

# Proposed Electricity Substation and Overhead Line Works at Weston Marsh

Historic Environment Desk-based  
Assessment - Part 3 of 3

June 2026

# Proposed Electricity Substation and Overhead Line Works at Weston Marsh

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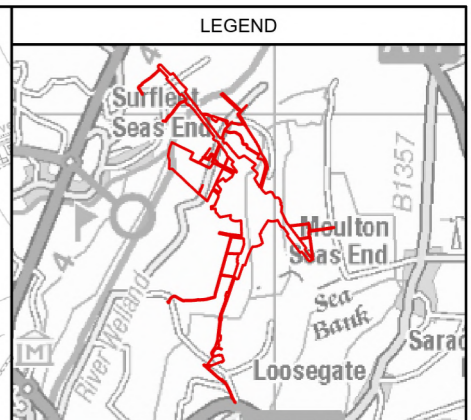
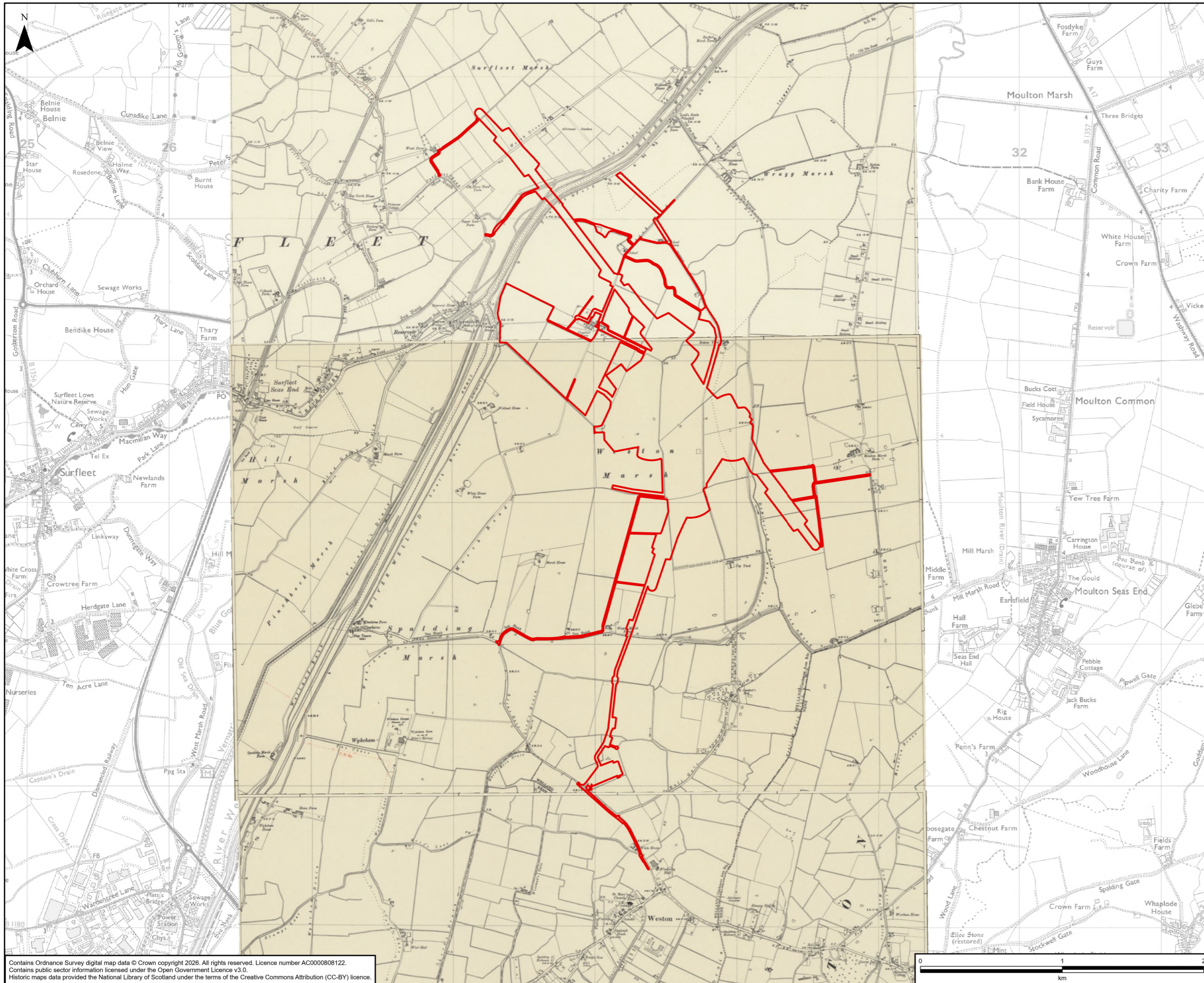
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# Figure 11 1951 Ordnance Survey Map



Legend  
 Scheme Site Boundary

A	20/03/2026	First Issue	ER	DF	JLT
Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App

**nationalgrid**

Purpose: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Scheme: PROPOSED ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION AND OVERHEAD LINE WORKS AT WESTON MARSH

Document Title: FIGURE 11  
1951 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

Creator:	Date:	Checker:	Date:	Approver:	Date:
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# Appendices

