 hectares), TA22100628 (3.7 hectares) and TA22150740 (3 hectares) plus two large areas associated with post medieval parkland to Manor House and Little Laceby Farmhouse at TA22930688 (8.3 hectares) and TA22280695 (11.6 hectares) (2). A site visit also showed earthwork ridge and furrow centred at TA21650718, on raised ground adjacent to the river terrace of Laceby Beck. Part of this site was surveyed in 2016 for the Hornsea One Project. Centered on TA 22272 06955 The ridge and furrow is extant but becomes increasingly indistinct as it moves north. A slight curve in the earthworks is present, this is commonly being attributed to using eight oxen plough teams and most likely medieval. A second area was also surveyed, centred on TA 21929 07476. Ridge and furrow could not be seen during the survey but a mound was identified which was thought to be natural in origin. Reinstatement of earthworks was undertaken.	Medieval to Early Post Medieval	TA 21736 06157
MNL240	Undated Site	Cropmarks south of Maud Hole Covert, Healing	Cropmarks West of Grimsby. No further information	Early Neolithic to Twentieth Century	TA 22000 09000

Her Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNL3481	Monument	Aylesby Lane, Aylesby and Healing	A road marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. At TA21100824, in Aylesby, the lane changes to a trackway/footpath and picks up again at TA21730978 in Healing. Recorded as Aylesby Road in 1853 (2). The road was re-aligned as part of the enclosure of the village (3) with the old route shown on the Tithe map	Late Post Medieval to Twenty First Century	TA 2130 0889
MNL3482	Monument	Aylesby Road, Aylesby and Great Coates	A road marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. Possibly recorded as "Coats Gate" in 1625, and "Alesbiegate" in c.1590	Late Post Medieval to Twenty First Century	TA 2221 0874
MNL3912	Undated Site	Possible Ditch in Laceby	Linear anomalies, tentatively interpreted as ditches, but with possible natural origins identified by fluxgate gradiometry	Early Neolithic to Twenty First Century	TA 2187 0745
MNL3913	Undated Site	Possible Ditch in Laceby	A possible ditch identified through Fluxgate Gradiometry.	Early Neolithic to Twenty First Century	TA 2215 0743
MNL3919	Find Spot	Prehistoric Flint in Laceby	A single flint found during fieldwalking	Prehistoric	TA 2162 0778
MNL4128	Monument	Sheepwash in Aylesby	A sheep wash shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1932-3	Twentieth Century	TA 2266 0791
MNL4758	Monument	Possible Roman Settlement in Aylesby	A series of pits and postholes together with domestic waste are suggestive of settlement in this area.	Roman	TA 2159 0857
MNL4759	Monument	Possible prehistoric settlement in Aylesby	During trial trenching a series of ditches and possible enclosure dating to the Late Bronze Age- Iron Age was recorded. Prehistoric pottery and struck flint was found within fills and residual prehistoric pottery was found in adjacent Roman features	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	TA 2172 0864
MNL4760	Find Spot	Prehistoric flints found in Aylesby	During trial trenching worked flint was found in an undefined archaeological feature.	Undated	TA 2009 0887
MNL818	Find Spot	Prehistoric Flints and Quern in Aylesby	Quern fragments and Neolithic flint scrapers. Drawing of a scraper held in the record.	Late Prehistoric	TA 213 090

Table 9A.9: Route Section 2

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI87920	MON	Prehistoric farmstead west of North Thoresby.	Potential unknown prehistoric cropmarks that are interpreted as being a late prehistoric farmstead and associated field system	Prehistoric	TF 2826 9851
MLI97892	FS	Mesolithic or Neolithic flake, Willoughby	A large flint flake possibly dating from the Mesolithic or Neolithic was found during fieldwalking at TF480727, fifty metres east of Willoughby High Drain.	Mesolithic	TF 480 727
MLI41945	FS	Neolithic Flint Axe, Legbourne	A Neolithic polished flint axe was found in 1963, on land to the north-east of Legbourne. The axe was donated to Lincoln Museum.	Neolithic	TF 3771 8481
MLI88083	MON	Prehistoric Activity, Holton Le Clay	Cropmarks of an enclosure, trackways and boundaries of probable prehistoric or Roman date, to the south of Holton le Clay. The ditched rectilinear enclosure is visible on three sides only and has a possible width of 45m. To the north-west of the enclosure are the remains of two linear boundaries, possibly fragments of more enclosure. West of these is a possible trackway or boundary, running for approximately 230m long, with a possible boundary or track running for 30m at a right angle off the main line. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Neolithic	TA 2958 0108
MLI124962	MON	Bronze Age Barrow at Little Carlton	The remains of a Bronze Age barrow were found when investigating a ring ditch visible from a geophysical survey. Excavations took place and found that the barrow had acted as a focus for a later early Anglo-Saxon Christian cemetery	Bronze Age	TF 4042 8535
MLI125571	MON	Bronze Age Round Barrows, Holton le Clay	Detailed analysis of aerial photographs and Environment Agency lidar data for the area around Tetney Golf Course was conducted in late 2018. The study recorded the remains of three adjacent probable Bronze Age round barrows, in this area to the south of Holton le Clay. This group of probable round barrows to the south of Holton le Clay was assessed for scheduling by Historic England in August 2021. It was decided that the criteria for scheduling was not met in this instance, as insufficient evidence for the interpretation and survival of the features could be obtained at that time.	Bronze Age	TA 2965 0093
MLI125572	MON	Bronze Age Round Barrow, Holton le Clay	Detailed analysis of aerial photographs and Environment Agency lidar data for the area around Tetney Golf Course was conducted in late 2018. The study recorded the remains of a probable Bronze Age round barrow, in this area to the south of Holton le Clay.	Bronze Age	TA 2947 0082
MLI41212	FS	Two Bronze Age Battle Axes, Grainsby	Two early Bronze Age battle axes. The first axe was found on the Haigh Estate, probably in the fields to the north of the church. The second axe is broken, and has a secondary hour-glass perforation	Bronze Age	TF 2784 9963
MLI81617	FS	A fragment of a possible Bronze Age scraper, east of South View Farm	During a watching brief, a fragment of a possible Bronze Age Scraper was recovered.	Bronze Age	TF 379 889
MLI82175	MON	Barrow cropmark, Alvingham	Probable Bronze Age cropmark barrow	Bronze Age	TF 3559 9083
MLI82192	MON	Barrow cropmark, Keddington	Possible Bronze Age cropmark barrow	Bronze Age	TF 3520 8967
MLI87666	MON	Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery, Tetney	Cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age round barrow cemetery, to the south-west of Tetney. Visible as a number of small groupings of circular, likely ploughed flat former mounds, measuring from 10m to 15m in diameter. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. This Bronze Age round barrow cemetery to the south-west of Tetney was scheduled in August 2021. The cemetery is comprised of the remains of at	Bronze Age	TA 3003 0070

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			least 8 barrows in a main group, with further barrows visible nearby. The barrows appear as low earthwork mounds and crop marks, all below alluvial deposits. The main group is laid out on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. The barrows appear to have the upper parts of some of the mounds ploughed away.		
MLI87809	MON	Prehistoric barrow earthwork south of Covenham St Mary	Circular earthwork mound, to the south of Covenham St Mary. The mound is approximately 100ft in diameter, 10ft high, and has a large, flat top. Interpreted as the possible remains of a prehistoric round barrow, or alternatively as the possible remains of a medieval or post-medieval mill mound (or indeed, both uses may have occurred). Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Bronze Age	TF 3397 9385
MLI88514	MON	Possible Bronze Age round barrow cemetery, Keddington	Possible cropmark round barrow cemetery, cropmark round barrow seen on NMP.	Bronze Age	TF 35937 88015
MLI43726	FS	Possible Iron Age (or Early Saxon) pottery sherd, Haith's Farm	During an evaluation at Haith's Farm, a fragment of possible Iron Age pottery) was recovered from a trench in the north-eastern corner of the site.	Iron Age	TF 339 946
MLI87670	MON	Probable Iron Age farmstead and field system cropmarks east of North Thoresby	Cropmarks of an enclosure and field system were observed east of North Thoresby as part of the national mapping programme. These were interpreted as an Iron Age farmstead and associated field system.	Iron Age	TF 3043 9888
MLI98689	MON	Possibly late prehistoric or Roman enclosure in Ludborough	An enclosure with an opening to the east and an internal division is shown on plots produced as part of the National Mapping Programme. The main enclosure contains a small enclosure at the northwest corner.	Iron Age	TF 3041 9506
MLI115989	FS	Prehistoric Flints, Yarburgh	Five prehistoric struck flints were found in this location in October 2011, during systematic field walking conducted to inform the construction of a new water pipeline.	Later Prehistoric	TF 356 935
MLI116056	MON	Probable Ring Ditch, South Cockerington	A probable ring ditch of likely prehistoric date was identified in this location in October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a circular feature with a central magnetic anomaly.	Later Prehistoric	TF 3703 8886
MLI87925	MON	Two possible prehistoric enclosures, Keddington.	Two possible prehistoric enclosures seen as cropmarks in Keddington parish.	Later Prehistoric	TF 3506 8983
MLI87928	MON	Possible prehistoric enclosure, Keddington.	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, in Keddington Parish.	Later Prehistoric	TF 3500 8957
MLI87931	MON	Possible prehistoric enclosure, Keddington.	Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs as part of the national mapping programme.	Later Prehistoric	TF 3547 8754
MLI90521	MON	Worked flints found on land at The Thatch/Rosegarth, North Thoresby	Seven worked flints were found during trial trenching at this site.	Prehistoric	TF 29038 98569
MLI41947	FS	Perforated Stone Hammer, Blind Lane, Legbourne	A perforated stone hammer of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date was found in 1957, during ploughing on land to the west of Blind Lane, Legbourne. The artefact was donated to Louth Museum.	Prehistoric	TF 384 854

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI43244	MON	Partly worked flints, South View Lane, South Cockerington	Eleven partly worked flints, including flakes were recovered during a watching brief at South View.	Prehistoric	TF 3797 8891
MLI43727	MON	Prehistoric flints, Haith's Farm	Possible struck flints, including a fragment of waste/core, were recovered during an evaluation at Haith's Farm. During excavations prior to residential development, a scatter of residual worked flints was recovered, comprising a flake, a core, a broken blade tip and some debitage	Prehistoric	TF 3393 9461
MLI84649	FS	Prehistoric Flint Flake, Great Carlton	A struck flint flake of prehistoric date was found in a field to the south-east of Great Carlton, during site visits conducted to inform the proposed construction of a new sewerage system.	Prehistoric	TF 419 849
MLI41841	FS	Stone axe found at Legbourne	A light grey stone axe found at Legbourne. Now in Louth Museum.	Prehistoric	TF 3650 8450
MLI41842	FS	Polished flint axe from Legbourne	A polished flint axe from Legbourne.	Prehistoric	TF 3650 8450
MLI42801	FS	Neolithic Axe, Great Carlton	A fragment of a Neolithic polished stone axe was found in the field north of Great Carlton church.	Prehistoric	TF 4070 8570
MLI88682	MON	Probable prehistoric cropmark enclosure, North Reston	Probable prehistoric cropmark enclosure as depicted on the NMP.	Later Prehistoric	TF 39374 83920
MLI115990	MON	Roman Pottery Scatter, Yarburgh	24 sherds of Roman pottery were found in this location in October 2011, during systematic field walking conducted to inform the construction of a new water pipeline. The assemblage was largely of a utilitarian nature and was mostly comprised of locally produced domestic sandy coarse wares, predominantly Sandy Grey wares. Occasional sherds of Nene Valley colour coated fine wares were included, however, and may indicate the presence of a Romano-British settlement or farmstead in the vicinity.	Roman	TF 356 933
MLI126146	FS	Human Remains, Pear Tree Lane, Ludborough	Human remains were found in June 2022, in this area to the north of Pear Tree Lane. The bones comprised a skull without lower jaw, two vertebrae and a clavicle, and had been noted eroding out of the side of a pond. The bones were gathered by the Police, and subjected to Radiocarbon dating, with a mid-Roman date of AD 276-342 (68.5% probability) being returned. No finds or artefacts were recorded in association with the remains, although the bones were loose from their original burial location. It was thought possible that further human burials and remains might exist in this vicinity. The bones were retained by the Forensic Services for further study. The bones were recovered from the south-west corner of the pond and were thought to have come from a substantial layer of peat into which the pond had been cut c.2000. The pond had been fully dredged in 2021, with the sides being widened and the material excavated being used to form an exterior bank around the pond. No evidence for a burial cut or backfilled feature associated with the human remains was noted during the investigation prompted by their discovery. It was thought likely that the bones were from the same individual (although with less certainty regarding the clavicle).	Roman	TF 3143 9527
MLI41204	FS	Roman Coin Hoard, North Thoresby	Roman coin hoard identified at North Thoresby	Roman	TF 2958 9846
MLI41253	MON	Roman Pottery, Alvingham	Pottery sherds of 4th century Roman date. The sherds consisted mainly of greyware.	Roman	TF 3660 9161

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41382	MON	Roman coins found in Keddington	Roman coins of maxentius and alexander severus found here within area now under pasture.	Roman	TF 3521 8886
MLI41836	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Legbourne	A Romano-British lug handle and grey ware pottery, found on land at Legbourne grange.	Roman	TF 3790 8530
MLI42501	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Castle Carlton, South Reston	A scatter of Romano-British pottery was found in the area of the deserted medieval village of Castle Carlton, to the north-west of South Reston.	Roman	TF 396 835
MLI90522	FS	Roman pottery found on land at The Thatch/Rosegarth, North Thoresby	Two sherds of Roman pottery were found during trial trenching.	Roman	TF 29038 98569
MLI125982	MON	5th-9th Century Posthole, Land at the Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne	During an archaeological excavation on land at the Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne, a posthole was identified. The posthole had a stepped profile and contained two fills of a packing material and a clear postpipe. Two sherds of late Saxon pottery were found in the postpipe dating to 5th-9th century.	Roman	TF 367 841
MLI124960	MON	Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement at Little Carlton	<p>Anglo-Saxon artefacts have been found in the area around St Edith's Church in Little Carlton. These included Ipswich ware and continental pottery, whetstones, loom weights, fragments of glass, strap-ends, pins, hooked tags and tweezers. In particular sixteen styli (writing implements) have been found. The finds have been dated to the middle Anglo-Saxon period. The finds are characteristic of a middle Anglo-Saxon settlement but the styli suggest a literate population, at least in part, and some of the finds are high status. Consequently, links with a possible early monastic site has been postulated. A number of coins, sceattas of about AD680 to 790, have been found as well as later pennies suggesting occupation into the third quarter of the ninth century. The finds, the church of St Edith and the manor house are on an area of higher land which may once have been a habitable 'island'; a model of the landscape using LiDAR data suggests there was an peninsular of dry land here that pushed out into low lying marshland.</p> <p>Geophysical survey of the site identified boundary and drainage ditches and possible building foundations as well as an outer boundary ditch that ran just within the limits of what would have been the surrounding wetland. Evaluation trenches dug across the site showed that many of the ditches had ultimately been used to dump rubbish with quantities of middle Saxon pottery and butchered animal bone found. A sturdy flood defence bank had been constructed to protect the settlement. To the south of the island and outside the flood defence bank there was extensive evidence of industrial activity, mostly metal working. This included the base of a hearth with molten drops of lead and lead slag, indicating that smelting occurred here. The settlement may well have been a monastic or trading centre that was probably occupied continuously between about AD 680 and 850 before coming to an end at about the same time as the Viking invasions began.</p>	Early Medieval	TF 4029 8542
MLI124961	MON	Early Christian Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Little Carlton	A late 7th century Christian cemetery at Little Carlton to the east of the site of St Edith's Church. Fifty-eight graves were found, with the bodies all buried east to west and in many of the graves were fragments of iron fittings suggesting that the inhumations were in coffins. There had been a Bronze Age barrow here and this barrow had become the focus of the later funerary activity. One burial, of a young adult, was unusual in that the body had been buried, or reinterred, a long time after death.	Early Medieval	TF 40427 85359

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41644	MON	Site of Saxon church in Alvingham	Saxon church dedicated to St Adelwold, probably built in the second half of the c10. The church was destroyed in c11 and gets no mention in Domesday. The chalk and stone foundations were later incorporated into the Norman church built later on the same site.	Early Medieval	TF 3678 9131
MLI43242	MON	Mid-late Saxon pottery, South View Lane, South Cockerington	During a watching brief at south view, Mid and Late Saxon pottery was recovered. This included a large sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, and two sherds of Late Saxon Stamford ware.	Early Medieval	TF 3797 8891
MLI43417	FS	Late Saxon Grave Cover, Church of St Edith, Little Carlton	<p>A fragment from a late Saxon grave cover was found in May 1993, during archaeological monitoring of the demolition of the Church of St Edith (see MLI43082). The fragment had been re-used as building stone, forming part of the rubble fill between the two main windows of the nave south wall. The fragment was limestone, decorated in low relief on the top surface with a twin cable herringbone border surrounding a central panel comprising one complete figure-of-eight pattern and half of a second pattern.</p> <p>These slabs are thought to be characteristic of the Lindsey region and are dated to the later 10th to 11th century. It was intended that the grave cover be deposited with the City and County Museum in Lincoln, although it is unclear if this actually occurred.</p>	Early Medieval	TF 4035 8536
MLI43680	MON	Early Medieval Pottery and Hearth, Abbey Farm	Sherds of unglazed Saxo-Norman pottery, dating from the late 10th to the early 13th centuries, were recovered during a watching brief at Abbey Farm, within the area of Alvingham Priory. This pottery was associated with a possible hearth. The sherds were recovered from waterlogged or semi-waterlogged layers, which may therefore contain important environmental evidence. The sherds may represent pre-priory occupation of the site.	Early Medieval	TF 3673 9141
MLI43725	FS	Possible early Saxon (or Iron Age) pottery sherd	During an evaluation at Haith's Farm, a fragment of early Saxon (or Iron Age) pottery was recovered from the north-eastern corner of the site. During excavations prior to residential development, a sherd of 5th to 7th century pottery was recovered.	Early Medieval	TF 339 946
MLI98225	MON	Possible Late Saxon Ditch, The Poplars, Legbourne	During trial trenching on land at The Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne, in April 2010, Pre-Construct Archaeological Services revealed a ditch which contained half of a late Saxon bead and a droplet of melt waste in trench two.	Early Medieval	TF 36679 84161
MLI127094	MON	Possible Medieval features, Covenham St Bartholomew	A series of possible Medieval ditches, gullies, and postholes on land at Haith's Farm, Covenham St Bartholomew. Butchered animal remains were recovered from three of the ditches. The features were tentatively given a Medieval date and were considered likely to be a continuation of the field system uncovered during previous excavations immediately to the east in 1998.	Early Medieval	TF 3387 9461
MLI43161	MON	Settlement of Ludborough	<p>Ludborough is first mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name is thought to derive from the Old English personal name 'Luda' and word 'burh', meaning 'Luda's fortified place'. Land there was owned by Robert de Toden (an eminent Norman soldier and standard bearer to William the Conqueror): 'there are 8 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. There is land for 12 teams. It is soke(land) of the above-mentioned (Robert de Toden) manor. Berenger has 3 teams there (in demesne), and 38 sokemen with 5 teams, and 200 acres of meadow.' The ancient wapentake of Ludborough was the smallest of the Lincolnshire wapentakes with 9 parishes. In the Lindsey Roll of 1115-1118, Robert De Insula or L'Isle was named as the owner of a large share of Robert De Toden's estate, including Ludborough.</p> <p>Ludborough is the centre of a very small wapentake, named from the village itself. The wapentake meeting place was believed by Cameron to be 'presumably at the burh in Ludborough', although the site of the burh itself is unknown. Traces of the medieval</p>	Early Medieval	TF 2956 9555

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			settlement of Ludborough still survive in part around the present village, as seen on aerial photographs examined by the National Mapping Programme. The remains include earthworks and cropmarks of former tofts, crofts, hollow ways, boundaries, and areas of ridge and furrow. These remains are notably significant to the south-east and north-west of the present village, where areas of shrunken medieval settlement have been identified.		
MLI43500	MON	Settlement of Manby	<p>The settlement of Manby is likely to have been in existence by the mid 10th century as there are fragments of a 10th or 11th century grave cover in the church, suggesting the site was occupied at that date. The name comes from Old Norse and means Manni's farmstead or village. The earliest mention of Manby is in Domesday Book where it is recorded as a soke of the King's manor at Gayton le Wold. It is recorded with a minimum population of twenty people, all listed as sokemen. The Domesday holding is present in the Lindsey Survey of 1115 when it is held by the Count of Brittany. They have been interpreted as crofts, and form part of the remains of the medieval village of Manby.</p> <p>Further earthworks relating to medieval settlement were also seen. These earthworks were interpreted as crofts and a fragment of ridge and furrow field system which extended to the south-east. A ditch and ponds, and some features which could relate to building platforms and other settlement indicators, were identified in an earthwork survey, undertaken during an archaeological evaluation of a site north of Church Lane. During the second phase of evaluation of the site north of Church Lane, a pit containing late Anglo-Saxon (9th to 10th century) Torksey ware was identified and three sherds of a medieval jar were recovered. {A large, broad ditch was revealed in September 2009, during a watching brief at 5 Venom Lane. This lay at right angles to an earthwork hollow in the adjacent field and is, therefore, probably related to the medieval settlement in the vicinity. It was probably a drainage or boundary ditch, perhaps defining a paddock or croft, and the absence of any occupation features suggests that it was on the periphery of the settlement. Two sherds of 12th to 13th century Shelly Ware pottery and a single piece of cattle bone were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch. Earthworks were also observed in adjacent fields, and these are almost certainly related to the medieval settlement.</p>	Early Medieval	TF 3980 8703
MLI83365	MON	Settlement of North Cockerington	<p>The name Cockerington may derive from a British river-name Cocker, found in Cumberland, Durham and Nottinghamshire, and an older name for at least the lower reaches of the River Lud. Cocker is derived from a Celtic root, meaning 'crooked', 'winding'. Cockerington would then mean 'the farmstead, village associated with or called after the river Cocker'.</p> <p>The settlement of North Cockerington (also known as Cockerington St Mary) is first documented in the Domesday Book, and therefore probably has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. The entries in Domesday Book make no distinction between North and South Cockerington. Six manors were recorded in seven entries. The minimum population was 57. Further historical references link North and South Cockerington, and in 1334, the returns for the lay subsidy were approximately 40% higher than the wapentake average, making the parish one of the wealthiest in the area. The poll tax returns of 1377 recorded 286 taxpayers, which was a large population for the area. Medieval settlement remains and ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks and earthworks around the present village on aerial photographs.</p>	Early Medieval	TF 3734 9047
MLI87674	MON	Settlement of Fulstow	Originally Fulstow parish also encompassed Marshchapel parish, therefore the earlier evidence will be distorted. The Domesday book records that there were 5 manors in Fulstow: The Bishop of Durham had two manors with land for 2 1/2 teams; Count Alan had two manors with land for 3 1/2 teams; Earl Hugh had land for 11 oxen; Robert the Steward had 1	Early Medieval	TF 3318 9721

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			manor and land for 3 teams. Altogether there was a minimum population of 72 families. Fulstow derives from Fugeleston which is from the Old English 'fugol' meaning a bird and the Old English 'stow' meaning a place, or a place of meeting.		
MLI88070	MON	Settlement of Grimoldby	The 1086 Domesday Book states that the King held 4 carucates of land as part of the manor in Gayton le Wold. Alfred of Lincoln also held 1 bovate of land, which is recorded as waste. There was a minimum population of 11 people. By 1115, the Count of Brittany held 3 carucates, 1 bovate of land, and Alan of Lincoln held 7 bovates of land.	Early Medieval	TF 3923 8826
MLI88311	MON	Settlement of Withern	Withern is first recorded as Widerne in 1086 which derives from the Old Norse 'vidu' meaning a wood. The Old English Domesday Book records that part of Withern is owned by Earl Hugh as part of his Greetham estate. The record is combined with Aby and Haugh and Calceby. In addition, there is 4 carucates of land owned by Gilbert de Gand as soke to Claxby St Andrew. A further carucate is owned by Hugh son of Baldric. There is at least a population of 44 as well as a priest, a church and a mill.'oern' meaning a house.	Early Medieval	TF 4356 8255
MLI89036	MON	Settlement of Keddington	The settlement of Keddington is first documented in the Domesday Book, where it is called Cadinton. It was divided between two lords - the Bishop of Durham and Rainer de Brimou - and was the subject of a dispute. It had a minimum population of 12 villeins, 22 sokemen, a priest and Turstin, the Bishop's man. It also had 5 1/2 mills and a church. It is also mentioned in the Lindsey Survey of 1115-1118.	Early Medieval	
MLI80552	MON	The Settlement of Holton le Clay	The settlement of Holton le Clay is first documented in the Domesday Book, where there are four entries. It was recorded as Holtun or Holtone, meaning the 'the farmstead or village on a hill or spur of land' from the Old English. It is subsequently documented throughout the medieval period. There is evidence to suggest that the origins of the village of Holton le Clay lie in the late Anglo-Saxon period, if not earlier. Saxon graves were found during excavations at the church, and finds dating from the mid-late Saxon period were also recovered.	Early Medieval	TA 2903 0286
MLI41202	MON	Part of an Anglo-Saxon grave cover	Part of a Saxon cross shaft not in situ with interlacing strapwork now preserved in North Thoresby Church. This stone is now known to be part of late Anglo-Saxon grave cover of the Lindsey type dating to the late tenth or early eleventh century. The grave slab perhaps covered the grave of the original Anglo-Saxon founder of the church.	Early-Medieval	TF 2900 9876
MLI87686	MON	Enclosure earthworks at Moated Grange, Fulstow	Earthworks were observed as part of the national mapping programme.	Medieval	TF 3224 9683
MLI115864	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Yarburgh	Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded to the east of Yarburgh in June 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 3568 9268
MLI115866	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Alvingham	Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded to the north-west of Alvingham in June 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-east to south-west axis. A ditch-like magnetic anomaly was also recorded, aligned roughly perpendicular to the ridge and furrow, possibly representing a division in the field system.	Medieval	TF 3567 9166
MLI115872	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Legbourne Grange	Earthworks of probable medieval ridge and furrow, identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. Further traces of the ridge and furrow were identified in June and October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified	Medieval	TF 3819 8526

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-east to south-west axis.		
MLI115873	MON	Probable Ridge and Furrow, Gillwood's Grange	Traces of probable medieval ridge and furrow were identified in this location in June and October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as two nearby blocks of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, the northern block aligned on a roughly north-east to south-west axis, and the southern block aligned on a roughly north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 3885 8275
MLI115920	FS	Medieval Pottery Sherd, Great Carlton	A single sherd of locally made, 13th to 15th century pottery was found in a field to the south-east of Great Carlton, during site visits conducted to inform the proposed construction of a new sewerage system.	Medieval	TF 4174 8490
MLI115921	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Gayton le Marsh	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow were noted in fields to the north-west of Gayton le Marsh in 2003, during site visits conducted to inform the proposed construction of a new sewerage system.	Medieval	TF 4240 8447
MLI116055	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Alvingham	Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded in this location in October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 3564 9132
MLI116057	MON	Ridge and Furrow, South Cockerington	Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded in this location in October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-east to south-west axis.	Medieval	TF 3715 8853
MLI116058	MON	Ridge and Furrow, South Cockerington	Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded in this location in October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 3729 8807
MLI116245	MON	Churchyard, Church of St John the Baptist, Yarburgh	The churchyard at the Church of St John the Baptist is depicted on the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the medieval period, when the church it served was built. The original church building is thought to have burnt down in 1405, and was replaced by the current structure in the early 15th century.	Medieval	TF 3505 9306
MLI116365	MON	Settlement Remains, Castle Carlton	An area of probable medieval settlement remains was recorded in this location in March 2013 and October 2014, as part of a research project investigating the development of Castle Carlton. The remains comprised the earthworks of former boundary and property ditches, building platforms and traces of former tofts. The exact date of these features could not be determined, and it was unclear whether they represented a westerly extension of settlement from the nearby castle, or outlying tofts associated with the later settlement.	Medieval	TF 3938 8335
MLI116420	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Grimoldy Park	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow within Grimoldby Park, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3862 8839
MLI116430	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Legbourne Furze	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow at Legbourne Furze, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3748 8650
MLI124915	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Utterby	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the north of Utterby. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 30462 94239

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI125478	MON	Probable Field System, Keddington	Probable late medieval field systems and enclosures, Keddington. The field systems and enclosures appear as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs, and have been mapped by the National Mapping Programme. The features are likely associated with Louth Park Abbey	Medieval	TF 3553 8821
MLI125503	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Ludborough	<p>Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow, to the north-east of Ludborough. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.</p> <p>An additional area of ridge and furrow, located in the field to the immediate east of the previously identified remains, was recorded in January 1992, during the creation of the Ludborough bypass road. The furrows in this field were aligned on a south-west to north-east axis, with the ridges spaced roughly 7m apart. Further earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow, covering a larger area than those previously identified, can be discerned on the Google Maps aerial photographic layer.</p>	Medieval	TF 2977 9583
MLI125983	MON	Medieval Features, Land at the Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne	<p>During an archaeological excavation on land at the Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne, a series of likely medieval features were identified. Extensive pond deposits were seen across the eastern half of the stripped area. Pottery sherds recovered from one of these pond deposits were identified from the 13th-15th century. This pond was cut by two parallel undated ditches.</p> <p>The eastern of these cuts the western one, which measured 1.5m wide by 0.7m deep and was overlain by a deposit containing 13th-15th century pottery sherds. It contained two fills, the lowest of which had a highly organic content, suggesting vegetation accumulated in the ditch. Two further ditches were identified, one containing a likely residual Mesolithic-Neolithic flint. These ditches are likely to be contemporary, and appear to form a rectangular enclosure or paddock, possibly of medieval date.</p>	Medieval	TF 367 841
MLI126910	MON	Probable Medieval Ridge and Furrow Earthworks, Little Carlton	Probable ridge and furrow earthworks east of Main Road, Little Carlton. The earthworks have a NWW-SEE alignment.	Medieval	TF 40006 85596
MLI127091	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Covenham St Mary	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the west of Covenham St Mary. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks here survive very well, as seen on recent aerial photography. All of the furrows are aligned on the same roughly north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 3366 9419
MLI41171	MON	Placename evidence for a moat, Covenham St Bartholomew	Placename evidence for a moat in form of 'Moat Farm'.	Medieval	TF 3390 9520
MLI41181	FS	Penny of Edward I found in Fulstow	Penny of Edward I. London mint. Type x 1302-1310. Found in garden of Havyington Lodge, Church Lane.	Medieval	TF 3256 9755
MLI41183	MON	Homestead moat and grange, Fulstow	An incomplete homestead moat. The 'moated grange' is c18 and later	Medieval	TF 3220 9692
MLI41185	MON	Cross in St Lawrence's Churchyard	Base and broken shaft of a cross some 46 inches high in the churchyard of Fulstow church.	Medieval	TF 32415 97733

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41197	MON	The Manor, Moated Site and Fishpond Complex, Ludborough	A medieval moated site and fishpond complex about 150m south of The Manor. In 1086, Robert de Toden held land at Ludborough as part of the manor of Binbrook. At the end of the 12th century, Ralph de Clere held Ludborough, and by the 13th century the property came into the possession of the de Braose family. The manor then descended through marriage in the same family until the late 16th century, and in the mid-17th century was sold to Christopher Smyth. The homestead moat and fishponds can be seen on aerial photographs, together with extensive indications of medieval village remains. The style of the engineering and the sharpness of the profile of the ponds suggest a late medieval date.	Medieval	TF 2965 9535
MLI41221	MON	Manor placename evidence	Placename evidence for manor house; 'old manor farm house' at TF 27859960 and 'new manor house' marked at TF 28209955. Robert of well's wife Isabel held manors in Grainsby during the medieval period.	Medieval	TF 2785 9960
MLI41222	MON	Shrunken medieval village of Grainsby	Grainsby- Mentioned in the Domesday book and within the Lindsey Survey.	Medieval	TF 278 991
MLI41349	MON	Fishponds and earthworks, Fotherby	Earthworks of well-preserved fishponds and associated features have been identified in this location. The National Mapping Programme have confirmed the presence of the earthworks, which they interpreted as the remains of probable medieval fishponds.	Medieval	TF 3179 9186
MLI41352	MON	Homestead Moat, Utterby	The remains of a homestead moat surviving in two portions at TF31129389 and 31249403 on the 1956 OS map. The farmstead within the moat is called Grange Farm. This may be the site of Utterby Grange, a grange of North Ormsby gifted to the priory probably as part of its foundation grant or very soon afterwards in the mid twelfth century. Only fragments of the south and west arms, centred TF31159385, are extant. There are further enclosures, visible on aerial photographs, to the south-east of the road that appear to be associated. These were interpreted as medieval tofts by the staff of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3118 9397
MLI41372	FS	Cauldron fragment or skillet rim found in North Cockerington	Fragment of bronze cauldron or skillet rim of medieval or later date found in North Cockerington. Shows traces of repair.	Medieval	TF 3640 8960
MLI41373	FS	Medieval millstone found in North Cockerington	Medieval millstone found in village garden somewhere in North Cockerington.	Medieval	TF 3730 9080
MLI41383	MON	Remains of moats and place-name evidence for a grange in Keddington	There are three moated sites around Grange Farm at TF34158921, TF34288924 and TF34368911. Aerial photographs also show faint traces of additional earthworks extending to TF34338899. The south-west angle of the moat at TF34368911 is the only remaining section. All the other earthworks are ploughed out. The three features appear to be too close together to be the remains of different medieval moats. Perhaps these are the remains of a single moat and the other features are old ponds or garden features in the form of moats. The three moats are marked on the Ordnance Survey County Series maps of about 1888 and 1905. The three features were recorded from aerial photographs during the National Mapping Programme. They were interpreted as medieval moated sites. Louth Park Abbey held land, including a manor, in Keddington during the Middle Ages that it continued to hold until the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Although this land was not a formal grange it is possible that this site was the centre of the holdings of Louth Park Abbey in this parish.	Medieval	TF 3427 8917
MLI41384	MON	Monks' Dyke	Medieval watercourse known as Monks' Dyke. It was dug to supply water from Aswell and St Helen's springs to Louth Park Abbey The ditch is maintained as a modern drain, extending	Medieval	TF 3429 8784

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			beyond Louth Park Abbey. The route from the Louth/Keddington parish boundary to Louth Park Abbey survives clearly as earthworks, as seen on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. It is not known how much of this route is medieval or modern in origin, however.		
MLI41425	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Great Carlton	A scatter of medieval pottery reported in this location in 1975. A single sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery was recovered from this area in 2003, during site visits conducted to inform the proposed construction of a new sewerage system centred around Great Carlton.	Medieval	TF 4196 8495
MLI41426	MON	Site of St George's Church, Gayton Le Marsh	Site of the church of st george, demolished in 1971. When standing it had a perpendicular west tower and an early english arcade of an aisle and chapel. The main body of the church was rebuilt in brick in 1847.	Medieval	TF 4251 8414
MLI41844	MON	Possible Grange, Legbourne	Placename evidence for a possible medieval grange at Legbourne.	Medieval	TF 370 845
MLI41848	MON	Legbourne Grange	Site of Legbourne Grange. A medieval green glazed pitcher was found here in 1964.	Medieval	TF 3795 8535
MLI42242	MON	Deserted Medieval Village, Tothill	Tothill village is mentioned in 1334 but it seems unlikely that these cropmarks represent village remains. There is no evidence on the ground for a deserted village.	Medieval	TF 4190 8130
MLI42503	MON	Castle Carlton Deserted Medieval Village, South Reston	<p>Site of the deserted medieval village of Castle Carlton. The settlement is not mentioned in Domesday. Quantities of medieval pottery have been recovered as surface finds from across the site. Parts of the medieval settlement remains were the subject of topographical and magnetometry surveys, conducted in March 2013 and October 2014, as part of a research project investigating the development of Castle Carlton. The village is thought to have been established by Robert Bardolf during the 1220s as a new town, distinct from the remains of the nearby motte and bailey castle (see PRN 43602), and very likely developed as a response to the growth of the early medieval salt making industry in this area. Rather than being focused on the castle, the settlement appears to have grown around a main east to west thoroughfare, that led from the coastal salt working and processing areas in the marshlands to the east, to the inland settlements and markets to the west. The village was therefore heavily reliant on this industry, and is thought to have significantly declined after the salt market in this area failed in the later medieval period. This decline was likely exacerbated by the splitting of the manor in the 15th century, and the failure to attract new inhabitants and economic prosperity.</p> <p>The village was not wholly abandoned, however, and some settlement activity appears to have continued, albeit with a shift of focus to agricultural production. The surveys recorded considerable remains of the former settlement, including traces of field and property boundaries, hollow ways, ditched enclosures and building platforms, indicating the location of former tofts. The investigations allowed a greater understanding of the plan form and development of the former settlement, and also recorded the presence of several later medieval building platforms in the north-west of the site, showing the shift in the focus of the settlement at this time.</p>	Medieval	TF 3979 8367
MLI42505	MON	Medieval Cross, Castle Carlton	Remains of a medieval cross at the site of the deserted medieval village of Castle Carlton. The remains lie within the churchyard of the former Holy Cross Church, and comprise a square-shaped cross base and a small part of the cross shaft. The cross is thought to have originally been located a short distance away, in a small paddock on the opposite side of the road from its current location. It was moved into the churchyard at some point in the 20th century, possibly shortly after the church was demolished in 1902 A cross head thought to	Medieval	TF 3986 8369

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			have formed part of this cross was formerly kept in the Church of St Edith in Little Carlton It was moved following the demolition of that church in May 1993, and is now in the Church of St John the Baptist in Great Carlton.		
MLI42507	MON	Moated site immediately west of Hall Farm	A water-filled medieval homestead moat in South Reston. Prior to the Domesday Survey, the land at South Reston belonged to Ailsi, and subsequently to the Norman lord, Ansgot of Burwell. The moated site is the only surviving part of a larger complex which formerly included enclosures and medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. The island is sub-rectangular in plan, 50m by 30m, and is enclosed by a water-filled moat. The island is slightly raised and would have accommodated buildings such as a manor house and ancillary domestic buildings. A shallow linear hollow, crossing the island approximately halfway along its length, is thought to represent a subdivision, separating the house from a yard or paddock. The moat measures 12m to 14m in width, and up to 1.5m deep with a slight internal bank at the northern and eastern corners. The brick and wood footbridge at the southern corner of the moat and all fence posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.	Medieval	TF 4062 8331
MLI42634	MON	Moated Manor Site, Upphall Farm, Little Carlton	The 'old moated manor house' is mentioned in a document of 1570. The present buildings within the moated enclosure are of Georgian and later date The earthworks for the original medieval moat can still be clearly discerned. They were identified on aerial photographs of this area, examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3935 8585
MLI42635	MON	Medieval coffin found in Little Carlton	A medieval coffin found while levelling the bank of a moat. The coffin was badly damaged, but the general shape could be seen. Human bones were found but there were no other finds.	Medieval	TF 4033 8543
MLI42793	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Alvingham	An area of extant medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, to the immediate north of Alvingham.	Medieval	TF 3621 9161
MLI42794	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Alvingham	Medieval ridge and furrow was identified in a large field to the north of Alvingham. The ridge and furrow was identified from aerial photographs, but its survival was not confirmed by a site visit.	Medieval	TF 360 918
MLI42811	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Glebe Farm, Great Carlton	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow surviving to the south-west of Glebe Farm, Great Carlton. The ridge and furrow was confirmed in late 2002 and early 2003 during site visits conducted to inform the proposed construction of a new sewerage system centred around Great Carlton. The remains were identified as pronounced parallel linear earthworks aligned on an a north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 4095 8579
MLI42814	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Great Carlton	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow were identified on aerial photography, to the south of Great Carlton.	Medieval	TF 4092 8513
MLI42817	MON	Ridge and furrow, Great Carlton	Medieval ridge and furrow extant to west of Great Carlton village. The earthworks have been destroyed by later arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 4052 8555
MLI43048	MON	Ridge and furrow at Tothill	Medieval ridge and furrow reported in Tothill. Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs as part of the national mapping programme.	Medieval	TF 4166 8223
MLI43058	MON	Medieval masonry found south of Eastfield Farm, Gatton	Cut and dressed stone found during dredging of a pond in March 1994. Masonry includes mouldings, capitals (octagonal) and other dressed pieces - possibly ecclesiastical	Medieval	TF 4182 8431

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI43532	MON	Medieval moated site, Manor Farm, Little Carlton	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for an extension on the Manor House, Manor Farm, Little Carlton. A large feature was observed on the eastern side of the extension, which probably represents part of the medieval or earlier moat which has been assumed to have enclosed the manorial site. No datable material was found. The width of the moat cannot not be reliably assessed from the observations during the watching brief. It is probable that the moat fluctuated between a water-filled feature and a silted rubbish pit throughout the medieval and post medieval periods, with successive recuts gradually pulling the ditch closer to the church. A late c13/c14 green and brown glazed pottery sherd was found close to the north corner of the house.	Medieval	TF 4031 8538
MLI43572	MON	Brackenborough Deserted Medieval Village	Probably one of the best surviving deserted medieval villages in Lincolnshire. A typical village site with a series of deeply sunken roads with rectangular platforms on either side. The best part of the site is south-east of the house although there are also less well-defined earthworks to the north. The Ordnance Survey has surveyed the site. The Domesday population was 16. Twenty-eight people paid poll tax in 1377. There was no population in 1565. Deserted medieval village of Brackenborough, depicted as a group of earthwork and cropmark tofts, platforms, boundary ditches, holloway and ridge and furrow by the National Mapping Programme. Sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery were found on the surface of ploughed land at the edge of the scheduled area.	Medieval	TF 3314 9062
MLI43595	MON	North Cockerington Hall Moated Site	A rectangular enclosure surrounded by a ditch 10m wide and 1.5m deep. A small brick shed and the site of a well are visible. There is no evidence of earlier buildings. Area 0.5h, length 85m, width 70m, height 10m.	Medieval	TF 3757 9012
MLI43602	MON	Castle Hill, Castle Carlton	<p>A motte and double bailey castle. Supposed to be part of the castle of Hugh Bardolf, a Justiciar in the reign of King Richard I. For a detailed description see Arthur Owen's paper in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.</p> <p>The castle takes the form of a motte and double bailey enclosed by ditches, with external banks. It was built in the 11th or 12th century and is thought to have been built either as a post-Conquest fortification of Ansgot or as a response to the turmoil of King Stephen's reign by Ralph de la Haye, an active supporter of Stephen. The earthwork remains of the castle were recorded in March 2013 and October 2014, as part of a research project investigating the development of Castle Carlton. The survey recorded the substantial earthwork defences, with traces of a second probable bailey to the west of the main mound, defined by a curving earthwork bank in what is now Castle Wood. The courses of several streams were utilised or altered during the construction of the castle, to add to its defences.</p> <p>Probable entrances to the main bailey area were also recorded as significant breaks in the western and southern parts of the bailey bank. Construction of the castle is thought to have occurred in the latter half of the 11th century, as a distinctly separate and earlier focus of activity in this area, occurring several years prior to the development of the nearby settlement.</p>	Medieval	TF 3951 8359
MLI43706	MON	Medieval pottery at Main Road, Little Carlton	Medieval pottery found during a watching brief at Main Road, Little Carlton was identified as being of Toynton All Saints type of fourteenth to sixteenth century date. Such pottery may indicate no more than manuring of the fields.	Medieval	TF 3993 8558
MLI80695	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow remains, Keddington Road	Possible struck flints, including a fragment of waste/core, were recovered during an evaluation at Haith's Farm. During excavations prior to residential development, a scatter of residual worked flints was recovered, comprising a flake, a core, a broken blade tip and some debitage.	Medieval	TF 3409 8854

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI81676	FS	A sherd of medieval pottery, West End Farm Cottage	During a watching brief, a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.	Medieval	TF 417 843
MLI81678	MON	Ridge and furrow, West End Farm Cottage	During a watching brief, north-west/south-east aligned ridge and furrow was recorded. A plough headland may have existed against the eastern boundary. A possible medieval subsoil was also recorded.	Medieval	TF 4179 8431
MLI81812	MON	Ridge and furrow, Station Road	An earthwork survey recorded north/south aligned ridge and furrow, subsequently levelled by development.	Medieval	TF 3648 8452
MLI84651	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Chestnut Farm, Gayton le Marsh	A dense scatter of 14th to 15th century medieval pottery was found in 2003, to the north-west of Chestnut Farm, Gayton le Marsh, during site visits conducted to inform the proposed construction of a new sewerage system. The assemblage included a large quantity of Toynton ware pottery.	Medieval	TF 4220 8423
MLI84652	MON	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Gayton le Marsh	A dense scatter of 14th to 15th century medieval pottery was found in 2003, to the west of Gayton le Marsh, during site visits conducted to inform the proposed construction of a new sewerage system. The assemblage included a large quantity of Toynton ware pottery.	Medieval	TF 4206 8435
MLI86669	MON	Ridge and furrow, Louth	Ridge and furrow was identified from aerial photographs.	Medieval	TF 3327 8915
MLI86670	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Louth	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. Medieval pottery including green, brown and black glazed wares was found in one of these fields. The earthworks appear to have been ploughed out on more recent aerial imagery.	Medieval	TF 3366 8869
MLI86671	MON	Ridge and furrow, Louth	Ridge and furrow were identified from aerial photographs.	Medieval	TF 3297 8900
MLI86680	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Louth	Ridge and furrow were identified from aerial photographs.	Medieval	TF 3449 8817
MLI87685	MON	Ridge and furrow south of Fulstow	Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed as part of the national mapping programme.	Medieval	TF 3300 9691
MLI87687	MON	Ridge and furrow at Fulstow	Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs dated to 1971 as part of the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh.	Medieval	TF 3279 9738
MLI87867	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Alvingham	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow were identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. Further remains of ridge and furrow were identified in the field to the north-west of those previously identified by the NMP. They were recorded during a walkover survey, conducted to assess the impact of proposed construction of the Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline.	Medieval	TF 3600 9099
MLI87869	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Alvingham	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow to the immediate north-east of Alvingham, identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. A small quantity of medieval pottery was found in an area of ridge and furrow, to the immediate north-east of Alvingham.	Medieval	TF 3661 9161
MLI87881	MON	Ridge and Furrow Field System, North Cockerington	Earthworks of ridge and furrow, making up part of a former medieval field system, were identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3669 8956
MLI87882	MON	Ridge and furrow to the east of North Cockerington	Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs as part of the national mapping programme.	Medieval	TF 3744 9102

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI87883	MON	Ridge and Furrow Field System, North Cockerington	Earthworks of a medieval ridge and furrow field system were identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. Further traces of the ridge and furrow were identified in June 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-east to south-west axis.	Medieval	TF 3661 9007
MLI87887	MON	Ridge and furrow west of North Cockerington	Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs as part of the national mapping programme.	Medieval	TF 3747 8989
MLI88027	MON	Ridge and Furrow, South Cockerington	Possible prehistoric enclosure seen as cropmark, north-west of Stewton in Keddington parish.	Medieval	TF 3848 8935
MLI88028	MON	Ridge and furrow at South Cockerington	Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs as part of the national mapping programme.	Medieval	TF 3651 8925
MLI88043	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Grove Farm, Grimoldby	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow to the north of Grove Farm, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks appear to have been levelled by arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 3813 8766
MLI88044	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Grove Farm, Grimoldby	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks at Grove Farm, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3820 8706
MLI88045	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Grimoldby	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow to the west of Grimoldby, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme. All of the earthworks appear to have been levelled as a result of arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 3883 8772
MLI88308	MON	Medieval earthwork fishponds and drainage system at Withern with Stain	Earthworks interpreted as fishponds and a drainage system were observed on aerial photographs as part of the national mapping programme.	Medieval	TF 4252 8179
MLI88310	MON	Medieval Crofts, Tothill	Earthwork remains of former medieval crofts, identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4195 8145
MLI88652	MON	Probable late Medieval cropmark and earthworks, Utterby	Medieval settlement remains, depicted as probable late Medieval cropmark and earthwork tofts, building platforms, holloway and a pond by the NMP.	Medieval	TF 30706 93366
MLI88653	MON	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Utterby	Probable unknown Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 30578 92948
MLI88683	MON	North Reston Deserted Medieval Village	Earthworks of the deserted medieval village of North Reston, comprising crofts and tofts, field systems, enclosures, ridge and furrow and a hollow way, were identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. A sherd of medieval pottery was found during a walkover survey, conducted to assess the impact of proposed construction of the Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline.	Medieval	TF 3823 8370
MLI88724	MON	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand, Keddington	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 35349 87774

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI88725	MON	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand, Keddington	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 35302 88185
MLI88726	MON	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand, Keddington	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 35489 88221
MLI88727	MON	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand, Keddington	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 35662 88273
MLI88728	MON	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand, Keddington	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 35626 88320
MLI88729	MON	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand, Keddington	Possible Medieval earthwork stack stand as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 35286 88078
MLI88730	MON	Probable Medieval Moat, Enclosures and Ditch, Keddington Corner	Earthworks of a probable medieval moat, enclosures and ditch, at Keddington Corner. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 35412 89465
MLI88733	MON	Shrunken village remains, Stewton	Cropmarks and earthworks indicating the remains of the medieval village at Stewton are visible in aerial photographs and have been plotted by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 36111 86931
MLI88734	MON	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Little Carlton	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Little Carlton, as depicted on the NMP. The earthworks appear to have been destroyed by later arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 39523 85666
MLI88735	MON	Possible Medieval earthwork enclosure, Little Carlton	Possible Medieval earthwork enclosure, Little Carlton, as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 39955 85531
MLI88736	MON	Probable late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Little Carlton	Probable late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Little Carlton, as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 40235 86005
MLI90913	MON	Gayton le Marsh Shrunken Medieval Village	Earthworks of the shrunken medieval village of Gayton le Marsh have been identified on aerial photography, examined by the National Mapping Programme, comprising the remains of tofts, crofts, enclosures, field systems and ridge and furrow.	Medieval	TF 42612 84226
MLI97903	MON	Possible Medieval Settlement Remains, The Poplars, Legbourne	During fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at The Poplars, Legbourne, anomalies were identified in the northeastern area of the site. These were interpreted as possible ditches, a partial enclosure and pits. These features may have been part of the medieval settlement of Legbourne. During trial trenching on land at The Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne, in April 2010, Pre-Construct Archaeological Services revealed two ditches, interpreted to be a possible enclosure which contained 13th to 15th century pottery in trench one and a pit which contained 13th to 14th century pottery and animal bone in trench two.	Medieval	TF 3675 8414
MLI98299	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Keddington	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow towards the south of Keddington parish, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme. Many of the earthworks can be clearly discerned on the Google Maps aerial photographic layer, including an area to the east	Medieval	TF 3469 8787

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			of Chestnut Drive that had not been previously identified by the NMP. The remains in the fields to the south-east of Foxhall appear to be particularly well preserved, surviving as prominent earthworks aligned on a north-west to south-east axis.		
MLI98690	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in Utterby	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were seen on aerial photographs and recorded as part of the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks appear to have been destroyed by later arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 3148 9346
MLI98744	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Manby	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow to the south of Manby, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme. The majority of the earthworks appear to have been destroyed by later arable cultivation. Earthworks may survive at the north-west corner of the area, but these were not clearly visible on Google Maps when consulted on 07/02/2013.	Medieval	TF 3959 8651
MLI98745	MON	Earthwork ridge and furrow in Little Carlton	Earthwork ridge and furrow in Little Carlton was identified on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks have been destroyed by later arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 3920 8598
MLI98746	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Eastfield Farm, Stewton	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow around Eastfield Farm, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3736 8671
MLI98748	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Manby and Little Carlton	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow in Manby and Little Carlton parishes, identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. Large parts of the earthworks have been levelled as a result of modern arable cultivation. Traces of the medieval ridge and furrow at the north-eastern corner of RAF Manby were recorded in October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north to south axis.	Medieval	TF 3823 8659
MLI98755	MON	Possible medieval earthwork boundary in the grounds of Little Grimsby Hall	A possible medieval earthwork boundary in the grounds of Little Grimsby Hall, was seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. The area has been levelled through modern arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 3232 9160
MLI98756	MON	Earthwork ridge and furrow at Grange Farm, Keddington	Earthwork ridge and furrow at Grange Farm, Keddington, was seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks have been destroyed by later arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 3405 8926
MLI98757	MON	Earthwork ridge and furrow in Keddington	Earthwork ridge and furrow in Keddington, seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3530 8969
MLI98758	MON	Possible medieval water channel in Keddington	A possible medieval water channel in Keddington was seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3552 8986
MLI99449	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Keddington	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow to the north-east of Keddington, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3487 8942
MLI99468	MON	Ridge and Furrow, South Cockerington	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow were noted in these fields during a walkover survey, conducted to assess the impact of proposed construction of the Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline.	Medieval	TF 3773 8885
MLI116162	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Martin, Waithe	The churchyard at the Church of St Martin is depicted on the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. The church it serves has its probable origins in the late Saxon period, and it may be that the churchyard dates to this period as well. Two redeposited	Medieval	TA 2838 0069

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			sherds of 13th to 15th century medieval pottery were recovered from a topsoil deposit in the churchyard in May 2007, during archaeological monitoring of drainage replacement works.		
MLI125585	MON	Ridge and Furrow, North Thoresby	Ridge and furrow earthworks, North Thoresby. The earthwork remains of the medieval field system are visible in aerial photographs	Medieval	TF 2919 9896
MLI41205	MON	Medieval and post medieval finds north of the church	Excavation in the field north of the church known as Bound Croft or Bond Croft. The southern half of the field has earthworks. The smallest feature 30 feet square and 3 feet deep was a rubbish pit containing green and heavy brown glazed pottery, mostly jugs pancheons and cooking pots with a few large sherds. These were dated to the late fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. There was also nineteenth century sherds of pottery, the neck of a Bellarmine jug, glass, brick, tile, clay pipe and animal bone (ox, horse, sheep, pig). Metal finds included a knife and scissors. Most finds were about 9 inches below the ground surface. The pit also contained a bluestone set on a crude, Victorian plinth a few inches above the rubbish level. This stone was called the Moot Stone locally, although it may have been moved here during the nineteenth century. A possible floor of a mud and stud cottage, 35 feet by 20 feet, lay immediately to the south of the pit. Information from David Robinson. The name 'hortye' or 'hotie' appears in a thirteenth century document. According to Cameron it has been suggested that it means 'meeting-place at a muddy site' from the Old English 'horu' meaning 'filthy/squalid' and tig meaning 'a meeting-place, a court'. This is a difficult word which occurs very rarely both in place-names and in Old English sources. Its precise meaning is uncertain although it appears to be related to MHG 'a public meeting place in a village'. Given the lack of other forms the identification of this name as that of an assembly-place seems dubious.	Medieval	TF 2901 9882
MLI41213	MON	Ridge and furrow, Grainsby Park	Extensive well-preserved broad ridge and furrow in Grainsby Park, both sides of road.	Medieval	TF 27 99
MLI41233	MON	Waithe Deserted Medieval Village	Site of the deserted medieval village of Waithe. Mentioned in Domesday and Lindsey Survey. The fields to the north and south of the church were ploughed up during the 1940s, and showed extensive earthworks with several occupation areas to the south of the church. Finds included a scatter of pottery of 13th to 18th century date, pieces of iron and copper cauldrons and a late 16th century child's spur. Earthworks and cropmarks of a deserted medieval village, comprising crofts, tofts, enclosures, ponds, hollow way, trackway, boundary ditches and a possible mill, identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TA 2843 0044
MLI41239	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Holton Le Clay	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow and circular ditch approximately 45m in diameter	Medieval	TA 2811 0092
MLI43495	MON	Ridge and furrow field system	Remains of ridge and furrow field system.	Medieval	TF 2721 9885
MLI81752	MON	Settlement of Covenham St Bartholomew	The name Covenham comes from an Old English name 'Cofa' and 'ham'. In the Domesday Book and the Lindsey Survey Covenham was returned without distinction between Covenham St Bartholomew and Covenham St Mary. In the Domesday Book, a manor belonging to the Bishop of Durham is recorded, and this entry also records the presence of a church and salt pans. Three manors with five salt pans are recorded as belonging to William de Perci, and land later belonging to Alan de Perci is recorded in the Lindsey Survey. The names appear in their full	Medieval	TF 337 951

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			modern form in the thirteenth century, and it may be then the settlements began to be identified as separate settlements.		
MLI87731	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Covenham St Bartholomew	<p>Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow, to the east of Covenham St Bartholomew. Identified on aerial photographs dated to 1971, examined as part of the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh project. {1} Arable cultivation has impacted large parts of the ridge and furrow in this area, with only the north-western field now (2011) preserving prominent earthwork remains. The surviving ridge and furrow remains in the north-western field were recorded during an earthwork survey, conducted in April 2018, prior to proposed residential development of the site.</p> <p>The majority of the former ridge and furrow earthworks in this area had been destroyed by recent agricultural activity, and only poorly preserved remains were recorded in the north-eastern part of this field. These remains comprised six parallel earthwork ridges, separated by low troughs, and all aligned on a south-west to north-east axis. The highest ridge on the southern side of the group measured 0.32m in height, while the remainder were between 0.1-0.2m in height. The longest earthwork measured 104m from end to end and was located towards the south of the group.</p>	Medieval	TF 3437 9471
MLI87732	MON	Ridge and furrow at Covenham St Bartholomew	Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs dated to 1971 as part of the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh project.	Medieval	TF 3399 9513
MLI87799	MON	The settlement of Covenham St Mary	<p>The name Covenham comes from an Old English name 'Cofa' and 'ham'. In the Domesday Book and the Lindsey Survey Covenham was returned without distinction between Covenham St Bartholomew and Covenham St Mary. In the Domesday Book, a manor belonging to the Bishop of Durham is recorded, and this entry also records the presence of a church and salt pans.</p> <p>Three manors with five salt pans are recorded as belonging to William de Perci, and land later belonging to Alan de Perci is recorded in the Lindsey Survey. The names appear in their full modern form in the thirteenth century, and it may be then the settlements began to be identified as separate settlements. then the settlements began to be identified as separate settlements. In 1563 there were 39 households in the parish.</p> <p>In the early 18th century, there was 20 to 24 families, and it was called Conham St Mary at this date. The population was 114 in 1801 rising to a peak of 196 in 1861 and falling again to 96 in 1901. Medieval earthwork tofts and medieval cropmark enclosure were observed on aerial photographs as part of the National Mapping Programme.</p>	Medieval	TF 3404 9427
MLI87806	MON	Ridge and furrow east of Covenham St Mary	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the east of Covenham St Mary. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3473 9441
MLI87807	MON	Ridge and furrow south west of Covenham St Mary	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the south-west of Covenham St Mary. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3330 9362
MLI87808	MON	Ridge and furrow to the south of Covenham St Mary	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the south of Covenham St Mary. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks here survive very well, as seen on recent aerial photography. A division in the former open field system is also visible here, with most of the furrows aligned on a roughly south-west to north-east axis, whilst a small area to the immediate south of Ings Lane is aligned on a	Medieval	TF 3395 9394

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			roughly north-west to south-east axis. The ridge and furrow in the southernmost field surrounds a circular earthwork mound, thought to be the remains of a possible former prehistoric round barrow or medieval mill mound, which also survives very well.		
MLI87811	MON	Ridge and furrow to west of Covenham St Bartholomew	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the south-west of Covenham St Bartholomew. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks here survive very well, as seen on recent aerial photography. All of the furrows are aligned on the same roughly north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 3361 9441
MLI87846	MON	Ridge and furrow west of Yarburgh	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the north of Westfield Road, Yarburgh. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks here survive very well, as seen on recent aerial photography. All of the furrows are aligned on the same roughly north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 3468 9238
MLI87849	MON	Ridge and furrow east of Yarburgh	Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 3531 9332
MLI87851	MON	Ridge and furrow to west of Yarburgh	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the west of Yarburgh. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. Whilst large parts of the ridge and furrow have been levelled through modern arable cultivation, particularly prominent and well preserved earthworks do still survive in two areas currently used as pasture. These are located at the southern end of the originally larger area, to the immediate north of Westfield Road (TF 3501 9248), and at the northern end of the originally larger area, to the immediate west of Main Road.	Medieval	TF 3494 9259
MLI87878	MON	Settlement of North End, Alvingham	Earthworks were identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. Two sherds of medieval pottery were found in this location during a walkover survey, conducted to assess the impact of proposed construction of the Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded to the east of North End in June and October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-west to south-east axis. Further remains were also identified a little to the south-east of North End, where a clearly defined system of enclosures and probable settlement features were recorded.	Medieval	TF 3557 9215
MLI88656	MON	Possible late Medieval cropmark enclosure and boundary, Waithe	Possible late Medieval cropmark enclosure and boundary.	Medieval	TA 27669 00768
MLI88925	MON	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, North Thoresby	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, North Thoresby. Ridge and furrow west of the village has mostly been destroyed through ploughing and the creation of sports fields, except for a 1 hectare block north of properties fronting the High Street.	Medieval	TF 28936 98478
MLI88927	MON	The settlement of North Thoresby	North Thoresby is recorded in Domesday Book with a single manor in the hands of Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux. There were several other holdings in the parish all subordinate to other manors in nearby villages, several saltpans are mentioned. At the time of Domesday there was a minimum population of seventy-seven people although this total will include the population of the village of Autby (PRN41208) that is in the present parish of North Thoresby but no longer exists as a village. By 1115, as recorded in the Lindsey Survey of that year, the manor that had been in the hands of Odo of Bayeux was held by the Norman knight Hugh de Laval who had extensive lands in Yorkshire. Medieval earthwork tofts, hollow way and fishponds, have been recorded from aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme in and around the present village of North Thoresby	Medieval	TF 29062 98636

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI90523	MON	Early medieval features found on land at The Thatch/Rosegarth, North Thoresby	Ditches and pits of probable 9th-10th century date were found during trial trenching. The low density of finds from these features may suggest that they were located on the margins of settlement	Medieval	TF 29042 98571
MLI126909	MON	Probable Ridge and Furrow, Little Carlton	Probable ridge and furrow earthworks south of Main Road, Little Carlton. The earthworks have a northeast-southwest alignment.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 39906 85241
MLI42502	MON	Holy Cross Church, Castle Carlton	Site of the former Holy Cross Church at the deserted medieval village of Castle Carlton. The building was a small perpendicular structure, that was demolished in 1902 after falling into a state of disrepair.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3984 8371
MLI42506	MON	Churchyard, Holy Cross Church, Castle Carlton	The churchyard at the Holy Cross Church is depicted on the 1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the medieval period, when the church it served was built	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3984 8370
MLI43082	MON	Church of St Edith, Little Carlton	Parish church of medieval origin, largely rebuilt and extensively restored in 1837. Of rendered brick with stucco plaster dressings and slate roofs, with possibly some re-used medieval masonry.	Medieval to Modern	TF 40353 85369
MLI42508	BLD	St Edith's Church, North Reston	The Church of St Edith is basically Norman (1066AD to 1200AD) but was largely restored between 1868 and 1869. A parish church, now closed, which was probably built in the 11th century. It was largely rebuilt in 1868 by R. T. Withers, with some reused early medieval material.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3828 8373
MLI116356	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Margaret, Keddington	The churchyard at the Church of St Margaret is depicted on the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 12th century, when the church it serves was built.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3449 8865
MLI125107	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Bartholomew, Covenham St Bartholomew	The churchyard at the Church of St Bartholomew is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 13th century, when the church it serves was built.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3390 9454
MLI125377	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Andrew, Utterby	The churchyard at the Church of St Andrew is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 14th century, when the church it serves was built	Medieval to Modern	TF 3058 9324
MLI125504	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Mary, Ludborough	The churchyard at the Church of St Mary is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 13th century, when the church it serves was built Internal and external alterations were made to the Church of St Mary in 1999 and 2000, for the installation of new services and a new heating system. Archaeological monitoring of these works exposed pieces of disarticulated human bones in the graveyard soil, along with a large quantity of post-medieval roof tile fragments	Medieval to Modern	TF 2959 9549
MLI125643	MON	Churchyard, Church of St John the Baptist, Great Carlton	The churchyard at the Church of St John the Baptist is depicted on the 2nd edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 15th century, where the church it serves is thought to have its origins.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4082 8559
MLI125645	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Edith, Little Carlton	The churchyard at the Church of St Edith is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the medieval period, where the church it served is thought to have its origins.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4036 8536

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI125831	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Margaret, Withern	The churchyard at the Church of St Margaret is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 15th century, when the church it served was built. This church is now in use as a private residence.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4248 8218
MLI125853	MON	Churchyard, Church of All Saints, Legbourne	The churchyard at the Church of All Saints is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least 1380, when the church it serves is believed to have been built. A large quantity of re-deposited, disarticulated human remains were found in July 2021, during archaeological monitoring of groundworks for new drainage at the church. No archaeological features were identified during the monitoring, however, and all of the remains were collected for reburial in the churchyard.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3675 8442
MLI126936	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Edith, Little Grimsby	The churchyard at the Church of St Edith is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 15th century, when the church it serves was built.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3264 9130
MLI41186	BLD	St Lawrence's Church, Fulstow	St Lawrence Church was much rebuilt in 1868 but retains Early English features. It contains the remains of a demolished Early English south and north aisle. It also contains an Early English south doorway and font. An ancient map of 1595 pictured the church with a tower and short spire.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3241 9775
MLI41201	BLD	The Manor House, Ludborough	The Manor, Ludborough is a long low brick house of Elizabethan or Jacobean date.	Medieval to Modern	TF 29515 95466
MLI41214	BLD	St Nicholas Church, Grainsby	The church dates from the Norman period and has a Norman southern doorway and fragments of dog-tooth in east end. It also retains an Early English west tower of greystone. The interior includes a Perpendicular family pew. There is brick repair on north and south sides carried out in 1834. A parish church with features dating from the 12th century. The church underwent alterations in the 13th, 14th and 16th centuries and was restored in 1834.	Medieval to Modern	TF 2781 9947
MLI41235	MON	Cross, St Martin's Church, Waithe	The remains of a medieval cross in the churchyard of St Martin's Church, Waithe. The cross-base dates to the 14th century, whilst the shaft, head and steps are from restoration works conducted in 1861.	Medieval to Modern	TA 2837 0069
MLI41248	MON	Settlement of Yarburgh	The remains of a medieval cross in the churchyard of St Martin's Church, Waithe. The cross-base dates to the 14th century, whilst the shaft, head and steps are from restoration works conducted in 1861.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3527 9269
MLI41249	BLD	Church of St John the Baptist, Yarburgh	The Church of St John the Baptist church dates from the 15th century. It is thought to have replaced an earlier church that burnt down in 1405. Perpendicular features include the west tower of ironstone, the south doorway, north aisle and inset windows. Decorated work also present. The south doorway is ornate, with engraved emblems and inscription. A 15th century screen and poppyhead bench ends also remain. The church has been restored. Part of the foundations of the north aisle wall were recorded in February 2009, during archaeological monitoring of new drainage works at the church. The foundations were built of the same sandstone and chalk material that the church was constructed of. The church was recorded as having been restored by James Fowler in 1853-55.	Medieval to Modern	TF 35093 93070
MLI41254	MON	The Settlement of Alvingham	The name of Alvingham was recorded as Alvingeham in 1086 and is derived from the Old English group name 'AEIlingas' and 'ham', which is interpreted as the homestead or estate of the followers/dependents of AEIlf. Domesday records that 1 carucate of land belongs to the manor at Gayton le Wold, which is owned by the King. The Bishop of Bayeux has 1 carucate of land. The manor at Alvingham is owned by Alfred of Lincoln with 1.5 carucates. Rainer de Brimou has 4 bovates of land. There is a minimum population of 24. In the Lindsey survey	Medieval to Modern	TF 3624 9134

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			1115, the Count of Brittany owned 1 carucate and 2.33 bovates; Hugh de Vallo has 3.5 bovates; and Ralf de Criol has 2.5 bovates. The lay subsidy returns for Alvingham in 1334 were £2 14s 4d, which was less than the average return for Louthesk wapentake, implying that it was a less prosperous parish at this time. 90 persons were paying the poll tax in Alvingham parish in 1377. In 1563 there were 30 households. In the early 18th century, the population rose from 27 families to more than 30 families and there was 1 Roman Catholic family in the parish. In 1801 the population was 214, rising to 353 in 1871 and falling again to 249 in 1901. Extensive earthworks have been noted in and around the village of Alvingham. Evidence for tofts, crofts and strip fields seen from aerial photographs spreading out from present village area. An undated rectangular enclosure is at TF 3635 9260.		
MLI41259	BLD	Water Mill, Alvingham	In 1155 William de Frieston gave a mill at Alvingham to the Priory of St Mary and charges levied on grain milled provided a source of income for the Priory. It is possible that it was in the same location as the current mill building. The current mill building was built in the 17th century and altered in 1782 by John Madison and again in the 19th century. It was restored to working order in 1972. A watermill is known to have been on this site since 1155.	Medieval to Modern	TF 36654 91406
MLI41310	BLD	Church of St John the Baptist, Great Carlton	<p>The Church of St John the Baptist dates mainly from 1860 but it retains features of an earlier church. It has a Perpendicular style (1180AD to around 1520AD) west tower and medieval piers, arcade arches and corbels of the tower arch. The list of incumbents dates from 1280.</p> <p>A parish church with a 15th century tower. The church was rebuilt in 1861 by James Fowler of Louth in a 13th century style, causing uncertainty about the date of some of the features. The nearby Church of St Edith at Little Carlton was demolished in May 1993). Some of the internal fixtures and contents from St Edith's were moved to the Church of St John the Baptist prior to the demolition. These included the font, a brass memorial plaque listing those from the parish who had died during the First World War, and a medieval cross head. The cross head is thought to date to about 1500, and depicts a crucifixion on one face, and a female saint on the reverse.</p> <p>It is thought to have originally formed part of the cross at Castle Carlton, but was moved to St Edith's at some point in the 20th century. After receiving preservation treatment, the font from the Church of St Edith was returned to its former site in Little Carlton.</p>	Medieval to Modern	TF 40814 85595
MLI41341	BLD	St Mary's church, Covenham St Mary	<p>St Mary's church is entirely of the Decorated period. The chancel was licensed in 1359. The font stands on circle of stone which may be part of a Norman font. In 1996 the south porch was demolished revealing the west doorway dated to the fourteenth century. Archaeological investigations revealed the remains of earlier structural material in close association with human burial and seventeen possible grave cuts. Evidence was found for the construction of the nave, an associated buttress and the later porch.</p> <p>A parish church with features dating from c.1359. It underwent alterations in the 15th, late 18th and 19th centuries.</p>	Medieval to Modern	TF 3396 9432
MLI41343	BLD	Church of St Edith, Little Grimsby	The Church of St Edith now sits in the grounds of Little Grimsby Hall. It is small, roughly 20ft long, and is whitewashed with a date stone of 1500 in 18th century gothic script and in 18th century gothic quatrefoil.	Medieval to Modern	TF 32649 91317
MLI41348	BLD	St Mary's Church, Fotherby	St Mary's Church dating from 1863 but retaining an Early English double chamfered tower arch with its kneeled responds. There is also a Norman font of rough trough shape. A parish church with 13th century features. It was rebuilt in 1863 by James Fowler of Louth.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3169 9170

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41376	BLD	Church of St Leonard, South Cockerington	The Church of St Leonard retains a Perpendicular west tower and mouldings of the south and north doorway and screen. It also retains Decorated features and contains an altar tomb to Sir Adrian Scrope. The church dates from the early 14th century and underwent alterations in the late 15th century. It was restored in 1872 to 1873. Small portions of the 19th century make-up deposits and mortar floors within the church tower were recorded in October 2012, during archaeological monitoring of the installation of new services. The deposits provided the bedding layers for an overlying tiled floor, which likely dates to the church's restoration in 1872.	Medieval to Modern	TF 38154 88725
MLI41385	BLD	Church of St Margaret, Keddington	The Church of St Margaret retains Norman features including a window in the south wall of the nave. It also has a Transitional south doorway and Early English and Decorated detail. The Early English arch in the organ chamber is not original to the church, probably originating from the nearby Louth Abbey. The church was mostly rebuilt in 1857 and was restored in 1871 to 1875. A parish church which has early 12th, late 12th and 14th century features. It was restored in 1862 and in 1878. The single-splayed window identified as Norman may in fact be of Saxon date, possibly representing another fragment of re-used stonework.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3448 8865
MLI41843	BLD	Church of All Saints, Legbourne	The Church of All Saints dates almost wholly to the late Decorated period and was restored in 1868. Stained glass in this church dates to around 1400-25 AD. A parish church dating from about 1380 which was restored in 1865 to 1868 by Rogers and Marsden. It was constructed of chalk, greenstone and ironstone blocks, limestone and chalk and has ashlar dressings.	Medieval to Modern	TF 36762 84428
MLI42667	BLD	Church of St Margaret, Withern	Although built in the 15th century, the Church of St Margaret was rebuilt in 1811 to 1812. The broad nave is of brick, as is the chancel, which was restored in 1875. The church was made redundant in 1980. A parish church, now closed, built in the 15th century. It was rebuilt in 1812 and restored in 1875. It is of red brick, with ashlar dressings, render and slate roofs.	Medieval to Modern	TF 42480 82186
MLI42802	MON	Settlement of Great Carlton	Great Carlton is referred to in the Domesday Survey as Magna Carleton. The name Carlton derives from the Old English Ceorlatun meaning the village of the free peasants, from the word ceorl meaning free peasant. In the Lindsey Survey undertaken in 1115, Great Carlton is combined with Castle Carlton. Ansgot of Burwell had 4 carucates. Robert de Haia had 6 bovates between Great Carlton and Somercotes. A market was granted to Great Carlton in 1275. In 1334 the Lay subsidy for Great Carlton and Castle Carlton was £3 13s 4d which was average for Louthesk wapentake, implying that it had average prosperity for the area.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4074 8516
MLI42857	MON	Possible moat at Abbey House, Keddington	An L-shaped pond is visible on Ordnance Survey maps that is reminiscent of part of a moat. The L-shaped pond is also visible on earlier Ordnance Survey maps from the 1880s and from about 1905. The site lies beside the site of the medieval monastery of Louth Park and the earthwork pond might possibly relate to the monastery and may possibly be part of the precinct boundary. It is perhaps unlikely to be a medieval moated site as it is so close to Louth Park but maybe post medieval.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3529 8876
MLI43243	MON	Settlement of South Cockerington	The name Cockerington may derive from a British river-name Cocker, found in Cumberland, Durham and Nottinghamshire, and an older name for at least the lower reaches of the River Lud. Cocker is derived from a Celtic root, meaning 'crooked', 'winding'. Cockerington would then mean 'the farmstead, village associated with or called after the river Cocker'. The settlement of South Cockerington is first documented in the Domesday Book, and therefore probably has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. The entries in Domesday Book make no distinction between North and South Cockerington. Six manors were recorded in seven entries. The minimum population was 57. Further historical references link North and South Cockerington, and in 1334, the returns for the lay subsidy were approximately 40% higher than the wapentake average, making the parish one of the wealthiest in the area. The poll tax returns of 1377 recorded 286 tax payers, which was a large population for the area. The	Medieval to Modern	TF 3804 8898

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			village has a very regular road layout, perhaps the result of deliberate planning. The concentration of closes where former dwellings might be expected is, unusually, not centred on the church, but spread along different parts of the road system, with the ridge and furrow interspersed amongst them. Perhaps this curious arrangement dates to some period of depopulation when former house sites reverted to arable.		
MLI43571	MON	Packhorse Bridge, Utterby	A 14th century packhorse bridge. A very fine medieval packhorse bridge, 2m wide and 3.5m long over a small stream. It has three ribs and is in good condition; recent repairs with cobbles and concrete are rather messy. It has been by-passed by a modern road. A packhorse bridge, dated as 14th century and constructed in ashlar. The bridge has square abutments, with a double chamfered and cambered arch dying into the reveals.	Medieval to Modern	TF 30556 93196
MLI82790	BLD	Church of St Andrew, Utterby	The Church of St Andrew has a Decorated west tower, south transept and north aisle east window, but a Perpendicular chancel and south doorway. The three-bay north arcade, chancel arch and south chapel arch are all Perpendicular. The recut font is 14th century and has a drain.	Medieval to Modern	TF 30595 93249
MLI88694	MON	Legbourne Settlement	Site of a shrunken medieval village, visible as the earthwork remains of tofts, crofts, ridge and furrow, boundaries and a pond. Evidence of earlier road surfaces and repairs were encountered during a watching brief along Mill Lane, suggesting that this road is of some antiquity (although no dating evidence was recovered). Evidence of earlier river courses was also encountered. 13th to 16th century pottery was found during archaeological monitoring of land at Sancarly, Poplars Lane, Legbourne.	Medieval to Modern	TF 36900 84426
MLI92973	BLD	Folly, Brackenborough Hall	A folly built in 1863 re-using 14th century fragments taken from Fotherby parish church that was demolished in that year. It is built of red brick with some greenstone rubble and limestone ashlar. The folly has no roof and is open to the air. It is raised on a mound in the south-west corner of the moated site. It was built for James Robson.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3294 9054
MLI93183	BLD	Font in Churchyard, South Reston	A font, now used as a sundial, which dates from the 15th century with a 20th century addition. It was constructed of ashlar and has an octagonal font with fleurons in the panels and human heads to the underside on the contemporary shaft with a 20th century base and step.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4030 8321
MLI93648	BLD	Mill House, Covenham St Bartholomew	A former mill cottage, now restaurant, dating from the 16th century which underwent alterations in the 19th and 20th century. It has a timber frame, which was cased in brick and plastered and some red brick was exposed. It has a thatched, half hipped roof. The Mill House, Covenham St. Bartholomew. Extant 16th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3354 9550
MLI98598	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Leonard, South Cockerington	The churchyard at the Church of St Leonard is depicted on the 2nd edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 14th century, when the church it serves was built. The remains of two inhumation burials were recorded in October 2012, during archaeological monitoring of the creation of new pathways within the churchyard. The burials were identified with the remains of probable 19th century coffins in both cases and comprised the remains of an adult and an infant. Both burials were left in situ at the bottom of the trenches, but a small quantity of disarticulated human remains was recovered for later re-interment.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3816 8872
MLI41170	MON	Placename evidence for a manor house at	Placename evidence for a manor house. The name 'Manor Farm' more recently replaced by 'Manor House'	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3370 9535

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		Covenham St Bartholomew			
MLI41178	MON	Rubbish Dump, Brackenborough	An assemblage of 15th to 17th century pottery, including Frecken Stone ware, Weser Slip ware, a type II flask and local wares, was found during the excavation of a rubbish dump in the area of Brackenborough deserted medieval village.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3340 9040
MLI41179	MON	Possible Mill Mound, Brackenborough	Site of a possible mill mound, excavated by farm foreman's wife and helper. Many fragments of 16th to 17th century green and brown glazed pancheons and jugs found in possible sunken village rubbish dump. Also, sherds of Hispano-Moresque and imported stoneware. Cobbled circular floor on top of small mound though to represent possible mill mound. Photographs of a small cobbled floor held in parish file	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3331 9043
MLI41189	MON	Site of cross, Fulstow	Ancient map of 1595 shows a cross named 'conyson cross' located in centre of road which divides Fulstow from Covenham St Bartholomew (Calthrop)	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3325 9595
MLI41250	MON	Yarburgh Grange	The placename 'Yarburgh Grange' is depicted in this area on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey County Series map, indicating the possible location of a former medieval grange in this area. Cropmarks and earthworks of former enclosures and ponds were identified in this area on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. The features were thought to be of probable medieval date, possibly marking the location of a former grange. The Priory of Alvingham is known to have held land in Yarburgh during the medieval period, although at the time these holdings were not specifically recorded as a grange. Nevertheless, this site may be the part of the holdings of Alvingham Priory.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3498 9357
MLI41255	MON	The Priory of St Mary at Alvingham	<p>The priory of St Mary, Alvingham, that was founded as a double house between 1148 and 1154, by Hugh de Scotney, or one of his tenants, and was surrendered in 1538. The nuns, according to Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, held the churches of Alvingham, Cockerington St Mary, Cockerington St Leonard, Keddington and Calthorpe. Tithes and customary offerings of St Mary's, St Adelwold's and St Leonard's churches were made out to the priory in 1155 and Alvingham mill was also given.</p> <p>The site was marked by mounds and moats to the west of the church. In 1300, income was derived from the export of ten sacks of wool per year. In 1376 there was a prior, 7 canons, 29 nuns and 11 sisters resident. There was a maximum population of 80 nuns and lay sisters and 40 canons and lay brothers. The income was about £138 in 1291. The priory estate was valued at £128 14s. 10d. in 1535. The priory was surrendered in 1538 and the prior, 6 canons, the prioress and 11 nuns received a pension. A watching brief was carried out at Abbey farm (TF 3673 9141) in 1995. Stone foundations, floors, occupation deposits and destruction layers were identified, indicating that the site was located within an area which had contained stone buildings. At least four stone wall alignments were traced, and it seems likely that there were at least two buildings standing at the time of the priory's demolition. Evidence of further buildings on the north side of the site was recorded.</p> <p>During the demolition of a garage and utility at TF 3666 9132, in 2001, large limestone blocks which may have come from the priory were recorded. A subsequent watching brief recorded an east/west wall and a north/south wall with westwards turn, both constructed from dressed limestone blocks, and dated to the late 15th to mid-16th centuries. This dating is thought to reflect the destruction of the priory. The walls followed the alignment of later outbuildings, suggesting that they were still extant when the outbuildings were constructed. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new stable block,</p>	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3669 9130

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			shelter, hay store, service trench and septic tank on land at Church Lane, Alvingham in 2004. This watching brief identified a slight bank running north to south that aligns with the large bank and ditch visible from early aerial photography. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2009 on land at Abbey Farm, Alvingham (41255a), revealed possible evidence of walls and masonry deposits of the priory		
MLI41379	MON	Mill Hill, South Cockerington	The placename Mill Hill is labelled in this location on the 1st edition 6 Ordnance Survey County Series map. The name accompanies a depiction of a circular mound, and very likely indicates the location fo a former windmill. The earthwork remains of a former windmill mound was identified on aerial photographs examined by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3848 8943
MLI42848	MON	Fulstow Hall and fishpond	Fulstow Hall and fishpond marked on OS map. Possible location of medieval manor and moat.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3261 9699
MLI42851	MON	North Hall Manor, Fulstow	Place-name evidence for a manor, referred to as Manor Farm on the modern OS map. The moated manor house of North-Hall was once in the ownership of the Lascelles family from whom it descended by marriage to the Hildyard family who owned it in 1595. It lay to the west of the church and the moat had gone by 1900. Picot de Lasceles held two carucates and two bovates in Fulstow at the time of the Lindsey Survey in 1115. There was also a Pico holding land at Fulstow in Domesday Book, probably the same person.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3235 9769
MLI90921	MON	Earthwork Enclosure, Grimoldby	Earthworks of a rectangular enclosure of possible medieval to post-medieval date, to the north of Grimoldby. The enclosure is large (c.3.3 hectares) and well defined, comprising a single ditch on three sides and a double ditch on the north-eastern side. It was identified from analysis of the Google Maps aerial photograph layer.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3882 8891
MLI116136	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Station Road, North Thoresby	Earthwork remains of probable medieval ridge and furrow were identified in this area on aerial photography. The remains could not be identified due to vegetation cover during a site visit, conducted in August 2015, to inform proposed development on the site. An alternative origin for the earthworks was suggested by a local resident, however, who suggested that they were the remains of Second World War anti-glider defences, although this remains unverified.	Medieval to Modern	TF 2985 9859
MLI116022	MON	Brackenborough Hall Homestead Moat	Homestead moat enclosing Brackenborough Hall. In 1856 the hall was referred to as 'an ancient, moated farmhouse'.	Post Medieval	TF 3297 9059
MLI125502	MON	Manor House Farm, Ludborough	Manor House Farm, Ludborough. Partially extant, early post-medieval farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval	TF 2952 9545
MLI41375	MON	MILL MOUND, NORTH COCKERINGTON	Originally referred to as 'tumulus' on Ordnance Survey maps from 1824 onwards. This mound is a large mill mound with a steep profile, associated with ridge and furrow. The mound was recorded from aerial photographs during the National Mapping Programme as a post medieval windmill mound associated with ridge and furrow.	Post Medieval	TF 3747 8981
MLI41378	MON	South Cockerington Hall	South Cockerington Hall was depicted on the 2nd edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. The building was demolished in about 1950, but an adjacent former outhouse is still extant and listed The Scrope Family were listed as still being seated at the Hall in 1856, although the building had been unoccupied for many years.	Post Medieval	TF 3825 8866
MLI42855	MON	Possible Moat, South Cockerington Hall	A possible former moat or garden feature is depicted in this location on the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map.	Post Medieval	TF 3824 8871

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI42939	MON	Fishponds in grounds of Little Grimsby Hall	Two rectangular fishponds in the hall grounds. The northernmost pond has two rectangular islands, inlet and outlet leats and a sluice separating it from the southern pond, at right-angles to it. Possibly contemporary with the building of the hall in the early c18.	Post Medieval	TF 3254 9143
MLI43555	MON	Castle Hill: moated site with Civil War earthworks	<p>A strong quadrilateral moated site, near the present manor house. The ditch is 25 feet deep and there is a massive inner bank. There is no trace of masonry. A strong defensive earthwork, probably of the English Civil War period. Similar sites have been investigated in the Newark/Nottinghamshire area and at Welbeck Hill in this county. In 1086 land at Withern was held by Earl Hugh as part of his manor at Greetham, and between the 13th and 15th centuries it was variously held by the Well family and the Crown. From the 15th to the 18th centuries, a branch of the Fitzwilliam family, established at Mablethorpe Hall, held large estates in Withern and Mablethorpe; 17th century documentary evidence makes reference to Fitzwilliams at Withern, and Castle Hill is believed to have been the location of a house belonging to the Fitzwilliam family. In the post-medieval period a building known as Withern Hall was located immediately to the north-west of the site but was later destroyed.</p> <p>Although medieval in origin, the moated site is believed to have been altered in the post-medieval period to form a defensive position which included the creation of ramparts and bastions, together with the enhancement of the moat. During the Civil War, the area around Withern was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians, including Mablethorpe Hall; these positions were captured by the Royalists in the summer of 1643 and were then retaken by Parliamentarian forces, although subsequently raids continued to be made in the area. The alterations to the moated site would have provided defences overlooking the approaches to the site and the nearby church. The north-western side of the monument, where the rampart is absent, would have been afforded protection by the low-lying ground between the monument and the river, an area prone to flooding. All fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.</p>	Post Medieval	TF 4272 8214
MLI43724	MON	Post-medieval activity, Haith's Farm, Covenham St Bartholomew	During an evaluation at Haith's Farm, probable drainage ditches, a pit and a layer containing occupation debris of 15th-16th date century were revealed in the northern part of the site. A further ditch, dating to the 17th century or later, was identified at the north-west corner of the site. However, the construction of the farm in the late 18th century appears to have removed any earlier deposits in the southern part of the site.	Post Medieval	TF 3393 9461
MLI81677	FS	Three sherds of post-medieval pottery, West End Farm Cottage	During a watching brief, three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.	Post Medieval	TF 417 843
MLI87062	MON	17th - 18th century gully at Little Grimsby Hall	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Little Grimsby Hall. A gully was uncovered. There were two fills identified in this feature; the first fill dates to the late 16th century, and the second fill appears to be part of a levelling layer dating to the late 17th to early 18th century, which was the time the Hall was built.	Post Medieval	TF 3267 9137
MLI88681	MON	Probable decoy pond, North Reston	Probable post medieval earthwork ditch and drain. Probable decoy pond as depicted on the NMP.	Post Medieval	TF 39285 84061
MLI92432	MON	Grimoldby Park	A park is recorded of the 1st edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey County Series map around Grimoldby Grange. It is not recorded on the 2nd edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey County Series map.	Post Medieval	TF 3879 8865
MLI99163	MON	United Methodist Free Chapel, North Cockerington	North Cockerington's United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1857. It closed in 1890 but reopened in 1892, before closing again in 1894. The building was subsequently demolished.	Post Medieval	TF 37217 90683

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI93247	BLD	Westbrook House, North Thoresby	A house dating from c.1840 which was constructed of red brick with painted stucco dressings and has a low hipped slate roof with ridge stacks and moulded cornices Westbrook Farm, North Thoresby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29940 98577
MLI93258	BLD	Westfield House, Yarburgh	A house dating from c.1830 which was constructed of red brick with painted stone and stucco dressings and has a hipped concrete tiled roof with two brick wall stacks.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35002 92888
MLI116717	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Holton Le Clay	Unnamed farmstead, Holton Le Clay. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure.	Post-Medieval	TA 2873 0229
MLI116719	BLD	Cheapside Farm, Holton Le Clay	Unnamed farmstead, Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.	Post-Medieval	TA 2791 0177
MLI116720	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Holton Le Clay	Unnamed farmstead, Holton Le Clay. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	TA 2950 0141
MLI117103	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	TF 2915 9843
MLI117104	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings.	Post-Medieval	TF 2909 9844
MLI117105	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings	Post-Medieval	TF 2911 9852
MLI117107	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	TF 2894 9873
MLI117109	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings	Post-Medieval	TF 2872 9840
MLI117112	BLD	Holme Farm, Waithe	Holme Farm, Waithe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-Medieval	TF 3003 9992

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI117114	MON	Waithe House Farm, Grainsby	Waithe House Farm, Grainsby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	TF 2873 9998
MLI117115	MON	Valley Farm, Grainsby	Site of Valley Farm, Grainsby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex	Post-Medieval	TF 2844 9914
MLI117116	BLD	Glebe Farm, Grainsby	Glebe Farm, Grainsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	TF 2859 9956
MLI117117	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Grainsby	Unnamed farmstead, Grainsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post-Medieval	TF 2792 9953
MLI125016	MON	North Thoresby Wesleyan Day School	Site of a Wesleyan Sunday School, since demolished. The building is shown in the same plan form on the 1888, 1906, and 1951 OS maps, suggesting that it was not demolished until the second half of the 20th century	Post-Medieval	TF 2914 9850
MLI125017	BLD	North Thoresby Board School	Former Wesleyan Day School constructed within the curtilage of the North Thoresby Methodist Church, now in use as a community centre known as the 'Wesley Centre'. A large, flattened L-shape plan one and a half/two storey building constructed of red brick in Flemish Bond, under a pitched gabled roof of concrete tiles. Window and door dressings of yellow brick, with yellow brick diapering on the northeastern gable end. White's 1872 Trade Directory states that the Wesleyan Day School was built in 1856, at a cost of £650. The building is shown in the same flattened L-shape plan form on the 1888, 1906, and 1951 OS maps	Post-Medieval	TF 29190 98386
MLI41219	MON	Grainsby Hall and Park, Grainsby	The Hall is no longer occupied and is now used as a store. The remains of an 18th century house behind a Victorian building. The park covers an extensive area and is recorded on the first edition c.1880 and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps. A fishpond is located at TF2760 9925 at the eastern edge of the park. The Grainsby estate was built up gradually like most estates, but the Hall was not the main house of the estate until it was purchased in the late 18th century by Elisabeth Borrell, the servant and housekeeper of Francis Nettleship. Francis Nettleship owned an estate in Grainsby and Waithe that he had inherited through the female line from Mr Francis Foulding, who died in 1719. Francis Nettleship died without issue in 1797 and left his estate to Elisabeth Borrell. Miss Borrell had moved into the Hall by 1804 and died in 1826. Her estate passed via her great-niece to the Haigh family who leased the estate and the Hall until about 1860 when the Hall was enlarged. Haigh family members occupied the Hall until the Second World War when it was taken over by the army. After 1945 the Hall was empty until it was demolished in 1973	Post-Medieval	TF 2712 9886
MLI41236	BLD	Waithe Grange	Waithe Grange, Waithe. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post-Medieval	TA 2760 0035
MLI41237	MON	Waithe House Park	A historic park named Waithe House Park is recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map.	Post-Medieval	TA 2853 0014
MLI41245	BLD	Holton Grange	Holton Grange, Holton Le Clay. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	TA 2965 0145