# Appendix A Designated Heritage Asset Gazetteer

Table A.1 Designated heritage assets within the 2 km Study Area

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
N/A	Conservation Area	Moulton	The village buildings were built on the outside edge of roads enclosing an extensive rectangular area of meadows and playing fields. The River Kennett runs south north on the eastern border of the meadows. The historic centre of the village contains 16th-century to 19th-century vernacular buildings set around a central green area, comprising playing fields, private meadows and playing fields, along four roads, in a low density, landscape dominated configuration. There are significant areas of mid to late 20th-century residential estate development to north west and south of the village centre.	Post-medieval	TF 30781 24203
1019096; 1064471	Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed Building	Wykeham Chapel: A Moated Monastic Grange and Retreat House	The monument includes a medieval moated monastic grange, together with the remains of a retreat house and chapel at Wykeham. The grange was associated with Spalding Priory, which housed a Benedictine order and lay 5km to the south west. The unroofed chapel is built of limestone ashlar and measures approximately 13m by 6.5m. The chapel's nave and chancel are one and entered by a pointed doorway at the western end of the southern wall. The north and south walls each have three large pointed windows, the westernmost window on each wall being blocked by brick. The east wall has a large pointed window flanked internally by ornate	Medieval	TF 27635 26433

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			niches; a large pointed window in the opposite, west, wall is blocked with brick.		
1013529; 1064473	Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building	Churchyard Cross, St Mary's Churchyard	The cross is medieval in origin with modern additions. The monument includes the base, comprising a plinth and a socket stone, the shaft, knop and head. The plinth takes the form of a large stone slab of rectangular section, dating from the late 19th or early 20th century restoration of the cross. On it stands the medieval socket stone, a limestone block of square section at the base rising through moulded and chamfered corners to a top of octagonal section, also chamfered. On each of the north and south faces of the socket stone is a deep vertical groove. The shaft is square in section at the base with moulded and chamfered corners, tapering upwards in octagonal section. The two lower stones of the shaft, joined with mortar and iron clamps, are medieval in date while the upper stones date from the modern restoration. The upper part of the shaft is integral with the knop and head, which takes the form of a plain gabled cross. The full height of the cross is approximately 4m.	Medieval	TF 29229 25150
1064475	Grade I Listed Building	Church of St Mary	Parish church. 1170, mid-14th century, restored by G. G. Scott in 1858- 67, and J. L. Pearson in 1885-6. Limestone ashlar and rubble, some red brick patching. Lead roofs of 1885, with stone coped gables with cross finials and stone corbel tables. Nave with west tower, north and south aisles with south	Medieval	TF 29248 25153

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			porch, clerestory, north and south transepts and chancel. Late 15th century 3 stage west tower with moulded plinth and string course, and 4 stage angle buttresses, the second stage with ornate gablets, and north east polygonal stair turret with 3 slit lights and parapet.		
1147325	Grade I Listed Building	Church of All Saints	Parish church. Dated to c.1180, c.1200, mid-14th century, late-15th century, 1777, and restored in 1867. It is of limestone ashlar, with some red brick and has lead and slate roofs with stone coped gables with eastern cross finial. It includes a west tower with spire, nave with north and south aisles, south porch and clerestory, chancel with north organ chamber. It is a four stage mid-14th century tower partially remodelled in the late-15th century.	Medieval	TF 30710 24115
1308557	Grade I listed building	Moulton Windmill	The windmill was built circa 1822 comprising eight storeys of brown brick, measuring a total of 80 feet in height, making it one of the tallest windmills in England.	Post-medieval	TF 30755 24035
1064468	Grade II Listed Building	Seasend Hall	Farmhouse. Early 19th century. Red brick. Hipped slate roof with 4 stacks to rear. 2 storeys, 3 bay front with 3 steps leading up to the central doorway with pilastered, semi-circular headed doorcase, ornate traceried fanlight and panelled door. Doorway flanked by single 3 light plain sashes, with 3 glazing bar sashes above. All the sashes with segmental heads. Tall two and a half storey wing to rear.	Post-medieval	TF 31600 26981

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
1064472	Grade II Listed Building	Gate Piers to Chapel Farmhouse	Pair of gate piers. c.1700. Limestone ashlar. A pair of rectangular piers, each with moulded plinth, rusticated pier, moulded coping and wrought iron finials.	Post-medieval	TF 27473 26257
1064474	Grade II Listed Building	Row of 7 Gravestones 1-6 Metres to South of Church	Row of 7 gravestones. Late 18th century, early 19th century. Limestone ashlar.	Post-medieval	TF 29247 25148
1064477	Grade II Listed Building	Pigeoncote to the South of Wraggmarsh House	Pigeoncote. Mid 18th century. Red brick. Conical slate roof with dentillated eaves and tall weathervane. Round plan. 2 storeys. North west side with doorway with plank door and segmental head. East side with shuttered opening. South side with broken window opening and blocked opening near eaves. West side with shuttered opening with fixed light above to left.	Post-medieval	TF 29880 30371
1064501	Grade II Listed Building	Manor House	House dated to the early-19th century. Red brick. Slate roof with wooden eaves and gable stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bay front with central doorway with semi-circular head, ornate fanlight and partially glazed panelled door. Doorway flanked by single 3 light plain sashes. 2 similar windows above flank a narrower 3 light plain sash. All the windows with flush wedge lintels.	Post-medieval	TF 30697 24173
1064502	Grade II Listed Building	Hazeldean House	House dated to the 18th and 20th centuries. Colourwashed rendered brick. Plain tiled roof with wooden eaves and gable stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bay front with plinth and painted raised quoins. Central doorway with moulded	Post-medieval	TF 30570 24003

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			doorcase, open pediment, blind decorated fanlight, panelled reveal and partially glazed door. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes with painted wedge lintels and raised keystones. 3 glazing bar sashes above.		
1064504	Grade II Listed Building	Hand Pump	Hand pump dated to the 18th and late-19th centuries. Painted wood, lead, cast iron. Tall wooden box, lead spout, long cast iron handle.	Post-medieval	TF 30655 24119
1064505	Grade II Listed Building	20, High Street	Millhouse with bakehouse, now house. Early-18th, mid-18th, mid-19th and 20th century elements. Red brick. Slate roof with ashlar coped gables, moulded wooden eaves cornice, with projecting gable stack to right, single gable stack to left. Mid-18th century main house of 2 storeys with attic, 3 bay front with plinth, first floor band and a band above the first floor windows.	Post-medieval	TF 30706 24035
1064506	Grade II Listed Building	Harrox House	House dated to the late-18th century. Colourwashed and rendered brick, some painted ashlar. Slate roof with ashlar coped gables, dentillated wooden eaves cornice and gable stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bay front with painted ashlar quoins and central doorway with open doric porch with fluted columns and entablature; partially glazed door.	Post-medieval	TF 30632 24092
1064507	Grade II Listed Building	10, High Street	House dated to c.1825. Brown brick with painted stucco dressings. Hipped slate roof with single ridge stack and single stack to rear. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Doorway to left with plain doorcase with entablature, panelled	Post-medieval	TF 30666 24144

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			reveal, traceried overlight and partially glazed door; set under panelled Doric porch.		
1146546	Grade II Listed Building	The Gables	Farmhouse. 1692, altered 19th century and 20th century. Rough cast rendered brick, stucco quoins, steeply pitched slate roof with coped gables. 2 gable stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front, with rusticated stucco quoins, with 2 margin light sashes with splayed lintels with keystones to each floor. Between the first floor windows a blocked opening. On the left hand gable stack an inscribed datestone "BRE 1692". 20th century windows to rear range.	Post-medieval	TF 27408 30983
1147210	Grade II Listed Building	2, Bell Lane	House dated to 1702, with late-19th and 20th century elements. Rendered brick. Concrete tiled roof with rendered gable stacks. 2 storeys, 5 bay front with remnants of 19th century quoins and high 18th century plinth. Central doorway, plain doorcase and plank door. Plaque above inscribed: 'JB 1702'.	Post-medieval	TF 30672 24210
1147237	Grade II Listed Building	Harrington House	House dated to the late-18th and mid-19th centuries. Red brick. Slate roof with ashlar coped gables, dentillated wooden eaves cornice and gable stacks. 2 storeys and attic, 3 bay front with central doorway with moulded doorcase and cornice, and partially glazed door.	Post-medieval	TF 30628 24043
1147257	Grade II Listed Building	The Goddards	House, now 3 dwellings dated to c.1800, with 20th century additions. Red brick. Concrete tiled roof with stone coped gables and hidden behind ashlar coped parapet; gable stacks. 2	Post-medieval	TF 30837 24244

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			and a half storeys, 3 bay front with central doorway with open Doric porch with fluted columns and open pediment; inner semi-circular headed doorway, panelled reveal and partially glazed door.		
1147281	Grade II Listed Building	Brooklyn House With Attached Stables	House with attached stable block dated to c.1825. Red brick with painted stucco dressings. Concrete tiled roof with stone coped gables, wooden cornice, gable stacks, that to the right truncated. 2 storeys and attic, 2 bay front with first and second floor broad stucco bands.	Post-medieval	TF 30651 24142
1147422	Grade II Listed Building	The Swan Public House	Inn, now public house, dated to the late-18th, early-19th, late-19th and 20th centuries. Colourwashed, rendered red brick. Slate roof over 4 bays to the right, pantile roof over 4 bays to the left, with a raised ridge defining the two sections.	Post-medieval	TF 30671 24024
1147449	Grade II Listed Building	Methodist Chapel	Methodist chapel. 1835, 20th century. Red brick. Concrete tiled roof. Single storey, single bay east front with semi-circular headed doorway with plain fanlight and recessed panelled door. Painted inscription plaque above, inscribed: 'Primitive Methodist, 1835'. Left return wall with single glazing bar sash with segmental head and flush wedge lintel, with lean-to to west with plank door in east return. 2 glazing bar sashes in west end with blocked semi-circular heads. Single glazing bar sash in north side with flush wedge lintel	Post-medieval	TF 32200 27545

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			and segmental head. 20th century addition to north east of no special interest.		
1147465	Grade II Listed Building	2, Shivean Gate	House dated to the early-19th and 20th centuries. Red brick. Slate roof with gable stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with first floor band. Central doorway with panelled door with overlight. Single 20th century glazing bar casements flank the doorway with 3 glazing bar sashes above. All the openings with segmental heads.	Post-medieval	TF 30609 24154
1147513	Grade II Listed Building	Chapel Farmhouse	Farmhouse. Late 17th century, mid-18th century, 20th century. Red brick with some limestone ashlar dressings. 20th century concrete tiled roof with rendered, coped and tumbled gables; 2 projecting gable stacks on main south front, each with 3 tall shafts. 2 storeys and garret, 7 bay south front with outer blind bays beyond single projecting stacks. All fenestration between stacks with doorway to left, possibly with 20th century doorcase, with pedimented, pilastered doorcase with entablature and partially glazed, panelled door.	Post-medieval	TF 27602 26406
1147556	Grade II Listed Building	Tomb Chest Approximately 3 Metres South of Church	Tomb chest. 1629. Limestone ashlar. Stone to east inscribed: 'Here lyeth the Body of Willyam Welles Deceased the 22 of October An. Dom. 1629' Parallel stone set to form a rectangular chest with overhanging chamfered slab placed on top.	Post-medieval	TF 29230 25158
1147591	Grade II Listed Building	Barn To South of Oakleigh House	Barn. Mid 18th century, mid 19th century, 20th century. Red brick. Corrugated iron,	Post-medieval	TF 29099 24953