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI43364	BLD	The Farmhouse, The Square, North Thoresby	The Farmhouse, at The Square, in North Thoresby is a timber framed house of mud and stud construction, and dates to the late 17th century (possibly 1683). It is of one storey with attic rooms in the roof space and has a linear plan and three cells with the lobby entrance. It was cased in brick in the 19th century and a stack was added to heat the parlour. There is a regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	TF 29071 98528
MLI83087	MON	Post medieval quarry earthworks in field adjacent to church	Earthworks in the form of lumps and bumps were observed by a member of the public in the field adjacent to the church. Earthworks were observed as part of the national mapping programme. They were interpreted as a post medieval quarry.	Post-Medieval	TF 32553 97764
MLI92998	BLD	Holton Lodge Farmhouse, Holton le Clay	Holton Lodge, Holton Le Clay. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-Medieval	TA 2859 0137
MLI93228	BLD	Pigeoncote, Holton Lodge Farm, Holton le Clay	A pigeoncote dating from about 1800 and constructed of colourwashed red brick. It has a hipped pantile roof surmounted by a weather vane. It is a single storey building.	Post-Medieval	TA 2864 0138
MLI93651	BLD	Old Rectory, Grainsby	The Old Rectory (Rectory), Grainsby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	TF 2778 9947
MLI98948	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Grainsby	The Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Grainsby was built in 1860. It is a small, red brick building with a hipped roof. It has a string course to the frontage as well as pillasters and a dentil course. The window and door arches are stone painted cream and the door arch bears the inscription "Wesleyan Chapel 1860". The building has been converted into a house, although there is no evidence to say when the chapel fell out of use or when it was converted	Post-Medieval	TF 27961 99464
MLI98950	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Great Carlton	The Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Great Carlton was built in 1869. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. The building has yellow brick window arches and string courses, as well as decorative brickwork. The chapel closed in 2001 and is no longer in use.	Post medieval to Modern	TF 41407 84992
MLI117081	BLD	Maranatha, Fulstow	Maranatha, Fulstow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3140 9844
MLI117082	MON	Top Farm, Fulstow	Top Farm, Fulstow. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3113 9803
MLI117552	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Covenham St. Mary	Unnamed farmstead, Covenham St. Mary. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3395 9423
MLI117727	MON	Highbridge Farm, Alvingham.	Highbridge Farm, Alvingham. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site, attached to more historic surviving ranges.	Post medieval to Modern	TF 3642 9160

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI117083	BLD	Boden Lodge, Fulstow	Boden Lodge, Fulstow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3309 9716
MLI117084	BLD	Enfield Farm (Enfield House), Fulstow	Enfield Farm (Enfield House), Fulstow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3315 9709
MLI117090	BLD	The Hawthorns, Fulstow	The Hawthorns, Fulstow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3329 9687
MLI117091	BLD	Southfield Farm, Fulstow	Southfield Farm, Fulstow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3277 9622
MLI117092	BLD	Moated Grange, Fulstow	Moated Grange, Fulstow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3217 9689
MLI117093	BLD	Waingrove Farm (Waingrove House), Fulstow	Waingrove Farm (Waingrove House), Fulstow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3146 9671
MLI117094	BLD	Bonscaupe, Fulstow	Bonscaupe, Fulstow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 31651 95499
MLI117095	BLD	Southfield Farm, Fulstow	Southfield Farm, Fulstow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3195 9528
MLI117096	BLD	Beckwood House, Fulstow	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3231 9549
MLI117097	BLD	Crossroad Farm, Fulstow	Crossroad Farm, Fulstow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3317 9595
MLI117098	MON	Gloucester House, North Thoresby	Site of Gloucester House, North Thoresby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3178 9888
MLI117099	BLD	Eastfield House, North Thoresby	Eastfield House, North Thoresby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3122 9874

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI117100	BLD	Eastfield Farm, North Thoresby	Eastfield Farm, North Thoresby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3107 9861
MLI117101	MON	Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby	Site of Unnamed farmstead, North Thoresby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2994 9854
MLI117102	BLD	Highfield (Highfield House), North Thoresby	Highfield (Highfield House), North Thoresby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2957 9846
MLI117106	BLD	Poplar Farm, North Thoresby	Poplar Farm, North Thoresby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2916 9873
MLI117108	BLD	The Barn House, North Thoresby	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2945 9846
MLI117113	BLD	Grainsby Holme, Grainsby	Grainsby Holme, Grainsby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3108 9998
MLI117118	MON	Damwells Farm (Damwells), Ludborough	Damwells Farm (Damwells), Ludborough. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3005 9711
MLI117119	BLD	Cold Harbour, Ludborough	Cold Harbour, Ludborough. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Linear with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3055 9659
MLI117120	BLD	Ludborough House, Ludborough	Ludborough House, Ludborough. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2946 9529
MLI117121	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Ludborough	Unnamed farmstead, Ludborough. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2943 9541
MLI117122	MON	The Cottage, Ludborough	The Cottage, Ludborough. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2934 9552

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI117123	MON	Ash Tree House, Ludborough	Site of Ash Tree House, Ludborough. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2954 9560
MLI117124	BLD	Gilda, Ludborough	Gilda, Ludborough. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2949 9557
MLI117125	MON	Laburnam Farm House, Ludborough	Site of Laburnam Farm House, Ludborough. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2949 9578
MLI125644	BLD	Church Institute, Great Carlton	The church institute at Great Carlton was built in 1902. It was constructed at a cost of £350 by Revd Canon Pretyman, and was used as a reading room and for social gatherings. It is of red brick with gabled slate roofs.	Post medieval to Modern	TF 41053 85254
MLI117126	MON	(Coney Mires), Ludborough	Site of (Coney Mires), Ludborough. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3085 9515
MLI117545	BLD	Westfield House, Covenham St. Bartholomew	Westfield House, Covenham St. Bartholomew. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3294 9515
MLI117546	BLD	Moat Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3388 9520
MLI117547	BLD	Manor Farm (Manor House), Covenham St. Bartholomew	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3367 9534
MLI117548	BLD	The Byres, Covenham St. Bartholomew	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3364 9579
MLI117553	BLD	Southfields Farm, Covenham St. Mary	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3400 9420
MLI117558	BLD	Yarburgh Grange, Yarburgh	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3492 9368
MLI117559	BLD	Model Farm, Yarburgh	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3510 9326

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site		
MLI117560	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Yarburgh	Site of a farmstead, Yarburgh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3519 9319
MLI117561	BLD	Glebe Farm, Yarburgh	Glebe Farm, Yarburgh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3511 9306
MLI117562	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Yarburgh	Unnamed farmstead, Yarburgh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3509 9299
MLI117563	BLD	Ivy House Farm, Yarburgh	Ivy House Farm, Yarburgh. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3520 9293
MLI117564	BLD	Primrose Farm, Yarburgh	Primrose Farm, Yarburgh. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3510 9254
MLI117565	BLD	Newholme Farm (Top House), Yarburgh	Newholme Farm (Top House), Yarburgh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3528 9236
MLI117566	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, Yarburgh	Unnamed farmstead, Yarburgh. 19th century farmstead of row planform. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3469 9231
MLI117567	BLD	Little Beck Farm, Yarburgh	Little Beck Farm, Yarburgh. Extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3436 9199
MLI117568	BLD	Grove Farm (Yarburgh Grove), Yarburgh	Grove Farm (Yarburgh Grove), Yarburgh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3429 9198
MLI117569	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Chequers Farm), Utterby	Unnamed farmstead (Chequers Farm), Utterby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3240 9450
MLI117570	BLD	Pear Tree Farm (Pear Tree Lane Barn), Utterby	Pear Tree Farm (Pear Tree Lane Barn), Utterby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3130 9481

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI117571	BLD	North Grange, Utterby	North Grange, Utterby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3103 9408
MLI117572	BLD	Grange Farm, Utterby	Grange Farm, Utterby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3120 9391
MLI117573	BLD	Poplar House, Utterby	Poplar House, Utterby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3050 9407
MLI117575	BLD	White House Farm (White House), Utterby	White House Farm (White House), Utterby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3074 9328
MLI117578	BLD	Randall (Randall House), Utterby	Randall (Randall House), Utterby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3136 9342
MLI117579	BLD	Grove Farm, Utterby	Grove Farm, Utterby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3204 9384
MLI117580	BLD	Yes Tree Cottage, Utterby	Yes Tree Cottage, Utterby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3280 9315
MLI117581	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Gowt Farm), Covenham St. Mary	Unnamed farmstead (Gowt Farm), Covenham St. Mary. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3294 9366
MLI117720	MON	Northolme (North Farm), Alvingham	Northolme (North Farm), Alvingham. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3553 9218
MLI117721	MON	North End Farm, Alvingham	North End Farm, Alvingham. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3559 9213
MLI117728	BLD	Spring Side, Alvingham	Spring Side, Alvingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3629 9147

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI117729	BLD	White Barn Farm, Alvingham	White Barn Farm, Alvingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3622 9109
MLI117730	MON	Manor Farm, Alvingham	Manor Farm, Alvingham. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3638 9121
MLI117731	BLD	Lock Farm (Alvingham Lock), Alvingham	Lock Farm (Alvingham Lock), Alvingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3654 9089
MLI117733	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Woodhouse Farm), Brackenborough with Little Grimsby	Unnamed farmstead (Woodhouse Farm), Brackenborough with Little Grimsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3307 9264
MLI117734	BLD	The Barn, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby	The Barn, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3366 9277
MLI117735	BLD	Manor Farm, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby	Manor Farm, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3276 9152
MLI117737	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby	Site of a farmstead, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3422 9089
MLI117738	BLD	Poplar Cottage, Fotherby	Poplar Cottage, Fotherby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3149 9304
MLI117739	BLD	Nut Tree Farm, Fotherby	Nut Tree Farm, Fotherby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3218 9243
MLI117740	BLD	Old Mill Farm (Mill House), Fotherby	Old Mill Farm (Mill House), Fotherby. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3131 9249
MLI117741	BLD	Long Acre, Fotherby	Long Acre, Fotherby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3132 9217

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI117749	BLD	Glebe Farm, Fotherby	Glebe Farm, Fotherby. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3203 9098
MLI117798	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3644 8929
MLI117799	BLD	Monks Farm, South Cockerington	Monks Farm, South Cockerington. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3662 8931
MLI117800	MON	The Stables, South Cockerington	The Stables, South Cockerington. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3787 8925
MLI117801	BLD	The Hollies, South Cockerington	The Hollies, South Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3803 8931
MLI117802	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3796 8921
MLI117803	BLD	Hill House Farm, South Cockerington	Hill House Farm, South Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3785 8904
MLI117804	BLD	West View Farm, South Cockerington	West View Farm, South Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3816 8897
MLI117805	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3809 8873
MLI117806	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington	Unnamed farmstead, South Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3801 8875
MLI117807	MON	Stewton Newkin, South Cockerington	Stewton Newkin, South Cockerington. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3670 8832

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI117810	MON	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington	Site of a farmstead, North Cockerington. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3817 9015
MLI117811	MON	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington	Site of a farmstead, North Cockerington. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3727 9086
MLI117812	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3722 9081
MLI117813	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3738 9086
MLI117814	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3743 9073
MLI117815	MON	Unnamed Farmstead, North Cockerington	Site of an unnamed 19th century farmstead within North Cockerington village, now demolished. The farmstead was built around a regular courtyard of U-shaped plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3729 9065
MLI117816	BLD	Dundales, North Cockerington	Dundales, North Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3701 9085
MLI117817	BLD	Highfield House, North Cockerington	Highfield House, North Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3674 9000
MLI117818	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington	Unnamed farmstead, North Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3666 8962
MLI117819	BLD	Will Fitts Farm, North Cockerington	Will Fitts Farm, North Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3745 8998
MLI117820	BLD	Cross Farm, Keddington	Cross Farm, Keddington. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3398 9048
MLI117821	BLD	Grange Farm, Keddington	Grange Farm, Keddington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3430 8914

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI117822	BLD	Ivy House Farm, Keddington	Ivy House Farm, Keddington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3466 8864
MLI117823	BLD	Springside Stables, Keddington	Springside Stables, Keddington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3488 8837
MLI117824	MON	Louth Park Farm (Park Farm), Keddington	Louth Park Farm (Park Farm), Keddington. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3516 8790
MLI117832	MON	(Glebe Farm), Grimoldby	Site of (Glebe Farm), Grimoldby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3805 8767
MLI117833	BLD	Grove Farm, Grimoldby	Grove Farm, Grimoldby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3818 8707
MLI117834	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Grimoldby	Site of a farmstead, Grimoldby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3892 8728
MLI117842	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Louth	Site of a farmstead, Louth. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3390 8855
MLI118187	BLD	Ivy House, Great Carlton	Ivy House, Great Carlton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4085 8536
MLI118190	BLD	Wyggeston Farm (Wigston House), Great Carlton	Wyggeston Farm (Wigston House), Great Carlton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4129 8507
MLI118192	BLD	Portugal Farm, Great Carlton	Portugal Farm, Great Carlton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4150 8476
MLI118193	BLD	Eastfield Farm, Great Carlton	Eastfield Farm, Great Carlton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4176 8460
MLI118197	MON	(Fourscore Acre Farm), Manby	Site of (Fourscore Acre Farm), Manby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3812 8643

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI118199	BLD	Honeysuckle Cottage, Little Carlton	Honeysuckle Cottage, Little Carlton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3997 8622
MLI118200	BLD	Holmefield, Little Carlton	Holmefield, Little Carlton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3994 8602
MLI118201	BLD	The Firs, Little Carlton	The Firs, Little Carlton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3988 8511
MLI118202	MON	Upp Hall, Little Carlton	Upp Hall, Little Carlton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3936 8588
MLI118203	MON	Duck Pond Cottage, Little Carlton	Duck Pond Cottage, Little Carlton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3894 8477
MLI118204	BLD	Highgate Farm, Reston	Highgate Farm, Reston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4155 8392
MLI118205	BLD	Glebe Farm, Reston	Glebe Farm, Reston. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4024 8329
MLI118206	BLD	Main Road Farm, Reston	Main Road Farm, Reston. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4023 8318
MLI118207	BLD	Hillcrest, Reston	Hillcrest, Reston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4029 8316
MLI118208	BLD	Haven House, Reston	Haven House, Reston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4033 8320
MLI118209	BLD	Rookery Farm, Reston	Rookery Farm, Reston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3977 8367
MLI118210	BLD	Woodlands, Reston	Woodlands, Reston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3944 8333

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI118211	BLD	Castle Farm, Reston	Castle Farm, Reston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3927 8318
MLI118214	MON	Northfield Farm (North Field Farm), Stewton	Northfield Farm (North Field Farm), Stewton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3628 8731
MLI118216	BLD	Lapwing Farm, Stewton	Lapwing Farm, Stewton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3577 8672
MLI118218	BLD	Willow Farm, Stewton	Willow Farm, Stewton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3625 8671
MLI118219	MON	South House Farm (South House), Legbourne	South House Farm (South House), Legbourne. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3655 8610
MLI118220	MON	Eastfield Farm Cottage (Eastfield Farm), Stewton	Eastfield Farm Cottage (Eastfield Farm), Stewton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3726 8677
MLI118221	BLD	Legbourne Furze, Legbourne	Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3732 8656
MLI118222	MON	Legbourne Grange, Legbourne	Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3798 8537
MLI118223	MON	Frog Hall, Legbourne	Frog Hall, Legbourne. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3711 8502
MLI118230	BLD	Legbourne Grange Farm, Legbourne	Legbourne Grange Farm, Legbourne. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3704 8453
MLI118231	MON	Willow Farm, Legbourne	Willow Farm, Legbourne. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3716 8434

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI118232	BLD	Manor House Farm, Legbourne	Manor House Farm, Legbourne. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3737 8449
MLI118233	BLD	Strait House, Legbourne	Strait House, Legbourne. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3843 8475
MLI118422	BLD	Ivy Cottage Farm, Gayton Le Marsh	Ivy Cottage Farm, Gayton Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4275 8433
MLI118423	BLD	Kingsbury Farm, Gayton Le Marsh	Kingsbury Farm, Gayton Le Marsh. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4261 8431
MLI118424	BLD	Glebe Farm, Gayton Le Marsh	Glebe Farm, Gayton Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4252 8415
MLI118425	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Gayton Le Marsh	Unnamed farmstead, Gayton Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4245 8412
MLI118426	BLD	West End Farm, Gayton Le Marsh	West End Farm, Gayton Le Marsh. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4181 8429
MLI118439	BLD	Hall Farm (Withern Hall), Withern with Stain	Hall Farm (Withern Hall), Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4274 8223
MLI118440	BLD	Tothill Farm, Withern with Stain	Tothill Farm, Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4154 8223
MLI118441	BLD	Cooks Farm, Withern with Stain	Cooks Farm, Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4164 8216
MLI118442	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Withern with Stain	Unnamed farmstead, Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4185 8116

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI118443	BLD	Park Farm (Fishpond House), Withern with Stain	Park Farm (Fishpond House), Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4248 8166
MLI124824	MON	GRANGE FARM COTTAGE, Keddington	Site of GRANGE FARM COTTAGE, Keddington. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3432 8892
MLI125015	BLD	Former School, North Thoresby, East Lindsey	Former school and schoolmaster's house, converted for residential use. Constructed of red brick in English Bond, in neo-Gothic style, under steeply pitched gabled roofs of slate. Three and two light pointed trefoil arch windows with leaded lights, stone window dressings and brick decoration above. One large lateral stack. A modern brick-built extension was constructed to the south in the late 20th century.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29105 98679
MLI125022	BLD	Fulstow Primary School	Built in 1866, the school became Fulstow Board School, in 1903 it was renamed Fulstow Council School, it then became Fulstow County Primary School in 1947, and finally in 1999 it was renamed Fulstow Primary School.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32586 97455
MLI125024	BLD	Former School, Ludborough, East Lindsey	Former school building, converted for residential use. T-shape plan form with cross-gable. Building constructed of painted brick, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. Painted brick plinth. One large ridge stack of red brick with dentil course below crown. The building is shown in its current plan form on the 1888, 1906, and 1950 OS maps of Ludborough.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29823 95670
MLI125030	BLD	Yarborough Parochial School	Former school, now in use as a village hall. A small two bay, one and a half storey building of red brick in English Bond, under a steeply pitched gabled roof of concrete tiles. One large lateral stack with brick tumbling, reduced to below the height of the eaves and coped with tile. Windows with stone surrounds, including an ornate arched window on the south gable. The north gable has a blocked window opening with a datestone or dedication stone. Two gabled porches, one original on the north elevation and one built in the late 19th or early 20th century on the south elevation. There is a large single storey modern extension to the rear of the building, constructed of red brick under a single pitch roof of tile. The building can be seen in similar plan form on the 1888 and 1906 OS maps, with the only alteration during this time being the addition of the southern porch. The 1951 OS map still has the site labelled as a school, even though the school had closed and the building was in use as a village hall by this time.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 34962 93067
MLI125481	MON	Church of St Mary, Tothill	The Church of St Mary was built in 1778, but was demolished in 1980.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41893 81400
MLI125482	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Mary, Tothill	The churchyard at the Church of St Mary is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least 1778, when the church it served was built.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4189 8140
MLI125501	MON	Glebe Farm, Ludborough	Glebe Farm, Ludborough. Partially extant 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2958 9556
MLI125729	MON	Keddington Corner Farm, Keddington	Keddington Corner Farm, Keddington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3553 8957

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI125730	MON	River Farm, Keddington	River Farm, Keddington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3544 8959
MLI125768	MON	South View Farm, South Cockerington	South View Farm, South Cockerington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3791 8888
MLI125769	BLD	Farmhouse, South View Farm, South Cockerington	Whilst not included in the detailed programme of historic building recording of the former granary building to the south-east, the farmhouse at South View Farm was briefly described in October 2008. The structure is thought to be of late 18th or early 19th century date. It is of two storeys and is built of red brick with a pitched pantile roof and features decorative barley-sugar chimney stacks to each gable.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37914 88884
MLI125790	MON	Game Larder, South View Farm, South Cockerington	<p>The unusual, largely subterranean structure in this location was the subject of a programme of historic building recording, conducted in June 2019, prior to proposed residential development in this area. The structure is made of 19th century brick, bonded with lime mortar and rendered over both inside and out with a lime-based plaster, although the external render has largely broken away. Above ground, it is comprised of an arched roof with an entrance on the northern end, surrounded by a square wall. A series of brick steps lead into the structure with brick walls on either side, which join the main superstructure.</p> <p>Five iron hooks can be seen on the inside, protruding from the ceiling and back wall, and indicates a former use of the structure as a domestic larder for small furred and feathered game. It was thought possible that the structure may have originally functioned as an ice house, however, given its appearance and design, before being later repurposed as a game larder.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3788 8887
MLI125994	MON	Brackenborough Hall Farm	Brackenborough Hall Farm. Partially extant 17th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3305 9064
MLI126108	BLD	Farm Buildings, Highbridge Farm, Alvingham	These former farm buildings were the subject of a brief programme of photographic recording, conducted in November 2020, to inform their proposed demolition and redevelopment of the site. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows the buildings were originally comprised of an L-shaped range of attached structures, with a walled crewyard space to the south, between the buildings. The northern, joining part of the range was demolished at some point in the mid-20th century, when a modern agricultural shed was constructed over part of the range. The historic structures are thought to date to the early to mid-19th century, and are all single-storey, being constructed of brick with pitched pantile roofs. Very little of the original interiors survived at the time of survey, making identification of their exact original functions difficult. The buildings were assessed for listing by Historic England in September 2022. It was decided that the criteria for listing was not met in this instance, as significant loss of historic fabric had occurred, and not enough survived to serve as a representative example of this building type.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3642 9160

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI126151	MON	Carlton Lodge, Great Carlton	An Elizabethan style house called Carlton Lodge or The Lodge, built in 1833 by the Foster family. It was bought by the vicar of Great Carlton in 1846 and used as his residence. The house was demolished at some point between 1953 and 1964, with some of the buildings surrounding the main residence remaining until at least 1971. A large house was built in the location of Carlton Lodge at some point between 1971 and 2003. Three further large houses were built at some point in this period in the lodge's gardens, south of Carlton Lodge, along Main Road	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4074 8551
MLI126231	BLD	Wingfield House, Grainsby	Good example of purpose-built estate cottage. Built of red brick, with polychromatic brickwork detailing, welsh slate roof, and surviving original fenestration pattern. Series of outbuildings forming a U-shape with a south-facing opening. Larger than other cottages in the estate. The front door is from the demolished Grainsby Hall.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27943 99361
MLI126232	BLD	Withern Mill	A water mill situated on the River Great Eau in Withern. The mill is in disuse. A corn miller, George Tickler, is recorded in Withern in White's 1856 History, Gazetteer & Directory of Lincolnshire suggesting the building dates at least back to the mid-19th century. The 1887 OS Map lists Withern Mill as a flour mill. Three storey, three bay brick building (painted white) with pantiled hipped roof. It is not possible to discern the Brick Bond. Fenestration on primary elevation are either sash windows, or blocked up. There is a two-storey lean-to range built with the same construction materials to the primary elevation. A single storey range runs to the west of the property, with a corrugate tin roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 42424 82103
MLI126234	BLD	Manor House Lodge	Brick built manor lodge house in a T-plan form, with a single stack and a pitched gabled roof. The building is visible on the 1887 OS Map at the entrance of the Manor House estate.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27911 99481
MLI126235	BLD	Gate Lodge to Grainsby Hall	Yellow brick-built manor lodge house in an L-plan form, with a single stack and a pitched gabled roof, and a course of cross-shaped decorative brickwork below the eaves. The building is visible on the 1887 OS Map at the entrance of the Grainsby Hall estate.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27368 99074
MLI126328	BLD	The Plough Inn, Covenham St Bartholomew	Former Public House. Large late Victorian brick building, two/one and a half storey, with simple dormers on the front elevation, under a pitched gabled tile roof. One ridge stack. Large decorative moulded date stone reads 1898 THE PLOUGH INN. Dentil course between storeys. Small single storey brick outbuilding to the side, with gabled pantile roof. Built to replace a previous building on the same site, also called the Plough. White's 1856 Trade Directory names William Bruntlett as 'victualler' at the Plough, and the 1872 Directory names Charles Appleyard. Closed in 2010.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 33817 94566
MLI126492	BLD	Primary School, North Cockerington	School building dating to the late 19th century. Two/one and a half storey red brick building in Common Bond, under a pitched gabled roof of pantile. One ridge stack on the two-storey range. Originally an L-shape cross-wing plan form, it has undergone significant expansion and alteration in the 20th and 21st centuries. Though it appears on the 1889 and 1906 OS maps of the village, there is no mention of the school in White's 1872 Trade Directory entry for the parish, suggesting the school was constructed between 1872 and 1889.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3705 9052
MLI126504	BLD	Former School, Legbourne	Former parochial school building. Neo-gothic one and a half storey red brick building, under a steeply pitched gabled roof of slate. Ceramic ridge tiles, one large lateral stack, small bell tower above a gabled porch with stone door surround and plinth coping. Buff brick banding. Ornate large arched window with stone mullions, with polychromatic brickwork decoration over the arch. Buff brick dentil course below eaves. Modern garage extension and cross-gable at north end, replacing a previous single storey gabled outbuilding or porch. Dedication stone above the door. Aside from the modern extension, no change in the building's plan form has occurred since the 1906 OS map of the village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36809 84386

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			White's 1872 Trade Directory states that the parochial school was erected in 1863 at a cost of £350 and was attended at the time by 120 children of both sexes from Legbourne and Little Cawthorpe parishes. The school was at the time supported by government grants. By 1962 the school was in danger of closure due to declining attendance. A petition was signed by 55 locals opposing the move, and Lindsey Education Committee decided not to propose the closure of the school. In 1963 the school was attended by 30 pupils. The school was closed in 1993.		
MLI126509	BLD	Former School, South Reston	Former school. One storey buff brick building in English Garden Wall Bond under a steeply pitched gabled roof of slate. One large lateral stack, one gable stack. Small gabled porch. Sympathetic extension to the southeast. } White's 1872 Trade Directory states that a parochial school room was built in the parish in 1859 and was attended at that time by 60 pupils. The school was closed in 1993 and has since been converted to residential use.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 40164 83400
MLI126510	BLD	Former School, Great Carlton	Former school. Single storey and western two storey wings are in English Garden Wall Bond, a mix of red brick and buff brick. Red brick central cross-wing range in Common Bond. Slate roofs. Two ridge stacks, two lateral stacks. School bell and apparatus still in situ on the rear cross-gable. One brick outbuilding to the rear. White's 1856 states that a Free School for Great Carlton, Little Carlton, and Castle Carlton was built in 1716. The school was rebuilt in 1838 on the same site. The school was still in use in 1966, and closed at some point in the late 20th century. It has since been converted for residential use.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41224 85167
MLI126519	BLD	Former School, Gayton Le Marsh	Former school, now a village hall. Single storey red brick building in Common Bond, under a hipped tile roof, with a single pitched porch roof. Now in use as a village hall. White's 1856 Trade Directory states that the National School was built in 1837, at cost of £200, supported by the rector. The building still has the same shape in plan as shown on the 1906 OS map. It is unclear when the school closed and became a village hall.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 42694 84334
MLI126825	BLD	Lord Nelson Inn, Fulstow	A late 18th century inn which closed in 1969 and was converted into a dwelling. The two-storey building has a rectangular plan and is constructed of red brick with a pantile pitched roof and gable stacks at either end. The ground floor front elevation has a central door flanked by pilasters and has a sash window to either side. The first-floor front elevation has three sash windows. At some point between 2004 and 2008 an extension was added to the eastern side of the building, creating an overall L-shaped plan. The single-storey extension is constructed of red brick with a pantile lean-to roof. A modern red-brick garage outbuilding with a rear extension was constructed adjacent to the main building, to its west, in between 2020 and 2021	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32897 97165
MLI126849	BLD	Rustics, North Cockerington	A former 19th century public house known as the White Hart Inn, in operation since at least 1877 and closed by 1955. It was in 1955 when it was sold by auction with a restrictive covenant prohibiting its use as a licensed premises. It has been used as a dwelling since. {1}{2} The two-storey building is constructed of brick which has been rendered white. It has a rectangular plan and a pitched pantile roof with a gable chimney stack. There was a shared stack with the attached building to its south which has since been removed. The front elevation has a central white uPVC door, flanked by two modern uPVC casement windows. These windows have a further two modern casement windows above them on the first floor	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37592 89639

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI126850	BLD	Post House, North Cockerington	The building was annotated part of the White Hart Inn in the first edition of the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1888. The second edition of the same map, revised in 1905, annotates the building as a post office. The building is currently a house and its past use as a post office can be seen in its name: 'Post House'. The house is attached to another house named 'Rustics' which was the former White Hart Inn, which the Post House was probably part of until its conversion into a post office. The Post House is two storeys high and is constructed of brick with a yellow render. The pitched pantile roof has a gable red brick chimney stack; the rear range of the house has a flat roof. The front elevation consists of an entrance porch with a small brown uPVC window and two large brown uPVC casement windows, one on the ground floor and another above this one on the first floor. There is a public letter box located outside of the house which is still in use, a vestigial service for a location which once had a post office	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37588 89627
MLI126851	BLD	Former stables of White Hart Inn, North Cockerington	A 19th century stable block which was part of the White Hart Inn and would have fallen in disuse when horses and carriages became obsolete. It is now probably used as storage.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37603 89624
MLI126852	MON	Site of former blacksmith's workshop, North Cockerington	A smithy appears marked in this location in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, surveyed in 1888. The smithy continues appearing in the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, revised in 1947. In Google Earth 2003 satellite images the smithy no longer appears. Therefore, the building was probably demolished at some point in the second half of the 20th century.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37581 89643
MLI126985	MON	Hall Farm, South Reston	Hall Farm (South Reston Hall), Reston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4067 8327
MLI126986	BLD	Stable Range, The Hall, South Reston	Former stable range likely dating to the mid-19th century. One/two storey red brick building, under a hipped pantile roof (except for the central two storey section, which is unroofed). An area of modern infill connects the southern end of the range to the north elevation of the Hall; this is a 2017 construction replacing an earlier mid-20th century structure. A door from this infill leads into the southernmost room of the stable range, Former stable range la possible store or tack room. The double doors in the west elevation are a later 20th century replacement of a former window opening, dating to the change in use of this room to a car garage. North of this is a former stable or byre, with extant hayracks along the north wall. A two-storey central section contains two horse stalls at ground floor level, which still retain most of the internal plastering, with a possible hayloft/store/accommodation above. This is accessed by a door in the north wall, leading to another single storey storeroom, though no ladder or stair to this door is evident. This room has a low brick partition towards the rear, possibly to create a feed trough, suggesting a change in use. Further north is a room of uncertain original use with presumed mid-20th century double doors in the west elevation. The northernmost room of the original phase of building is another possible stables, with a single doorway in the west elevation. A coach house extension was added to the north end of the range in the later 19th century. Pig sties appended to the north end of the east elevation are likely to have been built at the same time. These are in a ruinous state; their deteriorating condition since 2003 suggests that they fell out of use around this time. All three sites are now unroofed. The southern two sties appear to be a slightly later (though still pre-1887) addition to the range.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4065 8327
MLI126987	BLD	Outbuildings at The Hall, South Reston	Whilst not included in the detailed programme of historic building recording of the former stable block to the south (see MLI126986), the U-shaped range of outbuildings was briefly described in November 2019. The structure comprises three ranges of buildings around a crewyard open to the south. It appears to be of mid-19th century date, and can be seen on	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4068 8331

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			the 1st Edition 25 Inch OS Map of Reston, surveyed in 1888. The building is of red brick, with a two storey North Range and single storey East and West ranges, under a pitched hipped tile roof. The crewyard was enclosed with a corrugated metal roof at some time in the 20th century.		
MLI41169	MON	Site of windmill at Covenham St Bartholomew	Windmill marked on Ordnance Survey 6-inch series 1956. More recently marked as 'Mill House' .	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3360 9555
MLI41190	MON	Fulstow Mill	This tower mill was built in the mid-19th century, the precise date being somewhat uncertain. One source gives 1846, another gives 1866-7, while Rex Wailes gives 1872. Whatever the year, it was erected by Saunderson, the Louth millwright and replaced a postmill. Like all his mills it was finely proportioned and well equipped, although smaller than his large six sail mills. It worked latterly with two sails, until 1951 when the sails were removed, and electric motors installed to drive the machinery. It worked until 1968 and was demolished in the early 1970s to a stump of little more than one storey, now used as a grain silo. It had four patent sails and was originally fitted with two pairs of French and two pairs of grey stones. Later one pair of French stones was replaced by a roller mill. There was also a mixer.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3300 9652
MLI41193	BLD	Fulstow Grange	Fulstow Grange is a 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a grange..The farmstead is now recorded as Grange Farm. Grange Farm (Fulstow Grange), Fulstow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3342 9625
MLI41304	BLD	Grimoldby Grange	A 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a possible grange at Grimoldby. Grange Farm (Grimoldby Grange), Grimoldby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 387 886
MLI41314	MON	STEWTON BRICK AND TILE WORKS	The site of a brick and tile works at Stewton. The site is marked as the Stewton Brick Yard on the 1888 ordnance survey map, and marked as the Stewton Brick and Tile Works on the 1905 ordnance survey map.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3612 8665
MLI41315	BLD	Manor Farm, Stewton	Manor Farm, Stewton, a 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a manor. Manor Farm (Manor House), Stewton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3630 8698
MLI41342	BLD	Little Grimsby Hall, Little Grimsby	Little Grimsby Hall was built for the Nelthorpe family in about 1700. Brick with stone quoins, it has seven by four bays and has two storeys. A building survey was undertaken on the north range of Little Grimsby Hall prior to the demolition of the north range, and a watching brief was undertaken after demolition, prior to development. The northern wing appears to have been built from the reused brick of an earlier structure on this site dating to the late 17th to early 18th century. A foundation for this was uncovered by the watching brief. The structure which was surveyed dated to the late 18th or 19th century.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32673 91387
MLI41344	BLD	Little Grimsby Grange	Little Grimsby Grange, a 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a grange. Grange Farm, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3360 9270

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site. {2}		
MLI41350	BLD	Utterby Manor, Utterby	The site of the 17th century house which was much enlarged in the 19th century and altered in 1900. There is a date stone of 1639 and a coat-of-arms of the Elye family who acquired the house in the 16th century. The original 17th century staircase has been retained. An early 18th century house which was extensively altered in about 1900.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3064 9319
MLI42803	MON	Water Mill, Little Carlton	Little Carlton water mill was built by J. Saunderson, engineer of Louth in 1820 for Joseph Bond. The wheel is in the west side and is a breast shot measuring fifteen feet six inches in diameter. The mill is still in working order although undergoing restoration by the owner. The mill last worked in 1847 when the owner was Mr. Alert Brader. A bakehouse, mill owner's house, loading bay and vehicle garage are all on the same site. A windmill once also stood on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4013 8530
MLI43359	BLD	Holme Farm Cottage, Meadow Lane, North Cockerington	Holme Farmhouse is listed as a probable early 18th century mud and stud cottage, with some 20th century alterations. The building is timber-framed, but also has some rendered and colour washed brick, and features a half-hipped pantile roof with a roughly central ridge stack. The building is single storey with garret, and has a four bay, south-east facing front, with a gabled brick porch doorway to the left.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37346 90594
MLI43533	BLD	THE MANOR HOUSE, MANOR FARM, LITTLE CARLTON	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for an extension on the Manor House, Manor Farm, Little Carlton. The present building is a 19th century farmstead. The foundations at the southeast corner of the manor house were observed. A large feature was found which was probably part of the medieval or earlier moat. Small pieces of brick rubble were found in the more recent contexts which may have derived from levelling of the ground when the present house was built. Two 17th century pottery sherds were found in this upper fill. Manor Farm (Manor House), Little Carlton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4031 8538
MLI81616	MON	Post-medieval activity, east of South View Farm	During a watching brief, a pit containing 19th-20th century pottery was recorded. An undated pit was also thought to be post-medieval in date. During a watching brief, three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3792 8890
MLI83018	BLD	Grainsby Hall Stables, Grainsby Lane	Stableblock built in around 1820 in white brick with ashlar dressings and a shallow hipped slate roof. The building was originally built to serve Grainsby Hall which was demolished in 1972.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27143 99096
MLI86587	MON	Louth Navigation	In October 1756, John Grundy carried out a feasibility study into making the River Lud navigable. The study was promising and a subscription list was opened in January 1760 to pay for a proper survey and Act. Grundy had proposed a course less than 11.5 miles, stretching from Tetney to Louth. Parts of the River Lud required straightening, bridges and nine locks were required as well as a sea-sluice and a lock where the river joins the Humber. On March 24th 1763, Parliament passed the Act for building the navigation. Construction began in 1767, four years later five miles of the canal were opened and three years after that the navigation was completed to Louth. The final costs were £27500. Only eight of the nine proposed locks were built.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3615 9577
MLI91684	MON	Legbourne Grange Park	A historical park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map at Legbourne Grange.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37863 85141

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI91686	MON	Eastfield Farm Park, Stewton	A historic park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance survey map at Eastfield Farm.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3725 8670
MLI92233	MON	Manby Park	A historical park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map at Manby.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3965 8671
MLI92236	MON	Bowlings Park, Grainsby	A historic park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map at Bowlings Park, Grainsby.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30192 99665
MLI92239	MON	Louth Park, Louth	A historic park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map at Louth.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35061 88345
MLI92240	MON	Brackenborough Hall Park	Historic parkland at Brackenborough Hall is depicted on the 1st edition 6" and 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series maps. The parkland is thought to have had areas of more formal design and planting, including a number of former ornamental ponds, flower beds and footpaths located to the south of the hall.. These features were identified as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3311 9044
MLI92241	MON	Historic Park, South Reston	A historic park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map surrounding South Reston Hall.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4053 8315
MLI92425	MON	The Elms park, Louth	A park recorded on the first edition c.1880 and c.1905 Ordnance Survey maps as The Elms, Louth.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 34005 88454
MLI92919	BLD	The Hall, South Reston	A farmhouse dating from the late 17th century which underwent alterations in the 18th century, about 1800, the 19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of lined stucco on brick and has slate and pantile roofs with stone coped gables and a central large brick ridge stack and an external gable stack to the rear.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4064 8325
MLI92923	BLD	Manor House, Tothill	red brick and has a slate roof which is hipped at the left-hand end, and has raised stone coped gables with brick kneelers, a single gable and ridge and wall yellow brick stacks. Tothill Manor, Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4191 8105
MLI92936	BLD	Chestnut Farm House, Gayton le Marsh	A farmhouse dating from the early 18th century which underwent alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a slate roof with tumbled brick coped gables and two gable brick stacks. Chestnut Farm, Gayton Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4235 8414
MLI92937	BLD	The Forge, Great Carlton	A farmhouse dating from the late 18th century which underwent alterations in the mid-19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of red brick and has a pantile roof with brick coped partly tumbled gables and two gable stacks	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4127 8517
MLI92938	BLD	Lych Gate, Church of St John the Baptist, Great Carlton	A lychgate dating from 1871 and erected by Canon Pretyman. It was constructed of ashlar and timber and has a half hipped slate roof. The gateway is formed by ashlar flanking walls supporting arch braced posts with carved tie beam and cusped braces.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4080 8554
MLI92939	BLD	Hall Farm House, Great Carlton	A house dating from the mid-18th century which underwent alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a pantile roof with brick coped tumbled gables with kneelers and two gable stacks. Hall Farm (The Hall), Great Carlton. Partially extant 18th	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4090 8548

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI92941	BLD	Outhouse, South Cockerington Hall, South Cockerington	A former outhouse dating from the late 18th century which underwent alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a pantile roof with coped and tumbled gables.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 38286 88685
MLI92948	BLD	Ticklepenny Lock, Keddington	A lock built in 1767 by John Grundy from red brick, limestone ashlar dressings, timber and some cast iron.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3503 8893
MLI92949	BLD	Willows Lock, Keddington	A lock built in 1767, by John Grundy from red brick with limestone ashlar dressings, some timber and cast iron	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35286 89432
MLI92951	BLD	The Old Farmhouse, North Cockerington	A cottage dating from about 1800 which was altered in the 20th century. It was constructed of brown brick and has a concrete tiled roof with coped and tumbled gables and gable stacks.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3654 8936
MLI92968	BLD	Abbey Farmhouse, Alvingham	A farmhouse dating from the early 17th century which underwent alterations in the late 18th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of red brick with brick and ashlar dressings and has pantile roofs with stone coped and brick tumbled gables, decorated eaves and three gable stacks. Abbey Farm, Alvingham. Partially extant 17th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36662 91312
MLI92969	BLD	High Street Farmhouse, Alvingham	A farmhouse dating from the late 18th century which was constructed of red brick and ashlar dressings and has a pantile roof with stone coped gables, a wooden bracketed cornice, gable stacks and a single ridge stack to rear. Mill Garth, Alvingham. Partially extant 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3615 9128
MLI92970	BLD	Carriagehouse and Stables, High Street Farmhouse, Alvingham	A carriage house and stables dating from the early 19th century which was constructed of red brick and has hipped pantile roofs with decorated eaves.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3617 9130
MLI93151	BLD	Sunday School, Fotherby	A Sunday school built in 1837 from rubble stone with brick and ashlar dressings. It has a pantile roof with a single brick gable stack to the east.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3178 9169
MLI93154	BLD	Stables, River Farm, Keddington	A stable built in about 1800 from red brick. It has a pantile roof with coped gables and decorated eaves. The stables are of two storeys, rectangular in plan and constructed of red brick under a pantile-covered roof. They were built in about 1800 around the same time as the farmhouse and have been subject to alterations. Some sections of brickwork show signs of having been replaced, notably on the south-east and north-east elevations. A section of the roof has collapsed, and a large crack has appeared in the brickwork on the north-east front. The stables have 20th century concrete standings and timber stall partitions with fixed hay racks. Whilst the surviving elements have some interest, they were deemed not to be of sufficient interest to warrant retaining the building on the national list and the building was de-listed in 2012.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35446 89604

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI93155	BLD	The Old Farmhouse, Keddington Corner Farm	<p>A farmhouse dating from about 1800 which underwent alterations in the late 19th century. It was constructed of red brick and has pantile roofs with with brick coped gables. The farmhouse was converted and restored in about 1986, having been derelict since about 1960.</p> <p>The building in 1986 was listed as a farmhouse of about 1800. The building does, however, contain fragmentary evidence of a 17th century, lobby-entrance house. In about 1800 the house was extensively rebuilt around the 17th century chimney stack. The fire hood in the rear wing is probably a survival of this earliest phase, as are the splat balusters in the secondary staircase. The stone plinth on the north-west, north-east and south-east elevations of the main range might also have been part of the original 17th century farmhouse. Thus, within the building there is fragmentary survival of the earliest 17th century fabric. The subsequent late 18th century farmhouse has also been extensively altered and the only significant features from this phase to survive are the tiled floor of the lobby entrance and some of the internal joinery, including doors and window shutters. Significant elements have not survived, in particular, the principal staircase, windows and fireplaces in the reception rooms. The jamb of the inglenook in the rear wing have been rebuilt and the lintel re-used from elsewhere in the house. Whilst the surviving elements have some interest, they were deemed not to be of sufficient interest to warrant retaining the building on the national list and the building was de-listed in 2011.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35506 89594
MLI93156	BLD	Abbey Farmhouse, Keddington	<p>A house dating from the early 19th century which underwent alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of rendered and colour washed brick and has a hipped slate roof with two hip stacks, a single ridge stack to the rear, and decorated eaves. Abbey House, Keddington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3520 8873
MLI93157	BLD	Oak Cottage, North Cockerington	<p>A cottage dating from the 17th century which underwent alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of red brick with a timber frame and has a thatched roof.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3717 9094
MLI93197	BLD	Manor House, Withern with Stain	<p>A house dating from the late 17th century which underwent alterations in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of red brick and has a slate roof with two ridge and single gable stacks. Manor House, Withern with Stain. Partially extant 17th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4290 8211
MLI93231	BLD	Gardener's Cottage and Hall Cottage, Little Grimsby	<p>A house, now divided into two cottages, dating from the late 17th century which underwent alterations in the 19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of red brick and has pantile roofs with raised brick coped tumbled gables, kneelers and a single axial stack.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3266 9148
MLI93436	BLD	Mill Owner's House, Alvingham	<p>A miller's house dating from the late 18th century which was remodelled in the early 19th century. It was constructed of brown brick and has a pantile roof with single stone coped gable and gable stacks.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36665 91410
MLI93439	BLD	Mud and Stud Cottage, Fulstow	<p>A cottage dating from the mid-18th century which was encased in the early 19th century and underwent minor alterations in the 20th century. It is a timber framed building with a mud infill and was encased in painted brick. It has a pantile roof with coped gables and a single ridge stack.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32947 97260
MLI93587	BLD	Pump, Legbourne	<p>A limestone ashlar, square plan pump built in 1877. It sits on a low square plinth with rounded stones at each corner. A high stepped plinth above has a spout in the west side with a small</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3678 8437

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			semi-circular trough below. The plaque above is inscribed with: "Erected in memory of a very dear mother by the vicar of this parish for the free use of his parishioners and all wayfarers. A.D. 1877." There are biblical inscriptions inscribed above on all four sides.		
MLI93649	BLD	Haith's Farmhouse, Covenham St Bartholomew	A farmhouse dating from the late 18th century which underwent alterations in the early 19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of red brick with painted stucco dressings and has a concrete tiled roof with two gable stacks and raised coped tumbled gables. Haith's Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew. 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3388 9456
MLI93650	BLD	Churchthorpe House, Fulstow	A farmhouse, possibly a fragment of a larger house, dating from the 17th century. It was extensively remodelled in the 19th century and underwent alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of colour washed brick and has a concrete tile roof with a single gable and ridge stacks. Manor Farm, Fulstow. Redeveloped 17th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3234 9774
MLI93656	BLD	Mawers Farm, Fotherby	A farmhouse dating from the late 18th century which underwent alterations in the 19th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a pantile roof with brick coped partially tumbled gables and kneelers and two gable stacks.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3180 9162
MLI93663	BLD	Grange Farmhouse, Alvingham	A farmhouse dating from the mid-18th century which underwent alterations in the mid-20th century. It was constructed of brown brick and has pantile roofs with brick coped gables and three gable stacks. The Grange, Alvingham. Extant 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3596 9160
MLI93664	BLD	Stable Block, Brackenborough Hall	A stable block dating from the late 18th century which underwent alterations in c.1855 to 1860. It was constructed of some limestone and greenstone rubble with limestone ashlar dressings and has a pantile roofs. It also has a bellcote which is square in plan, with a pyramidal roof, bell and weathervane. A photographic survey of the stable block was conducted in September 2006, prior to its conversion into holiday flats. Internal and external features were drawn and photographed.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32986 90636
MLI93667	BLD	The Old Rectory, Utterby	A former rectory, now a house, built in 1863 from red brick with yellow brick polychromatic bands and dressings and ashlar dressings. It has a plain tiled roofs with two ridge stacks.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3065 9328
MLI93668	BLD	Coach House, Westfield House, Yarburgh	A coachhouse, now a garage, dating from c.1830 which was constructed of red brick and has hipped concrete roofs.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 34984 92900
MLI93678	BLD	Farmhouse, River Farm, Keddington	A farmhouse dating from the about 1800, which was constructed of red brick with brick and stone dressings and has a concrete tiled roof with stone coped gables, brick decorated eaves, projecting gable stacks and a single ridge stack to the rear. This is a typical example of a polite, late-Georgian, two-storey farmhouse built around 1800. It is L-shaped in plan and retains a high proportion of its internal joinery and fittings, including plain, moulded fireplaces with cast-iron grates in the front. Whilst the surviving elements have some interest, they were deemed not to be of sufficient interest to warrant retaining the building on the national list and the building was de-listed in 2012.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35474 89614

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI93679	BLD	Stable Block, Abbey Farmhouse, Keddington	A stable block dating from 1663 which underwent alterations in the late 18th and early 19th century. It was constructed of colourwashed red brick and has a pantile roof with with decorated eaves and coped gables.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3523 8876
MLI93688	BLD	North Reston Hall, North Reston	A farmhouse dating from the late 17th century which underwent alterations in the early 19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of painted brick and has pantile and slate roofs with one ridge and two rendered wall stacks. Hall Farm, Reston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3825 8364
MLI93689	BLD	Rectory, Withern with Stain	A rectory dating from the late 18th century which underwent alterations in the mid-19th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a pantile roof with a single brick coped gable, gable and ridge stacks.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4277 8200
MLI93695	BLD	Greenways, Gayton le Marsh	A former rectory, now house, built in 1834 which underwent minor alterations in the 20th century. It was constructed of painted brick and has a hipped concrete tiled roof, with two tall ridge stacks. Greenways, Gayton Le Marsh. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4213 8292
MLI97273	BLD	Former Granary, South View Farm, South Cockerington	The former granary at South View Farm was the subject of a programme of historic building recording, conducted in 2008 to inform its proposed conversion to residential use. The building is believed to have been built shortly after 1900, as it appears on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance County Series Map published in 1906 but does not appear in an early photograph taken of the adjacent farmhouse in 1900. The structure is built of red bricks laid in Stretcher bond and features a pitched roof of Welsh slate. It is rectangular in plan form and is of two storeys. The building is thought to have originally had openings on the eastern side to allow carts and farm machinery to be stored on the ground floor, with the first floor being used as a granary. The building was significantly altered on 1987, when it was converted to be used as a snooker hall and games room.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37928 88874
MLI97484	BLD	Former Wesleyan Chapel, Grange Lane, Utterby	The former Wesleyan chapel at Grange Lane was photographed during a site visit in December 2000. The photographs show a single storey structure in red brick, with a slate roof. The building comprises a main block, with two windows placed either side of a large wooden door, and a rectangular block with a projecting entrance porch. The latter has two windows in the facade, one providing a small light into the porch. There is a large wooden lean-to store to the right of building, with a gradually sloping, corrugated metal roof. At the time of the visit the building was in use as a joiner's workshop, which accounts for the wooden workshop door. The chapel was built in 1844 to seat 100. A schoolroom was added in 1893. The chapel was closed in 1933 and subsequently used as a workshop before being converted into a house in 2001.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30831 93512
MLI98348	MON	Little Grimsby Hall Parkland, Little Grimsby	Parkland associated with Little Grimsby Hall, Little Grimsby is documented on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32613 91533
MLI98361	MON	Parkland associated with Great Carlton Hall, Great Carlton	A park recorded on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps at The Hall, Great Carlton.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 40850 85515
MLI98542	BLD	Wesleyan Chapel, Main Road, South Reston	South Reston Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1879, to seat 235. The building is of red and yellow brick and has a gabled slate roof. The windows have rubbed-brick pointed-arches with stone hood mouldings and gothic glazing bars. There are decorative buttresses	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 40396 83128

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			with pinnacles and a finial. Underneath the front central window there is a blind arcade of three gothic arches. The chapel was the subject of a programme of photographic recording, conducted in May 2012 to inform its conversion to residential use. It was built by the Hay family, who resided at South Reston Hall. The chapel features a worship room and schoolroom to the rear, which appear to have been constructed at the time of the main chapel. A porch and rear storeroom appear to be later additions. Many of the internal features were removed after the chapel closed in 2006.		
MLI98888	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Alvingham	Alvingham Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1836 with seating for 70 people. A Sunday school was added in 1895. The building is of red brick with a gabled roof and dentillated eaves. As of 2013, it was still being used as a chapel. The chapel was selected to be the location for Alvingham's war memorial. The memorial takes the form of an ornate marble tablet, fixed to the building's western external gable wall. The memorial was unveiled in 1921 in order to commemorate the eighteen members of the local community who died in the First World War.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36316 91281
MLI98889	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Alvingham	Alvingham Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in 1848, to seat 111. It is of red brick with a hipped roof. The chapel was closed around 1925, and was used as a garage before being converted into a house in 2005. The windows were replaced during the conversion.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36324 91222
MLI98917	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Covenham St Bartholomew	A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built in 1818 and closed in 1933. It is of red brick and has a gabled roof. The building was converted into a garage at some point after the chapel's closure.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 33701 94940
MLI98918	BLD	United Methodist Free Church, Covenham St Bartholomew	The United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1854 to seat 70. It is of red brick with a gabled roof and has rubbed brick window arches with decorative keystones. The chapel closed in 1980 and the building went on to be used as the parish room.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 33769 94716
MLI98944	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Fulstow	A Primitive Methodist chapel with seating for 151, built in 1836. A Sunday school was added in 1886. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. It has a partially defaced tablet dated 1836. The building was not in use in 2013.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32771 97125
MLI98960	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Tinkle Street, Grimoldby	The first Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built on this site c.1805. It was rebuilt in 1841 to seat 184 and then rebuilt again in 1914, this time to seat 96. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof of Welsh slate. The frontage has been rendered. The dressings are stone, including stone coping on the gable and moulded stone window and door arches on the frontage. The building retains the original door. An organ was installed in 1939.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 38959 88358
MLI99000	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Legbourne	Legbourne's first Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1834 to seat 150. It was rebuilt on the same site in 1892, to seat 158. It is of red brick and has a gabled roof. It has multiple decorative buttresses and pointed arches of yellow brick. It has numerous stone dressings, including hood mouldings, coping and a finial. The chapel closed in 1983 and was subsequently converted into a house.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36936 84383
MLI99010	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Ludborough	The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built on the corner of Chapel Lane in 1844, to seat 183. The building is of red brick and has a hipped roof. The chapel closed in 1934 and was converted into a house, at which point the building seems to have been completely refenestrated.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29429 95535
MLI99047	BLD	North End Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, North Cockerington	North End Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1867 to seat 70. It closed in 1978, was sold and subsequently converted into a house, known as 'The Old Chapel'. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof with a dentillated eaves. It has pointed-arched windows with modern stained glass.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37129 90910

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI99048	BLD	South End Primitive Methodist Chapel, North Cockerington	South End Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in 1864 to seat 50. It closed in 1942 and was sold in 1945 and subsequently converted into a house, 'The Old Chapel House'. The building is of brick, rendered white, and has a hipped roof. It has been altered substantially since it was used as a chapel, with the installation of new windows and a porch.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37482 89796
MLI99053	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Church, North Thoresby	North Thoresby Wesleyan Methodist Church was built in 1847, to replace an earlier chapel built in 1821. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. There is little decoration, although the building does have a raised gable with stone coping. The porch, featuring a doorway with a four-centred arch, was added later in the 19th century. There is a schoolroom to the rear of the building.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29177 98383
MLI99068	BLD	United Methodist Free Chapel, South Cockerington	South Cockerington United Methodist Free Chapel was built in 1855 to seat 100. The building is of red brick and has a hipped roof. The windows and door arches are segmental-headed and the doors and windows themselves are all original, if in poor condition. The chapel closed in 1985 and was subsequently used as a workshop.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 38017 89115
MLI99074	BLD	The Old Chapel, Stewton	Stewton's United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1861 to seat 100. The building is of red brick and has a hipped roof and pilasters. The chapel closed in 1960 and was subsequently used as a garage before being converted into a bungalow, named 'The Old Chapel'. During this conversion the entire frontage was rebuilt as it had been altered to allow vehicular access.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36184 86883
MLI99097	BLD	United Methodist Free Chapel, Utterby	Utterby United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1854 to seat 200. The chapel underwent restoration in 1883. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof of Welsh slate. The arches of the windows are round-headed and that of the doorway is pointed segmental-headed. There is a tablet: "Methodist Chapel 1834, Restored 1883".	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30758 93637
MLI99112	MON	United Methodist Free Chapel, Alvingham	Alvingham United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1854 to seat 80, and closed in 1934. The building appears to have been demolished by the 1950s; it no longer appears on Ordnance Survey maps from that decade onwards.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36262 91433
MLI99121	MON	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Covenham St Bartholomew	Covenham St Bartholomew Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1836 and closed in 1920. The building seems to have been demolished by 1956 as it does not appear on the OS map dating from that year.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 33674 95066
MLI99127	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Fulstow	Fulstow Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1813 to seat 140. It was closed in 1932 and subsequently demolished. A house, named 'Tudor Ville', now stands on the site of the chapel.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 33020 97157
MLI99128	MON	Methodist Reform Chapel, Fulstow	The Methodist Reform chapel in Fulstow was built in 1855. The chapel became a United Methodist Free chapel after the amalgamation of the Methodist churches in 1857. It later became a United Methodist chapel, in 1907. The chapel was closed in 1932 and subsequently demolished.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 33012 97206
MLI99146	MON	United Methodist Free Chapel, Little Carlton	Little Carlton United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1854 to seat 90. The chapel was demolished in 1955, due to subsidence.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 40469 85387
MLI99151	MON	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ludborough	Ludborough's Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1852 to seat 120. In 1981 the chapel was closed, sold and subsequently demolished.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2939 9551
MLI99184	MON	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Utterby	Utterby Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1840. It seems to have fallen out of use as a chapel by the early 20th century as it is labelled as a 'public hall' on the 1906 OS map. The building appears on OS maps until the 1970s, but has since been demolished, although a house now stands on the site. There may be a few courses of original fabric incorporated into the house.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30694 93630

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI99192	MON	United Methodist Free Chapel, Yarburgh	Yarburgh United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1853 and closed in 1933. The building is a plain brick-built chapel with a rectangular plan and a gabled roof. There is a datestone above the west doorway that says 'Methodist Chapel 1855'. It is set back from the road by the side of a footpath.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35092 93196
MLI99193	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Yarburgh	Yarburgh Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1818 and closed in 1964. The building is still present on the 1978 OS map but has since been demolished.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35149 93198
MLI99199	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Fotherby	Fotherby Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1868 and closed c.1925. It is of red brick and has a hipped roof. There is cogging under the eaves and decorative ridge tiles. The chapel was used as a workshop after closing, before being converted into a house.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 31736 91678
MLI99201	MON	Methodist Chapel, Fotherby	The Methodist chapel on Allenby Crescent was built in 1829 as a Wesleyan Methodist chapel to seat 200. In 1866 it was sold to the Free Methodists. The Free Methodists rebuilt it on the same site in 1872. It was closed in 1933 and subsequently demolished.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 31652 91754
MLI99207	MON	Primitive Methodist Chapel, North Thoresby	A Primitive Methodist chapel was built in North Thoresby in 1835. The chapel is marked on OS maps until the 1950s, but not the 1970s, indicating that it was demolished in the intervening period.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29088 98439
MLI99498	MON	Memorial cross to the north of the site of Carlton Lodge, Great Carlton	A Celtic cross enclosed in a small rectangular area with cast iron fencing. This is a memorial to The Reverend George Pretzman the Vicar of Great Carlton who died in a shooting accident in 1850 and is located on the spot where the accident occurred. The small, enclosed area where the cross stands is shown on the first and second editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series maps.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 40637 85631
MLI125083	MON	Dornier Do 217-E4 Aircraft Crash Site, North Thoresby	A German Luftwaffe Dornier Do 217-E4 crashed to the north-east of North Thoresby on the 15th of March 1943. The aircraft was designated 5590 (U5+LP) of 6/KG2 squadron (KG, Kampfgeschwader, was a Luftwaffe organisational unit). It crossed the coast at Donna Nook but was shot down by anti-aircraft coastal batteries. Three of its crew members were captured and taken to RAF North Coates.	Modern	TF 299 992
MLI116436	BLD	Control Tower, RAF Manby	The former control tower at RAF Manby was built in the 1960s to replace an earlier control tower on the site. It is constructed of red brick and is a prominent landmark in the local landscape.	Modern	TF 39418 87267
MLI43396	MON	RAF Manby	Construction of Manby Airfield began in 1937. It was opened in August 1938 and closed in March 1974. The nucleus of the staff of the Empire Central Flying School was transferred to RAF Manby to open the Flying College in 1946. Manby later became the home of the College of Air Warfare, part of which was the School of Refresher Flying. A metal screen 800 yards long and 50ft high was erected at RAF Manby to test landings in cross-winds. Debris and disturbance associated with the operation of Manby airfield were detected in June and October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. RAF Manby was built as an Armament Training School and functioned as the base for the Number 1 Air Armament School during the Second World War. The school was responsible for training armament officers, bomb aimers, air gunners and armourers, using a variety of aircraft ranging from Hawker Hinds to Wellingtons. Many of the original associated structure were designed by the prominent Scottish architect Archibald Bulloch, and still survive on the site.	Modern	TF 3864 8672
MLI98062	BLD	Beech Grove Hall, RAF Manby	The Officers' Mess and Single Officers' Quarters was built in 1937 and is by A. Bulloch, the architectural advisor to the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings. It has a complex extended H-Plan set out on formal Beaux-Arts lines. The main range includes the principal dining room, reception room, lounge and other public rooms as well as the kitchen. The	Modern	TF 39572 86778

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			bedroom blocks form the outer arms of the H. It is an impressive example of a neo-Georgian officers' mess and quarters, typical of those built on airfields in the 1930s.		
MLI98063	BLD	Tedder Hall, formerly the Instructional Building, RAF Manby	This building was constructed in 1937 to a 1935 design by A. Bulloch, architect to the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings. It includes a training school and workshops and is set around a central courtyard. It is an imposing and uniquely designed building in neo-Georgian style that makes an important contribution to the airfield.	Modern	TF 39575 86932
MLI98064	BLD	Guy Gibson Hall, formerly the Station Headquarters, RAF Manby	The station headquarters building was constructed in 1936-37 to a 1935 design by A. Bulloch, architect to the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings. It is a distinctive building in neo-Georgian style that makes an important contribution to the airfield.	Modern	TF 39583 87025
MLI98065	BLD	Barracks Block, North-West of the Parade Ground, RAF Manby	This barracks block was constructed in 1936-37 to a 1935 design by A. Bulloch, architect to the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings. It is a distinctive building in neo-Georgian style that is prominently situated on the north west corner of the Parade Ground and makes an important contribution to the airfield.	Modern	TF 39370 87156
MLI98066	BLD	Barracks Block, West of the Parade Ground, RAF Manby	This barracks block was constructed in 1936-37 to a 1935 design by A. Bulloch, architect to the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings. It is a distinctive building in neo-Georgian style that is prominently situated on the west side of the Parade Ground and makes an important contribution to the airfield.	Modern	TF 39413 87107
MLI98067	BLD	The Charterhouse, formerly the Sergeants' Mess and Quarters, RAF Manby	The Sergeants' Mess and Quarters was constructed in 1936-37 to a 1935 design by A. Bulloch, architect to the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings. It has a u-shaped plan with the mess in the main range and service ranges and accommodation blocks in the wings. It is a distinctive building in neo-Georgian style that makes an important contribution to the airfield.	Modern	TF 39522 87156
MLI98068	BLD	Centurion House, RAF Manby	This building was constructed in 1936-37 to a 1935 design by A. Bulloch, architect to the Air Ministry's Directorate of Works and Buildings. It was the airmen's dining room and is listed together with the former airmen's institute building, located to the immediate north (see PRN 49277). It is a distinctive building in neo-Georgian style that makes an important contribution to the airfield. Centurion House was the subject of historical research in 2015, when an assessment of its significance was produced, prior to the proposed conversion of part of the former kitchens to residential use. The building consists of the main u-shaped, two-storey former dining block, and the single-storey former kitchens, which infill the rear courtyard space. The building is constructed of a medium brown brick laid in Flemish bond, and features hipped roofs of interlocking tiles with a parapet front.	Modern	TF 39442 87189
MLI87668	MON	Aircraft obstruction earthworks east of North Thoresby	Earthworks were observed on aerial photographs as part of the national mapping programme. They were interpreted as possible modern earthworks for aircraft obstruction.	Modern	TF 3184 9935
MLI87681	MON	Modern Enclosure, Fulstow	Earthworks of an enclosure of likely 20th century date were identified to the north of Fulstow, on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Modern	TF 3246 9841
MLI90697	MON	Dornier Do 217-M1 Aircraft Crash Site, Legbourne	A German Luftwaffe Dornier 217-M1 crashed on land to the north of Legbourne on the 19th of March 1944. The aircraft was designated 56055 (U5+RL) of 2/KG2 squadron (KG, Kampfgeschwader, was a Luftwaffe organisational unit). It was one of fifty aircraft that had been detailed to attack Hull that night, but was intercepted by a night-fighter of the RAF, a Mosquito Mk XII of 264 Squadron. The Dornier managed to drop its bombs over Kenwick House before it was shot down and crashed at	Modern	TF 364 848

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			Vicarage Fields near Legbourne at 10:04pm. One of the four crew managed to bail out and was captured; the others did not survive. A partial excavation of the crash site was reportedly conducted in the early 1970s, by the Derbyshire Historical Aviation Society. The crash site was confirmed in August 2007, after a metal detecting survey revealed an area of magnetic anomalies in this location. A subsequent excavation of the crash site was conducted in September 2007. An area of intense burning was discovered along with an assemblage of artefacts which included corroded metal, parts of the engine of the aircraft, a bomb tail fin, an oil tank filler point and a piece of 'bakelite', authenticating the aircraft's German origins. The aircraft had clearly crashed at a steep angle without sliding and there had been a 'hard' impact. Most of the aluminium was molten or had turned to ash indicating the plane had burnt furiously and extensively.		
MLI98747	MON	Second World War Searchlight Battery, Eastfield Farm, Stewton	Earthworks remains of a probable Second World War searchlight battery, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Modern	TF 3758 8672
MLI115819	MON	Searchlight Battery, Alvingham	The earthworks of a former searchlight battery were identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme.	Modern	TF 3613 9141
MLI125991	MON	Pillbox, Brackenborough Hall	A Second World War rectangular pillbox in the farmyard behind Brackenborough Hall. The structure is largely built of brick with concrete embrasures. Lies in close proximity to a larger infantry blockhouse.	Modern	TF 32996 90645
MLI88745	MON	RAF Waltham (Grimsby), Holton le Clay	After several years of negotiations, a small civil airport was opened at Waltham near Grimsby on 12 June 1933. Originally used by the Lincolnshire Aero Club and several small air services, it was taken over as a training ground for the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve from June 1938. RAF Waltham was also known as RAF Grimsby and was formerly requisitioned by the government for the RAF in May 1940, when concrete runways were laid and it became a bomber station. Later in 1943, it became No.12 Base substation. The base was home to the Lancasters of 100 Squadron from January 1942 to April 1945. After the Second World War, the airfield was placed on a care and maintenance footing until it was decommissioned in 1950. Although much civil flying activity took place in the late 1950s, Waltham was never restored to its pre-war status. In 1958 the land was sold and parts of the airfield have been put to a variety of purposes. Parts of the runways are still visible, although the site now houses a golf driving range.	Modern	TA 2779 0247
MLI125993	MON	Infantry Blockhouse, Brackenborough Hall	A Second World War infantry blockhouse in the farmyard behind Brackenborough Hall. The structure is formed from two rectangular brick and concrete pillboxes, joined under a single roof with a central corridor. Each module has four loopholes and a cross-wall. An additional, single module pillbox lies close by.	Modern	TF 33019 90675
MLI116435	MON	Former Operations Block, RAF Manby	A unique type of fortified operations block was constructed in the north-eastern corner of RAF Manby during the Second World War. The complex was comprised of a central concrete, rectangular operations room, which was enclosed by revetted earth walls and featured concrete pillboxes on each the outside corners. The pillboxes were set facing diagonally outwards from the operations block and featured two embrasures each for machine guns. The complex likely functioned as the airfield's battle headquarters. It was demolished in c.1998, prior to residential development on the site. The plan form of the complex is clearly discernible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1973.	Modern	TF 3939 8743
MLI125232	MON	Fulstow Village Hall War Memorial Plaque	Fulstow war memorial is a polished Westmorland slate plaque with gold lettering and a string of red poppies down the centre. It is affixed to the village hall on Main Street and contains the	Modern	TF 3275 9714

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			names of those who died in the First World War and the Second World War. The village had initially been denied a memorial as one of the First World War fallen had been executed for desertion. A 2004 campaign encouraged the War Memorial Trust to give £250 for a memorial. It was unveiled in 2005.		
MLI116049	MON	Covenham St Bartholomew War Memorial	Covenham St Bartholomew war memorial is located at the western edge of the churchyard of the Church of St Bartholomew. It is a granite Celtic cross with a rich interlace design, and commemorates those of the local community who fought in the First World War.	Modern	TF 33875 94535
MLI125260	MON	Little Carlton War Memorial	Little Carlton war memorial stands on the junction of Great Carlton Road and Legbourne Road. Dedicated in 1920, the memorial consists of a 7ft (2m) high granite Celtic cross on a tapered plinth and a square base. It is surrounded by iron fencing and hedging. The memorial is dedicated to those who served in the First World War and the Second World War. An additional brass memorial plaque listing those from the parish who had died during the First World War used to hang in the Church of St Edith (see MLI43082). The plaque was moved following the demolition of this church in 1993, and is now in the Church of St John the Baptist in Great Carlton (see MLI41310).	Modern	
MLI125267	MON	Ludborough War Memorial	Ludborough war memorial is located in the north-west corner of the churchyard at the Church of St Mary. It is a polished red Aberdeen granite cross with a plinth and two-stepped base mounted on a concrete foundation. The fallen from the First World War are honoured on this war memorial. The exact date of unveiling is unknown, but is likely to have been in 1920.	Modern	TF 2956 9552
MLI125301	MON	South Reston War Memorial	South Reston war memorial stands in the former churchyard of the Church of St Edith (which was declared redundant in 1980 and demolished in 1982). The memorial is dedicated to the fallen of the First World War, and was unveiled around 1920. The memorial is a white marble pedestal surmounted by a draped urn with the main inscription on the front panel.	Modern	TF 4028 8322
MLI99491	MON	Legbourne War Memorial	Legbourne war memorial is situated in the churchyard of the Church of All Saints. It consists of a Cornish granite obelisk with inscription, resting on a three-tiered plinth. The memorial stands 12ft (4m) tall. It was designed by F. and H. Ingham of Louth and was dedicated in 1920 to commemorate those who died in the First World War.	Modern	TF 3676 8441
MLI126285	MON	Former Pillbox, Louth Park, Keddington	A square concrete pillbox was recorded within the farmstead at Louth Park. It is believed to have been used as an operation post associated with the Operation Diver defence network. {The pillbox was still extant when visited by the Defence of Britain project in the late 1990s. No trace of the structure can now be discerned on more recent aerial photography, however, or on Google Streetview, and it may have since been demolished.	Modern	TF 349 884
MLI41198	MON	Ancient Road, Ludborough	Ancient line of road leading to Grainthorpe on the coast.	Undated	TF 2975 9465
MLI41211	MON	Fishponds, North Thoresby		Undated	TF 3185 9890
MLI41258	MON	Churchyard Cross Base, Alvingham	The base of a stone churchyard cross in Alvingham. Not in situ.	Undated	TF 3675 9131
MLI41915	MON	Site of holy well, Utterby	Remains of well, now overgrown and dry. Shows no evidence of antiquity and there appears to be no tradition about it. Earlier it was reputed to have medicinal qualities and referred to as holy well.	Undated	TF 3175 9374
MLI42800	MON	The Wong Plantation, Great Carlton	The Wong plantation is thought locally to have been the site of a market. The placename suggests it was an 'in-field enclosed area within an open field.' possibly originates in old Norse - Vangr.	Undated	TF 4072 8585

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI42804	MON	Former Windmill, Little Carlton	The site of a former windmill in the grounds of the water mill complex, in Little Carlton.	Undated	TF 4015 8527
MLI42854	MON	Cropmark of a possible moated site in North Cockerington	Cropmark of a possible moated site in North Cockerington.	Undated	TF 377 899
MLI43420	MON	Tile and brick found while fieldwalking	While crossing a field in North Thoresby in October 1995 quantities of red handmade tile and some red brick was collected. It could not be dated. There were also reported pieces of daub, but these did not survive the journey to the SMR.	Undated	TF 302 991
MLI43707	MON	Undated features found at Main Road, Little Carlton	During two watching briefs on Main Road, Little Carlton a possible furrow and a ditch aligned north-east to south-west were identified. There was no dating evidence from either feature. In addition, a linear spread of limestone rubble was visible for a length of c.8.5m overlying the ditch. This may represent the remains of a collapsed wall.	Undated	TF 3993 8558
MLI87669	MON	Undated earthwork enclosure east of North Thoresby	An undated earthwork enclosure was observed as part of the national mapping programme.	Undated	TF 3165 9884
MLI87945	MON	Prehistoric farmstead south of Holton le Clay.	Possible later prehistoric farmstead south of Holton le Clay, seen as cropmarks.	Undated	TA 2913 0175
MLI115865	MON	Undated Pits, Yarburgh	An isolated group of large pit-like features of uncertain date were identified in June 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline.	Unknown	TF 3569 9261
MLI116054	MON	Possible Settlement, Yarburgh	A distinct complex of magnetic anomalies were identified in this area in October 2011, during magnetometry survey along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline. The anomalies included the remains of ditched enclosures and pit-like features, indicating a possible area of settlement activity.	Unknown	TF 3559 9382
MLI116376	MON	Undated Linear Feature, Church of St Margaret, Keddington	A roughly east to west aligned linear feature was recorded in this location in January 2016, during archaeological monitoring of new development. The feature was sealed by a brick surface of clearly 20th century date, and was thought to represent the remains of a possible gully. No artefacts were recovered from the feature, which remains undated.	Unknown	TF 3449 8868
MLI124985	MON	Undated Features, Station Road, Legbourne	A number of linear and discrete magnetic anomalies were recorded in this location in July 2016, during magnetometry survey of land off Station Road. The anomalies were thought to represent the remains of probable ditch and pit features of likely archaeological origin, although no exact date for their creation could be determined. Subsequent trial trenching, conducted in October 2016, confirmed the presence of a number of ditch and pit-like features in this area. Most of the excavated features had not been identified by the previous geophysical survey, although one substantial ditch did appear to correlate with one of the identified linear magnetic anomalies. No dating material was recovered from the fills of these features, however, and their origins remain uncertain.	Unknown	TF 3619 8473
MLI124995	MON	Undated Ditch, North Thoresby	The remains of a large, steep-sided ditch was recorded in this area in October 2011, during archaeological monitoring of the installation of a new water mains pipe between North Thoresby and Tetney. The feature was aligned on a north to south axis, and had a width of 1.83m. The feature clearly pre-dated the establishment of North Thoresby village in this area, and it was thought possible that it may be of Iron Age or Roman date. No associated artefacts	Unknown	TF 3007 9857

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			were recovered from the fill of the feature, however, and its exact origins could not therefore be determined		
MLI125984	MON	Undated Postholes, Land at the Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne	During an archaeological excavation on land at the Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne, a series of undated postholes were identified. Four of these lay in the corners of a square, approximately 1.5m apart from each other, containing comparable fills of dark clay silts. This suggests that the posts had rotted in situ. It is likely these are contemporary and represent the remains of a small structure such as a hay or grain store. None of the postholes contained any dating evidence.	Unknown	TF 367 841
MLI126998	MON	Probable Former Watercourse, Tetney	Cropmarks of sinuous, curvilinear feature are visible on aerial photographs taken of this area to the south-west of Tetney. It is thought likely that the feature is a former watercourse, running roughly west to east across fields now utilised by Tetney golf course. The course of the stream is not marked on historic or modern Ordnance Survey mapping and is likely to have been usurped by the Tetney Drain. Its proximity to a number of Bronze Age round barrows in this area may be of some significance.	Unknown	TA 3029 0073
MLI83292	MON	Undated Stone Surface, Brackenborough Hall	A rough stone floor surface was recorded in this location in March 1999, during archaeological monitoring of the installation of a new electricity cable at Brackenborough Hall. No artefacts were found in association with the surface, which remains undated.	Unknown	TF 3309 9067
MLI86918	MON	Undated ditch on land off Church Lane, Alvingham	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new stable block, shelter, hay store, service trench and septic tank on land at Church Lane, Alvingham. The watching brief identified a steep-sided 'U-shaped' ditch orientated approximately northeast to southwest. The ditch contained frequent large and small charcoal fragments, angular limestone lumps, three fragments of domestic animal bone and six pieces of fired clay. This material appears to have been a dump of waste, much of it from burning. Datable material was not retrieved from this ditch. However, it is possible that the ditch may be associated with earthworks of the former Gilbertine Priory situated to the north and east of the site	Unknown	TF 36640 91220
MLI88309	MON	Earthwork bank at Tothill near Toot Hill	An earthwork interpreted as a bank was observed on aerial photographs as part of the national mapping programme.	Unknown	TF 4195 8116
MLI90805	MON	Undated timber posts near the former course of the river, Church Lane, North Thoresby	The remains of a possible timber structure of unknown date were seen during a watching brief. The remains consist of two poorly preserved timber posts situated close to the former course of the river (also seen during the watching brief). The structure's close proximity to the river suggests that it may represent some form of river control, either as reinforcement or revetment of the bank.	Unknown	TF 29066 98734
MLI97770	MON	Undated Ditches, Alvingham	A geophysical survey was undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics in 2009 on land at Abbey Farm, Alvingham. Two potential ditches were identified from the geophysical evidence in Area 4.	Unknown	TF 3652 9141
MLI98026	MON	Undated ditch and stone footing, Legbourne	During archaeological monitoring on land at Sancarlynn, The Poplars, Legbourne, in June 2009, the edge of a possible stone footing and a ditch were revealed. Both of these features are undated.	Unknown	TF 3663 8422
MLI98224	MON	Undated Pit and Ditches, The Poplars, Legbourne	During trial trenching on land at The Poplars, Poplar Lane, Legbourne, in April 2010, Pre-Construct Archaeological Services revealed a pit which contained a fragment of animal bone in trench one, three ditches in trench two, a ditch and a gully in trench three and a ditch or watercourse in trench five. All of these features were undated.	Unknown	TF 36743 84168

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MLI117551	BLD	Blenheim House Farm, Covenham St. Mary	Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post medeval to Modern	TF 3388 9438
MLI117732	BLD	Hird's Farm, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby	Hird's Farm, Brackenborough with Little Grimsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post medeval to Modern	TF 3230 9240
MNL1548	Landscape	Ash Holt in Ashby cum Fenby	A post medieval wood marked on the ordnance survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1-mile maps	Post Medieval	TA 27202 00741
MNL2546	Undated Site	Cropmark enclosures and trackways 200m to 360m south east of The Limes Farm in Laceby	Cropmarks of several enclosures, the largest measuring c.50mx45m and the smallest c.25mx25m, apparently related and possibly connected by long boundary ditches.	Neolithic	TA 224 061
MNL3103	Monument	Cropmark Enclosure 825m south of Manor Farm, Laceby	A rectilinear enclosure of irregular shape with adjacent pits and a linear ditch extending north on a similar alignment. An Iron Age and/or Roman date seems most likely for these features. No indication of archaeological deposits were found during evaluation of a feature which extends away from the main cropmark	Iron Age	TA 2284 0622
MNL3104	Undated Site	Cropmark Enclosure 600m west of the former Low Farm in Bradley	A single near-square enclosure. Aerial photographs show the ditch to be fairly narrow and it seems more likely to be of Iron Age and/or Roman date than a medieval moat. Traces of ditches to the south may indicate other associated elements	Iron Age	TA 2326 0501
MNL2448	Undated Site	Cropmarks 650m west of Bratton House Farm, Ashby cum Fenby	A small enclosure and apparently associated field boundaries, probably medieval in origin, shown as cropmarks on aerial photographs (1).Some but not all of the boundaries are shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9	Medieval	TA 2681 0090
MNL4391	Monument	Metalled Trackway of Probable Medieval Date, Bradley	Geophysical survey work carried out in order to assess the archaeological potential of two fields in the parish of Bradley, North East Lincolnshire, was carried out to support the application for consent for a solar power generating site. The survey found some potential archaeological features. The main feature identified by previous geophysical work was subject to trenching. Two linear features were uncovered. The first was interpreted as being of agricultural origin, possibly relating to Ridge and Furrow earthworks. The second was a linear trackway which was found to contain imbedded medieval pottery of 13th century date and a fragment of medieval brick of 13th-16th century date.	Medieval	TA 2331 0572
MNL2224	Landscape	Ridge and Furrow in Ashby cum Fenby	Extensive earthwork remains of Ridge and Furrow existed in the parish in the late 1940s, as shown by aerial photographs. Prominent groups of continuous earthworks and cropmarks existed around TA25770071, TA25080008 and TA24440165 in the northern half of the parish (representing the fields of Ashby) and TF26189980 and TF25769915 in the south (representing the fields of Fenby). Further isolated areas exist elsewhere in the parish. The furlongs appear to be around 90m at their shortest and 330m at their longest with sinuous profile and a width of around 10-13m. The modern field system shows some acknowledgment of the former field system but has also, in many cases, cut across furlongs. Aerial photographs from 2000 show very few extant Ridge and Furrow earthworks in the village, although an apparently intact group of furlongs which run between TA25130034 and TF24689993 (approx 600m by 80m) is noteworthy	Medieval to Post Medieval	TA 2496 0064
MNL2228	Landscape	Ridge and Furrow in Barnoldby le Beck	Aerial photographs from the late 1940s show three large areas of Ridge and Furrow earthworks centred at TA23270335, TA24220295 and TA23280289 almost surrounding the	Medieval to Post Medieval	TA 23724 03030

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			village core. Large areas were preserved in the two large landscape parks to the south of the village. The furlongs have sinuous profiles and appear to be around 280m at their longest and 70m at their shortest, although long furlongs are much more common, with widths of around 7-12m. The modern field boundaries show little respect to the former system. Aerial photographs show a single area of potentially extant Ridge and Furrow within parkland gardens at TA23350293, however large areas of earthworks how since been planted with trees and more may be intact within these plantations		
MNL2230	Landscape	Ridge and Furrow and other land management features in Brigsley	Aerial photographs from the late 1940s show numerous disparate areas of Ridge and Furrow earthworks, with limited crop/soil marks suggesting that these are remnants of larger systems. The larger areas are centred at TA25920200, TA25020198 and TA27370111, the later being some considerable distance from the historic core of the village. The furlongs appear to range from 90m to 500m and have a ridge width of around 8m to 13m with a sinuous profile. The modern field boundaries appear to be based loosely on the earlier system. Aerial photographs from 2000 show very limited survival in several places around the parish with the largest extent being just 1.5 hectares. Geophysical survey identified linear features which may be the remains of ridge and furrow along with other field boundaries.	Medieval to Early Post Medieval	TA 26183 01954
MNL2246	Landscape	Ridge and Furrow in Bradley	Aerial photographs from the late 1940s show three relatively large areas of Ridge and Furrow as both earthworks and crop/soil marks centred at TA24080697, TA24560676 and TA24630635 plus numerous isolated areas of earthworks. The furlongs appear to range from 80m to 100m, have a sinuous profile and a ridge width of between 5m and 13m. The modern field boundaries largely ignore the previous system. Aerial photogrpahs from 2000 show just a single area of extant earthworks associated with Ridge and Furrow at TA24180687	Medieval to Early Post Medieval	TA 21736 06157
MNL3139	Monument	Components Store at Waltham Airfield	A components store marked on the plan of Grimsby [aka Waltham] Airfield as a series of buildings around a circuit	Modern	TA 2751 0156
MNL3141	Monument	Robin Hangar at Waltham Airfield	A Robin Hangar, annotated as "Temporary", marked on the plan of Grimsby [aka Waltham] Airfield (1).	Modern	TA 2750 0154
MNL3154	Landscape	Parkland to Little Laceby Farmhouse, Laceby	An area of parkland marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1907-10 around Little Laceby farmhouse	Modern	TA 2231 0695
MNL3155	Landscape	Parkland to Manor House, Laceby	An area of parkland, marked either side of the main Grimsby to Laceby road, marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1907-10 Probably associated with Manor House and its lodge	Modern	TA 2276 0710
MNL3909	Monument	Former Electricity Pylon Bases in Laceby	A series of buried electricity pylon bases identified by Fluxgate Gradiometry	Modern	TA 2323 0550
MNL4128	Monument	Sheepwash in Aylesby	A sheep wash shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1932-3	Modern	TA 2266 0791
MNL4205	Monument	Ordnance Survey Trigonometry Station, Brigsley	A trigonometry station shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1964-5 (1). Recorded by members of the website TrigPointingUK 11 times between 2004 and 2013. In good condition. Recorded as having been computed on 01/06/1950 and levelled 01/06/1970	Modern	TA 2614 0244
MNL3906	Undated Site	Possible Ditch in Barnoldby	An isolated possible ditch shown by Fluxgate Gradiometry	Neolithic	TA 2483 0317
MNL3907	Undated Site	Possible Ditches in Barnoldby	A group of features tentatively interpreted as possible ditches and pits shown as linear and discrete anomalies by Fluxgate Gradiometry. An evaluation trench found no features	Neolithic	TA 2456 0378

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			associated with the anomaly. Further geophysics undertaken as part of the Hornsea TWO scheme further identified possible drains, ditches, pits or hollos		
MNL3908	Undated Site	Possible Ditches in Bradley	A group of features tentatively interpreted as possible ditches and pits identified by Fluxgate Gradiometry. The ditches were not found during evaluation excavations. However, one of the pits was found and contained heat-affected stones. Another pit was also found. Neither contained any dateable material.	Neolithic	TA 2454 0473
MNL3910	Undated Site	Possible Ditches in Laceby	An area of features tentatively interpreted as possible ditches and pits identified by Fluxgate Gradiometry. Two sherds of medieval pottery found at this position during fieldwalking may relate to the features. Ditches and a pit, at least one of which does not equate to the results of the geophysical survey, were found during evaluation works. No dating evidence was found	Neolithic	TA 2323 0595
MNL3911	Undated Site	Possible Ditch in Laceby	An isolated feature tentatively interpreted as a possible ditch, identified by Fluxgate Gradiometry. Further possible features were identified in the western and mid-southern areas of the field but were not possible to distinguish from natural features with any confidence.	Neolithic	TA 2278 0645
MNL3913	Undated Site	Possible Ditch in Laceby	A possible ditch identified through Fluxgate Gradiometry	Neolithic	TA 2215 0743
MNL4364	Undated Site	Undated Gully in Laceby	An undated gully found during evaluation works. Only a depth of 0.16m survived. No dating evidence was found	Neolithic	TA 2324 0509
MNL4365	Undated Site	Undated Pit in Laceby	A large pit or ditch terminus, most likely a pit, 2.5m wide found partly within an evaluation trench. The lower fill was charcoal rich. No dating evidence was found	Neolithic	TA 2207 0733
MNL305	Monument	Nine Tree Ring Circles, Laceby	Nine tree ring circles shown on ordnance survey maps of 1887-9. Previously interpreted as possible barrows, however geophysical survey carried out in 2011 on the western two rings (tree-less at this time) found no indication that they were ever barrows.	Palaeolithic	TA 22679 07193
MNL3918	Find Spot	Artifact Scatter in Laceby	A spread of artifacts including a single flint, 5 pieces of Roman pottery and 10 pieces of medieval pottery and ceramic building material found on either side of the Grimsby Road Dual Carriageway in Laceby	Palaeolithic	TA 2261 0691
MNL4273	Landscape	Laceby Beck	A watercourse shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9 connecting to Wellbeck Spring in the south and the River Freshney in the north.	palaeolithic	TA 2404 0053
MNL1549	Monument	Sluice in Ashby cum Fenby	A post medieval sluice marked on the ordnance survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1 mile maps	Post Medieval	TA 26636 00694
MNL1552	Monument	Far Yard, Ashby cum Fenby	A post medieval unidentified site marked on the ordnance survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1 mile maps. Site of Far Yard, Ashby cum Fenby. Demolished 19th century unlisted outfarm. Single building. Isolated location	Post Medieval	TA 26610 00681
MNL1745	Monument	Aylesby Mill Race	A probable mill race marked on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps of 1887-9. Partly tracked as field boundaries	Post Medieval	TA 22624 07726
MNL2176	Monument	Stud Farm, Laceby	A stud farm marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9	Post Medieval	TA 22381 07298
MNL2459	Monument	Osier Beds in Aylesby	Osier beds marked on Ordnance Survey maps.	Post Medieval	TA 2243 0747
MNL4272	Landscape	Team Gate Drain	A drainage ditch shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9, part of which forms the boundary between Bradley and Barnolby le Beck. It connects Laceby Beck with Buck Beck. Recorded as far back as 1828.	Post Medieval	TA 2243 0610

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNL3439	Monument	Waltham Road, Brigsley	A road marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. Part of a turnpike trust of 1765	Post Medieval	TA 2640 0132
MNL3442	Monument	Waithe Lane, Brigsley	A road marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. Recorded in 1828	Post Medieval	TA 2427 0334
MNL3443	Monument	Waltham Road, Barnoldby le Beck	A road marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9	Post Medieval	TA 2488 0132
MNL3448	Monument	Brigsley Road, Ashby cum Fenby	A road marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. Part of a turnpike trust of 1765	Post Medieval	TA 2567 0004
MNL3455	Monument	Thoroughfare Lane, Ashby cum Fenby	A road marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. The central section, around Thoroughfare Farm (formerly Sykes Farm), is shown as a trackway rather than a formal road.	Post Medieval	TA 2290 0706
MNL3459	Monument	Grimsby Road, Laceby	A road marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. Numerous re-alignments and straightening shown on modern maps. Part of a turnpike trust of 1765. Recorded in 1258-63 as Grimsbygate, and potentially 1457 as "Lyncolgate".	Post Medieval	TA 2422 0447
MNL304	Monument	Two Fish Ponds, Hydraulic Ram and Sluice, Laceby Beck	Two fishponds marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9 with a hydraulic ram and sluice marked on the maps of 1906-8.	Post Medieval to Modern	TA 22513 07393
MNL3917	Find Spot	Roman Pottery in Laceby	A single Roman pottery sherd found during fieldwalking	Roman	TA 2317 0566
MNL4955	Monument	Undated possible settlement Ashby cum Fenby	Fields/areas 102-103. In the southern part of the survey area strong, positive anomalies, indicative of ditch-like features, as well as pit like anomalies have been identified. These anomalies form a regular pattern that extends beyond Area 102 and continues as a more defined cluster of regular anomalies within Area 103 [103a]. These anomalies could reflect parts of a former settlement. It appears that settlement continues to the north-east beyond the survey extent boundaries.	Undated	TA 2536 0230
MNL4363	Undated Site	Undated Ditch and Pit in Bradley	A ditch measuring 1.00 m wide, but only 0.16 m deep, aligned north to south, with a southern terminal within the trench. Close to another ditch which was identified by geophysical survey but not found upon excavation. Also found was a small circular pit or post-hole. Both features were overlaid by a subsoil, and neither produce any dateable material	Unknown	TA 2461 0419
MNL1606	Monument	Low Farm, Bradley	A post medieval farm marked on the Ordnance Survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1 mile map. (Low Farm), Bradley. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TA 23945 05398
MNL1610	Landscape	Brigsley Covert	A post medieval covert marked on the Ordnance Survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1 mile maps	Post Medieval	TA 25168 02607
MNL319	Undated Site	Cropmark Enclosures and Ditches 340m north west of Little Laceby Farmhouse	Enclosures and ditches shown as cropmarks, possibly part of a field system. Enclosures and ditches shown as cropmarks, possibly part of a Prehistoric or Roman field system. A small section in the south west, which has a very regular appearance, may not be related. Sites such as this, which pre-date the creation of most of the villages and towns in the area, are important for the archaeological deposits that they contain and the information on previous settlement and activities in the area that these deposits can provide	Neolithic	TA 22008 06901
MNL1612	Monument	Bratton House	A post medieval house marked on the Ordnance Survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1 mile maps. Bratton House Farm, Brigsley. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has	Post Medieval to Modern	TA 27605 01025

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site. Recorded in 1854, named for an owner called Mrs Brattan		
MNL1613	Building	Brigsley Top	A post medieval farm marked on the ordnance survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1-mile maps. A level 1 building survey dated the farmhouse to the mid-19th century, but found relatively few original features. Brigsley Top, Brigsley. 19th century unlisted farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Modern	TA 26443 02513
MNL1585	Monument	Sunk Farm	A post medieval farm marked on the ordnance survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1-mile maps. Deneves (Sunk Farm), Barnoldby Le Beck. 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location	Post Medieval	TA 24462 03410
MNL4344	Landscape	Waithe Beck	A natural stream, used as a parish boundary, shown on Ordnance Survey maps.	Palaeolithic	TA 24666 05893
MNL1586	Building	The Grange, Barnoldby le Beck	A post medieval farm marked on the ordnance survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1-mile maps. Grange Farm (The Grange), Barnoldby Le Beck. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site. Probably a late use use of the term "Grange" meaning a homestead or small mansion, especially one standing by itself. Photographs of small outbuilding due for demolition in 2021	Post Medieval	TA 24507 03341
MNL2469	Building	Hillside Farm, Brigsley	A farmhouse and farmstead complex marked but not annotated on Ordnance Survey maps. Hillside Farm, Brigsley. Extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TA 2736 0169
MNL2173	Building	Manor Farm, Laceby	A farm marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. Manor Top Farm (Manor Farm), Laceby. Extant 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site. Recorded in 1828. A multi-phase farmstead, early 19th century onwards with possible earlier origins. The farmyard has been converted to residential, including new openings and some rebuilding. The character of the site has therefore been harmed by a shift towards a domestic appearance. The majority of the external character is, however, present and it is obvious that the site is a converted range of barns rather than an imitation created from scratch.	Post Medieval	TA 22751 05368
MNL4162	Monument	Milepost, Brigsley Road, Ashby cum Fenby	A mile post shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9, annotated with Great Grimsby 5 3/8 and Louth 12. One of a set built along the turnpike from Grimsby to Wold Newton.	Post Medieval	TA 2515 0161
MNL3899	Building	Chestnut Farm, Ashby-cum-Fenby	A range of buildings shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. The site is labelled as Chestnut Farm on maps of 2012, although none of the aforementioned buildings are shown Chestnut Farm, Ashby cum Fenby. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval	TA 2490 0166