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			steeply pitched roof with coped and tumbled south gable and coped and patched tumbling to north gable. Single storey and garret, 3 bay west front with doorway to left with broken down, partially blocked door.		
1147603	Grade II Listed Building	Wraggmarsh House Farmhouse	Farmhouse. c.1800. Whitewashed brick. Concrete pantiled roof with 2 whitewashed stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bay front with central doorway with pilastered doorcase, pediment, ornate fanlight and panelled door. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes with 2 similar windows above, flanking a central semi-circular headed glazing bar sash. All the windows with segmental heads. Single bay, 2 storey bays set back on each side with single segmental glazing bar sashes on each side.	Post-medieval	TF 29893 30434
1261851	Grade II Listed Building	Oakleigh House	Farmhouse. Early 18th century and early 19th century. Red brick, partly rendered, with slate, pantile and 20th century concrete tile roofs. 4 gable stacks. L-plan. Front range, to street, 2 storey, 3 bay, with central doorway with painted surround and 20th century glazed door, either side are single plain sashes. Above 3 smaller plain sashes.	Post-medieval	TF 29109 24978
1308515	Grade II Listed Building	Broadgate House Farmhouse	Farmhouse dated to the early-18th century, refronted c.1800, and altered in the mid-19th century. Red brick, some colourwashed render. Slate roof with stone coped gables and 2 gable stacks, that to the left projecting and with flat band. Z storeys with attic, 3 bay front with chamfered plinth.	Post-medieval	TF 28350 23872

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
1359268	Grade II Listed Building	The Old Vicarage	Vicarage, now house, dated to the late-18th and 20th centuries. Red brick. Hipped slate roof with 2 lateral stacks. 2 storeys and attic, 4 bay front.	Post-medieval	TF 30818 24299
1359270	Grade II Listed Building	Lychgate	Lychgate dated to 1897. Limestone ashlar, wood. Hipped, bell canted, plain tile roof with ornate ridge tiles with finial. Low parallel stone walls with chamfered tops, support wooden frame with lower straight braces and low, panelled openwork gates. Upper curved braces, those to the west inscribed with memorial to Queen Victoria's Jubilee and the date, 1897.	Post-medieval	TF 30679 24111
1359271	Grade II Listed Building	Bayfield	House dated to the mid-18th century, refronted in 1805, and with late-19th century alterations. Red brick. Hipped slate roof with large stack to rear. 2 and a half storeys, 3 bay front with ashlar plinth, first floor band and second floor sill band. Single central bay projects slightly and is topped with a pediment with datestone inscribed '1805'.	Post-medieval	TF 30662 24052
1359281	Grade II Listed Building	Ivy House	Farmhouse. Late 18th century, altered mid 19th century and 20th century. Red brick in English bond, concrete tiled roof, 2 19th century brick gable stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with half glazed 19th century door and overlight, with gabled hood having decorative bargeboard and knop on carved brackets. Flanked by single margin light sashes with segmental brick heads. To first floor a central	Post-medieval	TF 26805 31403

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			blank opening is flanked by single margin light sashes with flat timber lintels.		
1454594	Grade II Listed Building	Moulton Seas End War Memorial	It is of grey granite and takes the form of a tall, four-sided pillar with a moulded and dentilated cornice and a moulded foot. The pillar is crowned by a small, four-sided block of granite with a pyramidal top. The whole surmounts a three-stepped, square base. The upper part of the pillar shaft has a decorative band with a pair of crossed flags with the dates 1914 and 1919 incised to the western face, and the remaining three faces are decorated with relief-carved, paired rosettes between fluted pilasters. Directly below the band, to the western face of the shaft, is the principal inscription which reads, 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ AND IN MEMORY OF THE MEN/ WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR/ COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR/ (22 NAMES)/ MAY THEY REST IN THY PEACE, AND/ AWAKE TO A JOYFUL RESURRECTION'.	Post-medieval	TF 32183 27234
1147551	Grade II Listed Building	Lychgate	Lychgate War Memorial. c.1918. Red brick and wood. Gabled thatched roof. Parallel brick walls with low double wooden gates attached on inner sides; and surmounted by wooden frame with open cusped traceried panel.	Modern	TF 29251 25124
1253327	Grade II Listed Building	K6 Telephone Kiosk at the Junction of	Telephone kiosk, Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with	Modern	TF 30652 24069

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	Description	Period	NGR
		Broad Lane and High Street	domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.		

## Appendix B Non-Designated Heritage Asset Gazetteer

Table B.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 1 km Study Area

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI20329	Monument	Moated Site	Undated moat near St Lambert's Hall.	Undated	TF 2992 2651
MLI20330	Monument	Site Of Wimberley Hall	Wimberley hall was an artisan mannerist double pile house, with moulded brick. It has now been demolished. A small early 17th century manor house built of brown brick. Two short gabled wings of three floors project with four-, three-, and two-light windows.	Post-medieval	TF 2944 2543
MLI23633	Monument	Medieval Salterns	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. 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.	Medieval	TF 2617 2721
MLI82097	Monument	Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Drainage Ditches, Wardentree Lane	During a watching brief, a probable drainage ditch thought to date to the late medieval or early post-medieval period was recorded. From some of the ditches 13-14th century pottery sherds were recovered. During a magnetic susceptibility survey a number of linear and curvilinear features were detected, these are thought to be buried ditches and are likely to be part of the ditch network recorded during the watching brief in 1998. A total of six ditches, identified as probable boundary ditches, and two pits were recorded. Eighteen sherds of pottery were recovered from the site ranging in date from the 13th to 19th centuries. It is thought that the area was being utilised agriculturally from medieval times. Some of the trenches silted up by the mid 14th century but it is possible that they were influencing boundaries three hundred years later.	Medieval to post-medieval	TF 2545 2529
MLI83935	Monument	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 to medieval	TF 2577 2548
MLI85111	Monument	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 accumulations formed by slow moving or possibly stagnant	Undated	TF 25924 25634

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			water (NB. The palaeochannels were not given a monument number, as they are wholly natural in origin).		
MLI85256	Monument	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.	Undated	TF 29963 26450
MLI85275	Monument	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
MLI85278	Monument	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	Monument	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
MLI87059	Monument	Undated Ditches On Land Off Wardentree Lane, Spalding	A watching brief was undertaken on land at Wardentree Lane. Two undated ditches were uncovered which appear to be associated with the medieval field system.	Undated	TF 2580 2538
MLI87058	Monument	Medieval Ditches On Land At Wardentree Lane, Spalding	A watching brief was undertaken on land at Wardentree Lane. Medieval ditches dating to the 12th-13th century were uncovered. They are thought to be part of the field system.	Medieval	TF 2580 2538
MLI87121	Building	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. 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	Post-medieval	TF 2807 2939

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.		
MLI87292	Monument	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.	Undated	TF 2835 2514
MLI87291	Monument	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.	Undated	TF 2793 2543
MLI89824	Monument	Undated Trackway Cropmarks To The North West Of Wool Hall Farm	A trackway is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	Undated	TF 27191 25137
MLI89833	Monument	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	Monument	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	Monument	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	Monument	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	Monument	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
MLI90803	Monument	Cropmark Linear Features, Pinchbeck	Cropmark linear features were noted at Weston. Two possible watercourses or drains were seen on Google Maps on land south of Hill Marsh Farm, Weston.	Undated	TF 26319 27299
MLI92282	Monument	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	Monument	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	Early medieval	TF 29275 25275

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			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.		
MLI92284	Monument	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 north west side of the village.	Medieval	TF 29317 25275
MLI92285	Monument	Medieval Activity, North east Of Weston Village, Weston Bypass	Medieval deposits were revealed during trial trenching (Trench 17) and open area excavation (WPB4 01) to the north east 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 north west side of the village.	Medieval	TF 29531 25197
MLI99260	Monument	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	TF 2913 2501
MLI116098	Monument	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.	Undated	TF 2932 2517
MLI116216	Monument	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.	Undated	TF 2890 2460
MLI116278	Monument	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 was found nearby, in an overlying layer of alluvium.	Medieval	TF 2643 2445
MLI116279	Monument	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.	Undated	TF 2640 2441
MLI124932	Monument	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	Undated	TF 2943 2497

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			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.		
MLI125205	Monument	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
MLI126656	Building	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, crenelated 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.	Post-medieval	TF 29183 25088
MLI22401	Monument	Tramway, Wragg Marsh, Weston	A tramway is indicated on 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map, now disused.	Post-medieval	TF 3044 3042
MLI98445	Monument	Medieval Sea Bank In Weston	A flood defence bank in Weston parish that is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1905 map as Roman Bank. It is probably medieval, dating to the 12th or 13th 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
MLI98446	Monument	Medieval Sea Bank In Moulton	A flood defence bank in Weston parish that is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1905 map as Roman Bank. It is probably medieval, dating to the 12th or 13th 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
MLI20331	Monument	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 to medieval	TF 2925 2500
MLI22134	Findspot	Bronze Finger Ring, Moulton	Small bronze finger ring which is probably post medieval (17th to 18th century) in date.	Post-medieval	TF 3120 2740
MLI23591	Monument	Evidence Of Saltmaking Found	Spalding Sugarbeet Factory opened in about 1926. During its construction evidence of saltmaking was found. 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.	Medieval	TF 2591 2480
MLI23592	Monument	Evidence Of Saltmaking Found	Spalding Sugarbeet Factory opened in about 1926. During its construction evidence of saltmaking was found. 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
MLI23631	Monument	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
MLI89181	Findspot	Handmade Brick Found On Land Off Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck	A single fragment of 13th-17th century handmade brick was found within a buried soil during trial trenching.	Medieval to post-medieval	TF 25763 24900

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI89182	Findspot	Saxon Sherd Found On Land Off Warentree Lane, Pinchbeck	A single sherd of residual Saxon pottery, of 5th-8th century type, was recovered during trial trenching.	Early Medieval	TF 25744 24798
MLI122568	Building	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	TF 2815 3027
MLI122571	Monument	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	TF 2957 3069
MLI122572	Monument	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	TF 2816 3002
MLI122574	Building	Ali-San-Ama, Surfleet	Ali-San-Ama, Surfleet. 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 to the side of the site.	Post-medieval	TF 2732 2981
MLI122575	Monument	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	TF 2748 2994
MLI122576	Building	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	TF 2722 3018
MLI122577	Building	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	TF 2746 3043
MLI122578	Building	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	TF 2786 3048
MLI122579	Building	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	TF 2717 3103
MLI122737	Monument	Unnamed Farmstead, Pinchbeck	Site of a farmstead, Pinchbeck. 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	TF 2574 2478
MLI122738	Monument	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 Ordnance Survey map the name is given as Shotbolt farm although by the 1904	Post-medieval	TF 2612 2547

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
			second edition map it was called San Jose Farm, a name it seems to have retained until its demolition in the later 20th century.		
MLI122739	Monument	Unnamed Farmstead, Pinchbeck	A farmstead, Pinchbeck. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post-medieval	TF 2617 2619
MLI122743	Monument	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	TF 2746 2834
MLI122745	Monument	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	TF 26907 25789
MLI122747	Monument	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	TF 26211 24736
MLI122914	Monument	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	TF 2947 2984
MLI122915	Monument	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	TF 2992 2912
MLI122916	Building	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	TF 2896 2925
MLI122917	Building	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	TF 2807 2807
MLI122918	Building	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	TF 2828 2868
MLI122919	Building	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	TF 2994 2756
MLI122920	Building	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	TF 2908 2712