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNL122	Undated Site	Cropmark Enclosures 550m south east of Pyewipe Farm, Aylesby	Aerial photos show linear cropmarks over a large area South East of Pyewipe Farm. Some of the cropmarks correspond to drainage on the Ordnance Survey maps. Possibly related to Wybers Farm which stood in this area. Also on, although some appear to relate to medieval and post medieval farming the features to the west have a similarity to prehistoric/Roman features. Sites such as this, pre-date the creation of most of the villages and towns in the area, are important for the archaeological deposits that they contain and the information on the previous settlement and activities in the area that these deposits can provide.	Neolithic	TA 229 081
MNL315	Monument	Former Medieval Field System in Laceby	A medieval field system shown as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs The field boundaries are also shown on the Laceby Tithe map of 1840.	Medieval to Late Post Medieval	TA 23025 07681
MNL1631	Monument	Sheepwash, Brigsley	A twentieth century sheepwash marked on the Ordnance Survey 1906-8 25 inch to 1 mile maps	Modern	TA 25269 01631
MNL4210	Building	Possible Toll House, Ashby cum Fenby	A tollhouse existed on the Grimsby to Wold Newton Turnpike in Brigsley. The tollhouse still stands, on the north side of the road on the west side of the beck.	Post Medieval	TA 2520 0167
MNL138	Undated Site	Cropmark Enclosure 200m north of Rosedale, Barnoldby-le-Beck	Small Cropmark to the North East of Barnoldby village, possibly an enclosure. Straight sided on three sides with pointed arch-like North side. Information taken from K. Miller aerial photography plots. A faint earthwork can be seen at these coordinates along with a second small enclosure at TA242035. Both respect the modern field boundaries and the alignment of the ridge and furrow in the area and so are likely to be medieval in date.	Medieval	TA 241 034
MNL3160	Landscape	Parkland at Becklands	An area of parkland marked on Ordnance Survey maps of 1907-10 around Becklands	Modern	TA 2424 0322
MNL1630	Monument	Blacksmiths Workshop, Brigsley	A twentieth century blacksmiths workshop marked on the Ordnance Survey 1906-8 25 inch to 1-mile maps	Modern	TA 25300 01670
MNL2358	Monument	Timber Framed Cottages, Waithe Lane, Brigsley	A timber framed, thatched and probably mud and stud pair of semidetached cottages	Post Medieval	TA 2530 0166
MNL1611	Building	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Brigsley	A post medieval Wesleyan Methodist chapel marked on the Ordnance Survey 1887-9 25 inch to 1-mile maps	Post Medieval	TA 25332 01664
MNL3898	Building	Melbourne House Farm, Brigsley	A range of buildings shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9 (1). The site is labelled as Melbourne House Farm on maps of 2012, although the site has been split	Post Medieval	TA 2524 0171
MNL4148	Building	Former Glebe Farmhouse, Brigsley	A farmhouse built c.1880 and formerly named "Glebe Farmhouse". Yellow brick, now rendered, with brick and pantile outbuildings. The main structure is a two bay, two storeys, house with a three bay range to the right	Post Medieval	TA 2531 0171
MNL4157	Building	Signpost, Junction of Church Lane and Waithe Lane, Brigsley	A historic roadside sign post with a painted post and two planks set into recesses forming three arms. The signs point to Waltham and Grimsby to the north, North Thoresby and Louth to the east, Binbrook to the west. The arms also display distances to the annotated villages/towns: North Thoresby 4, Louth 11, Binbrook 5, Waltham 2, Grimsby 6	Modern	TA 2544 0168
MNL3441	Monument	Church Lane, Brigsley	A road marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9.	Post Medieval	TA 2543 0182
MNL175	Building	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Waithe Lane, Brigsley	Primitive Methodist chapel built in 1873, the chapel closed in 1975 and is now a dwelling. The building is of brick, with a broad three-bay front. It has a slate roof and arched sash windows. Despite alterations, presumably made during conversion, the chapel is still an important part of the character of the village and represents part of the ecclesiastical practices of the settlement.	post medieval-modern	TA 2542 0170

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNL2320	Monument	Early Medieval Deposits in Brigsley	A series of early medieval ditches containing Ipswich and Northern Maxey wares found during monitoring works, and partly left in situ. The ditches were partly truncated by medieval pit features	Early Medieval	TA 2547 0170
MNL3440	Monument	Green Lane, Brigsley	A road marked, but not annotated, on Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9.	Post Medieval	TA 2548 0194
MNL2470	Building	Manor House Farm, Brigsley	A farmstead complex marked but not annotated on Ordnance Survey maps. To the south is the annotation "Manor House" but it is unclear which building this refers to, with two choices - TA25520181 and TA25540176. Not Named (Manor House), Brigsley. Redeveloped 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse location is unclear. Located within or in association to a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site. The Manor House is recorded as "Old Hall" in 1828	Post Medieval	TA 2553 0188
MNL174	Building	Church Farm, Church Lane, Brigsley	A probable mill race marked on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1-mile maps of 1887-9. Partly tracked as field boundaries.	Post Medieval	TA 25454 01782
MNL2471	Monument	Farmstead, Church Lane, Brigsley	A farmstead complex marked on Ordnance Survey maps. Site of Unnamed farmstead, Brigsley. Demolished 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association to a village.	Post Medieval	TA 2545 0186
MNL2250	Place	Historic Settlement of Brigsley	<p>Brigsley, meaning "Grove by the Bridge" in High German or "Low Lying Meadow by the Bridge" in Old Norse, is mentioned in Domesday (1086AD, the Lindsey Survey (c.1115AD), the Assize Rolls (1202AD) and the Index to Charters and Rolls in the British Museum (1202AD). Brigsley is a village, civil parish and ecclesiastical parish in the modern borough of North East Lincolnshire, historically within the wapentake of Haverstoe and deanery of Grimsby.</p> <p>The place name probably means "the glade/clearing by the bridge" in Old English but later Scandinavianised. The parish measures roughly 900 acres. It has boundaries with Ashby cum Fenby, Barnoldby le Beck, Holton le Clay, Waithe, and Waltham. The boundary with Ashby cum Fenby and Waithe is formed by Waithe Beck. The British Geological Survey records the bulk of the soils of the parish as glacial clays with alluvium along the beck, pockets of sand and gravel, and glacial lake deposits. The underlying bedrock is chalk.</p> <p>The land is considered to be of "Good to Moderate" agricultural quality. Brigsley is a settlement on Lincolnshire's Northern Marshes, formed to the north of a historic crossing on Waithe Beck. The settlement is formed within a rough grid based road system of three north-south roads and two east-west roads with the parish church roughly central. Areas of historic settlement earthworks survive, including a hollow-way to the east of the church which represents an abandoned road. To the east of the hollow-way is a post medieval manorial site, around which appear to be the earthworks of medieval building platforms and house plots now covered by woodland. Brigsley is recorded as having a population of 137 in the 1851 census, rising to 368 in the 2001 census. The parish has a tithe map of 1850 and award without field names. It was not subject to parliamentary enclosure (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11). A watching brief centred on TA2533 0182 was undertaken, although limited in scale, produced some evidence relating to the post-medieval occupation of the site. A sub-linear feature (possible a ditch) was recorded containing a small assemblage of pottery dating to the 17th to early 18 century.</p>	Early Medieval	TA 25413 01745

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNL957	Landscape	Bradley Wood, Great Wood, Dash Wood and Scartho Wood	Woodland marked on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1887-9. Annotated as Great Wood (West), Dash Wood (Centre) and Scartho Wood (East) There was also an extra section which extended from the centre to the North. The annotations on the 1906-8 maps are different, with Great Wood renamed Bradley Wood, and the northern section renamed Great Wood. It is not clear what the significance of the differences between the 1st and 2nd edition maps are. Bradley Wood is recorded at least as far back as 1535-46, however there appears to have been another wood called Bradley Wood owned by Wellow Abbey and located on the borders of Wellow, Clee, Grimsby and Scartho recorded in 1544, so care should be taken with any written records of the woodland. Dash Wood is recorded at least as far back as 1824, Great Wood from 1811 and Scartho Wood from 1824	Post Medieval	TA 242 059
MNL1423	Monument	Waltham Airfield	<p>A 1930s civil aerodrome with a clubhouse and two wooden hangars. The site was taken over during the Second World War and converted into a heavy bomber base. Construction started in 1940 and involved expansion of the site across the route of the A16 to Louth. The site opened in November 1941 with Squadron 142 being the first to be accommodated, using Wellington MK IIs. From 1942 until 1945 the site was used by MK I and MK III Lancasters of 100 Squadron after which the site was used by No 35 MU for storage only. Many buildings survive including the control tower and a T2 hangar. Plotted on GIS from a layout plan of 1943 which appears to differ very slightly from the actual construction. The site is plotted with 50 dispersal pads.</p> <p>Part of the outer circuit, the eastern ends of the runways and a small collection of buildings, are marked, including a T2 Hangar are outside of North East Lincolnshire in the district of East Lindsey - see Lincolnshire HER for details. 6 star-shaped landing lights, adjacent to access manholes for wiring, are located in the main runway where it junctions with one of the secondary runways around TA27970259. The landing light casements are cast iron and carry the patent number 514949. At least two Pickett Hamilton Forts are reputed to have been built at the airfield</p>	Modern	TA 277 025

Table 9A.10: Route Section 3

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41476	MON	Site of a Bronze Age round barrow, Aby with Greenfield	The site of a possible Bronze Age round barrow lies at this location. The earthwork has been spread and ploughed almost flat. In the surrounding area flint flakes and cores, a fragment of sandstone quern and a whetstone were found by C. W. Phillips in 1929.	Neolithic	TF 4296 7748
MLI41481	MON	Polished stone axe, found in Markby	Three polished stone axes were said to have been found around the above NGR. More recent enquiries could not locate them.	Neolithic	TF 4860 7880
MLI42432	MON	Stone axe found at Tothby Manor, North-West of Alford	A prehistoric stone axe was found at Tothby Manor. However, the British Museum identified this as a relatively modern ethnographical axe originating from Melanesia, one of a group of Islands near Polynesia.	Neolithic	TF 4450 7665
MLI41469	MON	Site of tumulus, Markby	Site of tumulus. There is nothing to be seen at the location now.	Bronze Age	TF 4950 7890
MLI82271	MON	Barrow cropmark, Aby with Greenfield	Pair of potential Bronze Age cropmark barrows	Bronze Age	TF 4258 7778
MLI82272	MON	Barrow cropmark, Aby with Greenfield	Potential Bronze Age cropmark barrow	Bronze Age	TF 4270 7767
MLI41472	MON	Romano British pottery found NE of Alford	Report of greyware roman pottery found NE of Alford.	Roman	TF 4660 7720
MLI41474	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Toad Hole, Bilsby	A scatter of Romano-British greyware pottery was found on land at at Toad Hole, to the north-east of Bilsby.	Roman	TF 486 771
MLI41482	MON	Roman Samian ware, Bilsby	Samian ware ploughed up on Bilsby Manor Farm in 1975.	Roman	TF 4710 7660
MLI42521	MON	Roman Material, Bilsby Hall	Several fragments of Roman pavement, possibly re-used in the construction of the early Bilsby Hall, were said to have been preserved by the owner of the later Bilsby Hall.	Roman	TF 4682 7625
MLI42526	MON	Romano British pottery found near Saleby Woodhouse	Romano British pottery found close to Saleby Woodhouse.	Roman	TF 4400 7800
MLI42545	FS	Romano british cremations found s of thoresthorpe	In 1957 two greyware Romano British vessels containing cremations were found in a field to the south of Thoresthorpe.	Roman	TF 4640 7740
MLI90878	MON	Romano-British pottery, Alford	The base of a Roman carinated bowl was found in a field on the northern edge of Alford parish.	Roman	TF 4580 7700
MLI88710	MON	Possible Roman cropmark boundary and enclosures, Bilsby	Possible Roman cropmark boundary and enclosures, Bilsby seen on the NMP.	Roman	TF 46851 76846
MLI97449	BLD	The settlement of Beesby in the Marsh	The settlement of Beesby-in-the-Marsh existed at the time of Domesday and dates from the late Anglo-Saxon period. It survives to the present day. The name Beesby comes from the Old Norse personal name, 'Bes', and the Old Danish 'by' meaning a farmstead or village. The settlement of Beesby-in-the-Marsh already existed at the time of Domesday when there was a small manor (6 bovates, about 60 acres) belonging to the Frenchman Gocelin, son of	Early Medieval	TF 4620 8022

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			<p>Lambert. Before the Norman Conquest this manor had been held by the Anglo-Saxon thegn, Agemund. In 1086 the manor was occupied by Eurold, who held it from Gocelin. There was also a church attached to this manor, presumably on the site of the present church. There was, in addition, a larger land holding in Beesby in 1086 held by Gilbert de Gand, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, who was granted extensive estates in Lincolnshire following the conquest. This larger landholding was of some three carucates (about 360 acres) and included 90 acres of meadow and 180 acres of underwood. This large parcel of land was sokeland of (subordinate to) a manor at Claxby St Andrew. There was also a small piece of Beesby land that was sokeland of a manor at Hagworthingham; only about 30 acres, this was held by Count Alan of Brittany. The minimum population at the time of Domesday was 31 people, 32 if one includes a priest at the church. Hagnaby Abbey was holding land in Beesby by 1281 when there was a dispute over a part of their land recorded in The Hagnaby Chronicle.</p> <p>In 1334 the Lay Subsidy return for Beesby was £3 2s.3d. which was very slightly less than the wapentake average. This indicates that the village was of average prosperity for the area at that time. At the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, Hagnaby Abbey held extensive land and property in Beesby. In 1563, thirty-one households were recorded for Beesby in the diocesan returns. In the early eighteenth century, about 1705, there were 27 families attending church services in Beesby although this number had fallen to 19 families by 1723. The reason for this dramatic fall in numbers is unclear. There was also a single Anabaptist family in the parish. The census returns show the population of Beesby in 1801 was 131 persons, rising to a nineteenth century peak of 174 people in 1861, before dropping back to 117 in 1901. Earthwork tofts and enclosures are visible in aerial photographs and have been plotted by the National Mapping Programme. These are visible around the village at TF4643 8006, TF4604 8012, TF4600 8026, TF 4630 8043 and TF4651 8016. There is also ridge and furrow recorded from around the village</p>		
MLI115894	MON	Settlement of Huttoft	<p>The settlement of Huttoft originated in the early Anglo-Saxon period. The name may derive from 'hoh' from the Old English meaning 'a heel, a spur of land', and Old Danish, meaning 'a house and outbuildings, a curtilage, a messuage'. The church and the adjacent land to the west are in an elevated position overlooking the surrounding landscape. It is very likely that the core of the early settlement and any manorial complex was located somewhere on this high spot. Indeed, fieldwork on land at Alford Road, to the west of the church has revealed some evidence of this. An evaluation in 1995 in this area revealed a deposit containing eight sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small piece of copper alloy working slag, and a ditch containing late ninth to tenth century pottery. Evidence for medieval pits and ditches containing thirteenth century pottery were also revealed.</p> <p>During a watching brief on land to the east of the church at Huttoft Primary School, a north/south aligned ditch containing two sherds of 5th to 7th century pottery was recorded at about, thought to be a drain or property boundary. During a watching brief at Church Lane on the construction of a road early medieval and medieval pottery was recovered from modern deposits. The pottery dates from the fifth to eighth century and the thirteenth to fifteenth century. The dating of the finds is similar to that of remains found previously in the vicinity. This suggests that there was activity at these dates on or close to this area. The hiatus between these dates suggests that activity in this area decreased during these periods. As well as the focus of settlement identified around the church, there appears to be another focus of medieval settlement at the north end of the village. This may mean that this was a polyfocal settlement or that there were shifts in the populated areas. Remains of medieval settlement have been noted on aerial photographs as surviving as earthworks from all over</p>	Early Medieval	TF 5143 7710

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			the village. The features include tofts, crofts, field boudnaries, macula, boundary ditch, ridge and furrow field system, enclosures, a pond and a drain		
MLI43299	MON	Maltby le Marsh Settlement	Placename evidence suggests the name Maltby le Marsh came from Malti's farmstead or village from the Old Danish. Maltby le Marsh is first recorded in Domesday Book where there are four main land holders. There are two manors, one of which is probably the moated site to the south of the village near the church. The village is also mentioned a generation later in the Lindsey Survey. The village was worth £3 8s according to the Lay Subsidy of 1334, which is slightly less than average for the wapentake. In 1563, there were 31 households in the village. In the early 18th century, it is recorded that there were 25 families in the village. In 1801 there were 208 inhabitants in the village. This rose to 334 in the 1860s before dropping to 234 by 1901. The remains of ridge and furrow were recorded in a number of fields surrounding Maltby le Marsh. The remains were identified as both cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs examined by the National Mapping Programme. Possible traces of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded in March 2014, during archaeological monitoring of new development on land at Beesby Road, Maltby le Marsh. The remains were noted as slight changes in the thickness of alluvium layers across the site, possibly indicating the location of the former furrows.	Early Medieval	TF 4666 8183
MLI98561	MON	Ridge and furrow field system to the east of Fen Lane, Beesby in the Marsh	Earthwork ridge and furrow was recorded by the National Mapping Programme from aerial photographs. This medieval field system lies north-east of the church at Beesby in the Marsh on the east side of Fen Lane. It formed part of the medieval arable fields of Beesby.	Medieval	TF 4652 8041
MLI42429	MON	Ridge and furrow field system off Beesby Walk, Beesby in the Marsh	Earthwork ridge and furrow was recorded by the National Mapping Programme from aerial photographs. This medieval field system lies off Beesby Walk at Beesby in the Marsh north of Manor Farm. It formed part of the medieval arable fields of Beesby.	Medieval	TF 4692 7992
MLI41470	FS	Ridge and furrow field system north of Washdyke Farm, Beesby in the Marsh	Earthwork ridge and furrow was recorded by the National Mapping Programme from aerial photographs. This late medieval field system lies north of Washdyke Farm at Beesby in the Marsh.	Medieval	TF 4759 7957
MLI42542	FS	Ridge and furrow field system to the west of the A1104 south of Maltby le Marsh	Earthwork ridge and furrow was recorded by the National Mapping Programme from aerial photographs. This medieval field system lies west of Beesby in the Marsh and south of Maltby le Marsh beside the A1104. The National Mapping Programme recorded it as part of the medieval arable fields of Beesby, but it is in Maltby le Marsh parish and is perhaps more likely to relate to Maltby village.	Medieval	TF 4602 8067
MLI125798	BLD	Medieval enclosures in Maltby le Marsh adjacent to the boundary with Beesby	Earthwork tofts and enclosures visible in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. The enclosures are adjacent to the parish boundary between Maltby le Marsh and Beesby in the Marsh and abut similar earthworks on the Beesby side of the boundary that have been interpreted as the remains of part of the medieval settlement of Beesby. These enclosures are, however, in Maltby le Marsh parish and may well be separate.	Medieval	TF 4647 8057
MLI115895	MON	Medieval field boundaries to the west of Beesby in the Marsh	Earthwork field boundaries, perhaps a croft, seen in aerial photographs to the west of the village of Beesby in the Marsh. They probably relate to Beesby medieval village and are so recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4587 8030
MLI115896	MON	Medieval finds from Hannah Cum Hagnaby	Large amount of medieval pottery and bone found when the field was bulldozed and ploughed.	Medieval	TF 4995 7925

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI115897	MON	Medieval settlement site, Hannah Cum Hagnaby	In this area in 1979 several raised mounds were bulldozed and ploughed. These were probably house platforms. Much medieval and later pottery found.	Medieval	TF 5014 7940
MLI115899	MON	Medieval finds from Markby	Medieval pottery and roof tile red with projecting nibs found in ploughed field north of the church within the priory precinct. The pottery was mostly Toynton ware.	Medieval	TF 4880 7880
MLI115900	MON	Silver penny of Edward I, found in Bilsby	Silver penny of Edward I type iia , York mint, found in garden.	Medieval	TF 4700 7654
MLI115901	MON	Medieval pottery found in Bilsby	Medieval pottery ploughed up on Bilsby Manor Farm in 1975.	Medieval	TF 4710 7660
MLI41465	MON	Thurlby deserted medieval village	Thurlby is mentioned in Domesday in 1086 and was a parish and rectory dedicated to St Mary. There is no trace of the church. Earthworks are visible from 1946 air photos. Of the moat only the northern arm and portion of the eastern arm remain.	Medieval	TF 4891 7596
MLI41467	MON	Bilsby Deserted Medieval Village	The deserted medieval village of Bilsby. The village is mentioned in 1086. Beresford lists it under 'Small villages which once had a parish church but now have to worship elsewhere' Medieval pottery was found in 1929, during the construction of a swimming pool, in the grounds of Bilsby Hall. The area around 'Bilsby Hall Camp' was previously scheduled as SAM 181, though was de-scheduled in 1989. It was listed as:. A rectangular enclosure formed by a complicated series of banks up to 6ft high and about 100 yards square. On the east, the bank is 2ft high and 40ft wide. A bank 4ft high with a ditch on its north side runs from the north-east corner of the enclosure in an easterly direction - it is 36ft across. The rectangular enclosure is divided by a north to south aligned ditch and the western half is most uneven and must contain manu buried walls. The land is now pasture with a few large trees. The owner said he has dug as a boy in one of the mounds and the British Museum identified the pottery as Roman.	Medieval	TF 4682 7638
MLI41471	MON	Shrunken Medieval Village of Aby	The site of the church and earthworks of the village of Aby which was mentioned in 1086.	Medieval	TF 409 783
MLI41473	FS	Ailby or Aleby deserted medieval village	The deserted medieval village of Ailby or Aleby survives as very slight traces of earthworks on aerial photographs. These are field roads, drainage and quarrying features. The village of Ailby is mentioned in 1086 and 1242 and as Aleby in Rigsby in 1334.	Medieval	TF 4387 7670
MLI41475	MON	Medieval buckle found in Beesby in the Marsh	A medieval bronze buckle inner found to the north of the village of Beesby in the Marsh.	Medieval	TF 465 803
MLI41486	MON	Medieval pottery found near Saleby Woodhouse	Medieval pottery found close to Saleby Woodhouse.	Medieval	TF 4400 7800
MLI41489	MON	Shrunken medieval village of Saleby	The village of Saleby is mentioned with Thoresthorpe in the Domesday survey of 1086. Evidence of shrinkage comes from earthworks and aerial photographs depicted on the national mapping programme as a series of earthwork crofts, boundaries, ridge and furrow and enclosures	Medieval	TF 4576 7858
MLI42431	MON	Moated site in Saleby medieval shrunken villlage	Moated site within Saleby DMV.	Medieval	TF 4578 7819

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI42435	MON	Thoresthorpe shrunken medieval village	Thoresthorpe is mentioned in the Domesday survey. The manor house is a c17 range with a steeply pitched roof and later additions. In the garden is a large collection of c13 moulded stone.	Medieval	TF 4611 7758
MLI42519	FS	The Lost Hamlet of Tothby near Alford	The lost hamlet of Tothby is mentioned in the Domesday Book and was still in existence in 1565. The moated manor house survives as a farmhouse. The published moat is now no more than a pond connected to the stream by a ditch contemporary with the adjacent ridge and furrow. Earthworks of former tofts, crofts, ponds and ridge and furrow were identified on aerial photographs. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded at the southern end of the site in November 2014, during magnetometry survey of land off Tothby Lane. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north-west to south-east axis.	Medieval	TF 4447 7649
MLI42522	MON	Site of the Chantry Chapel, Tothby, Alford	Site of a Chantry Chapel at Gilbert de Totheby's house at Tothby, just northwest of Alford.	Medieval	TF 4449 7667
MLI42524	MON	Ridge and furrow north east of Abby	A report of medieval ridge and furrow surviving in this area south west of the railway line	Medieval	TF 4142 7871
MLI42525	MON	Medieval pottery rim	A medieval (c11-c12) pottery rim was found in a garden adjacent to markby priory.	Medieval	TF 4875 7870
MLI42527	MON	Font at Spalding House	There is a possibly medieval font in the garden of spalding house, markby. The origin of the font is unknown, and may not be lincolnshire.	Medieval	TF 4902 7898
MLI42529	MON	Hagnaby Abbey	The house of the Premonstratensian canons at Hagnaby was founded 1175-76, from Welbeck Abbey in Nottinghamshire, by Agnes de Orby. It was a priory until about 1250 and then became an abbey until its suppression in 1536. Its first abbot was Roger of Retford, who resigned in 1270, and in 1536 the abbot received a pension, and 6 canons received a payment. The site is very marshy. Extensive fishponds and grassed foundations are visible. Much building material and fragmentary encaustic tile lies on the surface. The scheduling was revised on 16 March 1994 and re-numbered 22616. For a detailed history and description see the revised scheduling document.	Medieval	TF 4840 8068
MLI43055	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow, North of Alford	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow was identified from aerial photographs. Medieval ridge and furrow appear to have been ploughed out and is not visible (in 2013) on Google maps.	Medieval	TF 4567 7659
MLI43406	FS	Medieval ridge and furrow, North of Alford	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow was identified from aerial photographs.	Medieval	TF 4594 7649
MLI43475	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow, North of Alford	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow was identified from aerial photographs.	Medieval	TF 4586 7660
MLI43593	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow, North of Alford	Medieval ridge and furrow, North of Alford	Medieval	TF 4584 7685
MLI43628	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Alford	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were identified from aerial photographs. An earthwork survey was undertaken in March 2011, on land east of East Street, Alford. The majority of the field was flat and level although three possible ridges were observed. The space between these ridges is too large for ridge and furrow though. If there was ridge and furrow on this site, it has been almost completely ploughed out. Undulations were observed at the northern boundary of the site.	Medieval	TF 4572 7699
MLI87461	MON	Late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Claythorpe	Late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Claythorpe, as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 41735 80215

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI87462	MON	Medieval cropmark and earthwork settlement remains, Claythorpe	Probable Medieval with cropmarks and earthworks of crofts and tofts, field boundaries, mounds and ridge and furrow. Depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 41491 79349
MLI87463	MON	Late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Aby with Greenfield	Late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Aby with Greenfield, as depicted on the NMP. All of the earthworks have been destroyed by later arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 41730 78690
MLI87464	MON	Probable late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Aby with Greenfield	Probable late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Aby with Greenfield, as depicted on the NMP. Field appears to be under arable cultivation on aerial photographs on google mapping.	Medieval	TF 41527 77826
MLI87465	MON	Probable late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Saleby	Probable late Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Saleby, as depicted on the NMP. This area appears to be under cultivation on aerial photographs seen on google earth.	Medieval	TF 44061 78698
MLI88737	MON	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Huttoft	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Huttoft, as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 51524 77125
MLI88738	MON	Probable Medieval earthwork enclosure, Huttoft	Probable Medieval earthwork enclosure, Huttoft, as depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 51196 78560
MLI88739	MON	Late medieval earthwork field system, Bilsby	Late medieval earthwork field system, Bilsby. Depicted on the NMP. Medieval ridge and furrow appears to have been ploughed out and is not visible (in 2013) on Google maps.	Medieval	TF 47961 77600
MLI88740	MON	Deserted medieval village of Markby	Deserted medieval village of Markby. Crofts, tofts and enclosures depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 48606 78668
MLI88742	MON	Probable medieval earthwork fishponds, Markby	Probable medieval earthwork fishponds, Markby depicted by the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	TF 48157 78521
MLI88746	MON	Medieval cropmark and earthwork enclosure and field boundaries, Markby	Medieval cropmark and earthwork enclosure and field boundaries, Markby, seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 48599 79338
MLI88747	MON	Hagnaby medieval village, Hannah cum Hagnaby	The deserted medieval village of Hagnaby with surrounding ridge and furrow has been recorded from aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4843 8000
MLI90885	MON	Ridge and Furrow earthworks, Dryby Farm, Bilsby	Ridge and furrow earthworks seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. Medieval ridge and furrow appear to have been ploughed out and is not visible (in 2013) on Google maps.	Medieval	TF 4847 7649
MLI90886	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Andrew, Beesby in the Marsh	The churchyard at the Church of All Saints is depicted on the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 13th century, when the church it serves was built.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4641 8021

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI90887	MON	Churchyard, Church of the Holy Trinity, Bilsby	The churchyard at the Church of the Holy Trinity is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 15th century, when the church it serves was built. Archaeological monitoring was conducted during the installation of a new trench arch drainage system within the churchyard in 2014.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4666 7668
MLI90888	MON	Asserby Settlement	<p>The shrunken medieval village of Asserby is not mentioned in the Domesday book, but it is mentioned in the Book of Fees. Earthwork remains of medieval activity are visible on aerial photographs to the west and east of Glebe Farm.</p> <p>A scatter of late medieval and early post-medieval ceramics was identified in October 1999, during archaeological monitoring of the installation of a replacement gas pipeline between Trusthorpe and Candlesby. The assemblage was found on land off Asserby Lane, to the west of Asserby, and was comprised of seventeen sherds of pottery and one fragment of roof tile. No pottery was noted on the surface of the surrounding undisturbed ground, suggesting the source of the recovered pottery might have been quite localised. The assemblage was largely comprised of sherds of Toynton or Bolingbroke wares from the late 14th to 18th century.</p>	Medieval to Modern	TF 4943 7766
MLI98601	MON	Churchyard Cross, Church of the Holy Trinity, Bilsby	The base and lower part of a medieval cross shaft is located in the churchyard at Bilsby. The cross dates to the 14th century, and is constructed of ashlar limestone, surviving to a height of 49 inches. The cross has a square base and a supporting octagonal shaft via stop chamfers.	Medieval to Modern	TF 46653 76701
MLI98708	MON	Church of the Holy Trinity, Bilsby	Holy Trinity Church retains a Perpendicular (1180AD to around 1520AD) chancel, three bay north arcade and has reused Early English moulding in the porch entrance. The church also has 18th and 19th century features. The tower is 18th century in date. A parish church dating from the 15th century which underwent alterations in the mid-18th century. It was constructed of squared greenstone rubble, red brick and render and has ashlar dressings and slate roofs.	Medieval to Modern	TF 46646 76714
MLI116161	MON	Cross, St Margaret's Churchyard, Huttoft	Part of the base and staff of a restored churchyard cross which is referred to as ancient. A 14th century ashlar cross with addition of 1895.	Medieval to Modern	TF 5116 7640
MLI125128	MON	St Margaret's Church, Huttoft	St Margaret's Church, Huttoft is mostly Decorated in date with a good Early English tower. It also retains later Perpendicular (1300AD to around 1520AD) features. {1}{2}{3} A parish church with features dating from the 13th, 14th, 15th and 18th centuries. It underwent restorations in 1869, 1882 and 1910.	Medieval to Modern	TF 5115 7641
MLI41479	MON	Church of St Andrew, Beesby in the Marsh	A 13th century red brick and stone parish church, substantially rebuilt in 1841. A church is mentioned in Beesby in Domesday Book and this was probably on the site of the later 13th century church. In 1835 the main roof of the church was thatched while the aisle roof was leaded.	Medieval to Modern	TF 46417 80228
MLI41483	MON	Cross Base, Tothby, Alford	A large wayward cross base, known locally as a 'plague stone', is located here. The stone is not in its original location, but is thought to have come from Miles Cross Hill, though an exact former location is not known. The base stone is interesting in as much as it has the commencement cuts of an early socket hole on the side.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4444 7666
MLI41484	BLD	Woodthorpe Hall moat, Strubby with Woodthorpe	A medieval moat surrounds the present day Woodthorpe Hall.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4385 8049
MLI41496	MON	Tothby Manor, Alford	Farmhouse built in the mid 17th century, from small red bricks and featuring a slate roof. The house stands beside a moated enclosure, the early site of Tothby Manor, home of the founder of the Church of St Wilfrid. Tothby Manor, Alford. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from	Medieval to Modern	TF 4444 7668

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI41497	BLD	Swinn Wood, Aby	An area of woodland (all of which is classified as semi-natural) included in the Nature Conservancy Council's 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland'. Ancient woodland status considered to be highly probable.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4209 7796
MLI42520	BLD	Hornby, Mother and Greenfield Woods, Greenfield	An area of woodland (5 hectares of which classified as semi-natural and the remaining 41 hectares classified as plantation) included in the Nature Conservancy Council's 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland'. Ancient woodland status considered to be probable. An additional area of 7 hectares was felled and cleared for agriculture after 1956.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4305 7851
MLI42531	MON	Tothill and Claythorpe Woods	An area of woodland (4 hectares of which classified as semi-natural and the remaining 72 hectares classified as plantation) included in the Nature Conservancy Council's 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland'. Ancient woodland status considered to be probable.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4114 8095
MLI42660	MON	Withern Wood	An area of woodland (all of which is classified as semi-natural) included in the Nature Conservancy Council's 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland'. Ancient woodland status considered to be highly probable.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4287 8094
MLI42849	BLD	Churchyard Cross, St Margaret's Church, Saleby	The base and shaft of a cross, possibly 14th century in date, are in the village. The shaft is octagonal. The base is square with chamfered edges and faces at the corners. The monument includes the base and the lower part of a medieval limestone cross. It is located to the south east of the south porch. There is a one metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the support and preservation of the monument. The gravestone on the east side of the cross is excluded from the scheduling. An ashlar cross shaft dating from the 14th century.	Medieval to Modern	TF 45784 78747
MLI43035	MON	Manor House, Thoresthorpe	A house possibly dating from the 15th century which underwent alterations in the 17th century, 1879 and in the 20th century. It was originally a timber framed building which was encased in colour washed brickwork . It has a pantile roof with raised brick coped gables, two external gable stacks and a single clustered ridge stack. The house has a large collection of 13th century moulded stones in the garden and is thought to be on the site of an earlier building.	Medieval to Modern	TF 45839 77623
MLI43037	MON	Homestead moat, Maltby Le Marsh	An incomplete homestead moat in maltby le marsh. Presently associated with manor house.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4640 8103
MLI43043	MON	Moated site at Thurlby in Bigby parish.	Moated site at Thurlby, in Bigby parish. The present house probably stands on the site of an earlier medieval house, which stood within the homestead moat. During a watching brief a ditch was identified which may have been part of the moat complex. It was filled in during the eighteenth century and a pit was dug on its line. Post medieval finds include pottery, glass and bone.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4869 7608
MLI43044	MON	Medieval Moated Site, Bilsby	Earthwork remains of a large homestead moat with adjacent external fishpond, surrounding the 19th century building of Bilsby Hall. It is claimed that the foundations of an extensive castellated mansion, supposed to have been the seat of the Bilsby Family, were located within the boundary of the moat. No surface indications of this earlier structure have been seen, however.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4682 7626
MLI43627	MON	Priory of St Mary, Greenfield	The Cistercian priory of Greenfield was founded before 1153 and dedicated to St Mary. There were 12 nuns in 1377 and 10 at the suppression in 1536. The surrounding moat remains, and other earthworks are visible on aerial photographs. The site was said to have developed into a small hamlet after the Dissolution, with a church to St mary that was still occasionally in use in the 18th century. There is little surface indication of desertion, however, and no local tradition of a hamlet. Large blocks of Spilsby sandstone from the priory were found during the	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4329 7797

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			bulldozing of a farmhouse on the site. There is further information in the scheduling document. Two redeposited sherds of medieval pottery were recovered in June 2015, during archaeological monitoring of the undergrounding of overhead power lines on the site of St Mary's Priory. The sherds were both handle pieces from 13th to 14th century jugs, with one being made of Scarborough ware, and the other of Toynton-type ware. Both vessels were probably decorated, with the Scarborough type vessel probably quite highly so.		
MLI115856	MON	Bilsby War Memorial	Bilsby war memorial was unveiled in 1919 and stands in the churchyard adjacent to the east side of Holy Trinity Church. The design is of a broken column made from Cornish grey granite on a rusticated base. The memorial commemorates the fallen from both the First World War and the Second World War.	Post Medieval	TF 46663 76712
MLI116099	MON	Post-Medieval Activity, St Mary's Priory, Geenfield	The remains of two ditches and a brick wall were recorded in June 2015, during archaeological monitoring of the undergrounding of overhead power lines on the site of St Mary's Priory. Both ditches were aligned on an east to west axis, and, whilst no finds were recovered from their fills, both were cut into layers of post-medieval made-ground. The remains of the wall were found further to the north, and closer to Priory House. The form of the wall and the mortar used in its construction would suggest that it was of 19th century date, and likely related to the other farm buildings on the site.	Post Medieval	TF 4330 7793
MLI41466	MON	Post medieval finds from Hannah	Large amount of post medieval pottery and bone including c17 black wares and a spoon found when the field was bulldozed and ploughed.	Post Medieval	TF 4995 7925
MLI41485	MON	Moated site, Bilsby	An excellent example of a homestead moat surrounding 'moat house', which is itself a fine example of c16-c17 domestic architecture.	Post Medieval	TF 4717 7652
MLI43131	MON	Evidence for post medieval road construction	During the Bilsby village watermain relay works successive layers of foundation and metalling for the Alford to Sutton on sea road were identified.	Post Medieval	TF 4640 7677
MLI43675	MON	Sutton on Sea to Alford Tramway	An act of parliament was passed on July 29th 1864 for a railway from Alford to Mablethorpe. This was not supported financially and thus was never built. The idea was revived in 1873 with a slightly different route but this was rejected by parliament. The plan changed again and eventually a tramway from Alford to Sutton on Sea was built. It opened in 1884 with limited success. The route was difficult and consequently the trains were slow and unreliable. The death knoll tolled for the tramway in 1886 when the Great Northern Railway was built. The tramway finally closed in November 1889. The increasing capital cost of railway branch lines and the reluctance of the major companies to promote them led to the development of rural steam tramways as a cheaper alternative. In response to the opening of the LECR a steam tramway was built along the public roads from Sutton on Sea to Alford and opened in 1884. It was a 2 foot 6 inch gauge tramway with a single pair of rails. The tram route required a level surface and evidence was seen during the watching brief on the Bisby village water main relay, of large scale raising of the ground contours.	Post Medieval	TF 4845 7874
MLI82672	MON	Post medieval wall, Thurlby Road, Bilsby	During a watching brief an east-west aligned wall was recorded. Although it has not been formally dated it is thought to be contemporary with Vine house and probably associated with its former outbuildings.	Post Medieval	TF 4709 7649
MLI88331	MON	Pinfold at Saleby	A pinfold was observed on the second edition County Series OS map of 1905.	Post Medieval	TF 4550 7837
MLI88333	MON	Pinfold at Beesby	A pinfold was observed on the second edition County Series OS map of 1905.	Post Medieval	TF 4603 8019

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI89037	MON	19th century earthworks, The Old Rectory, Beesby	Earthworks representing 19th century garden features, boundaries and a pond were noted during a walkover survey as part of a desk-based assessment.	Post Medieval	TF 46307 80207
MLI99190	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Withern	Withern's first Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1811, although the Society had been active since 1797. It was built to seat 180 and was closed and demolished when a new chapel (see PRN 48914) opened on the opposite side of the road.	Post Medieval	TF 43125 82258
MLI126402	MON	War Memorial, Main Street, Withern with Stain	A war memorial dating from the 20th century. It is a stone vermiculated cross on a square base with three steps, all enclosed by railings. A sculpture of crucified Jesus Christ is on the west side of cross. An engraved inscription reads 'To the glory of God and in memory of those who made the great sacrifice 1914-18' on the uppermost step of base. Names of the dead and an excerpt from scripture is on the steps below. It was built by an unknown sculptor.	Post Medieval	TF 43356 82347
MLI126403	MON	Smalley Cottage, School Lane, Aby	Two adjoining 19th century cottages that were converted into one dwelling. The farm labourers' cottages were constructed at some point between 1848 and 1889. The rear of the cottages were originally one-storey high; in the mid to late 20th century a second storey and a cat slide roof were added to the rear. The building is constructed primarily of local red brick. The hipped roof is made of asbestos with ceramic ridge tiles, the original roof would have been made of pantile; a central chimenystack is also present. The chimney would have mirrored fireplaces to the two original cottages.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41254 78405
MLI126594	BLD	Smalley Cottage Outbuilding, Aby	An outbuilding built at some point between 1848 and 1889 which is constructed of local red brick and has a pitched pantile roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41252 78416
MLI98128	MON	Former School, Aby	Former primary school. Two red brick buildings. The larger consists of two ranges: An east-west aligned one and a half storey range that runs parallel to the road, with a pitched gabled tile roof. One gable stack. One brick buttress on the front elevation. Forming a cross-wing with this is a two storey range with a half hipped tile roof. A large window opening on the second storey of the front elevation has been infilled. The smaller building is a single storey hall under a steeply pitched gabled tile roof. The four brick buttresses on the west elevation appear to be later additions. White's 1856 Trade Directory states that the school was built as National and Infant Schools in 1852 at cost of £400, and was attended at the time by around 100 pupils. Later known as Aby Church of England Primary School, it closed in August 2009.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41289 78383
MLI98886	MON	Beesby Hall, or the Old Rectory, Beesby in the Marsh	Beesby Hall is a house which is labelled on the c.1905 Ordnance Survey map as a Rectory. The building was demolished shortly before June 2001. In 1718 the Rectory was under repair and the Rector had moved out temporarily. The work had been finished by 1721. The Rectory in 1718 was probably on the same site as the later Beesby Hall and it is also possible that parts of this early eighteenth-century Rectory survived within the later hall.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46352 80238
MLI126405	BLD	The site of a pinfold on Sutton Road, Markby	A pinfold noted on the first and second edition County Series Ordnance Survey maps of 1889 and 1906.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 48616 78668
MLI126406	BLD	Old Aby for Claythorpe Railway Station, Claythorpe	A railway station which was probably built in 1848 when the Louth to Firsby railway line was opened. The railway station acted as a railhead for the construction of RAF Strubby during the Second World War and was eventually closed in 1961. The old railway station is now a residential dwelling which is mostly two storeys high, with some parts being only one storey high. The building is constructed of red brick with white render and has white uPVC windows. The gabled roof appears to have concrete tiles and there are two red brick chimney stacks. A red letterbox is built in to the wall of the northwestern façade.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41189 79125

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI99057	BLD	Railway Goods Shed, Claythorpe	A single-storey railway goods shed built of red brick with a gabled roof. The goods shed was probably built in 1848 at the time of the opening of the Louth to Frisby Line. The associated Aby for Claythorpe Station closed in 1961. Since this time it has possibly used as agricultural storage.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4123 7911
MLI99142	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Saleby	Saleby Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1855 to seat 100. Prior to this the society, which had been active since 1776, met in a house. A schoolroom was added in 1914. The chapel closed in 1984. The building currently stands empty. The building is of yellow brick and has a gabled roof. The building is in a state of some disrepair, and there is little in the way of decoration other than some stained glass and crenelations on the roof of the porch.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45685 78431
MLI116602	MON	Tabernacle Independent Chapel and Graveyard, Huttoft	Tabernacle Independent Chapel was built in 1780 as a Congregational chapel. It came into use as a Primitive Methodist chapel in 1860, with seats for 109. The chapel closed in 1963 and had been demolished by the 1970s. A graveyard surrounded the former chapel, and is still extant. It possibly dates to the chapel's Congregationalist use.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 51238 76318
MLI116604	MON	North Bridge Farm, Huttoft	North Bridge Farm, Huttoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5171 7810
MLI116611	MON	Oed Farm, Huttoft	Site of Oed Farm, Huttoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5149 7735
MLI116627	MON	Low Barn Farm, Huttoft	Site of Low Barn Farm, Huttoft. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard of L plan. Isolated location. Magnetic anomalies, thought to represent the remains of former boundary ditches and drains associated with Low Barn Farm, were identified in October 2013, during magnetometry survey of this area. Other anomalies, very likely representing spreads of brick rubble and ferrous material associated with the demolished farm buildings, were also recorded.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4956 7692
MLI116896	MON	Bilsby Moor Farm, Bilsby	Bilsby Moor Farm, Bilsby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4714 7660
MLI116899	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Markby	Site of a farmstead, Markby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4792 7922
MLI116907	MON	Mansfield House, Markby	Mansfield House, Markby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5031 7894
MLI116908	MON	Galley Hill, Beesby with Saleby	Galley Hill, Beesby with Saleby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4403 7918
MLI118410	MON	Saleby Woodhouse, Beesby with Saleby	Site of Saleby Woodhouse, Beesby with Saleby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4425 7799
MLI118436	MON	America Farm, Mablethorpe and Sutton	America Farm, Mablethorpe and Sutton. Redeveloped 19th century outfarm. Single building. Location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5071 7885

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI118452	MON	Link House, Withern with Stain	Link House, Withern with Stain. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4345 8253
MLI118494	MON	(Woodthorpe Park), Strubby with Woodthorpe	Site of (Woodthorpe Park), Strubby with Woodthorpe. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4473 8148
MLI118495	MON	Greenfield, Aby with Greenfield	Aby House Farm, Aby with Greenfield. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4327 7794
MLI118501	MON	(Goose Field), Aby with Greenfield	Site of (Goose Field), Aby with Greenfield. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4446 7791
MLI118527	MON	Station Farm, Claythorpe	Station Farm, Claythorpe. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4109 7951
MLI118531	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Maltby Le Marsh	Unnamed farmstead, Maltby Le Marsh. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4607 8052
MLI118533	MON	(Hill Farm), Hannah cum Hagnaby	(Hill Farm), Hannah cum Hagnaby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5003 7942
MLI118534	MON	Glebe Farm, Beesby with Saleby	Glebe Farm, Beesby with Saleby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4709 7879
MLI41468	MON	College Farm, Beesby with Saleby	College Farm, Beesby with Saleby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4631 7755
MLI99161	MON	Abbey Farm, Hagneby	PLACENAME EVIDENCE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ABBEY SITE AT HAGNABY TO THE NORTH. It is the site of a post medieval farm but from the map evidence little if any of the original now survives. Abbey Farm (Hagnaby Abbey), Hannah cum Hagnaby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4801 8001
MLI116595	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Markby	Built in 1860 to seat 85, Markby Wesleyan Methodist chapel remained in use until 1966. The chapel was subsequently demolished and a house, Capella, now stands on the site. A small part of what may have been the western boundary wall survives.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 48731 79004
MLI116603	BLD	Ivy Cottage, Huttoft	Ivy Cottage, Huttoft. 19th century farmstead. Linear with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5221 7775
MLI116605	BLD	Poplar Farm, Huttoft	Poplar Farm, Huttoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5184 7753

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI116606	BLD	Home Farm, Huttoft	Home Farm, Huttoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5142 7709
MLI116607	BLD	Fields end Farm, Huttoft	Fields end Farm, Huttoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5150 7704
MLI116608	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Huttoft	Unnamed farmstead, Huttoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5148 7692
MLI116610	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Huttoft	Unnamed farmstead, Huttoft. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5136 7693
MLI116617	BLD	Wold Farm, Huttoft	Wold Farm, Huttoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5093 7863
MLI116618	BLD	Dryby Farm, Bilsby	Dryby Farm, Bilsby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4851 7641
MLI116619	BLD	Glebe Farm, Bilsby	Glebe Farm, Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4954 7755
MLI116620	BLD	Willow Farm, Bilsby	Willow Farm, Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4948 7771
MLI116621	BLD	White House Farm, Bilsby	White House Farm, Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4933 7768
MLI116622	BLD	Red House Farm, Bilsby	Red House Farm, Bilsby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 49069 77711
MLI116623	BLD	Pear Tree Farm, Bilsby	Pear Tree Farm, Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4894 7764

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI116626	BLD	(Furze Hill), Bilsby	(Furze Hill), Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4803 7788
MLI116897	BLD	The Old Dairy, Bilsby	The Old Dairy, Bilsby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4705 7642
MLI116898	BLD	The Barn, Markby	The Barn, Markby. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4975 7904
MLI116900	BLD	Grange Farm, Markby	Grange Farm, Markby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4952 7899
MLI116901	BLD	Briarfield, Markby	Briarfield, Markby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5032 7886
MLI116902	BLD	Church Farm, Markby	Church Farm, Markby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4865 7888
MLI116903	BLD	Beesby Grange (The Grange), Beesby with Saleby	Beesby Grange (The Grange), Beesby with Saleby. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4596 8006
MLI116904	BLD	Washdyke Farm, Beesby with Saleby	Washdyke Farm, Beesby with Saleby. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4761 7949
MLI116905	BLD	Manor Farm, Beesby with Saleby	Manor Farm, Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4690 7978
MLI116906	BLD	Wood Farm, Beesby with Saleby	Wood Farm, Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4455 7968
MLI116909	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Beesby with Saleby	Unnamed farmstead, Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4493 7967

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI116910	BLD	Finch Farm, Beesby with Saleby	Finch Farm, Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4595 7889
MLI116911	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Beesby with Saleby	A farmstead, Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4585 7884
MLI116912	BLD	Home Farm, Beesby with Saleby	Home Farm, Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4584 7835
MLI118435	BLD	Mill House Farm (Old Mill House), Beesby with Saleby	Mill House Farm (Old Mill House), Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4656 7867
MLI118437	BLD	Home Farm, Withern with Stain	Home Farm, Withern with Stain. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4369 8266
MLI118438	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Withern with Stain	Unnamed farmstead, Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4338 8243
MLI118444	BLD	Whitehouse, Withern with Stain	Whitehouse, Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4333 8238
MLI118445	BLD	Withern Corner Farm, Withern with Stain	Withern Corner Farm, Withern with Stain. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4305 8170
MLI118447	BLD	School Farm, Withern with Stain	School Farm, Withern with Stain. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4361 8044
MLI118453	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Strubby with Woodthorpe	Unnamed farmstead, Strubby with Woodthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4465 8218
MLI118490	BLD	Woodthorpe House Farm (Woodthorpe House), Strubby with Woodthorpe	Woodthorpe House Farm (Woodthorpe House), Strubby with Woodthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4440 8060

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI118491	BLD	Aby Barn Farm, Aby with Greenfield	Aby Barn Farm, Aby with Greenfield. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4182 7935
MLI118492	BLD	Hop House, Aby with Greenfield	Hop House, Aby with Greenfield. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4256 7928
MLI118496	BLD	Aby House Farm, Aby with Greenfield	Aby House Farm, Aby with Greenfield. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4189 7886
MLI118502	BLD	Cold Harbour Cottage, Aby with Greenfield	Cold Harbour Cottage, Aby with Greenfield. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4237 7743
MLI118526	BLD	Troutbeck Farm, Claythorpe	Troutbeck Farm, Claythorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with a covered yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4141 7942
MLI118528	BLD	Wayside Farm, Maltby Le Marsh	Wayside Farm, Maltby Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4614 8071
MLI118530	BLD	Hagnaby (Hagnaby House), Hannah cum Hagnaby	Hagnaby (Hagnaby House), Hannah cum Hagnaby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4861 8000
MLI118535	MON	Grange Farm, Hannah cum Hagnaby	Grange Farm, Hannah cum Hagnaby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5003 7954
MLI118536	BLD	Manor House Farm (The Cottage), Thoresthorpe	Manor House Farm (The Cottage), Thoresthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4584 7761
MLI118537	BLD	Lake House, Beesby with Saleby	Lake House, Beesby with Saleby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4563 7714
MLI124959	BLD	Ailby Wood Farm, Rigsby with Ailby	Ailby Wood Farm, Rigsby with Ailby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4325 7644

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI125715	MON	Bilsby Hall	The present Bilsby Hall is a brick-built house of 19th century date. It is set within a large medieval moated enclosure, and it thought to lie on the site of an earlier, possibly medieval, mansion. Bilsby Hall has previously been confused with the listed nearby structure called Bilsby House. Photographs of Bilsby Hall show that it is brick-built, with a 3 bay front range, and extensions only to the north-east. The building features a double pile roof structure and has a large porch and sash windows to the north-west front.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46881 76265
MLI126529	BLD	Manor Barn (Thoresthorpe Manor), Thoresthorpe	Manor Barn (Thoresthorpe Manor), Thoresthorpe. Partially extant 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4574 7753
MLI126593	BLD	St Margaret's C. of E. Primary School, Withern	Primary school building. Single storey red brick in English Garden Wall Bond, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. White's 1856 Trade Directory states that the school had been rebuilt in 1850, at a cost of £350. By 1872 it was attended by children from the parishes of Gayton, Strubby, Tothill, Withern, Woodthorpe, and was partially supported by government grants. The building has undergone little exterior change in the 20th century, though a building to the rear appears to have been demolished and replaced with a larger classroom block.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 43209 82318
MLI126595	BLD	Former School, Beesby-in-the-Marsh	Former school building. One and a half storey building of yellow brick with red brick banding, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. The south gable end is whitewashed. A dentil course runs on every elevation under the eaves. There is a small single storey range to the rear. One gable stack to north. Modern extensions include porch and bow window on the south elevation, plus a modern flat roof dormer on the east pitch of the roof. It is assumed that the single storey range was used as a schoolroom, and the two-storey element was the teacher's accommodation. White's 1856 Trade Directory states that the National School was built in 1843 and was at the time attended by 26 pupils. The 1872 Directory states that the school was rebuilt in 1864 with a residence for the teacher, presumably in its current form, and was 'well attended'. It is unclear when the building ceased to be used as a school.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46441 80186
MLI126599	BLD	Former School, Saleby	Former school. Single storey cross-wing plan red brick building in Flemish Bond, under a pitched gabled pantile roof. Brick hood moulds above the door and window openings. The doorway on the front gable elevation has been infilled. Above the doorway is a dedication stone with an inscription. There is a small flat roofed modern extension to the east of the gable elevation and a modern garage extension to the west of the building. White's 1872 Trade Directory states that the National School was built in 1845, and was at the time attended by 20 pupils. The school was closed in 1932 as part of Lindsey Council's educational reforms, due to the high cost and low average attendance. By the mid 1940s, the building was used informally for events run in the village. It is unclear when the building was converted to a private residence.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4577 7869
MLI126829	BLD	Primary School, Huttoft	19th century school building. One and a half storey red brick building in L-shape plan form, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. The building consists of an east-west aligned range with a north-south aligned cross-wing. Yellow brick window surrounds and quoins. White's 1856 Trade Directory states that the National School in Huttoft was built in 1840. The 1872 Trade Directory notes that the attendance at the time was around 90 pupils.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5119 7640
MLI126830	BLD	Axe and Cleaver, Huttoft	A 19th century dwelling and mid-20th century public house. The two-storey main range of the building was connected to a southern outbuilding in 2009, which now forms a single-storey southern range to the public house. The two-storey main range has a pitch pantile roof and is constructed of rendered brick. The ground floor front elevation has a porch entrance flanked by two casement windows; the first floor front elevation has a further two casement windows.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 51383 76832

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI126831	BLD	Former Cross Keys public house, Huttoft	A former public house in existence from at least 1825 which was still open in 1960 and probably closed in the late 20th century; it is now a dwelling. The building is constructed of rendered brick with two storeys with a pantile pitched roof with gable chimney stacks. There is a one and a half storey one-and-a-half storey range on the eastern side of the main rectangular-plan range. The front elevation of the main range has an off-centre door with overlight on the ground floor, flanked by two sash windows. The first floor front elevation has three two-over-two sash windows.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 51182 76351
MLI126885	BLD	11 Church Lane, Huttoft	A probable 18th or 17th century previously thatched cottage. The cottage is rectangular in plan with one storey and a garret. The pantile gable roof has three dormer windows on the western elevation, as well as a central chimney stack. The western elevation has a central doorway on the ground floor flanked by uPVC casement windows.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 51169 76354
MLI126898	BLD	Red Lion, Withern, Withern with Stain	Early 19th Century public house with later alterations. Painted red brick in Common Bond, under a hipped slate roof. There are lateral stacks to the front and rear. It has a 2 storey, 6-bay front, with overhanging eaves on paired brackets between bays to cross wing. On the ground floor is a corner porch with a segmental archway and a hipped slate roof. To the left are three glazing bar sashes with swept heads and plain sills. On the upper floor, the Red Lion signage is next to a two-over-two sash window and adjacent to three six-over-six sash windows with splayed heads.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 43266 82343
MLI41480	MON	Claythorpe Manor Barns, Claythorpe	Former farm buildings associated with Claythorpe Manor (MLI93265). The buildings were surveyed in 2023 prior to their proposed conversion for residential use. The farming complex comprised an early 19th century east-west facing cart shed with later alterations, with a hay loft or granary above, a shelter shed added to the south of the cart shed in the mid 19th century, and an early 19th century north-south facing barn. An open crew yard sat to the southwest; this was covered from the early 20th century until around 2010. To the west of this complex was a single storey range of former stables with a dovecote set into the south elevation. An analysis of historic mapping suggests significant alteration of the complex, with several ranges of outbuildings showing on 19th century maps that appear demolished by the 20th century.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41344 79048
MLI41487	BLD	Bilsby Hall Park	Parkland is recorded around Bilsby Hall on the 1st edition 6 inch and 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series maps (dating from around 1880 and 1905 respectively).	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4667 7644
MLI41488	MON	St Peter's Church, Markby	St Peter's Church is the only thatched church in Lincolnshire. It was erected with stone from Markby Priory and possibly on the foundations of the priory church. A date on a beam reads 'RB 1611 AM'. Some Norman stonework has been reused in the building. The roof was originally tiled and replaced with thatch in 1672. Parish church. Dated to the mid sixteenth century with reused stonework from the medieval Augustinian priory on the site. It was restored in 1962. Inside there is a plastered chancel arch and above this the reset stones of an early thirteenth century archway presumably from the site of the nearby Augustinian priory. The church has a fourteenth century plain octagonal font with moulded base.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4871 7881
MLI41600	BLD	Tower Mill, Bilsby	A tower mill situated to the east of the church. It was constructed in brick and still retains the mill gear. This tower mill is said to have replaced a post mill in 1861 although some consider it to be older than this, possibly of early 19th century date. It has been raised from 4 to 5 storeys in height and was once hand-winded by wheel and endless chain. It worked by wind until 1932, carrying on for a number of years after with an engine. There were four patent sails driving three pairs of stones, of which two pairs of greys remain. One pair has iron spur gearing underneath for engine drive. Access to the mill is difficult due to an accumulation of	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46989 76610

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			<p>rubbish but most of the gear is believed to remain. The tower stands capless and derelict. An early 19th century tower mill. Early 19th century altered and raised late 19th century.</p> <p>Red brick, partly tarred. 4 storey tapering tower with planked double doors and glazing bar pivot window to first floor on sides, and 2 light pivot to second floor on front. Top stage is later 19th century, with corbelled out eaves. The tower mill was the subject of a building survey, conducted in 2014, prior to the conversion of the adjacent bakery buildings. The mill replaced the earlier post mill, depicted on a c.1819 map as being to the south of the village, off Farlsthorne Road. A later map, produced in 1824, shows a tower mill symbol on the site of the present mill, suggesting the new tower mill was in existence by this time. The mill is a circular tapering tower of five storeys, built of hand made bricks laid in English garden wall bond. The mill was damaged during a storm on the 16th November 1901, when the top and sails were wrecked. In repairing the damage, the upper five feet of brickwork was taken down and replaced with eleven feet of new red machine made brick, again laid in English garden wall bond. An eight horsepower portabel steam engine was introduced by 1893 to provide auxiliary power, though this was later replaced by a Blackstone oil engine in 1933, after the sails had been removed.</p>		
MLI41752	BLD	HUTTOFT GRANGE	Grange is a 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a grange. Huttoft Grange, Huttoft. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5170 7785
MLI42661	BLD	The Manor, Huttoft	The Manor, Huttoft, is a 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a manor. Manor House, Huttoft. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5145 7600
MLI42765	BLD	Woodthorpe Hall, Strubby with Woodthorpe	Woodthorpe hall is a red brick Tudor house and was the seat of the Ballett family. Woodthorpe hall is a 17th century house with mid-17th century fenestration but an original cross window to the rear lights. A small country house dating from the mid-17th century which underwent alterations in the 18th, mid-19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of red brick and has pantile roofs and a pair of central square ridge stacks. Woodthorpe Oak, Strubby with Woodthorpe. Partially extant 17th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4389 8049
MLI43491	MON	Alford Mill, or Hoyles Windmill	This well-proportioned tower mill was built by Oxley, the local millwright. Some confusion exists about its exact date of construction, but it is believed to have been built in 1837, reputedly on the site of an earlier post mill of 1813. The mill was owned by the Hoyles family for much of its life, who worked it until 1955. It was sold in 1957 to Banks Brothers of Kirton in Lindsey, who repaired it and set it to work again. The mill is of 6 storeys, and is powered by 5 single-sided patent sails, which were renewed together with the cap in 1978 by Thompsons. The tarred tower has a stage at second floor level and a raised loading stage at ground floor level, a common feature of Lincolnshire mills. The structure was built as a tower mill in 1837 by Alford millwright, Sam Oxley. The mill was restored in 1979. It has six floors, is black bitumen-painted brick, with 5 wooden sails and an ogee cap.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45743 76508
MLI82967	BLD	Moat House, Bilsby	Moat house is a mid-seventeenth century building within a former homestead moat. It is brick built, with a T-plan structure with a two-storey porch. Original features, including the staircase	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4719 7649

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			have been retained, though the house has been altered. Moat House is a Listed farmhouse, dating from the mid 17th century with mid 19th century alterations.		
MLI87472	BLD	Huttoft tower mill	This once elegant tower mill was built in the early or mid 19th century. A large steam mill was erected in 1872 and the windmill worked until gale damage forced its retirement in 1945. It was then gutted and converted into a grain silo. The cap lingered for a number of years, being taken off in 1968. The tower still retains its fine wrought iron stage. The mill used to be painted grey which made a change from the more usual tar; since ceasing work it has gained a coat of tar. There were four patent sails, working four pairs of stones, two French and two grey.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 51371 76659
MLI87473	BLD	Mill offices, Alford Mill, Alford	House and offices built in 1837 from yellow brick. The building also contained a bakehouse and the two flash ovens are still inside.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45762 76506
MLI87475	BLD	Sail store and out buildings, Alford Mill, Alford	Sail store and outbuilding built in 1837 from yellow brick with a pantile roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45736 76499
MLI87477	BLD	Pigsties and engine shed at Alford Mill, Alford	Pigsties and engine shed built in 1840 in yellow brick with a pantile roof. The engine shed powered the mill when there was insufficient wind power to do so.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45732 76513
MLI88680	BLD	Welland House, 29 East Street, Alford	House, built in 1830 and altered in the 20th century. Built in red brick with a hipped slate roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45764 76464
MLI90889	BLD	St Margaret's Church, Saleby	Parish church built in 1850 by Stephen Lewin. Restored in 1958. Constructed in buff brick with ashlar dressings with stone coped slate roofs. All fittings are 19th century including the octagonal font, carved in a 15th century style. In the chancel north wall an arched recess contains a full length effigy of a knight in chain mail and surcoat, apparently to Sir William de Hardreshull (died 1303). Also in the chancel floor there is a small brass to George Harrington (died 1556) and a further one inscribed 'to John Haryington of Wickham, in the county of Lincoln, who built this chapel, 1592, being lord and patron of Salebie and lieth in St. Sepulchre's Church, London and died 12th May, 1599'. At the east end of the chancel is the old datestone of the original chapel, bearing the Haryington Arms and dated '1591'.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45784 78756
MLI91875	BLD	Church of St Andrew, Hannah cum Hagnaby	Parish church built in 1758, with early 19th century additions and minor 20th century alterations. Squared greenstone rubble, pantile roof with raised stone coped gables, 20th century wooden bellcote with pyramidal roof. Nave with west porch. The added 19th century gabled porch has a pointed doorway on the south side and a reused moulded 15th century inner doorway. In the porch are 2 substantial fragments of a carved 15th century slab with figure sculptures on the angles. All interior fittings are contemporary and include a full set of panelled pews. On the north side one compartment contains an octagonal pulpit.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 49974 79436
MLI91876	BLD	Former Vicarage, 31 East Street, Alford	The house at 31 East Street was built in 1852-3 by James Fowler of Louth, a renowned local church architect, and is one of his earlier works. It was in use as a vicarage until 1990 when it passed into private hands. The house is of red brick construction with limestone window surrounds and yellow brick diapering on all of the original exterior elevations. It has a gabled pitched slate roof with decorative crested ridge tiles. Some of the windows are later additions and interrupt the pattern of the brick diapering. The vicarage is considered to be of townscape interest by the Conservation Area Appraisal.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45835 76460
MLI92255	MON	51 East Street, Alford	Well detailed 19th century detached house which is considered to be of townscape interest by the Conservation Area Appraisal.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45785 76584

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI92928	BLD	Historic Park, Strubby with Woodthorpe	A historic park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map in Woodthorpe.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 44098 80495
MLI92929	BLD	The Cottage, Beesby in the Marsh	A cottage dating from the late 17th century, which underwent alterations in the early 19th and early 20th centuries. It was constructed of mud and stud, which was partly cased in brick and raised four courses. It has a corrugated iron roof with a central brick stack. The interior retains traces of the timber stud construction and small chamfered beams.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46397 80340
MLI92931	BLD	The Forge, Bilsby	A forge dating from the early 19th century which was constructed of painted brick and has a pantile roof with a single ridge stack.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46983 76493
MLI92932	BLD	The Cottage, Markby	A farmhouse dating from the late 17th century which underwent alterations in about 1800 and in the 20th century. It was constructed of red brick in English bond and has a pantile roof with two shortened gable stacks.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4861 7856
MLI92933	BLD	Manor Farmhouse, Saleby with Thoresthorpe	A farmhouse dating from the mid-18th century which underwent alterations in the mid-19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of red brick and has a concrete tiled roof with raised brick coped tumbled gables and two gable stacks. The house sits in a large, moated enclosure. Saleby Manor, Beesby with Saleby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4577 7822
MLI92934	BLD	Stable Block, Manor House, Thoresthorpe	A stable with granary over dating from the late 18th century which was constructed of brown, red brick and has a corrugated iron roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45857 77629
MLI93098	BLD	The Cottage, Thoresthorpe	A cottage dating from about 1830 which was constructed of red brick and has a pantile roof with a single gable stack.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46058 77683
MLI93191	BLD	Empire Mills, Claythorpe	A water mill, now restaurant, dating from the 18th century which underwent alterations in the early 19th century and in 1890. It was constructed of colourwashed brickwork and has a hipped pantile roof. This is the last regularly worked water mill in Lincolnshire, but the water power has not been used since 1977.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4140 7903
MLI93265	BLD	Old Forge Cottage, Bilsby	A cottage dating from the late 17th century which underwent alterations in the 19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of colourwashed brick and has a thatched roof with raised brick coped gables and a single axial brick stack.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46980 76474
MLI93266	BLD	Claythorpe Manor, Claythorpe	A farmhouse dating from the early 18th century which underwent alterations in the early and late 19th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a slate roof originally with tumbled gables, two partly external brick gable stacks and a single ridge stack to the rear. Claythorpe Manor (Claythorpe Hall), Claythorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with a covered yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4131 7908
MLI93555	BLD	Ailby House Farmhouse, Rigsby with Ailby	A farmhouse dating from the 17th century which underwent alterations in the 19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of colourwashed brick and has a thatch roof with brick coped gables, tumbled to right and single ridge and gable stacks. It was possibly originally a timber framed building. Ailby House Farm, Rigsby with Ailby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4379 7698

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI93556	BLD	Warehouse, Huttoft Mill, Huttoft	A mill warehouse built in 1872 by the engineers T. Wilson and E. Wheatcroft. It was constructed of red brick with yellow brick dressings and has a hipped slate roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5137 7663
MLI93559	BLD	Saleby Grange, Saleby with Thoresthorpe	A house dating from the late 17th century which underwent alterations in about 1820. It was constructed of colour washed brick and has shallow hipped slate roofs with deeply overhanging eaves and three brick stacks.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4576 7883
MLI93561	BLD	Barn, Manor House, Thoresthorpe	A barn dating from the late 18th century which underwent alterations in the late 19th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a pantiled hipped roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45871 77610
MLI93618	BLD	Vine House and Barn, Bilsby	A house and barn dating from about 1700 which underwent alterations in the early 19th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a concrete tiled roof with a single gable and axial stacks.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4704 7647
MLI98315	BLD	Aby Grange Cottage, Aby with Greenfield	A cottage dating from about 1818 which underwent alterations in the 19th and 20th centuries. It was constructed of red brick and has a concrete tiled roof with brick coped gables and stacks. Aby Grange Farm (Aby Grange), Aby with Greenfield. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4236 7995
MLI98359	BLD	Late 18th to 20th century agricultural building complex, Saleby	A late eighteenth- to twentieth-century agricultural building complex was recorded. The complex comprised two ranges and a separate cartshed as well as a crewyard. The earliest buildings recorded were two barns in red brick dating to the late eighteenth or the early nineteenth century, one of these barns was probably originally a stable. In addition, there were two mid to late nineteenth-century animal shelters, a mid to late nineteenth-century cartshed, late nineteenth-century stores and pig pens, all of red brick. In the second half of the twentieth century additional buildings were added to the two ranges.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45660 78758
MLI98880	BLD	Bilsby House, Alford Road, Bilsby	Mid-18th century house, with 1904 alterations and additions. Built of red brick and stucco dressings, with a hipped Westmoreland slate roof. Of two storeys, with a 5 bay front with rendered plinth, and central 6 panelled door. To either side are added single storey single bay wings, each with a triple glazing bar casement. The house stands in a substantial moated enclosure. The reference in the list description to the 'substantial moated enclosure' has caused some confusion between this property and the nearby Bilsby Hall. Photographs of Bilsby House show that it does indeed have a five window frontage with short, single-storey extensions to both sides of the main front. Although no moated enclosure now survives around the building, a possible 3-sided moat or pond is depicted to the immediate east of the house on the 1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map. This feature may have been more extensive originally, and possibly enclosed a larger area around the house.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46541 76691
MLI98887	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, School Street, Aby	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1825, with seating for 170 people. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. It was closed in 1895 and then used as a storage shed. In 1911 the building was donated to the Parish Institute, when it was altered somewhat to function as a village hall.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41232 78350
MLI98897	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Main Road, Aby	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built to replace the School Street chapel in 1895. It had seating for 120 people. The building is in the Gothic style and is of red brick with dressings of yellow brick and stone. It has a gabled roof of Welsh slate. It has pointed door and window arches of rubbed yellow brick. The window arches on the frontage also have stone hood mouldings. The building also has a plinth and decorative buttresses with pinnacles. The iron railings are original. The chapel was closed in 1994 and sold in 1995. In 2002 it was converted into a private dwelling.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 41073 78536

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI98989	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Beesby	A Primitive Methodist chapel, built to seat 64 in 1874, although the number of seats was later reduced to 36. The chapel is of yellow brick with a gabled roof and multiple red brick string courses. The chapel was closed in 1961 and subsequently used as a warehouse.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 46126 80194
MLI99108	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Huttoft	Huttoft Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1818 to seat 150. In 1857 it was rebuilt on the same site, again to seat 150. A Sunday school was added in 1866. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. It has pointed window arches and gothic glazing bars.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 51306 76694
MLI41135	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Withern with Stain	Withern Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in 1875. It was extended to seat 225 in 1901. In 1967 the building underwent restoration. The building is of red brick with a gabled roof and yellow brick dressings. It is Classically styled with a pediment and pilasters. It has a raised gable with stone coping and rubbed yellow brick window arches.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 43158 82234
MLI93557	BLD	Annie Pahud Almshouses, Chalk Lane, Withern	A terrace of almshouses at Chalk Lane, comprising three attached brick houses. Each house contains two rooms, as well as a kitchen and bathroom. The almshouses were built in 1907 by the Annie Pahud charitable foundation. The buildings are single-storey, being built of red brick with ashlar stone dressings and copings, and features pitched tile roofs.	Modern	TF 43365 82333
MLI41459	MON	RAF Strubby	RAF Strubby was the most eastern of Lincolnshire's airfields and it opened in April 1944. It was used by Coastal Command for anti-shipping missions. After the end of the Second World War RAF Strubby came under the RAF Flying College at RAF Manby, remaining in this role up to closure in 1972. It was used for a while (until the 1990s) as a helicopter base for the southern North Sea oil and gas rigs. In the 1980s the runways were ripped up for hardcore. RAF Strubby is active as a glider airfield. Strubby Gliding Club has used the site since 1978 and the club changed its name to the Lincolnshire Gliding Club in the 1990s.	Modern	TF 44716 81091
MLI115898	MON	An undated cropmark enclosure south of Manor Farm, Beesby in the Marsh	An undated cropmark enclosure south of Manor Farm, Beesby in the Marsh, seen on aerial photographs and plotted by the National Mapping Programme.	Undated	TF 4704 7939
MLI42430	MON	Pond and field drainage, Aby with Greenfield	Although marked on the 6-inch OS. maps as an alleged moat, the site consists only of field drainage works and a pond.	Undated	TF 4231 7983
MLI42523	MON	Tumulus to the north west of Saleby	A mound visible against the skyline in a field under crop. The field is under cultivation on aerial photographs observed on Google Earth. There is no obvious sign of an earthwork on Google Streetview.	Undated	TF 4531 7889
MLI81697	MON	Undated features, Huttoft Primary School	During a watching brief, several gullies and ditches were recorded. Two different alignments were observed, suggesting two different phases, a north-west/south-east phase and a later east/west phase. It is thought that at least some of the features may be Saxon in date and relate to the early medieval settlement of Huttoft. A piece of slag found in one of the ditches may be post-medieval in date, however.	Undated	TF 5123 7643
MLI87954	MON	Boundary cropmark, north of Bilsby.	Potential unknown date boundary cropmark.	Undated	TF 4692 7705
MLI88101	MON	Enclosure earthwork, Saleby with Thoresthorpe parish.	Potential unknown date earthwork enclosure.	Undated	TF 4747 7972
MLI88511	MON	Possible unknown date cropmark	Three potential unknown date cropmark mounds, seen on aerial photographs and plotted by the National Mapping Programme.	Undated	TF 47557 79326

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		mounds, Beesby in the Marsh			
MLI88307	MON	Three curvilinear cropmarks at Withern with Stain	Three curvilinear cropmark features were observed on aerial photographs dating to 1999 as part of the Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh project.	Unknown	TF 4441 8231

Table 9A.11: Route Section 4

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122912	MON	(America Farm), Algarkirk	Site of (America Farm), Algarkirk. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3039 3150
MLI119888	MON	(Australia Cottage), Burgh Le Marsh	Site of (Australia Cottage), Burgh Le Marsh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5107 6543
MLI119893	MON	(Barnack Hall), Burgh Le Marsh	Site of (Barnack Hall), Burgh Le Marsh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5017 6480
MLI123029	MON	(Bliss's Farm), Kirton	Site of (Bliss's Farm), Kirton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2733 3844
MLI118924	MON	(Butterbump), Willoughby with Sloothby	Site of (Butterbump), Willoughby with Sloothby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4944 7231
MLI122323	MON	(Corporation Farm), Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Site of (Corporation Farm), Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2926 4618
MLI120367	MON	(Dovecot Farm), New Leake	Site of (Dovecot Farm), New Leake. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3496 5531
MLI116977	MON	(Fen Farm), East Keal	Site of (Fen Farm), East Keal. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3742 6152
MLI119901	BLD	(Hall Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	(Hall Farm), Burgh Le Marsh. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4998 6469
MLI122567	MON	(Hide's Farm), Surfleet	Site of (Hide's Farm), Surfleet. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2824 3180
MLI120448	MON	(Ivy Cottage), Stickney	Site of (Ivy Cottage), Stickney. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3497 5472

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122910	MON	(Marsh Farm), Algarkirk	Site of (Marsh Farm), Algarkirk. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2959 3183
MLI119883	MON	(Marsh Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Site of (Marsh Farm), Burgh Le Marsh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5278 6655
MLI122564	MON	(Marsh Place), Gosberton	Site of (Marsh Place), Gosberton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2687 3142
MLI119847	MON	(Orby Ground Farm), Orby	Site of (Orby Ground Farm), Orby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5366 6825
MLI122571	MON	(Poorland Farm), Surfleet	Site of (Poorland Farm), Surfleet. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2957 3069
MLI122575	MON	(Rookery Farm), Surfleet	Site of (Rookery Farm), Surfleet. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2748 2994
MLI118926	MON	(Sandfield Farm), Willoughby with Sloothby	Site of (Sandfield Farm), Willoughby with Sloothby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4892 7227
MLI122877	MON	(Slate Cottage), Sutterton	Site of (Slate Cottage), Sutterton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2852 3225
MLI122572	MON	(Sugar Lees Farm), Surfleet	Site of (Sugar Lees Farm), Surfleet. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2816 3002
MLI119880	MON	(Sweetbriar Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Site of (Sweetbriar Farm), Burgh Le Marsh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5230 6389
MLI120311	MON	(Thorpe Farm), Thorpe St. Peter	Site of (Thorpe Farm), Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4207 5951
MLI118887	MON	(Wyche Farm), Hogsthorpe	Site of (Wyche Farm), Hogsthorpe. Demolished 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5186 6929

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI87276	MON	18th century pits and ditch at Burgh le Marsh bypass	37 trial trenching was undertaken on the proposed Burgh le Marsh bypass prior to development. Two pits and a ditch were uncovered and dated to the 18th century by the pottery sherds that they contained. They also contained animal bone.	Post Medieval	TF 5077 6530
MLI98409	MON	69 High Street and outbuildings, Burgh le Marsh	A building survey was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in January 2012 at 69 High Street, Burgh le Marsh. The buildings on the site were constructed in red brick after 1842 and before 1888 and consist of a former malthouse, outbuildings, stables and wagon storage. The site became a bottling plant and, after the First World War, was converted to a motor garage. During the Second World War the building was requisitioned as the headquarters of the local Auxiliary Fire Service but was used as a garage again after the war. The main building has been demolished.	Post Medieval to 21st Century	TF 5035 6504
MLI41561	FS	A 15th century ewer spout, Burgh Le Marsh	A bronze ewer spout of continental 15th century date, similar examples exist from Woolsthorpe and West Common, Lincoln.	Medieval	TF 5050 6420
MLI81706	FS	A Bronze Age flanged axe from north of Red House Farm (Field 11)	A cast bronze Bronze Age flanged axe with a low stop ridge was found during the East Keal metal detecting rally in a field to the north of Red House Farm	Bronze Age	TF 3755 6108
MLI41999	FS	A Bronze Age socketed axehead, Willoughby with Sloothby	A Bronze Age faceted socketed axehead in very good condition found encased in soft stone deposit in a sugar beet field in about 1959 near Bonthorpe in Willoughby with Sloothby parish.	Late Bronze Age	TF 4804 7260
MLI41560	FS	A bronze pm handle found to south east of Burgh Le Marsh	A bronze handle or stopper of possible c17 date found to south east of Burgh Le Marsh.	Post Medieval	TF 5050 6420
MLI42224	FS	A Cistercian ware flask found in Farlesthorpe	A Cistercian ware flask found in a field to the south-west of the church in Farlesthorpe	Medieval	TF 4750 7390
MLI41580	MON	A field scatter of late medieval pottery, found to south west of Burgh Le Marsh	A surface collection of late medieval and post medieval pottery including Toynton and Bolingbroke wares including handle and pancheon sherds.	Medieval	TF 4980 6430
MLI42839	MON	A field scatter of post medieval pottery, found south west of Burgh Le Marsh	A surface collection of late medieval and post medieval pottery, including Toynton and Bolingbroke wares, with handle and pancheon sherds.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 498 643
MLI41008	MON	A flint scatter east of Glebe Farm	Flints concentrated along the northern edge of a mound of sand. Flints are mainly late Neolithic forms.	Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3637 5951
MLI40585	FS	A hoard of Bronze Age palstaves found in Stickford	A hoard of two definite and two probable bronze palstaves found in ploughing just to the south of Stickford Lodge. The information came from a Spilsby resident, who has one of the palstaves. The grid reference given is TF 3673 6040 which is the site of Stickford Lodge. Two looped palstaves (and two others which were sent for scrap) found during ploughing. One of the surviving palstaves was also recorded as being from East Keal see	Bronze Age	TF 368 603

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			PRN40968 . This site has also been recorded at TF 357 588 but this grid reference is a considerable distance from Stickford Lodge. The grid reference is also given as TF 368 603 which would seem to more accurately fit the description of the find site.		
MLI81931	MON	A mid- to late Saxon cemetery beneath St Helen's Church, Cumberworth	An excavation recorded a sequence of 26 intercutting burials, thought to represent a period of over a century. The coffins were made from planks which had been charred on the outer surface, a characteristic of Saxon burials. An inscribed lead plaque dating to the 10th or possibly 11th century was recovered from one of the graves. The cemetery was sealed by a soil platform circa 600mm thick. A fragment of an Anglo-Saxon grave slab dating to the late 10th-11th century and at present embedded in the fireplace of the former nave of St Helen's Church (PRN 41986) may have originated from this cemetery.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 50628 73739
MLI41002	FS	A palstave from silver pit drain	A looped palstave was found at the bottom of Silver Pit Pool, the largest and deepest of the pools in the East Fen. Silver Pit Drain is now incorporated in modern drainage. Originally noted by Banks in 1821. A. White states that Sir J. Banks also noted another palstave from here.	Bronze Age	TF 380 593
MLI84134	MON	A possible Bronze Age barrow and undated enclosures and pits, Willoughby with Sloothby	A probable undated rectangular cropmark enclosure is visible to the south east of Butterbump barrow cemetery, seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. Within the enclosure is a cropmark ring ditch which contains cropmarks pits. The ring ditch has been interpreted as a Bronze Age barrow perhaps an outlier of the Butterbump cemetery and the undated features may be related.	Bronze Age	TF 4988 7209
MLI97956	FS	A possible Neolithic scraper, Willoughby	A scraper possibly dating from the Neolithic period were found at TF490733 during field walking.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 4900 7330
MLI83892	MON	A post medieval boundary ditch, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	During a watching brief in 2002, a north/south aligned ditch containing eighteenth century pottery was recorded, thought to be a boundary ditch. Eighteenth to twentieth century pottery and eighteenth-century clay pipe stems were also recovered.	Post Medieval	TF 4833 6077
MLI98628	MON	A post medieval enclosure in Orby parish	A post medieval enclosure was seen as an earthwork in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Post Medieval	TF 5138 6675
MLI83889	FS	A post medieval iron strap loop, The Paddock, Burgh le Marsh	During a watching brief in 2002, a post medieval iron strap loop was recovered, thought to be from a horse's harness or farm machinery	Post Medieval	TF 499 647
MLI42243	MON	A post medieval site in Thorpe St Peter	A post medieval site identified from surface finds of pottery, tile and brick and site of a decoy.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4365 6065
MLI98003	FS	A sherd of medieval pottery, Cumberworth	A sherd of early medieval pottery found at TF505719.	Medieval	TF 5050 7190
MLI97999	FS	A sherd of Roman pottery, Willoughby	A sherd of Roman grey ware pottery was found at TF498723.	Roman	TF 4980 7230

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI118939	BLD	Albion House, Willoughby with Sloothby	Albion House, Willoughby with Sloothby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4949 7072
MLI122854	BLD	Amzari, Sutterton	Amzari, Sutterton. Extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2742 3588
MLI97997	FS	An undated flake, Cumberworth	An undated flint flake was found at TF497727	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4970 7270
MLI98000	FS	An undated flake, Cumberworth	An undated flint flake was found at TF501725	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 5010 7250
MLI98001	FS	An undated flake, Cumberworth	A flint flake was found at TF501727.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 5010 7270
MLI98629	MON	Anti glider ditch in Orby	An anti-glider ditch dating to the Second World War visible in aerial photographs was recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Second World War	TF 5245 6709
MLI98640	MON	Anti glider ditches from the Second World War in Hogsthorpe	Earthwork aircraft obstructions, anti-glider ditches from the Second World War seen in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Second World War	TF 5362 6930
MLI98619	MON	Anti-glider ditches, Skegness	Two probable anti-glider ditches dating from the Second World War were recorded as cropmarks on the aerial photographic plots of the National Mapping Programme	Second World War	TF 5413 6567
MLI120446	MON	Arkendale, Stickney	Arkendale, Stickney. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3363 5427
MLI40657	MON	Armtree Deserted Medieval Village, Langrville	Armtree Manor is listed in a document of 1572 as being on the site of an extinct medieval village. It was said to have formed part of the parish of Coningsby at that time. A number of slight mounds were noted in this area, to the south-west of the modern village of Langrick. The mounds were believed to represent part of the remains of the medieval village of Armtree. Considerable quantities of masonry and tile fragments were found in the area of the mounds, along with sherds of 13th-18th century pottery and tile. Large quantities of animal bone (pig, sheep) and shell (oyster, cockle and whelk) were identified during a site visit to this area in July 2010. The finds were thought to be of probable medieval date. It was reported that large pieces of stone and fragments of medieval pottery are also regularly found on the site during ploughing.	Medieval	TF 264 483
MLI123068	BLD	Ash Tree House, Frampton	Ash Tree House, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3018 4154

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI118889	MON	Ashington End, Hogsthorpe	Site of Ashington End, Hogsthorpe. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5167 6798
MLI124695	BLD	Ashtree Farm, Thornton Le Fen	Ashtree Farm, Thornton Le Fen. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2781 5047
MLI122814	BLD	Asperton Farm, Wigtoft	Asperton Farm, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2609 3796
MLI122821	BLD	Asperton Lodge, Wigtoft	Asperton Lodge, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2664 3657
MLI41528	MON	Assorted medieval finds from foundation trenches, s of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval pottery found in foundation trenches to the south of Burgh Le Marsh.	Medieval	TF 5020 6460
MLI42223	MON	Assorted post medieval artefacts found in Farlesthorpe	Nine bronze and steel buckles and fittings found in Farlesthorpe. All are of post-medieval date.	Post Medieval	TF 4750 7390
MLI42245	MON	Assorted pottery found during drainage work at Thorpe St Peter	Assorted pottery found during drainage work at Thorpe St Peter, including Romano British sherds.	Roman	TF 4550 6150
MLI42246	MON	Assorted pottery found during drainage work at Thorpe St Peter	Assorted pottery found during drainage work at Thorpe St Peter, including medieval sherds.	Medieval	TF 4550 6150
MLI42247	MON	Assorted pottery found during drainage work at Thorpe St Peter	Assorted pottery found during drainage work at Thorpe St Peter, including post medieval sherds.	Post Medieval	TF 4550 6150
MLI41527	MON	Assorted Roman finds from foundation trenches, south of Burgh Le Marsh	Various sherds of Romano British pottery including 1 piece of Samian stamped 'ma.....'	Roman	TF 5020 6460
MLI122827	MON	Avondale, Wigtoft	Avondale, Wigtoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2509 3557

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI116028	MON	Avro Lancaster Aircraft Crash Site and War Memorial, Sibsey Northlands	On the afternoon of 29th January 1943, an Avro Lancaster Bomber, designated ED503 of 9 Squadron, took off from Waddington on an engine and airframe test-flight, but crashed at c.15:30, on open fenland at Sibsey Northlands. All 6 of the crewmen aboard the aircraft died in the crash, the cause of which could not be determined. One of the crewmen was thrown clear of the crash site, and his remains were collected for burial in his hometown of Dalkeith, Scotland. The other 5 bodies remained on the site, and a war memorial was later erected to commemorate the accident. The memorial takes the form of a stone cross, inscribed with the names of the deceased.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 3338 5347
MLI41004	FS	Axe Hammer	A perforated axe hammer is reported from this location, but no further information is known.	Bronze Age	TF 3600 6000
MLI122325	BLD	Bamber's Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Bamber's Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2709 4680
MLI122865	BLD	Bank House Farm, Sutterton	Bank House Farm, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2668 3342
MLI92288	MON	Bank House Park, Gosberton	A historic park recorded on the first edition and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps at Bank House, Gosberton.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 25492 32118
MLI120370	BLD	Bank House, New Leake	Bank House, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3789 5466
MLI122824	BLD	Bank House, Wigtoft	Bank House, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2468 3680
MLI98906	BLD	Baptist Church, Burgh le Marsh	Burgh Baptist Church was built in 1836. It is of red brick with a hipped roof and rubbed red brick window arches.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 50266 64909
MLI41086	FS	Barbed and tanged arrowhead found in Midville	An unpatinated barbed and tanged arrowhead found after ploughing in scnd field west of white house, Midville and 100 yards from road.	Bronze Age	TF 3730 5710
MLI124595	BLD	Barbridge House, Sibsey	Barbridge House, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3520 5409

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122985	BLD	Barford Farm, Kirton	Barford Farm, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2728 4258
MLI122345	MON	Barley Close, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Barley Close, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2858 4581
MLI125527	BLD	Barn and Stable, Yew Tree Farm, Quadring Eaudyke	<p>The former barn and stable at Yew Tree Farm was the subject of a programme of historic building recording, conducted in February 2019, prior to its proposed conversion into a residential dwelling. The north range was built prior to 1776, while the west range was added before the 1880s. The north range is a two-storey barn, built out of brick laid in English Garden Wall Bond, with a gabled roof covered in red pantiles. The northern and southern elevations have opposing double door openings with brick arches. They also have small windows at roof level at the western ends of the elevations. The west elevation has window opening at ground floor level, and directly above this is an door opening with a timber door. The majority of the interior of the north range is one large room, open to the timber rafters. At the western end, there is a partition wall, built out of brick at ground floor level, and then out of timber planking up to the roof. There is an door opening into the mezzanine level, which was likely used as a hayloft. This was added in the 20th century.</p> <p>There is a small room below the hayloft, which is accessed through a single door in the west range. The upper portion of this door features graffiti of farm implements, various names, and most notably the inscription 'WAR 1914'. The west range, which is aligned north-south, was built off the western end of the southern elevation of the north range. It is a single storey brick building with a gabled, red pantile roof. It was used as a stable and barn. The eastern elevation is of brick laid in English bond, and has a single door opening at the south end, a large open bay at the centre, and a second bay that has been closed with timber doors. A portion of the southern end of the building was demolished in the mid 20th century.</p> <p>The current southern elevation has remnants of the former walls extending from it, and a former doorway that has been covered with corrugated steel. The western elevation is plain, and is of brick laid in Flemish bond. The south and north rooms of this range have a timber byre for horses and a lower trough (built out of timber for feed in the south, and red ceramic tile for water in the north) on the western wall. The top portion of the door between the north and west range features graffiti dating to the early 20th century. The graffiti was recorded in more detail by staff of Lincolnshire County Council during a site visit in March 2019. The door had been removed from the barn by the owners for safe keeping whilst works to convert the building into a residential dwelling were ongoing. The images depicted on the door include a horse, several ploughs, a bicycle (which used some of the hardware on the door as the handlebars), and what may be a post mill. The</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 24735 33633

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			most notable inscription is the word 'WAR' with 'Aug 1914' underneath, located at the top of the door. Alongside the various drawings are several names and initials, including 'W.B.', 'J.L.', and 'J. Leusley'. It appears that the graffiti was carved by the boys who lived on the farm and at the 'Axe and Handsaw' inn, which was the next cottage down the road, to the south of Yew Tree farm.		
MLI122828	BLD	Barnside (Wigtoft Marsh Farm), Wigtoft	Barnside (Wigtoft Marsh Farm), Wigtoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2490 3509
MLI120379	MON	Bass Farm, Stickford	Bass Farm, Stickford. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3886 6003
MLI124656	MON	Bay Cottage, Frithville and Westville	Site of Bay Cottage, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2950 5070
MLI123094	MON	Beck Lodge, Wyberton	Beck Lodge, Wyberton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2950 4303
MLI124669	BLD	Beech House Farm, Frithville and Westville	Beech House Farm, Frithville and Westville. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3128 4896
MLI120319	BLD	Bellwater Farm, Eastville	Bellwater Farm, Eastville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4236 5901
MLI118938	BLD	Bethlem Farm House, Willoughby with Sloothby	Bethlem Farm House, Willoughby with Sloothby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4961 7087
MLI124345	BLD	Bethlem Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Bethlem Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4375 5836
MLI22459	MON	Bicker Haven, Gosberton	This ancient inlet is very obvious.	Undated	TF 2600 3300
MLI116616	BLD	Bilsby Farm, Bilsby	Bilsby Farm, Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4853 7600