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122921	Monument	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	TF 2861 2763
MLI122922	Monument	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	TF 2802 2725
MLI122923	Monument	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	TF 2733 2715
MLI122924	Building	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	TF 2852 2626
MLI122925	Monument	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	TF 2990 2660
MLI122926	Building	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	TF 2929 2557
MLI122927	Building	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	TF 2934 2520
MLI122928	Building	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	TF 2967 2504
MLI122929	Monument	Unnamed Farmstead, Weston	A farmstead, Weston. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post-medieval	TF 2918 2473
MLI122930	Building	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	TF 2945 2461
MLI122931	Building	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	TF 2937 2448
MLI123156	Monument	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	TF 3084 2835

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
MLI122570	Building	Welland House Farm (Welland House), Surfleet	A partially extant, 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmstead. It consists of a regular courtyard plan with multiple yards and a detached farmhouse. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	TF 2958 3095
MLI122935	Building	Unnamed farmstead, Weston	A partially extant 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmstead consisting of a regular courtyard in an L-shaped plan. The farmhouse is detached from the working range and there has been a partial loss of historic buildings.	Post-Medieval	TF 2884 2461
AEC401	Monument	Surfleet Bank	Surfleet Bank is labelled as "Roman Bank" on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and may be associated with the other bank of the same name to the south east. Identified during a historic map assessment on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.	Medieval to post-medieval	TF 27931 30278
AEC402	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north west to south east was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28098 30843
AEC403	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north west to south east was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28152 30418
AEC404	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north east to south west was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28428 30504
AEC405	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north east to south west was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28444 30479
AEC406	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north west to south east was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28532 30473
AEC407	Findspot	PAS Findspots	Seven findspots of metalwork have been identified around this location.	Medieval	Centred TF 27283 30197
AEC501	Monument	Ridge and Furrow	Cropmarks of ridge and furrow were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Medieval to post-medieval	TF 29140 26172
AEC502	Monument	Bank	An earthwork bank was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29486 26881
AEC503	Monument	Bank	The soilmarks of two parallel banks, disrupted by a modern road running north to south, was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29890 27324
AEC504	Monument	Boundary Ditches and Bank	The soilmark of a bank, flanked by ditches which survive as cropmarks on either side, were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment. They are thought to represent a boundary.	Post-medieval	TF 29991 29125
AEC505	Monument	Boundary Ditches	Cropmarks of two parallel ditches were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment. They are thought to represent a boundary.	Post-medieval	TF 30430 29944
AEC506	Monument	Parish Boundary Ditch	The cropmark of a ditch was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment. It is thought to represent a parish boundary.	Post-medieval	TF 29979 29226
AEC507	Monument	Possible Boundary Bank	Cropmarks of a series of aligned ditches and banks were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment. They are thought to represent a boundary or water channel.	Post-medieval	TF 30241 29201
AEC508	Monument	Curvilinear Enclosure	The cropmark of a curvilinear enclosure was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29103 29133

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
AEC509	Monument	Curvilinear Ditch	The cropmark of a curvilinear ditch was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Undated	TF 29023 28427
AEC510	Monument	Ditches	Cropmarks of a series of ditches were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment. The two eastern ditches may be natural in origin.	Post-medieval	TF 29543 27941
AEC511	Monument	Ditch	The cropmark of a ditch was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29746 28787
AEC512	Monument	Ditch	The cropmark of a ditch was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Undated	TF 29194 29551
AEC513	Monument	Ditches	A significant number of ditches were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment, all of which lie beyond the Site boundary.	Post-medieval	N/A
AEC514	Monument	Ditch	The cropmark of a ditch was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Undated	TF 29181 29069
AEC515	Monument	Dylings	Cropmarks representing dylings field systems were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment to the north of Weston.	Medieval to post-medieval	Centred TF 28566 26294
AEC516	Monument	Farmstead	A now demolished farmstead was identified here during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment to the north of Weston.	Post-medieval	TF 27343 27163
AEC517	Monument	Field Boundary	The cropmark of a field boundary was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29286 29479
AEC518	Monument	Field Boundary	The cropmark of a field boundary was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29401 29254
AEC519	Monument	Field Boundary	The cropmark of a field boundary was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29834 28757
AEC520	Monument	Field Boundaries	The cropmarks of a significant number of field boundaries were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment, all of which lie beyond the Site boundary.	Post-medieval	N/A
AEC521	Monument	Field Boundaries or Drainage Ditches	The cropmarks of a significant number of field boundaries or drainage ditches were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment, all of which lie beyond the Site boundary.	Post-medieval	N/A
AEC522	Monument	Rood's Lane/Wiseman's Gate	This road survives as an earthwork and ditch, identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28354 25644
AEC523	Monument	Mound or Saltern	Soilmarks and vestigial earthworks of two mounds, possibly salterns, were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29809 27252
AEC524	Monument	Pits	A series of pits were noted as cropmarks during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Undated	TF 29135 28343
AEC525	Monument	Ring Ditches	A series of ring ditches were noted as cropmarks during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Undated	TF 29275 29201
AEC526	Monument	Ring Ditches	A series of ring ditches were noted as cropmarks during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 30193 29080
AEC527	Monument	Road	A road surviving as a cropmark was noted during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29289 29875

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
AEC528	Monument	Road	A road surviving as a cropmark was noted during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 30588 29904
AEC529	Monument	Road or Sea Defences	A road or sea defences surviving as a soilmark was noted during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29027 28510
AEC530	Monument	Mound or Saltern	A soilmark and vestigial earthwork of a mound, possibly saltern, was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Undated	TF 29246 26925
AEC531	Monument	Mound or Saltern	A vestigial earthwork of a mound, possibly saltern, was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Undated	TF 28819 26808
AEC532	Monument	Mound or Saltern	A cropmark and vestigial earthwork of a mound, possibly saltern, was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Undated	TF 28597 26923
AEC533	Monument	Sea Defence	The cropmark of a sea defence was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28841 29945
AEC534	Monument	Sea Defences	The cropmarks of a significant number of sea defences were identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment, which all lie beyond the Site boundary.	Medieval to post-medieval	N/A
AEC535	Monument	Sea Defence or Natural Feature	The cropmark of a possible sea defence was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Medieval	TF 29451 27153
AEC536	Monument	Sea Defences or Saltern	The earthwork of a possible sea defence or saltern was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Medieval to post-medieval	TF 29106 26906
AEC537	Monument	Trackway	The cropmark and vestigial earthwork of a trackway was identified during an aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29033 26098
AEC538	Monument	Watercourses	A significant number of natural watercourses are located across the 1 km Study Area which may hold palaeoenvironmental remains.	Undated	N/A
AEC539	Monument	Possible Mound	A possible mound was identified during a historic map assessment on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.	Post-medieval	TF 29731 29461
AEC540	Monument	Pond	A pond was noted during a historic map assessment on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.	Post-medieval	TF 29826 29282
AEC541	Monument	Pond	A pond was noted during a historic map assessment on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.	Post-medieval	TF 29275 28461
AEC542	Monument	Buildings	A cluster of buildings were identified to the north of "Roman Bank" during a historic map assessment on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.	Post-medieval	TF 28024 27247
AEC543	Monument	Building	A building was identified at the corner of Wykeham Lane and the Chase during a historic map assessment on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. It may be related to the estate at Wykeham directly north.	Medieval to post-medieval	TF 27580 26153
AEC544	Monument	Pond	A pond was noted during a historic map assessment on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.	Post-medieval	TF 30516 28258
AEC545	Monument	Buildings	A cluster of buildings were identified along Rood's Lane during a historic map assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28123 25647
AEC546	Monument	Building	A building was identified along Stone Gate during a historic map assessment on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.	Post-medieval	TF 28953 25968

HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Description	Period	NGR
AEC547	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A sinuous, linear hedgerow aligned north west to south east was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28854 29970
AEC548	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north west to south east was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29104 29551
AEC549	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north east to south west was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29277 29004
AEC550	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north east to south west was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29630 28594
AEC551	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north west to south east was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29342 27364
AEC552	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A sinuous, linear hedgerow aligned north to south was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28362 26819
AEC553	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north west to south east was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 28970 25933
AEC554	Monument	Historic Hedegrow	A linear hedgerow aligned north west to south east was identified during a hedgerow assessment.	Post-medieval	TF 29026 28321
AEC555	Findspot	PAS Findspots	Seventeen findspots of metalwork have been identified around this location.	Medieval to post-medieval	Centred TF 26491 27763
AEC556	Findspot	PAS Findspots	Two findspots of metalwork have been identified around this location.	Medieval to post-medieval	Centred TF 27595 26652
AEC557	Findspot	PAS Findspots	A Roman coin has been identified around this location.	Roman	TF 29 26
AEC558	Findspot	PAS Findspots	Three findspots of metalwork have been identified around this location.	Medieval	Centred TF 31306 27357
AEC559	Findspot	PAS Findspots	Nine findspots of metalwork have been identified around this location.	Roman to post-medieval	Centred TF 29342 24974
AEC560	Deposit	Peat Deposits	Peat Deposits identified during geoarchaeological monitoring within the Weston Marsh area. The peat deposits contain palaeoenvironmental data.	Prehistoric	

## Appendix C Archaeological Events Gazetteer

Table C.1 Previous Archaeological Events within the 1 km Study Area

HER Reference	Event Type	Name	Description	Date	NGR
ELI11879	Non-intrusive	Site visit to a Methodist Chapel on High Road, Weston	The site of the former nonconformist chapel was visited as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels in South Holland District.	2010	TF 2913 2501
ELI12945	Intrusive	Spalding Power Connection	Three trial trenches and ten test pits were excavated to inform the proposed construction of a new electricity line on land to the north east of Spalding. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2012	TF 2986 2828
ELI4354	Non-intrusive	Spalding Energy Project Gas Pipeline	A systematic fieldwalking survey was completed along the route of the proposed Spalding Energy Gas Pipeline. The survey was undertaken using a 20m grid tied into the national grid. Transects of 20m length were walked and field staff collected artefacts from a 1m wide strip either side of the transect. Transects were spaced at 20m intervals and labelled A-Z and recovered artefacts were bagged by transect, marked with grid co-ordinates and processed prior to analysis. The artefact assemblage recovered within the study area was almost exclusively post-medieval in date and found throughout the course of the pipeline. However three distinct concentrations were noted.	2003	TF 28451 26707
ELI9314	Non-intrusive	Walkover Survey along the route of the Spalding Gas Pipeline	A walkover survey was carried out by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in January 2009, as part of a desk-based assessment for the route of a new gas pipeline, running between Wragg Marsh and the Gas Reception Facility west Marsh Road, Spalding - a distance of 7.9km. No new finds were reported.	2009	TF 28540 26832
ELI9378	Intrusive	Watching brief during topsoil stripping along the route of a gas pipeline between Spalding and Wragg Marsh	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Oxford Archaeology in April and May 2003, during topsoil stripping along the route of a gas pipeline running between Spalding and Wragg Marsh. The pipeline required an easement 26m wide. The watching brief did not locate any deposits or features of archaeological interest.	2003	TF 28717 26930
ELI1019	Non-intrusive	Fieldwalking for Weston Bypass	A 50m wide corridor was fieldwalked along parts of the route of the proposed Weston Bypass.	1999	TF 2859 2501
ELI10869	Intrusive	Land at Elsoms Way, Pinchbeck	Five trial trenches were excavated to inform proposed development on land at Elsoms Way, Pinchbeck. In-filled natural watercourses, a flat base dyke and three 'V' profile ditches, interpreted as modern drainage, were revealed, but no archaeological activity was identified.	2011	TF 2563 2567
ELI12470	Intrusive	89 High Road, Weston	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling on land at 89 High Road, Weston. The remains of two probable ditches were recorded, one of which ran parallel to the alignment of the adjacent road. It was thought possible that the ditches relate to late Saxon and medieval remains previously found to the north of the site, although no finds were recovered, and both features remain undated.	2015	TF 2932 2517
ELI12577	Non-intrusive	Site Visit to Land at Small Drove, Weston	A site visit was undertaken to assess the impact of proposed development on land at Small Drove, Weston. No further archaeological finds or features were identified.	2015	TF 2895 2455
ELI12578	Non-intrusive	Land off Small Drove, Weston	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted to inform proposed residential development on land off Small Drove, Weston. A single, isolated pit-like feature of unknown date was the only magnetic anomaly of significance identified.	2015	TF 2895 2455