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI124606	BLD	Bishop's Farm, Frithville and Westville	Bishop's Farm, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3313 5293
MLI124666	MON	Black House Farm, Frithville and Westville	Black House Farm, Frithville and Westville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3132 5059
MLI122831	BLD	Black Sluice Farm, Wigtoft	Black Sluice Farm, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2522 3500
MLI122857	BLD	Blackitt's Farm, Sutterton	Blackitt's Farm, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2733 3499
MLI122443	BLD	Blackjack Farm, Swineshead	Blackjack Farm, Swineshead. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2698 3932
MLI118898	BLD	Blenheim House, Cumberworth	Blenheim House, Cumberworth. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5054 7362
MLI116652	BLD	Bollehall, Bicker	Bollehall, Bicker. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2445 3783
MLI118927	BLD	Bonthorpe Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby	Bonthorpe Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4818 7295
MLI120336	MON	Boston Corporation Farm, New Leake	Boston Corporation Farm, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3891 5968

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI120507	BLD	Bradleys Farm, Carrington	Bradleys Farm, Carrington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3141 5141
MLI116979	BLD	Bramble Cottage, East Keal	Bramble Cottage, East Keal. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3825 6163
MLI13495	MON	Brickworks	Site of brickworks from Bryant's map of 1828.	Post Medieval	TF 278 360
MLI122820	BLD	Bridge Farm (Red House), Wigtoft	Bridge Farm (Red House), Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2663 3691
MLI124556	BLD	BRIDGE FARM, Sibsey	BRIDGE FARM, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3439 5319
MLI124687	BLD	BRIDGE FARM, Thornton Le Fen	BRIDGE FARM, Thornton Le Fen. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2806 5263
MLI120074	BLD	Bridge Farm, Toynton St. Peter	Bridge Farm, Toynton St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4077 6241
MLI122580	BLD	Bridge House Farm (Bank House Farm), Surfleet	Bridge House Farm (Bank House Farm), Surfleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2630 3164
MLI120386	BLD	Bridge House, Stickford	Bridge House, Stickford. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3600 5980
MLI122991	BLD	Brinsworth Farm, Kirton	Brinsworth Farm, Kirton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2637 4190
MLI119871	BLD	Bristol Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Bristol Farm, Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5303 6626

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.		
MLI40968	FS	Bronze age looped palstave, East Keal	Bronze Age looped palstave found to the east of Keal Cotes. There is a sketch of this palstave in the HER file. This palstave has also been recorded in Stickford	Bronze Age	TF 3760 6102
MLI81712	FS	Bronze Age palstave from east of Red House Farm (Field 17)	A Bronze Age palstave was found during the East Keal metal detecting rally in a field to the east of Red House Farm (Field 7, No 30 also a drawing, Map 2). It was broken and the cutting edge remade in antiquity. It also has a shrinkage cavity.	Bronze Age	TF 3833 6115
MLI42251	FS	Bronze Axes, Thorpe Culvert	Large bronze battle axes were found near Thorpe Culvert. The axes were thought to have been with Lincoln Museum, although the Museum records these as being lost. Davey records 'large bronze celts' found near Thorpe Culvert, a lost Bronze Age hoard.	Bronze Age	TF 4726 6057
MLI41533	FS	Bronze spur found south of Burgh Le Marsh	A bronze chased rowel spur found south of Burgh Le Marsh, other material may suggest a house site.	Post Medieval	TF 5040 6400
MLI120247	MON	Brookfield, Croft	Brookfield, Croft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with a single side of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5137 6205
MLI124631	BLD	Brough's Farm, Frithville and Westville	Brough's Farm, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3001 4786
MLI123081	BLD	Buck Hall, Frampton	Buck Hall, Frampton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2971 4036
MLI122834	BLD	Burfoft House, Wigtoft	Burfoft House, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2666 3510
MLI91676	MON	Burgh Hall Park	A historic park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map at Burgh Hall.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4985 6456
MLI92077	MON	Burgh Le Marsh Gas Works	The gas works at Burgh Le Marsh were established in 1858, with the Burgh le Marsh Gas and Coke Company being registered in October 1858. This location at the eastern end of High Street was chosen for the site of the gas works, with the first gas believed to be produced and delivered in early 1859. Production at the site stopped with the closure of the works in 1928, and the gas works equipment was sold for scrap in 1929. The former gas	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century	TF 5043 6497

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			works buildings are largely still extant, although now in residential use and much altered.		
MLI43597	MON	Butterbump Round Barrow Cemetery, Willoughby	<p>A group of seven round barrows at Butterbump Farm. None has a ditch. A further mound at TF49067236 is a natural feature. Some of the mounds have been disturbed by rabbits. One of the barrows was excavated in 1972, and produced some middle Bronze Age pottery and flints. Work continued in 1973 until 1975, and finds included two cremation urns, a cremation, covered by wooden planks, an ogival dagger with three rivets of Wessex type found in a hearth, with a whetstone on top of it.</p> <p>Analysis of pollen samples taken during the excavations suggested a pattern of successive clearance of the original lime forest in this area from 5000 BP onwards, possibly contemporary with the construction of the barrows. A magnetometry survey of the site was carried out in advance of trial trenching by the Humber Wetlands Project.</p> <p>Three barrows were identified by their ring ditches two of the barrows had magnetic anomalies at their centre but the nature of these features was unclear. The evidence for the ring ditches suggested that they may be filled with peat deposits. Seven known and more suspected barrows. A trench was excavated along the most northerly of the visible barrows and a nearby ditch which was revealed to be contemporary with the barrow. Flint flakes were found which probably date from the Neolithic period. Fieldwalking was undertaken in the fields adjacent to the cemetery; finds included one scraper, four cores and 28 flakes.</p>	Bronze Age	TF 4921 7235
MLI81714	FS	C15-C16 silver mount, west of Hobhole Drain (Field 18)	A fifteenth to sixteenth century broken silver mount was found in a field to the west of Hobhole Drain during the East Keal metal detecting rally (Field 18, No 23, Map 2).	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3856 6089
MLI120498	BLD	Carrington Grange (The Grange), Carrington	Carrington Grange (The Grange), Carrington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3123 5459
MLI120495	BLD	Carrington House Farm, Carrington	Carrington House Farm, Carrington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3085 5501
MLI92272	MON	Carrington Park, Carrington	A historic park documented on the first edition and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps at Carrington House, Carrington. The area still exists as Carrington Park [2009].	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30756 55212
MLI92287	MON	Casterton House Park, Wigtoft	A historic park recorded on the first edition and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps at Casterton House, Wigtoft.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 25950 36331
MLI92271	MON	Castle Dyke House Park, Frithville	A historic park recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map at Castle Dyke House. It is not shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval to Edwardian	TF 29119 48803

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI124641	BLD	Castle Dyke House, Frithville and Westville	Castle Dyke House, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2898 4897
MLI120366	MON	Catchwater Cottage, New Leake	Catchwater Cottage, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3496 5551
MLI12516	FS	Chafing Dish, Coriander Cottage, Spion Kop Lane, Wigtoft	A 16th century chafing dish of Dutch origin, found in the garden of Coriander Cottage, Spion Kop Lane, Wigtoft.	Post Medieval	TF 2646 3620
MLI13093	MON	Chantry, Easthorpe, Wigtoft	Easthorpe' - chantry or chapel here.{2} at tf267369 there are well dressed limestone blocks built into the lower part of the southern wall of the house - or is the house built around the wall (ie red house).	Medieval	TF 2670 3690
MLI123084	MON	Chapel Farm, Frampton	Chapel Farm, Frampton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2932 4023
MLI120409	BLD	Chapel Farm, Midville	Chapel Farm, Midville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3881 5698
MLI120445	MON	Chapel Farm, Stickney	Chapel Farm, Stickney. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3352 5426
MLI120299	BLD	Chapel Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Chapel Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4515 6045
MLI116964	BLD	Chapel Farm, Toynton All Saints	Chapel Farm, Toynton All Saints. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3943 6157
MLI81707	FS	Charles I farthing, north of Red House Farm (Field 13)	A Charles I bronze farthing was found during the East Keal metal detecting rally in a field to the north east of Red House Farm	Post Medieval	TF 3781 6129

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI81715	FS	Charles I shilling, west of Hobhole Drain (Field 18)	A Charles I shilling was found in a field to the west of Hobhole Drain during the East Keal metal detecting rally (Field 18, No 24, Map 2).	Post Medieval	TF 3856 6084
MLI123078	BLD	Cherry Tree Farm (Multon House), Frampton	Cherry Tree Farm (Multon House), Frampton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2975 4060
MLI124548	MON	Cherry Tree House, Sibsey	Cherry Tree House, Sibsey. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3280 5387
MLI119960	BLD	Chestnut Farm, Firsby	Chestnut Farm, Firsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4559 6229
MLI124694	MON	Chestnut Lodge, Thornton Le Fen	Chestnut Lodge, Thornton Le Fen. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2834 5060
MLI120250	BLD	Church Farm, Croft	Church Farm, Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5050 6191
MLI116307	MON	Churchyard at the Church of St Peter, Midville	The churchyard at the Church of St Peter is depicted on the 2nd edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least 1819, when the church it serves was built	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 38449 57028
MLI125506	MON	Churchyard, Church of All Saints, Croft	The churchyard at the Church of All Saints is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least the 14th century, when the church it serves was built (see PRN 41724). A small quantity of re-deposited, disarticulated human remains were found in June 2018, during archaeological monitoring of groundworks for new drainage at the church. No archaeological features were identified during the monitoring, however, and all of the remains were reburied in the churchyard.	Medieval to Modern	TF 5094 6185
MLI125735	MON	Churchyard, Church of St Paul, New Leake	The churchyard at the Church of St Paul is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It likely dates to at least 1840, when the church it served was consecrated	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4073 5942
MLI41142	FS	Clay figure found in Sibsey	Torso of handmade, hard fired clay figure found at Sibsey northlands in garden of last peg cottage. Made of poorly mixed red/yellow streaky clay. Carved probably using knife/sharp stick. Dress suggests c18 date. May be product of local brickworks of which old brick pit locates at TF333517 drawing in parish file.	Post Medieval	TF 344 536

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI119959	BLD	Clough Farm, Firsby	Clough Farm, Firsby. 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4577 6207
MLI123021	MON	Clough Farm, Kirton	Clough Farm, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2687 3992
MLI120289	MON	Codling Cottage, Thorpe St. Peter	Codling Cottage, Thorpe St. Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4676 6063
MLI40660	FS	Coin Hoard at Langrick Ferry, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Large hoard of silver coins in pot, which were dug up in a garden at Langret [probably Langrick] Ferry in 1830. Coins are of Charles II, James II, William and Mary, William III, Anne and George I and a guinea of George I (about 1727)	Post Medieval	TF 2649 4749
MLI122576	BLD	Coney Garth House, Surfleet	Coney Garth House, Surfleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2722 3018
MLI124650	BLD	Conifer Cottage, Frithville and Westville	Conifer Cottage, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2974 5277
MLI119875	MON	Coronation Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Coronation Farm, Burgh Le Marsh. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5363 6451
MLI123015	BLD	Cottage Farm (The Cottage), Kirton	Cottage Farm (The Cottage), Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2766 3996
MLI119850	BLD	Cottage Farm, Orby	Cottage Farm, Orby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5327 6709
MLI120238	BLD	County Acres, Croft	County Acres, Croft. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4963 6402
MLI124346	BLD	Cranberry Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary	Cranberry Farm, Wainfleet St. Mary. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4506 5885

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI124661	MON	Crazy Acres, Frithville and Westville	Crazy Acres, Frithville and Westville. Redeveloped 19th century out farm. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3116 5110
MLI122351	MON	Creasey's Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Creasey's Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2855 4480
MLI120239	BLD	Croft House, Croft	Croft House, Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4925 6371
MLI116052	MON	Croft War Memorial	Croft war memorial is a rough-hewn grey-granite Celtic cross on an octagonal base with three steps. The memorial was originally unveiled in 1921 with the names of those who fought in the First World War but subsequent names were added after the Second World War. The memorial is situated on the junction of Church Lane and Pinchbeck Lane.	Early 20th Century to 21st Century	TF 50866 61763
MLI98815	MON	Cropmark crofts and tofts in Irby in the Marsh	Cropmark crofts and tofts in Irby in the Marsh that are probably the remains of medieval settlement. The cropmarks were seen and recorded by the staff of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4729 6309
MLI90836	MON	Cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures and ditches, Willoughby with Sloothby	Cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures and ditches, Willoughby with Sloothby. A complex system of ditches, rectangular enclosures, a possible ring ditch and a boundary ditch seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer.	Early Bronze Age to Roman	TF 49952 71664
MLI43106	MON	Cropmark Romano-British ditches and possible building, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Two rectangular enclosures (possibly buildings), a ring ditch and a series of linear features seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer	Roman	TF 26157 44389
MLI41091	MON	Cropmark site, New Leake	Cropmark indicating small square enclosure	Undated	TF 3725 5475
MLI118906	BLD	Cumberworth West Farm, Cumberworth	Cumberworth West Farm, Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4974 7346
MLI120411	BLD	Dairy Farm House (Dairy Farm), Midville	Dairy Farm House (Dairy Farm), Midville. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3646 5684

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI86276	LGD	Danish raiders of Hubberts Bridge	Local Legend about Danish raiders (called Hubba/Ubba or Ubbi?) active around 860 AD. They were meant to have some connection to Hubberts Bridge and the mound close to Hubberts bridge is reputed to have been the site of his fort.	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern	TF 269 436
MLI120304	BLD	Decoy Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Decoy Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4409 6066
MLI124663	BLD	Deepes Barn, Frithville and Westville	Deepes Barn, Frithville and Westville. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2971 5010
MLI84121	MON	Deserted settlement at Bonthorpe	Remains of deserted medieval settlement at Bonthorpe are visible on aerial photographs, and are recorded as surviving as earthworks. The remains include tofts, crofts and boundaries. This area appears to have been under cultivation and subsequently has agricultural development upon it seen on aerial photographs on google earth.	Medieval	TF 4819 7291
MLI86171	MON	Dispersed settlement of Brothertoft	<p>The settlement is very dispersed and therefore this record has been shown spatially as a point. The name Brothertoft is thought to have first been used around 1531. The name is thought to derive from an Old Danish personal name 'Bothir' and from the Old Norse meaning curtilage. Brothertoft is in the wapentake of Kirton and was not mentioned in Domesday Book. The village maintained a small but consistent population during the nineteenth century, in 1801 the population stood at 102 it rose slightly over the next century and in 1901 stood at 137. White's Directory records 123 inhabitants in 1856 and continues that the people 'where the most active rioters against the Enclosure Act of Holland Fen, on which they claimed almost unrestrained right of pasturage, fowling and fishing, but many of them lived to see their folly, in attempting to prevent a great public improvement, which ultimately benefited the poor as well as the rich'. It has been suggested that Brothertoft or Toft was formerly a farming estate (vaccaria) of the abbey of Swineshead.</p> <p>The Church at Brothertoft between 1705 and 1723 had no church minister or endowment, it only had a service every other Sunday, or later on only once a month where the officiating minister was paid 5 shillings by the parishioners. Mr J. Cartwright of Brothertoft started a woad mill in the eighteenth century. This was possibly the first woad-mill that was built as a permanent structure. Mr J. Cartwright 'the father of reform' built Brothertoft Hall and set up a woad processing plant on the North of the Forty Foot Drain, accompanied by a long row of cottages for the labourers. The settlement was called 'Isatica' which is Latin for woad. The settlement was short lived.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2738 4626
MLI125736	MON	Dornier Do 17 Aircraft Crash Site, Carrington	A German Luftwaffe Dornier Do 17 crashed to the south-east of Carrington on the 8th of May 1941. The aircraft was designated 2843 (R4+GK) of NJG2 squadron. The plane was shot down by a Beaufighter from 25	Second World War	TF 320 542

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			Squadron, with all three crew members managing to bail out. A licence to excavate the remains of the aircraft was granted in November 2018, but was not acted upon.		
MLI120401	BLD	Dovecote Farm House (Dovecote Farm), Midville	Dovecote Farm House (Dovecote Farm), Midville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3742 5814
MLI122350	BLD	Dovecote Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Dovecote Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2945 4472
MLI124644	MON	Dovecote Hall, Frithville and Westville	Dovecote Hall, Frithville and Westville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2801 5340
MLI124684	MON	Dovecote Hall, Thornton Le Fen	Site of Dovecote Hall, Thornton Le Fen. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2769 5344
MLI23053	MON	Dovecote East of Bresbery, Quadring	Small square 'Dovecot' marked to the east of pond to east of house. Now appears to be gone	Post Medieval	TF 2491 3342
MLI12737	BLD	Dovecote, Hubberts Bridge, Kirton	Small square dovecote on the western side of the road.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2664 4334
MLI122866	BLD	Dowdyke Grange, Sutterton	Dowdyke Grange, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2755 3323
MLI13075	MON	Dowdyke Grange, sutterton	Site of Dowdyke Grange. For further details see field notebook	Medieval	TF 2760 3330
MLI122862	BLD	Dowdyke Hall, Sutterton	Dowdyke Hall, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2847 3406
MLI122446	BLD	Drayton House, Swineshead	Drayton House, Swineshead. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2501 3852
MLI124768	BLD	Drove House (Gipsy Drove Barn), Langrville	Drove Hall (Gipsy Drove Barn), Langrville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2751 4927

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.		
MLI120403	BLD	Duchy Farm, Midville	Duchy Farm, Midville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3660 5830
MLI90284	MON	Dumped Iron Age briquetage deposit to the west of Addlethorpe	A large, dumped deposit of briquetage was uncovered during a watching brief. No associated saltern features were identified and it is suggested therefore that the site was not a saltern but rather an associated waste dump or briquetage production area. Also, no saltwater indicators were found during the environmental analysis. The briquetage was dated to the Iron Age on the basis of its form and also the associated pollen analysis.	Iron Age	TF 53377 68825
MLI98786	MON	Early Medieval Boundary Ditch, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh	A roughly east to west aligned ditch was recorded in November 2012, during trial trenching on land off Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh. The ditch had a single compact fill, from which two sherds of a mid-5th to 9th century jar and two animal long bones were recovered.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 5015 6453
MLI43672	MON	Early medieval pottery, north of Ingoldmells road	Early medieval pottery dating from late c10 onwards was recovered from the area of medieval settlement during the watching brief on the burgh le marsh - Ingoldmells rising main. This may indicate that the settlement remains date from the late Saxon period.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 5350 6740
MLI43663	FS	Early medieval pottery, south of Ingoldmells road	A sherd of early medieval pottery was found in field 5 during the watching brief on the burgh le marsh - Ingoldmells rising main	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 5100 6520
MLI98762	MON	Earthwork ridge and furrow in West Keal	Earthwork ridge and furrow in West Keal was seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks have been destroyed by later arable cultivation and the creation of a pond.	Medieval	TF 3618 6093
MLI99044	BLD	East Fen Chapel, New Leake	East Fen Chapel was built in 1831, rebuilt in 1855 and closed in 1969. The building subsequently became a garage. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. The windows are rubbed brick segmental-headed arches and the tablet ("Primitive Methodist Chapel, 1831") is still present, leant against the side of the building.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37939 54786
MLI120317	BLD	East Royalty Farm (Royalty Farm East), Eastville	East Royalty Farm (Royalty Farm East), Eastville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4193 5992
MLI99076	BLD	Eben-ezer Chapel, Stickford	Eben-ezer Chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, was built in 1834. It is of red brick and has a gabled roof. It has flat-headed window arches of rubbed yellow brick. Above the doorway there is a tablet: "Primitive Methodist Chapel, 1834, Eben-ezer." A Sunday school stands adjacent. It is unknown when the chapel closed but judging by the dilapidated state of the building it seems to have been disused for some time. It is still marked on OS maps of the early 1950s, but it seems unlikely that there would be any need for two Methodist chapels in Stickford after the Methodist Union of 1932. The Sunday school is also disused.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 35760 59887

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122315	BLD	Elm Tree Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Elm Tree Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2672 4746
MLI118928	MON	Elsom Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby	Elsom Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4811 7312
MLI120440	BLD	End Cottage, Stickney	End Cottage, Stickney. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3437 5505
MLI119943	BLD	End House Farm (Bratoft End Hous), Bratoft	End House Farm (Bratoft End Hous), Bratoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4872 6332
MLI120382	MON	Engine Farm, Stickford	Engine Farm, Stickford. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3725 5911
MLI123072	BLD	Evergreen, Frampton	Evergreen, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2998 4177
MLI122440	BLD	Fairfield Farm, Swineshead	Fairfield Farm, Swineshead. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2587 3958
MLI42917	MON	Farlesthope, Farlesthope Fen	The site of duck decoy. Farlesthope Decoy was on the fen two miles south-east of Alford. The decoy is marked on the first edition one inch to the mile OS map of 1824	Post Medieval	TF 4850 7480
MLI118916	BLD	Farlesthope House Farm, Farlesthope	Farlesthope House Farm, Farlesthope. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4770 7420
MLI88576	BLD	Farm Buildings at Meads Farm, Kirton Drove, Brothertoft	A programme of historic building recording was undertaken on farm buildings prior to redevelopment at Meads Farm, Kirton Drove. The buildings form an L-shaped arrangement on the northeast side of the farmyard. Several phases of development were noted. The earliest phase of	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26111 45241

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			<p>the building was the main stable block which was probably constructed in the late 19th century. This was a range of four rooms, comprising two stables with a loose box or feed room at one end and a possible tack room or gig house at the other. Both stables retained intact mangers and also traces of possible feed racks. Also erected in the late 19th century, the second phase of construction was provided by a shelter or cart shed which butted against the rear of the stables.</p> <p>The shed had originally been open on the south side but was blocked in with walling and doors to create a store-room/workshop, probably no later than the mid-20th century. Beams acting as lintels over these doors may have been reused. The third phase of construction, most likely dating from the mid-20th century, was represented by a large timber lean-to that probably acted as a stock shelter. Meads Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.</p>		
MLI120251	MON	Farmers Folly, Croft	Farmers Folly, Croft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5019 6146
MLI124604	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row with a covered yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3200 5118
MLI124632	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3082 4835
MLI124635	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2983 4863
MLI124647	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2906 5215
MLI124655	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2968 5080
MLI124662	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3100 5107

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI124665	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3017 4882
MLI124670	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3147 4898
MLI124673	MON	Farmstead, Frithville and Westville	Site of farm, Frithville and Westville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3187 4921
MLI124755	MON	Farmstead, Langrville	Site of farm, Langrville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2756 4779
MLI124762	MON	Farmstead, Langrville	Site of farm, Langrville. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2894 4879
MLI124763	MON	Farmstead, Langrville	Site of farm, Langrville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2879 4890
MLI124764	MON	Farmstead, Langrville	Site of farm, Langrville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2808 4837
MLI124765	MON	Farmstead, Langrville	Site of farm, Langrville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2799 4882
MLI124766	MON	Farmstead, Langrville	Site of farm, Langrville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2805 4895
MLI124463	MON	Farmstead, Old Leake	Site of farm, Old Leake. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3765 5357
MLI124549	BLD	Farmstead, Sibsey	Farm, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3333 5415
MLI124551	BLD	Farmstead, Sibsey	Farm, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3465 5336

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.		
MLI124552	BLD	Farmstead, Sibsey	Farm, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3472 5326
MLI124557	BLD	Farmstead, Sibsey	Farm, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3399 5310
MLI124558	BLD	Farmstead, Sibsey	Farm, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3380 5300
MLI124546	MON	Farmstead, Sibsey	Site of farm, Sibsey. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3208 5423
MLI124550	MON	Farmstead, Sibsey	Site of farm, Sibsey. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard of U plan. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3384 5426
MLI124553	MON	Farmstead, Sibsey	Site of farm, Sibsey. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3439 5371
MLI124555	MON	Farmstead, Sibsey	Farm, Sibsey. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3439 5323
MLI124559	MON	Farmstead, Sibsey	Site of farm, Sibsey. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3403 5282
MLI124596	MON	Farmstead, Sibsey	Site of farm, Sibsey. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3653 5333
MLI124701	BLD	Farmstead, Thornton Le Fen	Farm, Thornton Le Fen. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2859 4987
MLI124690	MON	Farmstead, Thornton Le Fen	Site of farm, Thornton Le Fen. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2809 5147
MLI123064	BLD	Fen Farm, Frampton	Fen Farm, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2865 4289

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI120398	BLD	Fen Farm, Stickford	Fen Farm, Stickford. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3591 5819
MLI120248	BLD	Fendale (Fern Farm), Croft	Fendale (Fern Farm), Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5074 6214
MLI122314	BLD	Ferry Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Ferry Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2660 4744
MLI118942	BLD	Field Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby	Field Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4972 7048
MLI118905	BLD	Field House Farm, Cumberworth	Field House Farm, Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4969 7379
MLI116630	MON	Fields House, Bilsby	Fields House, Bilsby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4663 7569
MLI122986	BLD	Fieldside, Kirton	Fieldside, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2753 4262
MLI81709	FS	Fifteenth century strap end, south east of Red House Farm (Field 16)	A fifteenth century strap end was found during the East Keal metal detecting rally in a field to the south east of Red House Farm	Medieval	TF 3817 6090
MLI81509	MON	Fifteenth-sixteenth century finds, Wildmore Fen, Langrick	A few fragments of fifteenth to sixteenth century pottery and tile were noted in the vicinity of a small mound (see 43958) in a field in Wildmore Fen in April 2001.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 2713 4770
MLI119851	BLD	Fir Tree Farm (Firtree Farm), Orby	Fir Tree Farm (Firtree Farm), Orby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5301 6703

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI124888	MON	Firsby to Boston Railway	Railway line running between Firsby and Boston. It formed part of the larger East Lincolnshire Railway line, which was constructed by the Great Northern Railway, with this part being opened in October 1848. Almost all of the route is still in use, with only the short length from Firsby South Junction to the former Firsby Railway Station having been dismantled in the early 1970s.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3596 5053
MLI13074	MON	Fishponds, Dowdyke Grange, Sutterton	Site of grange. Sketch plan of farmyard, fishponds, details in field notebook	Medieval	TF 2759 3330
MLI122810	MON	Five Bell House, Wigtoft	Site of Five Bell House, Wigtoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2463 3720
MLI98002	FS	Five undated flakes, Cumberworth	Five undated flint flakes were found at TF500724.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 5000 7240
MLI122341	MON	Flatters, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Flatters, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. L-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2695 4554
MLI122811	BLD	Fleet House, Wigtoft	Fleet House, Wigtoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2472 3699
MLI41084	FS	Flint axe found in Midville	Flint axe found in Midville parish in 1965 and now in Boston museum.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3540 5740
MLI41085	FS	Flint axe found in Midville	Flint axe, polished near ends, found in Midville parish.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3730 5680
MLI41092	FS	Flint axe found south west of Toynton St Peter.	A polished flint axe found during ploughing in autumn 1965.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3998 6171
MLI41047	FS	Flint axe found west of Stickney	A broken flint axe, probably neolithic, from west of Stickney	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3420 5610
MLI40759	FS	Flint axe head found, Midville	Flint axe head found 250 yards east of an earlier find in 1965. In owner's possession	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3540 5730
MLI97968	FS	Flint flake, Willoughby	A flint flake, of an unknown date, which was found at TF488733.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4880 7330
MLI97958	FS	Flint flakes, Willoughby	Three flint flakes of unknown date found at TF475735.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4750 7350
MLI97966	FS	Flint flakes, Willoughby	Two flint flakes, of unknown date, were found at TF487731	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4870 7310
MLI41115	MON	Flint scatter south of Toynton St Peter	A thin scatter of lints and some burnt stone on the extremity of a sandy ridge s of toynton st peter.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 4070 6215

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41117	MON	Flint scatter south of Toynton St Peter	A flint scatter concentrated to e of site. Apart from 1 mesolithic black core, all late neolithic/early bronze age.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 4090 6183
MLI81932	MON	Flint scatter, St Helen's Church	During an excavation and watching brief, eight fragments of Mesolithic flint work were recovered. No specific tool types were present , but one of the pieces may be a broken microlith.	Mesolithic	TF 5062 7373
MLI41725	FS	Flint Scraper, Croft	Flint scraper found in Croft End.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4991 6314
MLI99383	MON	Flints found during evaluation at Croft	Seven pieces of flint were found during trial trenching at The Hollies, Croft. All were residual and comprised two cores, a scraper and four flakes. These were a broken secondary flake, a further secondary flake, a thermal flake and a tertiary flake with some use wear apparent along its distal edge. A broken poor-quality flint cobble with some negative removal scars indicating it was once part of a larger core. A core on a small, till-derived flint pebble with eight removal scars from two, roughly opposing, platforms, and finally, a small, broken pebble that has been modified into a rough scraper.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4977 6330
MLI115957	MON	Former Agricultural Activity, Frithville	<p>The remains of previous agricultural activity were identified in this area in October 2014, during magnetometry survey on land at Canopus Farm, Frith Bank, Frithville. The survey recorded a number of linear magnetic anomalies, almost all of which were aligned on a roughly north to south axis, and thought to represent the remains of boundary or drainage ditches of likely medieval and post-medieval date.</p> <p>Subsequent trial trenching conducted in November 2014 confirmed the remains of previous agricultural activity in this area. The remains comprised a number of linear ditches, all but one aligned on a roughly north to south axis. A very small assemblage of late medieval to post-medieval pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill of one of the ditches. Given the sparcity of finds recovered, and the low-lying nature of this area, it was thought that the features represent successive attempts to drain and define the boundaries of the fields here.</p>	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3042 4740
MLI126078	MON	Former Brickworks, Irby in the Marsh	A former brickworks is depicted in this location on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey County Series map. The depiction shows the site as comprised of a roughly central kiln with other working buildings and likely brick drying sheds nearby. A large brick clay extraction pit is shown at the western edge of the site. The site is depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map, although it is depicted as 'disused', indicating the site had stopped production by the time of this survey, at the turn of the 20th century. The kiln and most of the former brickworks buildings are no longer extant, though the former clay extraction pit at the western edge of the site is clearly visible as earthworks, on the Google Maps aerial photographic layer. Further probable clay extraction pits likely associated with the brickworks lie a short distance to the north-east (see MLI97715).	Post Medieval	TF 4747 6215
MLI124882	MON	Former Crossing Keepers Cottage, Bell Water Drain	A former level crossing keepers cottage at Bell Water Drain Bank. The crossing was on part of the Great Northern Railway's, East Lincolnshire Railway line, this part of which opened in October 1848. The cottage was built to a standardised design that appeared on all the manned crossings of the Boston to Firsby stretch of the ELR. The basic	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century	TF 4227 5915

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		Bank, Thorpe St Peter	design was L-shaped, with the long arm of the L running parallel to the railway. The cottage was of two storeys, and was constructed of red brick, with pitched slate roofs. The building was depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping until the early 1970s, but has since been demolished.		
MLI116143	BLD	Former Granary, Sutterton Mill	The former granary at Sutterton Mill was included in a programme of historical research in March 2011, when an assessment of its significance was produced to inform proposed alterations. The building is of two storeys over a basement cellar, and is built of red brick laid in Old English Garden Wall bond, and features a slate covered roof. The granary has a T-shaped plan form, and is attached to the adjacent, slightly earlier tower mill (see PRN 13660) by a similarly built single-storey link structure. The former granary was converted to residential use around the turn of the 21st century, and now has modern finishes to the interior.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27259 35911
MLI90833	MON	Former Manor House, Croft	Site of former manor house, Croft. Area of distinct soilmarks and cropmarks suggesting occupation site. Seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer. The Ordnance Survey County Series Map of 1905 show a 'manor house' with an accompanying field system. The manor house was extant in 1964, but was demolished at some point after this. The building is said to have dated to the mid 18th century, although the finding of 14th century pottery and window glass on the site (see MLI41723), could indicate that the building was a replacement of an earlier manor house in this location.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 50269 61734
MLI91923	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Station Road, Hubberts Bridge, Frampton	The former Primitive Methodist chapel is now in use as a house. It is a gabled building of red brick with a modern tiled roof and gault brick dressings. The front elevation has a pedimented gable with gault brick dentil cornices and terminal pilasters of gault brick and a gabled porch with similar gault brick details. The round-headed windows have gault brick dressings in the arches and modern stained glass in plastic widow frames. The side elevations are of 4 bays with red brick dentil eaves cornices. The date tablet in the gable gives a date of 1871.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26890 43536
MLI86271	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Willington Road, Kirton End	Former Primitive Methodist chapel at Kirton End, depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. {1} The former chapel was visited in 2008. It was at that time being used as a garden outbuilding and was covered in ivy, obscuring many of the features. It is constructed from red brick, though the street frontage may be a later addition. The eaves cornices have dentil brickwork. The windows are variously flat-headed and segmental-headed, though the rear elevation appears to have been defenestrated. There is a tablet above the door which reads 'Primitive Methodist Chapel. Built 1859. Ebenezer'.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29099 40147
MLI23288	MON	Former Saltworking Activity, Quadring Eaudike	A large area of former saltern mounds, with a substantial scatter of medieval and early post-medieval pottery and burnt clay.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 248 337
MLI126598	BLD	Former School, Bilsby	Former school building. Two storey red brick building in C-shape plan form, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. The building comprises a central east southeast-west southwest aligned range with a cross-wing at each end of the south/southwest elevation. One lateral stack. Polychromatic brick banding and window lintels. The small central gable has a stone coat of arms, faded and illegible, and a datestone inscribed '1876'. The building is	Post Medieval to Early 20th Century	TF 47627 76282

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			currently in disuse, though in good material condition. White's 1872 Trade Directory mentions a school and attached house for the schoolmistress in Bilsby, erected in 1860, though it is unclear if this is the same building or even on the same site. It is unclear when the building ceased to be used as a school.		
MLI126575	BLD	Former School, Croft	<p>Former school building. Two ranges of the 19th century structure appear to remain intact. The front range, aligned east-west, is a two storey range of red brick in Flemish Bond, under a pitched gabled slate roof. The front elevation is 3 bays, with 2 three light casement windows either side of a wooden panel door, with 2 three light casement windows above. A datestone above the door is inscribed '1844'. A dentil course runs along the front elevation at eaves height. 5 X-shaped anchor plates have been added between the storeys. The rear range, running north-south, is a one and a half storey red brick range in Flemish Bond, under a pitched gabled slate roof. The western elevation has 3 uPVC replacement nine light casement windows. A modern extension has been added, presumably during the building's conversion to a village hall.</p> <p>White's 1872 Trade Directory states that the school was built as a Parochial School in 1844, was well attended, and was 'maintained chiefly by private efforts'. By 1962 the number of pupils at the school was only 27 and the headteacher was due to retire. In accordance with the local Development Plan, the school was due to close. The pupils were due to be transferred to a school at Wainfleet All Saints, but as there was no capacity there it was suggested that the children should be sent to Skegness Seathorne school until capacity was increased at Wainfleet All Saints. It is unclear when the building was converted for use as a village hall.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 50930 61802
MLI126602	BLD	Former School, Cumberworth	Former National School building. Possibly originally a single storey, now a two storey building with large modern extension the the southeast. The upper storey also appears to have been added in the 20th century. The school can be seen in both the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps of Cumberworth as a small cruciform building. It is unclear both when the school was erected and when it was closed.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5053 7330
MLI126551	BLD	Former School, Little Steeping	<p>Former school. Single storey red brick building in English Bond, under a half hipped and gabled pitched tile roof. One gable stack, one lateral stack to the rear. The school bell apparatus is still in place over the roof hip, though the bell has been removed. Small porch with catslide roof adjacent to the gable end.</p> <p>White's 1872 Trade Directory states that the school was built in 1871 and at the time was attended by 60 pupils of both sexes. Attendance at the school declined and by the summer of 1935 the number of pupils at the school had dropped to 9 and it faced closure. The school, however, appears to have remained open until 1963 when the school was closed and the remaining pupils transferred to Great Steeping.</p>	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 43471 62580
MLI126589	BLD	Former School, Northlands, Sibsey	Former Free School. One and a half storey red brick building in English Garden Wall Bond, under a pitched gabled slate roof. The front elevation is pebbledashed and colour washed. On the front gable elevation is a small	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3476 5336

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			gabled porch. Two gabled dormers. One ridge stack. A dedication stone on the gable end is inscribed: 'PLANTS CHARITY ERECTED (?) 1846'. White's 1872 Trade Directory states that the Free School was erected in 1846 by a Mr William Plant, and was attended at the time by around 60 children.		
MLI126644	BLD	Former School, Wigtoft	<p>19th century former public house. Two storey whitewashed brick building, under a pitched gabled pantile roof. uPVC windows, 16 and 20 light sash windows on second storey. uPVC door and double opening door at ground level. 4 light sash window, possibly wooden, on east elevation. Gable stack on east elevation.</p> <p>Whitewashed brick extension with flat metal roofing. Outbuildings to the rear with pantile roofs. Possible metal guttering. The Inn was likely opened in the late 19th century. There is no mention of the Three Tuns in the 1872 Trade Directory but it appears on the 1887 OS map. It is not known when the Inn closed, but it is still mentioned in the Lincolnshire Standard and Boston Guardian in July 1953.</p> <p>Local fishing competitions were held between the Inn and Bycroft's Bridge during the 20th century. It appears in some news articles that lunch was held at the inn for the competitions and award ceremonies were also held here. The Inn applied for exemption between 11am and noon and 3-4pm on August 31st 1930 for the occasion of the Haslam Charity Match, advertised as "One of the largest meetings of anglers in the country".</p> <p>In an article in the Louth Standard 15th August 1936, it was noted that the landlord believed that the name did not come from a reference to three barrels but rather the three nearby tunnels that carried the Steeping river under the roads over it. While this was scoffed by the correspondent noting this, the reporter noted that Pishey Thompson's "Boston" refers to Langrick as "gowt consisted of four tuns or arches" leading him to believe there may be truth to the claim. An advertisement offering thai cuisine out of the restaurant of the Three Tuns in 1995 suggests that the pub was still in use at this time. It had closed by 2021.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2630 3618
MLI86180	MON	Former Smithy, Brothertoft	A smithy building is depicted in this location on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey County Series map. Later map editions would suggest it was demolished in the mid-20th century.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2730 4583
MLI124884	BLD	Former Station House, Little Steeping Railway Station	A former station house and ticket office for Little Steeping Railway Station, which was opened in October 1848, and was closed to all traffic in 1964. The building is of two storeys, with several single-storey additions to the north-western side. It is of red brick, now largely whitewashed, and features pitched tile roofs with long protruding eaves, although the covering seems to have been replaced with tiles. The building is now in use as a private residence.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 43710 61156
MLI97690	BLD	Former United Methodist Chapel, Eadyke Road,	A United Methodist chapel is indicated on the 1931 OS County Series map. A chapel of unknown denomination was built on this site in 1806. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1840 and closed between 1851 and 1873. It	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 24660 33408

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		Quadring Eaudyke, Quadring	was subsequently purchased by the United Methodists in 1884 and replaced on the same site by the present building in 1925. The chapel closed in 1997 and has since been converted to residential use. It is built of red brick with ashlar dressings and has a gabled roof with a slate covering and ornamental terracotta ridge copings. The front gable has 3 bays with a central gabled porch containing a round-headed doorway with a plain light above and an ashlar arch inscribed 'United Methodist Church', flanked by pointed windows with ashlar arches. Above the porch is another pointed opening with an ashlar arch. The front elevation has a band of foundation stones and alternate ashlar quoins in the angles of both the main building and the porch. The side elevation has three pointed windows with ashlar arches. The rear portion of the original building has a flat-headed doorway and window. A modern annexe in the same style as the original building has been added to the rear at 90 degrees and a dormer window has been inserted into the roof. The original iron railings survive		
MLI98940	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Frithville	The first Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Frithville is of an unknown date, although it appears on the 1889 OS map. As it stands now the building is of red brick with a stuccoed frontage and has a projecting central bay flanked and pilasters. The chapel became a Sunday School in 1899 when a new chapel was opened, also on Westville Road. At some point after closure the building was converted into a house called 'Chapel Bungalow' and bay windows were added.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 31714 50654
MLI86272	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Ralpe Lane, Kirton End, Kirton	The former Wesleyan Methodist chapel was visited in 2008. The chapel is built of red brick with gault brick and stone dressings. The gabled front elevation has clasping terminal pilasters with stone and brick copings but the original openings have been replaced by "garage" doors. The gable has a dentil cornice of gault brick and 2 gault brick roundels, one containing a date tablet. The north and south elevations have dentil cornices, the former of red brick and the latter of gault brick, and are of 3 bays separated by brick pilasters. The pointed gothic windows have 2 lights, with a roundel in the arch, and stone jambs and keystones but gault brick dressings in the window arches. The roof has been replaced with corrugated iron on the south side but retains the slate covering to the north. There are ornamental ridge tiles. The date tablet in the gable displays a date of 1866 though documentary sources record a Wesleyan chapel as having been built in Kirton End in 1820. The present building may replace this. The building is no longer used as a chapel but its present use is uncertain.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29244 40219
MLI91936	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Spalding Road, Sutterton	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Spalding Road in Sutterton is included by Stell in the inventory of nonconformist chapels and meeting houses in eastern England, where it is described as having been built in 1845 and having a low brick front of 3 bays with pilasters and a pediment with dentil cornices. During a site visit in 2008, the overgrown remains of a derelict building, which had been used as a garage, and which may represent the extant vestiges of this chapel, were identified though minimal features survive. The roof and upper courses of the building no longer survive and garage doors have been inserted into the front elevation. The remnants of a pilaster and the original iron railings survive.	Post Medieval to 21st Century	TF 28097 35529
MLI116963	BLD	Foundry Farm, Toynton All Saints	Foundry Farm, Toynton All Saints. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3940 6155

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.		
MLI41559	FS	Fragment of bronze found south of Burgh Le Marsh	A fragment of bronze furrowed for champléve enamel, perhaps from a medieval crucifix. Limoges enamelled fragment reported.	Medieval	TF 5050 6460
MLI123067	BLD	Friths Farm, Frampton	Friths Farm, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2982 4208
MLI125231	MON	Frithville War Memorial	Frithville war memorial honours those who fought in the First World War and the Second World War. It stands on the junction of Westfield Road and Carrington Road. Unveiled in 1920, the memorial is a 19ft (6m) high Clipsham stone octagonal monolith. Rising from two steps, the monolith features a richly carved cross, finials and decorative panels. It weighs almost 19 tonnes.	Early 20th Century to 21st Century	TF 31519 50752
MLI122326	BLD	Gee's Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Gee's Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2719 4664
MLI81713	FS	George III sixpence from east of Red House Farm (Field 17)	A George III sixpence was found in a field to the east of Red House Farm during the East Keal metal detecting rally (Field 17, No 15, Map 2).	Post Medieval	TF 3836 6109
MLI118910	BLD	Glebe Farm, Cumberworth	Glebe Farm, Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5071 7229
MLI118915	BLD	Glebe Farm, Farlesthorpe	Glebe Farm, Farlesthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4754 7406
MLI119964	BLD	Glebe Farm, Firsby	Glebe Farm, Firsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4554 6295
MLI119998	BLD	Glebe Farm, Halton Hologate	Glebe Farm, Halton Hologate. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4206 6070

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI120383	BLD	Glebe Farm, Stickford	Glebe Farm, Stickford. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3620 5944
MLI122447	BLD	Golden Grove House (Golden Grove), Swineshead	Golden Grove House (Golden Grove), Swineshead. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2487 3832
MLI122840	BLD	Goosegreen Farm (Belton Farm), Wigtoft	Goosegreen Farm (Belton Farm), Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2656 3395
MLI125440	BLD	Grange Cottage, Langrick	Grange Cottage is believed to have originally formed part of the farm buildings of Grange Farm, likely being the last building constructed on the farm, and dating to between 1860 and 1888. It is thought that the cottage was built as accommodation for the farm manager, due to its location away from the main Grange House, and closer to the main complex of farm buildings. The cottage is a 'T' shaped building built out of red brick. It has a pitched roof covered in red clay tiles, with overhanging eaves. It has undergone a series alterations and additions through the 20th century and is currently in a dilapidated state. Grange Cottage was briefly described in a Heritage Impact Assessment, completed to inform the building's proposed demolition and redevelopment of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26263 48450
MLI124658	BLD	Grange Farm (Carey's Farm) Frithville and Westville	Grange Farm (Carey's Farm), Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3080 5106
MLI120400	MON	Grange Farm (The Grange), Midville	Grange Farm (The Grange), Midville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3786 5806
MLI119810	BLD	Grange Farm House (Grange Farm), Skegness	Grange Farm House (Grange Farm), Skegness. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5408 6555
MLI120439	BLD	Grange Farm, Stickney	Grange Farm, Stickney. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3415 5547
MLI122873	MON	Grange Farm, Sutterton	Grange Farm, Sutterton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2845 3335

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI124645	BLD	Green Lane Cottage, Frithville and Westville	Green Lane Cottage, Frithville and Westville. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2916 5276
MLI12537	FS	Greenstone Axe, Kirton	Finds from Kirton Holme include a polished greenstone axe, found in 1954. The finder is now deceased but his personal 6 inch map (held at Cowley Secondary School, Swineshead) shows the findspot of the axe is shown at TF 2730 4144.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 2730 4144
MLI122839	BLD	Greylands Farm, Wigtoft	Greylands Farm, Wigtoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2555 3387
MLI116609	BLD	Griffin Farm, Huttoft	Griffin Farm, Huttoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5130 7599
MLI116613	MON	Grove Farm, Bilsby	Grove Farm, Bilsby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4909 7587
MLI122826	BLD	Guidepost Farm, Wigtoft	Guidepost Farm, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2491 3560
MLI118946	BLD	Habertoft Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby	Habertoft Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5028 6925
MLI120504	BLD	Hackerley Bridge Farm, Carrington	Hackerley Bridge Farm, Carrington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3210 5288
MLI124602	BLD	HAKERLEY BRIDGE, Frithville and Westville	HAKERLEY BRIDGE, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3222 5296

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI119874	BLD	Halfway House, Burgh Le Marsh	Halfway House, Burgh Le Marsh. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5348 6457
MLI120075	BLD	Hare Hills Farm (Hare Hills), Toynton St. Peter	Hare Hills Farm (Hare Hills), Toynton St. Peter. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4090 6215
MLI120503	BLD	Harvest Man Inn, Carrington	Harvest Man Inn, Carrington. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3133 5281
MLI122331	MON	Hedgehog Bridge Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Hedgehog Bridge Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2591 4626
MLI120322	BLD	Hemholme Farm, Eastville	Hemholme Farm, Eastville. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4071 5866
MLI122330	BLD	Hill Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Hill Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2662 4661
MLI122565	BLD	Hill's Farm), Gosberton	Hill's Farm, Gosberton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2734 3139
MLI92254	MON	Historic Park, Brothertoft	A historic park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map in Brothertoft.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27177 46399
MLI120407	MON	Hobhole Farm, Midville	Hobhole Farm, Midville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3814 5593
MLI116625	BLD	Hollutrix Farm, Bilsby	Hollutrix Farm, Bilsby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4794 7623

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI123079	BLD	Holly Cottage, Frampton	Holly Cottage, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2982 4052
MLI124674	MON	HOLLY HOUSE, Frithville and Westville	HOLLY HOUSE, Frithville and Westville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3173 4902
MLI124767	BLD	HOLME FARM, Langrville	HOLME FARM, Langrville. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2751 4864
MLI119866	BLD	Holme Farm, Orby	Holme Farm, Orby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4989 6906
MLI122997	MON	Holme Lodge Farm, Kirton	Site of a farmstead, Kirton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2701 4139
MLI116653	MON	Holt House, Bicker	Holt House, Bicker. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2398 3666
MLI120249	MON	Home Farm House, Croft	Home Farm House, Croft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5024 6278
MLI119896	BLD	Home Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Home Farm, Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5057 6598
MLI118914	BLD	Home Farm, Farlesthorpe	Home Farm, Farlesthorpe. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4732 7424
MLI124652	BLD	HOME FARM, Frithville and Westville	HOME FARM, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3019 5150

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI123014	BLD	Home Farm, Kirton	Home Farm, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2773 3996
MLI120006	BLD	Home Farm, Little Steeping	Home Farm, Little Steeping. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4400 6273
MLI122818	BLD	Home Farm, Wigtoft	Home Farm, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2708 3677
MLI122332	BLD	Hooksway Farmhouse, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Hooksway Farmhouse, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a hamlet.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2582 4625
MLI89010	MON	Hubbert's Bridge, Kirton	This bridge of c.1850 replaced the original one which carried a turnpike road across the South Forty Foot Drain. Hubberts Bridge was a wooden structure carried on piles driven into the drain. This bridge having become unsafe, was taken over by the County Justices for the Parts of Holland in 1888 and was replaced at the expense of the county funds by the present brick structure having a single span of 56 feet which was erected from the designs of Mr John Kingston, the County Surveyor, at a cost of £2000. The bridge was rebuilt in 1888 and the expenses incurred in adopting and rebuilding the bridge are recorded in documents held in the Lincolnshire Archives. The total cost was £1949 11s.6d.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26948 43650
MLI123019	BLD	Ickle Cottage, Kirton	Ickle Cottage, Kirton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2707 3982
MLI119841	BLD	Illinois Farm, Addlethorpe	Illinois Farm, Addlethorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5383 6718
MLI120009	MON	Ings Farm, Little Steeping	Site of Ings Farm, Little Steeping. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. The farmstead is thought to have been demolished at some point in the 1970s. The farm was occupied by the Stephenson family during the early and mid-20th century, who worked the land here as a mixed farm, keeping cattle, pigs, chickens and turkeys, but also growing sugar beet, barley, oats and wheat. Historic	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4488 6221

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			mapping and plans of this area show the former farmhouse on the eastern side of the farmstead, with a range of older farm buildings to the south-west functioning as stables and shelters for pigs, chickens and calves. A later range of farm buildings to the north-west functioned largely as cattle shelters, with further space for pigs and storage.		
MLI118935	MON	Ings Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby	Ings Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5028 7032
MLI118893	MON	Ings Lane Farm, Cumberworth	Ings Lane Farm, Cumberworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5072 7332
MLI122907	BLD	Ireland's Farm, Algarkirk	Ireland's Farm, Algarkirk. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2972 3259
MLI41803	MON	Iron Age or Roman saltern site	A possible house site with medieval but also some post medieval pottery including part of a slipware salt cellar. A dense scatter of medieval pottery associated with domestic refuse and distinct soilmarks were located after topsoil stripping within the easement of the burgh le marsh - ingoldmells rising main. Earthworks of ditches, possible platforms and slight ridge and furrow cultivation remains survive in the pasture to the south, west and north of the pottery scatter. An earthwork survey was carried and the soilmarks were planned. Some of the features were excavated, including a ditch and a possible hearth. Earthworks in the surrounding field were also surveyed. Possible medieval enclosures, ponds, ditches and a field system visible as cropmarks and earthworks.	Early Iron Age to Roman	TF 5355 6889
MLI42843	MON	Iron Age or Roman saltern site, Burgh le Marsh	A saltern site found during the excavation of a drain approximately 3m deep.	Roman	TF 526 645
MLI88786	MON	Iron Age saltern site, Hildyke Drain	Fieldwalking across the proposed Orby Marsh windfarm site located a small scatter of Iron Age briquetage adjacent to Hildyke Drain. The briquetage included pieces of brine evaporation trays, tray spacers and clips used to join the rims of adjacent trays. The material was recovered immediately adjacent to the drain, indicating that it had been dredged from the drain channel during routine maintenance.	Late Iron Age	TF 52440 69552
MLI88785	MON	Iron Age saltern site, Wyche Drain	Fieldwalking across the proposed Orby Marsh windfarm site located a concentrated scatter of Iron Age briquetage adjacent to Wyche Drain. A single sherd of late Iron Age (or possibly medieval) pottery was also recovered. The briquetage included pieces of brine evaporation trays, tray spacers and clips used to join the rims of adjacent trays. The large quantity and restricted distribution of material at this site indicates that it was derived from a hearth or other focus of activity occupying the centre of a saltern site. The material was recovered immediately adjacent to the drain, indicating that it had been dredged from the drain channel during routine maintenance. However, examination of the	Late Iron Age	TF 51443 69597

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			exposed surfaces of the drain did not reveal any stratified archaeological deposits suggesting that these are situated below the waterline, c.2.4-3m below the current ground surface.		
MLI40583	MON	Iron Age/Roman site, Hall Lane/Barnack Lodge	<p>Roman pottery and a coin was found while digging a fishpond in 1987. A V-shaped ditch, at grid reference TF 500 648, containing a few animal bones and sherds of Romano-British pottery, found during building work. The ditch ran north to south on an alignment with a wall of the nave of the parish church. During a watching brief, two probable rubbish pits and a series of ditches and gullies were recorded. The ditches and gullies were thought to be land divisions for agricultural purposes.</p> <p>There may have been two phases of land division in the Roman period, one on a north-west to south-east alignment, the other on an east to west alignment, with a concentration of north-east to south-west aligned ditches towards the northern limit of the investigation area, which may possibly indicate a major boundary which was recut on more than one occasion. Although no settlement evidence was recovered, a quantity of roofing tile indicates the presence of standing buildings in the vicinity. The pottery assemblage, with a concentration in the 3rd and 4th centuries, is suggestive of a relatively high status Roman site, including as it does Lincoln material, Central Gaulish samian (including a mortarium), and a fine copy of a Samian bowl, manufactured in the Nene Valley.</p> <p>During geophysical survey and trial trenching, further features relating to this site were recorded. Undated features were recorded on the same alignment as Romano-British features, or cut by Romano-British features, and so are thought to be Iron Age in date. A large quantity of residual Iron Age pottery was found across the site, indicating significant activity during this period. The dating of the pottery assemblage for the site was broad, but a concentration of material dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries was noted. The two possible phases of land division observed during the watching brief were not observed during the evaluation - features ran on an east to west alignment.</p> <p>A large ditch feature is probably the major boundary identified during the watching brief; on the geophysical survey, this can be seen to run the full width of the development site (about 100m) on an east to west alignment. The date of origin for this feature is uncertain, but it is thought to have been largely silted up by the 3rd or 4th century AD. Although no direct settlement evidence was recorded on site, a large amount of domestic waste was recovered, indicating settlement in the vicinity. Iron smithing slag and hearth bottoms thought to be Roman in date were also recovered. During a watching brief in 2001, centred on TF 4999 6474, three sherds of mid second to third century pottery were recovered</p>	Early Iron Age to Roman	TF 4997 6474
MLI81704	FS	Iron blade from a field north of Red House Farm (Field 11)	An iron blade was found during the East Keal metal detecting rally in a field to the north of Red House Farm (Field 11, No 11, Map 1)	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3754 6130

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI120246	BLD	Ivy Cottage, Croft	Ivy Cottage, Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5126 6213
MLI120337	BLD	Ivy Farmhouse, New Leake	Ivy Farmhouse, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4066 5979
MLI116628	MON	Ivy House Farm, Bilsby	Ivy House Farm, Bilsby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4662 7474
MLI122342	BLD	Ivy House, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Ivy House, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2704 4507
MLI122995	MON	Ivy House, Kirton	Ivy House, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2686 4140
MLI119856	BLD	Ivy House, Orby	Ivy House, Orby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5040 6763
MLI122871	BLD	Ivy House, Sutterton	Ivy House, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2805 3375
MLI124773	BLD	IVYDENE HOUSE, Langrville	IVYDENE HOUSE, Langrville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2711 4894
MLI120004	BLD	Ivydene, Little Steeping	Ivydene, Little Steeping. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4348 6204
MLI119902	BLD	Jockhedge, Burgh Le Marsh	Jockhedge, Burgh Le Marsh. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4989 6436
MLI123001	BLD	Jubilee Farm, Kirton	Jubilee Farm, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2779 4063

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI120335	MON	Kesten Lodge, New Leake	Kesten Lodge, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4007 6018
MLI119885	BLD	Kirk's Farm (Frogthorpe Hall), Burgh Le Marsh	Kirk's Farm (Frogthorpe Hall), Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5097 6615
MLI123008	BLD	Kirton End, Kirton	Kirton End, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2921 3993
MLI86273	BLD	Kirton Holme Christ Church	Built in 1820 with a new chapel erected alongside in 1903, now in Anglican use. Walls of dark brick and hipped pantile roof. All windows altered in 1903 and end entrance covered by porch linking the two buildings, gallery next to entrance. The chapel was visited in 2008. The building of 1820 has dog tooth brickwork in the eaves cornice and was defenestrated with gothic windows when the larger chapel was added alongside in 1903. The building of 1903 is constructed of red brick and has a raised gable with stone copings and finial. The corner buttresses are stepped with stone copings and gabled gothic pinnacles. The pointed Gothic windows have cusped tracery, stone dressings and hoodmoulds. The side elevations are of 3 bays of pointed windows. The street frontage has a projecting bay and a moulded stone string course. The slate roof has decorative ridge tiles. There are annexes lying behind the main buildings. Both buildings are now in Anglican use.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2625 4195
MLI92256	MON	Langrick Grange Park, Langrville	A historic park recorded on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map in Woodthorpe.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2643 4829
MLI41054	MON	Late and post medieval settlement, Stickney	The site of at least one, but possibly more, medieval or post medieval buildings. Finds included pottery, animal bone and an oyster shell.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3485 5698
MLI99129	MON	Late Iron Age/Roman Settlement Activity, Croft	A magnetometry survey, conducted in August 2012 in advance of the construction of a proposed solar park, revealed an area of intense archaeological activity. A considerable number of linear anomalies, defining at least four major conjoining enclosures of varying size and internal sub-division were clearly identified. The complexity and density of the recorded features are thought to be highly indicative of Romano-British settlement activity over a prolonged period of time, possibly continuing into early post-Roman dates. A subsequent trial trench evaluation, conducted in September 2012, identified features consistent with an extensive later Iron Age and Roman settlement, including numerous ditches, pits and enclosures.	Late Iron Age to Roman	TF 4982 6328
			The quantity and alignments of the features suggest continued use of the site over a long period, with the recutting of many of the ditches and		

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			<p>enclosures, and the extension and addition of new areas of activity. A considerable quantity of late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered, and comprised an extremely wide variety of vessels, ranging from coarse wares to imported samian, in a wide variety of forms and functions, including bowls, flagons and jars. Fragments of a near complete possible lamp or crucible were also recovered, along with a small quantity of flint flakes and tegula fragments. Metal artefacts recovered from the ditches included two copper alloy Colchester Derivative brooches, an iron knife, an iron tumbler lock slide key, and several small iron nails and fittings.</p> <p>A considerable quantity of animal bone was also recovered, comprising cattle, horse, pig, sheep, dog and chicken bones, though dominated by the cattle remains. The recovered finds indicate a rural settlement of moderate influence, with access to relatively high-status artefacts and animals. Analysis of environmental samples taken during the evaluation have indicated a mixed cereal economy of wheat, oats and barley, focussing on spelt wheat. Processing of the cereal grains, including the final stages of drying in a corn drier or hearth, were indicated by the presence of spelt wheat chaff. The wide range of different on-site activities, including animal husbandry, cereal cultivation and the processing of different materials, indicate a settlement that was part of an extensive network of agricultural production and industry.</p>		
MLI41053	MON	Late medieval site	The site of possibly a late medieval moated site with some post medieval pottery	Medieval	TF 3380 5600
MLI86433	MON	Late Medieval to post-medieval pottery scatter south of Ingoldmells Road, Burgh Le Marsh	An archaeological surface collection survey (systematic fieldwalking) was carried out along the proposed route of the A158 Burgh-le-Marsh bypass. The fieldwalking identified a relatively dense concentration of post-medieval pottery, consisting mainly of red and brown glazed earthen wares and Toynton or Toynton/Bollingbroke ware	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 50800 65260
MLI97893	MON	Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age scraper and six flakes and an undated flake, Willoughby	A scraper and six flakes probably dating from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age were found during fieldwalking at TF484724, one hundred metres west of PRN 48380. An undated flint flake was also found at this location.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 484 724
MLI20050	MON	Late Saxon/medieval saltern	This site yielded considerable amounts of pottery, and is a saltern site dating to the Late Saxon and medieval period. It is located west of the latest sea bank. Salt pans are mentioned in the Domesday book.	Medieval	TF 2474 3349
MLI84488	MON	Later Mesolithic flintworking site, Mexican Bridge, Midville	Excavation, test pitting and inspection trenches were carried out as part of the Fenland Management Project. No archaeological features were encountered, but the bulk of the lithic assemblage can be assigned to the later Mesolithic and related to the reduction of blade cores. Along with smaller chips and bladelets, the assemblage contained a number of true blades, and core fragments reflect an emphasis on blade production. A small number of retouched artefacts were also found, including three microliths. The small size of the chips is indicative of in situ working. The remains do not indicate the nature or function of the site apart from somewhere where flint was worked. Whether that working took place within	Late Mesolithic	TF 3714 5776

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			a settlement is not known. Environmental sampling indicated a wooded environment.		
MLI119949	BLD	Laurels, Irby in the Marsh	Laurels, Irby in the Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4742 6241
MLI43146	FS	Lead pilgrim ampulla	A lead pilgrim ampulla found at farlesthorpe by j kirkby.	Medieval	TF 4759 7410
MLI81703	FS	Lead spindle whorl, south east of Woolham Farm (Field 8)	A lead spindle whorl was found during the East Keal metal detecting rally in a field to the south east of Woolham Farm (Field 8, No 1)	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3838 6185
MLI119946	BLD	Lincoln Farm, Bratoft	Lincoln Farm, Bratoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4739 6285
MLI12554	MON	Linear Earthwork, Kirton	Reports of earth and gravel bank for about 400 yds, running approximately north-west to south-east. Also Romano-British pottery in the area	Unknown	TF 2700 4150
MLI40719	MON	Linear earthworks in Frithville	A possible field system with the possibility of associated settlement and fragments of drainage dykes.	Roman	TF 3000 4900
MLI91675	MON	Little Steeping Manor Park	A historic park on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map at Little Steeping Manor.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 43303 62789
MLI124883	MON	Little Steeping Railway Station	Little Steeping Railway Station was opened in October 1848, and was closed to all traffic in 1964. The station was on part of the Great Northern Railway's, East Lincolnshire Railway line, this part of which opened in October 1848. The station was closed for passengers in 1961, and closed to goods in 1964, after which the platforms and sidings were removed and some of the minor station structures were demolished. Structures at the station included the main station office (PRN 49383), which is still extant, and a weigh machine office and signal box (now demolished).	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4365 6107
MLI119892	BLD	Lloyds Farm (Marsh Farm), Burgh Le Marsh	Lloyds Farm (Marsh Farm), Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5124 6385
MLI120283	BLD	Lymn Bank Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Lymn Bank Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4807 6171
MLI120280	BLD	Lymn Bank, Thorpe St. Peter	Lymn Bank, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4942 6157

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI118835	BLD	Lynwood, Mumby	Lynwood, Mumby. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5048 7522
MLI124757	MON	Manor Farm, Langrville	Manor Farm, Langrville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2704 4827
MLI42012	MON	Manor house, Sloothby	Placename evidence for Manor House, Sloothby.	Undated	TF 49540 70807
MLI122876	BLD	Manor House, Sutterton	Manor House, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2926 3205
MLI119855	BLD	Marsh Farm, Orby	Marsh Farm, Orby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5119 6732
MLI122837	BLD	Marsh Farm, Wigtoft	Marsh Farm, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2473 3463
MLI119854	BLD	Marsh House Farm, Orby	Marsh House Farm, Orby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5129 6733
MLI124646	BLD	Mayfield Farm, Frithville and Westville	Mayfield Farm, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2812 5269
MLI40659	MON	Medieval Activity, Langrick	Remains of medieval buildings and activity, thought to date from the 14th century onwards, and revealed during trial trenching in 1976. The earliest feature on the site was a north to south aligned ditch, located at the western end of the trench. The lowest fill of the ditch contained fragments of wood ash and Shelly ware pottery. Immediately above this was a near complete cooking pot, of a fabric similar to Staxton ware. A later building of 16th century dressed stone had partially collapsed into the upper fills of the ditch. A robber trench was found running south along this upper fill. A hearth	Medieval	TF 266 483

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			associated with 16th century sherds was located in the north-eastern corner of the wall, under which was found an incomplete mustard quern of Mayen lava. The quern is now in the City and County Museum.		
MLI41505	MON	Medieval and later pottery found near Mill Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	Much pottery of the 15th and 16th centuries including pancheons found on the site of a building used for making mushroom ketchup. Pottery types include Cistercian ware, midland purple and yellow slip.	Medieval	TF 5360 6540
MLI80734	MON	Medieval and post medieval activity at Holly Tree Cottage	A watching brief at Holly Tree Cottage, Thorpe Culvert identified a post medieval pit and post hole. Finds included fourteenth to nineteenth century pottery, pig bones, clay pipe, and eighteenth-century buckle, brick/tile fragment and an iron nail.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4672 6067
MLI41540	MON	Medieval and post medieval pottery found near Burgh Le Marsh	A selection of medieval and some post medieval pottery found during field walking south of Burgh Le Marsh.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 5010 6430
MLI41581	FS	Medieval Bronze Bowl Fragment, Burgh le Marsh	A rim fragment of a medieval bronze bowl was found to the south of Burgh le Marsh.	Medieval	TF 499 646
MLI23058	MON	Medieval chapel, Quadring Eaudike	Medieval Chapel. Exact site not known but Chapel Field centred on TF247334. Coincidentally this is quite close to the methodist chapel of the 1920s. 'In a hamlet to Quadring called Quadring Eaudyke was once a chapel but it is now down and has been for a number of years; when it ceased to exist cannot at present be ascertained'. Chapel Field is actually located north of the previously stated ngr.	Medieval	TF 2470 3340
MLI86444	MON	Medieval ditch and pit on land at Main Road, Wigtoft	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Main Road, Wigtoft. The watching brief identified a ditch and rubbish pit containing 12th to 13th century AD pottery. The pit suggests refuse disposal and indicates settlement in the vicinity. The ditch may have served as a boundary or to aid drainage of the land	Medieval	TF 26160 36090
MLI86326	MON	Medieval ditch on land at Plot 10, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a residential building on land at Plot 10, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter. The watching brief discovered a east to west aligned ditch which contained a single piece of medieval pottery. The feature may well be a continuation of a ditch found during a previous watching brief, on land immediately east of the development site	Medieval	TF 48301 60769
MLI85311	MON	Medieval ditch, Elm Tree Cottage, Burgh-Le-Marsh	An archaeological watching brief conducted on land at Elm Tree Cottage, Burg-Le-Marsh identified an east to west aligned ditch. The ditch was over 4.4m long, 1.3m wide and 0.48m deep. A single fill of yellowish-brown silty clay was recorded, from which pottery of 13th to 14th century date and fired clay were retrieved. A single sherd of mid-12th to mid-14th century pottery was found in underlying subsoil (PRN 45352). The deposits suggest that the land had an agricultural function in the medieval period, with the ditch representing either land division or drainage	Medieval	TF 50503 63880
MLI84699	MON	Medieval ditches and finds, Thorpe St Peter	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land adjacent to Station Road, Thorpe St Peter (11th October 2002). Two	Medieval	TF 48319 60770

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			medieval boundary ditches were identified, cutting the natural alluvium. A small amount of abraded pottery was recovered dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries. Overlying the two ditches was an undated layer. A similar layer was identified during previous investigation (LI3816) and identified to the medieval period.		
MLI41542	MON	Medieval ditches, Hall Lane/Chapman Avenue, Burgh le Marsh	A ditch section containing cockle shells and medieval shelly and Toynton wares was observed in Burgh le Marsh. During a watching brief in 2001 centred on TF4999 6474, two east/west aligned ditches were recorded, both of which contained twelfth century pottery. The ditches were thought to indicate former land divisions. Pottery dating from the thirteenth to the fourteenth centuries was also recovered. Four sherds of twelfth to thirteenth century pottery were recovered during a watching brief in 2002 centred on TF4998	Medieval	TF 5002 6473
MLI90851	MON	Medieval earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter	Undated earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter as depicted on the NMP. Medieval enclosure, within and in alignment with medieval settlement (HER 46948).	Medieval	TF 45307 60710
MLI90852	MON	Medieval earthwork fishponds, Thorpe St Peter	Undated earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter as depicted on the NMP. Medieval enclosure, within and in alignment with medieval settlement (HER 46948).	Medieval	TF 45304 60699
MLI88848	MON	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Irby in the Marsh	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Irby in the Marsh, as depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 46918 63930
MLI87788	MON	Medieval Enclosure, The Hollies, Croft	A medieval cropmark enclosure has been noted on aerial photographs. A magnetometry survey, conducted in August 2012 in advance of the construction of a proposed solar park, confirmed and enhanced the cropmark data for the enclosure. The enclosure appears as a large, almost square-shaped anomaly, indicative of a series of infilled ditches, with an internal L-shaped partition in the northern corner. Several possibly associated discrete features were also recorded within and immediately outside the enclosure, though their exact function and origin remain unclear. A subsequent trial trench evaluation, conducted in September 2012, confirmed the presence of the enclosure, with several ditches and pits being excavated. A large assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the medieval deposits, including cattle, horse, pig, sheep, dog and chicken bones, though dominated by the sheep remains, indicating a possible focus on wool production. A small assemblage of medieval pottery sherds was also recovered, indicating a date for this activity between the 11th to early/mid 13th century.	Medieval	TF 4951 6367
MLI98639	MON	Medieval enclosures and a field system in Hogsthorpe parish	Probable earthwork medieval enclosures and a field system seen in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5332 6918
MLI98638	MON	Medieval enclosures and a pond in Hogsthorpe	A cluster of probable medieval earthwork enclosures and a possible pond seen in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5286 6889
MLI98636	MON	Medieval enclosures in Addlethorpe parish	Medieval enclosures, a drain and a pond seen in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5265 6867

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI98632	MON	Medieval enclosures south of Marsh Lane, Orby	A group of medieval enclosures off Marsh Lane in Orby visible in aerial photographs were recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5074 6724
MLI90859	MON	Medieval Field System, Thorpe St Peter	Earthworks of a medieval ridge and furrow field system, to the north of Thorpe St Peter. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. Medieval field system comprising faint earthwork ridge and furrow and field boundaries. Much of the ridge and furrow appears to have been ploughed and levelled, as seen on the Google Maps aerial photographic layer.	Medieval	TF 4842 6147
MLI41517	FS	Medieval finds from Burgh Le Marsh	A bronze leg of a medieval cauldron and a lead pilgrim's badge in the form of an axe head.	Medieval	TF 5050 6470
MLI13497	MON	Medieval finds from sutterton grange	Roman (13496), medieval and Georgian (13498) finds. The medieval to post medieval finds include pilgrim's ampulla, buckles and pottery.	Medieval	TF 278 351
MLI41794	MON	Medieval occupation remains, south of Addlethorpe	The Manor, Huttoft, is a 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a manor. Manor House, Huttoft. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Medieval	TF 5360 6736
MLI42250	FS	Medieval pot and animal bones, Thorpe St Peter	An almost complete Toynton All Saints jug (of kiln 1 type) found with animal bones	Medieval	TF 4530 6030
MLI85312	FS	Medieval pot sherd, Elm Tree Cottage, Burgh-Le-Marsh	An archaeological watching brief conducted on land at Elm Tree Cottage, Burgh-Le-Marsh recovered a single sherd of a mid 12th to mid 14th century Scarborough ware jug. The sherd was found in subsoil, underlying (cut by) a medieval ditch containing finds dated to the 13th to 14th century	Medieval	TF 50505 63880
MLI43666	MON	Medieval pottery and possible site of a building, Ingoldmells Road	A THIN SCATTER OF LOCALLY PRODUCED UNGLAZED MEDIEVAL POTTERY SHERDS WERE FOUND IN THIS FIELD. A SMALL ENCLOSURE IN THE FIELD TO THE SOUTH OF THE ROAD MAY MARK THE SITE OF A DEMOLISHED HOUSE OR FARM, PERHAPS THE SOURCE OF THIS POTTERY.	Medieval	TF 5225 6655
MLI13091	MON	Medieval pottery and saltern material found, Wigtoft	In a field just south of hoffleet stow, a huge lump of burnt clay with saltern material was ploughed out. Finds made included Bourne D, Toynton All Saints, Bourne B, and Bourne A pipkin sherds, also found was a lump of fired clay tempered with grass.	Medieval	TF 2449 3658
MLI41715	MON	Medieval pottery found at croft	Finds of 14th century including green glazed bowls, etc.	Medieval	TF 504 614
MLI41541	MON	Medieval pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh	A selection of late medieval and post medieval pottery including Toynton and Bolingbroke wares found in 1976 during field walking.	Medieval	TF 5010 6430
MLI41723	MON	Medieval pottery found in Croft	Pottery of mainly 14th century date found along with some window glass at croft manor house in 1954.	Medieval	TF 5026 6172
MLI41946	MON	Medieval pottery found in Hogsthorpe	Assorted medieval pottery found in Hogsthorpe.	Medieval	TF 5190 6880

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41990	MON	Medieval pottery found in Mumby	In field at this location much medieval pottery was found.	Medieval	TF 5050 7490
MLI41535	MON	Medieval pottery found n of Blands Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval pottery found by B Simmons and H hHaley in 1976.	Medieval	TF 5040 6380
MLI41506	MON	Medieval pottery found north east of Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval potsherds of pancheons and jugs, all is green glazed and pre-dates 1450.	Medieval	TF 5200 6640
MLI41576	MON	Medieval pottery found near the Chestnuts', Burgh Le Marsh	Pottery of late medieval and post medieval types including Toynton All Saints and Old Bollingbroke wares and two post medieval buckles.	Medieval	TF 4950 6440
MLI41991	MON	Medieval pottery found near sloothby	Medieval pottery including shelly ware, green glaze, 1 bung hole jar, pancheon, sagging base and handle from a possible couvre feu. A scatter of stone rubble also found.	Medieval	TF 4970 7090
MLI41525	MON	Medieval pottery found s of burgh le marsh	Medieval pottery found south of Burgh Le Marsh.	Medieval	TF 5030 6400
MLI41554	MON	Medieval pottery found when field was ploughed, burgh le marsh	Medieval and post medieval pottery, mainly Lincolnshire wares found on a newly farmed field.	Medieval	TF 5270 6420
MLI13090	MON	Medieval pottery found, Wigtoft	In 1973, pottery was collected from a possible medieval saltern mound to the south of a former brewery in the junction between the a17 and the road through bicker. Locally known as the 'churchyard', much animal bone was dug up. Formerly a pond which is now filled in. Late medieval pottery was found including Bourne D pancheon and other sherds, Raeren base and complex rim. Also found were one or two sherds of abraded red sandy ware, and a Toynton late hooked rim pancheon and other sherds. A splashed ware type possible urinal with a green glazed handle was also found.	Medieval	TF 246 370
MLI20052	MON	Medieval pottery from a Late Saxon saltern	Mainly c14 pottery from a probable Late Saxon saltern mound. Salt pans are mentioned in the Domesday book.	Medieval	TF 2459 3380
MLI41514	MON	Medieval pottery from Burgh Le Marsh	Many green glazed sherds and wine bottle bases with raised kicks. Teapot hall	Medieval	TF 5270 6670
MLI42248	MON	Medieval pottery from newly ploughed land, Thorpe St Peter	Recently ploughed old grassland over an area of a low mound about 50m in diameter, produced medieval pottery and some post medieval.	Medieval	TF 4783 6078
MLI41906	MON	Medieval pottery from Wainfleet All Saints	A Romano-British lug handle and grey ware pottery, found on land at Legbourne Grange.	Medieval	TF 4740 5980

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI43664	MON	Medieval pottery scatter, south of Ingoldmells Road	A scatter of medieval pottery was found in field 5 during the watching brief on the Burgh Le Marsh - Ingoldmells rising main.	Medieval	TF 5100 6520
MLI98789	MON	Medieval Pottery Sherds, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	A redeposited sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil deposits in November 2012, during trial trenching on land off Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh. The sherd was from the handle of a combed Toynton All Saints ware jug, of late 13th to 15th century date. Further redeposited sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from topsoil deposits in December 2013, during additional trial trenching on land to the south of Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh. The sherds were all of Toynton Medieval Ware bowls or jugs, dating to the late 13th to 15th centuries.	Medieval	TF 5005 6454
MLI99481	FS	Medieval Pottery, Bar Bridge Farm	Two sherds of abraded medieval pottery were recovered in May 2011, during systematic field walking along selected parts of the proposed Covenham Water Treatment Works to Boston Transfer pipeline.	Medieval	TF 358 543
MLI13094	MON	Medieval Pottery, Burtoft, Wigtoft	Collection of medieval pottery brought to the County Show (when it was held here) in 1959. Mrs Rudkin recalls that there were two groups of pottery found when a field near the Manor House was levelled to make a car park for the show. Now all in one box at the City and County Museum, Lincoln. Finds include Shelly wares, Lincoln ware and a Blaugrau (Blue Grey) ladle handle. Fieldwalking which took place in 1975 and later revealed Stamford ware and Ipswich wares. Fieldwalking by Hilary Healey in the 1970's and 1980's has produced medieval pottery over a large area, mainly east of Burtoft Lane and centred on TF 2690 3545.	Medieval	TF 269 354
MLI41726	MON	Medieval Pottery, Croft	13th century potsherds found in Croft.	Medieval	TF 4991 6314
MLI43661	MON	Medieval pottery, east of Ingoldmells Road	A thin scatter of medieval pottery was found in the topsoil during a watching brief on the burgh le marsh - Ingoldmells rising main. There were no signs of archaeological features.	Medieval	TF 5068 6505
MLI43665	FS	Medieval pottery, Ingoldmells Road	Two sherds of medieval pottery were found in field 11 during the watching brief on the Burgh Le Marsh - Ingoldmells rising main.	Medieval	TF 5157 6575
MLI43667	MON	Medieval pottery, Ingoldmells Road	Five medieval pottery sherds were found in the topsoil during the watching brief on the Burgh Le Marsh - Ingoldmells rising main.	Medieval	TF 5242 6677
MLI81288	FS	Medieval pottery, Marsh Lane/South Ings Lane	During fieldwalking, a small concentration of medieval pottery was observed on top of a roddon.	Medieval	TF 535 690
MLI12514	FS	Medieval Pottery, Wigtoft	Medieval pottery, including glazed ware and gritted jars, found in 1958, when preparing a car park at Burtoft for the County Agricultural Show. In 1965, Baird reported that the site was in pasture and that nothing of archaeological interest was seen. Fieldwalking by Hilary Healey in the 1970's and 1980's continued to produce medieval pottery from this site.	Medieval	TF 267 348
MLI98024	MON	Medieval retting ponds, Toynton St Peter	The National Mapping Programme has identified cropmark evidence of possible unknown medieval earthwork retting pits and drains at TF3982 6191 and TF3972 6194, TF3961 6204, TF3985 6189 and TF3982 6176.	Medieval	TF 3973 6191
MLI97716	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow and other	A probable medieval earthwork ridge and furrow field system surrounding the vilalge of Croft is depicted on the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5052 6198

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		earthworks surrounding Croft village	Earthworks of possible medieval enclosures, trackways and a probable medieval building are also visible in the same area. Earthworks can be seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer. These were confirmed by Mark Bennet.		
MLI98097	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks adjacent to Middlemarsh Road, Croft	Probable medieval ridge and furrow earthworks which appear to form a field system were identified by the National Mapping Programme. A possible enclosure which appears to be part of the same system is also recorded.	Medieval	TF 5129 6322
MLI98096	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks near Vine Farm, Burgh le Marsh	Probable medieval ridge and furrow earthworks which appear to form a field system were identified by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5206 6377
MLI98107	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow near Lymn Bank, Thorpe St Peter	Possible ridge and furrow earthworks were identified by the National Mapping Programme. They are thought to be part of a larger field system (PRN 46953)	Medieval	TF 4934 6126
MLI98101	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow to south of Burgh le Marsh	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were identified by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5007 6425
MLI98100	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow to the north of Low Lane , Croft	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were identified by the National Mapping Programme. This area appears to be under cultivation on aerial photographs seen on google mapping.	Medieval	TF 4976 6406
MLI88852	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Enclosures and Trackways, Burgh le Marsh	Earthworks of possible medieval enclosures and trackways, to the south of Burgh le Marsh, identified on aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme. Earthworks of more extensive medieval ridge and furrow could be discerned around the previously identified features on Google Maps satellite imagery. A number of different alignments within the area of ridge and furrow could be observed. An L-shaped ridge was recorded in June 2014, during an earthwork survey, conducted prior to proposed development on land to the rear of Cairns House, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh. The earthwork had been disturbed by late 20th century dumping, but was thought to represent former terracing associated with the medieval agricultural activity in this area.	Medieval	TF 4987 6456
MLI13460	MON	Medieval saltern mound	A saltern mound. There was medieval and post medieval pottery from the general area.	Medieval	TF 2607 3341
MLI20137	MON	Medieval Salterns, Gosberton	A small area of water filled salt pans; the sharpness of the cuttings suggest a post medieval date. Spoil mounds are adjacent. No finds were made at the time of investigation. Published survey (25 inch) correct. Saltern sites- Bicker Haven. Small area of water filled pits which are probably post medieval with adjacent spoil mounds. No evidence that these pits are salterns. Post medieval pottery from 15th to 16th century has been found on some of the mounds. However, there is no reason to associate these finds with the industry, particularly as the fenland economy was in decline from the 14th century onwards.	Medieval	TF 2572 3310

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI22481	MON	Medieval salt-making site at Bicker Haven	Two medieval saltern mounds have been levelled on the north side of lane, several more to the south of it remain unlevelled. They were mostly composed of fine off-white sandy silt, with inclusions of ash and baked clay which looked like tipped material. Sherds of green and orange glazed pottery were also collected. Excavation revealed a hearth. A mound about 300 yards in diameter rose about 10 feet above ground level. Tipping down the side of the mound. Some post-1450 pottery was found. Excavations directed by Hilary Healey from 1968 to 1969 recorded a small group of structures apparently linked by a common occupation level. Two hearths or kilns lay roughly at the centre of the mound, arranged as a pair, parallel and linked by a wall. The hearths were aligned roughly east/west with deep stokeholes at their eastern ends. Another pair of hearths was discovered about 6.71m west of the main hearths, with little indication that they had been in use for any length of time, and the stokeholes were placed at the west ends of the hearths. Two earlier hearths were also noted below some of the features, one aligned north/south, the other east/west. A large spread of ashy material lay immediately to the east of the main hearths, interpreted as a waste heap. Pits found beneath these layers were filled with assorted debris, periodically levelled off to form the ashy layers. A small structure against the north side of the complex was thought to be a hut. A post hole suggested timber-framing, but whether of the hut or the hearths was uncertain. A large pit lay to the south of the complex. Remains of other structures and features were noted. Finds from associated occupation levels included pottery, lead fragments, bones and shells. Iron nails in and around the main structure suggested the presence of timber in the superstructure, and the main structure was thought to be of mud and stud construction. The main period of activity at this site was thought to be towards the end of the first quarter of the fourteenth century, and the finds suggested at least seasonal occupation of the site	Medieval	TF 2525 3346
MLI90855	MON	Medieval settlement and field system, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval settlement and associated field system, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 48359 60771
MLI90854	MON	Medieval settlement earthworks, Thorpe St Peter	Medieval settlement earthworks, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP. See (HER 46945) for associated medieval earthwork enclosure and (HER 46946) for associated medieval fishponds.	Medieval	TF 45306 60429
MLI88788	MON	Medieval settlement of Ashington in Hogsthorpe parish	A settlement at Ashington is recorded in 1332 when there was a dispute between the inhabitants and Thomas Pilat who had raised a bank over their routeway to the church. The church was probably Hogsthorpe church. [Note that this source gives the name of the village as Ashingdon which has been followed by sources 5 and 6.] In 1345 the settlement is referred to as 'Hassaken' in a document rating the townships of the Lindsey Marshes for sea defence; the settlement is located at Ashington End, in Hogsthorpe. Ashington End is marked on the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps. Field walking and an earthwork survey identified medieval settlement remains probably corresponding with the site of the small, deserted settlement of Ashington, and also correlating with the cropmarks in this area. Earthworks representing four house platforms were recorded, and pottery was recovered throughout the site. The earliest pottery dates to the 12th century and this, combined with the absence of a mention in the Domesday Book, suggests that the settlement was founded	Medieval	TF 51782 68066

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			in the 12th century at the earliest. Pottery from the house platforms indicates that they were in use from the 13th to the late 15th century, after which the settlement appears to have been deserted. The placename Ashington End is also recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1824.		
MLI20053	MON	Medieval settlement of Quadring Eaudike	A date for the foundation of Quadring Eaudike is unknown, but Late Saxon sherds have been found in the area. Its long since demolished chapel indicates that the hamlet continued as a focus of the settlement into the Middle Ages.	Medieval	TF 2466 3355
MLI88789	MON	Medieval settlement of Wyche	Earthworks and cropmarks of medieval settlement activity, comprising the remains of a number of enclosures, platforms, trackways and boundaries. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. { Field walking identified medieval settlement remains probably corresponding with the southern edge of the site of the small, deserted settlement of Wyche. The earliest pottery dates to the 12th century and this, combined with the absence of a mention in the Domesday Book, suggests that the settlement was founded in the 12th century at the earliest. No house platforms or other earthworks were discovered which, along with the distribution of cropmarks to the north, suggests that the centre of the settlement lies to the north out with this survey area.	Medieval	TF 51811 69598
MLI84137	MON	Medieval settlement remains at Habertoft, Willoughby with Sloothby	Medieval settlement remains are visible on aerial photographs at Habertoft, and are recorded as surviving as earthworks. These remains include tofts, crofts and ridge and furrow. Ridge and furrow south of Habertoft Farm is almost entirely ploughed out, surviving only in a narrow strip south of Coppins Cottage.	Medieval	TF 5023 6914
MLI41501	MON	Medieval settlement remains to the east of Burgh le Marsh	Between July and August 1970 this site was drained and deep ploughed. The remains of house platforms and sunken ways are still visible, and in the two fields to the e remains of the site are visible in pasture. Close to the centre there appears to have been a brick building of 15th or 16th century date. An almost complete late 15th century green glazed costrel. Other pottery found ranges from 12th to 17th century in date. The remains are visible on aerial photographs, and have been recorded as surviving as earthworks.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 5207 6550
MLI41114	MON	Medieval settlements of Toynton St Peter	Early medieval and medieval settlement site south of Toynton St Peter. Pottery dates from the late Saxon to the 14th century and other finds include iron fragments and 4 cattle bones.	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	TF 4057 6252
MLI83297	MON	Medieval settlement, Sloothby	During a watching brief in 1999, two ditches were recorded, thought to be field boundary ditches contemporary with those recorded from cropmarks around the settlement. One was aligned north-west/south-east and contained fourteenth to sixteenth century pottery; the other was aligned east/west and contained eighteenth century pottery. An undated natural pool was also recorded. Medieval settlement remains are visible on aerial photographs surrounding Sloothby, and are recorded as surviving as earthworks. The remains include tofts, crofts, enclosures, boundaries and ridge and furrow. At TF494713 is a cluster of linear crop marks representing ditches. They may be post medieval in date.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4961 7085

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI40582	MON	Medieval site, south of a158, Burgh Le Marsh	Hump in field. When ploughed medieval potsherds were discovered	Medieval	TF 5320 6400
MLI41062	MON	Medieval soilmark sites of Stickney	A soilmark visible on a possible ploughed out earthwork	Undated	TF 3370 5490
MLI87944	MON	Medieval to post medieval pottery scatter on land east of Bicker	Fieldwalking along the route of the proposed water pipeline between Bolle Hall, Bicker and Wykes Manor Farm, Donington produced a range of finds, including a pottery scatter dating to between the 13th and 19th century. Artefacts of both periods were numerous in the area around Bolle Hall and also where the pipeline crossed Broad Lane. However, in the absence of any distinct concentrations it is probable that most of the artefactual material was deposited on the fields as a component of manuring scatter.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 2397 3710
MLI87950	MON	Medieval to post medieval pottery scatter on land east of Bicker	Fieldwalking along the route of the proposed water pipeline between Bolle Hall, Bicker and Wykes Manor Farm, Donington produced a range of finds, including a pottery scatter dating to between the 13th and 19th century. Artefacts of both periods were numerous in the area around Bolle Hall and also where the pipeline crossed Broad Lane. However, in the absence of any distinct concentrations it is probable that most of the artefactual material was deposited on the fields as a component of manuring scatter	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 2435 3795
MLI42244	MON	Medieval/post medieval pottery scatter, Thorpe St Peter	C15 and c16 pottery- jug handles, bungs, pancheon fragments and body sherds- as well as clay pipes	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4388 6057
MLI82344	MON	Medieval/post medieval pottery, near Holme Farm, Little Steeping.	Probable Bronze Age cropmark barrow	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4403 6273
MLI124760	BLD	Meer Booth Farm, Langrville	Meer Booth Farm Langrville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2888 4819
MLI123016	MON	Meryland, Kirton	Meryland, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2756 3991
MLI97892	FS	Mesolithic or Neolithic flake, Willoughby	A large flint flake possibly dating from the Mesolithic or Neolithic was found during fieldwalking at TF480727, fifty metres east of Wiloughby High Drain. [This grid reference is much greater than fifty metres east of the drain and therefore the location of this findspot is dubious].	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 480 727
MLI81410	MON	Mesolithic temporary hunting encampment, Burgh le Marsh	During trial trenching, a thin scatter of worked flint was recovered. Unfortunately, no diagnostic tools were recovered, but technical attributes of the tools (i.e., the presence of small blade cores and blades) suggest that they date to the Mesolithic period (although there is a slight possibility that they may date to the early Neolithic). The amount of cortex remaining on	Mesolithic	TF 4998 6475

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			the tools, coupled with the fact that only one was broken, suggests that the tools were produced quickly for immediate use elsewhere. Therefore, the most plausible interpretation of the site is that it was a temporary hunting encampment, where the tools were produced and taken away from the site in pursuit of game.		
MLI99075	BLD	Methodist Church, Stickford	Stickford Methodist Church, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, was built in 1817, rebuilt on the same site in 1838, and rebuilt again in 1867. The chapel closed in 2002 and was subsequently converted into a house. The building is of red brick with a gabled roof and a pediment. There are yellow brick pilasters to frontage and side elevations and decorative yellow brickwork on the pediment. The window arches are round-headed and finished in rubbed yellow brick, and the windows themselves feature stained glass and Gothic glazing bars.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 35802 59974
MLI120402	BLD	Mexican Farm, Midville	Mexican Farm, Midville. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3705 5809
MLI12539	FS	Mica Schist Whetstone, Kirton	Finds from Kirton Holme include a 12th-13th century mica-schist hone. The finder is now deceased but the findspot is shown on his personal 6 inch map (held at Cowley Secondary School, Swineshead), at TF 2730 4144.	Medieval	TF 2730 4144
MLI124700	BLD	Middle Farm House, Thornton Le Fen	Middle Farm House, Thornton Le Fen. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2859 4994
MLI123057	MON	Middle Farm, Frampton	Middle Farm, Frampton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2801 4417
MLI13298	MON	Middle Saxon pottery found at Burtoft	Middle Saxon pottery found by Hilary Healey in the 1970s and 1980s during fieldwalking.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 2688 3499
MLI13297	MON	Middle Xaxon pottery found east of Burtoft Lane	Middle Saxon pottery found by Hilary Healey in the 1970s and 1980s during fieldwalking.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 2683 3523
MLI119877	MON	Middlemarsh Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Middlemarsh Farm, Burgh Le Marsh. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5283 6331
MLI120410	BLD	Midville House Farm (Midville House), Midville	Midville House Farm (Midville House), Midville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3755 5654

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI125901	MON	Milestone, Spalding Road, Sutterton	19th century milestone at Spalding Road, to the south-west of Sutterton. It is of carved stone, and is inscribed 'LONDON 100 MILES, SUTTERTON'. {1} The milestone is depicted in this location on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map. The depiction shows the milestone giving the distance to Boston as 7 miles, and to Spalding as 9 miles. No trace of the milestone was found in early 2020, during inspection visits conducted as part of a condition survey of historic milestones in Boston Borough. The stone is thought to still be extant, though lost within extensive scrub and hedging that has grown in this area.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2726 3502
MLI122853	BLD	Mill Farm, Sutterton	Mill Farm, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2725 3597
MLI41987	MON	Mill Hill	Placename evidence for a mill.	Undated	TF 5014 7387
MLI119872	BLD	Mill Hill Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Mill Hill Farm, Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5334 6581
MLI119952	BLD	Millhill Farm, Irby in the Marsh	Millhill Farm, Irby in the Marsh. 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4822 6186
MLI118892	MON	Moat Grange (Moat Farm), Cumberworth	Moat Grange (Moat Farm), Cumberworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5111 7381
MLI116615	MON	Moat House, Bilsby	Moat House, Bilsby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4873 7606
MLI13073	MON	Moat, Dowdyke Hall, Sutterton	Sutterton Tithe Award map dated 1878 (but probably copied from an earlier one since only the station area of the railway is indicated) shows a moat here. The north side of it is in dark blue and part of the two towns drain on the south side of it is coloured a lighter blue. The same shape still shows well on the current 6 inch map. The site is now called Dowdyke Hall.	Medieval	TF 2920 3341
MLI87790	MON	Modern aircraft obstruction, east of Burgh le Marsh	A modern earthwork aircraft obstruction is visible on aerial photographs to the north east of Burgh le Marsh.	Second World War	TF 5095 6530
MLI87791	MON	Modern aircraft obstruction, east of Burgh le Marsh	A modern aircraft obstruction is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork, to the north east of Burgh le Marsh.	Second World War	TF 5106 6522

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI87792	MON	Modern aircraft obstruction, east of Burgh le Marsh	A modern aircraft obstruction is recorded as surviving as an earthwork to the north east of Burgh le Marsh.	Second World War	TF 5152 6520
MLI87793	MON	Modern aircraft obstruction, east of Burgh le Marsh	A modern aircraft obstruction is recorded as surviving as an earthwork to the north east of Burgh le Marsh.	Second World War	TF 5165 6547
MLI120253	BLD	Monson Farm, Croft	Monson Farm, Croft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5079 6136
MLI120316	BLD	Moonraker, Thorpe St. Peter	Moonraker, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4188 6056
MLI120296	MON	Mount Pleasant Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Mount Pleasant Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4561 6046
MLI41982	MON	Mumby Grange	Placename evidence for a grange.	Undated	TF 5123 7410
MLI43413	MON	Mumby Road Railway Station in Bilsby parish	Mumby Road Railway Station was at a passing loop on the single-track Willoughby to Sutton branch line, with a wooden signal cabin (10 feet by 12 feet) on the south platform. There was also a wooden booking hall (60 feet by 12 feet) with a small canopy on the south platform. The north platform was disused with no buildings. There was a large wooden goods shed (80 feet by 60 feet) and a brick weigh bridge hut in the yard. East of the station is the railway house. It was opened in 1886 and closed October 1970.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4963 7543
MLI124594	MON	Neals Old Farm, Sibsey	Neals Old Farm, Sibsey. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3513 5366
MLI122334	MON	Needles Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Needles Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2576 4686
MLI41089	FS	Neolithic flint found in Midville parish	Early to Late Neolithic flint found on sandy area on small island around which principle roddon has been deflected. Flints include serrated piece and others with edge gloss.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3712 5781
MLI97894	FS	Neolithic or Bronze Age flint, Willoughby	A Neolithic to early Bronze Age knife, scraper and two flakes were found during fieldwalking at TF487725, one hundred metres east of PRN 48379. A core, a scraper and eight flakes of unknown date were also found at this location.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 487 725
MLI97955	FS	Neolithic scraper and flakes and three undated flakes, Willoughby	A scraper and four flint flakes dating from the Neolithic period were found at TF484728 during field walking. Three flint flakes of unknown date were also found at this location.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 4840 7280

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI40994	FS	Neolithic stone axe found in East Keal	Neolithic stone axe found to east of Keal Cotes, East Keal.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3751 6113
MLI119882	BLD	Nettle Hill Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Nettle Hill Farm, Burgh Le Marsh. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5232 6610
MLI124693	BLD	Newham Farm, Thornton Le Fen	Newham Farm, Thornton Le Fen. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2870 5058
MLI122879	BLD	Newstead, Sutterton	Newstead, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2876 3263
MLI118913	MON	North Farm, Farlesthorne	North Farm, Farlesthorne. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4714 7441
MLI42767	MON	Northdike Briggs chapel and hermitage, stickney	Northdike briggs c14 chapel and hermitage were documented in 1399 when a license was granted for celebration. 'Northdike bridge' is now called 'bar bridge'.	Medieval	TF 3515 5410
MLI118903	BLD	Oakleigh, Cumberworth	Oakleigh, Cumberworth. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4994 7400
MLI120354	BLD	Oat Sheaf House (Oat Sheaf Inn), New Leake	Oat Sheaf House (Oat Sheaf Inn), New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3806 5504
MLI120506	BLD	Old Farm, Carrington	Old Farm, Carrington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3148 5179
MLI120003	BLD	Old Glebe Farmhouse, Little Steeping	Old Glebe Farmhouse, Little Steeping. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4350 6248

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122568	BLD	Old Three Tuns Farm, Surfleet	Old Three Tuns Farm, Surfleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2815 3027
MLI81289	FS	One sherd medieval pottery, Marsh Lane	A sherd of medieval Toynton All Saints ware was recorded during fieldwalking.	Medieval	TF 532 685
MLI123070	BLD	Orange House Farm, Frampton	Orange House Farm, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2984 4154
MLI122346	BLD	Orchard Barn, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Orchard Barn, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2867 4584
MLI120291	BLD	Orchard Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Orchard Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4541 6176
MLI98274	BLD	Outbuildings, south side of Lymn Bank, Lymn Bank West	A photographic survey of the barns at the south side of Lymn Bank, Thorpe St Peter was undertaken in February 2010. An open cart bay, stables and a cart shed were identified, all dating from the late 1800s. They are built of red brick and had original pantile roofs some of which survive. The cart shed to the east is the oldest building. Tinker's Cottage, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4712 6168
MLI120306	BLD	Pape's Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Pape's Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4496 6134
MLI98402	MON	Parkland associated with Firsby Manor House, Firsby	A park is recorded on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps at Firsby Manor House, Firsby.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 45666 62663
MLI41808	FS	Part of a Tudor salt cellar found to south west of Addlethorpe	The lower part of a tudor-lady type Cistercian ware salt cellar found to the south west of Addlethorpe.	Post Medieval	TF 5360 6730
MLI122442	BLD	Pastures Farm, Swineshead	Pastures Farm, Swineshead. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2610 3967

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI124664	BLD	Peacocks's Farm, Frithville and Westville	Peacock's Farm, Frithville and Westville. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2973 4883
MLI119886	MON	Pear Tree Farm (Peartree House), Burgh Le Marsh	Pear Tree Farm (Peartree House), Burgh Le Marsh. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. L-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5104 6597
MLI122328	MON	Peart's Farm Cottages (Peart's Farm), Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Peart's Farm Cottages (Peart's Farm), Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2720 4618
MLI123030	MON	Pick's Barn, Kirton	Pick's Barn, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century outfarm. Loose courtyard with a single side of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2809 3875
MLI43369	MON	Pillbox and Gun Emplacement, East Fen Lane, Midville	A type 28a concrete pillbox emplacement for a 6 pounder Hotchkiss anti-tank gun. It formed a pair of gun emplacements with the structure on land off Horbling Lane (see MLI43370). There remain a number of this type of emplacement around Sibsey, Stickney and Stickford. They are all equipped with the holdfast with 9 bolts which was designed to accommodate the 6 pounder Hotchkiss gun. Originally intended for naval use, this gun was put into First World War tanks many of which were built in Lincoln and then in store. Many of these emplacements were constructed in the GHQ line where they were given different embrasures and the fittings for the scarce 2 pounder anti-tank gun.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 35307 56630
MLI43370	MON	Pillbox and Gun Emplacement, Horbling Lane, Stickney	A type 28a concrete pillbox emplacement for a 6 pounder Hotchkiss anti-tank gun is believed to have been located in this vicinity, although has since been demolished. It formed a pair of gun emplacements with the structure on land off East Fen Lane (see MLI43369). There remain a number of this type of emplacement around Sibsey, Stickney and Stickford. They are all equipped with the holdfast with 9 bolts which was designed to accommodate the 6 pounder Hotchkiss gun. Originally intended for naval use, this gun was put into First World War tanks many of which were built in Lincoln and then in store. Many of these emplacements were constructed in the GHQ line where they were given different embrasures and the fittings for the scarce 2 pounder anti-tank gun.	Second World War to Late 20th Century	TF 347 565
MLI43373	MON	Pillbox, Bridge House, Midville	Type 22 hexagonal pillbox. The structure is built of concrete with wooden shuttering. It has a textured roof area, but does not have rear loops or an anti-ricochet wall.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 38562 58153
MLI125954	MON	Pillbox, Cumberworth Road, Bonthorpe	A Second World War pillbox is located in this area to the north of Cumberworth Road. The structure is of the hexagonal type 22 form of pillbox, and was built using wooden shuttering and no internal blast wall.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 4882 7266

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI82729	MON	Pillbox, Hemholme Bridge	A Second World War pillbox is visible in this location on the Bing Maps aerial photographic and Google Maps Street View imagery layers. The structure is of the hexagonal type 22 form of pillbox.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 40567 58679
MLI43376	MON	Pillbox, Lade Bank Lock, Old Leake	Type 22 hexagonal pillbox, built of concrete with wooden shuttering. The structure has a textured upper section from the embrasures to the roof.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 3791 5454
MLI126014	MON	Pillbox, Langrick Bridge	A Second World War pillbox is visible in this location on the Google Maps satellite and Street View imagery layers. The structure is of the hexagonal type 22 form of pillbox.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 2666 4748
MLI43375	MON	Pillbox, Midville	Type 22 hexagonal pillbox. The structure is built of concrete with wooden shuttering, and has a textured roof area.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 38340 56914
MLI116304	MON	Pillbox, Mumby	Type 22 pillbox to the south-west of Mumby. Built of concrete with wooden shuttering.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 51232 73844
MLI43382	MON	Pillbox, Short's Corner	A three-bay type 23 Second World War pillbox with covered middle bay, covered entrance and 6 loopholes.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 31311 52866
MLI43277	MON	Pillbox, Sloothby	<p>Ludborough is first mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name is thought to derive from the Old English personal name 'Luda' and word 'burh', meaning 'Luda's fortified place'. Land there was owned by Robert de Toden (an eminent Norman soldier and standard bearer to William the Conqueror): 'there are 8 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. There is land for 12 teams. It is soke(land) of the above-mentioned (Robert de Toden) manor. Berenger has 3 teams there (in demesne), and 38 sokemen with 5 teams, and 200 acres of meadow.</p> <p>The ancient wapentake of Ludborough was the smallest of the Lincolnshire wapentakes with 9 parishes. In the Lindsey Roll of 1115-1118, Robert De Insula or L'Isle was named as the owner of a large share of Robert De Toden's estate, including Ludborough. Ludborough is the centre of a very small wapentake, named from the village itself. The wapentake meeting place was believed by Cameron to be 'presumably at the burh in Ludborough', although the site of the burh itself is unknown. The Lay Subsidy of 1334 lists the settlement's wealth as £3 4s 7d, with this being about avergare for its wapentake (Ludborough). A charter was acquired by Hugh Despenser in 1233 for a market to be held in the village on Thursdays. A fair is documented to have been held in 1284, lasting three days (22nd to 24th April). The Diocesan Return of 1563 records 38 households in the parish. 30 families were recorded as living in the parish by the late 17th century. This had fallen to 27 families by the early 18th century. One of these families was noted as being Anabaptist.</p> <p>Notable residents of the village in 1856 are listed in White's Directory. 372 souls were recorded as being in the parish at this time. Traces of the medieval settlement of Ludborough still survive in part around the present village, as seen on aerial photographs examined by the National Mapping Programme. The remains include earthworks and cropmarks of former tofts, crofts, hollow ways, boundaries, and areas of ridge and furrow. These remains are notably significant to the south-east and north-west of the</p>	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 5017 7104

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			present village, where areas of shrunken medieval settlement have been identified.		
MLI43374	MON	Pillbox, Woddys Den Farm, Midville	Type 22 hexagonal pillbox at Woddys Den Farm. The structure was demolished in c.1990.	Second World War to Late 20th Century	TF 3847 5768
MLI120303	BLD	Pink House Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Pink House Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4456 5998
MLI123020	BLD	Pippinhall, Kirton	Pippinhall, Kirton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2695 3972
MLI42935	FS	Polished stone axe and fragment from Halton Holegate fen	A polished stone axe (probably of Spilsby sandstone) found in halton holegate fen, and a polished stone axe fragment.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 419 618
MLI41584	FS	Polished stone axe found south west of Burgh Le Marsh	A polished stone axe was found in 1959 while ploughing at Burgh Le Marsh.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 4936 6433
MLI42256	FS	Polished Stone Axe, Thorpe St Peter	A Neolithic polished stone axe was found in 1956 on land to the north-east of Thorpe St Peter. The axe was found by a schoolgirl whilst potato picking in this area. It is now in the possession of Mrs Farmery of Croft.	Neolithic	TF 4916 6160
MLI123071	BLD	Ponderosa, Frampton	Ponderosa, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2973 4156
MLI42908	MON	Pool decoy, Wainfleet St Mary	Duck decoy pond at wainfleet st mary in use in 1807 and still operational in 1829. Owned/leased by either Daniel Maidens or William Bell in 1807. Pool decoy is marked as woodlands on both the 1956 6inch and 1971 1:10,000 OS maps.	Post Medieval	TF 4402 5784
MLI122906	BLD	Poplar Farm, Algarkirk	Poplar Farm, Algarkirk. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2982 3271
MLI118912	MON	Poplar Farm, Cumberworth	Poplar Farm, Cumberworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5071 7202
MLI120404	MON	Poplar Farm, Midville	Poplar Farm, Midville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3530 5720

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI120368	MON	Poplar Farm, New Leake	Poplar Farm, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3497 5678
MLI120093	BLD	Poplar Farm, West Keal	Poplar Farm, West Keal. Extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3642 6080
MLI118941	BLD	Poplar Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby	Poplar Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4973 7081
MLI124825	BLD	Poplar Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby	Poplar Farm, Willoughby with Sloothby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4979 7082
MLI123017	MON	Poplars Farm, Kirton	Poplars Farm, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2746 3988
MLI97890	MON	Possible cropmark ring ditch, Willoughby	To the southern portion of the field, there is a cropmark circular ditch which may be the ring ditch of a barrow.	Bronze Age	TF 476 725
MLI41948	MON	Possible Iron Age saltern site	A possible Iron Age salt working site with pottery of the 2nd century BC.	Middle Iron Age	TF 521 688
MLI41957	MON	Possible Iron Age saltern site	Possible site of 2nd century BC ironworks.	Middle Iron Age	TF 5174 6880
MLI43154	MON	Possible Iron Age saltern site	Possible iron age saltworks (this could be a duplicate of 41948).	Iron Age	TF 5190 6880
MLI97957	MON	Possible later prehistoric cropmarks, Cumberworth	Cropmarks on aerial photographs have been identified at TF505727. They may represent an enclosure with associated linear ditch features. A probable cropmark enclosure of unknown date.	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	TF 5050 7264
MLI84135	MON	Possible medieval cropmark boundary, adjacent to Butterbump barrow cemetery, Willoughby with Sloothby	A possible medieval cropmark boundary is visible on aerial photographs adjacent to the Butterbump barrow cemetery.	Medieval	TF 4928 7248
MLI90849	MON	Possible medieval earthwork boundary, Thorpe St Peter	Possible medieval earthwork boundary, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 45982 61637

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI88773	MON	Possible Medieval earthwork enclosure, Cumberworth	Possible Medieval earthwork enclosure, Mumby, as depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 50782 73892
MLI97714	MON	Possible medieval earthwork enclosure, Grove House Farm, Bratoft	A possible medieval earthwork enclosure depicted on the National Mapping Programme. Earthworks can be seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer.	Medieval	TF 4861 6316
MLI90844	MON	Possible medieval earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter	Possible medieval earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter. Depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 45892 61577
MLI98098	MON	Possible Medieval Earthwork Enclosures, The Hollies, Croft	Possible medieval enclosure earthworks were identified by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5018 6312
MLI98099	MON	Possible medieval earthwork extractive pit to the north of Low Lane , Croft	A possible medieval extractive pit was identified by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4959 6415
MLI90848	MON	Possible medieval earthwork platform, Thorpe St Peter	Possible medieval earthwork platform, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 46076 61491
MLI90845	MON	Possible medieval earthwork stack stands, Thorpe St Peter	Possible medieval earthwork stack stands, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 45779 61178
MLI98106	MON	Possible medieval enclosure near Cowcroft Drain, Bratoft	A possible medieval cropmark enclosure was identified by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4897 6381
MLI98104	MON	Possible medieval enclosure to the south of Klondyke Farm, Bratoft	A possible medieval earthwork enclosure was identified by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4862 6371
MLI98105	MON	Possible Medieval Enclosure, Croft House, Croft	A possible medieval earthwork enclosure was identified by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4932 6366
MLI90843	MON	Possible medieval enclosure, Thorpe St Peter	Earthwork medieval enclosure, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP. The field containing the enclosure has recently been ploughed and levelled. However, the enclosure is visible as a distinct cropmark. Seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer.	Medieval	TF 45684 61249
MLI98814	MON	Possible medieval extractive pits in Irby in the Marsh	Possible medieval extractive pits seen as earthworks in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 47107 61869

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI97733	MON	Possible medieval field system, Little Steeping	A series of rectilinear enclosures and earthworks have been identified on the LIDAR scans. These may be evidence of medieval field systems. This area appears to be under cultivation on aerial photographs on google earth.	Medieval	TF 4422 6285
MLI42008	MON	Possible medieval house sites	House sites and medieval pottery including an aquamarine spout	Medieval	TF 5140 6940
MLI91796	MON	Possible medieval pond on land at Spencer Farm, Croft End	A pond filled with a peat deposit was found during a watching brief. A piece of modern tile was found in the fill, however this is thought to be intrusive as peat could not form that quickly. A 12th century sherd in the fill is thought to give a more likely indication of the feature's date.	Medieval	TF 49525 63058
MLI20078	MON	Possible medieval saltern mound	Substantial mound, which is possibly a medieval saltern site.	Medieval	TF 2497 3325
MLI98102	MON	Possible Medieval Trackway and Enclosure, Beechwood House, Burgh le Marsh	Earthworks of a possible medieval trackway and enclosure, to the south of Beechwood House. The trackway was visible as a single wide ditched feature, running for approximately 100m along a roughly north-west to south-east alignment. The enclosure is visible a right-angled ditched linear feature, forming two sides of a probable rectangular area. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5046 6397
MLI87794	MON	Possible post medieval earthwork enclosure, east of Burgh le Marsh	A post medieval enclosure has been identified from aerial photographs as an earthwork, located to the east of Burgh le Marsh.	Post Medieval	TF 5203 6520
MLI87795	MON	Possible post medieval earthwork enclosure, east of Burgh le Marsh	A post medieval enclosure has been identified from aerial photographs as an earthwork, located to the east of Burgh le Marsh	Post Medieval	TF 5237 6508
MLI84139	MON	Possible post medieval earthwork enclosure, north west of Habertoft, Willoughby with Sloothby	A possible post medieval earthwork enclosure is visible on aerial photographs to the north east of Habertoft.	Post Medieval	TF 5065 6972
MLI41952	MON	Possible Prehistoric or Roman saltern site	Saltern site with briquetage, hand bricks, short rods, evaporation dishes, shell gritted pottery and medieval pancheon rims and green glazed sherds. Medieval salterns did not use the poorly-fired clay-vessels that are the source of briquetage. If the identification of briquetage is accurate then the saltern site will be Prehistoric or Roman.	Early Bronze Age to Medieval	TF 5140 6699
MLI42853	MON	Possible remains of a moat at Moat Farm, Mumby	Potential remains of a moat, at Moat Farm	Undated	TF 5128 7455
MLI97718	MON	Possible ring ditch, Hogsthorpe	A possible undated earthwork enclosure depicted on the National Mapping Programme. Earthworks, possibly a ring ditch, can be seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer. These were confirmed by Jan Allen.	Undated	TF 5250 7100

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI13496	MON	Possible Roman finds from Sutterton Grange	Finds dating to Roman, medieval (13497) to georgian (13498). Although the roman finds are dubious, they may include grey ware and a coin of Cunobelin.	Roman	TF 278 351
MLI12613	MON	Possible Roman Site, Frampton	Roman site, ditches containing greyware, calcite gritted ware, animal bones, sea shells and a clay ball were seen.	Roman	TF 2985 4124
MLI115828	FS	Possible Roman Whetstone, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh	A redeposited whetstone of possible Roman date was recovered from topsoil deposits in November 2012, during trial trenching on land off Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh. It is made of fine, slightly micaceous reddish sandstone, and is rectangular in section and sub-rectangular in plan. It tapers prominently to one end, although the other terminal is broken.	Roman	TF 5007 6458
MLI90289	MON	Possible Romano-British occupation to the west of Addlethorpe	A thick layer of dark grey silt containing numerous 3rd-4th century greyware pottery sherds was encountered during a watching brief. The quantity of sherds suggests that there may have been some Romano-British domestic occupation in the area. Evidence of cereal processing was also recovered. Some earlier pottery was found in unstratified contexts.	Roman	TF 53377 68824
MLI13354	MON	Possible Romano-British settlement, Station Road, Sutterton	<p>This record represents the high status settlement indicated by excavations in this area. The settlement / salt workings observed during the excavations are represented by PRN 13336. Following evaluation trenches at TF 285352 a relatively large and varied assemblage of pottery was recovered. The pottery as a whole represents a wide range of wares and functional uses, varying from common, low status domestic forms (cooking pots) to high status vessels (colour-coated). The finely made vessels (table wares), mortaria, amphorae and imported Samian suggests that a settlement of some status was located nearby. The pottery reveals a closely dated sequence from the later first century to the mid / late third century, possibly continuing into the fourth century with no apparent hiatus in the supply of the pottery.</p> <p>During a watching brief on the site significant quantities of Roman pottery were recovered. This was dated almost exclusively to the middle of the third century and suggests that those features recorded during the watching brief belong to Roman activity about AD250 to 300. The pottery included amphorae from south Gaul, Samian from central Gaul and a range of fine wares from the Nene valley, mainly colour-coated forms. The pottery was generally large and fresh sherds with little abrasion. This would tend to confirm the nearby existence of a settlement. The site would appear to have been abandoned some time after the third century. {3}{4}</p> <p>Geophysical survey identified a number of discrete archaeological features including ditches and pits.</p> <p>Irrespective of the economic basis of the site, finds of Roman tile (tegula) and possibly hypocaust tile alongside a significant fineware pottery assemblage suggests a settlement possessing a level of wealth that allowed them in part to emulate contemporary urban culture. The exact location of this settlement was not determined. A possible trackway was also recorded.</p>	Roman	TF 2847 3510

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI13294	MON	Possible Romano-British site, Brothertoft	A large Romano-British site with building materials, metal objects include lead steelyard weights, bronze nails, buckle and a stone spindle whorl. Both sources give the location as Horbling; but the supplied grid reference is beside the River Witham at Brothertoft/Langrville. Either the grid reference or the parish is wrong, therefore the location of the site is in some doubt	Roman	TF 2980 4741
MLI125456	MON	Possible Saltern, Willoughby with Sloothby	A discreet magnetic anomaly was recorded in this location in August 2015, during geophysical survey of land off Habertoft Lane. It was thought possible that the anomaly represented the remains of a possible saltern, although its exact origins could not be confirmed.	Unknown	TF 5095 6866
MLI13092	MON	Possible settlement, red house, Wigtoft	Not far from the red house is a field which lies at a much higher level than surrounding ones. A brief look at this in the late 1960's showed quite a lot of stamford ware. A number of footpaths cross this area and the fields to the south and east - possibly indicating a former settlement area. These fields are small and irregular. Perhaps this is easthorpe.	Medieval	TF 2700 3680
MLI41111	MON	Possible site of Bronze Age burial	The site of a possible early bronze age burial but not marked by a mound, hollow or soilmark. There are some streaks of humose dark grey clay and burnt clay where the plough has intermittently struck buried material. 1 early bronze age rim fragment from a collared urn, probably funerary. Flints are late neolithic/early bronze age types including fragments of a plano-convex knife.	Early Bronze Age	TF 4106 6256
MLI41099	MON	Possible site of medieval pottery kiln, south west of Toynton St Peter	The site of a possible medieval pottery kiln, identified from wasters found adjacent to a hollow.	Medieval	TF 3999 6208
MLI97719	MON	Possible undated earthwork enclosure, Hogsthorpe	A possible undated earthwork enclosure depicted on the National Mapping Programme.	Undated	TF 5237 7065
MLI88433	MON	Possible unknown date cropmark enclosure and pits, Firsby	Probable unknown date cropmark enclosure partially surrounding probable unknown date cropmark pits, seen on NMP	Undated	TF 46415 61628
MLI88385	MON	Possible unknown date cropmark enclosure, Stickford	Probable unknown date cropmark enclosure, seen on NMP	Undated	TF 36878 60401
MLI42930	MON	Possible western extension of Butterbump barrow cemetery	At least 11 ring-ditch cropmarks and soilmarks seen by Paul Everson in 1976 and 1977 within an arc extending from the western end of the Butterbump barrow cemetery to approximately TF48507255. Also present are parallel linear ditches at TF48657240 and TF49107255 which are possibly enclosure ditches and field boundaries.	Bronze Age	TF 4877 7237
MLI120301	MON	Post Box Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Post Box Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4523 6037

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI43337	MON	Post medieval brick surface, East End, Burgh-Le-Marsh	A post medieval brick surface was recorded during a watching brief on the burgh le marsh - Ingoldmells rising main construction. The bricks had been set on a foundation of flint and stone rubble with brick fragments.	Post Medieval	TF 5050 6484
MLI43379	MON	Post medieval bridge	There is a bridge at this location which has, on either side of it, a decorative cast plate, surrounding the arch, with an inscription across the top 'erected 1890'.	Post Medieval	TF 5078 6732
MLI98637	MON	Post medieval enclosure in Hogsthorpe	A possible post medieval earthwork enclosure seen in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Post Medieval	TF 5298 6915
MLI98630	MON	Post medieval enclosure in Orby parish	A post medieval enclosure visible in aerial photographs was recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Post Medieval	TF 5265 6755
MLI84140	MON	Post medieval enclosure, north east of Habertoft, Willoughby with Sloothby	A post medieval cropmark and earthwork enclosure is visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Habertoft.	Post Medieval	TF 5110 6949
MLI98633	MON	Post medieval enclosures in Orby parish	Two post medieval enclosures in Orby visible in aerial photographs were recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Post Medieval	TF 5083 6769
MLI41055	MON	Post medieval finds from possible medieval moated site, Stickney	15th to 17th century pottery from the site of possibly a late medieval moated site with some post medieval	Post Medieval	TF 3380 5600
MLI13498	MON	Post medieval finds from Sutterton Grange	Roman (13496), medieval (13497) and post medieval finds. The finds date up to Georgian and include pottery and buckles.	Post Medieval	TF 278 350
MLI42844	MON	Post medieval pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh	A selection of late medieval (41541) and post medieval pottery including Toynton and Bolingbroke wares found in 1976 during field walking.	Post Medieval	TF 501 643
MLI42842	MON	Post medieval pottery found in plough soil, Burgh Le Marsh	Medieval (41554) and post medieval pottery, mainly Lincolnshire wares found on a newly farmed field in burgh le marsh.	Post Medieval	TF 527 642
MLI42841	MON	Post medieval pottery found near the chestnuts', Burgh Le Marsh	Pottery of post medieval types including old Bolingbroke wares as well as two post medieval buckles.	Post Medieval	TF 495 644
MLI42846	MON	Post medieval pottery found near mill hill, burgh le marsh	Much pottery of the 15th and 16th centuries including pancheons found on the site of a building used for making mushroom ketchup. Pottery includes Cistercian ware, midlands purple and yellow slip wares.	Post Medieval	TF 536 654

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41526	MON	Post medieval pottery found south of Burgh Le Marsh	Post medieval pottery including old Bolingbroke ware found s of burgh le marsh.	Post Medieval	TF 5030 6400
MLI41555	MON	Post medieval pottery found south of Burgh Le Marsh	Coarse pottery of the 17th to 19th centuries mostly of Lincolnshire types including slipware, a fragment of a bellarmine face mask and clay pipes of the late 17th and early 18th century.	Post Medieval	TF 5048 6399
MLI41719	MON	Post medieval pottery from Croft	Scatter of post medieval pottery including Bourne and Toynton All Saints wares.	Post Medieval	TF 5115 6212
MLI13512	MON	Post Medieval remains, Top Farm, Hubbert's Bridge	During an excavation at Top Farm, Hubbers Bridgem a possible ditch was revealed. The section evidence suggests that the feature was recut after a period of silting. It is aligned north east southwest, which is a similar orientation to the trackway to the south. A Similar feature was observed in another trench, which again is aligned parallel with the trackway.	Post Medieval	TF 2598 4483
MLI80879	MON	Post medieval remains, Wigtoft.	A watching brief on a housing plot off Main Road, Wigtoft found levelling and dumping layers containing 18th/19th century pottery. Three probable drainage ditches dated to this period were also found.	Post Medieval	TF 2632 3609
MLI22463	MON	Post medieval Salterns, Gosberton	A small area of water filled salt pans; the sharpness of the cuttings suggest a post medieval date. Spoil mounds are adjacent. No finds were made at the time of investigation. Published survey (25 inch) correct. Saltern sites-Bicker Haven. Small area of water filled pits which are probably post medieval with adjacent spoil mounds. No evidence that these pits are salterns. Post medieval pottery from the 15th to 16th century has been found on some of the mounds. However, there is no reason to associate these finds with the industry, particularly as the fenland economy was in decline from the 14th century onwards.	Post Medieval	TF 2572 3310
MLI86445	MON	Post-medieval ditch on land at Main Road, Wigtoft	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Main Road, Wigtoft. The watching brief identified a ditch 19th century AD pottery. The ditch may have served as a boundary or to aid drainage of the land	Post Medieval	TF 26160 36090
MLI98631	MON	Post-Medieval Enclosure, Addlethorpe	Earthworks of a post-medieval enclosure, drain and pond, on land to the south-west of Addlethorpe. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Post Medieval	TF 5367 6702
MLI126104	MON	Post-Medieval Outbuildings, The Old Farmhouse, Kirton Holme	Foundation courses of several attached brick-built structures were revealed in this location in June 2022, during digging in the garden by the landowner. The foundations appeared to match the shapes of rectangular structures marked in this location on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map, likely to be former farm outbuildings. The bricks are hand-made, and the structures are likely to be contemporary with the adjacent Old Farmhouse, thought to be of probable late 18th or early 19th century date. A small collection of possibly earlier stonework was found in association with the foundations, suggesting the structures had been partially built from re-used earlier masonry. An assemblage of post-medieval artefacts were also recovered from midden deposits in close association with the building remains. This assemblage was largely comprised of 18th and 19th material, including many pieces of clay smoking pipe, and a largely complete cut-soda glass bottle of possible early 19th century date.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2625 4189

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI124680	BLD	POTTERY COTTAGE, Frithville and Westville	Pottery Cottage, Frithville and Westville. 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3162 4896
MLI40662	MON	Pottery found in Hill Field, Manor Farm	Romano British, medieval and post medieval pottery found hill field, manor farm in 1978/9.	Roman to Medieval	TF 269 482
MLI41088	MON	Prehistoric flint finds, Midville	Late neolithic/early bronze age site or flint finds from Midville. Site lies at fen end of sandy area which forms highest part of small peninsular jutting into the fen at n side of hagnaby beck. Present tenant reported to have ploughed up stone axe close to site.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 3670 5819
MLI41078	MON	Prehistoric flint found south of east keal Fen Side	Prehistoric flint found to the s of east keal fen side, flint is burnt (calcined and cracked) and stone is reddened	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 3843 6123
MLI40975	MON	Prehistoric flint material, East Keal	Late neolithic/early bronze age flint material in thin scatter across highest part of the field on prominent sandy clay ridge. Also found were some possible Mesolithic flint, 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery and 3 of Romano British date.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 3765 6148
MLI41090	MON	Prehistoric flint scatter, Midville	Mostly late neolithic but some early bronze age flint located on small island surrounded on three sides by silty clay roddon.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 3719 5822
MLI43492	FS	Prehistoric flint, Moat House, Thurlby in Bigby parish	During a watching brief at Moat House Thurlby, a prehistoric flint was recovered.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4872 7605
MLI41079	MON	Prehistoric flint, Toynton All Saints	Sparse traces of burning brought up by deep ploughing as well as burnt clay and fire cracked flint. No dating evidence.	Later Prehistoric	TF 3915 6160
MLI98787	FS	Prehistoric Flints, Hall Lane, Burgh Le Marsh	Four redeposited prehistoric flints were recovered from topsoil deposits in November 2012, during trial trenching on land off Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh. The assemblage comprised three flakes of unknown prehistoric date, and a side scraper of possible late Upper Palaeolithic date.	Upper Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 5007 6458
MLI43101	MON	Prehistoric salterns, east of Burgh Le Marsh	During a watching brief on the Ingoldmells-Burgh Le Marsh rising main, in field 7, 299 briquetage fragments, along with saltworking features were discovered. This included a briquetage disc which had possibly been used as a counter or token. The presence of a late iron age rim sherd tentatively dates the saltworkings.	Late Iron Age	TF 5120 6535
MLI41068	MON	Prehistoric site near East Keal Fen side	A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age site on the west slope of a narrow ridge of sandy soil.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 3857 6135
MLI81409	FS	Prehistoric worked flints, Hall Lane	During a watching brief, three flints were recovered. These comprised an undated flake, a possible broken core dating to the early Bronze Age, and a broken blade dating to the Neolithic. During a watching brief in 2001 centred on TF4999 6474, a Prehistoric flint blade flake was recovered.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 499 647
MLI43668	MON	Prehistoric/Roman briquetage scatter	Six fragments of briquetage (including support pedestals/hand bricks) were recovered during topsoil stripping on the burgh le marsh to Ingoldmells rising main. It is thought that these may have spread from a medieval saltern site in the vicinity. Medieval salterns did not use the poorly-fired	Early Neolithic to Roman	TF 5323 6723

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			clay-vessels that are the source of briquetage. If the identification of briquetage is accurate then the site will be Prehistoric or Roman.		
MLI126587	BLD	Primary School, Frithville	19th century school buildings. The schoolroom is a one and a half storey red brick building in English Bond, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. 4 nine light casement windows and a large double door, all modern uPVC replacements, with ashlar stone lintels above. There is a string course at eaves height. One blue brick band below the windows. The schoolmaster's house is a two-storey red brick building in English Bond, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. One ridge and one lateral stack. It is unclear when the school was erected, though it is shown on the 1887 First Edition OS map.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 31577 50637
MLI126586	BLD	Primary School, Gipsey Bridge	19th century school buildings. One and a half storey red brick schoolroom in English Garden Wall Bond, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. Each gable is parapeted and coped in tile, with corbelling at the gable shoulders. There is a dentil course below the eaves. The street-facing elevation has 4 large window openings interspersed with 3 two-tiered brick buttresses with stone coping. The windows appear to originally have been arched as those on the gable elevations are, but have been partially infilled and are now rectangular with thin concrete lintels above. The gable ends have small lancet windows above 2 eight light segmental arched windows. Each gable also has 2 circular anchor plates either side of the lancets. The former schoolmaster's house was originally an L-shape plan form two storey red brick building, also in English Garden Wall Bond, under a pitched gabled roof of slate. It was constructed in the same style as the schoolroom, with a large projecting stack at the street-facing gable end. The street-facing gable also has a blocked doorway to the right, presumably the original point of access to the house. Modern extensions have been added in buff brick, including a new double-doored entranceway and reception area, which connects the house to a large modern red brick hall or classroom building. White's 1872 Trade Directory states that the school was built as a National School in 1857, along with the schoolhouse. Its construction was funded by government grants and a subscription.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 28057 49847
MLI98921	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel and Schoolroom, Cumberworth	<p>The Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1859 to seat 90 people. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. The chapel closed in 1947 when the congregation joined with that of the nearby United Free Methodist chapel. The building was subsequently used as a schoolroom by the congregation until 1999 when it was sold and became part of the adjacent house. The chapel was opened on the 31st July 1859, when three Sunday sermons were given by the Reverend T. Whitehead from Louth. At this time the chapel was described as a comfortable chapel, 25ft 6" long, by 17ft within, 12ft high to the ceiling, and covered with blue slates.</p> <p>The floor was boarded and the chapel was capable of seating seventy in pews, and there were also thirty free sittings. The congregations for the first services were very large, and a great number of people had to stand outside the chapel to hear, not being able to fit inside. A communal tea and public meeting was held on the subsequent day, where the total cost of building the chapel was reckoned to be about £71. The conveyance deed of 1859 is for the Primitive Methodist chapel and school, therefore indicating that the building was intended to be used as a combined chapel and</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 50473 73232

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			schoolroom from the outset. The date for the unification of the Methodist chapels in Cumberworth (1947) is later than the unification of most Methodist chapels (normally 1932), and is thought to be due to the presence of female preachers within the Primitive Methodist Connection, something not generally accepted by the other Methodist groups		
MLI98997	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Irby-in-the-Marsh	Irby-in-the-Marsh Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1837 to seat 126. It is of red brick and has a hipped roof. The chapel closed in 1933 and was used as a farm building for many years before being converted into a house in 2006.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 47371 63171
MLI99060	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Northlands, Sibsey	Northlands Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in 1837. The building is of red brick and has a hipped roof and pilasters. The porch is a later addition.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 34736 53347
MLI99382	BLD	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thornton-le-Fen	Thornton-le-Fen Primitive Methodist chapel was built at some point in the second half of the 19th century; it is depicted on the 1905 Ordnance Survey County Series map, but is not listed in the Census of Religious Worship. The building is of brick with a hipped roof, though has been rendered and re-roofed, which has obscured any decorative elements. It is now in use as a house, named 'The Old Chapel'; it is not known when this conversion was completed, though the building is not listed as a chapel on the 1951 Ordnance Survey mapping.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27927 50243
MLI120281	BLD	Primrose Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Primrose Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4888 6131
MLI124691	BLD	Primrose Hill Farm, Thornton Le Fen	Primrose Hill Farm, Thornton Le Fen. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2817 5130
MLI81930	MON	Probable early to mid-Saxon settlement, St Helen's Church	An excavation and watching brief recorded a sunken-featured building, a grubenhaus, dating to the 7th-9th centuries. Finds included pottery, animal bone, an iron knife, fragments of fired clay, charred plant remains, and hammerscale, indicating possible iron working. It is conjectured from these finds and features that an early to mid-Saxon settlement existed in the immediate vicinity. The building was sealed by a soil layer thought to date to the 9th century	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 5062 7373
MLI97732	MON	Probable late medieval field systems, Little Steeping	Probable late medieval ridge and furrow was identified at TF 4392 6284. The LIDAR scans show evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks and field systems, probably dating from the medieval	Medieval	TF 4376 6258
MLI89119	MON	Probable late Medieval shrunken village, Farlesthorpe	Probable late Medieval shrunken village, depicted as crofts and tofts, field boundaries and fishponds on the NMP.	Medieval	TF 47393 74198
MLI20051	MON	Probable Late Saxon saltern	Mainly c14 pottery from a probable Late Saxon saltern mound. There are salt pans mentioned in the Domesday book.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 2460 3380

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41579	FS	Probable Medieval Bronze Escutcheon, Burgh le Marsh	A small, bronze 'bell-shaped' escutcheon of probable late medieval date was found near Hall Farm, to the south-west of Burgh le Marsh.	Medieval	TF 498 645
MLI90847	MON	Probable medieval earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter	Probable medieval earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 46022 61096
MLI90858	MON	Probable medieval earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter	Probable medieval earthwork enclosure, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP. Earthwork enclosure, possibly a moat, seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer.	Medieval	TF 47987 61657
MLI88749	MON	Probable Medieval earthwork field system, Anderby	Probable Medieval earthwork field system, Anderby, as depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 52274 75406
MLI90856	MON	Probable medieval earthwork ridge and furrow and enclosures, Thorpe St Peter	Earthwork ridge and furrow and enclosures seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer	Medieval	TF 47675 61005
MLI90857	MON	Probable medieval earthwork ridge and furrow and enclosures, Thorpe St Peter	Probable medieval earthwork ridge and furrow and enclosures, Thorpe St Peter. Seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer.	Medieval	TF 47677 60570
MLI90850	MON	Probable medieval earthwork ridge and furrow and field system, Thorpe St Peter	Probable medieval earthwork ridge and furrow and field system, Thorpe St Peter as depicted on the NMP. Well defined earthwork ridge and furrow and field system seen on Google Maps (web site) aerial photograph layer.	Medieval	TF 45883 61545
MLI88746	MON	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Huttoft	Probable Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Huttoft, as depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 51524 77125
MLI88895	MON	Probable Medieval settlement	Probable Medieval settlement, Burgh le Marsh, depicted as earthwork enclosures, field systems, field boundaries and ridge and furrow on the NMP. The area (except for the small triangle of land surrounding buildings on Ingoldmells Road) has since been under arable cultivation.	Medieval	TF 52593 66474
MLI97889	MON	Probable post medieval cropmarks, Willoughby	Cropmarks were identified from aerial photographs which may represent former field boundaries, probably dating from the post medieval period.	Post Medieval	TF 476 726
MLI97715	MON	Probable Post-Medieval Clay Extraction Pits and Enclosures, Irby in the Marsh	Earthworks of probable clay extraction pits and enclosures of uncertain medieval or post-medieval date, to the south of Irby in the Marsh. Identified on aerial photography examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. The former extraction pits and enclosures are clearly visible as earthworks, on the Google Maps aerial photographic layer. They are likely associated with the post-medieval brickworks site located a short distance to the south-west (see MLI126078), with the extraction pits providing clay to make the bricks.	Post Medieval	TF 4775 6224

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI89121	MON	Probable shrunken Medieval village, Cumberworth	Possible shrunken Medieval village remains as depicted on the NMP	Medieval	TF 50388 73314
MLI89118	MON	Probable undated cropmark enclosure, Farlesthorpe	Probable undated cropmark enclosure as recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Undated	TF 47612 74235
MLI122352	MON	Rabbit Breeding Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Rabbit Breeding Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2697 4460
MLI120073	BLD	Raiseholme, Toynton St. Peter	Raiseholme, Toynton St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3967 6212
MLI124698	BLD	Ranson's Farm, Thornton Le Fen	Ranston's Farm, Thornton Le Fen. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2816 4975
MLI122317	BLD	Reaches Marsh Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Reaches Marsh Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2844 4738
MLI124758	BLD	Rectory Farm, Langrville	Rectory Farm, Langrville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2824 4817
MLI122349	BLD	Rectory Farm, Wyberton	Rectory Farm, Wyberton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2936 4418
MLI116978	BLD	Red House Farm, East Keal	Red House Farm, East Keal. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3786 6111
MLI122869	BLD	Red House, Sutterton	Red House, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2883 3349

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI120449	MON	Redland, Stickney	Redland, Stickney. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3488 5458
MLI123073	BLD	Redvers, Frampton	Redvers, Frampton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29301 41321
MLI122324	BLD	Redwood Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Redwood Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2849 4633
MLI42227	MON	Remains of a churchyard cross in Farlesthorpe	The octagonal shaft of a cross on a small mound in the churchyard at Farlesthorpe. The base may be buried. Only 0.6m is visible.	Undated	TF 4752 7400
MLI41985	MON	Remains of an alleged moat	Remains of an alleged moat. It was probably only an ornamental drainage feature. Moat Farmhouse nearby shows nothing earlier than c19.	Undated	TF 5112 7371
MLI13430	MON	Resistance Hide, New Hammond Beck, Frampton	A former Second World War resistance hide has been recorded as being in this vicinity. The structure was built for use by the British Auxiliary Units in the event of a German invasion, although was reportedly demolished in 1995.	Second World War to Late 20th Century	TF 272 426
MLI23583	MON	Resistance Hide, Quadring	The remains of a former Second World War resistance hide have been recorded as being in this vicinity. The structure was built for use by the British Auxiliary Units in the event of a German invasion.	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 253 335
MLI97838	MON	Retting pits to the south of Little Steeping village	The Wesleyan chapel is indicated on the 1904 OS County Series Map. The first chapel was built in 1835 and had a Sunday School. The present building was built in 1869 and closed in 1953. It has subsequently been used as a garage but is now disused. It is constructed of red brick with gault brick dressings and has a gabled roof which is now covered with corrugated asbestos. The front gable has been grossly altered by the insertion of garage doors, obscuring the original openings, but remnants of a stepped string-course of gault brick can be seen. The gable verges have three courses of gault brick. Set within the gable is a string-course of three courses of gault brick and a date stone inscribed with a date of 1869, though the rest of the inscription has been defaced. There are stepped angle buttresses. The south-west side elevation has three bays of blocked pointed windows with gault brick arches, a string-course of three courses of gault brick, and a flat-headed doorway. The bays are separated by stepped buttresses. A lower gabled annexe to the rear, with the same stylistic features, probably represents a Sunday School.	Medieval	TF 4340 6250
MLI98614	MON	Ridge and Furrow at Mill Hill, Burgh le Marsh	Ridge and furrow at Mill Hill, Burgh le Marsh visible on the aerial photographic plots of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 53704 65538

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI43115	MON	Ridge and furrow earthworks	Extensive ridge and rarrow earthworks visible in aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. Most appears to have been ploughed on aerial photographs. One field TF 526 642 it is uncertain if the earthworks are still extant.	Medieval	TF 5278 6423
MLI98699	MON	Ridge and Furrow earthworks east of Harrison's Lane, Thorpe St. Peter	An enclosure with an opening to the east and an internal division is shown on plots produced as part of the National Mapping Programme. The main enclosure contains a small enclosure at the northwest corner. The complex is not included in the NMP MORPH printouts.	Medieval	TF 4606 6074
MLI98704	MON	Ridge and Furrow Earthworks, Mill Hill, Addlethorpe	Ridge and furrow earthworks forming part of a medieval open field system seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. Medieval ridge and furrow survives as earthworks and is visible (in 2013) on Google maps.	Medieval	TF 5365 6588
MLI98813	MON	Ridge and furrow in Firsby	A field of ridge and furrow seen in aerial photographs and plotted by the National Mapping Programme staff.	Medieval	TF 45945 62185
MLI98596	MON	Ridge and furrow in Hogsthorpe	Ridge and furrow visible in a aerial photograph and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. Medieval ridge and furrow appears to have been ploughed out and is not visible (in 2013) on Google maps.	Medieval	TF 5281 6910
MLI98634	MON	Ridge and Furrow in Orby parish	Medieval ridge and furrow in Orby visible in aerial photographs was recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5022 6818
MLI85657	MON	Ridge and Furrow south of Blackhouse Farm	Ridge and furrow south of Blackhouse Farm, probable late medieval date. Medieval ridge and furrow appears to have been ploughed out and is not visible (in 2013) on Google maps.	Medieval	TF 539 662
MLI80625	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Ancroft Fen, Bilsby	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow at Ancroft Fen, to the south-east of Bilsby, identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. Part of the ridge and furrow remains were noted in October 1999, during archaeological monitoring of the installation of a replacement gas pipeline between Trusthorpe and Candlesby. The earthworks were more prominent in the eastern side of the field, but diminished on the western side, closer to the route of the pipeline. A possible old lane and associated hollow ways were also noted as earthworks in the field.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 4805 7566
MLI98610	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Lincoln Farm, Bratoft	Medieval ridge and furrow at Lincoln Farm, Bratoft, visible on the aerial photographic plots of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 4748 6284
MLI97735	MON	Ridge and furrow, Little Steeping	Probably medieval ridge and furrow has been identified from the LIDAR scans.	Medieval	TF 4452 6269
MLI116074	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Stickford	Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were identified in this location in August 2012, during lidar assessment of the proposed route of a new water pipeline between Miningsby and Boston. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear earthworks, aligned on a roughly east to west axis.	Medieval	TF 3569 5912
MLI116078	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Stickney	Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were identified in these locations in August 2012, during lidar assessment of the proposed route of a new water pipeline between Miningsby and Boston. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear earthworks, mostly aligned on a roughly east to west axis, though with small parts aligned roughly north to south.	Medieval	TF 3442 5736

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI124654	BLD	Riggall's Farm, Frithville and Westville	Riggall's Farm, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2935 5114
MLI122316	BLD	Riverside Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Riverside Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2623 4777
MLI120244	BLD	Rivulet House, Croft	Rivulet House, Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5163 6213
MLI120343	MON	Rojan, New Leake	Rojan, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4001 5843
MLI42005	FS	Roman Brooch, Pindle's Corner, Sloothby	A Roman brooch of simple T-shape design was found at Pindle's Corner.	Roman	TF 493 712
MLI81708	FS	Roman buckle, east of Red House Farm (Field 15)	A Roman bronze military buckle was found in a field east of Red House Farm during the East Keal metal detecting rally	Roman	TF 3806 6114
MLI41518	FS	Roman coin found in Burgh Le Marsh	An illegible roman ae found at this location.	Roman	TF 5050 6420
MLI41530	FS	Roman coin found on Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Mash	A denarius of Claudius found in 1959 on the Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Marsh at a depth of 12 inches.	Roman	TF 5040 6490
MLI41521	FS	Roman coin found on the Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Marsh	A commemorative coin of the reign of Constantine the great was found on the Barnack Estate, burgh le marsh. Obv: urbs roma rev: she-wolf twins tr.s mint of trier, ad 330-335 lrbc no.65	Roman	TF 5050 6480
MLI41516	FS	Roman coin from Burgh Le Marsh	An ae 4 of Constantine i beata tranquillitas found in burgh le marsh.	Roman	TF 5050 6470
MLI81705	FS	Roman coin of Diocletian, north of Red House Farm (Field 11)	A Roman bronze coin of Diocletian (284-305 AD) was found in a field to the north of Red House Farm during the East Keal metal detecting rally	Roman	TF 3759 6111
MLI41992	FS	Roman coins found in Willoughby with Sloothby	2 roman coins found; 1-coin of antoninus pius obv: antoninus avg pivs pp (trp x11 rev: mv (nificentia avg cos iii elephant. Ric 862a 2- an unidentifiable c3 radiate	Roman	TF 4820 7310

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41537	FS	Roman coins from Burgh Le Marsh	Two roman bronze coins from burgh le marsh: 1. Follis of galerius as caesar obv. Maximianus nobil c. Rev. Genio popvli romani s/f r.i.c. 532 itr mint: trier c 302-3 2. Follis of diocletian 284-305 obv. Im diocletianus i p av(g) laur. Cuir.r. rev. (genio) popul i romani s/f	Roman	TF 5024 6482
MLI41998	MON	Roman greyware from Sloothby	Roman greyware sherds have been found at different times at this location. In 1975 many were recovered when the mound was ploughed down.	Roman	TF 4950 7050
MLI41052	MON	Roman period finds to south of Stickney	A sparse scatter of Romano British pottery with 1 fragment of bronze. 1 quern fragment (but possibly 2 others).	Roman	TF 3422 5608
MLI40953	MON	Roman period site, West Keal	Roman period settlement indicated by scatter of sherds within a soil mark. Pottery includes greyware, shell gritted wares and colour coated wares. Additional finds include 2 possible quern fragments, 9 flints and burnt stone. Flints were located close to edge of alluvial soils.	Roman	TF 3619 6067
MLI40667	MON	Roman pottery and bone found in the banks of the River Witham	Romano British pottery and bone found in the banks of the river Witham c.300 yards w of antons gowt. Greyware, colour coated and calcite gritted wares.	Roman	TF 2980 4744
MLI40658	MON	Roman pottery and coins found at langrick	Scatter of roman coarse wares and samian, including a base stamped '...atis. F' found at langrick during fieldwalking. Also included find of an ae follis of constantine ii caes. With 'beata tranquillitas' on reverse side. Very worn coin possibly sestertius of claudius found on further occassion.	Roman	TF 2680 4820
MLI40664	MON	Roman pottery found in langrville parish	Romano British and Samian ware pottery found in n bank of River Witham c.5' beneath modern ground surface.	Roman	TF 2730 4750
MLI40665	MON	Roman pottery found in langrville parish	Romano British and Samian ware found c.5 feet down from modern ground surface in n bank of River Witham.	Roman	TF 2810 4750
MLI40656	MON	Roman pottery found langrville parish	Scatter of Romano British pottery found in Langrville and reported by p. Mayes in 1960. Pottery includes Samian, colour coated ware and mortaria. {1} the area was under stubble in 1964 and r-b sherds occurred but no evidence visible of a building.	Roman	TF 2687 4950
MLI41524	MON	Roman pottery found s of burgh le marsh	Roman pottery found s of burgh le marsh.	Roman	TF 5030 6400
MLI40666	MON	Roman pottery from langrville parish	Romano British pottery and Samian ware found in n bank of River Witham c.5' down from modern ground surface.	Roman	TF 2930 4750
MLI41979	MON	Roman pottery from mumby	C2 and c3 roman pottery found at this location in 1957 in a drain trench.	Roman	TF 5060 7480
MLI97967	FS	Roman pottery sherd, Willoughby	A sherd of Roman pottery found at TF487731.	Roman	TF 4880 7330
MLI97975	FS	Roman pottery sherd, Willoughby	A Roman pottery sherd found at TF493724.	Roman	TF 4930 7240
MLI13349	MON	Roman pottery sherds, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Six sherds of Roman pottery were found during fieldwalking of the site north of Kirton Drive. During work prior to the construction of an agricultural reservoir, several cropmark enclosures said to be Roman were noted and a trench was positioned across part of one enclosure. Environmental	Roman	TF 2630 4509

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			evidence indicated the presence of a former stream. The ditch that was uncovered was undated and no occupation debris was recovered.		
MLI12640	FS	Roman Pottery, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Roman pottery was found at Brothertoft in 1977.	Roman	TF 2850 4560
MLI42229	MON	Roman saltern site in little steeping	A possible Roman saltern site, now destroyed, in little steeping. Roman finds are said to have been found here in the 1940s.	Roman	TF 4350 6250
MLI41951	MON	Roman saltern site, Orby	Roman saltern site with handbricks, pan fragments and sherd of greyware, found to the east of orby.	Roman	TF 5280 6780
MLI43103	MON	Roman saltmaking remains	This part of the pipeline was not archaeologically monitored (during the watching brief on the Burgh Le Marsh - Ingoldmells rising main - field 24). However, a large quantity of briquetage (208 fragments), including numerous possible structure fragments, indicated that the trench had disturbed part of a major waste heap. Material was of roman date. Material was spread along a 40m length of the backfilled trench.	Roman	TF 5299 6716
MLI12609	MON	Roman Settlement Site, Frampton	Roman site exposed by ploughing during 1967, approximately 500 yards from a previously discovered site at Frampton Fen. Romano-British pottery was found in a drainage ditch, at TF 289 414-TF288416. Pottery was donated to the City and County Museum. Romano-British greyware, quern fragments, some tile and mortorium material were found. Now in the City and County Museum. Pottery was recovered from TF 289413. It was mainly grey ware and colour-coated ware, including some white painted sherds.	Roman	TF 288 414
MLI41477	MON	Romano British greyware found in Bilsby	Romano British greyware found at Bilsby.	Roman	TF 4680 7590
MLI12540	FS	Romano British Pottery and Bone Toggle, Kirton	Roman pottery and a bone toggle were recorded at TF 270 416.	Roman	TF 2700 4160
MLI41531	MON	Romano British pottery found in Burgh Le Marsh	Romano british pottery folded beaker and rouletted sherd from foundation trenches of new council houses on the barnack estate, burgh le marsh in july 1953.	Roman	TF 5028 6483
MLI42664	MON	Romano british pottery found in Irby in the Marsh	Romano-British greyware potsherds of 3rd and 4th century date found about 1m deep during drainage excavation in 'Applehill' field.	Roman	TF 4703 6217
MLI41534	MON	Romano British pottery found on Barnack Hill, Burgh Le Marsh	A base sherd of a Samian vessel dr.30 and coarse wares of all periods up to the 4th century found on the Barnack Hill Estate. A body sherd of a folded Romano British beaker was also found near this site.	Roman	TF 5017 6473
MLI40663	MON	Romano British pottery scatter, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Romano British greyware sherds were found south of the bank of the river Witham.	Roman	TF 2632 4746

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI12538	FS	Romano British Pottery, Kirton	Finds from Kirton Holme includes 3rd century colour-coated ware and other Roman pottery, from TF 276 414. The finder is now deceased, but the findspot is marked on his personal 6 inch map (held at Cowley Secondary School, Swineshead).	Roman	TF 2762 4144
MLI13033	MON	Romano British pottery, Kirton Fen, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Roman pottery found in a beet field immediately west of Hubberts Bridge Farming Company premises	Roman	TF 2650 4380
MLI41007	MON	Romano British settlement site	Very concentrated finds of Romano-British pottery interpreted as a settlement. The site is located on a prominent spur of clay soil at its highest point. Also 1 unidentified scored potsherd.	Roman	TF 3578 5888
MLI41049	FS	Romano British terracotta head	A terracotta head in roman style.	Roman	TF 3435 5469
MLI12605	MON	Romano-British Farmstead, Cannon's Farm, Brothertoft	The excavations in 1959 show a well defined area of settlement approximately 50 feet square. It formed a complex of occupation floors, drainage ditches and pits. First century and fourth century pottery was also found. This site at Cannon's Farm, Punchbowl Lane had previously yielded during ploughing a denarius of Septimus Severus, coarse greyware pottery and animal remains from dark soil.	Roman	TF 2875 4561
MLI12624	MON	Romano-British Farmstead, Wyberton/Frampton	<p>A complex of soilmarks at TF 288 433C are thought to represent a Romano-British farmstead, they are visible on aerial photographs.</p> <p>There are no surface indications of these soilmarks in an area now under plough and crop. No surface finds were made. The Boston Archaeology Group was notified by the farmer of the field to the south of the South Forty Foot Drain that 'dark lines' could be seen across the field. The Group took aerial photographs, and these showed a series of ditched enclosures of Romano-British native farmstead type.</p> <p>Ground survey yielded numerous sherds of Romano-British pottery, including the rim of a mortaria with the stamp of the second century potter Brusius. Two trenches were dug to attempt to determine the form and function of the site. The potential remains in the first trench were so plough damaged that interpretation was not possible. Grey ware pottery and mortar were recovered. A second trench was dug which revealed a ditch with several fills, suggesting that the ditch silted up over a long period of time. The site has been interpreted as a Romano-British farmstead.</p>	Roman	TF 2879 4331
MLI13336	MON	Romano-British features and artefacts, Station Road, Sutterton	Fieldwalking over a proposed development area identified a scatter of Roman pottery dating to the late second and third century AD. It coincided an area of the field which produced magnetic anomalies possibly representing associated ditches and other archaeological features.	Roman	TF 2847 3510

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			<p>Evaluation trenches revealed four ditches and a pit with a large and varied pottery assemblage dating from the late first century to the fourth century AD. There was evidence for industrial activity nearby, possibly a Roman saltworking site. The imported pottery suggests a high status settlement nearby (see PRN 13354). A polished bone spatula was also found. During a watching brief on the site significant quantities of Roman pottery were found dating almost exclusively to the middle of the third century AD. The pottery was found in ditches and it is suggested that the features seen during the watching brief belong exclusively to activity between AD250 to 300. A large storage jar in a fabric similar to briquetage contained a possible salt residue and this may indicate salt production and storage on the site. Animal bone consisted mainly of cattle with sheep / goat, horse, pig and chicken. Sometime after the third century AD the site appears to have been abandoned and a shallow marine environment sealed the Roman features with clays and silts. {6}{7} Romano-British pottery was also found at TF 2869 3525. A clay ball was also found.</p> <p>Archaeological excavation was undertaken on an area located in the south-western corner of the proposed development area. Three areas were excavated. In the first (Area 1), the work identified an extensive pattern of four interconnecting palaeochannels, with many cutting through a landscape of 'islands'. Although there was no definite evidence for Roman features in this area, three of the palaeochannels produced Roman pottery. The evidence would indicate some of the channels were active before, during and immediately after the Roman occupation. The second area (located towards the west of the site) provided a number of well-define zones of activity including a large north-east to south-west aligned palaeochannel, pits, ditches and a single kiln or hearth. It was immediately apparent that all the archaeological features were concentrated on the higher (and therefore better drained; relatively high) land.</p> <p>The third area produced no evidence for human activity. The presence of seed grain in samples taken from pits and creeks is indicative of agricultural activities being carried out either on or (more likely) in close proximity to the excavated area. An unusually large quantity of carbonised grain in the creek fill in the north-western part of Area 1 is indicative of there having been storage facilities. No clear evidence for structures were detected on site. The artefactual evidence suggests Roman activity is limited to the later second and third century AD. Geophysical survey identified a number of discrete archaeological features including ditches and pits, and the large north-east to south-west aligned palaeochannel identified in earlier work.</p> <p>Archaeological evaluation revealed a sequence of Romano-British features and deposits which were centred upon an established drainage system dating from the mid 2nd to 4th century AD. Archaeological and environmental evidence suggests that domestic and industrial activity occurred, representing the southward continuation of a known Roman</p>		

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			settlement. The presence of a significant volume of burnt deposits in 2nd to 3rd century features is suggestive of salt production, although the presence of carbonised and charred grain (including sprouted / germinated seeds) could suggest malting / brewing activity. Irrespective of the economic basis of the site, finds of Roman tile (tegula) and possibly hypocaust tile alongside a significant fineware pottery assemblage suggests a settlement possessing a level of wealth that allowed them in part to emulate contemporary urban culture. The exact location of this settlement (see PRN 13354) was not determined. A possible trackway was also recorded. A second clay ball was also recovered.		
MLI81505	MON	Romano-British finds, north of the old railway line, Langrick	A site approximately 30 yards square (30 sq m) has been noted adjacent to the north side of the old railway line at Langrick. The site has probably been partly obliterated by the embanking works carried out in the 1770s to straighten the course of the Witham. An area of blackened soil was identified, which contained much grey ware pottery, and some Samian ware. Animal bones too, were noted, which possibly comprised mainly chicken bones. A few fragments of roof tile were also noted during one visit.	Roman	TF 2763 4756
MLI81507	MON	Romano-British finds, west of Willow Farm, Ferry Road, Langrick	An area of blackened soil was noted at some time during the 1980s. It is adjacent to the old course of the Witham at Langrick, west of Willow Farm, Ferry Road. Several sherds of Romano-British grey ware, and some Samian were identified. In the past metal detectorists have been on the site, and several coins were discovered and removed, for which no date or type is known.	Roman	TF 2681 4797
MLI12607	FS	Romano-British Jar, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	A Romano-British jar was found in the 1970's. It is complete in two pieces with two parts restored and has a few white inclusions.	Roman	TF 269 454
MLI40661	MON	Romano-British pottery found near Manor Farm	Romano British grey ware sherds found in hill field near manor farm in 1979.	Roman	TF 271 483
MLI12612	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Frampton	Romano-British pottery found including colour coated ware, imitation samian, greyware, mortorium, flanged bowel that was red with white decoration, cream fabric with orange paint and shelly ware.	Roman	TF 296 416
MLI12536	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Pottery fragments and charred material were found during soil testing at TF261 449. At TF 262 444 the site produced of a scatter of Roman pottery near the edge of a pit. Fragmentary Roman pottery (greyware, with signs of burning) is evident in both areas. The pit has now been filled.	Roman	TF 261 443
MLI41578	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Jockhedges, Burgh le Marsh	Roman greyware sherds and a fragment of decorated samian ware were found near Jockhedges, Burgh le Marsh.	Roman	TF 4980 6440
MLI12547	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Kirton	Ploughed field-surface scatter of pottery found in January 1970. Large amount of Romano-British pottery associated with four areas of dark soil. Pottery included samian, colour coated wares and some painted wares. There was also some jet amongst the finds; this appeared unworked.	Roman	TF 2770 4099

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI12548	MON	Romano-British Pottery, Kirton	Large area of Romano-British pottery and some tile found	Roman	TF 2770 4079
MLI12546	FS	Romano-British Pottery, Kirton Holme, Kirton	Romano-British pottery scatter, mostly grey ware, including colander, mortarium (white fabric, black grits) and some samian.	Roman	TF 2727 4127
MLI43106	MON	Romano-British saltmaking remains, Ashington End	Eleven fragments of Roman period briquetage and one of tile were recovered from this field (field 27) during the watching brief on the Burgh Le Marsh - Ingoldmells rising main.	Roman	TF 5353 6734
MLI81504	MON	Romano-British site, north of Armtree Road, Langrick	A small area of blackened soil with numerous Roman course ware sherds were noted on the edge of an area of silt within a field north of Armtree Lane, Langrick. The site is approximately 40m by 20m.	Roman	TF 2685 4906
MLI81652	MON	Romano-British site, Wildmore Fen	A small area of blackened soil measuring about 30 feet in radius, with one or two sherds of Romano-British greyware was noted in Wildmore Fen. This site appears to be different in that it is in the low-lying part of the field. Other Romano-British sites in the locality are on the higher, drier ground, less prone to flooding.	Roman	TF 2683 4770
MLI43662	FS	Romano-British tile fragment, south of Ingoldmells road	A fragment of Romano-British tile fragment was found in field 5 during the watching brief on the Burgh Le Marsh - Ingoldmells rising main.	Roman	TF 5100 6520
MLI120243	BLD	Rookery Farm, Croft	Rookery Farm, Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5218 6283
MLI119962	MON	Rookery Farm, Firsby	Rookery Farm, Firsby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4542 6271
MLI98408	BLD	Rose Cottage, Croft	A building survey was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in September 2010. The earliest cottage was built in the 1830s and two additional small cottages were attached to the north side of the original building in around 1835. An extension to the first cottage occurred between 1847 and 1857 and outbuildings were constructed between 1857 and 1887. Another cottage was added at some time between 1887 and 1904 and further alterations occurred in the 20th century. Originally the various small cottages on the site were tenanted but during the twentieth century they were altered to form a single dwelling.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 50374 61028
MLI118904	BLD	Rose Cottage, Cumberworth	Rose Cottage, Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4967 7398
MLI124671	BLD	Rose Farm, Frithville and Westville	Rose Farm Frithville and Westville. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3185 4958

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI119842	BLD	Rose Lea, Addlethorpe	Rose Lea, Addlethorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5383 6688
MLI125181	MON	Royal Observer Corps Post, Little Steeping	A former Royal Observer Corps underground observation post was located to the south-west of Little Steeping, in Halton Holegate parish. The posts were built during the Cold War, as part of a national system to provide civil and military authorities with essential information in the event of a nuclear attack. The posts were equipped with a variety of scientific and meteorological instruments, with their primary function being to monitor and record the position and strength of any nearby nuclear strikes, and the subsequent passage of radioactive fallout in the area. This information would be passed to regional and national headquarters of the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation, assisting and informing the national authorities to co-ordinate any appropriate responses. This particular post is believed to have been opened in 1963. Access was through a 2ft square hatch on the surface, where an associated air vent would have been visible. A ladder would lead down the concrete shaft to two rooms; the first being quite small and used to house the chemical toilet. The second, much larger monitoring room measured approximately 15' by 7'6", and would have been staffed by three observers. The post remained in use until 1991, when it was closed and demolished shortly afterwards. The hatch from the post is thought to have been saved during the demolition and re-used at the preserved Dersingham post in Norfolk.	Mid 20th Century to Late 20th Century	TF 4255 6184
MLI118876	MON	Rutland's Farm, Hogsthorpe	Rutland's Farm, Hogsthorpe. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5197 7140
MLI42845	MON	Saltern Site In Burgh Le Marsh	A saltern site including briquetage and pottery found in deepening drain c3m beneath silt. The mound measures 17m long and 40cm deep. Either iron age (41693) or roman in date.	Roman	TF 528 644
MLI41693	MON	Saltern Site In Burgh Le Marsh Parish	Saltern site including briquetage and pottery found in deepening drain c. 3m down under silt. The mound measures 17m long and 40cm deep.	Iron Age	TF 5280 6440
MLI41694	MON	Saltern Site, Burgh Le Marsh Parish	Saltern site found in deepening a drain c3m down under silt. Briquetage and pottery also found.	Iron Age	TF 5260 6450
MLI41956	MON	Saltern Site, Hogsthorpe	Saltern site with hand bricks 4 inches by one inch, baked clay rods, pieces of pans and bases found during widening of drains, Hogsthorpe.	Undated	TF 5200 6920
MLI41949	MON	Saltern site, Orby	A 6m long saltern site with finds of pan fragments, hand bricks including one bearing a cloth impression and hearth edging found 1.5m down in drainage trench. The grid reference was altered from TF527671 after a watching brief on an Anglian Water pipeline scheme in November 1993. The original finder of the site, Betty Kirkham, confirmed the correct location as TF527677 which had been recorded erroneously in source 1.	Undated	TF 527 677
MLI22460	MON	Saltern sites	At TF253332 presumed Medieval saltern sites in Bicker Haven. Three out of four large mounds were searched, and four or five patches of burnt earth were seen on each mound, with very fragmentary burnt clay. A quantity of	Medieval	TF 2545 3312

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			C13th- 15th sherds of pottery were found on one mound, and one odd sherd on the top of another.		
MLI41950	MON	Saltern sites in orby	Five saltern sites with briquetage, hand bricks, pan fragments and baked clay lumps found in Orby.	Undated	TF 5290 6800
MLI22494	MON	Salterns, Donington	Two mounds under young crop. Despite plough maximum height is 3m, but the slopes are much spread. Published survey (25 inch) correct; see TF23NW8. Entries for saltworkings are mentioned in the Domesday Book.	Undated	TF 2446 3528
MLI22448	MON	Salterns, Gosberton	Salterns. No further information	Undated	TF 2497 3274
MLI43104	MON	Saltmaking remains, west of Ashington End	105 briquetage fragments were found over a 15 m length of trench close to the west side of this field (field 26) during the burgh le marsh - ingoldmells rising main watching brief. Fired material and briquetage were revealed in the section close to the base of the trench, and it was evident that a modern land drain had disturbed a romano-british saltern.	Roman	TF 5323 6723
MLI43102	MON	Saltmaking site, west of Ashington End	30 fragments of briquetage were observed close to the western side of the field (field 22) in the soil at the top of the backfilled trench, during the watching brief on the Burgh Le Marsh -Ingoldmells rising main). The source of this material was not seen but it is assumed that the trench disturbed part of a saltern site below the marine flood - silt layer. A Romano-British date has been ascribed to this saltern site and examination of the briquetage has found closer affinities with contemporary dated sites on the route.	Roman	TF 5250 6688
MLI12524	MON	Saltworks, Bicke	An extensive saltworking area, where the Old Eau turns through a shallow but broad valley of almost pure sand. Flanking the river are natural mounds enlarged by saltwork and modern drainage spoil. All are ploughed down and some demolished completely except for one amorphous mound at TF 2403 3651. Local farmers are unaware of any finds.	Undated	TF 2434 3636
MLI122856	BLD	Sandpit Farm (Pit House), Sutterton	Sandpit Farm (Pit House), Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2781 3586
MLI122338	BLD	Sanham Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Sanham Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2580 4545
MLI124702	BLD	Saratoga, Thornton Le Fen	Saratoga, thornnton le fen. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of I plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2830 4958
MLI40282	MON	Saxon finds, Bonthorpe	Saxon finds picked up while metal detecting. Finds include bronze tweezers with dot and circle decoration. Pins of bronze and silver and bronze strap ends.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 4846 7321

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI20049	MON	Saxon saltern site	Late Saxon/medieval saltern site west of latest sea bank. Salt pans are mentioned in the Domesday book.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 2473 3349
MLI81929	MON	Scatter of Roman pottery, St Helen's Church	An excavation and watching brief recovered 10 sherds of Roman pottery, one of which was Samian dating to the mid- to late 2nd century, and nine of which were greyware dating to the mid-3rd to 4th century	Roman	TF 5062 7373
MLI120286	MON	School Farm Cottage, Thorpe St Peter	School Farm Cottage, Thorpe St Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. L-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 47564 61294
MLI118918	BLD	School Farm, Farlesthorpe	School Farm, Farlesthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4816 7374
MLI82080	MON	Settlement of Mumby	<p>There are several land holdings and manors documented in the Domesday Book in Mumby, which means 'Mundi's farmstead or village', and it appears to have had quite a large population. Several manors are recorded as belonging to Count Alan, some of which were assessed with manors in Hagworthingham. There was also a berewic belonging to Gilbert de Gand in Willoughby in the Marsh, and a berewic belonging to Eudo, who still owned land in Mumby at the time of the Lindsey Survey. Remains of medieval settlement and field system are visible on aerial photographs. During trial trenching at TF 5151 7421 a medieval ditch was recorded with pottery of 13th to 15th century in date recovered from it. Pottery of a 15th to 17th century was also recovered from this site. A small archaeological excavation was undertaken an area known to contain archaeological remains. A single north to south aligned ditch was recorded, which contained pottery dating to the 15th to 16th century.</p> <p>A watching brief at land off Hogsthorpe Road (TF 5151 7421) revealed medieval ditches and a large pit. These features contained pottery of 13th-15th century date. A watching brief undertaken at 44045a during groundworks to an extension of Greenacres, Washdyke Lane, Mumby, revealed a boundary ditch, visible on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, and another ditch which contained 11th to 12th century pottery.</p>	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	TF 516 745
MLI123076	BLD	Sharmane, Frampton	Sharmane, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2989 4097
MLI81732	MON	Sheepwash along the northern side of Washdike Lane	Washdyke Lane has a washdyke or sheepwash running along its northern side. It approximately a quarter of a mile in length, and appears to be a large drainage ditch which has been widened out especially to make the sheepwash. It runs from Church Lane to Croft Lane. At the Church Lane end the dyke is bordered by a few trees and mature hawthorns. The dyke is then blocked by an earth bridge which is wide enough to take a tractor. After the bridge, and for the next 80-90 yards, the dyke widens into the Washdyke proper. Its approximate width is fifteen feet. There is always water in the washdyke, and the depth varies according to the weather conditions. For the remaining 120 yards between	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 50660 61770

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			the washdyke and Croft Lane the dyke narrows and this stretch is crossed by a footbridge into the field.		
MLI80713	FS	Sherd of Samian, New Hammond Beck Road	One sherd of Samian was recovered from a spoil heap during a watching brief at Factory 3, New Hammond Beck Road.	Roman	TF 2935 4306
MLI42192	MON	Shrunken medieval village of Firsby	Firsby does not appear in Domesday Book although it is recorded as early as 1125 in other documents. The name of the place means 'village of the Frisians from the Old English 'Frisa' and Old Danish 'by'. This perhaps indicates that the village was originally occupied by Frisians who accompanied the Vikings in their settlement of eastern England. By 1563 there were some 26 families in the village and this remained fairly constant into the early eighteenth century with about 25 families recorded in the diocesan census. The population of 117 in 1801 had risen to 270 in 1871 after which it declined slowly to 213 by 1901. Aerial photos show earthworks of old roads and small fields suggesting Firsby village is now much reduced in size. A site visit was undertaken in October 2007 on the field centred at TF 45524 62726. Settlement earthworks covered the field with at least two banks apparently continuing under the access road and further east.	Medieval	TF 4553 6261
MLI13096	MON	Shrunken settlement, Asperton, Wigtoft	This site appears to be identified with Osfyrdtune mentioned in a pre-conquest charter and again with Asfortonia mentioned by H Hallam. It is potentially an important early settlement site.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 2600 3780
MLI81689	FS	Silver fragment from walking stick, south of South View Farm	A silver fragment, possibly from a walking stick, was found in a field south of South View Farm (Field 3, No 42, Map 2) during the East Keal metal detecting rally.	Post Medieval	TF 3780 6179
MLI120380	BLD	Silver Pit Farm, Stickford	Silver Pit Farm, Stickford. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3877 5942
MLI13299	MON	Site of a post medieval brick clamp south of Leggott's Cottages	A field called 'brick clamp' is marked on the c18 Brownlow estate map, and is shown as 'brick clamp field' on the the c20 leggott's farm map.	Post Medieval	TF 2612 3408
MLI119950	MON	Site of an unnamed farmstead, Irby in the Marsh	Site of a farmstead, Irby in the Marsh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 47289 62484
MLI42907	MON	Site of decoy pond, sledgedike	A decoy was located on a small intake in the East Fen, where there was formerly a cell attached to Hagnaby Priory. Extant in 1807, it was owned (or leased?) by Thomas Dowse but presumably went out of use with the drainage of the East Fen after 1810. Decoy Farm is marked on the 6 inch and 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey maps, and appeared on the first edition 1 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval	TF 4370 6050
MLI92044	MON	Site of former Primitive Methodist	A Primitive Methodist chapel is shown on the 1905 OS County Series map and a Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1839, at Wigtoft Bank is recorded in the Census of Religious Returns. The chapel is not shown on the 1977	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century	TF 25044 35531

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		chapel, Wigtoft Bank, Wigtoft	OS 1:10000 Map. The site was visited in 2008. The chapel no longer survives and the site now lies at the edge of a ploughed field.		
MLI42007	MON	Site of Tatham's camp	Site of Tatham 'camp'.	Undated	TF 5020 6920
MLI120305	MON	Site of unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St Peter. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Row. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 44057 60524
MLI41727	MON	Skeleton, Croft	Human skeleton found in Croft. The bones have been reinterred.	Undated	TF 4991 6314
MLI124545	MON	Skirbeck Farm (Skirbeck Allotment), Sibsey	SKIRBECK FARM (SKIRBECK ALLOTMENT), Sibsey. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3204 5450
MLI123075	BLD	Slate House Farm, Frampton	Slate House Farm, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2887 4177
MLI123058	MON	Slate House Farm, Frampton	Slate House Farm, Frampton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2875 4359
MLI124660	BLD	Slate House Farm, Frithville and Westville	Slate House Farm, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3124 5062
MLI122816	BLD	Slate House, Wigtoft	Slate House, Wigtoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2645 3719
MLI41119	MON	Small flint scatter se of Toynton St Peter	A small local scatter from reddish soil on short ridge. Probably early bronze age date but also some late neolithic material.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 4143 6235
MLI118933	MON	Southview, Willoughby with Sloothby	Southview, Willoughby with Sloothby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5022 7121
MLI41116	MON	Sparse flint scatter south of Toynton St Peter	A sparse flint scatter but also charcoal ploughed from the underlying white matrix and burnt stone (especially flint)	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 4082 6178
MLI41118	MON	Sparse flint scatter s of Toynton St Peter	Sparse flints from sandy ridges surrounded by peat	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 4147 6220
MLI41113	MON	Sparse flint scatter se of Toynton St Peter	A diffuse scatter of flint on eastern ridge north of peaty fen-edge.	Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	TF 4058 6251

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41087	FS	Spearhead found in Midville parish	A' type iiii late bronze age spearhead found 1955. Part of hazel wood shaft remained in socket.	Late Bronze Age	TF 3545 5642
MLI122815	MON	Spring Cottage, Wigtoft	Spring Cottage, Wigtoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2623 3755
MLI42225	MON	St Andrew's Church, Farlesthorpe	St Andrew's Church, Farlesthorpe was built in 1800 although the chancel was rebuilt in 1912. The church was rebuilt in 1800, largely of stone but brick faced. The early english corbel to the right of the chancel was found in the vicarage garden at bilsby. A parish church dating from around 1800. It was restored in 1881, the chancel was rebuilt in 1912 and it underwent restoration in 1953.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4754 7401
MLI41986	BLD	St Helen's Church, Cumberworth	<p>St Helen's Church retains medieval features but was mainly rebuilt in 1838. The priest's doorway is 12th century, the south doorway is Perpendicular and in the north window Decorated reticulated tracery is evident. An excavation and watching brief recorded several phases relating to the church. Initially, a soil platform about 600mm thick was placed over the mid to late Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the site (PRN44039), sealing it completely. Evidence for a timber church, predating the stone church, consisted of postholes thought to represent external walls of earth-fast posts spaced regularly.</p> <p>Dating for the construction of this timber building is uncertain at present, but its demolition probably took place no later than the end of the 10th century, as no pottery later than 10th century was found in the rubble foundation for the first stone church. The first stone church was a two-cell building, measuring about 9m by 6m, consisting of a nave with a north and south door, and a chancel only slightly narrower than the nave. A series of plaster and clay floor surfaces tentatively dated to the 11th-12th centuries were recorded in the nave and chancel. The next recorded phase relating to the church was a sequence of graves confined within the walls of the first stone church, tentatively dated to the 12th-15th centuries - no specific dating evidence was recovered. Probably during the late 13th or early 14th century, the nave was extended about 1.96m westwards.</p> <p>A series of postholes related to the central axis of the chancel (before its reduction in size in 1671), and a foundation may be for a step backed by a screen of earth-fast posts. At some time in the late 14th or early 15th century, the entire church was demolished and rebuilt, including provision of a font and painted window glass, and the church may have been entirely paved. Some earlier features were reused, including 14th century windows and the chancel door of about 1200 AD. During the post-medieval period, an external porch, floored in brick and thought to date to the 15th or 16th century, was added to the west of the south door of the nave. Faint roof scar lines can be seen above the present south door. Putlog holes to either side of this door suggest the porch may have had a timber superstructure or been entirely timber-framed. Also during the post medieval period, the chancel was reduced in length, and width on the north side, to what may be half its medieval size.</p>	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern	TF 50628 73741

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			The discovery of a date stone inscribed '1671' beneath plaster on the rebuilt external north wall of the chancel probably dates the chancel rebuild. A fragment of an Anglo-Saxon grave slab of late 10th-11th century date is built into the east face of the fireplace in the former nave. The slab may have formed part of a floor, as the surface is worn. The grave slab may have originated from the mid to late Anglo-Saxon cemetery which existed on this site prior to the church (see PRN 44039). A pair of 9th century tweezers, thought to be used for turning the pages of religious documents, were recovered from a grave, but this is probably not their primary context.		
MLI119889	MON	St Michael's Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	St Michael's Farm, Burgh Le Marsh. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5135 6479
MLI12515	BLD	St Peter and St Paul's Church, Wigtoft	Late Norman (the lower stage of the tower) to Perpendicular, well restored in 1892. In normal use. Stained glass in this church, which remains in situ, dates to the 14th century and to c.1340-1408 AD. Within the church there is a 15th century rood screen much restored. The church was fully restored in 1891-92 during which the collapse of a pillar caused part of the nave roof and the roof of the south aisle to fall in. During the restoration a medieval tomb was discovered. There are two war memorial plaques, one for the First World War, erected in 1920, and the other for the Second World War. There is a memorial stained glass window that is probably also about 1920 in date. Within the church there is a Book of Remembrance recording details of those who served in the First World War. There are in addition three war graves in the churchyard.	Medieval to Modern	TF 26283 36230
MLI120321	MON	St. Catherine's Farm, Eastville	St. Catherine's Farm, Eastville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4142 5850
MLI80877	FS	Stamford Ware pottery sherd, Wigtoft.	An abraded sherd of 9th-12th century Stamford Ware found in a deposit dated to the 18th/19th centuries. This was considered to suggest Medieval activity in the locality.	Early Medieval/Dark Age	TF 2632 3609
MLI124601	BLD	Star Farm House, Sibsey	Star Farm House, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3512 5277
MLI118890	BLD	Station Farm, Cumberworth	Station Farm, Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4966 7520
MLI120309	BLD	Station Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Station Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4334 6114

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI120378	BLD	Stickford Lodge, Stickford	Stickford Lodge, Stickford. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3672 6040
MLI124759	BLD	Still Water Cottage, Langrville	Still water Cottage, Langrville. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2993 4779
MLI40591	FS	Stone axe found, Midville	Polished stone axe found in April 1965 at approximately TF 35405665. In finder's possession.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3540 5665
MLI41077	FS	Stone axe fragment found s of Toynton Fen Side	Neolithic stone axe fragment found south of Toynton Fen side.	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic	TF 3902 6155
MLI120397	MON	Strawberry Field, Stickford	Strawberry Field, Stickford. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3566 5817
MLI99249	MON	Sunday School, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stickford	A Sunday school was built adjacent to Eben-ezer Chapel (PRN 48882), Stickford. The building is of red brick, but it has a yellow brick frontage that appears to be a later addition. The frontage has itself been altered. It is unknown when the Sunday school was erected (there is a tablet, but it is defaced), but (other than the frontage) it is of the same red brick as the chapel. Like the chapel the building is currently disused.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 35757 59879
MLI120415	BLD	Sunnylea, Midville	Sunnylea, Midville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3530 5667
MLI123000	BLD	Sunnyside Farm, Kirton	Sunnyside Farm, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2752 4083
MLI122569	MON	Surfleet Marsh Farm, Surfleet	Surfleet Marsh Farm, Surfleet. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2985 3125
MLI125921	MON	Sutterton Waterworks	The early 20th century waterworks complex at Sutterton was located in this area off Spalding Street. The complex is believed to have been established in about 1940, as documented on historic mapping of this area, although the exact date of construction is not clear. The complex was comprised of a number of buildings and structures, including an octagonal concrete water tower, a former pump house and plant room, and a number of tanks and storage bays. Three underground	Second World War to 21st Century	TF 2832 3557

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			water reservoirs and other underground services are also thought to have been on the site. The surviving waterworks structures were demolished and the site was cleared for new housing in c.2010.		
MLI123003	BLD	Sutton House, Kirton	Sutton House, Kirton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2834 4026
MLI124679	MON	Sycamore Cottage, Frithville and Westville	Sycamore Cottage, Frithville and Westville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3172 4896
MLI119884	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Burgh Le Marsh	Sycamore Farm, Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5164 6626
MLI124547	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Sibsey	Sycamore Cottage, Sibsey. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3272 5385
MLI124667	BLD	Sycamore House, Frithville and Westville	Sycamore House, Frithville and Westville. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3049 5035
MLI122855	BLD	Syringa House, Sutterton	Syringa House, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2752 3585
MLI120497	BLD	The Beeches, Carrington	The Beeches, Carrington. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3102 5444
MLI41532	MON	The Causeway, Burgh Le Marsh	According to the OS there is no obvious evidence for 'the causeway' being roman. The area is low lying and is situated below the knoll on which burgh stands. The causeway is a path about 10' wide between deep ditches. The ditch on the nw side of the field is deep and wet, but non-existent on other sides, save that along the causeway. No sign of walling or foundations but the level of this section is above that of the surrounding area. Pottery has been found in the area between tf50286497 and TF 50356495.	Roman	TF 5027 6487
MLI119903	BLD	The Chestnuts, Burgh Le Marsh	The Chestnuts, Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4960 6439

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI124761	BLD	The Chestnuts, Langrville	The Chestnuts, Langrville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2923 4808
MLI120414	BLD	The Chestnuts, Midville	The Chestnuts, Midville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3569 5672
MLI124607	BLD	The Cottage, Frithville and Westville	THE COTTAGE, Frithville and Westville. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3277 5238
MLI123013	BLD	The Cottage, Kirton	The Cottage, Kirton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2839 3991
MLI120447	BLD	The Cottage, Stickney	The Cottage, Stickney. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3488 5476
MLI124554	BLD	THE CREST, Sibsey	THE CREST, Sibsey. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3463 5335
MLI119948	BLD	The elms (Elm Cottage), Irby in the Marsh	The elms (Elm Cottage), Irby in the Marsh. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4740 6315
MLI122868	BLD	The elms (Elm Farm), Sutterton	The elms (Elm Farm), Sutterton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2870 3334
MLI119963	BLD	The elms (Elmtree House), Firsby	The Elms (Elmtree House), Firsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4561 6295
MLI119879	BLD	The Elms, Burgh Le Marsh	The Elms, Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5249 6404

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI118937	BLD	The Elms, Willoughby with Sloothby	The Elms, Willoughby with Sloothby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4939 7089
MLI120323	BLD	The Farm House, Eastville	The Farm House, Eastville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4053 5811
MLI120384	BLD	The Farmstead, Stickford	The Farmstead, Stickford. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3600 5966
MLI120300	MON	The Fendykes, Thorpe St. Peter	The Fendykes, Thorpe St. Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4525 6043
MLI123063	BLD	The Firs, Frampton	The Firs, Frampton. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2800 4281
MLI122875	BLD	The Firs, Sutterton	The Firs, Sutterton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2920 3338
MLI124668	BLD	The Granary, Frithville and Westville	THE GRANARY, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3092 4893
MLI125414	MON	The Grange Farm, Langrville	The Grange Farm, Langrville. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2629 4841
MLI41491	BLD	The Grange, Bilsby	The Grange, Bilsby, is a 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a grange. The Grange, Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4708 7615
MLI120375	BLD	The Grange, Stickford	The Grange, Stickford. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3593 6012

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI119857	BLD	The Holding, Orby	The Holding, Orby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5018 6743
MLI119945	MON	The Hundreds, Bratoft	The Hundreds, Bratoft. Redeveloped 19th century outfarm. Loose courtyard with a single side of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4963 6235
MLI120360	BLD	The Laurels, New Leake	The Laurels, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3665 5511
MLI122347	BLD	The Limes, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	The Limes, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2883 4576
MLI123002	BLD	The Mantles, Kirton	The Mantles, Kirton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2785 4067
MLI119942	BLD	The Meadows, Bratoft	The Meadows, Bratoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4766 6333
MLI122996	BLD	The Moletrap, Kirton	Holme Lodge Farm, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2697 4134
MLI120241	BLD	The Old Barn, Croft	The Old Barn, Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5032 6305
MLI91937	BLD	The Old Chapel, Asperton Road, Wigtoft	The former Wesleyan chapel is now in use as a house named The Old Chapel. The main core of the building is constructed of brownish red brick with an added brick frontage of brighter colour, with a dentil eaves cornice and simulated alternate quoins, and a hipped roof with modern tiles. The core of the building may possibly represent the 'Wesleyan Barn' of 1750 listed in the census, though	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26546 36399

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			much altered and extended. There is a hipped extension to the north west. A brick door surround with pilasters has been added, and the building has been refenestrated. Velux windows have been inserted into the roof. The date tablet in the front elevation gives a date of 1862.		
MLI123059	BLD	The Old Farmhouse, Frampton	The Old Farmhouse, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2715 4324
MLI126103	BLD	The Old Farmhouse, Kirton Holme	Former farmhouse of probable late 18th or early 19th century date. The building is thought to be brick-built, though covered by later render. The structure is of two storeys, with a pitched tile roof and brock chimneys stacks to both gables. The exact date of construction is uncertain, though the symmetrical arrangement of windows with central doorway on the front elevation would suggest a late Georgian date. Significant alterations to the building are thought to have taken place in the mid 20th century, including the exterior rendering, the addition of a number of extensions and the probable replacement of the original roof covering.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26276 41922
MLI123061	BLD	The Orchards, Frampton	The Orchards, Frampton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2730 4324
MLI124672	BLD	The Poplars, Frithville and Westville	The Poplars, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3185 4937
MLI80563	MON	The settlement of Burgh le Marsh	<p>Burgh le Marsh was the terminus for the Roman road from Lincoln. There is evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement at Burgh le Marsh, called Burg and Burch in the Domesday Book where it is the subject of six entries. Burgh le Marsh was an important Anglo-Saxon estate centre, and there may have been an Anglo-Saxon fortified centre in the area. Parts of the medieval settlement and associated field system in the form of ridge and furrow are visible on aerial photographs. Odd sherds of medieval pottery were found during a watching brief at Burgh le Marsh Primary School. During a watching brief, a fragment of a 5th-7th century annular loomweight was found, along with pottery dating to 5th-7th centuries, 10th-12th centuries, and 13th-16th centuries. The Early Saxon pottery and the loomweight may indicate some continuity of settlement from the Romano-British to the Saxon period.</p> <p>During a geophysical survey and trial trenching in 2000, an Anglo-Saxon linear feature was recorded, along with an Iron Age/Romano-British major boundary feature which survived as a surface feature into the Anglo-Saxon period (early Saxon pottery was found in the final fill). Medieval pottery was found across the site, and Saxon smithing slag was also recovered along</p>	Roman to Modern	TF 4979 6516

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			with hearth bottoms. These features provide further evidence for continuity from the Roman period to the Saxon and beyond. During a watching brief in 2002 centred on TF4972 6514, a sherd of thirteenth to fifteenth century Toynton All Saints ware and a sherd of eighteenth century red painted black glazed earthenware were recovered. During a watching brief centred on TF4984 6496 in 2002, an undated chalk surface was recorded which was thought to be a post medieval metallised yard or track. The National Mapping Programme records various earthworks including a possible building, crofts of the shrunken medieval village, field systems and ridge and furrow in this area.		
MLI87121	BLD	The Ship Inn, Surfleet Seas End, Surfleet	The Ship Inn is thought to date to around 1642 when Scottish and Irish prisoners of war and Dutch labourers were working on the drainage of the fens. However, a map of this area in 1676 does not show the Inn. The Deeping Fe, Pinchbeck and Spalding Internal Drainage Board owned the Inn for many years, until 1970 when it was sold. The Ship Inn is constructed in brick with a concrete tile roof. Some areas have been extended in the 50s and these bits have felt roofs. Upon examination the building appears to have retained little obvious signs of its heritage apart from its brick shell. The Ship Inn is mentioned in Whites directory, the proprietor is listed as John Ownsworth. Ship Inn (Reservoir House), Surfleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2807 2939
MLI118837	BLD	The Shrubberies (Rose Cottage), Mumby	The Shrubberies (Rose Cottage), Mumby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5140 7546
MLI120342	BLD	The Shrubbery, New Leake	The Shrubbery, New Leake. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4006 5855
MLI41490	MON	The site of Thurlby Grange, Bilsby	The site of Thurlby Grange, Bilsby, a 19th century farmstead and placename evidence for a grange. Site of Thurlby Grange, Bilsby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4910 7530
MLI116965	BLD	The Sycamores, Toynton All Saints	The Sycamores, Toynton All Saints. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3920 6137
MLI124657	BLD	The Tree House, Frithville and Westville	The Tree House, Frithville and Westville. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2996 5028

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.		
MLI120091	BLD	The Villa, West Keal	The Villa, West Keal. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3659 6105
MLI123074	BLD	The Walnuts, Frampton	The Walnuts, Frampton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2868 4179
MLI83891	MON	Thirteenth to fifteenth century pottery, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter	During a watching brief, a scatter of thirteenth to fifteenth century pottery was recorded. The quantity of pottery was suggestive of occupation rather than manuring.	Medieval	TF 4833 6077
MLI124659	BLD	Thornton House Frithville and Westville	Thornton House, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3031 5038
MLI124699	BLD	Thornton Lodge, Thornton Le Fen	Thornton House, Thornton Le Fen. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2819 4981
MLI99088	BLD	Thorpe Bank Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thorpe St Peter	Thorpe Bank Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1858 to seat 120. In 1874 the chapel was rebuilt on the same site after being damaged by fire. The chapel closed in 1970 and was subsequently converted into a house, named 'Heaven'. The building is rendered grey and has been altered with the addition of windows and a porch. There are pilasters on the frontage	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 42216 60713
MLI43460	MON	Thorpe Culvert station	Thorpe Culvert railway station was built in 1871, and the railway signal box and signals in c.1899. It was opened with the line on 11 sept 1871, and to passengers 24 oct 1871. The goods yard was closed 27 april 1964. It consists of two platforms with buildings - waiting room on down, and shelter and gents toilet on up. The signal box and signals and traditional gated level crossing. Buildings on platforms are single storey and typical gnr. Signal box rebuilt in recent years due to subsidence, as evidenced by relationship of windows to eaves. The station master's house, now gone, formerly stood by the road at the end of the platform.	Post Medieval	TF 4730 6077
MLI120315	MON	Thorpe Glebe Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of Thorpe Glebe Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4277 6060

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI42252	MON	Thorpe hall moated site, Thorpe St Peter	Thorpe Hall is of 18th or 19th century date but it was built on the site of an original hall of 1657. However there are a moat and fishponds associated with the hall which may be of Medieval origin.	Medieval	TF 4822 6058
MLI42253	BLD	Thorpe Hall, Thorpe St Peter	The original hall was built in 1657, a stone bearing this date is incorporated into the wall of Thorpe Old Hall as much building material was removed from thorpe hall. The present thorpe hall is of c18 or c19 date.	Post Medieval	TF 4825 6057
MLI120295	BLD	Thorpe House, Thorpe St. Peter	Thorpe House, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4591 6089
MLI120287	MON	Thorpe Old Hall, Thorpe St Peter	Thorpe Old Hall, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 47669 60694
MLI99089	BLD	Thorpe-Fendikes Wesleyan Methodist Church, Thorpe St Peter	Thorpe-Fendikes Methodist Chapel was built in 1923 to seat 130. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. The windows have stained glass and the window on the front elevation is dressed with stone and has tracery.	Early 20th Century to 21st Century	TF 45236 60478
MLI126886	BLD	Three Tuns, Wainfleet All Saints	<p>19th century former public house. Two storey whitewashed brick building, under a pitched gabled pantile roof. uPVC windows, 16 and 20 light sash windows on second storey. uPVC door and double opening door at ground level. 4 light sash window, possibly wooden, on east elevation. Gable stack on east elevation. Whitewashed brick extension with flat metal roofing. Outbuildings to the rear with pantile roofs. Possible metal guttering. The Inn was likely opened in the late 19th century.</p> <p>There is no mention of the Three Tuns in the 1872 Trade Directory but it appears on the 1887 OS map. It is not known when the Inn closed, but it is still mentioned in the Lincolnshire Standard and Boston Guardian in July 1953. Local fishing competitions were held between the Inn and Bycroft's Bridge during the 20th century. It appears in some news articles that lunch was held at the inn for the competitions and award ceremonies were also held here.</p> <p>The Inn applied for exemption between 11am and noon and 3-4pm on August 31st 1930 for the occasion of the Haslam Charity Match, advertised as "One of the largest meetings of anglers in the country". In an article in the Louth Standard 15th August 1936, it was noted that the landlord believed that the name did not come from a reference to three barrels but rather the three nearby tunnels that carried the Steeping river under the roads over it. While this was scoffed by the correspondent noting this, the reporter noted that Pishey Thompsons's "Boston" refers to Langrick as "gowt consisted of four tuns or arches" leading him to believe there may be truth to the claim.</p> <p>An advertisement offering thai cuisine out of the restaurant of the Three</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 47099 60381

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			Tuns in 1995 suggests that the pub was still in use at this time. It had closed by 2021.		
MLI97998	FS	Three undated flakes, Cumberworth	Three flint flake of unknown date were found at TF498724	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4980 7240
MLI119933	BLD	Three Ways, Bratoft	Three Ways, Bratoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4942 6420
MLI116612	BLD	Thurlby House (Thurlby Grove), Bilsby	Thurlby House (Thurlby Grove), Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4915 7573
MLI122444	MON	Timberland, Swineshead	Timberland, Swineshead. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2612 3869
MLI99092	BLD	Toynton Fen Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Toynton All Saints	Toynton Fen Chapel was built in 1882. The building is of red brick with a gabled roof. It retains the original door and original sash windows, complete with margin lights. The arches are segmental-headed and are dressed with rubbed yellow brick. There is a small ocular window in the east elevation, similarly dressed with rubbed yellow brick. There is red brick decoration under the eaves and pilasters and a plinth. The chapel closed in 1989 and has since been used as a warehouse	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 39462 61590
MLI80712	MON	Traces of a medieval field system, New Hammond Beck Road	It was noted during a watching brief at Factory 3, New Hammond Beck Road, that the development area was surrounded by traces of ridge and furrow, suggesting that the area had been in agricultural use during the medieval period	Medieval	TF 2935 4306
MLI22401	MON	Tramway, Wragg Marsh, Weston	A tramway is indicated on 1:10560 OS map, now disused.	Post Medieval	TF 3044 3042
MLI120240	BLD	Tree Farm, Croft	Tree Farm, Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5029 6322
MLI119865	MON	Twil Twoos, Orby	Twil Twoos, Orby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4983 6853
MLI41519	FS	Two medieval coins found in Burgh Le Marsh	Two cut halfpennies of Henry III long cross 1246-72.	Medieval	TF 5050 6420
MLI98646	MON	Two medieval sheep folds in Hogsthorpe parish	Two possible medieval earthwork sheep folds seen on aerial photographs and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	TF 5115 7152

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI41522	FS	Two Roman coins found on Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Marsh	Two Roman coins found on the Barnack Estate, Burgh Le Marsh: 1. Denarius claudius. Ric 22 2. Small bronze of constantine i	Roman	TF 5050 6490
MLI97996	FS	Two undated flakes, Willoughby	Two secondary flakes of unknown date were found at TF496721.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	TF 4960 7210
MLI84123	MON	Undated cropmark boundary, south of the Butterbump barrow cemetery, Willoughby with Sloothby	An undated cropmark boundary is visible on aerial photographs to the south of the Butterbump barrow cemetery. A small cropmark complex centred on TF488721 which may date from the post medieval period.	Unknown	TF 4875 7211
MLI84122	MON	Undated cropmark boundary, within Butterbump barrow cemetery, Willoughby with Sloothby	An undated cropmark boundary is visible on aerial photographs within the area of the Butterbump barrow cemetery.	Unknown	TF 4851 7228
MLI84118	MON	Undated cropmark enclosure and boundaries, north east of Willoughby	Undated cropmark enclosures and boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the north east of Willoughby.	Unknown	TF 4793 7234
MLI84138	MON	Undated cropmark enclosure, south of Habertoft, Willoughby with Sloothby	A probable undated cropmark is visible on aerial photographs to the south of Habertoft medieval settlement	Unknown	TF 5052 6878
MLI84128	MON	Undated cropmark field system, south of Bonthorpe Road	Undated cropmark enclosures are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Bonthorpe Road. To the south of Bonthorpe is a cluster of cropmarks representing enclosures, double ditched features and a co-axial system of ditches. The features may date from the post medieval period.	Unknown	TF 4837 7258
MLI98788	MON	Undated Ditch and Pits, Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh	A small gully of unknown date was recorded in November 2012, during trial trenching on land off Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh. The gully was aligned on a north-west to south-east axis, and was thought to have functioned as a former field boundary. A single pottery sherd of an undated fine sandy/organic fabric was recovered from the gully fill. A possible continuation of the former field boundary was identified in October 2013, during a magnetometry survey conducted on land at Hall Lane, Burgh le Marsh. The feature was recorded as a linear magnetic anomaly, aligned on the same north-west to south-east axis previously observed. A discrete group of magnetic anomalies, thought to represent pit-like features, were also recorded a short distance to the south-west. The continuation of the ditch was confirmed in December 2013, during further trial trenching on land to the south of Hall Lane. One of the pit features was also excavated, although no finds were recovered from either feature, and both remain undated.	Unknown	TF 5007 6452
MLI91795	MON	Undated ditches on land at Spencer Farm, Croft End	Three undated ditches were uncovered during a watching brief. Two of the ditches appeared to be related, forming part of a rectangular enclosure, and	Unknown	TF 49524 63058

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			were cut by a pond of possible medieval date. It is suggested that the ditches may form part of an early field system.		
MLI90853	MON	Undated earthwork bank, Thorpe St Peter	Undated earthwork bank, Thorpe St Peter depicted on the NMP	Undated	TF 45415 60658
MLI84136	MON	Undated enclosures and boundaries, Cumberworth Road, Willoughby with Sloothby	Probable and possible undated cropmark enclosures and boundaries are visible on aerial photographs in the Cumberworth Road area.	Unknown	TF 4916 7260
MLI125455	MON	Undated Enclosures, Willoughby with Sloothby	A discreet magnetic anomaly was recorded in this location in August 2015, during geophysical survey of land off Habertoft Lane. It was thought possible that the anomaly represented the remains of a possible saltern, although its exact origins could not be confirmed.	Unknown	TF 5107 6852
MLI43730	MON	Undated features, south of Willoughby Road, Cumberworth	An undated ditch and pit were recorded during a watching brief on land south of Willoughby road. They may be medieval. The lack of finds from the ditch suggests that may have been for drainage or boundary marking. Charcoal inclusions in the pit may indicate a domestic function.	Undated	TF 5063 7349
MLI83886	MON	Undated features, The Paddock, Burgh le Marsh	During a watching brief in 2001 centred on TF4996 6478, two parallel east/west aligned ditches and a north/south aligned hollow were recorded. The southernmost of the ditches had been mapped by a previous geophysical survey and previous investigations to the east suggest a Romano-British date for this feature. During a watching brief in 2002 centred on TF4998 6472, an undated north-east/south-west track was recorded. Although undated, the track was in use within living memory, and once connected Barnack Hall to Hall Lane. During a watching brief in 2001 centred on TF5000 6475, three undated features were recorded, two of which were aligned north/south while the third was aligned north-west/south-east. These features were thought to be pits as they were not encountered during the watching brief on the plot directly to the south	Unknown	TF 4997 6475
MLI81508	MON	Undated mound, Wildmore Fen, Langrick	A small mound, measuring approximately 20m by 15m, has been noted in the field, north of the Witham in Wildmore Fen. It has darkened soil around it. A few fragments of fifteenth-sixteenth century roof tile and pottery have been found in the area of the mound	Undated	TF 2713 4770
MLI13318	MON	Undated remains from top farm, Hubbert's bridge, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	During an excavation at Top Farm, Hubberts bridge a sub-rectangular cut was recorded which may represent the truncated remains of a posthole. No pottery was recovered.	Unknown	TF 2598 4483
MLI98920	BLD	United Methodist Free Chapel, Cumberworth	The United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1853 to seat 60. The building is of red brick with a gabled roof. The chapel closed in 1998 and was sold and converted into a house 2001.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 50499 73260
MLI99104	BLD	United Methodist Free Chapel, Sloothby	Sloothby United Methodist Free chapel was built in 1852. It is unknown exactly when it closed, but it is not labelled as a chapel on any OS map after 1889. The United Methodist Free Church was amalgamated into the	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 49426 70991

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			United Methodist Church in 1907, for this reason it is possible that the chapel became obsolete around this time. The building is of red brick and has a gabled roof. There is a datestone on the gable. After its closure the building was converted into a house, 'Chapel House'. It is now attached to the neighbouring building with a modern link corridor.		
MLI41083	FS	Unlooped palstave found in Midville	Unlooped palstave found on carter's farm and now in Boston Museum.	Bronze Age	TF 3730 5810
MLI119843	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Black House Farm), Addlethorpe	Unnamed farmstead (Black House Farm), Addlethorpe. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5384 6636
MLI118896	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Caistor School Farm), Cumberworth	Unnamed farmstead (Caistor School Farm), Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5067 7363
MLI118908	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Ings Farm), Cumberworth	Unnamed farmstead (Ings Farm), Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5072 7276
MLI122566	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Marsh Farm), Gosberton	Unnamed farmstead (Marsh Farm), Gosberton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2729 3230
MLI122825	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Paradise Farm), Wigtoft	Unnamed farmstead (Paradise Farm), Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2470 3603
MLI122836	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Parr's Cottages), Wigtoft	Unnamed farmstead (Parr's Cottages), Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2616 3425
MLI118848	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Vine House), Mumby	Unnamed farmstead (Vine House), Mumby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5119 7415
MLI119831	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Addlethorpe	Unnamed farmstead, Addlethorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5216 6873

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI119830	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Addlethorpe	Site of a farmstead, Addlethorpe. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5203 6786
MLI122908	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2963 3236
MLI122911	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3019 3186
MLI122909	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk	Unnamed farmstead, Algarkirk. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2953 3207
MLI116624	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Bilsby	Unnamed farmstead, Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4713 7500
MLI119944	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Bratoft	Site of a farmstead, Bratoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4834 6312
MLI119894	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	A farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5040 6492
MLI119873	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Site of a farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5337 6505
MLI119881	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Site of a farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with a single side of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5284 6487
MLI119890	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Site of a farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. location is unclear. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5164 6456
MLI119891	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh	Site of a farmstead, Burgh Le Marsh. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5150 6429

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI120502	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Carrington	a farmstead, Carrington. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3130 5218
MLI120500	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Carrington	Site of a farmstead, Carrington. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3044 5309
MLI120505	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Carrington	Unnamed farmstead, Carrington. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3218 5294
MLI120242	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Croft	Site of a farmstead, Croft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5064 6316
MLI120245	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Croft	Site of a farmstead, Croft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5123 6216
MLI120254	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Croft	Site of a farmstead, Croft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5183 6171
MLI118891	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	Unnamed outfarm, Cumberworth. Extant 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4997 7488
MLI118895	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5051 7371
MLI118897	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5061 7364
MLI118899	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth. 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5049 7352
MLI118902	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	A farmstead, Cumberworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5044 7327
MLI118894	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	A farmstead, Cumberworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5065 7374

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI118900	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	A farmstead, Cumberworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5054 7348
MLI118901	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5065 7326
MLI118907	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4991 7268
MLI118909	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth	Unnamed farmstead, Cumberworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5075 7237
MLI116980	MON	Unnamed farmstead, East Keal	Unnamed farmstead, East Keal. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. L-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3865 6088
MLI120320	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Eastville	Site of a farmstead, Eastville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4192 5811
MLI118917	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Farlesthorne	Site of a farmstead, Farlesthorne. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4813 7493
MLI119961	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Firsby	A farmstead, Firsby. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4540 6247
MLI119965	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Firsby	Unnamed farmstead, Firsby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4634 6313
MLI123060	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	An unnamed farmstead, Frampton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2724 4319
MLI123066	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2803 4239
MLI123077	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Site of a farmstead, Frampton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2990 4112

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			yard. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location.		
MLI123085	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Frampton	Site of Unnamed farmstead, Frampton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2931 4018
MLI122563	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Gosberton	Unnamed farmstead, Gosberton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2625 3174
MLI119993	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Halton Hologate	Site of a farmstead, Halton Hologate. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4256 6244
MLI119995	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Halton Hologate	Site of a farmstead, Halton Hologate. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4310 6158
MLI119996	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Halton Hologate	Site of Unnamed farmstead, Halton Hologate. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4224 6172
MLI119997	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Halton Hologate	Site of a farmstead, Halton Hologate. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard of L plan. location is unclear. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4224 6156
MLI119999	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Halton Hologate	Site of Unnamed farmstead, Halton Hologate. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4269 6096
MLI118875	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Unnamed farmstead, Hogsthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5191 7197
MLI118877	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Unnamed farmstead, Hogsthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5232 7073
MLI118878	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Site of a farmstead, Hogsthorpe. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building.location is unclear. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5213 7047
MLI118886	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Site of a farmstead, Hogsthorpe. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with a single side of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5212 6989

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI118888	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Hogsthorpe	Site of a farmstead, Hogsthorpe. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5145 6814
MLI122313	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2630 4732
MLI122329	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2678 4621
MLI122337	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2561 4564
MLI122333	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Site of a farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard of L plan. Located within or in association with a hamlet.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2571 4636
MLI122336	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Site of a farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2575 4579
MLI122340	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Site of a farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2599 4526
MLI122343	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Site of a farmstead, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2698 4500
MLI119951	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Irby in the Marsh	Unnamed farmstead, Irby in the Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4740 6257
MLI122987	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2804 4211
MLI122990	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2635 4180

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI123011	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	An unnamed farmstead, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2903 3937
MLI123028	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2849 3865
MLI122982	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Site of a farmstead, Kirton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2675 4343
MLI122988	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Site of a farmstead, Kirton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2848 4104
MLI122989	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2839 4129
MLI122994	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Site of a farmstead, Kirton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2679 4147
MLI122998	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Site of a farmstead, Kirton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2674 4048
MLI122999	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Site of a farmstead, Kirton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2700 4009
MLI123004	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2839 3997
MLI123018	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Kirton	Site of a farmstead, Kirton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2714 3980
MLI120007	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Little Steeping	Unnamed farmstead, Little Steeping. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4410 6270

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI120008	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Little Steeping	Unnamed farmstead, Little Steeping. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4440 6259
MLI120002	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Steeping	Unnamed farmstead, Little Steeping. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4326 6241
MLI120005	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Steeping	Site of a farmstead, Little Steeping. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4332 6205
MLI120010	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Little Steeping	Site of a farmstead, Little Steeping. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard of U plan. location is unclear. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4423 6118
MLI120412	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Midville	Unnamed farmstead, Midville. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3609 5683
MLI120399	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Midville	Unnamed farmstead, Midville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3862 5870
MLI120405	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Midville	Site of a farmstead, Midville. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3693 5756
MLI120413	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Midville	Unnamed farmstead, Midville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3589 5671
MLI118834	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Mumby	Site of a farmstead, Mumby. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5029 7504
MLI120355	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3807 5509
MLI120357	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3812 5534

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI120358	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3808 5559
MLI120361	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3680 5533
MLI120364	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3514 5595
MLI120334	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4033 6027
MLI120339	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Site of a farmstead, New Leake. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4064 5904
MLI120340	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Site of a farmstead, New Leake. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4049 5827
MLI120341	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Site of a farmstead, New Leake. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4027 5852
MLI120344	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3978 5838
MLI120345	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3971 5869
MLI120346	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3874 5870

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI120359	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Site of a farmstead, New Leake. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3816 5551
MLI120362	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Site of a farmstead, New Leake. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3596 5549
MLI120363	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Site of a farmstead, New Leake. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3535 5580
MLI120365	MON	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake	Unnamed farmstead, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3499 5561
MLI119853	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Orby	Unnamed farmstead, Orby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5166 6721
MLI119849	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Orby	Site of a farmstead, Orby. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Loose courtyard with a single side of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. location is unclear. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5308 6796
MLI119852	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Orby	Unnamed farmstead, Orby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5213 6769
MLI122492	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Quadring	Unnamed farmstead, Quadring. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2461 3348
MLI120381	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Stickford	Unnamed farmstead, Stickford. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3727 5953
MLI120395	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stickford	Site of a farmstead, Stickford. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3533 5867
MLI120396	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stickford	Site of a farmstead, Stickford. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3556 5891
MLI120426	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3488 5732

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI120437	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3442 5591
MLI120442	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3364 5500
MLI120423	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3502 5777
MLI120436	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney	Site of a farmstead, Stickney. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3502 5635
MLI120438	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney	Site of Unnamed farmstead, Stickney. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3475 5557
MLI120443	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney	Site of a farmstead, Stickney. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3279 5445
MLI120444	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stickney	Site of a farmstead, Stickney. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3321 5418
MLI122577	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Surfleet	Unnamed farmstead, Surfleet. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2746 3043
MLI122579	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Surfleet	Unnamed farmstead, Surfleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2717 3103
MLI122874	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Sutterton	Unnamed farmstead, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2896 3370

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			buildings. Isolated location. Large modernsheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI122863	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Sutterton	Site of a farmstead, Sutterton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2831 3454
MLI122872	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Sutterton	Site of a farmstead, Sutterton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2818 3373
MLI122441	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Swineshead	Unnamed farmstead, Swineshead. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2659 3995
MLI122422	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Swineshead	Site of a farmstead, Swineshead. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2643 4016
MLI122445	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Swineshead	Unnamed farmstead, Swineshead. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2549 3815
MLI120288	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4697 6070
MLI120292	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4540 6147
MLI120293	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4530 6132
MLI120308	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4473 6165
MLI120284	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4705 6146
MLI120290	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4615 6066

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI120297	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4517 6068
MLI120298	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4526 6064
MLI120302	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4519 6001
MLI120307	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4470 6142
MLI120310	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4356 6002
MLI120312	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4225 6033
MLI120313	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4227 6049
MLI120314	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Thorpe St. Peter. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4281 6039
MLI116966	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Toynton All Saints	Site of a farmstead, Toynton All Saints. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3907 6108
MLI120084	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Toynton All Saints	Site of a farmstead, Toynton All Saints. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3949 6177
MLI120076	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Toynton St. Peter	Unnamed farmstead, Toynton St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4004 6173

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI120077	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Toynton St. Peter	Unnamed farmstead, Toynton St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3986 6121
MLI120078	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Toynton St. Peter	Site of a farmstead, Toynton St. Peter. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. location is unclear. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4112 6032
MLI120092	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, West Keal	A farmstead, West Keal. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3647 6092
MLI122913	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Site of a farmstead, Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3036 3108
MLI122812	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2537 3705
MLI122813	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2595 3765
MLI122823	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2645 3605
MLI122829	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2499 3523
MLI122833	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2609 3593
MLI122808	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2451 3767

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI122809	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Site of a farmstead, Wigtoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2459 3742
MLI122817	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Site of a farmstead, Wigtoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2730 3707
MLI122819	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Site of a farmstead, Wigtoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2694 3682
MLI122822	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Site of a farmstead, Wigtoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2639 3609
MLI122832	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wigtoft	Site of a farmstead, Wigtoft. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2542 3503
MLI118923	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby	Unnamed farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4939 7291
MLI118922	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby	Site of a farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4886 7356
MLI118925	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby	Site of a farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4943 7204
MLI118934	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby	Site of a farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5150 7123
MLI118936	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby	Site of a farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5005 7079
MLI118940	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby	Site of a farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4941 7059
MLI118945	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby	Site of a farmstead, Willoughby with Sloothby. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5023 6973

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI123095	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wyberton	Site of a farmstead, Wyberton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2925 4299
MLI123096	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wyberton	Site of a farmstead, Wyberton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2916 4299
MLI123097	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Wyberton	Site of a farmstead, Wyberton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2943 4353
MLI43118	MON	Various post medieval finds, farlesthope	Two thimbles, one silver, one bronze; one bronze buckle; and one pewter button found in Farlesthope.	Post Medieval	TF 4740 7390
MLI122327	BLD	Vicarage Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Vicarage Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2743 4614
MLI122878	MON	Vicarage Farm, Sutterton	Vicarage Farm, Sutterton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2831 3227
MLI120252	BLD	Vine Cottage, Croft	Vine Cottage, Croft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5086 6159
MLI119878	BLD	Vine Farm (Vine Cottage), Burgh Le Marsh	Vine Farm (Vine Cottage), Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5229 6346
MLI120408	BLD	Waite's Farm, Midville	Waite's Farm, Midville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3835 5657
MLI122992	BLD	Walnut Grange, Kirton	Walnut Grange, Kirton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2656 4157
MLI116967	BLD	Walnut Grange, Toynton All Saints	Walnut Grange, Toynton All Saints. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3980 6077

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122344	MON	Walnut Tree Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Walnut Tree Farm, Holland Fen with Brothertoft. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2838 4582
MLI23631	MON	Warren near Coney Garth House	The site of the farm called Coney Garth House would suggest that there is a rabbit warren in the vicinity.	Undated	TF 2727 3019
MLI123010	BLD	Welcome Farm, Kirton	Welcome Farm, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2908 3941
MLI122570	BLD	Welland House Farm (Welland House), Surfleet	Welland House Farm (Welland House), Surfleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2958 3095
MLI98900	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bilsby	A Wesleyan chapel, built in 1835 to seat 80. It is of red brick and has a hipped roof of Welsh slate. The chapel was closed in 1966 and the building became a warehouse. At some point after the chapel closed, the frontage was rendered and the original doorway bricked in.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 47286 76420
MLI99122	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cumberworth	The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1826 to seat 90. It was closed in 1947 and subsequently converted into a cottage. The building was later demolished and the site used for the construction of a new house, named 'Birdsong Cottage'.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 50684 73367
MLI99124	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Firsby	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in Firsby in 1838 to seat 88. The chapel was demolished following the opening of its replacement (PRN 46558) in 1902.	Post Medieval to Edwardian	TF 4542 6256
MLI98941	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Frithville	The second Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Frithville was built in 1899 to replace an earlier chapel. It is of red brick with a gabled roof and has yellow brick dressings. It has pointed-arch windows with gothic glazing bars in the transoms, and some stained glass. It also has a decorative stained-glass ocular window. The chapel was not in use in 2013.	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century	TF 31918 50548
MLI98999	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Langrick Ferry	Langrick Ferry Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is dated 1857. It is of red brick and has a gabled roof. The chapel has had some sympathetic alterations. The date of its closure is unknown, although it has been converted into a house.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26678 48739
MLI86181	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Langrick Road, Langrick Bridge, Holland Fen with Brothertoft	Chapel marked on 1951 Ordnance Survey map, may still be standing as Langrick Ferry Methodist Church. The former Wesleyan Methodist chapel was visited in 2008 when it appeared to be no longer in use. The chapel is constructed of red brick with gault brick dressings and has a slate roof covering with terracotta ridge tiles and a brick plinth. The pedimented gable has clasping terminal pilasters with impostes, and a moulded gable cornice and pediment, and a central recess containing a date tablet of 1868. The chapel retains its original guttering which is embossed with lion's heads.	Post Medieval to 21st Century	TF 2660 4747

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			The front gable has a central, projecting, gabled porch with a moulded gable cornice resting on moulded stone impostes and a metal finial. The porch contains a round-headed doorway and is situated between 2 round-headed windows. The side elevations have four bays of round-headed windows separated by pilasters and a moulded brick cornice. The round headed windows have 2 round-headed lights with a roundel in the spandrel and gault brick dressings.		
MLI99107	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Sloothby	Sloothby Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1868 to seat 180. The chapel closed in 1969 and has subsequently been used as a warehouse. The building is of yellow brick and has a gabled roof. There are black and red brick string courses and decorative black and red brick arches over the doorway. The door itself has been removed and a large garage-style door inserted. The building has dentillated eaves and pointed window arches. Rooflights have been installed. An original brick gate pier survives.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 49529 70716
MLI99090	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Thorpe St Peter	Thorpe St Peter Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1881 to seat 100. The chapel closed in 1946 and it was intended to become the village hall, but the plan never came to fruition and the building was subsequently converted into a house. The building is of red brick with a gabled roof. It is Classically influenced with a pediment and pilasters. It also has dentil courses and decorative barge boards. The window arches are round-headed and of rubbed yellow brick	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 48036 61146
MLI99183	MON	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Thorpe St Peter	Thorpe-Fendikes Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1838 to seat 108. It seems to have been demolished by the 1950s.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 44973 60471
MLI99099	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West Keal	Keal Cotes Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1838, and rebuilt on the same site in 1872. The building is of red brick with decorative yellow brick to the gable. It has a gabled roof with a pediment. The windows to the frontage are round-headed with rubbed yellow brick dressings. There is a datestone on the gable. The building is currently (2013) disused, and it is unknown when it closed, although it was most probably after 1982 as it is still marked as a chapel on the OS maps from that year.	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century	TF 36577 61201
MLI98919	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Church, Croft	Croft Wesleyan Methodist Church was built in 1842 to seat 110. In 1888 it was rebuilt on the same site to seat 140. It is of red brick and has a gabled roof. It has a finial, decorative brick work under the eaves and black brick cills. The windows have red brick hood mouldings and tracery. The chapel closed in 1994, was sold in 1996 and was converted into a house in 2000.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 50202 61263
MLI120441	BLD	West Fen Farm, Stickney	West Fen Farm, Stickney. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3382 5566
MLI120318	BLD	West Royalty Farm (Royalty Farm), Eastville	West Royalty Farm (Royalty Farm), Eastville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4102 5925

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI124649	BLD	Westville Farm, Frithville and Westville	Westville Farm, Frithville and Westville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3017 5412
MLI124651	MON	Westville Farm, Frithville and Westville	Westville Farm, Frithville and Westville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3000 5284
MLI124653	MON	Westville Farm, Frithville and Westville	Westville Farm, Frithville and Westville. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2996 5165
MLI120285	BLD	White House Farm (White Cottage), Thorpe St. Peter	White House Farm (White Cottage), Thorpe St. Peter. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4767 6140
MLI120501	BLD	White House Farm (White House), Carrington	White House Farm (White House), Carrington. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3132 5204
MLI116614	BLD	White House Farm, Bilsby	White House Farm, Bilsby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4941 7591
MLI120406	BLD	White House Farm, Midville	White House Farm, Midville. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3763 5701
MLI118836	MON	White House Farm, Mumby	White House Farm, Mumby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 5079 7511
MLI122983	BLD	White House, Kirton	White House, Kirton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2668 4334
MLI122835	BLD	White House, Wigtoft	White House, Wigtoft. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2640 3520

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI119848	BLD	Whitehouse Farm, Orby	Whitehouse Farm, Orby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5382 6780
MLI120356	BLD	Whitehouse, New Leake	Whitehouse, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3799 5524
MLI119832	BLD	Wilcox Farm, Addlethorpe	Wilcox Farm, Addlethorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5308 6848
MLI41538	FS	William III penny found in Burgh Le Marsh	A penny of William III 1688-1702 found in a garden off the causeway, Burgh Le Marsh.	Post Medieval	TF 5024 6482
MLI123065	BLD	Willoughby Farm, Frampton	Willoughby Farm, Frampton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2877 4281
MLI123012	BLD	Willoughby House, Kirton	Willoughby House, Kirton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2869 3983
MLI124756	BLD	Willow Farm, Langrville	Willow Farm, Langrville. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2636 4802
MLI122867	BLD	Willow Farm, Sutterton	Willow Farm, Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2794 3397
MLI120294	MON	Willow Farm, Thorpe St. Peter	Willow Farm, Thorpe St. Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4517 6110
MLI119887	BLD	Willow Lodge, Burgh Le Marsh	Willow Lodge, Burgh Le Marsh. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 5146 6575

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI122870	BLD	Willow Tree Farm (Entry House), Sutterton	Willow Tree Farm (Entry House), Sutterton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2821 3347
MLI122984	MON	Willow Tree Farm, Kirton	Willow Tree Farm, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2647 4308
MLI120347	BLD	Winslow, New Leake	Winslow, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3861 5805
MLI122578	BLD	Woad Farm, Surfleet	Woad Farm, Surfleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2786 3048
MLI120348	BLD	Woddys Den, New Leake	Woddys Den, New Leake. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3856 5774
MLI123027	MON	Woodbine Cottage, Kirton	Woodbine Cottage, Kirton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2855 3883
MLI120282	MON	Woodlands Cottage, Thorpe St. Peter	Woodlands Cottage, Thorpe St. Peter. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 4827 6111
MLI120499	MON	Wragg Hall Farm, Carrington	Wragg Hall Farm, Carrington. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with a single side of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3125 5385
MLI123005	BLD	Wunzel Cottage, Kirton	Wunzel Cottage, Kirton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2894 4010
MLI120369	MON	Wydal, New Leake	Wydal, New Leake. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 3547 5420
MLI123069	BLD	Yew Tree Farm, Frampton	Yew Tree Farm, Frampton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2999 4150

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI122494	MON	Yew Tree Farm, Quadring Eaudyke	Yew Tree Farm, Quadring Eaudyke. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2475 3362
MLI123083	MON	Yew Tree Nurseries, Frampton	Site of Yew Tree Nurseries, Frampton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century	TF 2928 4023
MLI122993	BLD	Yewtree Farmhouse, Kirton	Yewtree Farmhouse, Kirton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2667 4152
MLI122830	BLD	Yewtree House, Wigtoft	Yewtree House, Wigtoft. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2534 3526

Table 9A.12: Route Section 5

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI23633	MON	Medieval salterns	<p>An extensive area of salt workings run north-east to south-west between the railway line and Blue Gowt Drain. Geophysical survey and trial trenching centred on TF2700 2837 recorded substantial deposits relating to salt making, along with probable filtration beds, and a brine collecting vat. The large mounds of sediment indicated 'sand-washing' to extract the salt. The probable filtration beds appear to have been lined with lime mortar or had their bases fired.</p> <p>The dimensions of the exposed portions of the beds appear to be substantially bigger than those at Wainfleet, and they appear to have been excavated directly into the tops of the silt mounds. Environmental samples have identified peat ash, suggesting that peat was used for fuel, and fired silt is thought to represent hearth fragments. Ashy spreads recorded during excavation are thought to represent deliberate levelling and redistribution of waste. The position of this site in correlation to the Roman Bank suggests that these structures relate to the final episodes of salt production on this saltern, as the oldest mounds are usually furthest from the sea. Pottery finds suggest a 13th century date for the end of salt production, leading to suggestions that the site was abandoned at an unusually early date. Environmental evidence also suggests a mixed vegetation habitat, and it is suggested that the presence of grassland and animal bone may indicate grazing and animal husbandry.</p>	Medieval	TF 2617 2721
MLI125698	MON	Late Medieval Ditch, Seas End Road, Surfleet	The remains of a late medieval ditch was identified in this location in May 2018, during trial trenching on land off Seas End Road. The ditch was aligned on a north-west to south-east axis, running perpendicular to the nearby River Glen, and was thought to have possibly functioned as a former land boundary. A few sherds of 15th to 16th century Toynton Late Medieval ware and Bourne D-type ware pottery were recovered from the ditch's lower fill, along with a few fragments of animal bone. The animal bone assemblage comprised single fragments from horse, cattle and sheep/goat. Further sherds of Toynton Late Medieval ware pottery were recovered from the ditch's upper fill, along with a single sherd from a probable jar of South Lincolnshire Shell and Iron Ware fabric, dating from the 11th to 13th centuries.	Medieval	TF 2703 2874
MLI98445	MON	Medieval Sea Bank in Weston	A flood defence bank in Weston parish that is marked on the OS 1905 map as Roman Bank. It is probably medieval, dating to the twelfth or thirteenth century. It survives as an earthwork for most of its length and is visible on the Environment Agency Lidar maps.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 29240 27072
MLI22401	MON	Tramway, Wragg Marsh, Weston	A tramway is indicated on 1:10560 OS map, now disused.	Post Medieval	TF 3044 3042
MLI85278	MON	Post-medieval artefact scatter, Spalding Energy Gas Pipeline	Systematic fieldwalking survey along the route of the proposed Spalding Energy Gas Pipeline recovered a range of artefacts from ploughsoil. The assemblage was almost exclusively post-medieval (18th to 20th century) in date; predominantly clay-pipe and clay building material (brick and tile). The pottery dated to the 18th to 19th century can be linked with contemporaneous reclamation and subsequent agricultural use of fields around Weston towards the south.	Post Medieval	TF 28482 26740
MLI85279	MON	Post-medieval artefact scatter, Spalding Energy Gas Pipeline	Systematic fieldwalking survey along the route of the proposed Spalding Energy gas pipeline recovered a range of artefacts from ploughsoil. The assemblage was almost exclusively post medieval (18th to 20th century) in date; predominantly clay-pipe, clay building material (brick and tile) and glass fragments. The pottery dated to the 18th to 19th century can be linked with contemporaneous reclamation and subsequent agricultural use of fields around Weston towards the south.	Post Medieval	TF 29124 27808
MLI125699	MON	Post-Medieval Ditch, Seas End Road, Surfleet	The remains of a post-medieval ditch was identified in this location in May 2018, during trial trenching on land off Seas End Road. The ditch was aligned on a north-east to south-west axis, running parallel to the nearby River Glen, possibly serving as a former flood defence. A few fragments of post-medieval brick were recovered from the ditch's fill, along with two clay tobacco pipe stems of late 17th to early 18th century date.	Post Medieval	TF 2705 2875

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122743	MON	Marsh Farm, Pinchbeck	Marsh Farm, Pinchbeck. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2746 2834
MLI122914	MON	(School Farm), Weston	Site of (School Farm), Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2947 2984
MLI122915	MON	Bottom Yard, Weston	Bottom Yard, Weston. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2992 2912
MLI122921	MON	(Marsh House), Weston	Site of (Marsh House), Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2861 2763
MLI122922	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Site of a farmstead, Weston. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2802 2725
MLI122923	MON	(Cowhirne Farm), Weston	Site of (Cowhirne Farm), Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2733 2715
MLI123148	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Bottom Farm), Moulton	Unnamed farmstead (Bottom Farm), Moulton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3087 3037
MLI123149	MON	(Mount Pleasant), Moulton	Site of (Mount Pleasant), Moulton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3137 3009
MLI123156	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Moulton Marsh Farm), Moulton	Unnamed farmstead (Moulton Marsh Farm), Moulton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3084 2835
MLI94472	BLD	Chapel Farmhouse, Weston	Wykeham Farm, Weston. Partially extant Medieval farmstead. Regular courtyard with a covered yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27597 26412
MLI94478	BLD	Wraggmarsh House Farmhouse, Weston	Wragg Marsh Farm (Wraggmarsh House), Weston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29895 30437
MLI97740	BLD	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Seas End Road, Surfleet Seas End	The Wesleyan chapel is indicated on the 1904 OS County Series Map. The first chapel was built in 1835 and had a Sunday School. The present building was built in 1869 and closed in 1953. It has subsequently been used as a garage but is now disused. It is constructed of red brick with gault brick dressings and has a gabled roof which is now covered with corrugated asbestos. The front gable has been grossly altered by the insertion of garage doors, obscuring the original openings, but remnants of a stepped string-course of gault brick can be seen. The gable verges have three courses of gault brick. Set within the gable is a string-course of three courses of gault brick and a date stone inscribed with a date of 1869, though the rest of the inscription has been defaced. There are stepped angle buttresses. The south-west side elevation has three bays of blocked pointed windows with gault brick arches, a string-course of three courses of gault brick, and a flat-headed doorway. The bays are separated by stepped buttresses. A lower gabled annexe to the rear, with the same stylistic features, probably represents a Sunday School.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27042 28796

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122573	BLD	Glen Rowan Farm, Surfleet	Glen Rowan Farm, Surfleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2706 2887
MLI122916	BLD	Crowtree Farm, Weston	Crowtree Farm, Weston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2896 2925
MLI122917	BLD	White House Farm, Weston	White House Farm, Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2807 2807
MLI122918	BLD	Welland House Farm (Welland House), Weston	Welland House Farm (Welland House), Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2828 2868
MLI122919	BLD	Top Yard, Weston	Top Yard, Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2994 2756
MLI122920	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Weston Marsh Farm), Weston	Unnamed farmstead (Weston Marsh Farm), Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2908 2712
MLI83167	MON	Undated ditch and ring gullies, Spalding Golf Course	A ditch and two large circular features were recorded during the watching brief. One had a diameter of approximately 6.5m and the second has a diameter of approximately 9m, both with surrounding ring gullies. These features are unfortunately undated and although they are thought to be related to medieval salt production, this hypothesis must remain tentative.	Undated	TF 2709 2827
MLI125700	MON	Undated Pit, Seas End Road, Surfleet	The remains of a roughly oval shaped pit was identified in this location in May 2018, during trial trenching on land off Seas End Road. No significant dating material was recovered from the fill of the pit, however, and its exact origins and function remains uncertain.	Unknown	TF 2703 2873

Table 9A.13: Route Section 6

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI20380	MON	RB settlement, Hurdletree Bank, Sycamore Farm	There is compact late settlement at Hurdletree Bank. A narrow drove comes north from the direction of sycamore farm. It is flanked by a wide mesh of drainage ditches extending east and west, and approaches a watercourse meandering northwards towards Hurdletree Bank, no sign of settlement enclosures. At Sycamore Farm there is a group of small enclosures, approaching rectilinear, south west of drove, can just be picked out from complex of ditches.	Roman	TF 3179 2012
MLI20381	MON	RB occupation debris	Scatters of sherds, bone and many quern fragments over wide raised areas of darker soil were at this location. The levels of the occupied sites are high, mostly over 10 ft whereas the general levels to the north are about 8.5 ft (c.2.5m), both sides of Hurdletree Bank. Dated to c3 and early c4, none certainly late c4.	Roman	TF 3160 2045
MLI20382	MON	RB settlement at Whaplode St Catherine	At Whaplode St Catherine is a small settlement, with a group of fields on the north east focussed on this area.	Roman	TF 3319 2036
MLI20383	MON	RB pottery	Few sherds of RB pottery	Roman	TF 3306 2005
MLI20384	MON	Area of cropmarks	Undated, possibly RB, cropmarks seen on aps including possible drove roads, linear features and old watercourses.	Roman	TF 3240 2051
MLI20403	MON	RB cropmark complex, bees farm	There was rb settlement with industrial sites around bees farm. Part of field layout swinging east, no real indication of settlement in the cropmarks. They area slightly obscured by later parallel ditches. Continues westwards	Roman	TF 3225 1884
MLI20443	MON	Roman cropmark complex	Cropmark linear features, possibly the remains of an rb field system with drove roads and old watercourses.	Roman	TF 3503 1594
MLI20446	MON	RB remains, Boy bridge	There is an area of settlement with small irregular enclosures, surrounded by other cropmarks which may be a field system with drove roads. There are old watercourses within this complex.	Roman	TF 3560 1686
MLI20449	MON	RB cropmarks, Langary Gate Farm	RB settlement, comprising vague small enclosures obscured by later close parallel ditches.	Roman	TF 3605 1772
MLI22154	MON	RB occupation debris	Sparse scatters of domestic debris, including a little, not closely dateable, Roman pottery, seen over two slightly raised areas of darker soil at Whaplode St Catherine in March 1952. No ditch layout distinguishable. The area is under crop, there is no visual evidence of RB domestic sites and no surface finds were made during perambulation.	Roman	TF 3310 1990
MLI22190	MON	Roman settlement	Scatter of Roman domestic debris over indefinite flat area with no darker soil, including fragments of disc quern and C2nd- 4th pottery, much of it colour- coated, seen over wide raised areas, south of Parkcoat's Farm, Whaplode, in February 1952. No ditch or channel layout distinguishable, although fields, causeway, and watercourse, to the south, becoming less distinct northwards, are visible as cropmarks under plough on APs. The area is under high crop. No visual evidence of RB occupation.	Roman	TF 3165 2028
MLI22199	MON	Romano-British pottery found	Sparse scatters of mid-2nd to 3rd century pottery over raised areas of dark soil at Holbeach St Johns. A ditch layout is not distinguishable. The site was visited in December 1951 and April 1952. There is no real indication of the site on aerial photographs. Mr Mossop confirmed the site of the finds. The area is under crop. The site is in an area of cropmarks.	Roman	TF 3444 1857

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI22200	MON	Possible Roman settlement	Roman period crop marks at Holbeach St Johns. The indicated area is under high crop. This is an area of extensive Romano-British cropmarks, including possible settlement, field system, drove roads and possible hut circles. Romano-British finds are nearby.	Roman	TF 3437 1861
MLI22206	MON	Romano-British settlement	Small Roman domestic site at Stoton's Gate, Holbeach. Slight indications of ditched enclosures, crossed by later parallel ditches seen as cropmarks, under plough, on APs. Site visit February 1951, sparse general scatter of C2nd sherds of pottery seen over wide area of silty soil. Not fully examined because of crop. Indicated area completely under crop; dark lines indicate old ditches.	Roman	TF 3554 1902
MLI22207	MON	Romano-British artefacts	Roman domestic site Stoton's Gate, Holbeach. Visited in February 1951, March 1952, sparse scatters of pottery, bone, quern fragments, seen over small ill-defined areas abundant scatters over wide raised areas of very dark soil on conspicuous hillocks. The ditch pattern not distinguishable. Pottery C2nd- late 4th the late pottery abundant. {Area predominantly under crop; no finds were made during fringe perambulation of plough. Mrs Hallam has emigrated and donated the majority of her finds to City and County Museum, Lincoln, but those recorded above could not be specifically identified there. This site occurs within an area of extensive RB cropmarks 22217.	Roman	TF 3574 1983
MLI22214	MON	Romano-British field system	Small Roman fields, ditches and a deep channel, visible on AP's as relief marks under grass, west of Raven's Gate, Holbeach Fen, surveyed in March 1952. A rectilinear ditch of possible medieval date surrounds the north field. This might be Stukeley's moated '... square of high ground' ... 'in pasture called Anytofts...'. The area is under crop, no medieval ditch is visible, but the north field is surrounded by a modern drainage ditch and there may be an early misidentification. The farmer of the indicated area, expected finds to be made and walked behind the plough.	Roman	TF 3469 2060
MLI22217	MON	Romano-British Settlement, Field System, Enclosures and Drove Road, Holbeach	Extensive area of Romano-British cropmarks in Holbeach, including possible settlement, field system, drove roads and enclosures. The settlement was since in the winter of 1950-1951 by S.J. Hallam. The cropmarks are visible in aerial photographs.	Roman	TF 3563 2036
MLI22228	MON	RB settlement	Group of nine concentrations of domestic debris, C2nd-late 4th sherds of pottery (predominantly C3; the late pottery abundant), shells, bones, querns, and possible tiles, seen on patches of dark soil on raised areas to the north and south of a deep E-W channel, east of Raven's Gate, Holbeach. Areas A - TF35172066 and B - TF35212071 are most important, with enormous quantities of pottery and very deep black soil on wide hillocks about 4 ft high. Visited in March 1952. Only partial perambulation of area possible, no surface finds made. The majority of site under crop.	Roman	TF 3522 2071
MLI22247	MON	Romano-British cropmarks	Cropmarks of Romano-British period. Compact settlement with industrial site. This is an area of settlement, field system and drove roads with industrial sites. Romano-British finds are nearby.	Roman	TF 3465 1773
MLI22249	MON	RB domestic sites	A group of Roman domestic sites at Langary Gate Road, Fleet seen as suggestion of small ditched enclosures on AP. Visited February 1951 but area was not adequately examined, because it was unploughed. A sparse scatter of large, C2nd sherds of pottery were seen over a raised silty area; the site is dated to late C2-C3. The area is under heavy crop but shows minor surface disturbances.	Roman	TF 3597 1790
MLI22250	MON	RB settlement and saltworking site, Coy Bridge	This site was ploughed in 1951, when the ditch lines were plain, with great variation in soil and relief and occupation areas sharply defined, clayey with raised silty area in the north of the field, subdivided by deep peaty hollows. Patch 1 is a square hollow, fifty feet across, loose baked clay and ash powder, scattered with fragments of baked clay cross-bars, trench	Roman	TF 3556 1674

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			lining and vessel pieces; sherds were scattered along the north edge and down into peaty ditch dividing it from patch 2, a spread of sherds, bone and quern fragments along south flank of hillock. Abundant sherd concentration on small patch 3 of dark soil to north east including tile. Small sharply defined rectangle of very dark soil at 4. Sparse sherd scatter 5 over next enclosure to the west. Predominantly late second century; began in early second century and continued into third century.		
MLI22251	MON	RB settlement cropmarks, fleet drain	At TF358162 and TF358164, St Joseph lists cropmarks of native settlements. APs show complex of enclosures, ditches, roddons etc, extending over a considerable area at approximately TF353182. No archaeological finds are known of locally from this large area, completely under crop, but from vantage point on Coy Bridge the pattern of old ditches was evident as dark streaks. The rb cropmarks at fleet drain comprise a loose group of enclosures, mainly irregular, some rectangular. East portion, ditches radiating from central peaty area.	Roman	TF 3566 1597
MLI22252	MON	RB fields, Joy Bank	At area - TF261185 a group of Roman fields, west of Fleet Drain, Fleet. Sub-rectangular ditched enlosures seen as cropmarks, on APs. Site not visited. Indicated area under crop and completely flat. Narrow plough strips on perimeter perambulated but nothing of interest found, no archaeological finds known locally. Joy Bank - short oblong fields and four narrow parallel fields.	Roman	TF 3608 1851
MLI22253	MON	RB settlement, Fleet Drain	Area TF364180 'a'; TF366180 'b' 2nd century pottery scatter reported 1953 over area a, west of fleet drain, fleet. ^{{2}{3}} (site visited aug 1953, but not examined as it was under crop). Roman pottery ploughed up west of lowland drain, Gedney at b. Aps show cropmarks of small rectangular ditched enclosures, fields etc extending beyond limits shown by 1, in an area of considerable roman settlement. Both indicated areas under crop and show no evidence of occupation. Neither Simpson nor Mossop retain sherds of pottery from here. Extensive settlement with late second century pottery from both sides of fleet drain.	Roman	TF 3652 1807
MLI22254	MON	Rb fields and enclosures	Group of RB fields and ditched rectilinear enclosures seen on APs as cropmarks under plough, west of Lambert Bank, Fleet.	Roman	TF 3536 1770
MLI22264	FS	Roman Coin Hoard, Ravens Clough, Fleet	A large urn containing a hoard of Roman coins was found c.1698 during trenching around a haystack at Fleet. The urn was 'full of about three pecks of coins of Gallienus and the 30 tyrants, none lower than Tetrici'. The urn was inscribed with illegible letters, and was covered by oak board. The indicated findspot is at TF 368 201, at Ravens Clough. 'Stukeley gave the date of discovery as c.1698, and said that the urn was covered with an oak board and added that the coins were 'mostly about the time of Gallienus and the 30 tyrants as called Tetricus, Caludius Gothicus, Victorinus, Carausius, Allectus, etc. (253 - 296 AD)'. The description of the pot suggests that it was of 'Castor' ware.'	Roman	TF 368 201
MLI22274	FS	Roman Coin Hoard, Gedney	Many Roman coins were found at 'Gigglesburn' when a ditch was dug before 1724. It is thought that the former farm of Jiggle's Hurn, to the south-west of Gedney, may be the location for the find. 'At Gedney Hill several Roman coyns have been found, some of Antoninus are in your collection'. The hoard was recorded in a letter from J. Britain, 1723, to Maurice Johnson. 'Johnson, in a footnote to the letter, attributes the coins, then in his collection, to Gallienus to Theodosius II'.	Roman	TF 367 189
MLI22303	MON	Settlement site, Guanockgate Cottage	At TF37581387, Roman hut sites and quantity of sherds, in two fields west of Willow Bank and NE of Guanockgate Cottages, Sutton St Edmund, discovered Sept 1947, and excavated by W Featherby. Traces of surface variation visible on APs, and apparently form part of extensive area of roddons, ditches,etc. The area under crop, showing very slight surface undulations. The farmer knows of no post 1947 archaeological finds.	Roman	TF 3761 1387

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI22309	MON	RB pottery	Roman sherds found at Sutton St Edmund. Probable duplication of 22303. Indicated site under crop. Farmer knows of no archaeological finds and Wisbech Museum have no record of the above material.	Roman	TF 3777 1317
MLI23065	MON	RB pottery found	In 1965 three RB sherds (two grey - one of these small grey rim - and one colour-coated) found amongst Medieval and Saxo-Norman pottery on field at the junction of the A151 and Fulney Lane. Also four pieces possible briquetage.	Roman	TF 2640 2370
MLI23592	MON	Evidence of saltmaking found	Spalding sugarbeet factory opened in about 1926. During its construction evidence of saltmaking was found. Information was passed to Hilary Healey by J C Mossop. He was of the opinion that it might have been Roman since Romano-British pottery had been found not far away in Oakleigh Drive. In view of the location near medieval salt mounds on pinchbeck marsh it could equally have been medieval.	Roman	TF 2591 2480
MLI80615	MON	Roman remains at the junction of Holbeach Road and Ashtree Lane	Roman features were identified buried at approximately 1m below post Roman silts. There were several features identified, some of which were definitely cut features. A possible ditch or creek was recorded which contained one early second century shelly ware sherd. A cut feature was also recorded which contained pottery of several different fabric types of the first to the second century, and some were in the late Iron Age tradition. Environmental evidence suggests the feature contained open water, the levels of which fluctuated, which suggests that it was a pond.	Roman	TF 2666 2398
MLI92281	MON	Roman activity, western end of Weston Bypass, Weston	Roman deposits were revealed during trial trenching (Trench 3) and open area excavation (WPB1 01) in the southwest of Weston village during investigation of the Weston Bypass in 2001 to 2003. The deposits included ditches dating from the 1st to 2nd, 2nd to 3rd and 4th centuries, a creek with fills dating from the 2nd to 3rd century and a pit containing 3rd to 4th century domestic waste. A large amount of Roman pottery was recovered from the site along with charcoal, fired clay and shell. The excavations on the site revealed a pastoral and cereal based economy of 2nd to 4th century field systems. The pottery recovered was typical table and cookwares. However, the fairly large volume of imported finewares suggests that Roman Weston was of moderately high status.	Roman	TF 28143 24636
MLI98569	MON	Roman Activity, Holbeach Road, Spalding	A north-east to south-west aligned ditch was recorded during the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of geotechnical trial pits on land at Holbeach Road, Spalding. The fill of the ditch contained sherds of 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery and fragments of burnt clay, thought to be briquetage, and indicating that saltmaking possibly occurred nearby.	Roman	TF 2664 2373
MCB4971	FS	Roman coin hoard, Newton	(Marginal) Roman coins, probably hoard of c 270-5, found, about 1790, at Newton. Coins of Gallienus, found about 1787. Coins of Gallienus, Tetricus, etc found about 1792. There are two versions of this find, or possibly two successive finds. (See above).	Roman	TF 42 13
MCB4828	FS	Roman pottery, Newton	Roman pot- C3, with pewter plug in hole on shoulder. Found while clearing ditch. On PRC parish given as Littleport, but grid ref puts find in Newton. So find spot uncertain.	Roman	TF 4379 1420
MCB11774	FS	Saxon artefact scatter, Eaudike Field, Tydd St. Giles	Dark area with bone and hand-made sherds. Whetstone with a perforation. Located on a slight bank next to the Old Eau. Middle Saxon Ipswich sherds present. Condition damaged.	Early Medieval	TF 4286 1686
MLI116278	MON	Medieval Ditch, Camel Gate / Marsh Road, Spalding	A large ditch was recorded in this area in June 2012, during archaeological monitoring of new development on land at Camel Gate / Marsh Road, Spalding. The ditch was aligned on a roughly east to west axis, and was cut into extensive alluvial deposits. Two fragments of fired clay were found in one of its fill deposits, along with two sherds of Stamford ware pottery, dating the feature to the 11th or 12th century. A further sherd of slightly later medieval pottery	Early Medieval	TF 2643 2445

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			was found nearby, in an overlying layer of alluvium.		
MLI23594	MON	Saxo-Norman pottery	Saxo-Norman pottery found at this location.	Early Medieval	TF 2640 2395
MLI88630	MON	Boundary ditch, north east Spalding	A north/south aligned ditch uncovered during excavations at the Springfield Outlet development contained a single sherd of late Saxon pottery. Further 11th century sherds were recovered elsewhere on the site. However, these finds seem unlikely to have been in situ. Environmental evidence suggests that the site was in use as pasture, newly reclaimed from the marshland, during this period.	Early Medieval	TF 26366 23881
MLI23063	MON	Saxo-Norman pottery found at Fulney	In 1965, systematic field walking produced an even scatter of assorted medieval pottery with 20% Stamford ware. Site lies SE of the A151 in the angle of its junction with Fulney Lane. Pottery includes possible RB briquetage, clay pipe, post-med Medieval wares include: Torksey, Stamford, Bourne A B C and D, fragment of possible aquamanile, Midlands Yellow, Midlands Purple, Slipware, Dutch or Cistercian ware, Toynton type, possible Siegburg type sherd, Bellarmine types.	Early Medieval	TF 2640 2370
MLI83935	MON	Pottery scatter west of A16, Pinchbeck	During fieldwalking in 2002, a scatter of late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered from two fields. Geophysical survey suggests that some of the pottery may originate from cut features.	Early Medieval	TF 2577 2548
MLI88631	MON	Medieval settlement features, north east Spalding	Evidence of a small medieval settlement, in use from the 11th to the 14th centuries, was recovered during excavations at the Springfield Outlet development site. Ditches flanking a trackway and also rubbish pits were discovered, containing various finds. Environmental evidence gave details of land use around the site as well as the diet of those who lived there. This area was also included in the University of Durham's geophysical survey of the Springfield site. The survey revealed traces of several ditches.	Early Medieval	TF 26266 23972
MLI92282	MON	Late Saxon activity, Weston Bypass, north of Weston village	Late Saxon deposits were revealed during trial trenching (Trench 13) and open area excavation (WPB2 01) to the north of Weston village during investigation of the Weston Bypass in 2001 to 2003. The deposits included a ditch containing domestic waste including late 10th to mid-11th pottery and a creek with fills dating from the 10th to 11th century containing mid-10th century pottery. The village of Weston was founded in the 11th century according to Domesday Book and the excavations on this site appear to have revealed activity dating from around this period.	Early Medieval	TF 29085 25269
MLI92283	MON	Late Saxon activity, Weston Bypass, Weston	Late Saxon deposits were revealed during trial trenching (Trench 16) and open area excavation (WPB3 01) to the north of Weston village during investigation of the Weston Bypass in 2001 to 2003. The deposits included ditches dating from the late 9th to 11th centuries and a creek dating from the 10th century. Pottery sherds dating from the 9th to 10th and 10th to 11th century were also recovered. The village of Weston was founded in the 11th century according to Domesday Book and the excavations on this site appear to have revealed activity dating from around this period.	Early Medieval	TF 29275 25275
MLI92284	MON	Medieval activity, eastern end of Weston Bypass, Weston	Medieval deposits were revealed during trial trenching (Trench 15) and open area excavation (WPB3 01) to the north of Weston village during investigation of the Weston Bypass in 2001 to 2003. The deposits included ditches dating from the mid-11th to mid-12th which contained pottery sherds dating from the same period. The medieval ditches relate to the expansion of Weston around the time of the construction of St. Mary's Church in the late 12th century and to the drainage and field divisions on the northwest side of the village.	Early Medieval	TF 29317 25275

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI97563	FS	A sherd of 11th century pottery, Holbeach Road, Spalding	A sherd of 11th century pottery was found during archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Holbeach Road, Spalding.	Early Medieval	TF 2642 2379
MLI20331	MON	The settlement of Weston	The medieval settlement of Weston. Land was owned in Weston by Ivo Taillebois and Guy of Craon. A walkover survey carried out prior to proposed development retrieved a large assemblage of 10th-20th century pottery from nine fields north of High Road.	Early Medieval	TF 2925 2500
MLI80614	MON	Artefact scatter, Holbeach Road/Ashtree Lane junction	Material dating from 900-1900 approximately was found during fieldwalking on the site of a proposed development at the junction of Holbeach Road and Ashtree Lane. The late Saxon pottery comprised 12 sherds dating to tenth to twelfth century produced in the South Lincolnshire region, including Stamford. There was also thirteenth to fifteenth century pottery in the scatter, the quantity of which suggested that there may have been settlement nearby. Post medieval finds were fewer, and probably represented a manuring scatter. Sixteenth to seventeenth century Bourne ware was recovered. Pottery dating from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century was probably from Staffordshire. During the final phase of evaluation and watching brief a few fragments of post medieval pottery and brick were retrieved from the topsoil.	Early Medieval	TF 2664 2397
MCB10803	FS	Early-Middle Saxon scatter, 8 Tretton Bridge, Tydd St Giles	Tretton Bridge No 8, Early/Middle Saxon; Dark area on a slight bank with much bone and hand-made pottery made of black and grey fabrics. Whetstone of square section finely finished. A few late Saxon wheel made sherds, but most of them are hand made including Ipswich Ware sherds of Middle Saxon Date. One of only two such sites known in the Cambridgeshire silt fen. On slight rise in the high silt plateau of the Wisbech region. Evaluation showed poor environmental potential.	Early Medieval	TF 4274 1675
MCB16155	MON	Continuation of Roman Bank, Newton	The Cambridgeshire section of the Sea Bank was examined in the winter of 1976-7. One of the most interesting results of this work is the recognition that on the seaward side a series of ramparts spaced at two to three hundred metre intervals have been built against the wall. They are clearly breakwaters built to reduce the force of high seas striking the Sea Bank and are likely to be part of the original construction. Alison Taylor's excavations confirms a medieval date (AD 1250 +/- 40 years) of the construction. Ground level width 21m, height 2.5m; about 500m survive as an earthwork (c.1990). Fenland Survey, LEV S6.	Medieval	TF 445 146
MCB20854	MON	Lady Nunn's Old Eau	The South Eau (now known as Lady Nunn's Old Eau) is the principal drain of South Holland, and follows the one time course of the river Nene. Mentioned as Southee in 1283, and as Shire Drain, improved circa 1596.	Medieval	TF 3844 1284
MCB19892	MON	Medieval finds and features north of Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles	Five trial trenches were excavated prior to residential development. The evaluation revealed three enclosure or drainage ditches on a north-south alignment and two possible storage pits. Two sherds of 12th and 15th century pottery were recovered from these features. A large ditch on an east-west alignment containing post-medieval 15th-18th century brick fragments was also uncovered. Despite the large size of this feature, it does not appear on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. Previous work on Eaudike Field to the northeast of this site (see MCB15604) recorded medieval activity and it is possible that the features here are part of the outskirts of that settlement. A subsequent phase of work carried out during groundworks for a new residential development on land to the east of Potential House recorded further evidence of medieval activity in the area. The archaeological monitoring re-examined three undated ditches from the evaluation and recovered evidence confirming a medieval date. A further seven medieval pits were also identified during the monitoring works. Features identified included two parallel, narrow	Medieval	TF 4322 1664

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			ditches approximately 4.3m apart that were tentatively interpreted as a medieval trackway; a large contemporary ditch likely representing a field boundary; several possible medieval rubbish pits containing animal bone and pottery and a large late medieval to post medieval drainage ditch parallel to Kirkgate road.		
MCB15604	MON	Medieval remains, Eaudyke Field, Tydd St Giles	<p>Although two Middle Saxon sites have been found close to this location, no material of this date was recovered during the 1995 evaluation. The earliest pottery dated from the C13th-C14th, although this was from an unstratified context.</p> <p>The bulk of the remainder probably belongs to the C14th and C15th. A shallow ditch or gully marking a plot or property boundary is thought to be the earliest excavated feature. It was probably one of a scatter of features associated with settlement strung out alongside the medieval drove later to become Kirkgate. A single post-hole was the only possible structural feature found, but this was undated. Two pits towards the northern end of trench 4 were of 14th - 15th century date. Both might have been dug as cess pits, and their upper fills contained varying quantities of domestic debris including pottery, animal bone and marine shell, along with some structural material comprising fragments of brick and burnt clay or daub. There is also some evidence for the occasional dumping of domestic rubbish. The series of large, shallow, N-S aligned ditches were probably field boundaries and may have been in existence from as early as the C13th when the whole area appears to have been divided up into strip fields.</p>	Medieval	TF 43361 16650
MCB18111	FS	Medieval and post-medieval artefact scatter, Tydd St Giles	A concentration of medieval and post-medieval pottery and metalwork was identified during fieldwalking and detecting by members of King's Lynn metal detecting club, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The pottery dates from the 14th-17th centuries, while the metalwork comprises a knife fragment, six cast cooking vessel fragments and an incomplete hooked tag.	Medieval	TF 4160 1566
MCB12833	FS	Medieval sherds at Oak Tree Farm, Tydd St. Giles	15th century sherds, probably dumped from Oak Tree Farm. This house is now 18th century, but may be on an older site.	Medieval	TF 4121 1535
MCB18112	FS	Medieval and post-medieval artefact scatter, Tydd St Giles	A concentration of medieval and post-medieval pottery was identified during fieldwalking and detecting by members of King's Lynn metal detecting club, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The pottery dates from the 13th-17th centuries.	Medieval-Post Medieval	TF 4166 1545
MLI20505	MON	Guanock House medieval monastic grange	Guanock House is the site of a now levelled medieval monastic grange. This is perhaps the site of 'monksdoles', where the coin hoard was found when ancient foundations were dug up within a double rectangular moat	Medieval	TF 3769 1467
MLI22135	MON	Medieval pottery, King's Hall Park, Moulton	Pottery found from the area around the scheduled site of Kings Hall, Moulton. The pottery is medieval types including some Bourne B wares and D ware, other grey and sandy wares and a slashed handle. Fieldwalking by Spalding High School, in 1965 to 1966, in the area around site called Hall Hills recovered assorted medieval pottery	Medieval	TF 3121 2120
MLI22248	MON	Medieval field system, fleet	Earthworks in this field of medieval date are probably the remains of a dyling field system.	Medieval	TF 3484 1816
MLI22364	MON	Medieval finds	Long cross silver penny. Edward II, minted Canterbury, August 1960. Pottery found in the grounds of Springfields, from time to time Mainly Saxo-Norman, but some green glazed medieval.	Medieval	TF 2640 2395
MLI22382	MON	Site of medieval chapel, Spalding	Ash Tree House, a small fen-type cottage, on the site of a medieval chapel said to have been connected with Spalding Priory. The published site is still occupied by a small cottage (without name).	Medieval	TF 2596 2373

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI23575	FS	Medieval pottery	Unabraded medieval pottery found during anglian water ground disturbance near Whittington Farm. The pottery was identified as Bourne ware and perhaps one sherd of Nottingham ware dating to the fourteenth century.	Medieval	TF 2885 2182
MLI23591	MON	Evidence of saltmaking found	Spalding sugarbeet factory opened in about 1926. During its construction evidence of saltmaking was found. Information was passed to Hilary Healey by J C Mossop. He was of the opinion that it might have been roman since Romano-British pottery had been found not far away in Oakleigh Drive. In view of the location near medieval slat mounds on pinchbeck marsh it could equally have been medieval.	Medieval	TF 2591 2480
MLI89833	MON	Medieval saltern site adjacent to the sea bank and West Marsh Road	Salterns are known in this area from 13th century documentary references. The site of this saltern was identified from geological maps. Its position on the east side of the 13th century sea bank suggests that it pre-dates it and is therefore of 13th century or earlier date.	Medieval	TF 26283 26359
MLI89834	MON	Medieval saltern site adjacent to the sea bank and Pinchbeck Marsh Pumping Station	Salterns are known in this area from 13th century documentary references. The site of this saltern was identified from geological maps. Its position on the east side of the 13th century sea bank suggests that it pre-dates it and is therefore of 13th century or earlier date. Traces of a saltern mound were seen on the bank of the Blue Gowt Drain during a site visit to the pumping station.	Medieval	TF 26180 26086
MLI89835	MON	Medieval saltern site adjacent to the sea bank, to the south of Pinchbeck Marsh Pumping Station	Salterns are known in this area from 13th century documentary references. The site of this saltern was identified from geological maps. Its position on the east side of the 13th century sea bank suggests that it pre-dates it and is therefore of 13th century or earlier date.	Medieval	TF 26067 25881
MLI89836	MON	Medieval saltern site adjacent to the sea bank, to the south of Pinchbeck Marsh Pumping Station	Salterns are known in this area from 13th century documentary references. The site of this saltern was identified from geological maps. Its position on the east side of the 13th century sea bank suggests that it pre-dates it and is therefore of 13th century or earlier date.	Medieval	TF 26056 25710
MLI89837	MON	Medieval saltern site adjacent to the sea bank, to the south of Pinchbeck Marsh Pumping Station	Salterns are known in this area from 13th century documentary references. The site of this saltern was identified from geological maps. Its position on the east side of the 13th century sea bank suggests that it pre-dates it and is therefore of 13th century or earlier date.	Medieval	TF 26087 25611
MLI92285	MON	Medieval activity, northeast of Weston village, Weston Bypass	Medieval deposits were revealed during trial trenching (Trench 17) and open area excavation (WPB4 01) to the northeast of Weston village during investigation of the Weston Bypass in 2001 to 2003. The deposits included ditches dating from the 12th to mid-13th which contained pottery sherds dating from the same period. The medieval ditches relate to the expansion of Weston around the time of the construction of St. Mary's Church in the late 12th century and to the drainage and field divisions on the northwest side of the village.	Medieval	TF 29531 25197
MCB4830	FS	Probable Medieval saltern site, Newton	Dark ash with a lot of early Medieval pottery and briquetage very well fired and hard, like C18 brick. No modern material anywhere near. A saltern. DN Hall, Fenland Survey, ref NEW S1. Dry and ploughed out. Former interpreted as a saltern, and then an occupation site. Site water could have backed up the brook through the Sea Bank. A saltern site was determined as most likely. Fenland Survey, NEW S1.	Medieval	TF 423 144
MCB10112	MON	Medieval artefact scatter, Oak Tree Farm, Tydd St. Giles	Oak Tree Farm. Pieces of broken brick/daub/briquetage on a roddon. Red and dark occupation area with 15th century sherds, bone, oyster shells, lava quern and a wooden	Medieval	TF 4148 1545

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			midden. Too wide a range of finds for a saltern. Evaluation demonstrated poor environmental preservation.		
MCB13116	MON	Summer Leisure Field, Tydd St Giles (Med remains)	Two burnt areas of daub or brick. No sherds. Material like the possible saltern briquetage at Newton, but not easy to see how there could be salt water here.	Medieval	TF 4269 1605
MCB15606	MON	Medieval remains, Tydd St Giles	Excavations revealed evidence for medieval activity, including the possibility that Grimston type pottery was in production nearby. Deposits dating to the medieval period were identified surviving below the remains of a possible late medieval wall, and of particular significance was a possible medieval firebrick. The firebrick may have been used in the production of Grimston ware, and may therefore indicate that Tydd St Giles was, until now, an unknown production site. A series of drainage ditches were also identified, of unknown date, all of which appear as if they were filled as a result of a large-scale episode of flooding.	Medieval	TF 42679 16525
MCB4672	MON	Medieval salt works, Tydd St Giles	Medieval pottery. Saltern fragment. Medieval pottery, mostly C15. Hard and red. One oyster shell; One piece of iron.	Medieval	TF 3912 1577
MCB4829	MON	Medieval saltern, Newton	Saltern. Report of dark and burnt area under the Sea Bank.	Medieval	TF 442 144
MCB4671	MON	Medieval salt works, Tydd St Giles	Medieval pottery, saltern fragment. Some green glazed ware. Variety of pottery found ranging from C12 to C16. Predominantly C14 - C15 saltern fragment. Occupation area on a roddon with a dark central channel. Formerly interpreted as a Saltern which is most likely correct.	Medieval	TF 3960 1567
MCB24468	FS	Medieval artefact scatter or possible saltern, Tydd St Giles	Occupation area on a roddon with a dark central channel; a lot of sherds and bright-red hard brick/briquetage. A piece of bronze strap. Formerly interpreted as a saltern, then a settlement but is most likely a saltern	Medieval	TF 3919 1516
MCB4864	MON	Chapel of Saint Mary, Newton (site of)	An ancient chapel stood at Newton in 1400, the only remains of a village which had been destroyed by the sea. The chapel, dedicated to St Mary in the Marsh, was rebuilt by Sir John Colville, about the same time as he founded a chantry college, licensed in 1406. The chapel stood in the grounds of the present rectory (TF/4428/1446) and became a place of pilgrimage. It was still in use in 1525, and is mentioned again in 1572, but it is not known whether it was still used for service. It is shown on a parish map of Newton of the late C18, but has since disappeared. The chantry college of St Mary-on-the Sea incorporated a 'bedehouse' or hospital and originally was for 12 almsmen, though this was later reduced. It seems to have ceased to exist as a college by 1525 and was exempted from suppression in 1547 - 1548. The rector of Newton lived in the college about 1547.	Medieval	TF 442 143
MCB4827	MON	Saint Giles' Church, Tydd St. Giles (churtyard)	Medieval gravestone	Medieval	TF 427 165
MCB12829	FS	Medieval remains between High and Low South Fields, Tydd St. Giles	15th century pottery, bone, daub and occupation debris on a roddon. Unclear whether the site was a saltern site or a settlement.	Medieval	TF 4220 1552
MCB4833	MON	Wind mill, Tydd St. Giles	Wind mill site, "Foundations of brick of great thickness below ground."	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 444 161
MCB4832	MON	Wind mill, Tydd St. Giles	Wind mill site. "Foundations of brick of great thickness below ground"	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 446 161

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI22112	BLD	St Mary's Church, Weston	St Mary's Church, Weston, is Early English (c.1250) to Perpendicular, restored in 1863 and 1886. It is in normal use. Stained glass in this church dates to the early 14th century and the 15th century.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 29247 25164
MLI22138	BLD	All Saint's Church, Moulton	Early English church with a Perpendicular west tower. A document dating to about 1180 to 1190 shows the church was built during these dates. In normal use.	Medieval to Modern	TF 30710 24114
MLI22313	MON	Boundary Cross, Sutton St James	Nearly three quarters of a mile south-west of St Ives' cross, is another cross stone, somewhat sunk in the ground. Traditionally thought to be a market cross, but more probably a boundary cross or religious marker. The 'stone' in this location is a restored, medieval, wayside cross. Fragment of a medieval boundary cross at Old Fen Dyke, Sutton St James. It is made of limestone ashlar and is thought to date from the 14th century.	Medieval to Modern	TF 3810 1729
MLI23570	BLD	Thornholm Grange, Low Fulney	Thornholm Grange lies approximately 2 km east of Spalding and the River Welland on flat alluvial land rendered fertile by artificial drainage. The area was one of a number reclaimed for agriculture by the Benedictine monks of Spalding priory under the direction of Prior Clement of Hatfield in the late 13th and early 14th century. There are said to have been traces of a moat and fishpond associated with the site. It was a vaccary or cattle-ranch. The earliest identifiable phase of the present building probably dates from the 15th century. This is a two-storey brick structure in three bays with a vaulted ground floor. The south and central vaulted bays survive intact, and there are fragmentary remains of the northern bay, including a possible section of the north wall. One chamfered stone jamb of the original entrance remains, located in the west wall of the central bay. A large fireplace in the east wall of the central vaulted bay may be contemporary. In the late 16th century, the building was extended and partially rebuilt to provide domestic accommodation on two floors. The latter included a new fourth bay at the north end, which appears to have been extensively rebuilt in the mid to late 19th century.	Medieval to Modern	TF 27124 22358
MLI91448	MON	Earthwork field system and possible dyelings, Whaplode	Earthwork field system and possible dyelings, Whaplode. Irregular, but well-defined earthwork banks, ditches and ponds. The earthworks towards the east of the field are reminiscent of house platofrms.	Medieval to Modern	TF 31622 19712
MLI116244	MON	A field system by Raven's Bank in Fleet	A parcel of land in Fleet with distinctive field boundaries that differ in their morphology to the field boundaries in the surrounding landscape. The long fields are reminiscent of medieval burgage plots and it maybe that this parcel of land was separately enclosed at an early date. It is possible that this is the site of small medieval planned settlement in the area of the freshwater fen to the south of Fleet. If this is so no documentary evidence for this settlement has yet been identified. There are no buildings marked within the parcel on the Ordnance Surveyor's drawing of 1812.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3656 2077
MLI20351	MON	Medieval settlement of Moulton	Both Ivo Taillebois and Guy de Craon owned land in Moulton, previously known as Multune. White's Lincolnshire Directory of 1882 (p.607) says that 'the village anciently called Moulton, is said to have originated in AD1100 under the auspices of Thomas de Moulton, whose family had a moated mansion in a place called Hall Grounds'. See King's Hall moated site. Archaeological monitoring at 1 High Street, recorded a medieval rubbish pit and pottery, animal remains and some fragments of clay pipe.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 3071 2406
MLI86088	MON	Undated ditches on land at Woolhall Farm, Weston	An archaeological evaluation comprising fifteen trial trenches, was undertaken along the line of a proposed access road to the east of Woolhall Farm, Weston. The evaluation identified a number of undated (possibly post-medieval) ditches, predominantly east to west aligned. Following a general trend of north to south or east to west alignments, it is likely that the ditches identified form part of a system of post-medieval land drainage. An alternative	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 28233 24992

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			interpretation (unsubstantiated) is that the shallow wide ditches may be remnants of medieval dylings.		
MLI88632	MON	Boundary Ditch, north east Spalding	One east/west ditch was discovered during excavations at the Springfield Outlet development. This feature dates to the 15th century onwards and post-dates the settlement features at the site. Environmental evidence suggests that by this point the site had reverted to pasture-land and was no longer used for habitation.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 26337 24009
MLI98446	MON	Medieval Sea Bank in Moulton	A flood defence bank in Weston parish that is marked on the OS 1905 map as Roman Bank. It is probably medieval, dating to the twelfth or thirteenth century. It survives as an earthwork for most of its length and is visible on the Environment Agency Lidar maps.	Medieval to Post Medieval	TF 31966 27441
MCB20859	MON	River Nene Navigation	The Nene enters the Wash below Wisbech. Up to the end of the 13th century it did this via the Great Ouse, but the latter changed course to King's Lynn, and the Nene was left to form a delta. Navigation was hampered by the silted outfalls. The delta had two main arms, through Spalding and through March. Drainage of the once good farmland was essential, and the first works were undertaken by Bishop Morton of Ely between 1479 and 1490. Morton's Leam was cut from Peterborough to Guyhirn to carry flood water seawards. It also carried traffic but became neglected until restored in the 17th century. There were no further navigation proposals until 1713, when the first Act for the Nene was passed, to make it navigable to Northampton. By then boats were reaching Alwalton above Peterborough but no undertakers came forward. An Act of 1724 was followed by a scheme to improve in sections and the length between Peterborough and Oundle was complete by 1730. Work continued to Thrapston, being completed after 1736. In 1773 an outfall cut into the Wash, named Kimberley's Cut, was built. By this time the Peterborough-Wisbech channel was improved as Smith's Leam, Peterborough-Guyhirn was completed in 1728. An Act of 1756 sanctioned work above Thrapston up to Northampton, reached in 1761. The 1827 Act for the Nene outfall extended Kimberley's Cut and the works were completed in 1830. Following competition by the railways, the Nene was decayed as a navigation by the 20th century. The Nene Catchment Board undertook a major reconstruction between 1937-44.	Post-Medieval	TF 3337 0790
MCB31386	MON	Chatteris Ferry to Wisbech Turnpike Trust	Chatteris Ferry to Wisbech and Tyd Gote. Originally enacted by Parliament in 1730, a further Act is dated 1765. Dissolved 1875.	Post-Medieval	TL 4366 9961
MCB27439	MON	Former Silverwood Farm, Tydd St Giles	Site of former Silverwood Farm recorded on Second Edition Ordnance Survey map from 1901. Site has since been substantially redeveloped and few, if any original farm buildings survive.	Post-Medieval	TF 4565 1626
MCB31548	MON	Former beerhouse, Newton-in-the-Isle	Australia House, recorded as a beerhouse on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition. Since demolished.	Post-Medieval	TF 3973 1464
MCB24504	MON	Former Staircase Hall, Tydd St Giles	Site of former Staircase Hall recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1885. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval	TF 4204 1640
MCB31546	MON	Crane Cottage, Newton-in-the-Isle	Crane Cottage, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition.	Post-Medieval	TF 4038 1373
MCB31549	MON	Elmtree House, Tydd St Giles	Elmtree House, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition.	Post-Medieval	TF 4015 1484
MCB24499	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Tydd St Giles	Primitive Methodist Chapel recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1885. Still in use.	Post-Medieval	TF 4245 1662

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MCB24505	MON	Scotchbrook House, Tydd St Giles	Site of former Scotchbrook House recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1885. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval	TF 4203 1613
MCB31544	MON	Chestnut Farm, Newton-in-the-Isle	Chestnut Farm, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition	Post-Medieval	TF 4031 1305
MCB24500	BLD	Crown and Mitre public house, Tydd St Giles	Crown and Mitre public house recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1885. Still in use.	Post-Medieval	TF 4252 1658
MCB24506	MON	Tydd St Giles corn mill	Site of former corn mill recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1885. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval	TF 4264 1587
MCB31550	MON	Chestnut House, Tydd St Giles	Chestnut House, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition. A single storey U shaped barn complex is located to the south west.	Post-Medieval	TF 3909 1397
MCB31547	MON	Kenny House, Newton-in-the-Isle	Kenny House, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition. House significantly altered or demolished. U shaped barn complex to the west partially demolished in 2021.	Post-Medieval	TF 4014 1407
MCB24503	MON	Former Carpenters' Arms and blacksmiths workshop, Tydd St Giles	Site of former Carpenters' Arms public house and blacksmiths workshop recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1885. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval	TF 4210 1651
MCB22503	BLD	Marsh Farm, Newton	Site of Marsh Farm illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885. The farm buildings remain extant, and the farm is still in use.	Post-Medieval	TF 4511 1529
MCB24498	MON	Former blacksmiths workshop, Tydd St Giles	Site of former blacksmiths workshop recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1885. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval	TF 4231 1665
MCB22498	BLD	Farm, Newton	Site of a farm illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885 although it is not named. The buildings are still extant.	Post-Medieval	TF 4488 1423
MCB31545	MON	Poplartree Farm, Newton-in-the-Isle	Poplartree Farm, recorded on Historic maps from Ordnance Survey first edition. Since demolished	Post-Medieval	TF 4051 1359
MCB24501	BLD	Former School, Tydd St Giles	Former school recorded on First Edition Ordnance Survey maps from 1885. Now private residence.	Post-Medieval	TF 4265 1646
MCB32617	PG	Newton Hall, Newton in the Isle	Newton Hall recorded on Ordnance Survey historic maps. The small park consisted of a central hall, small orchards to the west and three ponds, by the mid-20th century woodland borders were added to the north. Recorded on Map of Leverington from 1812	Post-Medieval	TF 4331 1477
MCB14301	PG	Rectory, Newton	Rectory gardens - rather extensive gardens shown on OS 1st edn 6" sheet IV N. Possibly a small garden, trees and park the same.	Post-Medieval	TF 442 143
MCB18509	PG	Paget Hall, (The Rectory) Tydd St Giles	Paget Hall (The Old Rectory) is situated on Cats Lane (see MCB18466). The rectory was built in 1868 and designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, for his brother Canon John Scott, who was then Rector of Tydd St. Giles. Part of the field in front of the Hall is an intake from the common. This has an access path across it to the west part of the garden, where there was a kitchen garden. The north side of the garden has a tree walk sheltered from the fen drain bank which is also the most northerly limit of the county. The rectory in Tydd St Giles was erected for Canon Scott in 1868 and both it and the gardens were designed by his brother Sir Gilbert Scott. The area in the immediate vicinity of the rectory appeared to contain a small,	Post-Medieval	TF 4259 1668

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			designed garden, typical of those associated with Victorian rectories. Examination of recent aerial photographs suggests that the site is little changed, although the most recent OS 1:10,000 gives no indication of a designed landscape.		
MLI20022	BLD	Pinchbeck Engine	Drainage engine used for clearing Pinchbeck Marsh. Engine house of red brick with hipped slate roof; cast-iron windows and doors, and a date stone of 1833. The chimney has been demolished to eaves level. Inside, the building is divided by a spine wall; to one side is a boiler, manufactured by Galloways Ltd and dated 1893. The adjacent beam engine is probably the original one with later alterations: there is no maker's plate, and it has a high pressure cylinder as well as the normal low pressure one. The flywheel drives, via reduction gears, a swop wheel. Well maintained and in a good state of preservation - The Internal Drainage Board aims to keep this in very good condition, and consequently they spend a fair amount of money on it.	Post Medieval	TF 26174 26145
MLI22134	FS	Bronze finger ring, Moulton	Small bronze finger ring which is probably post medieval (17th to 18th century) in date.	Post Medieval	TF 3120 2740
MLI22189	MON	Irby Hall moat	Modernised, with reproduction Tudor chimneys, but has a probably C16th core. The moat has now been filled in and only a slight amorphous depression to the south of Irby Hall can be seen. Externally the hall is modern.	Post Medieval	TF 3249 2263
MLI23064	MON	Post medieval pottery	In 1965, systematic field walking produced an even scatter of assorted medieval pottery with 20% Stamford ware. Site lies SE of the A151 in the angle of its junction with Fulney Lane. Pottery includes possible RB briquetage, clay pipe, post-med. Medieval pottery includes: Torksey, Stamford, Bourne A B C and D, fragment of possible aquamanile, Midlands Yellow, Midlands Purple, Slipware, Dutch or Cistercian ware, Toynton type, possibly a Siegburg type sherd, S Bellarmine types.	Post Medieval	TF 2640 2370
MLI23224	MON	Fleet decoy, Fleet Fen	Site of Fleet decoy on Fleet Fen. This decoy was destroyed by the cutting of the south holland drain in 1793. 'Decoy house' is marked on 1:10,000 1979 os map at tf35851800. 'Fleet decoy' is marked on the 1inch first edition os map of 1824 immediately south-east of Coy Bridge. It was once owned by Joseph Banks.	Post Medieval	TF 3580 1644
MLI85275	MON	Post-medieval artefact scatter, Spalding Gas Pipeline	Systematic fieldwalking survey along the route of the proposed Spalding Energy Gas Pipeline recovered a range of artefacts from ploughsoil. The assemblage was almost exclusively post-medieval (18th to 20th century) in date; predominantly clay-pipe, clay building material (brick and tile) and a selection of pottery. The pottery dated to the 18th to 19th century can be linked with contemporaneous reclamation and subsequent agricultural use of fields around Weston towards the south.	Post Medieval	TF 26666 25222
MLI86089	MON	Post-medieval ditch on land at Woolhall Farm, Weston	An archaeological evaluation comprising fifteen trial trenches, was undertaken along the line of a proposed access road to the east of Woolhall Farm, Weston. The evaluation identified a post-medieval ditch orientated east to west. Six post-medieval pottery sherds and a number of undated (probably post-medieval) brick fragments were recovered from the ditch fill. Following a general trend of north to south or east to west alignments, it is likely that the ditches identified form part of a system of post-medieval land drainage	Post Medieval	TF 27610 25104
MCB19929	MON	Post-Medieval ditch at The Wirrels, Tydd St Giles	Trial trenching revealed one archaeological feature - a large ditch or channel which crossed the site from east to west. It was still visible in the contemporary landscape as a shallow linear depression. It was 11.4meters wide and 2.4 meters deep. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.	Post Medieval	TF 4288 1658
MCB10098	MON	Decoy pond, Leverington	Old Decoy, marked on map of 1749	Post Medieval	TF 38 12

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MCB4861	FS	Post medieval pottery from Park House Farm, Tydd St. Giles	Two pieces of Post Medieval pottery. See also RN 03998 for Roman pottery.	Post Medieval	TF 404 160
MCB27444	MON	North Level Drain, Tydd St Giles	North Level Main Drain, recorded on 19th century maps	Post Medieval	TF 4024 1171
MCB27440	MON	Former Buckworth Drain, Tydd St Giles	Site of former Buckworth Drain, recorded on 19th century maps. Only the southern section survives as a waterfilled feature. Majority of this drain is visible as earthwork feature.	Post Medieval	TF 4574 1692
MLI84828	MON	Rose Farm Cottage, Old Fendyke, Sutton St James	A historic building record was undertaken on Rose Cottage, Old Fendyke, to establish the character, history, dating, form and historic development of the building. The house is a simple square structure, which has undergone three phases of alteration. The original structure probably dates to the late 18th to early 19th century, consisting of a two-cell ground floor with hallway. The building was constructed using handmade brick with a slate gabled roof; typical of domestic structures in the rural fenland areas of south-east Lincolnshire. The staircase form is riser and tread housed into string, with an ornate lathe-turned newel and slender square balusters which date from the late 18th to early 19th century. The exterior and interior door surrounds appear to be original fittings of the house, as do the window surrounds and lintels. During the mid-20th century the fireplace surrounds and the doors were replaced, and a single floor brick extension was added to the north-west elevation. A later 20th century brick and glass extension was added to the south-west elevation during the third, and final, building phase. Unnamed farmstead, Sutton St. James. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 37520 18048
MLI125335	BLD	Whaplode St Catherine Methodist Chapel	The former Methodist chapel in Whaplode St Catherine. The date of construction is unknown, but the chapel does appear on the 1st ed. 6" Ordnance Survey County Series map from the 1880s. It was in use as a Methodist chapel until its demolition in 1995. The Whaplode St Catherine war memorial was originally located at the chapel. It was an arched gateway to the chapel entrance with the memorial tablets inset into the two brick pillars surmounted by a Portland stone arch bearing the dates 1914-1918. It was built to honour the fallen from the First World War. It was unveiled in 1921 and was moved to the Village Hall in 1995 when the chapel was demolished.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3393 2000
MLI99260	MON	Site of a Methodist Chapel, High Road, Weston	A Wesleyan Chapel built in 1844 that was taken over by the Wesleyan Reformers in 1854. The chapel passed to the United Methodist Free Church in 1862. A new chapel was built on the site in 1883 which closed in 1968 and was subsequently demolished. During a site visit a 1964 photograph owned by a neighbour was seen showing the chapel was gabled with a three-bay front, a slate roof and lancet windows.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2913 2501
MLI99261	MON	Site of a United Free Methodist Chapel in Weston Hills	An original Wesleyan Chapel was built in 1813 and was probably taken over by the Free Methodists in 1854. The location of this first chapel is uncertain. A second chapel was built in 1871-72 closed in 1968 and subsequently demolished.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2867 2186
MLI116294	MON	Former Cart Shed, Austendike Hall, Moulton	The complex of farm buildings at Austendike Hall were the subject of detailed building recording, conducted in January 2015, prior to their proposed conversion to housing. Fragmentary remains of a former structure were recorded in this location, which matched depictions of a building on the early Ordnance Survey maps. This structure was thought to date to the second half of the 19th century, when the farm complex was enlarged as part of the 'High Farming' movement. The structure appears to have been single storey, constructed of brick laid in Garden Wall bond, and mostly open on the northern side, suggesting its use as	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3022 2172

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			a cart shed. A lamp niche could be seen in the interior face of the western wall. A blocked opening at the base of the western wall would suggest that part of the structure was used as a pig sty or hen house.		
MLI122738	MON	San Jose farmstead, Pinchbeck	Site of a farmstead, Pinchbeck. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site. On the 1888 OS map the name is given as Shotbolt farm although by the 1904 second edition map it was called San Jose Farm, a name it seems to have retained until its demolition in the later 20th century.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2612 2547
MLI122745	MON	Home Farm, Spalding	Home Farm, Spalding. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 26907 25789
MLI122747	MON	Site of Marsh Farm, Spalding	Site of Marsh Farm, Spalding. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 26211 24736
MLI122750	MON	Gate Farm, Spalding	Gate Farm, Spalding. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 27528 24275
MLI122751	MON	Site of Low Fulney Farm, Spalding	Site of Low Fulney Farm, Spalding. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 27606 23107
MLI122752	MON	Pomona House, Spalding	Pomona House, Spalding, formerly Pomona Villa. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 26784 23964
MLI122753	MON	Site of a farmstead, Spalding	Site of a farmstead, Spalding. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 26192 23814
MLI122925	MON	St Lambert's Hall, Weston	St Lambert's Hall, Weston. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2990 2660
MLI122929	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	A farmstead, Weston. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2918 2473
MLI122933	MON	(Waite's Farm), Weston	Site of (Waite's Farm), Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2836 2405
MLI122936	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Site of a farmstead, Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2864 2449
MLI122939	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Unnamed farmstead, Weston. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2839 2319
MLI122940	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Site of a farmstead, Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2879 2265

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122941	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Site of a farmstead, Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2821 2286
MLI122942	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Station Farm), Weston	Unnamed farmstead (Station Farm), Weston. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2831 2271
MLI122945	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Site of a farmstead, Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2836 2167
MLI122946	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Site of a farmstead, Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2846 2151
MLI122949	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Site of a farmstead, Weston. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2880 2170
MLI122950	MON	Detached Cottage, Weston	Detached Cottage, Weston. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2881 2159
MLI123180	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton	Site of a farmstead, Moulton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3052 2255
MLI123182	MON	Hogsgate Farm, Moulton	Hogsgate Farm, Moulton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3122 2270
MLI123185	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton	Site of a farmstead, Moulton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3111 2247
MLI123187	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton	Site of a farmstead, Moulton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3097 2228
MLI123193	MON	Poplar Farm (Austendike House), Moulton	Poplar Farm (Austendike House), Moulton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2991 2169
MLI123194	MON	Kestrel House, Moulton	Kestrel House, Moulton. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3091 2187
MLI123257	MON	Bridge Farm, Whaplode	Bridge Farm, Whaplode. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3252 2225
MLI123261	MON	(Parkcoat's Farm), Whaplode	Site of (Parkcoat's Farm), Whaplode. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3175 2102
MLI123262	MON	Mill Gate Cottage, Whaplode	Mill Gate Cottage, Whaplode. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3250 2144

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI123263	MON	(Sycamore House), Whaplode	Site of (Sycamore House), Whaplode. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3372 2158
MLI123268	MON	The Gables, Whaplode	The Gables, Whaplode. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3260 2020
MLI123273	MON	Bank Farm, Whaplode	Bank Farm, Whaplode. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3142 2088
MLI123274	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Whaplode	Site of a farmstead, Whaplode. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3186 1955
MLI123276	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Whaplode	Site of a farmstead, Whaplode. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3267 1994
MLI123278	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Whaplode	Site of a farmstead, Whaplode. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3276 1956
MLI123279	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Whaplode	Site of a farmstead, Whaplode. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3304 1977
MLI123281	MON	Grange Farm, Whaplode	Grange Farm, Whaplode. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3379 1926
MLI123435	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holbeach	Site of a farmstead, Holbeach. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3445 2152
MLI123437	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holbeach	Site of a farmstead, Holbeach. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3415 2064
MLI123438	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holbeach	Site of a farmstead, Holbeach. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3578 2061
MLI123439	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holbeach	Site of a farmstead, Holbeach. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3511 1945
MLI123440	MON	Red Lodge Farm, Holbeach	Red Lodge Farm, Holbeach. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3488 1924
MLI123441	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Holbeach	Site of a farmstead, Holbeach. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard of T plan. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3419 1929
MLI123447	MON	Chestnut Farm, Holbeach	Site of Chestnut Farm, Holbeach. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3486 1854

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI123525	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Fleet	Site of a farmstead, Fleet. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard of L plan. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3626 1988
MLI123528	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Fleet	Site of a farmstead, Fleet. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3594 1833
MLI123531	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Fleet	Site of a farmstead, Fleet. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3548 1614
MLI123613	MON	(Jiggle's Hurn House), Gedney	Site of (Jiggle's Hurn House), Gedney. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3679 1897
MLI123615	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Gedney	Site of a farmstead, Gedney. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3661 1810
MLI123616	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Gedney Hill	Unnamed farmstead, Gedney Hill. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3584 1551
MLI124018	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Sutton St. James	Site of a farmstead, Sutton St. James. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3783 1861
MLI124023	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Sutton St. James	Site of a farmstead, Sutton St. James. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Parallel with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3854 1766
MLI124034	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Sutton St. James	Site of a farmstead, Sutton St. James. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3854 1702
MLI124036	MON	Holly Cottage, Sutton St. James	Holly Cottage, Sutton St. James. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3850 1674
MLI124037	MON	Houseshow Lodge, Sutton St. James	Houseshow Lodge, Sutton St. James. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3884 1657
MLI124039	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Broadgate House), Sutton St. James	Unnamed farmstead (Broadgate House), Sutton St. James. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with a covered yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3773 1699
MLI124040	MON	(Laburnam House), Sutton St. James	Site of (Laburnam House), Sutton St. James. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3769 1695
MLI124043	MON	Blakelands, Sutton St. James	Blakelands, Sutton St. James. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3687 1664
MLI124045	MON	(Crookhorn's Cottage), Sutton St James	Site of (Crookhorn's Cottage), Sutton St James. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3799 1541

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI124046	MON	Fendike Farm, Sutton St. Edmund	Fendike Farm, Sutton St. Edmund. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3666 1678
MLI124048	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Sutton St. Edmund	Unnamed farmstead, Sutton St. Edmund. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3761 1548
MLI124050	MON	(Fenwick House), Sutton St Edmund	Site of (Fenwick House), Sutton St Edmund. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3785 1319
MLI125507	MON	Dairy Farm, Spalding	Dairy Farm, Spalding. 18th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2708 2237
MLI126656	BLD	Former School, Weston	Former National School buildings. Two storey red brick building in Header Bond, under a pitched gabled slate roof. Coped and corbelled gables. Stone quoins and dressed ashlar stone door and window surrounds. One large, crenellated ridge stack. Adjacent is a single storey red brick building in English Bond, under a pitched gabled slate roof. Low stone coping plinth, stone quoins. Dressed ashlar door and window surrounds. The large window on the front elevation is a modern replacement, the brick arch of the original can still be seen above the newer ashlar surround. White's 1856 Trade Directory states that a National School was built in 1850, at a cost of £850. It is unclear when the building ceased to be used as a school.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 29183 25088
MLI20232	MON	Spalding to Holbeach Railway	Proposals for a railway through Long Sutton had first been mooted in 1843, but the first to reach Sutton Bridge was the Norwich and Spalding Railway which was actually only built from Spalding to Sutton Bridge. The section from Spalding to Holbeach was opened in 1858 and the extension to Sutton Bridge was opened on the 1st July 1862. The line was a single track and was worked by the Great National Railway from the beginning. The line was closed for passengers on the 28th February 1959. The passenger service was steam operated until the end and after the closure the Spalding locomotive shed soon closed down. The section from Sutton Bridge to Spalding was retained as a goods line until the 2nd April 1965, being operated by diesels. The line has since been dismantled.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 2816 2274
MLI22139	MON	Moulton Free Grammer School, Moulton	Moulton Free Grammar School, founded in 1561 by John Harroxe. White's 1872 Trade Directory states that the school was divided into Upper and Lower schools, conducted in separate building. The Upper School building was constructed in 1856, and the Lower School in 1792. The Upper School building has since been demolished, but the Lower School building survives as Harrox House.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 3062 2410
MLI89076	MON	Site of Hunley Mill, Weston	Site of Hunley Mill, Weston. Depicted on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map of 1905. The mill is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1958 and appears to have been demolished prior to this date.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 28479 21876
MLI116291	BLD	Former Threshing Barn, Austendike Hall, Moulton	The complex of farm buildings at Austendike Hall were the subject of detailed building recording, conducted in January 2015, prior to their proposed conversion to housing. This structure was thought to date to the late 18th century and comprised a traditional threshing barn at the eastern side, and a stable room with probable hayloft on the western side. The building was constructed of red brick, mostly laid in English bond, and featured a gabled pantile roof with dentillated eaves. The exterior of the ground floor had been rendered with	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30211 21703

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			concrete, and several of the original doors and openings had been replaced or blocked. An internal brick wall separated the larger eastern side of the building, which was open to the roof and featured large opposing doors, typical of traditional threshing barns. The floor of this room had been replaced at some point in the recent past with concrete. Markings on the walls and floors of the smaller western room showed where stalls for the horses were located and where hayracks were mounted. This room featured a cobbled floor with a stone drainage channel running east to west behind the stalls. Stairs in the eastern threshing room provided access to the first floor part of this structure, which had been converted into an entertainment room and bar. Although most of the original detailing was screened by the conversion, blocked pitching holes on the outside of the structure indicate its past use as a hayloft.		
MLI116292	BLD	Former Cart Shed and Stable, Austendike Hall, Moulton	The complex of farm buildings at Austendike Hall were the subject of detailed building recording, conducted in January 2015 prior to their proposed conversion to housing. This structure was thought to date to the late 18th century and comprised a cart shed and stable at the ground floor with a probable granary room to the first floor. The building was constructed of red brick, mostly laid in English bond, and featured a gabled pantile roof. An integral brick outshot on the northern side provides covered access stairs to the first-floor rooms. Arched openings to the southern elevation provide access to the western stable room and eastern tack room respectively, with larger double doors allowing entry to the central cart store. The walls were plastered in the former cart store and partially timber framed in the tack room, where there was also a fireplace. The original timber stairs up to the first-floor probable granary appeared to have been replaced at some point.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30211 21723
MLI116293	BLD	Former Cattle Shelter and Store, Austendike Hall, Moulton	The complex of farm buildings at Austendike Hall were the subject of detailed building recording, conducted in January 2015, prior to their proposed conversion to housing. This structure was thought to date to the second half of the 19th century, when the farm complex was enlarged as part of the 'High Farming' movement. The building was single-storey and comprised a large cattle shelter with a small former storeroom at the southern end. The cattle shelter part was originally open to the west, which would have allowed access from a central courtyard. This area was partially enclosed by a modern shed, although the original courtyard area can still be traced in the walling attached to the west and north of the structure. The building was constructed of red brick, mostly laid in Garden Wall bond, and featured a gabled pantile roof with raised parapets at each end. The southern end of the eastern wall is laid in English bond and may represent a fragment from an earlier structure on the site, that was incorporated into the current building. Some modifications were made to the structure in the 20th century, including the addition of an internal wall in the cattle shelter part, and the blocking of the original western openings.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30237 21702
MLI116357	BLD	Former Farm Buildings, New England Farm, Weston Hills	Part of the complex of former agricultural buildings at New England Farm was the subject of a programme of historic building recording, conducted in July 2015, prior to their proposed renovation and conversion to residential use. The surveyed buildings comprise two attached ranges of mid-19th century date, built in a single phase, in an L-shaped plan around a central courtyard. An additional L-shaped western range is also attached, although these structures are of mid-20th century date and are constructed of timber and corrugated sheet metal. They represent a replacement of the original structures at this part of the site, and were not included in the survey. The eastern range is of two-storeys and represents a former cart shed with granary above, whilst the northern range is single-storey and comprises stables with a former tack room and fodder store. Both buildings were constructed of handmade brick, laid in English Garden Wall bond, and feature roofs of Welsh slate, pitched to the stables and hipped to the cart shed. The ground floor of the eastern range includes a separate compartment at the southern end, which likely functioned as a loose box for sick or pregnant animals. Three large openings on	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 28866 22760

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			the rest of the eastern elevation clearly mark the bays for the carts. Crossing the inside of this space is a large beam with several incised carpenters' marks, some of which are typical of marks left by Baltic carpenters', possibly indicating the origin for the timber. The second storey very likely functioned as a granary, and was accessed by an external staircase attached to the western elevation, although this is no longer extant. Remains of mangers, stalls and hayracks within the northern range clearly indicate its former use as a stable block. The presence of tack pegs in the small room to the immediate east of the stables indicate its former use as a tack room, used for storing equipment. Further compartments to the east of the tack room likely functioned as fodder stores or additional loose boxes.		
MLI116358	BLD	Farmhouse, New England Farm, Weston Hills	Whilst not included in the detailed programme of historic building recording of the former farm buildings to the north, the farmhouse at New England Farm was briefly described in July 2015. The structure appears to be of early Victorian date, being perhaps built between 1830 and 1850. The building is of red brick, and features a pitched slate roof with decorative bargeboards and chimney stacks to both gables.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 28837 22729
MLI122744	BLD	Marsh Farm, Spalding	Marsh Farm, Spalding, formerly Spalding Marsh Farm. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26717 26210
MLI122746	BLD	Bridge Farm, Spalding	Bridge Farm, Spalding. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26892 24181
MLI122748	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Spalding	Sycamore Farm, Spalding. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27188 24217
MLI122749	BLD	Two Wells, Spalding	Two Wells, Spalding. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27275 24236
MLI122754	BLD	The Hollies, Spalding	The Hollies, Spalding. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26685 23280
MLI122765	MON	Fulney Farm, Spalding	Fulney Farm, Spalding. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2681 2251
MLI122766	BLD	Fulney House, Spalding	Fulney House, Spalding. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 27074 22959
MLI122767	MON	Bleak House, Spalding	Bleak House, Spalding. Formerly Windcatch Farm. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2723 2178

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122924	BLD	Shepherds Farm, Weston	Shepherds Farm, Weston. 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2852 2626
MLI122926	BLD	Chestnut House (White House), Weston	Chestnut House (White House), Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2929 2557
MLI122927	BLD	Church Farm, Weston	Church Farm, Weston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with a covered yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2934 2520
MLI122928	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Unnamed farmstead, Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2967 2504
MLI122930	BLD	Mount Pleasant, Weston	Mount Pleasant, Weston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2945 2461
MLI122931	BLD	Cavell House, Weston	Cavell House, Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2937 2448
MLI122932	BLD	Cobgate Farm, Weston	Cobgate Farm, Weston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2912 2398
MLI122934	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Chestnut House), Weston	Unnamed farmstead (Chestnut House), Weston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2854 2433
MLI122935	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Unnamed farmstead, Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2884 2461
MLI122937	BLD	Wool Hall Farm (Wool Hall), Weston	Wool Hall Farm (Wool Hall), Weston. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2765 2492
MLI122938	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Woad Farm), Weston	Unnamed farmstead (Woad Farm), Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2834 2345
MLI122943	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	Unnamed farmstead, Weston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2834 2236

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122944	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Blenheim House), Weston	Unnamed farmstead (Blenheim House), Weston. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2834 2208
MLI122947	BLD	Builder's Yard (Old House), Weston	Builder's Yard (Old House), Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2839 2132
MLI122948	BLD	Whittigton Farm, Weston	Whittigton Farm, Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2890 2182
MLI122951	BLD	Magpie Cottage, Weston	Magpie Cottage, Weston. Extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2882 2150
MLI123178	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3069 2387
MLI123181	BLD	Drings Farm, Moulton	Drings Farm, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3131 2289
MLI123183	BLD	The Elms, Moulton	The Elms, Moulton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3126 2270
MLI123184	BLD	Pickwell House (Poplar House), Moulton	Pickwell House (Poplar House), Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3119 2255
MLI123186	BLD	Sunset Cottage (King's Hall), Moulton	Sunset Cottage (King's Hall), Moulton. 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3101 2216
MLI123188	BLD	Ashgrove Farm, Moulton	Ashgrove Farm, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2903 2183
MLI123189	BLD	Burnt House Barn, Moulton	Burnt House Barn, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2923 2180

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI123190	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton. Extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2929 2162
MLI123191	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2955 2176
MLI123192	BLD	The Beeches, Moulton	The Beeches, Moulton. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2984 2183
MLI123195	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton	Unnamed farmstead, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3089 2179
MLI123196	BLD	Broadwater House Farm (Broadwater House), Moulton	Broadwater House Farm (Broadwater House), Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3077 2130
MLI123199	BLD	The Chestnuts, Moulton	The Chestnuts, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3047 2082
MLI123200	BLD	Vickers Farm, Moulton	Vickers Farm, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3047 2071
MLI123256	BLD	Irby Hall, Whaplode	Irby Hall, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3252 2269
MLI123258	BLD	Eagle House, Whaplode	Eagle House, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3233 2222
MLI123259	BLD	Unnamed farmstead (Irby House), Whaplode	Unnamed farmstead (Irby House), Whaplode. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3237 2253
MLI123260	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Whaplode	Unnamed farmstead, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3168 2272

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI123264	BLD	Ashtree Farm, Whaplode	Ashtree Farm, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3334 2143
MLI123265	BLD	The Oaklands (College Farm), Whaplode	The Oaklands (College Farm), Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3313 2120
MLI123266	BLD	Highfield, Whaplode	Highfield, Whaplode. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3405 2102
MLI123267	BLD	Crane's Gate Farm, Whaplode	Crane's Gate Farm, Whaplode. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a hamlet.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3415 2013
MLI123269	BLD	The Cottage, Whaplode	The Cottage, Whaplode. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3258 2043
MLI123270	BLD	Crossways, Whaplode	Crossways, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3271 2087
MLI123271	BLD	Home Farm, Whaplode	Home Farm, Whaplode. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3247 2098
MLI123272	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Whaplode	Unnamed farmstead, Whaplode. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3229 2088
MLI123275	BLD	Sycamore Farm, Whaplode	Sycamore Farm, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3204 1957
MLI123277	BLD	Rookery Farm (Millgate House), Whaplode	Rookery Farm (Millgate House), Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3272 1966
MLI123434	BLD	Hurdletree Farm, Holbeach	Hurdletree Farm, Holbeach. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3427 2147
MLI123436	BLD	Hurdletree Bank Farm, Holbeach	Hurdletree Bank Farm, Holbeach. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3459 2121
MLI123442	BLD	Bramley House, Holbeach	Bramley House, Holbeach. 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3427 1937

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI123448	BLD	Raven's Gate House, Holbeach	Raven's Gate House, Holbeach. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3488 1891
MLI123449	BLD	Rosemead, Holbeach	Rosemead, Holbeach. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Linear with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3532 1895
MLI123523	BLD	White Bungalow, Fleet	White Bungalow, Fleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3636 2018
MLI123524	BLD	Neal's Gate Farm, Fleet	Neal's Gate Farm, Fleet. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3618 1980
MLI123526	BLD	Snowdrop Farm, Fleet	Snowdrop Farm, Fleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3570 1860
MLI123527	BLD	Ash Farm, Fleet	Ash Farm, Fleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3558 1850
MLI123530	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Fleet	Unnamed farmstead, Fleet. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3581 1789
MLI123610	BLD	Wheatsheaf Farm, Gedney	Wheatsheaf Farm, Gedney. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3707 1938
MLI123611	BLD	Sycamore Lodge, Gedney	Sycamore Lodge, Gedney. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3658 1907
MLI123612	BLD	Rookery Farm, Gedney	Rookery Farm, Gedney. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3628 1881
MLI123614	BLD	Jekylls Farm, Gedney	Jekylls Farm, Gedney. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3672 1883

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI124019	BLD	Hollyhock Farm (Hollyhock House), Sutton St. James	Hollyhock Farm (Hollyhock House), Sutton St. James. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3759 1827
MLI124020	BLD	White House Farm, Sutton St. James	White House Farm, Sutton St. James. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3774 1781
MLI124021	BLD	Thistlewood Farm, Sutton St. James	Thistlewood Farm, Sutton St. James. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3777 1770
MLI124022	BLD	Poplar Farm, Sutton St. James	Poplar Farm, Sutton St. James. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3799 1751
MLI124035	BLD	Walnut Farm, Sutton St. James	Walnut Farm, Sutton St. James. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3857 1662
MLI124038	BLD	Mission House Farm (Bass's Farm), Sutton St James	Mission House Farm (Bass's Farm), Sutton St James. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3886 1616
MLI124041	BLD	Priory Cottage, Sutton St. James	Priory Cottage, Sutton St. James. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3731 1647
MLI124042	BLD	Baring Deer Farm, Sutton St. James	Baring Deer Farm, Sutton St. James. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3704 1679
MLI124044	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Sutton St. James	Unnamed farmstead, Sutton St. James. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3759 1563
MLI124047	BLD	Hallgate Farm, Sutton St. Edmund	Hallgate Farm, Sutton St. Edmund. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3658 1555
MLI124049	BLD	Fen Farm Barn (Fen Farm), Sutton St Edmund	Fen Farm Barn (Fen Farm), Sutton St Edmund. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3802 1478

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI124051	BLD	Guanockgate Cottage, Sutton St. Edmund	Guanockgate Cottage, Sutton St. Edmund. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3751 1377
MLI124931	MON	New England Farm, Weston Hills	New England Farm, Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site. A study of the history and development of New England Farm was included in the programme of historic building recording, conducted in July 2015, prior to the proposed conversion to residential use of some of the former farm buildings.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2884 2274
MLI124941	MON	Austendike Hall Farm, Moulton	Austendike Hall Farm, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site. A study of the history and development of Austendike Hall Farm was included in the programme of historic building recording, conducted in January 2015, prior to the proposed conversion to residential use of some of the former farm buildings.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3020 2174
MLI125348	MON	Clifden House Farm, Moulton	Clifden House Farm, Moulton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3076 2330
MLI125349	BLD	Outbuildings, Clifden Farm, Moulton	A series of outbuildings of probable mid 19th century date, recorded during a photographic survey of the existing structures on Clifden Farm in early 2018, prior to redevelopment. This is a range of single storey, largely open-fronted outbuildings, found on the north side of the farmyard. It is built in coursed brick. The roof is pitched, with a timber frame, and is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The buildings were likely used as cartsheds and stables for horses or shelter for cattle, as evidenced by the presence of a hay trough in one of the bays.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30773 23323
MLI125350	BLD	Main Barn, Clifden Farm, Moulton	Large barn of probable mid 19th century date, recorded during a photographic survey of the existing structures at Clifden Farm in early 2018, prior to redevelopment. This is a large single storey, single room barn, found on the south side of the farmyard. It is built in coursed brick. The roof is pitched, with a timber frame, and is covered with corrugated sheet metal. There are two sunlights cut into the south-facing pitch of the roof. There is evidence of a blocked opening in the upper half of one of the gable ends.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30778 23297
MLI125351	BLD	Small Barn, Clifden Farm, Moulton	Small barn of probable mid 19th century date, recorded during a photographic survey of the existing structures at Clifden Farm in early 2018, prior to redevelopment. This is a single storey, enclosed barn, found on the west side of the farmyard. It is built in coursed brick. The roof is pitched, with a timber frame, and is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The lower half of the interior walls have been painted or whitewashed.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30765 23316
MLI20241	MON	Post medieval settlement of Holbeach St John	The post medieval settlement at Holbeach St John has a Victorian church.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 3485 1842

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI20330	MON	Site of Wimberley Hall	Wimberley Hall was an artisan mannerist double pile house, with moulded brick. It has now been demolished. A small early c17 manor house built of brown brick. Two short gabled wings of three floors project with four-, three-, and two-light windows. The doorway asymmetrically placed. Inside, the original oak stairs with fat balusters. The staircase rises through the centre of the house. Wimberley Hall Farm, Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 2944 2543
MLI20352	BLD	Moulton Mill	<p>Tower mill, built by Robert King and thought to date to c.1822. Subject to alterations in 1895 and 1928. Built of brown brick, with a corrugated iron, shallow pointed roof of 1928, with finial, and dentillated brick eaves. Of eight storeys plus basement, measuring a total of 80ft in height to the curb. This colossal tower mill is the largest surviving windmill in the country. However, it is not the largest complete windmill, which is in Sutton in Norfolk and stands at 80ft high. The Moulton Mill is 80ft to the curb and was originally about 97ft high to the top of its ogee cap. It had four double sided patent sails, which, unusually for Lincolnshire, were carried on stocks in a poll end. The sails were removed in 1895 after gale damage.</p> <p>The fanstage was of the typical local type with the rear fly posts almost vertical. Apart from the loss of the windshaft and original roof, the mill is remarkably complete, and retains most of its internal equipment. 'This former windmill is being restored as a tourist attraction. The wind shaft has been restored and the sails will eventually be put back on. The workings are to remain intact, and may be brought back into use at a future date when the refurbishment is complete. The former granary has been converted into a tearoom. A flight of steps has been added to the side of the granary as the main access to the mill.' The restoration has been completed, with the sails being re-fitted in November 2011. The windmill is once again the largest complete windmill in England, standing at a height of approximately 100ft high, to the top of the ogee cap.</p>	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30761 24036
MLI82879	BLD	Vicarage to Church of St Paul, Holbeach Road, Spalding	Vicarage to the nearby Church of St Paul, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott and built between 1877-79. Constructed of red brick with brick and stone dressings. Features a plain tile roof with coped gables, stone finials and ornamental brick stacks with linked and moulded octagonal flues. The interior is remarkably complete, with original fireplaces and staircase, although some alterations occurred in 1965. This vicarage is well designed and finely detailed with careful proportions in the elevations, rich but careful detailing, good massing, variety in outline and planes, and overall individuality. The vicarage was included in the programme of historic building survey, conducted in March 2007 to inform the adjacent Church of St Paul's future use and conservation. The building is of two storeys with steeply-pitched tiled roofs and dormers. The principal rooms inside are to the south, with the former service quarters to the north. To the north of the house is a walled service court with a washhouse. The vicarage has been little altered since construction, with the only major change being the removal of the secondary staircase formerly at the north end of the building.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26103 23818
MLI89079	BLD	Beech House, Broadgate, Weston	Farmhouse. Late C18, mid C19. Red brick with painted stucco dressings. Concrete tiled roof with brick coped gables and parapet, 2 gable stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bay front with central doorway with open pediment, fanlight, slender columnar doorcase, panelled reveal and partially glazed panelled door. Doorway flanked by single plain sashes with 3 plain sashes above, that over the door, narrower. All the windows with stucco flush wedge lintels. Unnamed farmstead (Snowdrop House), Weston. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 28449 21738

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.		
MLI89642	BLD	Farm Buildings, Fulney Lane, Low Fulney	The farmstead consists of a group of traditional brick old farm buildings including a two-storey small brick barn with gable wall facing the road. This barn has two separate store rooms at ground floor level, one possibly a former cart shed with arch topped opening at the south west gable end. Adjacent to this opening are external brick and stone steps. There is a second similar brick barn in the centre of the farmstead which has a slightly lower eaves height. The barn is a one and a half storey height building. Attached to the northeast gable end is a single storey building built between the previous barn and the old northwest cottage. This may have formerly been a farm store or stable. The old farm cottage is built to the northwest side. These buildings are set around a courtyard which has a brick screen wall on the north side. To the northeast side backing on to the lane is an open fronted cart shed or livestock store forming the third side of the courtyard. There is a similar three bay open fronted cart shed to the south side and a half storey brick barn. To the southeast side is an old three bay timber framed single storey barn. Behind these buildings on the south side is an old Nissen hut, with timber board infill at both ends, all set on a low brick plinth wall. Strawberry Glass, . Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 26507 23049
MLI90519	BLD	Hagbeach Manor, Millgate, Whaplode	Early 19th century red brick house with attached gateway and stables. A photographic survey of the house was carried out prior to the demolition and rebuilding of one of the gables. Hagbeach, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32456 23405
MLI94389	BLD	Sandy Gate Farmhouse, Sutton St James	Sandygate Farm, Sutton St. James. 18th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 38314 16529
MLI94431	BLD	Bloodfold House, Fleet	Bloodfold House, Fleet. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 36011 20366
MLI94482	BLD	Holly House Farmhouse, Whaplode	Holly House, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less Than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32034 22795
MLI94515	BLD	Guanock House, Sutton St Edmund	Guanock House, Sutton St. Edmund. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 37660 14654
MLI94529	BLD	Oakleigh House, 3 High Road, Weston	Oakleigh Barn (Oakleigh House), Weston. Partially extant 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 29108 24978

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI94548	BLD	Broadgate House Farmhouse, Weston	Unnamed farmstead (Broadgate House), Weston. Partially extant 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 28348 23873
MLI94594	BLD	Westgate House, Whaplode	Westgate Farm, Whaplode. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 32160 22561
MLI97223	BLD	5 and 7 High Street, Moulton	These are two buildings identified as of historical interest by the South Holland District Council Local List. They are a good example of this style of building of this period but have, in the past, been altered and have lost many of their original features and its historic character. Pair of rendered cottages, two and a half storeys. Stone quoins and pad, tiled roof with snow shoot and and chimney on each gable end. Single bay.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30649 24058
MLI97224	BLD	15 High Street, Moulton	This is a building identified as of historical interest by the South Holland District Council Local List. It is a good example of this style of building of this period but has, in the past, been altered and has lost many of its original features and its historic character. Two storey Victorian house, red brick with yellow decorations and slate roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30689 24003
MLI97226	BLD	16 High Street, Moulton	This is a building identified as of historical interest by the South Holland District Council Local List. It is a good example of this style of building of this period but has, in the past, been altered and has lost many of its original features and its historic character. Three bay red brick house with slate roof. A supporting lintel across the front of the building suggests that this was probably at some point a shop, the wall has been rebuilt and two sash windows have been reinstated. Door to the side and single chimney.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30700 24064
MLI97228	BLD	Former school and school house, Moulton	This is a building identified as of historical interest by the South Holland District Council Local List. It is a good example of this style of building of this period and survives with only a few changes to its original construction. Former school and schoolhouse. Single storey red brick building with large extensions, under a slate roof.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30590 24038
MLI97229	BLD	Former school, Broad Lane, Moulton	This is a building identified as of historical interest by the South Holland District Council Local List. It is a good example of this style of building of this period but has, in the past, been altered and has lost many of its original features and its historic character. Former School. Red brick with slate roof in similar but probably slightly later than the adjacent school building. Ornate ridge tiles but plain dentil course, much extended and there is a plaque on the front ' Board School for Girls and Infants 1881'. Now Community centre.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 30572 24020
MCB19937	MON	Features at Magnolia Cottage, Kirkgate, Tydd St Giles	An archaeological trial trench consisting of two trenches were carried out. It revealed a large linear feature at one end of the trench, possibly a roddon or silted up tidal creek. A modern pit, partly lined with brick was also uncovered and identified as a soak away.	Post Medieval to Modern	TF 4334 1652
MLI92290	MON	Fulney House Park, Spalding	Historic parkland at Fulney House is depicted on the 1st edition 6" and 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series maps.	Post Medieval-Modern	TF 26900 22760
MLI125509	BLD	19 Weston Hills Road, Low Fulney	House, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate (see PRN 27301), Spalding. The house is built out of brick in a Dutch barn style, and it is 2 storeys, with a very steep, pitched roof. The southern elevation is the main elevation, and features the front door in the centre, with a window on either side. The eastern and western elevations have windows on the upper and lower floors. A more modern single storey, flat roof extension has	Modern	TF 27245 21845

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			been added to the northern elevation of the house. The house was built as part of the Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.		
MLI125510	BLD	15-17 Weston Hills Road, Low Fulney	House, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate (see PRN 27301), Spalding. It is a two storey, brick building, with a steep, pitched roof. The southern elevation has two windows on the main floor, and two dormer windows built into the lower portion of the roof structure. A small, single storey flat roof extension, that is half brick, half conservatory, has been built on the eastern elevation. A larger single storey, flat roof extension, built out of brick, has been built off the western elevation, and the western half of the northern elevation of the house. The house was built as part of the Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.	Modern	TF 27177 21824
MLI125511	BLD	Mallard Lodge, Low Fulney	House, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate (see PRN 27301), Spalding. The house is likely built out of brick, but this has been covered with cement rendering. The north-south aligned wing of the house is built in a Dutch barn style, and is 2 storeys with a very steep, pitched roof. The western elevation has two windows on the lower floor. The southern elevation has one window on the lower floor and two windows on the upper floor. The eastern elevation has a single window on the lower elevation, and a second window on the upper floor. The east-west aligned wing of the house is built off the northern elevation. This may be a more modern addition, but this is not clear in the available photographs. This portion of the house is two storeys, built out of brick, with a pitched roof. The southern elevation has one dormer window. The western elevation has two windows, one on each floor, and the eastern elevation has three windows, two on the lower floor and one on the upper floor. The northern elevation is not visible in photographs. The house was built as part of the Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.	Modern	TF 27526 21943
MLI125512	BLD	1 Swindler's Drove, Low Fulney	House, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate (see PRN 27301), Spalding. The house is built out of brick in a Dutch barn style, and it is 2 storeys, with a very steep, pitched roof. The original house is located to the west, with what appears to be a large extension, constructed in the same style, built off the eastern elevation. The house was built as part of the Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.	Modern	TF 27522 22196
MLI125514	BLD	3-5 Mallard Road, Low Fulney	House, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate, Spalding. It is a two storey, brick building, with a steep, pitched roof. The house was built as part of the Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.	Modern	TF 27176 22314
MLI125515	BLD	7-9 Mallard Road, Low Fulney	House, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate, Spalding. It is a two storey, brick building, with a steep, pitched roof. The house was built as part of the Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.	Modern	TF 27192 22303
MLI125516	BLD	11-13 Mallard Road, Low Fulney	House, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate, Spalding. It is a two storey, brick building, with a steep, pitched roof. The house was built as part of the Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.	Modern	TF 27204 22284
MLI125517	BLD	15-17 Mallard Road, Low Fulney	House, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate, Spalding. It is a two storey, brick building, with a steep, pitched roof. The house was built as part of the	Modern	TF 27234 22245

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.		
MLI125518	BLD	Agricultural Building, Low Fulney	Agricultural building, built in 1936 by the Land Settlement Association on the Low Fulney estate, Spalding. It is a single storey, timber building with a pitched roof. The building was constructed as part of the Land Settlement Association's programme to support and reskill unemployed workers from industrialised areas of the country.	Modern	TF 27318 22177
MLI125508	MON	Low Fulney Land Settlement Association Settlement, Spalding	<p>Low Fulney settlement was built by the Land Settlement Association (LSA) in 1936 to assist unemployed workers from industrialised areas. The houses in the settlement were built close together to form a community, and were built in a modern style that has been influenced by more traditional cottage styles. They have steeply sloping roofs and dormer windows, and include some Dutch style gables and mansards. Each house was provided with approximately an acre of land, a greenhouse, a pig sty, and a small barn. A wooden hut was built at the centre of the settlement to be used for community purposes, such as the settlement's own branch of the Women's Institute, also founded in 1936. The Low Fulney estate was built on an area of rich silts, known as Dairy Farm, and was completely devoted to horticulture. Some of the 2 acre holdings eventually concentrated on the forcing of spring flower bulbs.</p> <p>The LSA was a government supported initiative founded in 1934, at the height of the Great Depression, and had 25 estates across the country. Its goal was to implement an experimental programme by providing rural small-holdings to unemployed people from industrialised areas of the UK. The holdings ranged from 5 to 10 acres, with the smaller ones used for horticulture, and the larger ones for livestock (usually pigs). Wardens were placed at each settlement to train the new tenants in various types of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry. The programme changed at the outbreak of the Second World War, as the need for intensive food production increased, and only tenants with agricultural experience were accepted. Livestock production was phased out in the late 1940s, and the focus of the programme concentrated on horticultural endeavours. The programme ended and the smallholdings were privatised in 1983. The LSA Charitable Trust was formed, and continues to support objectives linked to the the organisations original purpose in production horticulture and cooperative rural enterprise.</p>	Modern	TF 2718 2219
MCB29644	MON	AA Searchlight site, Tydd St Giles	Searchlight site 226 (e47979) listed in the war diary of 32 AA Brigade WO166/7398.	Modern	TF 4487 1656
MCB15223	MON	Gorefield (pillbox)	destroyed- no futher information	Modern	TF 40700 13196
MCB29645	MON	pillbox, Tydd St Giles	Pillbox recorded here and visible on aerial imagery	Modern	TF 3918 1586
MLI125205	MON	Pillbox, St Lambert's Hall, Weston	Type 22, hexagonal concrete pillbox at St Lambert's Hall. Thought to have defended a possible nearby searchlight unit.	Modern	TF 30076 26575
MCB22493	BLD	White Lion, Newton	Site of the White Lion public house on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1901. The building is still extant although no longer in use a public house.	Modern	TF 4425 1469
MCB22491	MON	Glebe Farm, Newton	Site of Glebe Farm illustrated on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1901. The farm has since been demolished	Modern	TF 4412 1414
MCB22494	BLD	School, Newton	Site of a school on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1901. The building is still extant although it is now in use as a village hall.	Modern	TF 4420 1475

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MCB27053	MON	20th century Church, Newton-in-the-Isle Parish	A 20th century church found on 2nd edition ordnance survey map dated 1901	Modern	TF 4348 1459
MCB18508	PG	Grounds of the Manor House, Tydd St Giles	Surrounded by mature oaks, poplars and cedars, this late 16th century manor house (see MCB18467) was heavily restored by Howard Carter in 1926. After visiting the Chelsea Flower Show in 1948, he ordered George Whitelegg's rock garden display complete with electrically operated waterfall to be delivered to Tydd Manor. The rocks were divided into two and positioned in the south-west corner of the south lawn where they remain today. A small arboretum lies to the east of the hall and the kitchen garden lies to the south of Kirkgate Road.	Modern	TF 4302 1668
MLI125247	MON	Holbeach St Johns War Memorial	The war memorial at Holbeach St Johns stands at the junction of Raven's Gate and Joy's Bank. Unveiled in 1919, the memorial consists of a polished grey Aberdeen granite obelisk. It stands 6ft (2m) high and is dedicated to those who fell in the First World War and the Second World War.	Modern	TF 34880 18393
MLI97225	BLD	19 High Street, Moulton	This is a building identified as of historical interest by the South Holland District Council Local List. It is a good example of this style of building of this period and survives with only a few changes to its original construction. Three Bay detached house, red brick with slate roof. It has two front bays with a central door. The first floor had three wooden sash windows, the middle window slightly slimmer. Central date stone ' F & AC 1912'.	Modern	TF 30697 23988
MLI97227	BLD	18 High Street, Moulton	This is a building identified as of historical interest by the South Holland District Council Local List. Two storey house, now shop, rendered with concrete hipped roof. New shop front but original sash windows to the first floor, each with six lights. Central window is blocked.	Modern	TF 30706 24056
MLI125336	MON	Whaplode St Catherine War Memorial	Whaplode St Catherine war memorial was originally located at the former Methodist chapel (see PRN 27285). It was an arched gateway to the chapel entrance with the memorial tablets inset into the two brick pillars surmounted by a Portland stone arch bearing the dates 1914-1918. It was built to honour the fallen from the First World War. It was unveiled in 1921 and was moved to its current location the Village Hall (named the Whaplode St Catherine Memorial Hall) in 1995 when the chapel was demolished. The memorial is now a brickwork panel in front of the Hall with the two stone tablets bearing the names of the fallen built into the brickwork. The names of those who died in the Second World War are also listed.	Modern	TF 3408 2002
MLI90562	MON	Fulney Park Camp, Low Fulney, Spalding	Part of Fulney Park was used as a Prisoner of War camp during the Second World War. In the official government numbering it was camp 153 and referred to as Fulney Park Camp, Spalding. It is recorded as a dispersed German working camp. The camp is depicted on the 6" Ordnance Survey map of the early 1950's. One part of this dispersed camp was originally built for use by the Army for communications and other purposes. This part of the camp only became a PoW Camp after the Second World War ended. The Camp Superintendent was a Mr Godman. After its closure in about 1952, it was returned to the original landowner. Some ex PoWs continued working on the farm, whilst others remained in the district. There were mainly Germans and Ukrainians, but also some other displaced people from Europe who had been conscripted by the Nazis during the war and were residing the UK. This information is from a resident whose family were employed at Fulney House, who lived on the farm and, therefore, has personal knowledge of the site.	Modern	TF 2675 2282
MLI116025	MON	Cropmark enclosures to south-east of Weston	A number of cropmark enclosures and boundaries visible on aerial photographs and seen on Google maps.	Undated	TF 2956 2387
MLI20228	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated cropmarks are visible on aps.	Undated	TF 3501 1997

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI20233	MON	Undated cropmarks	An area of fairly indistinct undated cropmarks, including linear features, possible enclosures and old watercourses.	Undated	TF 345 197
MLI20329	MON	Moated site	Undated moat near St Lambert's Hall.	Undated	TF 2992 2651
MLI20385	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated, possibly RB, cropmarks seen on aps, including possible drove roads, linear features and old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3276 2025
MLI20386	MON	Undated cropmarks	Possible cropmark linear features and old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3380 2026
MLI20412	MON	Undated cropmarks	Various undated cropmarks visible on aps, which include old watercourses. They may be RB.	Undated	TF 3373 1949
MLI20413	MON	Undated linear features	Undated cropmark linear features are visible on aps.	Undated	TF 3299 1951
MLI20440	MON	Various undated linear features, neal's gate farm	Various undated cropmark linear features, visible on aps, near neal's gate farm.	Undated	TF 3593 1959
MLI20441	MON	Cropmark linear features	Undated cropmark linear features visible on aps.	Undated	TF 3551 1524
MLI20447	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated cropmarks, including a double ditched linear feature, which may be a drove road, an enclosure and old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3498 1714
MLI20448	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated cropmarks including linear features, enclosures and old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3568 1751
MLI20450	MON	Undated linear features	Undated cropmark linear features, which may be old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3574 1797
MLI20452	MON	Undated cropmarks, south of Holbeach St Johns	Undated cropmark linear features, including old watercourses are visible on aps in a field south of holbeach st johns.	Undated	TF 3484 1816
MLI20467	MON	Undated cropmark features, south of Jekyll's Farm	There are undated cropmarks to the south of jekyll's farm, which may include ditches and/or old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3660 1854
MLI20468	MON	Area of undated cropmarks	Undated cropmark features, possibly rb, including possible enclosures, linear features and old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3690 1889
MLI20469	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated cropmarks which are ditches and/or old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3692 1904
MLI20470	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated cropmarks which are ditches and/or old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3710 1928
MLI20471	MON	Undated cropmarks	Various undated cropmarks, possibly romano-british, including linear features which are ditches and/or old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3740 1910
MLI20472	MON	Various undated cropmarks	Undated, possibly Romano-Bh cropmarks, including possible enclosures, ditches and old watercourses.	Undated	TF 3795 1943
MLI20500	MON	Undated cropmarks	A double-ditched linear feature, which may be an RB drove road, or dyke, with adjacent linear features are visible on aps.	Undated	TF 3681 1622
MLI20502	MON	Undated linear feature	A double ditched linear feature, indistinct in parts, which may be a stretch of RB drove road, or a dyke.	Undated	TF 3641 1563

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI20503	MON	Undated linear feature cropmarks	A double ditched linear feature, which may be a stretch of rb drove road, or a dyke. Also, with possible associated field system.	Undated	TF 3585 1490
MLI20506	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated cropmarks linear features and enclosures are visible on aps.	Undated	TF 3651 1448
MLI20507	MON	Undated linear feature	A stretch of double ditched (and single in parts) linear feature, which may be a roman drove road or dyke.	Undated	TF 3730 1469
MLI20518	MON	Double ditched linear feature cropmark	A double ditched linear feature is visible on aps, which may be part of a roman drove road.	Undated	TF 3631 1599
MLI89353	MON	Undated ditch on land off Green Lane, Holbeach St John's	Archaeological recording revealed the line of an undated ditch, which may be associated with nearby cropmarks. No artefacts were retrieved during the investigations.	Undated	TF 37110 18880
MLI90801	MON	Cropmark undated ring ditches and enclosure ditch, Weston	Cropmark undated ring ditches and enclosure ditch, Weston. Two poorly defined ring ditches and a possible enclosure ditch.	Undated	TF 28523 21510
MLI116097	MON	Undated Features, Begger's Bush Lane, Weston	Cropmarks of several possible enclosures and trackways of unknown date can be seen in this location on Google Maps satellite imagery.	Unknown	TF 2812 2425
MLI116098	MON	Undated Ditches, 89 High Road, Weston	Two probable ditches of uncertain date were recorded in this location in June 2015, during archaeological monitoring of residential development. The first ditch ran on a slightly curving north-west to south-east alignment. The second feature was much wider and ran parallel to the alignment of the adjacent road, suggesting its function was as a roadside ditch. It was thought possible that both features relate to late Saxon and medieval remains previously found to the north of the site, although no finds were recovered, and no exact date could be confirmed.	Unknown	TF 2932 2517
MLI116216	MON	Possible Pit, Small Drove, Weston	A single, isolated magnetic anomaly was identified in this location in November 2015, during magnetometry survey of land off Small Drove, Weston. It was thought possible that the anomaly represented the remains of a buried pit of unknown date.	Unknown	TF 2890 2460
MLI116279	MON	Undated Pit, Camel Gate / Marsh Road, Spalding	A pit of unknown date was recorded in this location in June 2012, during archaeological monitoring of new development on land at Camel Gate / Marsh Road, Spalding. A quantity of fired clay fragments were recovered from the fills of the pit, although these were largely undiagnostic and could not be dated.	Unknown	TF 2640 2441
MLI124932	MON	Undated Features, Dean Close, Weston	The remains of a ditch and possible enclosure of unknown date were recorded in this location in October 2016, during magnetometry survey of land at Dean Close. The ditch was identified as a linear magnetic anomaly, running in a roughly north-east to south-west direction at the southern end of the survey area. The possible former enclosure was identified as a diffuse, semi-circular magnetic anomaly, to the immediate south of and attached to the ditch.	Unknown	TF 2943 2497
MLI85111	MON	Undated ditches on land off Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck	Geophysical survey carried out prior to development at the site revealed a range of linear and curvilinear anomalies. A programme of archaeological trial excavation was carried out prior to commercial and industrial development on land to the north of Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck. The work confirmed and expanded the results of the geophysical survey, exposing a series of undated palaeochannels and two undated linear features. The presence of two undated, north to south aligned ditches suggests a limited degree of human activity in the area, largely represented by agricultural practices (possibly as field boundaries). The deposits within the palaeochannels were archaeologically sterile alluvial silts and clays, representing natural	Unknown	TF 25924 25634

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			accumulations formed by slow moving or possibly stagnant water. NB. The palaeochannels were not given a monument number, as they are wholly natural in origin.		
MLI85256	MON	Undated trackway on land at Hall Gate, Weston	An archaeological watching brief monitoring groundworks on land at Hall Gate, St. Lambert's Hall, Weston identified a slightly curving north to south aligned linear feature. This feature was 3.6m wide and a maximum of 0.36m deep, and extended outside the trench. Identified as wheel ruts within a former trackway, it contained a single fill of dark grey silt. Overlying this deposit were two deposits forming the present trackway. No artefacts were retrieved during the watching brief.	Unknown	TF 29963 26450
MLI85477	MON	Undated ditches, near sewage works at Moulton	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during trenching for a new rising main pipeline between Moulton and Whaplode, Lincolnshire. The watching brief identified two linear ditches towards the northwestern end of the monitored area.	Unknown	TF 29864 24318
MLI86087	MON	Undated natural watercourses, Woolhall Farm, Weston	An archaeological evaluation comprising fifteen trial trenches, was undertaken along the line of a proposed access road to the east of Woolhall Farm, Weston. The evaluation identified thirteen former natural watercourses of varying orientation and size, some of which contained marine mollusc shells (cockle and mussel). It is thought that the features represent a series of silted up, inter-cutting creeks and channels associated with a system of watercourses identified from aerial photographs to the north of the site	Unknown	TF 28098 25023
MLI87291	MON	Undated ditches at Wool Hall Farm, Wykeham	Cropmarks were observed on aerial photographs. These were interpreted as ditches and possibly part of a field system.	Unknown	TF 2793 2543
MLI87292	MON	Undated enclosure at Wool Hall Farm, Wykeham	Earthworks of an undated enclosure or ditches were seen during a aerial photographic assessment. It is possible that these were part of a field system.	Unknown	TF 2835 2514
MLI89081	MON	Undated ditch and enclosures, Weston High Road	Geophysical survey revealed a linear anomaly probably representing a ditch and also two possible sub-rectangular enclosures.	Unknown	TF 28172 24513
MLI89822	MON	Undated droveway and enclosure cropmarks near Wool Hall Farm	Cropmark enclosures and a probable droveway are visible on aerial photographs. The form of these cropmarks is similar to Romano-British remains elsewhere in the parish.	Unknown	TF 27804 24690
MLI89823	MON	Undated droveway and enclosure cropmarks near Wool Hall Farm	Cropmark enclosures and a probable droveway are visible on aerial photographs. The form of these cropmarks is similar to Romano-British remains elsewhere in the parish.	Unknown	TF 28213 24862
MLI89824	MON	Undated trackway cropmarks to the north west of Wool Hall Farm	A trackway is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	Unknown	TF 27191 25137
MCB12830	FS	Undated remains, Summer Leisure Field, Tydd St. Giles	Two burnt areas of daub or brick. No sherds. Material like the possible saltern briquetage at Newton, but not easy to see how there could be salt water here.	Unknown	TF 4285 1598
MCB20103	MON	Late medieval finds, Hockland Road, Tydd St Giles	A trial trench evaluation consisting of one trial trench and two test pits were investigated. No archaeological features were revealed. A discrete layer below the topsoil produced a few sherds of late medieval pottery and CBM.	Unknown	TF 4240 1672

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MCB11585	MON	Trackway, Tydd St Giles	Trackway- no further information given	Unknown	TF 452 157
MCB12580	MON	Cropmarks N of sewage works, Tydd St. Giles	Linear features showing as narrow parallel 'ditches' similar to roddon edges , but straight and angular. Suspect, although are possibly recent land division features.	Unknown	TF 423 161
MCB29204	MON	Possible saltern site, Tydd St Giles	Holbeach; excavation of possible saltern.	Unknown	TF 4330 1620
MCB19614	MON	Peterborough, Wisbech and Sutton Bridge branch, disused railway	About the same time (1845-50) rival schemes for lines from Peterborough via Wisbech to Sutton Bridge were promoted by the Great Northern and Eastern Counties Railways. The former company proposed a new cut to the river and improved docks, but partly owing to the opposition of the Corporation to another bridge over the Nene below Wisbech which might hinder shipping, the Eastern Counties scheme was approved. The line, however, was not actually built until August 1866. Track of Old Railway; Dismantled Railway (NAT). The former Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway between Peterborough and Sutton Bridge opened in 1866 and was closed to passengers on 2nd March 1959 and closed entirely on 28th December 1964.	Unknown	TF 4015 1179

Table 9A.14: Route Section 7

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF58809	Monument	Possible Iron Age or Roman ditched enclosure	A ditched enclosure and pits were recorded through geophysical survey. Fieldwalking in this area also revealed surface scatters of Iron Age and Roman pottery.	Iron Age	TF 4992 1318
MNF30047	Find Spot	Roman pottery sherds	Roman pottery found during excavation in 1993. The finds consist of the neck/rim of large white amphora and four sherds of greyware.	Roman	TF 4945 1434
MNF2203	Find Spot	Roman pottery sherds	In 1954 a number of Roman pottery sherds were found in cemetery, north-west of St Mary's Church, buried 1.8m (6ft) below the modern surface.	Roman	TF 4698 1337
MNF18973	Find Spot	Roman coin	A second century sestertius Roman coin was recovered in 1983 from the ground surface.	Roman	TF 4654 1305
MNF18975	Monument	Roman feature and multi-period pottery sherds	An earthwork feature recorded along with Roman finds including pottery.	Roman	TF 4845 1430
MNF18978	Find Spot	Possible undated roddon and Roman pottery sherds	Sherds, animal bones and fired clay fragments from the top of a possible roddon. The possible roddon measured 45m northwest to southeast x 20m northeast to southwest at 2.1m OD.	Roman	TF 4855 1436
MNF18600	Find Spot	Multi-period pottery sherds and Roman objects	Sherds of Roman greyware, samian ware along with Nar and Nene Valley wares were recorded as well as medieval pottery and Roman metalwork.	Roman to Medieval	TF 49 13
MNF19624	Find Spot	Roman and medieval pottery sherds	Medieval sherds and perhaps at least one Roman sherd recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Roman to Medieval	TF 5006 1296
MNF19048	Find Spot	Roman and medieval pottery sherds	Roman and medieval pottery sherds as well as pieces of undated animal bone were recorded during fieldwalking.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4779 1361
MNF19049	Find Spot	Undated roddon, multi-period pottery sherds	An undated roddon recorded during fieldwalking. Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were recorded in the area.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4770 1361
MNF19864	Find Spot	Roman and medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4949 1536
MNF23523	Find Spot	Roman and medieval pottery sherds, Thornmoor Field	Medieval and possible occasional Roman sherd recorded during fieldwalking in 1987. No obvious concentrations recorded.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4927 1516
MNF22138	Find Spot	Roman pottery sherd concentration, medieval pottery sherds	Roman and medieval pottery sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1986.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4949 1551
MNF19040	Monument	Roman/Saxon saltern or medieval sea defence	An earthen mound recorded, interpreted as either a breakwater from the Sea Bank or as a saltern mound. Excavations on site in 1999 revealed part of a probable brine-settling tank of pre medieval date with an infill of briquetage, and two post medieval sherds.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4787 1555

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF19863	Find Spot	Roman, Middle Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	A scatter of medieval pottery sherds, along with six sherds of Middle Saxon pottery and one Roman recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4902 1569
MNF23524	Find Spot	Roman and medieval pottery sherds, Thornmoor Field	Sherds of medieval and Roman pottery recorded during fieldwalking in 1987.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4927 1562
MNF19050	Find Spot	Roman or medieval pottery sherd	A single sherd of Roman or medieval pottery was recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4841 1353
MNF18601	Find Spot	Roman and medieval pottery sherds	Roman and medieval pottery sherds were recorded during fieldwalking in 1982.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4978 1321
MNF20158	Find Spot	Roman pottery sherd concentration, medieval pottery sherds	A scatter of Roman and medieval pottery sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1984.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4933 1581
MNF19696	Find Spot	Roman and medieval pottery sherds	One medieval and some Roman pottery sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Roman to Medieval	TF 5010 1335
MNF18981	Find Spot	Roman and medieval pottery sherds	Sherds of Roman and medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4812 1279
MNF19908	Find Spot	Medieval object concentration, Roman and medieval pottery sherds	A number of Roman and medieval pottery sherds were recorded during fieldwalking in 1983-4. Other remains included concentrations of medieval objects, as well as the line of a medieval trackway.	Roman to Medieval	TF 4990 1638
MNF18950	Find Spot	Site of undated building and multi-period metal objects, coins and pottery sherds	Pottery, bone, shell and building rubble recorded during fieldwalking. Metal objects including coins, lead ampulla and buckles recorded during subsequent metal detecting.	Roman to Post-Medieval	TF 47 13
MNF25853	Find Spot	Multi-period metal objects, coins and pottery sherds	A large number of Late Saxon, Middle Saxon and medieval metalwork and coins recorded during metal detecting.	Roman to Post-Medieval	Not displayed
MNF18647	Find Spot	Multi-period pottery sherds and coins	A scatter of Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds along with pieces of fired clay, quern and bone were recorded during fieldwalking. Subsequent metal detecting recorded a Byzantine silver coin and Roman coin.	Roman to Post-Medieval	TF 46 13
MNF22137	Find Spot	Roman pottery sherd concentrations, medieval object concentration	A scatter of medieval pottery sherds, along with a few Roman and one Late Saxon sherds were recorded during fieldwalking in 1985.	Roman to Post-Medieval	TF 4954 1575

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF18645	Find Spot	Multi-period metal objects, coins and pottery sherds	Sherds of Saxon and medieval pottery along with pieces of vitrified brick were recorded during fieldwalking in 1982. Subsequent metal detecting recorded medieval coins, a seal matrix and post-medieval button.	Roman to Post-Medieval	TF 46 13
MNF19052	Find Spot	Possible medieval roddon and multi-period pottery sherds	A possible medieval roddon recorded as well as sherds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, during fieldwalking in 1983.	Roman to Post-Medieval	TF 4903 1318
MNF18947	Find Spot	Multi-period objects, coins and pottery sherds	Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds along with fragments of bone, shell and brick were recorded during fieldwalking in 1983. Metal detecting also recorded various Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval finds.	Roman to Post-Medieval	Not displayed
MNF2187	Monument	The Sea Bank	A probable Late Saxon and medieval earthen bank built for sea defence and maybe more, is visible as an earthwork and a cropmark on 1946 RAF aerial photographs	Early Medieval	TF 53621 17044
MNF18958	Find Spot	Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	Early medieval and medieval pottery sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Early Medieval	TF 4823 1458
MNF18942	Find Spot	Medieval metalwork and multi-period pottery sherds	Scatter of odd sherds of early medieval, medieval and post-medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking, and medieval coins, buckle and lead weight recorded during metal detecting.	Early Medieval	TF 47 14
MNF18650	Find Spot	Undated roddon and multi-period finds	A scatter of medieval pottery, bone, fired clay and cinder were recorded during fieldwalking on top of an undated roddon. Subsequent metal detecting also recorded various Saxon and medieval finds.	Early Medieval	TF 46 13
MNF18964	Find Spot	Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	Early medieval and medieval pottery sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Early Medieval	TF 4696 1417
MNF18648	Find Spot	Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	Sherds of Late Saxon and medieval pottery and pieces of bone recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Early Medieval	TF 4693 1295
MNF19665	Find Spot	Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1983.	Early Medieval	TF 4924 1646
MNF22145	Monument	Middle Saxon occupation site, Rose Farm	A number of substantial linear features and circular and sub-rectangular pits, all of Middle Saxon date, were recorded during excavation, as well as fired clay which may be briquetage. Fieldwalking recorded Saxon pottery and finds of early medieval and medieval date.	Early Medieval	TF 4875 1599
MNF18943	Monument	Saxon and medieval features, multi-period finds	Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery along with pieces of bone and shell recorded during fieldwalking.	Early Medieval	TF 47 14
MNF18952	Find Spot	Saxon and medieval pottery sherds and finds	Sherds of Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery along with pieces of bone and shell were recorded during fieldwalking. A Saxon case bronze foot and spindle whorl were recorded during subsequent metal detecting.	Early Medieval	TF 47 13
MNF19041	Find Spot	Undated roddon, Middle Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	A roddon of unknown date recorded along with a concentration of early medieval and medieval pottery sherds.	Early Medieval	TF 4776 1535

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF21325	Find Spot	Middle Saxon settlement and medieval pottery sherd concentration	A dispersed scatter of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and moderate quantities of bone were recorded set on a just-discernable roddon system.	Early Medieval	TF 4874 1564
MNF19666	Find Spot	Middle Saxon and medieval pottery sherds	A scatter of medieval and Saxon pottery recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Early Medieval	TF 4907 1615
MNF18646	Find Spot	Multi-period metal objects, coins and pottery sherds	Sherds of Saxon and medieval pottery along with pieces of animal bone, fired clay and slag were recprded during fieldwalking. Subsequent metal detecting also recorded various early medieval and medieval objects .	Early Medieval	TF 46 13
MNF18596	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherd	A medieval rim pottery sherd was recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1982.	Medieval	TF 4650 1447
MNF18966	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherd	A medieval pottery sherd was recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4751 1441
MNF31510	Find Spot	Medieval coins	Two medieval coins recovered during metal detecting in 1995.	Medieval	TF 47 13
MNF28758	Find Spot	Medieval lead ampulla, Heywood	Medieval ampulla recorded during metal detecting in 1991. It has a shell on one face, with a possible star on other with cast lozenge-pattern border.	Medieval	TF 47 14
MNF25630	Find Spot	Medieval masonry at Rose Cottage, Church End	In 1986 fragments of medieval ecclesiastical masonry were found during excavation at depth of 76cm. The masonry took the form of large tracery fragments and part of a Norman roll moulding. These may relate to the manorial chapel in the parish.	Medieval	TF 4710 1324
MNF18956	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4718 1321
MNF31174	Find Spot	Medieval seal/stylus and medieval buckle	Medieval finds probably 12th century.The first was a 12th century copper alloy object identified as either a seal or a stylus and the second was a gilded medieval buckle. Recorded duting metal detecting.	Medieval	TF 46 13
MNF18649	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Scatter of medieval pottery sherds recorded during fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4708 1283
MNF18567	Monument	Medieval sea defence or saltern mound	Large earth mound recorded in 1982. Perhaps 80m northwest to southeast with slight tongue to south. Thought to be 2.4m (8ft) high and ovular shaped.	Medieval	TF 4735 1502
MNF18571	Monument	Medieval sea defence or saltern mound	Large earth mound recorded in 1982, possibly a medieval breakwater associated with the Sea Bank or a medieval saltern. The mound is almost kidney shaped, approximately measuring 150m northwest to southeast x 40m northeast to southeast. Between 3.1-4.6m (10-15ft) in height.	Medieval	TF 4714 1488
MNF18597	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A spread of medieval sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1982.	Medieval	TF 4662 1440
MNF18598	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A spread of medieval sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1982.	Medieval	TF 4655 1463
MNF18599	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A spread of medieval sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1982.	Medieval	TF 4686 1476

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF18651	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A scatter of medieval sherds recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4911 1443
MNF18948	Monument	Possible medieval enclosure, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds and finds	Small rectilinear enclosure of possible medieval date recorded as cropmarks. A scatter of medieval pottery, post medieval material, animal bone fragments and building rubble also recorded during fieldwalking.	Medieval	TF 46 13
MNF18951	Monument	Site of possible medieval manor and multi-period pottery sherds	A moated site is recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Sherds of Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery along with some post medieval material, bone and shell fragments have also been recorded at the site during fieldwalking.	Medieval	TF 47 13
MNF18957	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4853 1470
MNF18959	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4794 1491
MNF18960	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4776 1499
MNF18961	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4649 1406
MNF18962	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4673 1400
MNF18963	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4695 1405
MNF18965	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 467 141
MNF18967	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A small number of medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4811 1430
MNF18974	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherd	A single sherd of possibly medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4880 1445
MNF19042	Monument	Medieval earthen mound	A medieval mound, oval or egg-shaped, located close to Sea Bank and breakwaters. The maximum dimension is 70m northwest to southeast x 50m northeast to southwest x 0.9-1.2m (3-4ft) high. No finds were recorded.	Medieval	TF 4731 1523
MNF19044	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4768 1532
MNF19066	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A couple of sherds of medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking.	Medieval	TF 4880 1401
MNF19067	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4960 1361
MNF19805	Monument	Undated mound, concentrations of medieval material	An artificial mound and the route of a medieval trackway were recorded during fieldwalking. The surface of the mound was covered with brick/fired clay fragments, bone and some shell, as well as fragments of medieval pottery.	Medieval	TF 496 139

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF20088	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 4825 1550
MNF20159	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 4919 1537
MNF2207	Monument	Site of medieval moated enclosure and great house	The site of a moated enclosure which around 1450 may have been the site of the Rochford mansion. The moat measured approximately 8m wide and 2m deep. Excavations in 2011 recorded demolished walls and possible wall foundation as well as finds of medieval bricks, pottery sherds and CBM.	Medieval	TF 497 139
MNF19859	Find Spot	Medieval object concentration, medieval pottery sherds	A concentration of medieval pottery sherds, animal bone, and fired clay and slag fragments recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4979 1482
MNF20072	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 4965 1492
MNF19728	Monument	Possible medieval moated enclosure, pasture field east of Falkner House	Wide ditch representing part of the former moat. Possible traces of the north and west sides have also been recorded.	Medieval	TF 4997 1381
MNF11959	Monument	Possible medieval manorial site	A large rectangular cropmark recorded on aerial photographs, thought to represent a moated hall site. Metal detecting here during the 1980s recovered medieval objects including a jetton, coins, a lead seal and a harness mount.	Medieval	TF 47 13
MNF18976	Monument	Site of Lewes/Sculham's medieval manor and chantry chapel	Earthworks noted in 1983, consisting of a series of building platforms and remnants of a moat. The earthworks of this site are presently well preserved under a good cover of grass.	Medieval	TF 4823 1353
MNF19866	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A number of medieval pottery sherds, mainly from near to the line of a medieval drove crossing the west end of this field north to south, were recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4983 1518
MNF19867	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A scatter of medieval sherds were recorded during fieldwalking in 1983, especially along earthwork of a medieval drove crossing the west end of the field running north to south.	Medieval	TF 4982 1530
MNF19865	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Sherds of medieval pottery, mainly from the earthwork of a medieval drove crossing the west end of this field north to south, recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4981 1547
MNF19213	Find Spot	Medieval brick fragments and pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds and brick fragments recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4816 1356
MNF28453	Find Spot	Medieval metal objects and coin	Metal detecting in 1991 recorded various medieval metal objects including a bronze barrel padlock, a bucklet and penny.	Medieval	TF 48 13
MNF19054	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4869 1330
MNF19053	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4890 1325
MNF19950	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 4988 1568

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF19727	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A number of late medieval pottery sherds were recorded during fieldwalking. This is associated with other medieval sites in adjacent fields making up the West Drove Complex.	Medieval	TF 5008 1404
MNF13395	Monument	Two medieval cross bases	Two medieval cross bases were recorded in 1892 in a ditch. Moved to the local churchyard in 1935.	Medieval	TF 469 131
MNF19051	Find Spot	Possible medieval roddon and pottery sherds	A possible medieval Roddon was recorded as earthworks along with a scatter of medieval pottery and bone fragments.	Medieval	TF 4836 1330
MNF18979	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A couple of sherds of medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking.	Medieval	TF 4771 1285
MNF19951	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5005 1553
MNF19872	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5014 1487
MNF22141	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1986.	Medieval	TF 5032 1418
MNF20082	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5042 1384
MNF20093	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5017 1500
MNF20073	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	A small roddon recorded along with sherds of medieval pottery during fieldwalking.	Medieval	TF 4974 1585
MNF19819	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Sherds of medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 5039 1470
MNF20092	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5028 1507
MNF22142	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1986.	Medieval	TF 5051 1355
MNF19952	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5014 1560
MNF18578	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1982.	Medieval	TF 4880 1274
MNF18980	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Sherds of medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4824 1295
MNF18580	Monument	Site of possible medieval tofts and paddocks	Regular enclosures, perhaps toft sites or paddocks of medieval date, were recorded as low earthen banks in a field. The field has since been levelled.	Medieval	TF 4903 1288
MNF18954	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Sherds of medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4668 1274
MNF19684	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Sherds of medieval pottery recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 5034 1301

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF19953	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5029 1569
MNF19693	Monument	Possible medieval saltern mound	A mound thought to represent a saltern mound, possibly dating to the medieval period, was recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4867 1611
MNF18603	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1982.	Medieval	TF 4981 1283
MNF20091	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5053 1517
MNF20884	Monument	Possible medieval trackway, medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984 from the edge of a medieval trackway.	Medieval	TF 5051 1327
MNF58508	Monument	Ditch and pit features associated with nearby saltworking site	A number of ditch and pit anomalies that are probably related to the postulated nearby medieval saltern were recorded during a geophysical survey in 2006. Later trial trenching revealed two gullies, without any associated finds.	Medieval	TF 4873 1636
MNF18969	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval	TF 4913 1240
MNF20075	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5002 1635
MNF18579	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1982.	Medieval	TF 4846 1264
MNF20090	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5062 1570
MNF20883	Find Spot	Medieval pottery sherds	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1984.	Medieval	TF 5090 1395
MNF55114	Find Spot	Medieval brick and post medieval pottery sherds, King's Lynn to Wisbech Pipeline (Area 6)	Finds of a medieval brick, post-medieval and post-medieval/modern pottery sherds and a number of other post-medieval objects recorded during fieldwalking in 2006.	Medieval to Modern	TF 47667 14304
MNF38777	Building	Greenfields, Mill Road	Fragment of medieval timber framed house within a brick house of 1821, much altered 20th century. Includes painted tally-like inscription.	Medieval to Modern	TF 4716 1455
MNF14903	Monument	Site of Chapel of St Edmund/St Catherine, Walpole Highway	The site of an area marks 'Chapel Yard' on a tithe map. It is thought that this is the site of St Edmund's Chapel, which may have been known as St Catherine's Chapel in 1505.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4999 1424
MNF18944	Find Spot	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds and objects	sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery along with pieces of bone, shell and building rubble recorded during fieldwalking. Metal objects including coins, seals, a pendant and a key recorded during subsequent metal detecting.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 47 14
MNF18945	Find Spot	Undated roddon, medieval and post	Medieval and post medieval pottery along with pieces of bone recorded during fieldwalking.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4684 1380

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		medieval pottery sherds			
MNF18946	Find Spot	Undated roddon, medieval pottery sherds and post medieval material	Scatter of pottery sherds, bone fragments and rubble recorded during fieldwalking.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4680 1374
MNF18982	Find Spot	Undated roddon, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	Scatters of medieval and post medieval pottery, along with pieces of animal bone and shell recorded during fieldwalking. These finds were associated with a roddon of unknown date, measuring 30m north-to-south x 10m east-to-west at 3.4m (11ft) OD.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4675 1363
MNF19861	Find Spot	Concentration of medieval objects, scatter of medieval pottery sherds	A concentration of medieval pottery sherds, bone and pantile fragments and modern debris recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4976 1462
MNF16338	Monument	Possible site of medieval/post medieval mill	An earthen mound is recorded here on the Ordnance Survey. The area is known as Mill Lane but no windmill is recorded on 18th and 19th century maps of this location.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4865 1375
MNF25852	Find Spot	Medieval and post medieval metal objects	Finds including part of a medieval crucifix, a medieval buckle/belt slide in the form of a bird, three post medieval hooked tags and a penny of Edward I, were recorded during metal detecting between 1990-2003.	Medieval to Post-medieval	Not displayed
MNF18949	Find Spot	Undated roddon, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	An undated roddon and associated medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recorded during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4756 1340
MNF19583	Monument	Earthworks of a medieval or post medieval enclosure	Three sides of a very low earthwork of rectangular shape. The ditch measures 20-30cm deep. This feature was suggested to be of medieval or post medieval date.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4796 1556
MNF18602	Find Spot	Medieval to post-medieval finds	A sparse scatter of medieval pottery sherds were recorded during fieldwalking. A medieval/post-medieval thimble was recorded during metal detecting.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4962 1309
MNF19212	Find Spot	Undated roddon, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds	A roddon of unknown date was recorded along with a scatter of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4807 1345
MNF74666	Monument	Possible saltern, former watercourses and post-medieval field boundaries	Trial trenching and geophysical survey recorded possible hearths associated with salt production as well as a broad linear feature that was mostly filled with fragments of fired clay. This nature of this material suggests that it may well represent debris from a medieval or earlier salt production site (saltern).	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4807 1644
MNF62220	Monument	Medieval moated site at West Walton	A probable medieval moat shown on an 1880s Ordnance Survey Six-inch First Edition map.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 4916 1285
MNF19055	Find Spot	Medieval and post-medieval finds	A small number of medieval pottery sherds were recorded during metal-detecting in 2012. These included medieval coins, a post-medieval token and medieval and medieval/post-medieval metal objects.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 47 12

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF64158	Find Spot	Medieval and post-medieval finds	A medieval coin and strap-end as well as a post-medieval hooked tag were recorded during metal detecting in 2012.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 47 12
MNF19809	Find Spot	Medieval and post-medieval objects	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 1983.	Medieval to Post-medieval	TF 5061 1312
MNF19860	Monument	Undated mound, medieval object concentration	An undated mound recorded during fieldwalking along with a concentration of medieval pottery sherds, animal bone and fired clay fragments.	Post Medieval	TF 4966 1409
MNF19960	Find Spot	Post medieval pottery sherds	Post-medieval pottery sherds recovered during Fenland fieldwalking in 1983.	Post Medieval	TF 4707 1448
MNF43998	Monument	Post medieval drainage ditches and clay pipe fragment, Heywood	Four intercutting drainage ditches dated to the 18th or 19th century along with a single piece of a post medieval clay tobacco pipe, recorded during archaeological evaluation in 2004.	Post Medieval	TF 47212 14634
MNF55113	Find Spot	Post-medieval pottery sherds	Post-medieval pottery sherds recovered during fieldwalking in 2006.	Post Medieval	TF 50107 13120
MNF67223	Monument	Site of post-medieval garden	Former garden soil recorded during groundworks, identified by patches of ash, charcoal and fragments of ceramic building material and pottery.	Post Medieval	TF 4912 1285
MCB22497	BLD	Ferry Boat Beer House, Newton	Site of the Ferry Boat beer house illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885. The building is still extant.	Post-medieval	TF 4563 1406
MCB22495	BLD	Ferry Farm, Newton	Site of Ferry Farm illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885. The farm appears to have undergone alterations although it remains in use.	Post-medieval	TF 4544 1414
MNF63398	Building	Former West Walton National School	The National School was built in 1840 by William Shipley and extended in 1912. Since closure the school has been used as a village hall.	Post-medieval	TF 4697 1356
MNF42514	Monument	Site of St Paul's Church, West Walton Highway	The site of a 19th century, dedicated to St Paul. The church was demolished in the mid-20th century.	Post-medieval	TF 49301 12924
MCB22496	MON	Ferry Railway Station, Newton	Site of Ferry railway station illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885. The station opened in 1866 and closed in 1959.	Post-medieval	TF 5061 1312
MNF77069	Monument	Undated possible linear features and late post-medieval field boundaries	A number of straight linear anomalies corresponding with former late post-medieval field boundaries were recorded during geophysical survey. A series of much more sinuous linear anomalies were probably mostly of natural origin, although it is possible that some represented more archaeologically significant remains.	Post Medieval	TF 4734 1745
MNF63139	Structure	18th century milestone marking Wisbech 4 miles and Lynn 9 miles	One of 5 surviving milestones along the former Wisbech, King's Lynn and Cross Keys Wash turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1765 and was disturnpiked in 1870.	Post Medieval - Modern	TF 5003 1342
MNF64486	Building	Former United Free Methodist Chapel	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel dated 1849, this is a small simple brick chapel which has now been converted into a house.	Post Medieval - Modern	TF 4919 1300
MNF16337	Monument	Site of Waterdown Green Mill	The site of a post medieval post mill marked on maps of 1826 and 1836. It was known as Waterdown Green Mill, last used in 1883 and sold for demolition in May 1885.	Post Medieval - Modern	TF 4988 1621

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MNF55115	Find Spot	Post-medieval and post-medieval/modern finds	A range of post-medieval and post-medieval/modern objects, including pottery sherds, clay pipes and building material recorded during fieldwalking in 2006.	Post Medieval - Modern	TF 46131 13738
MNF19103	Monument	Medieval carved beam, Priory Farm	The building includes a triangular-section carved beam with foliate pattern and a single roll-moulding (style of Henry VIII's period). The rest of the building is not historic.	Post Medieval - Modern	TF 4835 1367
MNF73569	Monument	Post-medieval/modern pit	A pit of post-medieval/modern date was recorded during trial trenching in 2015.	Post Medieval - Modern	TF 4924 1281
MNF18977	Monument	World War Two aircraft crash site, Roman pottery sherds and post medieval briquetage	The possible site of a WW2 bomber crash, mentioned by the landowner. Fieldwalking in the site recorded scatter of Roman pottery	Modern	TF 4870 1426
MNF39561	Building	Site of Royal Observer Corps underground post	A Royal Observer Corps underground post existed here between 1960-68. In 1968 it was demolished at the request of the landowner but the Orlit B post was left intact.	Modern	TF 4798 1415
MNF64113	Negative evidence	Site with no archaeological finds or features	Site of an archaeological watching brief associated with the diversion of an electricity cable at West Drove Road. No archaeological remains were recovered.	Undated	TF 4956 1553
MNF63803	Negative evidence	Site with no archaeological finds or features	A watching brief close to the site of a moat of probable medieval date (NHER 19728) revealed a sequence of alluvial and topsoil deposits. No archaeological features, either associated with the nearby moat or otherwise, were revealed, and no finds were recorded.	Undated	TF 4998 1386
MNF44860	Negative evidence	Area of no archaeological finds or features, Tydd Marsh	Borehole drilling and metal detecting at Tydd Marsh recorded no evidence of archaeological finds or features.	Undated	TF 47 16
MNF17294	Find Spot	Undated felled trees, Ingleborough	Large trees with hewn bases found 2.4m (8ft) deep in blue clay, recorded in 1969 during laying of a gas pipe.	Unknown	TF 474 149
MNF18566	Monument	Undated silt mound	A mound; approximately 40m diameter and 1.3m high, was recorded in 1982. It was composed of silt with no obvious occupation material apart from brick fragments.	Unknown	TF 466 150
MNF18953	Monument	Undated earthen bank and multi-period metal objects, coins and pottery sherds	The bank area is approximately 30m north-to-south x 20m east-to-west with very quick fall-off of material on both sides of the bank. Finds include post-medieval pottery, brick, shell and bone, found on top of the bank.	Unknown	TF 47 14
MNF19043	Monument	Undated earthen mound	An undated mound was recorded in a field during fieldwalking. It was truncated by a dyke and not visible on other side. It measures about 60m northwest to southeast x minimum of 50m northeast to southwest x 0.9m (3ft) high. No finds were recorded associated with the mound.	Unknown	TF 4677 1541
MNF2201	Monument	Undated moot hill or shipping navigation mark	A circular earthen mound recorded, possibly a moot hill or shipping navigation mark. No associated finds have been recorded.	Unknown	TF 4699 1390
MNF19718	Monument	Undated mound, medieval and post	An undated raised mound was recorded during fieldwalking along with finds of medieval pottery sherds, animal bone and shell fragments, fired clay and post medieval debris.	Unknown	TF 4991 1360

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		medieval object concentration			
MNF19868	Monument	Undated mound, medieval and post medieval object concentration	A large mound based on a roddon. Much of the mound was thought to be certainly artificial, and it stood at least 1.2m above the surrounding land. Post medieval pantile, brick, pottery sherds, bone and shell fragments, as well as medieval pottery sherds covered the surface.	Unknown	TF 4996 1432
MNF28050	Monument	Cropmarks of undated trackway and enclosures	An undated aerial photography records the cropmarks of a trackway with enclosures situated off it on this site.	Unknown	TF 501 144
MNF18955	Monument	Cropmarks of undated enclosure and medieval pottery sherds	A pennanular enclosure with an entrance or gap towards the north was recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Unknown	TF 4735 1287
MNF2200	Monument	Cropmark of undated double circular enclosure	Cropmark of an undated double circular enclosure was visible on aerial photographs.	Unknown	TF 4868 1558

Appendix 9B Heritage Survey Strategy

Contents

9B.1	Introduction to Project	9B-3
9B.2	Avoidance Measures and Principles for Scoping Out Surveys	9B-5
9B.3	Summary	9B-10

Table 9B.1: Summary table

9B-10

9B.1 Introduction to Project

- 9B.1.1 This survey strategy details the approach to the collection of baseline heritage data for the Grimsby to Walpole Project (the Project). The Project is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (National Grid) to increase the ability of the transmission system to provide the required capability between the North, the Midlands and the South. The objective of the Project is to reinforce the electricity transmission system to help deliver the UK Government's Net Zero targets. The Project forms part of a major programme of reinforcement of the electricity transmission system to accommodate major increases in power flows, helping take power generated from low carbon sources (especially from offshore wind) to areas of consumer demand across the UK.
- 9B.1.2 The Project is located in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. The Project is being developed and is currently defined by an emerging preferred corridor (the location where the overhead transmission line (OHL) will likely be located) and substation siting zones. It comprises:
- Approximately 140 km of new 400 kV OHL.
 - A new 400 kV Grimsby West Substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing Grimsby West 400 kV Substation in North East Lincolnshire.
 - Two new 400 kV Lincolnshire Connection Substations located south-west of Mablethorpe in East Lindsey.
 - A new 400 kV West Marsh Substation in the vicinity of the Spalding Tee-Point in South Holland District.
 - A new 400 kV Walpole Substation (herein after referred to as Walpole B Substation) in proximity to the existing Walpole Substation in King's Lynn and West Norfolk.
 - Replacement of short sections of existing 400 kV OHL and local changes to the lower voltage distribution networks to facilitate the construction of the new OHL and substations.
- 9B.1.3 This survey strategy is based on the current design of the Project for non-statutory consultation. As the design of the Project progresses, the survey strategy will be reviewed and redefined as part of the emerging design.

Purpose of the Strategy

- 9B.1.4 The purpose of this document is to outline the proposed approach to heritage data collection to inform the Project development and assessment. More specifically this document outlines our route wide strategy for undertaking remote data gathering and site surveys in order to compile a complete understanding of the historic environment transected by the Project.
- 9B.1.5 The scope takes into consideration the scale of the Study Area and provides a proportionate response to the likely impacts resulting from the Project. The intention is to achieve early understanding and commitment to the proposed approach to survey and mitigation in recognition of the number of stakeholders involved and the complexity of the historic landscape¹.

¹ Information regarding the methodology of assessment, including study areas, will be provided within the EIA Scoping Report and lies outside the scope of this document.

- 9B.1.6 This strategy is intended to be a live document for use during consultation with key stakeholders for the purpose of agreeing a proportionate approach to heritage field survey.
- 9B.1.7 The strategy focuses on gathering data for those important heritage features where there is a likelihood of a significant adverse effect for the purpose of informing the Project design and assessment. This includes designated assets such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens, but also areas of previously unknown heritage assets which are deemed to be of national significance, in line with footnote 72 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF²).

Implementation

- 9B.1.8 It is intended that agreement on this strategy is gained at an early stage in the Project. This will enable the strategy to be implemented in time to initiate data searches and program in surveys at optimum times.
- 9B.1.9 In order to achieve this the need for early and continued engagement with stakeholders is recognised. A working group will be established which includes representatives from Historic England and local authorities. Regular meetings will be set up where updates on fieldwork will be given to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged. During these meetings documents can be reviewed via page turns to expediate discussions around updates or changes. At these meetings other aspects of the Project will be discussed including, mitigation strategies and written schemes of investigation.
- 9B.1.10 The results of these exercises will be mapped to manage, collate and efficiently interrogate the collected data. This will be crucial to planning the scope of archaeological fieldwork, enabling surveys to be prioritised and, where appropriate, scope out the need for fieldwork. The Planning Inspectorate (PINS) advice note 7³ provides guidance on the justification for the scoping out of matters from an assessment. This includes consideration of whether there is potential for a significant effect, the potential for cumulative impacts and the method and confidence of avoidance and mitigation measures.
- 9B.1.11 This strategy document does not set out the intended Study Area for the gathering of data. This will be established during the drafting of the Scoping Report and will be agreed with stakeholders as part of the scoping process. The Study Area will be sufficient to understand the likelihood of physical impacts to heritage assets, impacts through changes to their setting and to inform on the archaeological potential within the site boundary.

² Footnote 72 of the NPPF (2023) *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*

³ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-seven-environmental-impact-assessment-process-preliminary-environmental-information-and-environmental-statements/#5>

9B.2 Avoidance Measures and Principles for Scoping Out Surveys

- 9B.2.1 Integrating the following avoidance measures into the Project design where possible will assist in defining the scope of constraints and the potential requirement for field survey:
- Avoidance of statutory designated sites (scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas).
 - Avoidance of non-statutory designated sites (Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields).
 - Retention and protection of ancient woodland.
 - Retention and protection of Important Hedgerows.
 - Avoidance of landscapes of heritage sensitivity.
- 9B.2.2 These are commitments for which there is a high confidence of success in avoiding significant adverse effects upon important heritage features.
- 9B.2.3 Where avoidance is not possible then survey of the relevant features is likely to be required.
- 9B.2.4 An Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) will be prepared to accompany the Scoping Report, the Preliminary Environmental information Report (PEIR) and the Environmental Statement (ES). The Outline CoCP specifies the high-level commitments for the Development Consent Order (DCO) for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating impacts upon heritage assets. This will include the production of an Outline Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) to provide further detail regarding the commitments to mitigation. The Outline CEMP will set out the commitment to mitigation measures, such as the protection of designated heritage assets, sensitive design within historic landscapes and appropriate working methods to ensure avoidance of damage. In defining the scope of field survey, the strategy has considered where the commitment to these measures will avoid likely significant effects upon sensitive heritage assets.
- 9B.2.5 The strategy also acknowledges that, even where features are avoided or standard mitigation measures are adopted, there may continue to be a risk of impacts to the historic environment. Therefore, the avoidance measures alone are not sufficient to rule out surveys.

Stages of Survey

- 9B.2.6 The process of planning field surveys has been broken down into three separate stages which are described in detail below.
- Stage 1 – represents the preliminary appraisal of heritage constraints and opportunities within the Route Corridor. This is formed by desk-based research and data gathering and shall inform the scope of future survey. Stage 1 will be commenced as part of the Scoping exercise but will continue throughout the Project as a live source of data that can be reviewed in response to change.
 - Stage 2 – represents the completion of remote and non-intrusive surveys.
 - Stage 3 – represents targeted intrusive field surveys once design freeze is achieved. This information will accompany submission of the DCO application in 2026.

9B.2.7 The strategy should not be viewed as a wholly linear process and where necessary the stages will be adapted to accommodate change to the Project design. This will allow changes, such as route alterations, to be integrated and an appropriate scope developed rapidly in response to this change.

Desk-Based Data

9B.2.8 Due to the substantial geographical scope of the Project and the diversity of the landscapes crossed, a standard approach to the historic environment is not considered appropriate. Data gathering will need to be undertaken on a staged approach in order to focus on priority areas indicated by high heritage significance or intrusive design.

9B.2.9 The initial focus will be on desk-based data collection and analysis, bringing together knowledge which already exists. This will be used to inform on areas of particular sensitivity and identify where knowledge gaps exist to define areas where further survey may be required, or where amendments to the design of the Project are required. Information gathered at this stage will form the basis of consultation with stakeholders to establish the need for, and scope of, intrusive fieldwork during subsequent stages.

9B.2.10 This stage of data gathering will focus on existing information which can be collected and further analysed as necessary, with limited use of new data gathered through non-intrusive survey.

9B.2.11 Initially, searches of existing heritage databases will be undertaken to provide a basal understanding of the historic environment and to identify key constraints. These will include as a minimum the National Heritage List for England and local authority Historic Environment Records, as well as online data sources and research conducted at regional research centres. This will be used to identify known heritage assets within the heritage Study Area with the potential to be impacted. This information will also be critical in highlighting current data gaps and crucially in informing on the potential for currently unknown archaeology to exist within the Study Area and the likely significance of this.

9B.2.12 As part of this initial phase, a review of information available from other large schemes in the area will be undertaken. There has been extensive work already undertaken, particularly within Lincolnshire, which has revealed new information on the local historic environment and can provide further context for this assessment. This includes projects such as Viking Link, Triton Knoll, Viking Carbon Capture Storage Pipeline and numerous solar developments. Much of this information will not be in the public domain due to its recent date; therefore, a coordinated approach will be made to the relevant client through the National Grid team. The information will be used to inform the likelihood of encountering archaeology within the Study Area, as well as enhancing our understanding of the significance of the archaeological record.

9B.2.13 Also key to identifying potential areas of unknown archaeology and expanding knowledge of the extent of known assets is the examination of data specific to the Study Area. This includes aerial photography and LiDAR interpretation using existing datasets. The aerial photographs will be gathered from existing sources, including the Historic England archive, with LiDAR taken from the National LiDAR Programme. These will be reviewed by a specialist interpreter to ensure comprehensive capture and analysis.

9B.2.14 While the existing coverage of aerial photography and LiDAR is extensive, it is not comprehensive. There are notable survey gaps particularly towards the south of the Project, including South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk. Once a gap analysis has been performed the feasibility of supplementing the data with new remote survey will be

explored. This would take a proportionate approach and be focussed on areas of potential ground disturbance to further refine locations, particularly tower locations and construction compounds.

- 9B.2.15 Similarly existing borehole data will be reviewed. This information will provide further details on the geological formation of the area which is critical to understanding the potential for archaeology to exist and levels of preservation. It will also provide information on depths of archaeology to further refine our understanding of whether remains will be impacted by construction.
- 9B.2.16 Where geotechnical investigation (GI) is undertaken for the Project, a geoarchaeologist will be embedded within the team and will form part of the fieldwork strategy team. The Project will traverse through areas of high palaeoenvironmental potential given its location on the Fenland edge and the Lincolnshire coastal area. Early review is crucial so that the geoarchaeologist can work with the GI team to target areas of high archaeological potential to feed the GI strategy. It may be necessary to undertake targeted geoarchaeological borehole surveys to further inform the significance of the known assets or deposit sequences, or to test blank areas, where a lack of information poses a risk to design or to providing a robust assessment. By working with the geotechnical team this can be incorporated into the initial fieldwork design. The geoarchaeologist would continue to work with the team during the fieldwork, to be embedded in the logging facility. This will allow cores recovered from areas of high palaeoenvironmental potential to be identified on site and undergo specialist assessment on site. This will avoid the need for cores to be analysed by a geoarchaeologist off-site and will allow for rapid re-design of survey in order to target palaeoenvironmental deposits. Given the large geographic scope of the Project, this work may be undertaken alongside intrusive archaeological fieldwork to reduce time pressures and expediate land access.
- 9B.2.17 Visual inspection of the route (the walkover survey) will be undertaken to ground truth the data using a targeted approach. This will be concentrated in areas of potential ground disturbance and where setting requires further assessment. Those areas of high sensitivity (such as within the setting of designated assets) and those where there is potential for ground disturbance (in relation to tower locations and substations) will be visited as a priority. Those areas of high sensitivity through the character of the historic landscape will also be visited to establish their ability to absorb the proposed overhead lines. Given the scale of the Project and likely land access constraints it is not feasible, nor proportionate, to visit the entire Study Area. As such, remote sources will be used where available. This survey will also be used to identify constraints to subsequent fieldwork, including health and safety and access.
- 9B.2.18 The aims and objectives of desk-based data survey will be to:
- identify the need for targeted fieldwork.
 - establish a robust baseline upon which to form the assessment of likely effects on the historic environment.
 - understand the character of the historic landscape to establish the ability to absorb change.
 - understand the setting of the assets and how this contributes to their significance, noting the extent that this setting is still readable within the landscape.
 - generate a risk model for archaeological potential to be aligned against the specific works.

- inform a mitigation strategy post-consent.

Site Survey

- 9B.2.19 The survey for the historic environment will be heavily influenced by the remote data gathering exercise outlined above. The approach to fieldwork will be proportionate and vary according to the sensitivity of the historic environment, knowledge gaps identified through remote survey and the specifics of the proposed works, reflecting the limited nature of the intrusive ground works. This reflects the fact that a blanket sampling strategy is not appropriate in order to produce a robust assessment for submission. Reference will also be made to the regional research agendas with fieldwork focused on those areas where specific questions can be answered, rather than undertaking a widescale data collection.
- 9B.2.20 This strategy is a live document and will be refined as design details emerge. At present an emerging preferred corridor has been defined, along with siting areas for the substation. The following strategy is therefore, based on an anticipated survey design, but will be refined as the design develops.
- 9B.2.21 A split approach will be undertaken between substation and tower locations. The substations will provide a greater level of certainty over location where survey can be managed through targeted survey based on high risk areas and gap sites. The tower locations present scope for mitigation through design, principally in the application of micro siting to be informed by the desk based work. At these more flexible locations it is anticipated that geophysics will be undertaken to refine the locations where high archaeological sensitivity has been identified, with trial trenching as appropriate to target proposed areas of proposed ground disturbance where geophysics has identified significant remains or in areas where geophysics is not possible.
- 9B.2.22 Geophysical survey, where appropriate, represents the first stage in fieldwork to inform the need for intrusive investigations. Information gathered through geophysics will be used to map areas of high archaeological potential to refine our understanding and to provide information on gap sites where the potential for archaeology is unknown. This can be used to identify areas where sufficient information is already known, thus potentially deferring fieldwork until post-consent, and to identify areas where intrusive fieldwork may be needed to further inform the significance of the known assets.
- 9B.2.23 Geophysics will only be undertaken on areas where it is appropriate given ground conditions and nature of the archaeology. The chalk bedrock and till of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) along the western side of the Study Area are known to be suitable for geophysical survey; however, large areas of the Study Area lie within the Lincolnshire and Norfolk Fens where there is potential for extensive areas of alluvial silt, peat deposition and waterlogging that may restrict the effective use of geophysical survey. Either masking archaeological remains or reducing the quality of the response. Areas of potential archaeological sensitivity identified for geophysical survey within the Fens will be screened using available topographic and borehole data to determine whether geophysical survey would be effective and to avoid unnecessary or abortive surveys. This will be informed by consultation with the local authorities and Regional Science Advisor who will be able to identify potential fenland areas where geophysical survey has previously proven to be effective.
- 9B.2.24 Intrusive fieldwork will only be undertaken where further information is needed to define the significance of the archaeological resource to inform the assessment phase. This will include areas where geophysical survey is not appropriate and more intrusive

solutions are required. It may also include areas where the results have proved inconclusive or where the results have identified a high potential and more detail is required, such as further understanding of the level of preservation. Where the presence and significance of the archaeology is already well understood through the earlier phases of data gathering, trenching will not be undertaken. Trenching will also be limited to areas where ground disturbance will be caused by the Project as trenching itself is a destructive process. The trenching will be used in refining the fieldwork strategy post-consent and the results used to inform the overarching Written Scheme of Investigation.

- 9B.2.25 As part of the fieldwork strategy, consideration will be taken of ways to preserve archaeology in situ, acknowledging that there are a number of factors to consider to make this a viable solution. Possible measures include adopting construction techniques which limit impacts to below-ground archaeology through avoidance. For example, where there is the potential for construction compounds and access roads to adopt no dig solutions such as track matting and geotextiles it may be possible to preserve the archaeology in situ.
- 9B.2.26 Any site survey will be undertaken in accordance with health and safety regulations and be subject to land access permissions. Surveys will also need to take into consideration the accelerated programme for the Project and the seasonal constraints which need to be factored in (including in areas under crop). As such, it may be that some fieldwork is deferred until post-submission.

Phase 3 – Gap Filling

- 9B.2.27 Changes in design, survey scope, feedback from consultees and access constraints are all likely to alter the requirement for field survey. The impact of these factors will be reviewed against the existing scope and further surveys may be undertaken, as appropriate, to inform the DCO submission in 2026.

9B.3 Summary

Table 9B.1: Summary table

Data Source	Purpose and approach	Programme
Database search	Data gathering for known heritage assets (designated and non-designated) to provide a high level understanding of the historic environment and to identify key heritage constraints.	March- May 2024 (to inform Scoping)
Aerial photography and LiDAR	<p>Review of existing coverage and gap analysis. Potential scope for additional data gathering to close gaps on sensitive areas.</p> <p>Specialist interpretation of the data to enhance knowledge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Significance of known archaeology; ii. Potential for previously unknown archaeology 	May - September
Geotechnical Investigations	<p>Review of data to provide an understanding of the geological formation of the Project area to inform on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the potential survival of archaeology; ii. depth of deposits; and iii. to inform palaeoenvironmental deposits <p>An archaeologist is to be embedded in the GI team in order to target geoarchaeological borehole surveys.</p>	To align with wider geotechnical investigations
Walkover survey	<p>Review of high priority areas informed by desk-based data gathering. The survey will be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. ground truth the data; ii. inform on factors which could reflect archaeological potential (e.g. modern disturbance); iii. identify any constraints to subsequent fieldwork. 	May – June 2024
Geophysical survey	Using a range of survey techniques suitable for the ground conditions. The survey will be used to:	May – October 2024 (Dependent on crop)

Data Source	Purpose and approach	Programme
Trial trenching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. inform on the survival of known archaeology ii. provide information on gap sites where no data exists <p>Limited use focussed on specific areas including those where there is the potential for the significance of the remains to be high</p>	October 2024 – March 2025

Appendix 12A

Agriculture and Soils

Survey Strategy

Contents

12A.1 Introduction to Project	12A-3
12A.2 Purpose of the Strategy	12A-3
12A.3 Avoidance Measure and Principles for Scoping Out Surveys	12A-4
12A.4 Stages of Field Survey	12A-5

12A.1 Introduction to Project

- 12A.1.1 The survey strategy details the approach to the collection of baseline data for the agricultural and soils topic for the Grimsby to Walpole Project (the Project). The Project is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (National Grid) to increase the ability of the transmission system to provide the required capability between the North, the Midlands and the South. The objective of the Project is to reinforce the electricity transmission system to help deliver the UK Government's Net Zero targets. The Project forms part of a major programme of reinforcement of the electricity transmission system to accommodate major increases in power flows, helping take power generated from low carbon sources (especially from offshore wind) to areas of consumer demand across the UK.
- 12A.1.2 The Project is located in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. The Project is being developed and is currently defined by an emerging preferred route corridor (the location where the overhead transmission line (OHL) will likely be located) and substation siting zones. It comprises:
- Approximately 140 km of new 400kV OHL.
 - A new 400 kV Grimsby West Substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing Grimsby West 400 kV Substation in North East Lincolnshire.
 - Two new 400 kV Lincolnshire Connection substations located south west of Mablethorpe in East Lindsey.
 - A new 400 kV West Marsh Substation in the vicinity of the Spalding Tee-Point in South Holland District.
 - A new 400 kV Walpole Substation (herein after referred to as Walpole B Substation) in proximity to the existing Walpole Substation in King's Lynn and West Norfolk.
 - Replacement of short sections of existing 400 kV OHL and local changes to the lower voltage distribution networks to facilitate the construction of the new OHL and substations.
- 12A.1.3 This survey strategy is based on the current design of the Project for non-statutory consultation. As the design of the Project progresses, the survey strategy will be reviewed and redefined as part of the emerging design.

12A.2 Purpose of the Strategy

- 12A.2.1 This strategy is intended to be a live document for use during consultation with key stakeholders for the purpose of agreeing a proportionate approach to agriculture and soils field surveys.
- 12A.2.2 The strategy focuses on gathering data by undertaking an Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Survey which is required to support the assessment of impacts on the best and most versatile (BMV) land which will be presented in the Environmental Statement (ES), demonstrating that the Project has an understanding of the agricultural land quality and its grade and the extent of BMV land within the Study Area which would be affected, both temporarily and permanently.
- 12A.2.3 Paragraphs 5.11.12, 5.11.13 and 5.11.34 of Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) state that:

“Applicants should seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferably use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5).”;

“Applicants should also identify any effects and seek to minimise impacts on soil health and protect and improve soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed.”; and

Paragraph of EN-1 states: *“The Secretary of State (SoS) should ensure that applicants do not site their scheme on the best and more versatile agricultural land without justification. Where schemes are to be sited on best and more versatile agricultural land the SoS should take into account the economic and other benefits of that land. Where development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality should be preferred to those of a higher quality’.”*

12A.2.4 This is also a requirement set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 180 states that:

“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a). Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils,

b). Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside... including the economic and other benefits of the BMV agricultural land...; and

c). Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.”

12A.3 Avoidance Measure and Principles for Scoping Out Surveys

12A.3.1 Integrating the following avoidance measures into the Project design, where possible, will assist in defining the scope of constraints and the potential requirement for field survey:

- Avoidance of permanent loss of BMV land; and
- Avoidance of peat.

12A.3.2 These are commitments for which there would be a high confidence of success in avoiding significant adverse effects upon important features.

12A.3.3 A draft Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) will be prepared to accompany the Scoping Report (**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice**), Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEI Report) and ES. The Initial Outline CoCP will specify the high-level commitments for the DCO for the purpose of minimising the risk of impacts on the quality of agricultural land and soil, most importantly during construction. In addition, an outline Soil Management Plan (oSMP) will be developed, based on the survey data, to set out in detail the measures which would be implemented to minimise the risk of damage to soils and ensure their appropriate reinstatement or re-use.

12A.3.4 The survey strategy also acknowledges that, even where features are avoided or standard mitigation measures are adopted, there may continue to be a risk of impacts

to BMV land and peat soils. Therefore, the avoidance measures alone are not sufficient to rule out some field surveys.

12A.3.5 The general principles for scoping out surveys will be as follows:

- Areas where agricultural land will not be disturbed or directly impacted;
- Areas where there are buried services and medium or high unexploded ordnance (UXO) risks (which would pose a Health & Safety risk to surveyors); however, if the UXO risk is mapped as medium the survey team will coordinate with a specialist UXO survey/assessment team to, where possible, address Health and Safety concerns to enable the survey to be undertaken;
- Areas where there are other Health & Safety concerns (such as known contamination, fly tipping, known or potential for carcass burial pits or the presence of livestock); and
- Areas where land access is not granted (all efforts will be made to secure access, including the use of s172 agreements where required).

12A.4 Stages of Field Survey

12A.4.1 The process of planning field surveys has been broken down into three separate stages which are described in detail below.

- Stage 1 – Baseline information gathering, land access consultation, survey (auger) location planning and Health and Safety documentation;
- Stage 2 – Site survey; and
- Stage 3 – Survey gap filling.

12A.4.2 The strategy should not be viewed as a wholly linear process and where necessary the stages will be adapted to accommodate change to the Project design. This will allow changes, such as route alterations, to be integrated and an appropriate scope developed rapidly in response to this change.

Stage 1 - Constraints Mapping

12A.4.3 Peat, soil and Provisional ALC data will be collated along with any information available from previous ALC surveys (from Natural England) and ALC data from other projects such as EGL 3&4, Viking CCS and Viking Link. This will provide information to support the development of constraints maps for siting, routeing and preliminary design.

12A.4.4 A survey plan will be prepared to show proposed auger locations along the pylon route and access roads, substations, laydown areas and compounds to ensure the surveys can be demonstrated to be in compliance with industry technical standards.

12A.4.5 The survey plan will take account of the Project design development programme (i.e. how much certainty there will be on the route alignment and location of specific aspects of infrastructure) alongside the time required to complete the surveys, seeking to minimise surveying through standing crops and ensure sufficient information is available to support design decisions. As such, the survey may be completed in a number of phases, focused initially on critical infrastructure locations (to support design development) and sections of route where there is high certainty, with other sections picked up in subsequent phases as the design progresses.

- 12A.4.6 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared to ensure surveys are undertaken in compliance with Health & Safety requirements. As part of the RAMS development any identifiable Health & Safety concerns will be assessed prior to surveys commencing by collating and reviewing available data on UXO, utilities, contamination etc. and requesting available information from National Grid (for example a Risk Register if available). The RAMS will remain a live document and the team will be agile to new risks being identified, for example as a result of other survey teams activities, and the RAMS updated accordingly.
- 12A.4.7 Access for these surveys will be confirmed with landowners (and details of the survey approach shared) and any access requirements taken into account when planning actual survey days/locations.

Stage 2 - Detailed Surveys

- 12A.4.1 The surveys will be undertaken in accordance with the ALC guidelines¹ and all Health & Safety requirements.
- 12A.4.2 The survey will collate soil data at each location from which the ALC grade at each point can be calculated and the soil type defined.
- 12A.4.3 Soil profile pits will also be dug by hand within each identified soil type to provide more information on soil structure and stone content.
- 12A.4.4 The survey point data will then be used to map areas of each grade and soil type across the survey area.

Phase 3 – Gap filling

- 12A.4.5 There is the potential for access limitations, design changes etc. to result in some land parcels not being surveyed during Phase 3. Where possible, surveys will be conducted across these areas with the aim of having all areas within the final Order Limits surveyed.
- 12A.4.6 The data will be collated, ALC grades calculated, and soil types identified, and the Phase 2 report will be updated.

¹ Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (1998). Agriculture land classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land.

Appendix 14A Air Quality

Contents

14A.1 Introduction	14A-3
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14A.2 Local Authority Monitoring	14A-3
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Table 14A.1: South Holland District Council NO ₂ monitoring	14A-3
Table 14A.2: South Holland automatic monitoring concentrations.	14A-4
Table 14A.3: Fenland District Council NO ₂ monitoring	14A-4
Table 14A.4: Fenland automatic monitoring concentrations	14A-5
Table 14A.5: Boston District Council NO ₂ monitoring	14A-5
Table 14A.6: East Lindsey District Council NO ₂ monitoring	14A-6
Table 14A.7: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk District Council NO ₂ monitoring	14A-6
Table 14A.8: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk automatic monitoring concentrations	14A-7
Table 14A.9: North East Lincolnshire District Council NO ₂ monitoring	14A-8

14A.1 Introduction

14A.1.1 This appendix supplements Section 14.4 Baseline Conditions and displays the most up to date monitoring available within the Scoping Boundary which was obtained from the local authorities annual status reports.

14A.2 Local Authority Monitoring

14A.2.1 Table 14A.1 to Table 14A.9 present the local authority monitoring data.

Table 14A.1: South Holland District Council NO₂ monitoring

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SH2a, 2b, 2c	Lamp post 20 Winsover Road (triplicate)	2.9	-	32.1	27.6	29.8	32.2
SH5	Station Road, Surfleet	1.4	13.4	12.8	11	11.6	12.1
SH6	Boston Rd A17	4.7	19.2	27.9	20.9	23.8	27.6
SH7	Gedney A17	6.9	16.5	26.4	20	19.5	21.6
SH11	A52 Donington	4.0	-	15.5	12.7	14.3	14.4
SH13	Pinchbeck Road	2.3	27.1	25.7	21.9	24	25.9
SH19 (Former SH14)	Whaplode	1.7	-	16.3	13.4	14.5	14.5
SH16	Gosberton	2.5	16.1	17	12.1	13.4	13.6
SH17	High Street, Spalding	2.3	22.8	20.3	18.7	19	22.2
SH18	BP Garage	3.6	20.2	19.8	16.7	17.3	18.7
Air Quality Objective			40				

Table 14A.2: South Holland automatic monitoring concentrations.

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)					PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CM1	Spalding Monkhouse School	4.0	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	13.1	13.7	10.9	9	11.5
CM2	Westmere School	5.6	9.4	9.3	7.7	7.4	7.8	15.5	14.2	12.9	12.6	14.5
Air Quality Objective			40					40				

Table 14A.3: Fenland District Council NO₂ monitoring

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
S5*	Churchill Road	4.0	28.2	30.1	23.7	26.8	23.7
S8*	Westmead Ave	5.2	29.1	28.7	23.4	23.9	23.1
S12*	Lynn Road AWS	3.4	14.8	16.6	14.3	13.3	12.4
S13*	Lynn Road / Mt Pleasant	3.2	27.2	25.5	26.9	28.7	27.1
S15*	Weasenham Lane	5.0	29.7	30.3	24.4	25.5	25.1
S16*	Lynn Road R/A	3.6	30.6	29.6	23.5	24.6	23.1
S20*	Napier Court	4.2	27.3	26.9	21.8	24.5	23.3
S31*	White Lion, Wisbech	4.0	-	-	30.7	34.7	33.1
S32*	North End, Wisbech	3.5	-	-	17.2	18.2	17.8
Air Quality Objective			40				

* In an AQMA

Table 14A.4: Fenland automatic monitoring concentrations

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	SO ₂ Exceedances (µg/m ³)		
			Number of 15-minute Means > 266 µg/m ³	Number of 1 hour Means > 350 µg/m ³	Number of 24-hour Means > 125 µg/m ³
AM1*	Park Lane	21.4	0	0	0
AM2*	Bradley Fern	20.7	2	0	0
Air Quality Objective			35	24	125

* In an AQMA

Table 14A.5: Boston District Council NO₂ monitoring

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1*	Adjacent to new air quality monitoring station, North side of Haven Bridge Road	3.8	42.4	49.2	42.1	44.6	42.1
3*	Adjacent to 68 Liquorpond Street	3.7	48.3	46.5	35.2	39.3	37.6
4*	Adjacent to 18 Queen Street	3.6	39.4	39.8	29.4	33.4	32.5
5*	John Adams Way intersection with Haven Bridge	4.1	34.7	34.8	27.6	27.4	28.3
8*	Bargate Roundabout	4.8	32.5	31.3	25.3	27.4	27.2
9*	Roadside adjacent to 30 Spilsby Road	4.7	39.4	37	29.9	31.9	29.8
12	Junction of New Asda Road and Sleaford Road, Boston	3.4	31.8	28.9	20.4	26.4	22.7
14*	Roadside adjacent to 20 Spilsby Road	4.6	37.8	35.8	27.2	28.9	27.7
18	ATS Roundabout, London Road, Boston	3.5	-	33.8	28.3	29	28.1
20*	Kerbside, Haven Bridge	3.9	46.3	41.6	34	37.6	35.3
21	36 Sleaford Road, Boston	3.3	30	29	23.7	24.7	23
22*	Adjacent to 94 Liquorpond Street	3.7	-	35.9	26.6	28.2	28.7
Air Quality Objective			40				

* In AQMA

Bold values indicate an exceedance of the limit and objective value for NO₂ of 40 µg/m³

Table 14A.6: East Lindsey District Council NO₂ monitoring

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
SK1, SK2, SK3	Roman Bank South	3.8	29.4	28.7	21.5	23.3	24.2
SK4	Roman Bank North	3.8	24.2	22.7	18.7	19.5	20.1
L6	Uagate	2.5	22.3	25.5	19.3	20.1	21.2
Air Quality Objective			40				

Table 14A.7: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk District Council NO₂ monitoring

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
99	108 School Road, Wisbech	0.5	-	-	-	7.8	7.4
101	62 Elm High Road, Wisbech	5.7	-	-	-	27.8	28.3

Table 14A.8: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk automatic monitoring concentrations

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)					PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)					PM _{2.5} Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CM1 SG	Southgates Park, King's Lynn	13.3	23.9	21.0	14.2	17.6	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CM2 GW	Gaywood, King's Lynn	14.9	34.5	37.0	26.7	26.4	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OS1 PS	Page Stair Lane, King's Lynn	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	16.4	11.0	14.7	8.0	19.0	7.0	5.0	7.9	4.0	7.0
OS2 ER	Estuary Road, King's Lynn	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	14.6	13.0	10.1	16.0	15.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.5
OS3 WR	Wretton Road, King's Lynn	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	13.2	11.0	11.0	12.0	16.1	6.2	7.0	6.4	5.0	7.5
OS4 BD	Buckenham Drive, King's Lynn	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	12.7	10.0	12.8	12.0	15.0	5.9	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.0
CM4 SF	Lynn Road, Stoke Ferry TEOM	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	18.4	16.0	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Quality Objective			40					40					10				
* In an AQMA																	

Table 14A.9: North East Lincolnshire District Council NO₂ monitoring

ID	Location	Distance to Scoping Boundary (km)	NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Peaks Parkway	Peaks Parkway	4.3	-	-	20	29.2	26.3
NEL 4	Fryston House, Grimsby AQM Station	3.4	25.1	26.1	22.9	27	24.6
NEL 5	192 Littlecoates Road, Bradley roundabout	1.3	-	22.1	20.1	22	20.3
NEL 6	Toll Bar Roundabout, A16 New Waltham	2.2	-	17.4	12	17.5	15.1
NEL 8	Peaks Parkway & Welholme Road, Grimsby	4.2	28.8	28.5	23.6	28.2	25.9
NEL 10	Aylesby Road Grimsby	0.7	21.2	19.9	16.4	18.9	16.6
NEL 22	Great Cotes Road/Yarborough Rd	1.5	24.3	23.8	19.2	23.8	21.6
NEL 26	Love Lane Corner, Grimsby	5.4	21	20.7	15.1	21.9	19.8
NEL 27	Hewitts Circus, Cleethopres	5.3	19.8	22.5	19.1	23.2	21
NEL 28	Toll Bar Roundabout, New Waltham	2.3	24.9	23.9	20.6	21.6	19.8
NEL 29	Louth Road & Waltham Road, Grimsby	2.4	22.5	22.4	18.9	23.6	20.5
NEL7, NEL33, NEL34	Weelsby Road AQ Station C	4.3	-	-	20	23.6	21.9
Air Quality Objective			40				

Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment

Contents

18A.1 Introduction	18A-3
18A.2 Regulatory and Planning Context	18A-3
18A.3 Methodology	18A-4
18A.4 Baseline and future climate conditions	18A-13
18A.5 CCR Screening Assessment	18A-19
18A.6 Conclusion	18A-40
18A.7 References	18A-41

Table 18A.1: Description of climate change receptors identified as part of the Project	18A-6
Table 18A.2: List of climate hazards considered in this assessment, hazard definitions, applicable thresholds and rationale for inclusion	18A-8
Table 18A.3: Summary of baseline and future climate conditions	18A-14
Table 18A.4: CCR screening assessment summary: construction phase	18A-20
Table 18A.5: CCR screening assessment summary: operation phase	18A-27

Image18A.1 CCR screening assessment methodology	18A-6
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18A.1 Introduction

18A.1.1 This Screening Assessment has been prepared to support **Chapter 18 Climate Change**. It presents the findings of a screening assessment (hereafter referred to as the 'Climate Change Resilience (CCR) screening assessment') of the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project. The Project is described in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.

18A.1.2 This screening assessment:

- reviews relevant legislation, policy and guidance that has informed the scope and methodology of the CCR screening assessment;
- sets out the existing and future environmental baseline conditions, established from desk studies;
- presents results of the CCR screening assessment, based on the information gathered and the analysis and assessments to date at this early design stage;
- identifies the Design and Control Measures that could prevent, minimise, reduce or offset the possible climate change impacts and summarises recommendations.

18A.1.3 The following key terms and definitions relating to the CCR screening assessment are used:

- Climate hazard – a weather or climate related event which has potential to cause harm to receptors or infrastructure assets.
- Climate change impact – an impact from a climate hazard which affects the ability of the receptor or infrastructure asset to maintain its function or purpose.
- Design and Control Measures – comprise Embedded Measures and Control and Management Measures.
- Embedded measures refer to modifications to the location, design or operation of the development identified during the iterative design process to prevent or reduce likely adverse impacts, and that are an inherent part of the Project. In addition, best practice/industry standard measures are also a form embedded mitigation.

18A.1.4 Control and Management measures refer to measures that will be secured by way of a requirement in the Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Project if the DCO is granted. **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)** sets out control and management measures developed at this early stage to accompany the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report. The CoCP will be updated as the Project evolves to include additional measures identified through the engineering design, the EIA process and from engagement with stakeholders.

18A.2 Regulatory and Planning Context

18A.2.1 Legislation and policy relevant to the Project and this CCR screening assessment is presented below. Further detail is outlined in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** and **Appendix 2A National and Regional Policy, Appendix 2B Key Legislation and Appendix 2C Local Policy**.

Planning Policy

National Policy Statements

- 18A.2.2 National Policy Statements (NPSs) set out the primary policy tests against which the application for a DCO for the Project would be considered. The relevant NPSs are the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 18A.1) and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 18A.2). Error! Reference source not found. sets out how the NPSs concerning electricity networks infrastructure are relevant to the CCR screening assessment.
- 18A.2.3 Relevant guidance and standards that have informed this CCR screening assessment are listed below (but not limited to) and will also be taken into account as part of the assessment:
- The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation (Ref 18A.3). This has been used to define the methodology for this high-level CCR assessment.
 - UKCP18 Science and user guidance reports (Ref 18A.4). This user guidance and associated reports has been used to inform the current and future baseline conditions.

18A.3 Methodology

Study Area

- 18A.3.1 The Study Area for this assessment is the Scoping Boundary of the Project (as described in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**) and illustrated on **Figure 1.1 Scoping Boundary**.
- 18A.3.2 Consideration has only been given to climate change receptors (infrastructure and assets) identified and future asset typologies for which consent is being sought.
- 18A.3.3 The temporal scope is the duration of the construction phase and operational and maintenance phase:
- **Construction phase:** construction works are anticipated to commence in 2029 for a duration of approximately four years. To assess the likely impacts of climate change on the construction stage, climate projections for the 2030s (2016 - 2045) time-period have been used for construction activities, to represent a reasonable worst-case approach. It is noted that there would also be operational activities of the Project post-2033, which is captured by the 2030's projections.
 - **Operation and maintenance phase:** the design life of the Project is assumed to be 80 years, however it is typically unusual for elements of National Grid's electricity transmission system to be decommissioned and sites reinstated. In general, assets will be replaced towards the end of their design life (which varies depending on the asset and its condition throughout its operational life). To assess the likely impacts of climate change on the operation stage, available UK Climate Projections for the 2040s, 2050s, and 2065s time periods have been used. This aligns with data currently available from the Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) 'regional' 12 km land projections, which provides data up until the period ending 2079. Projections beyond 2080 are subject to uncertainty associated

with modelling constraints and assumptions. See Section 18A.3.12 for further information.

18A.3.4 The decommissioning stage is scoped out of this CCR screening assessment. See **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** for further information.

Data Sources

18A.3.5 The information to inform this CCR screening assessment is sourced from a combination of Project specific information available at the current design stage alongside desk-based research for the Study Area in line with relevant legislation, policy and guidance. Key data sources include:

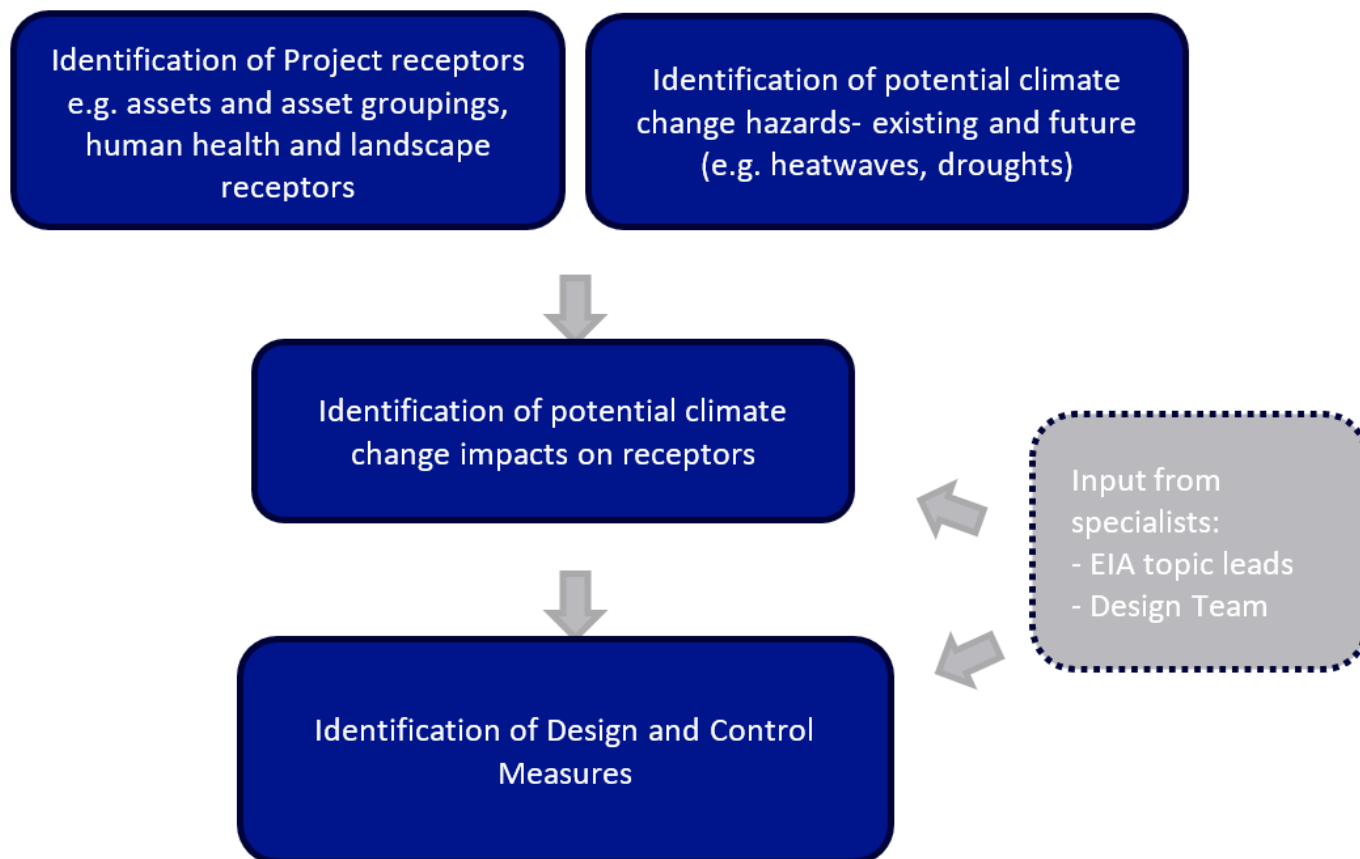
- UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2022) (Ref 18A.5). This has been used to inform an understanding of climate risks that could impact electricity transmission network infrastructure;
- National Grid Electricity Transmission Climate Change Adaptation Report (2021) (Ref 18A.6). This report, carried out by National Grid Electricity Transmission, has been used to inform an understanding of the climate risks that could impact Great Britain's electricity transmission network infrastructure and the design and control measures identified from a whole system perspective;
- UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) – Regional (UKCP18 Regional (12 km) models) (Ref 18A.7), probabilistic projections (Ref 18A.8) and factsheets. UKCP18 is the latest projections dataset for the UK, produced by the UK Met Office;
- HadUK-Grid Met Office (Ref 18A.9) – HadUK-Grid is an observational gridded dataset produced by the UK Met Office. The gridded data sets are based on the archive of UK weather observations held at the Met Office;
- United Kingdom Climate Risk Indicators data – Provides information on future change to indicators of climate risks across the UK, including wildfire daily hazard assessment data which provides a five-day summary for wildfire that could affect the UK, based on UKCP18 projections (Ref 18A.10);
- Met Office State of the UK Climate (2022) (Ref 18A.11);
National Grid Group plc: Annual Report and Accounts (2023/24) (Ref 18A.12); and
- Discussions with specialists from National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) Strategic Infrastructure design team and EIA technical discipline leads.

CCR Screening Assessment Methodology

18A.3.6 This section presents the methodology used for screening climate change risks on climate change receptors that may arise from the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project.

18A.3.7 The methodology applied for the CCR screening assessment, as outlined in Image 18A.1 uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative information for climate change projections, and qualitative information related to the potential impacts.

Image18A.1 CCR screening assessment methodology



The sections below outline the method shown in the diagram in more detail and provides details on assessment criteria.

Identification of receptors

18A.3.8 The key receptors considered in this assessment include Principal Project Infrastructure (a portfolio of assets defined in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**); human health receptors and environmental receptors. **Table 18A.1** provides further information on receptors identified and groupings. It is considered that receptors identified for the construction phase would be temporary i.e. only considered vulnerable for the construction phase, and those identified for the operation phase would be receptors in situ for the proposed design life of the Project.

Table 18A.1: Description of climate change receptors identified as part of the Project

Phase	Receptor groupings	Description
Construction	Materials and equipment for construction of built assets	Equipment on site for construction purposes e.g. diggers.
	Access routes to construction site	Access routes within the Scoping Boundary.
	Stockpiles	Stocks of materials on site for construction purposes e.g. earth stockpiles.

Phase	Receptor groupings	Description
	Temporary structures	Construction structures including site compounds, works cabins and security fencing.
	Human health receptors	Construction worker and site users.
	Environmental receptors	Landscaping, planting and any habitat creation that will be provided as part of the Project.
Operation	Assets: Overhead Lines (OHL)	<p>Conductors supported by pylons:</p> <p>Conductors: Wires attached to the end of a set of insulators.</p> <p>Insulators: the most common industry standard is either glass, porcelain, or polymeric.</p> <p>Associated telemetry and controls.</p> <p><i>Assumed design life: 40 years for overhead line circuits and 20-40 years for insulators.</i></p>
	Assets: Pylons	<p>Structures used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators and fittings. Pylons are either suspension pylons, from which the conductor is simply suspended, or tension pylons, which are more robust structures that hold conductors in tension where the alignment of an OHL changes direction or to maintain tension in long straight sections of the route.</p> <p>It is likely that the proposed pylons for the Project would comprise steel lattice structures. Indicative pylon heights will be provided within the Environmental Statement (ES), which will be limited by a vertical Limit of Deviation (LoD) to be defined through the development of the Project. For the purposes of the current stage of the Project and to inform scoping, the use of steel lattice structures has been assumed.</p> <p>Alternative pylon designs may also be considered, where mitigation (e.g. for landscape and visual effects) is required. Where this is the case, the resilience of the asset to extreme weather and climate change will be considered during the detailed design stage. Further embedded design measures will be considered as the Project design evolves, through engagement with the engineering design team, to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised where possible. Measures will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles.</p> <p><i>Assumed design life: 80 years.</i></p>

Phase	Receptor groupings	Description
	Assets: substations	<p>The Project would include five new 400 kV substations. There are two main types of substations; Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS) substations and Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substations. For the purposes of the current stage of the Project and to inform scoping, the use of AIS substations has been assumed.</p> <p>The Project anticipates that the five new 400 kV substations would be AIS substations:</p> <p>Air insulated switchgear substations composing electrical disconnect switches or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.</p> <p><i>Assumed design life: 40 years.</i></p>
	Human health receptors	Operational workers undertaking maintenance works.
	Environmental receptors	Landscaping, planting and any habitat creation that will be provided as part of the Project.

Identification of potential climate change hazards – existing and future baseline

18A.3.9 Existing literature on climate change such as the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (Ref 18A.5) and National Grid’s Climate Change Adaptation Report (Ref 18A.6) along with UKCP18 data outputs for the Scoping Boundary have been used to identify potential climate hazards that may affect the geographical location of the Project. See Section 18A.3.5 for further information on data sources. For each climate hazard identified, and where appropriate, a threshold has been defined to identify when the weather event has the potential to cause harm, alongside a rationale for selection. **Table 18A.2** sets out the identified climate change hazards.

Table 18A.2: List of climate hazards considered in this assessment, hazard definitions, applicable thresholds and rationale for inclusion

Climate Hazard identified	Definition	Threshold identified	Rationale
High temperatures: Extreme high temperatures	Number of days per year when maximum daily temperature is above the threshold.	Days above 30°C	Threshold identified in National Grid Climate Change Adaptation Report (Ref 18A.6).
High temperatures: Heatwaves	Number of times per year when both maximum and minimum daily temperature	Maximum daily temperature	Threshold identified in National Grid

Climate Hazard identified	Definition	Threshold identified	Rationale
	remain above thresholds for several days.	above 30°C and minimum daily temperature above 20°C for three consecutive days.	Climate Change Adaptation Report. To align with Met Office definition of a heatwave (Ref 18A.13), a period of at least three consecutive days has been used.
Temperature change: Mean temperature	N/A – assessed qualitatively using UKCP18 probabilistic projections (Ref 18A.8).		
Low temperatures Extreme Low Temperatures	Number of days per year when maximum daily temperatures is below the threshold	Days below 0 °C	Threshold identified to account for frost days in line with the Met Office definition for days of air frost (Ref 18A.14).
Low temperatures Freeze thaw cycles	Number of days per year when temperature cycles above and below freezing in the same day	Maximum daily temperatures above 0°C and minimum daily temperatures below 0°C in the same day.	Threshold identified to account for frost days and freeze thaw cycles in line with the Met Office definition for days of air frost.
Drought	An ‘absolute’ drought is defined essentially on the basis of rainfall deficiency.	Period of at least 15 consecutive days or more where there is less than 0.2 mm of rainfall.	Threshold identified to account for meteorological drought in line with the Met Office definition (Ref 18A.14).
Precipitation Mean precipitation	N/A – assessed qualitatively using UKCP18 probabilistic projections annual precipitation anomaly (Ref 18A.8).		
High winds and storms (including compound events)	N/A – Climate hazard associated with wind is assessed qualitatively using UKCP18 ‘Wind’ factsheet (Ref 18A.15). Storminess has been considered as a factor of summer and winter compound events.		

Climate Hazard identified	Definition	Threshold identified	Rationale
	<p>UK data from the past four decades has not shown any significant trends in storminess based on maximum gust speeds to determine thresholds. There is high uncertainty in climate projections of wind due to the complexity and challenges within climate models to simulate wind.</p> <p>Wind related hazards, and summer and winter compound hazards are subject to high uncertainty as there is lack of agreement in the outputs from the climate models.</p>		
Wildfire	Any uncontrolled vegetation fire which requires a decision, or action, regarding suppression (Ref 18A.16).	N/A No threshold identified for wildfires.	Any wildfire occurrence has the potential to cause harm therefore no thresholds have been identified. The daily hazard assessment presents a 5 day summary of potential risk for the average case scenario.
Lightning	N/A – assessed qualitatively using professional judgement based on literature (Ref 18A.17) Lightning events are subject to high uncertainty as there is lack of agreement in the outputs from the climate models.		
Flood Risk	N/A – further information on how coastal, tidal and fluvial flood risk has been considered is contained in Chapter 10 Water Environment.		
Sea Level Rise	N/A – assessed qualitatively using UKCP18 factsheets (Ref 18A.17).		

Existing baseline

18A.3.10 The existing baseline is the historic climate as defined in terms of temperature, rainfall, and other climatic factors.

18A.3.11 Baseline data gathered for the CCR screening assessment is based on information on historic climatic conditions from the Met Office HadUK-Grid 12 km² observational data which the Scoping Boundary intersects for the time period 1981 – 2010. The Met Office HadUK-Grid is a set of gridded climate variables derived from meteorological station data that covers the UK, to allow data comparison from climate projections and across a country, administrative regions and river basins.

Future baseline

18A.3.12 Future baseline data gathered for the CCR screening assessment have been obtained from the Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) for England, and regionally, for the East of England. For the purpose of this assessment, projections for the temporal scope for the following average climate variables have been obtained and analysed from UKCP18 (under the RCP8.5 high emission scenario resulting in a global average temperature increase of around 4°C for a 50th percentile probability of hazard occurring) for the 12 km² grid squares across the Project Scoping Boundary:

- Temperature related hazards: Extreme high temperatures; heatwaves; extreme low temperatures; and freeze-thaw cycles;

18A.3.13 For the purpose of this assessment, probabilistic projections have been analysed from UKCP18:

- Mean temperatures;
- Mean precipitation;
- High winds and storms (including compound events);

18A.3.14 UKCP18 factsheets qualitative information has been used for the following hazards:

- Lightning; and
- Wildfire.

18A.3.15 In addition to the climate hazards identified, **Chapter 10 Water Environment** considers the potential flood risk impacts of coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding on water receptors that may arise during the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project. It also provides allowances for future climate change impacts over the Project lifetime. See **Chapter 10 Water Environment** for more information. **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** considers how climate change and variations could impact aquifer recharge, groundwater levels, and flow gradients. See **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** for more information.

Identification of potential climate change impacts

18A.3.16 Once climate change hazards were identified, the likelihood of the climate change hazard occurring has been considered alongside the vulnerability of the receptor to the identified hazard to identify any potential impacts. The potential for a climate hazard is determined based on the receptor's location and whether that location could be susceptible to the specific hazard being considered e.g. flooding from tidal sources (i.e. coastal flooding) would not apply to locations inland. Given the early design stage, the specification and locations of individual assets are not yet determined. This exercise was therefore undertaken for asset groupings present across the Scoping Boundary based on professional judgment.

Identification of design and control measures

18A.3.17 Design and control measures relevant to potential climate change impacts appropriate to the current stage of the design, have been identified. These are a combination of embedded measures and essential control and management measures and have been identified through discussions with the design team, EIA technical discipline leads and the National Grid Strategic Infrastructure team.

Assumptions and Limitations

18A.3.18 The CCR Screening assessment has been informed by the following principal assumptions and limitations:

- The assessment is affected by assumptions associated with climate modelling and climate change projections, incorporated in UKCP18. Climate projections take into account uncertainty due to natural variability and an incomplete understanding of the climate system and its imperfect representation in models. The projections do this by giving the probabilities of a range of possible outcomes, as estimated by scientific methodology. While the global projections provide a range of climate futures, they cannot cover all potential future climate outcomes. For example, there is uncertainty in climate models and regarding how global climatic trends will be reflected at the regional scale. There is also uncertainty in the relationship between changes in climate hazards and the respective response in terms of asset performance.
- UK Climate Projections for the 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065) and 2065s (2050-2079) time periods have been used. The time periods 2040, 2050, and 2065 represent the mid-point of the data analysed for the 20- or 30-year periods and the future baseline includes narrative on the difference between future period and baseline period climate model data.
- Information on climate change impacts on lightning is not available in UKCP18 for the 12 km regional nor 25 km probabilistic data and therefore a qualitative assessment has been provided based on UKCP18 factsheets. Lightning flash rate data has more recently been released as part of the higher resolution UKCP local 2.2 km data, however it is not currently available via the UKCP18 User Interface, instead the headline findings have been used.
- Data for some coastal cells is not available from HadUK observed data. This is not anticipated to have a likely material impact on the conclusions of this CCR screening assessment.
- UKCP18 data for the 'regional' 12 km projections, which provide information on local climate impacts within a defined 12 km square location is only available up to 2079. This data has been used to generate the information provided in **Table 18A.3.**
- Assessments made in relation to 'hazard likelihood' and 'impact' have relied on professional judgement and evidence gathered through discussions with National Grid Electricity Transmission and other environmental topic assessments.

18A.3.19 Any existing assets that are owned / operated by NGET that fall within the Scoping Boundary but are not being modified as part of the Project, are assumed to be maintained in line with NGET's existing management practices and therefore do not form part of the assessment. NGET assesses current physical climate risks to their assets and operations through a number of ways, including through the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosures, supported by climate modelling based on UKCP18, and through the Defra Adaptation Power Reporting. Measures identified to respond to climate risks, and effective measures that have been employed on other NGET projects are assumed to apply to this Project.

18A.4 Baseline and future climate conditions

18A.4.1 **Table 18A.3** presents a summary of the baseline and future climate conditions for the Project Scoping Boundary

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Table 18A.3: Summary of baseline and future climate conditions

Climate Hazard	Baseline summary Timescales: (1981-2010)	Future summary Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079) RCP8.5 50th percentile
High temperatures: Extreme high temperatures	<p>England-wide: Average annual number of days above 30°C is rare for most locations, occurring less than once every five years. Higher occurrence in south-east England.</p> <p>East of England: Average annual number of days above 30°C occurs less than two days per year.</p>	<p>England-wide: The projections for the 2040s and 2070s show a clear increase in average annual number of days per year above 30°C for most locations in England.</p> <p>East of England: The projections for the 2040s and beyond show an increase in the average annual number of days per year above the 30°C threshold to multiple occurrences per year. A larger increase is expected for the 2070s when compared to the 2040s.</p>
High temperatures: Heatwaves	<p>England-wide: Using the defined threshold level, occurrences of heatwaves did not occur in the in the data analysed.</p>	<p>England-wide: The projections show an increase, especially in South East England and major urban centres (e.g. London, Birmingham and Manchester). For example, by the 2070s in London there are more than two events per year.</p> <p>East of England: The projections for the 2040s and beyond show a slight increase in instances of heatwaves. A larger increase is expected for the 2070s when compared to the 2040s.</p>
Temperature change: Mean temperature	<p>Baseline information not provided with probabilistic projections.</p>	<p>England-wide: Average mean temperatures for England are expected to increase across all scenarios compared to the baseline.</p> <p>East of England: In the 2050s: Winter mean temperatures show a 1-2°C increase compared to the baseline (1981-2000) Summer mean temperatures show a 2-3°C increase compared to the baseline (1981-2000).</p>

Climate Hazard

Baseline summary

Timescales: (1981-2010)

Future summary

Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079)

RCP8.5 50th percentile

		<p>In the 2070s:</p> <p>Winter mean temperatures show a 2-3°C increase compared to the baseline (1981-2000).</p> <p>Summer mean temperatures show a 3-4°C increase compared to the baseline (1981-2000).</p>
Low temperatures Extreme low Temperatures	<p>England-wide: Occurs multiple times per year in most UK locations.</p> <p>East of England: Occurs multiple times per year (approximately 3 days per year).</p>	<p>England-wide: The projections show a clear decrease. For example, by the 2070s, in most locations in the UK on average it occurs zero days per year. A larger decrease is expected for the 2070s when compared to the 2040s.</p> <p>Cold extremes while rare, may still occur.</p> <p>East of England: The projections for the 2040s and beyond show a reduction in the average annual number of days per year below the 0°C threshold to around 1 day per year.</p>
Low temperatures Freeze thaw cycles	<p>England-wide: Common in most UK locations. Only around the coast and in London does freeze-thaw occur fewer than thirty days per year.</p> <p>East of England: Freeze-thaw cycles occur around 60 days per year.</p>	<p>England-wide: The projections show a considerable decrease in occurrences.</p> <p>East of England: Freeze-thaw cycles occur around 30 days per year by the 2070's. A larger decrease in occurrence is expected for the 2070s compared to the 2040s.</p>
Drought	<p>England-wide: Drought events are regional in nature and can vary considerably in time and extent. They are typically rare across the majority of England, with East Anglia and the south east most at risk.</p> <p>East of England: The East of England is the driest region in the UK. In the baseline,</p>	<p>England-wide: Drought durations, intensities and severities are all projected to increase in most UK catchments and UKCP18 projections indicate warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers for the UK.</p> <p>East of England: Summer rainfall is predicted to decrease by 20% by 2060 (RCP8.5, 50th percentile) and 33.9% by 2080 (RCP8.5, 50th percentile), which will exacerbate the potential</p>

Climate Hazard	Baseline summary Timescales: (1981-2010)	Future summary Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079) RCP8.5 50th percentile
Precipitation Mean precipitation	<p>for the southern region of the proposed Project alignment, we would expect approximately 1 drought 'event' per year.</p> <p>Chapter 10 Water Environment provides an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Project Scoping Boundary. Key headlines summarised below:</p> <p>the average annual total rainfall in the locality of the Project was 635 mm, based on the Manby station record (NGR TF397869) (located approximately 1 km from the Scoping Boundary). This is lower than the Eastern and North Eastern England regional average (1991-2020) of 793 mm.</p> <p>The highest monthly average precipitation was recorded during June (97 mm) followed by November (88 mm). The driest months were March (51 mm) and February (52 mm).</p> <p>See baseline conditions, Chapter 10 Water Environment for an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Scoping Boundary</p>	<p>for drought conditions. UKCP18 also projects that drought 'events' will increase to 2 per year by '2070' (RCP8.5, 50th percentile).</p> <p>England-wide: Precipitation levels are projected to increase in winter months but decrease during summer months. The precipitation changes are generally greater in the south of the UK where the precipitation might decrease up to 40% in summer and increase up to around 30% in winter. Increases in seasonal precipitation link to the increase in river flood hazards.</p> <p>East of England: In the 2050s: Winter mean precipitation shows a 0-10% increase compared to the baseline (1981-2000). Summer mean precipitation shows a 10-20% decrease compared to the baseline (1981-2000).</p> <p>In the 2070s: Winter mean precipitation shows a 10-20% increase compared to the baseline (1981-2000). Summer mean precipitation shows a 20-30% decrease compared to the baseline (1981-2000).</p>
High winds	Baseline information not provided with probabilistic projections.	England-wide: Climate Projections indicate that there are no compelling trends, and any increases in wind speeds are modest compared to interannual variability.

Climate Hazard	Baseline summary	Future summary
	Timescales: (1981-2010)	Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079) RCP8.5 50th percentile
Summer and winter compound events	England-wide: Similar to high winds, compound events (high winds and precipitation occurring at the same time) are more likely to occur in some locations on the west of England and Wales.	England-wide: Climate projections indicate a slight increase in the occurrence of summer compound events, with a larger increase for the 2070s than the 2030s. Under future climate conditions the regions which already experience these events are expected to see an increase in their frequency.
Lightning	England-wide: In most UK locations there are 50 to 80 6-hour periods per year in which lightning occurs. Occurrence is lower near the coast and particularly the east coast.	England-wide: Climate Projections indicate that lightning is projected to increase in spring and summer, decrease in autumn, and shows little change in winter.
Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Chapter 10 Water Environment provides an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Project Scoping Boundary. Key headlines are summarised under ‘mean precipitation’.	Chapter 10 Water Environment provides an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Project Scoping Boundary.
	See baseline conditions, Chapter 10 Water Environment for an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Scoping Boundary	
Sea level rise	East of England: The Scoping Boundary comprises land within the Fens, the majority of which is currently under sea-level and reliant on wider flood defences to mitigate the hazard of flooding associated with sea level rise.	England-wide: Sea level is rising over the whole of the England coastline. Sea level rise is expected to reach approximately 1 metre under RCP8.5. Increases in coastal flooding hazards are attributed to the sea level rise throughout the century. East of England: Increase in sea level could be up to 0.7 m (RCP8.5) of sea level rise by the end of the century.

Climate Hazard

Baseline summary

Timescales: (1981-2010)

Future summary

Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079)

RCP8.5 50th percentile

See baseline conditions, Chapter 10 Water Environment for an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Scoping Boundary.

Wildfire

England-wide: Baseline information not provided with probabilistic projections. There is limited mention of wildfires and fogs in most recent The State of the UK Climate Report (Ref 18A.11).

East of England: For the Wildfire Daily Hazard Assessment, the baseline suggests that there are 63.97 days where wildfire index is above Daily Hazard Assessment warning thresholds.

Projected hotter conditions, prolonged higher temperatures and more frequent periods of water scarcity are likely to increase wildfire risk across the UK.

East of England: By the 2050s, there is projected to be an increase in Wildfire: Daily Hazard Assessment to 93.47 days (RCP8.5, 50th percentile), increasing further to 125.23 days (RCP8.5, 50th percentile) by the 2080s.

18A.5 CCR Screening Assessment

18A.5.1 **Table 18A.4** and **Table 18A.5** Table 18A.5 present the results of this CCR Screening assessment.

Table 18A.4: CCR screening assessment summary: construction phase

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measure identified
Materials and equipment for construction of built assets: equipment	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	High temperatures or prolonged heat could impact the operational performance of equipment and may result in delays to construction programme.	Where possible, avoid using machinery and equipment in the hottest part of the day to avoid potential overheating. Ensure equipment is stored correctly and maintained as per operating guidance.
	Extreme low temperatures	Low temperatures could impact the operational performance of equipment and may result in delays to construction programme.	Ensure equipment is stored correctly and maintained as per operating guidance. Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change this is not anticipated to result in a substantial impact.
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	Damage to materials and construction equipment may result in delays to construction programme and associated costs and/or unacceptable safety risks.	Where possible, avoid using machinery and equipment in high winds and storms. Ensure equipment is stored correctly and maintained as per operating guidance.
	Flood risk: tidal and fluvial	Heavy precipitation could lead to localised flooding impacting equipment on site and resulting in delays to construction programme and associated costs.	Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including: W07: The contractor(s) will subscribe to the Environment Agency’s Floodline service, which provides advance warning of potential local flooding events, and subscribe to the Met Office’s Weather Warnings email alerts system and any other relevant flood warning information. The contractor(s) will implement a suitable flood risk action plan, which will include appropriate evacuation procedures should a flood occur or be forecast.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measure identified
Materials and equipment for construction of built assets: Structures and stockpiles	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	High winds and summer and winter compound events may lead to an increased risk of dust generation or erosion of stockpiles, and an increased risk of surface water run-off and contamination.	<p>Ensure equipment is stored correctly to avoid damage during a flood event e.g. raising to an acceptable level where possible. Where appropriate, equipment should be removed from site in the event of flood warnings being issued.</p> <hr/> <p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including:</p> <p>CC03: The Contractor will pay due consideration to the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction. Measures will include, for example:</p> <p>Health and safety plans to prevent worker exhaustion due to heat supportive measures for working in high temperatures might include the provision of sunblock, sun hats and lightweight clothing, refreshment breaks and cooled water supply;</p> <p>temporary buildings designed with measures to cool summertime overheating; and</p> <p>safety measures to mitigate against issues caused by high winds such as increase dust or damage to structures/construction plant.</p> <p>CC04: The Contractor will consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage severe weather events. Measures will include, for example:</p> <p>A minimum cover training of personnel and prevention and monitoring arrangements to manage severe weather events; and</p> <p>as appropriate, construction method statements should also consider severe weather events where risks have been identified.</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measure identified
			<p>GG19: Earthworks and stockpiled soil will be protected by covering, seeding, or using water suppression where appropriate.</p> <p>Chapter 10 Water Environment outlines measures to reduce the risk of pollution of the water environment during construction through removing pathways between sources and receptors.</p>
		<p>High winds may lead to damage to temporary construction structures e.g. fencing.</p>	<p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including:</p> <p>GG25: Fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained and removed as part of the demobilisation unless otherwise specified.</p>
	<p>Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water</p>	<p>Increased risk of flooding could lead to erosion of stockpiles resulting in siltage of drainage assets.</p>	<p>Chapter 10 Water Environment outlines measures to reduce the risk of pollution of the water environment during construction through removing pathways between sources and receptors.</p>
<p>Access routes to construction site e.g. to pylon and substation locations via temporary access tracks and temporary working areas</p>	<p>Extreme low temperatures</p>	<p>Viability of, and access to construction sites could be temporarily compromised due to icy conditions leading to associated disruption or hinderance of construction processes resulting in delays to construction programme and associated costs.</p>	<p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including:</p> <p>GG23: An Emergency Action Plan will be developed for the construction phase which will outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents. Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change this is not anticipated to result in a substantial impact.</p> <p>CC04: The Contractor will consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage severe weather events. Measures will include, for example:</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measure identified
			As appropriate, construction method statements should also consider severe weather events where risks have been identified.
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Viability of, and access to construction sites could be temporarily compromised leading to associated disruption or hinderance of construction processes resulting in delays to construction programme and associated costs.	Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including: GG23: An Emergency Action Plan will be developed for the construction phase which will outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents.
	Wildfires	Viability of, and access to construction sites temporarily compromised and associated disruption or hinderance of construction processes resulting in delays to construction programme and associated costs.	Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including: CC05: An early warning system for wildfire detection and evacuation procedures for construction workers should be implemented alongside fire safety measures such as clearance of vegetation around temporary structures (where appropriate), access to fire extinguishing equipment, and evacuation protocols developed.
Human health: Workers at construction sites	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	Increased heat stress/heat exhaustion for workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks.	Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including: CC03: The Contractor will pay due consideration to the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction. Measures will include, for example:
	Extreme low temperatures	Possible negative health implications for workers on construction site may lead to unacceptable safety risks.	

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measure identified
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	Increased risk of windblown debris may lead to unacceptable safety risks.	Health and safety plans to prevent worker exhaustion due to heat supportive measures for working in high temperatures might include the provision of sunblock, sun hats and lightweight clothing, refreshment breaks and cooled water supply; and
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Heavy precipitation may lead to localised flooding and unacceptable safety risks.	<p>temporary buildings designed with measures to cool summertime overheating.</p> <p>CC04: The Contractor should use a short to medium range weather forecasting service from the Met Office, or other approved meteorological data and weather forecast provider, to inform short to medium term programme management, environmental control and impact mitigation measures e.g. health and safety plans to include supportive measures for working in extreme high or low temperatures. The contractor's Environmental Management System will consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage severe weather events and should as a minimum cover training of personnel and prevention and monitoring arrangements to manage severe weather events. As appropriate, construction method statements should also consider severe weather events where risks have been identified.</p> <p>GG06: Construction workers will undergo training to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the project. Topics will include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution prevention and pollution incident response; dust management and control measures; location and protection of sensitive environmental sites and features;

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measure identified
			<p>adherence to protected environmental areas around sensitive features;</p> <p>working hours and noise and vibration reduction measures;</p> <p>working with potentially contaminated materials;</p> <p>waste management and storage;</p> <p>flood risk response actions; and</p> <p>agreed traffic routes, access points, etc.</p> <p>GG23: An Emergency Action Plan will be developed for the construction phase which will outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents.</p> <p>W07: The contractor(s) will subscribe to the Environment Agency’s Floodline service, which provides advance warning of potential local flooding events, and subscribe to the Met Office’s Weather Warnings email alerts system and any other relevant flood warning information. The contractor(s) will implement a suitable flood risk action plan, which will include appropriate evacuation procedures should a flood occur or be forecast.</p>
Wildfires		Occurrences of wildfires in surrounding areas for construction workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks (e.g. smoke inhalation and in extreme cases harm to health).	<p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including:</p> <p>CC05: An early warning system for wildfire detection and evacuation procedures for construction workers should be implemented alongside fire safety measures such as clearance of vegetation around temporary</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measure identified
Environmental receptors	Drought	Drought conditions may reduce water supplies required during construction e.g. impacts on the ability utilise to dust suppression measures	structures (where appropriate), access to fire extinguishing equipment, and evacuation protocols developed; <u>and</u> GG23: An Emergency Action Plan will be developed for the construction phase which will outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents.
Environmental receptors	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Increased risk of precipitation leading to flooding could may result in erosion of stockpiles and mobilisation of contamination to the surrounding environment.	Efficient use of water on Site, especially in dry conditions (to reduce risk of dust generation). Minimise dust as far as reasonably practicable, through the measures required by the Outline CoCP (e.g. reduce dust emissions through the effective transportation and storage of materials such as dampening down of dusts particularly where material is stockpiled), and the proposed monitoring regime. Chapter 10 Water Environment outlines measures to reduce the risk of pollution of the water environment during construction through removing pathways between sources and receptors.

Table 18A.5: CCR screening assessment summary: operation phase

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
Substations	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	<p>Increased occurrences of high temperatures could lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> overheating of substation transformers, resulting in reduced capacity and life expectancy of the asset, in extreme cases, catastrophic failure. overheating of associated plant resulting in reduced capacity and life expectancy of the asset, in extreme cases, asset failure. reduced soil moisture, increasing soil resistivity, resulting in a reduction of earthing system effectiveness. reduced capacity of conductors (the wires which carry the electricity from substations). Ground movement which can impact on ground mounted structures such as transformer bases and switch house foundations, and cause breakage of earthing tape through shrinkage of susceptible soils. Increased electricity demand during heatwaves could overload substation transformers resulting in tripping and loss of supply. 	<p>Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within temperature parameters. Acceptable temperature parameters to be confirmed with the design team at the detailed design stage.</p> <p>Existing robust earthing systems should be effective in mitigating the risk.</p> <p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology):</p> <p>GH01 - Intrusive ground investigations and assessment will be undertaken prior to construction which will inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the Study Area/structure specific ground conditions including ground instability/adverse ground conditions; and Ground investigation and assessment should be used to inform the detailed foundation design of substations.</p> <p>In line with NGET Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP) report submission (Error! Reference source not found.), the operator shall continue to monitor potential climate impacts on substations and seek to understand and make changes to NGET Policy, Procedure and Design Standards as necessary.</p>
	Extreme low temperatures	<p>Occurrences of extreme low temperatures could lead to reduction in operational performance of equipment within the substation.</p>	<p>Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within particular temperature parameters.</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
			<p>In line with NGET ARP report submission (Error! Reference source not found.), the operator shall continue to monitor potential climate impacts on substations and seek to understand and make changes to NGET Policy, Procedure and Design Standards as necessary.</p>
Freeze-thaw-cycles	<p>Occurrences of freeze-thaw cycles and /or rapid fluctuations in ambient temperatures could lead to:</p> <p>Increased erosion of asset foundations; and</p> <p>localised ground movement, resulting in impacts to asset integrity.</p>	<p>Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within particular temperature parameters.</p> <p>Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change this is not anticipated to result in a substantial impact. Existing risk management and resilience frameworks should be sufficient to manage any impacts.</p>	
High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	<p>High winds could increase the risk of:</p> <p>Wind-borne debris and may lead to faults and damage to substation assets; and</p> <p>atmospheric salt being transported from coastal areas which may lead to increased corrosion of metal structures and salt build up on conductors which could lead to arcing.</p>	<p>Existing NGET design standards account for extreme weather conditions. Substation Equipment is designed to be resilient to a wind speed of 34 m/s (76 mph). NGET have seen instances of recent storm activities that have equalled and exceeded these standards, but the network and assets have performed as designed.</p> <p>NGET policy PS(T) 023 sets out requirements for primary insulation to be used in National Grid substations taking into account environmental conditions and project drivers.</p>	
Lightning	<p>Lightning events could result in short-circuit faults, triggering electrical protection and circuit breakers. In extreme events, lightning strikes could lead to asset damage.</p>	<p>National Grid Technical Specification (TS) 2.01 Part 1 (Relevant Electrical Standards - RES) Substations – Part 1 – Procedural (Ref 18A.20), sets out the earthing requirements to manage the potential impact of lightning strikes on substation assets.</p>	

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		Power surges may result in wider damages to the asset infrastructure.	In line with NGET ARP report submission (Error! Reference source not found.), the operator shall continue to monitor potential climate impacts on substations and seek to understand and make changes to NGET Policy, Procedure and Design Standards as necessary.
	Sea level rise	Sea level rise could ultimately lead to inundation of substation assets and routes that provide access to those assets.	Chapter 10: Water Environment states that a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be produced to inform the project design and the findings of the ES. The FRA will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account (in line with Environment Agency guidance). There is a potential interdependency on third party owned and operated flood defences to reduce the risk of incursion from sea level rise.
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Periods of heavy rainfall could lead to: Localised flooding and water ingress into assets which may result in damage to assets and wider network issues such as loss transmission. Of the five proposed substations for the Project, two are proposed in floodplain areas (Weston Marsh and Walpole), due to a lack of alternative locations at lower flood risk in the low-lying areas at the southern end of the preferred route corridor; overwhelming of drainage substation systems; and	Chapter 10 Water Environment states that a FRA will be produced to inform the project design and the findings of the ES. The FRA will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account (in line with Environment Agency guidance). Substation siting zones provide opportunity for siting a substation in areas of lowest flood risk as far as possible, considering the distribution of flood risk along the preferred route corridor, and taking into account other environmental and engineering constraints. Further embedded design measures will be developed as the Project design evolves. This includes a minimum set-back distance between pylons and watercourses, flood mitigation measures for those

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		<p>localised flooding which could result in stranded assets e.g. viability of, and access to assets may be temporarily compromised resulting in delays to maintenance or emergency repair activities (this may be a particular issue in the lower lying Fenland region, where flooding can persist over many weeks).</p>	<p>substations which must, through further design development, be located in higher flood risk areas due a lack of alternative lower flood risk sites, and drainage design for substations to ensure no increase in flood or pollution risk arising from Site runoff.</p> <p>There is a potential interdependency on third party owned and operated flood defences to reduce the risk of incursion from sea level rise.</p>
	Wildfire	<p>Occurrences of wildfires and associated smoke could damage conductors and may result in in arcing and tripping of circuits.</p>	<p>Wildfires impacting substations are mitigated to an extent through current NGET vegetation management policies (including use of Vegetation Management Optimisation where applicable) (Ref 18A.21). These policies do not currently extend to potential fire risk from arable land and peat.</p>
	Drought	<p>Specific sites on the project may be on substrate that is particularly vulnerable to drought and ground movement that could impact substation building infrastructure and other assets. This may be exacerbated by the presence of peat in some parts of the southern area of the Site Boundary.</p> <p>Drought conditions could lead to reduced soil moisture which increases soil resistivity and a reduction in earthing system effectiveness. Where earthing design parameters are exceeded, system and public safety issues can arise with reduced touch potential distances or failure to fully dissipate fault current, leaving exposed</p>	<p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology):</p> <p>GH01 - Intrusive ground investigations and assessment will be undertaken prior to construction which will inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the Study Area/structure specific ground conditions including ground instability/adverse ground conditions.</p> <p>Ground investigation and assessment should be used to inform the detailed foundation design of substations. Monitoring plans should be implemented to refine understanding of risk occurring to ensure appropriate measures and response times are developed.</p> <p>Existing robust earthing systems should be effective in mitigating the risk.</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		metal components inside and outside the site boundary live.	
Pylons	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	<p>Periods of extreme high temperatures and heatwaves could lead to:</p> <p>Drying out of the soil can lead to increased erosion potential (particularly in the Fenland area);</p> <p>ground movement impacting on pylon foundations and cause breakage of earthing tape through shrinkage of susceptible soils; and</p> <p>reduced soil moisture, increasing soil resistivity, resulting in a reduction of earthing system effectiveness.</p>	<p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology):</p> <p>GH01 - Intrusive ground investigations and assessment will be undertaken prior to construction which will inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the Study Area/structure specific ground conditions including ground instability/adverse ground conditions.</p> <p>Ground investigation and assessment should be used to inform the detailed foundation design of substations. It is anticipated that most pylon foundations along the route will be formed of 'piled' foundations, to mitigate this risk. Where ground conditions are not considered to be suitable, pad foundations may be specified. This will be considered further within the detailed design stage</p> <p>Continue to monitor and make changes to Policy, Procedure and Design Standards as necessary. Include requirements for regular maintenance and inspections following extended periods of high temperatures.</p> <p>Existing robust earthing systems should be effective in mitigating the risk.</p>
	Freeze-thaw-cycles	Occurrences of freeze-thaw cycles and /or rapid fluctuations in ambient temperatures could lead to:	Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within temperature parameters.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		<p>Increased erosion of asset foundations; and localised ground movement, resulting in impacts to asset integrity.</p>	<p>Acceptable temperature parameters to be confirmed with the design team at the detailed design stage.</p> <p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology):</p> <p>GH01 - Intrusive ground investigations and assessment will be undertaken prior to construction which will inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the Study Area/structure specific ground conditions including ground instability/adverse ground conditions.</p> <p>It is anticipated that most pylon foundations along the route will be formed of 'piled' foundations, to mitigate this risk. Where ground condition are suitable, pad foundations may be specified. Further embedded design measures will be considered as the Project design evolves, through engagement with the engineering design team, to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised where possible. Measures will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles.</p> <p>Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change this is not anticipated to be a substantial risk moving forward. Existing risk management and resilience frameworks should be sufficient to manage any impacts.</p>
	<p>High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)</p>	<p>High winds could increase the risk of wind-borne debris and may lead to damage to pylons.</p>	<p>Existing NGET design standards account for extreme wind conditions and consider different wind speeds and directions. The analysis does not consider the cumulative effects of windstorms, but does consider</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
			<p>several variables/scenarios and takes into account pylon elevation and land cover assumptions.</p> <p>NGET is currently undertaking further innovation and analysis as part of the Whole Energy System Resilience Vulnerability Assessment (Ref 18A.22) programme, and emerging outputs of this research should be considered during the detailed design stage.</p> <p>The risk of falling trees and other vegetation to be managed through current NGET vegetation management policies (including use of Vegetation Management Optimisation where applicable) (Ref 18A.21). Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity states that micro-siting of pylons would take into account swing of the overhead lines to avoid or minimise loss of woodland and trees.</p>
Lightning		<p>In extreme events, lightning strikes to exposed pylon assets could result in surges that could cause circuits to trip. Extreme cases of lightning strikes could lead to physical damage to the assets.</p>	<p>Earth wire is designed to provide some shielding to the phase conductors and absorb the current of a direct lightning strike, with this fault current being distributed along the earth wire and into the ground via towers and the substation earth mats.</p> <p>Protection and control measures for equipment for the network should continue to be monitored to manage the future level of risk of the hazard occurring.</p>
Sea level rise		<p>Sea level rise could ultimately lead to inundation of pylon assets or routes that provide access to those assets. However, it is unlikely that this hazard will represent a vulnerability to the operational phase of the Project due to the Project location. However, there may be areas of the Fens, which is either very close to or below current</p>	<p>Chapter 10 Water Environment states that a FRA will be produced to inform the project design and the findings of the ES. The FRA will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account (in line with Environment Agency guidance).</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		mean sea level. See Chapter 10 Water Environment for more information.	There is a potential interdependency on third party owned and operated flood defences to reduce the risk of incursion from sea level rise.
Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	High velocity flood events could lead to: Scour of pylon foundations, exert significant loads on structure and may result in damage to the pylon structures; and riverbank or drainage ditch erosion in the vicinity of pylons, undermining foundations.		<p>Chapter 10 Water Environment states that a FRA will be produced to inform the project design and the findings of the ES. The FRA will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account (in line with Environment Agency guidance). Further embedded design measures will be developed as the Project design evolves. This includes a minimum set-back distance between pylons and watercourses (e.g. 9 m set back between pylons and top of IDB maintain watercourses for Lindsey Marsh IDB).</p> <p>Suitable corrosion and pH resistant concrete formulas will be utilised for pylon foundations to minimise the risk, such that the new infrastructure and structures are not susceptible to significant effects resulting from ground instability or chemical damage of concrete, including flood risk.</p> <p>The water environment assessment within the ES will be supported by a FRA, which will consider the impacts of climate change on future flood risk (including reservoir flooding) and will be assessed in line with the most up to date Environment Agency guidance.</p> <p>There is a potential interdependency on third party owned and operated flood defences to reduce the risk of incursion from sea level rise.</p>
Wildfire	Occurrences of wildfires could result in damage to pylons and earthwire.		Pylons will be constructed from materials that are compliant with national fire standards. Further

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		<p>However, typically pylon structures are designed to withstand high temperatures.</p>	<p>embedded design measures will be considered as the Project design evolves, through engagement with the engineering design team, to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised where possible. Measures will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles.</p> <p>Wildfires impacting substations are mitigated to an extent through current NGET vegetation management policies (including use of Vegetation Management Optimisation where applicable) (Ref 18A.21). These policies do not currently extend to potential fire risk from arable land and peat.</p>
Drought		<p>Increasing temperatures will, without precipitation, lead to drying of the ground causing it to shrink. Any structures built on this ground will be subject to movement which, as well as being amplified by the height of the structure, can lead to instability of the foundations. Pylons are more vulnerable to this movement. Earthing tape may also be broken through ground movement.</p> <p>As moisture in the soil reduces the soil resistivity increases, reducing the effectiveness of the earthing system. Where earthing design parameters are exceeded, system and public safety issues can arise with reduced touch potential distances or failure to fully dissipate fault current, leaving exposed</p>	<p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology):</p> <p>GH01 - Intrusive ground investigations and assessment will be undertaken prior to construction which will inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the Study Area/structure specific ground conditions including ground instability/adverse ground conditions.</p> <p>It is anticipated that most pylon foundations along the route will be formed of 'piled' foundations, to mitigate this risk. Where ground condition are suitable, pad foundations may be specified. This will be considered further within the detailed design stage. Existing robust earthing systems should be effective in mitigating the risk.</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
OHLs	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	metal components inside and outside the site boundary live. Increased occurrences of high temperatures and heatwaves could lead to: Thermal expansion of conductors and OHLs that could lead to increased line sag that exceeds the OHL UK design parameters, resulting in increased number of incidents where clearance limits are compromised and need for maintenance downtime, reducing network capacity; and reduced ability for the conductor to operate at maximum efficiency (as the core temperature increases so does resistance within the conductor reducing its ability to carry current, thus reducing its capacity).	<p>Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within particular temperature parameters in line with SQSS Code Documents (Ref 18A.23). The SQSS Code Documents include operational criteria and management measures that address conditions that could increase the likelihood of a OHL fault (e.g. high winds, lightning, very high or low ambient temperatures, high precipitation and flooding). OHL and support structures to designed in accordance with BS EN 50341-2-9 (2017) National Normative Aspects and Technical Specifications to ensure the minimum ground to conductor clearances are maintained.</p> <p>OHL ratings vary across the seasons to take account of ambient temperature variations to ensure that lines are not overloaded. Ratings are typically lower in the Summer as a result. Typically, OHL circuits are not run close their maximum ratings for long periods of time for the purpose of fault contingency.</p> <p>Dynamic Line Rating may be used, where temperature and sag sensors on OHLs allow line ratings to be changed in real time to respond to daily or even hourly variations in ambient temperature, as opposed to seasonal ratings currently used on the majority of lines.</p> <p>Further embedded design measures will be considered as the Project design evolves, through engagement with the engineering design team, to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised</p>

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
Extreme low temperatures	Occurrences of extreme low temperatures could lead to: Ice and snow gathering on OHL and insulators and may cause snow sleeves and/or flashover faults icing phenomena; increased mechanical tension resulting in line sag; and a reduction in operational performance of equipment.	Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within particular temperature parameters. Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change, this is not anticipated to be a substantial risk.	
High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	High winds could increase the risk of wind-borne debris and may lead to damage to the OHL.	Access to OHLs may be restricted during a wind event but it is considered unlikely to have a severe impact on fault response due to the resilience of the network and relatively short storm duration. The risk of falling trees and other vegetation to managed through current NGET vegetation management policies (including use of Vegetation Management Optimisation where applicable) (Ref 18A.21). NGET is currently undertaking further innovation and analysis as part of the Whole Energy System Resilience Vulnerability Assessment (Ref 18A.22) programme, and emerging outputs of this research should be considered during the detailed design stage. Any identified measures to minimise this potential risk	

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
			will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles.
Lightning		Lightning events could result in short-circuit faults, triggering electrical protection and circuit breakers. In extreme events, lightning strikes on exposed OHL could lead to asset damage.	Earth wire is designed to provide some shielding to the phase conductors and absorb the current of a direct lightning strike, with this fault current being distributed along the earth wire and into the ground via towers and the substation earth mats. Over voltages and flashovers may still occur with lightning strikes on OHLs but these faults will be cleared by protection systems which will open the breakers at each end of the line before closing them again shortly after, known as delayed auto reclose. Protection and control measures for equipment for the network should continue to be monitored to manage the future level of risk of hazard occurring.
Wildfire		Occurrences of wildfires and associated smoke could damage conductors and may result in in arcing and tripping of circuits. Occurrences of wildfires could damage operational telecommunication systems and may result in faults, inability to control the network, or loss of power generation / supply.	Wildfires impacting OHLs are mitigated to a large extent via current NGET vegetation management policies. Operation and maintenance plans for the Project should include requirements for inspections following wildfire. There is currently no mitigation available to reduce the risk of smoke causing arcing within conductors. A fire safety procedure should be developed for the operational phase that includes risks of wildfire.
Human Health receptors	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	Increased heat stress/heat exhaustion for maintenance workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks for maintenance workers.	Managed through adherence to NGET’s health and safety procedures for operations and maintenance activities.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
	Extreme low temperatures	Possible negative health implications for maintenance workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks for maintenance workers..	
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	Increased risk of windblown debris may lead to unacceptable safety risks for maintenance workers.	
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Heavy precipitation may lead to localised flooding and unacceptable safety risks for maintenance workers.	
	Wildfires	Occurrences of wildfires in surrounding areas for maintenance workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks (e.g. smoke inhalation and in extreme cases harm to health).	
Environmental receptors: landscape		Increased temperatures and drought conditions could compromise the landscape design (e.g. plants and shrubs die).	<p>Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts:</p> <p>GG03: A Construction Environmental Management Plan, a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) will be produced prior to construction.</p> <p>The LEMP should set out measures to inform the design, for example, landscape planting will take into consideration climate change in the selection of appropriate woodland tree and shrub species planting and habitat creation, e.g. drought tolerant species and provide adequate monitoring post-planting. Further</p>

**Identified
receptors**

**Climate change
hazard**

Potential climate change impact

Design and control measures identified

embedded design measures will be developed as the Project design evolves.

18A.6 Conclusion

18A.6.1 This CCR screening assessment sets out the potential climate change impacts on the Project, identified at this early design stage. There are a number of Embedded and Control and Management measures that are considered at this early design stage to mitigate against any potential significant impacts of climate change in the construction, operation and maintenance phases. It is recommended that further embedded design measures to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised where possible, should be developed as the Project design evolves through engagement with the engineering design team including, but not limited to the following potential for the following potential impacts:

- High temperatures and heatwaves impacts on OHL - Further embedded design measures should be developed as the Project design evolves through engagement with the engineering design team. Dynamic Line Rating could be considered, where temperature and sag sensors on OHLs allow line ratings to be changed in real time to respond to daily or even hourly variations in ambient temperature, as opposed to seasonal ratings currently used on the majority of lines.
- Salt transport potential – as some of the proposed assets within the Scoping Boundary are likely to be located in close proximity to tidally influenced watercourses and within relative proximity to the coast, there is potential for salt (transported by wind) to build up on conductor components and result in potential corrosion and arcing issues. Further work is needed to better understand this risk and site specific assessments may be required, in line with National Grid Policy. Any identified measures to minimise this potential risk will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles.
- Wildfire impacts on assets – wildfire is still an emerging risk in the UK, and with the Project area being one of the driest areas in the UK, there is a potential risk for wildfires to occur which could affect significant areas of land within the Project boundary and alignment. Standard procedures and guidance including those provided by the National Grid’s Transmission Network Control Centre Operation and incident response team should be followed, and safety zones around assets identified. Maintenance plans should include requirements for inspections following wildfire.
- High winds and compound events impacts on pylons and OHL - NGET is currently undertaking further innovation and analysis as part of the Whole Energy System Resilience Vulnerability Assessment (Ref 18A.22) programme, and emerging outputs of this research should be considered during the detailed design stage. Any identified measures to minimise this potential risk will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles.

18A.6.2 On this basis, no further assessment of the Project’s vulnerability to climate change is required in the ES.

18A.7 References

- Ref 18A.1 Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2024). Overarching National Policy Statement for energy (EN-1), London: GOV.UK. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1> [Accessed 14 May 2024].
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Appendix 19A Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping Table

Contents

19A.1 References

19A-18

Table 19A.1: Major accidents and disasters scoping table

19A-3

Table 19A.1: Major accidents and disasters scoping table

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Natural hazards	Geophysical	Earthquakes	<p>Earthquakes in the UK are moderately frequent but are unlikely to be powerful enough to inflict severe damage. The British Geological Society (BGS) acknowledges although the UK is distant from the nearest plate boundary, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, earthquakes in the UK occur as crustal stresses within the tectonic plates are relieved by movement occurring on pre-existing fault planes. One of the driving forces is regional compression caused by motion of the Earth’s tectonic plates and uplift resulting from the melting of the ice sheets that covered many parts of Britain thousands of years ago.</p> <p>The Project is not considered to be vulnerable to earthquakes of the level experienced in the UK. It is also unlikely to trigger earthquakes.</p>	No
Natural hazards	Geophysical	Volcanic activity	<p>According to the National Risk Register – 2020 (Ref 19A.1), there are a number of volcanoes across Europe that could affect the UK, especially volcanoes in Iceland (such as Bárðarbunga and Eyjafjallajökull) due to their proximity to the UK and because there are frequent eruptions. Due to prevailing winds, they have potential to blow ash and gas towards the UK.</p> <p>It is highly unlikely that an ash cloud could significantly impact on any aspect of the Project.</p>	No
Natural hazards	Geophysical	Landslides	<p>The BGS is the definitive source of landslide information in Great Britain. The National Landslide Database shows</p>	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			<p>there have been no landslides recorded within the Project Scoping Boundary.</p> <p>The Project's topography is relatively flat with gently undulating land. The Project does not involve the formation of deep cuts/high embankments. In designing the Project to applicable standards, resources and receptors would not be put at a greater risk as a consequence of the Project.</p>	
Natural hazards	Geophysical	Sinkholes	The superficial and bedrock geology within the Project Scoping Boundary is described in Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology . Due to the nature of the superficial and bedrock geology within the Project Scoping Boundary sinkholes are unlikely.	No
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Tidal flooding	The Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) undertaken as part of Chapter 10 Water Environment will assess the vulnerability of the Project to flood risk and the risk that the Project could increase flood risk elsewhere. National Grid designs its infrastructure to either withstand a flood event or to be raised up out of the floodplain. The construction of the Project will incorporate appropriate post construction surface water management and land drainage systems if necessary. The detailed scope of the FRA will be agreed with relevant stakeholders, but the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project is not considered to be susceptible to flooding and is unlikely to cause flooding elsewhere.	No
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Fluvial flooding		No
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Pluvial flooding		No
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Groundwater Flooding		No
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Avalanches	Avalanches are not considered relevant given the location of the Project.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Cyclones, hurricanes,	Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons do not typically occur in the UK.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
		typhoons, storms and gales	Storms and gales could result in damage to the OHL. However, they will be designed in line with UK standards which take into account environmental conditions including exposure to UK weather conditions. The risk is not significantly different to other similar infrastructure in the locality.	
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Thunderstorms	Storms of sufficient severity to cause damage to infrastructure are very rare in the UK. Lightning could potentially strike above ground installations including pylons. However, these have earthing protection against lightning strikes as set out in existing Technical Standards. Storms could be a source of high wind speeds. The underground cables would not be liable to the effects of high winds. Overhead lines could be subject to high wind speeds; however, these are designed to meet current safety standards. If in an extreme scenario the overhead line were to be damaged, the monitoring system would detect the fault within milliseconds and the circuit would be tripped. This would occur before the overhead line (conductor) hits the ground and there would be no resulting risk of electrocution or fire.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Extreme temperatures: heatwaves, low (sub-zero) temperatures and heavy snow	This type of event could expose site infrastructure to greater heat intensity and exposure to sunlight. Heavy snow could cause disruption to workers and delivery vehicles and drivers during construction. High temperature records are now being broken across the UK with increasing frequency. Data sourced from the UK Met Office summarises the highest daily maximum temperature in the UK is 40.3°C, recorded in Coningsby, Lincolnshire in July 2022.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			<p>The lowest daily minimum temperature on record in the UK is -27.2°C recorded in Altnaharra, Scotland in December 1995. In late February and early March 2018, the UK experienced a spell of severe winter weather with very low temperatures and significant snowfall. Climate change is set to lead to more extreme events over the coming years.</p> <p>The Project will be designed to existing National Grid standards, which include consideration of high temperatures. National Grid also undertakes regular inspections of the network using thermal imaging to assess damage from weather.</p>	
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Droughts	Drought has the longest advance warning times of the severe weather types. The Project would not be vulnerable to drought.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Severe space weather: solar flares	The energy from solar flares reaches Earth within a few minutes and can cause radio blackouts.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Severe space weather: solar energetic particles	Solar energetic particles arrive at Earth around 15 minutes to a few hours after they occur and cause solar radiation storms which can potentially harm astronauts and impact electronics.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Severe space weather: coronal mass ejections (CMEs)	<p>CMEs travel slowly and can take between 14 hours and up to four days to reach Earth and cause geomagnetic storms with many impacts including localised disruptions to power grids.</p> <p>However, in designing the Project to applicable standards, resources and receptors would not be put at a greater risk as a consequence of the Project.</p>	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Fog	Fog is one of the most common weather conditions in the UK, particularly throughout autumn and winter. Severe disruption to transport occurs when the visibility falls	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			below 50 m over a wide area. Should fog become an issue during the construction phase due to visibility, work would cease, where it is not safe to continue until conditions improve.	
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Wildfires: forest fire, bush/brush, pasture	<p>In 2018, fire and rescue services dealt with a number of wildfires across the country. Security Scotland also experiences large, rural wildfires, most recently seen in Dumfries and Galloway in 2020.</p> <p>The Project would include standoff distances from wooded areas and landscape planting, in order to minimise the risk of vegetation contacting the OHL and potentially igniting a fire. Should weather conditions during construction become hot and dry for a long period of time, further consideration would be given to hot work activity locations.</p>	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Poor air quality	<p>Between 27 June and 7 July 2006, and between 13 and 23 July of the same year, the UK experienced two periods of extended hot weather with associated elevated ozone and harmful airborne particles. In the first episode, the combination of heatwave conditions, poor air quality and worsening of people’s pre-existing conditions led to up to 540 deaths and up to 700 hospital admissions. The same factors led to up to 630 deaths and up to 830 hospital admissions in the second episode. Periods of elevated pollution over a widespread area, and lasting more than two days, can occur around 5 to 10 times a year dependent on seasonal weather conditions.</p> <p>The proposed scope of the air quality assessment is set out in Chapter 14 Air Quality. No potential significant air quality effects are predicted from the Project.</p>	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			During operation of the Project there is unlikely to be any effect on air quality as maintenance vehicles would be very few and there are no emissions associated with the operation of the Project itself.	
Natural hazards	Biological	Disease epidemics: viral bacterial parasitic fungal prion	The construction and operation of the Project would not give rise to any disease epidemics. The development itself would be constructed following all necessary guidance and restrictions in place at the time of its construction.	No
Natural hazards	Biological	Animal Diseases: Bird Flu Bluetongue	The Project would not be a source of any disease epidemics and spread during any outbreak would be controlled through containment of infected animals including prohibition of transportation. The Project will adopt strict biosecurity protocols when working between livestock/poultry farms and these measures would form part of Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice .	No
Natural hazards	Biological	Plants	Standard control measures would be implemented by the appointed contractor during construction to handle and dispose of any diseased or invasive plants to prevent their spread. Measures, such as a biosecurity plan as set out in measure BE01 of Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice would be put in place for the Project.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Societal	Extensive public demonstrations which could lead to violence and loss of life.	In recent decades, serious widespread disorder in the UK has been rare. On 6 August 2011, a protest in Tottenham following the shooting of Mark Duggan by the police escalated into widespread public disorder. The G20 summits in 2009 and 2017 resulted in varying	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Technological or manmade hazards	Societal	Widespread damage to societies and economies.	degrees of violent disorder, while the tuition fees protest in 2010 saw incidents of criminal damage and use of improvised missiles against police. The Project is located in a largely rural area of the UK, and despite the isolated cases listed above, the UK is considered to be a politically stable country. The Project should not lead to civil unrest, widespread damage to societies and economies and is unlikely to require largescale multi-faceted humanitarian assistance.	
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Major accident hazard chemical sites	There are no establishments within the 3 km of the Project Scoping Boundary that are covered by the Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) Regulations 2015. The Project would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a COMAH site.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Major accident hazard pipelines	The Project would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a major accident hazard pipeline. Any pipeline crossings would comply with existing safety requirements.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Nuclear	Nuclear sites are designed, built, and operated so that the likelihood of releases of radiological material in the UK is extremely low. The Project is not located near any nuclear sites therefore would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a nuclear site.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Fuel storage	There are no fuel storage sites located within the Scoping Boundary, therefore the Project would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a fuel storage site.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Dam breaches	There are no reservoirs within the Scoping Boundary and the Project would not lead to any increased risk of a dam breach. Potential risks from reservoir flooding will be considered in the Flood Risk Assessment. The Project is not expected to lead to any increased risk of major accident or disaster from reservoir flooding.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Mines and storage caverns	There are no Coal Authority Mine Entries located within the Scoping Boundary. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from mines and caverns.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Fires	Fires could be initiated by construction related activities however standard control measures would be implemented by the appointed contractor to manage the risk of fire. Measure GG20 of Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice prohibits bonfires and the burning of water material on site. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from fires.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Transport accidents	Road	Transport accidents occur across the UK on a daily basis. During construction there will be an increase in heavy construction plant and equipment on the local road network which would form the entry and exit points for construction traffic and therefore may increase the risk of road traffic accidents. Access points will incorporate appropriate visibility splays, turning radii and speed limit reductions where necessary/appropriate. Measures TT01, TT02, TT03 of Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			<p>Practice set out measures to control and manage construction traffic on the highway network.</p> <p>The operation of the Project would not result in increased traffic flow or changes to traffic composition which could have an adverse impact on highway safety. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from road traffic accidents.</p>	
Technological or manmade hazards	Transport accidents	Rail	<p>There are railway lines within the Scoping Boundary.</p> <p>The design of the railway crossing would be agreed with Network Rail and would comply with existing safety requirements, to protect the railway line. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from rail accidents.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Transport accidents	Waterways	<p>The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from marine vessel accidents.</p> <p>Navigable rivers that the Project needs to cross will comply with existing safety requirements to protect the waterways.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Transport accidents	Aviation	<p>The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from aviation accidents. An aviation report will be produced to identify all airfields and airstrips (identified in Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism) and will set out potential issues for each. Routeing and design of the Project where possible will allow these airfields/airstrips to continue to operate safely.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Pollution accidents	Air	<p>The proposed scope of the air quality assessment is set out in Chapter 14 Air Quality. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from air pollution accidents.</p>	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Technological or manmade hazards	Pollution accidents	Land	Measures GG06, GG23, W02, and GH05 in Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice will ensure control and management measures are in place to prevent pollution from the construction of the Project. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from land pollution accidents.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Pollution accidents	Water	Measures GG06, GG23, W02, and GH05 in Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice will ensure control and management measures are in place to prevent pollution from the construction of the Project. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from water pollution accidents	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Electricity during construction	<p>Above-ground electrical transmission lines are present within the Scoping Boundary. During construction, any work required near electric overhead power lines would be adequately controlled and appropriate site-specific risk assessments completed which would consider such aspects as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the voltage and height; - size and reach of any machinery or equipment; - safe clearance distances required; - site conditions such as undulating terrain; and - competence, supervision, training and briefing to staff. <p>The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from an electricity utilities failure.</p>	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Electricity during operation	<p>There is a potential major accident involving electrocution during the operation and maintenance phase if there were to be a failure of the transmission infrastructure, or at the substations. Electrocution hazards are primarily protected by good design of the electrical systems and safe systems of work.</p> <p>The National Emergency Plan for Downstream Gas & Electricity sets out arrangements between government, industry, the regulator and other parties for safe and effective management of downstream gas and electricity supply emergencies.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Gas	<p>Gas transmission pipelines does intersect with the Project scoping boundary; however, the Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a gas utilities failure. For any works in close proximity to gas pipelines, the appropriate safe methods of work would be agreed with the pipeline operator and suitable risk assessment undertaken.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Water supply	<p>The Project would be designed and constructed to appropriate design standards which include crossing of other utilities. Including consultation and agreement of protective provisions with the asset owners.</p> <p>The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a water supply utilities failure.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Sewage system	<p>The Project would be designed and constructed to appropriate design standards which include crossing of other utilities. Including consultation and agreement of protective provisions with the asset owners.</p>	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a sewage system utilities failure.	
Technological or manmade hazards	Malicious attacks	Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear	There is the potential for hostile acts against the Project and the associated workforce, which could occur at any stage of the lifecycle of the Project. National Grid take safety and security very seriously and work closely with the police and security services when designing equipment and the security measures needed to protect them.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Engineering accidents and failures	Cyber	According to the National Risk Register 2020 (Ref 19A.1), cyber-attacks occur almost constantly on key national and commercial electronic information, control systems and digital industries. National Grid has security standards in place based on industry recognised standards to achieve high standards of adaptive and responsive cyber security. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from cyber-attacks.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Engineering accidents and failures	Infrastructure	There is potential for the above ground structures (e.g., pylons and OHLs) to collapse during the operation and maintenance phase albeit a very small risk as appropriate Health and Safety would be adhered to on site. The primary mitigation is to ensure that the elements of the Project are designed in accordance with National Grid standards, industry good practice and the anticipated environmental conditions.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Engineering accidents and failures	Bridge failure	Routeing of construction traffic would take account of structural requirements such as weight limits or height restrictions. Condition assessments would also be undertaken in advance where appropriate.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Technological or manmade hazards	Engineering accidents and failures	Flood defence failure	<p>As the Project is an OHL it will not need to cross flood defences therefore there would be no risk of failure.</p> <p>The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a flood defence failure.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Human error	Buried strike to existing buried services	<p>The protection of buried services is achieved through existing safety controls embedded during the design and construction stages. These include analysis of up-to-date service information to identify the location of services, holding discussions with service providers to agree protective provisions and managing the risks to services. Measures to manage risk include undertaking service location surveys to track where services are located on the ground.</p> <p>Works would also take into consideration Health and Safety and Environment (HSE) guidance (2014) (Ref 19A.2), which provides advice on how to reduce any direct risks to people's health and safety, as well as the indirect risks arising through damage to services. These existing measures reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable for the Project to cause a service strike through human error.</p> <p>The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from buried strike to existing buried services.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Human error	Damage to underground cable	<p>Underground cables that may form part of the Project are placed at a minimum depth of 1.1 m (deep enough so as not to be affected by agricultural activities). The cables and ducts are placed in cement-bound sand with a tile over the top as added protection. Landowners would be made aware of the route of the cable and associated land rights which would outline the activities that can take</p>	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			<p>place over the cable. In the extremely unlikely event that the cable was damaged, the fault would be reported in milliseconds through the monitoring system and the system would be auto-isolated, making it safe pending investigations.</p> <p>The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from damage to underground cables.</p>	
Technological or manmade hazards	Human error	Crane operation	<p>Geotechnical investigations would be undertaken to identify the stability/suitability of the ground beneath where the crane would be placed, having an appropriately designed crane base plate, and using trained staff to operate the crane.</p> <p>The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from crane operation.</p>	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Sabotage or arson	Sabotage or arson on proposed infrastructure during construction and operation	<p>During construction, the working areas would have security fencing around the sites and only authorised personnel would be admitted to the sites. Outside of working hours, it is anticipated that the sites would have the proper security measures such as: security guard/CCTV to check for trespassers that could result in sabotage or arson.</p> <p>There is the potential for hostile acts against the Project and the associated workforce, which could occur at any stage of the lifecycle of the Project. National Grid take safety and security very seriously and work closely with the police and security services when designing equipment and the security measures needed to protect them. There is no history of terrorist threat to pylons and OHLs in the UK. Even so, damage to OHLs, pylons and substations, however caused, can be repaired more</p>	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			quickly than damage to underground cables. This makes OHLs more resilient and flexible than buried assets.	
Technological or manmade hazards	Explosion	Unexploded Ordnance	UXO surveys will be undertaken, and if a UXO is found appropriate measures will be taken to remove it. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from UXO.	No

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