HER Reference	Event Type	Name	Description	Date	NGR
ELI12661	Intrusive	Camel Gate / Marsh Road, Spalding	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during the excavation of stanchion pits for the construction of a new warehouse on land at Camel Gate / Marsh Road, Spalding. Extensive alluvial deposits were revealed across the site, along with the remains of a medieval ditch, an undated pit and a natural palaeochannel.	2012	TF 2637 2446
ELI12881	Non-intrusive	Land at Dean Close, Weston	A detailed magnetic gradiometer survey was conducted to inform proposed development on land at Dean Close, Weston. Magnetic anomalies thought to represent former palaeochannels were recorded, along with the remains of a ditch and possible enclosure of unknown date.	2016	TF 2947 2506
ELI13092	Non-intrusive	Site Visit to the Pillbox, St Lambert's Hall, Weston	A site visit was made to inspect the Second World War pillbox, at St Lambert's Hall, Weston. The visit was made by Dr Mike Osborne as part of the Defence of Britain project.	1995-2001	TF 30076 26575
ELI13360	Intrusive	Land at Camel Gate/Marsh Road, Spalding	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new industrial storage facility on land at Camel Gate/Marsh Road, Spalding. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2018	TF 2652 2454
ELI13426	Intrusive	Land Adjacent to 87 High Road, Weston	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for residential development on land adjacent to 87 High Road, Weston. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	2019	TF 2935 2519
ELI1880	Non-intrusive	Land north of High Road, Weston	A site visit was carried out to assess ground conditions and the presence of archaeological remains.	2000	TF 2882 2493
ELI1886	Non-intrusive	Land north of High Road, Weston	A magnetometry survey was carried out in advance of proposed housing development. No anomalies likely to represent archaeological features were observed.	2000	TF 2862 2476
ELI1888	Non-intrusive	Land north of High Road, Weston	A magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out on circa 12ha of land prior to residential development. No anomalies likely to represent archaeological features were observed.	2000	TF 2873 2495
ELI2886	Intrusive	Land North of Wardentree Lane	A watching brief was carried out an area of land prior to the construction of a new access road.	1998	TF 2547 2527
ELI2887	Non-intrusive	Land North of Wardentree Lane	A magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer on 4ha of land prior to the development of the site.	1998-1999	TF 2547 2527
ELI2888		Land North of Wardentree Lane	Six trial trenches were investigated to further investigate anomalies identified during the magnetometry survey LI2887, prior to the construction of industrial warehouses and offices.	1999	TF 2547 2527
ELI3875	Non-intrusive	Fieldwalking on Boots Land, Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck	Fieldwalking was carried out on circa 29ha of land as part of a programme of evaluation prior to industrial development. The fields were walked in 15m transects on a field-by-field basis.	2002	TF 2575 2558
ELI3877	Non-intrusive	Magnetic susceptibility survey on Boots Land, Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck	A magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out on circa 29ha of land as part of a programme of evaluation prior to industrial development.	2003	TF 2575 2558
ELI3879	Non-intrusive	Detailed magnetometry survey on Boots Land, Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck	A detailed gradiometry survey was carried out as part of a programme of evaluation prior to industrial development.	2003	TF 2552 2559

HER Reference	Event Type	Name	Description	Date	NGR
ELI4312	Intrusive	Land off Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck	Trial trenching was completed on land off Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck prior to commercial and industrial development. This work complements preceding non-intrusive phases of fieldwork, involving fieldwalking and geophysical survey. Five trenches were opened, positioned to establish the date and significance of a series of magnetic anomalies.	2003	TF 2592 2563
ELI4350	Intrusive	Land at Hall Gate, St. Lambert's Hall, Weston	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Hall Gate, St. Lambert's Hall, Weston. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to an existing house.	2003	TF 29962 26444
ELI5640	Intrusive	Land at Wardentree Lane, Spalding	A watching brief was undertaken on land at Wardentree Lane, Spalding during groundworks, prior to development.	2004	TF 25932 25432
ELI5709	Non-intrusive	The Ship Inn, Surfleet Seas End, Surfleet	A photographic recording of the Ship Inn was taken prior to extension and alteration to the building.	2002	TF 2807 2939
ELI6270	Non-intrusive	Pinchbeck Marsh Pumping Station	A site visit was made to Pinchbeck Marsh Pumping Station as part of a desk based assessment. Traces of a medieval saltern mound were observed.	2005	TF 2618 2614
ELI7041	Intrusive	Trail trenching on land off Wardentree Lane, Pinchbeck	Eight 50m long trial trenches were excavated in advance of industrial development. A series of paleochannels and recent field boundaries were identified, along with 19th - 20th century pottery. A post-medieval brick fragment and a single residual Saxon sherd were also recovered.	2006	TF 25693 24890
ELI9013	Intrusive	Trial trenching along the Weston Bypass, Weston	Nineteen 15 x 1.6m trial trenches were excavated in 2001 during archaeological investigation along the Weston Bypass, Weston. Roman deposits were revealed at the western end of the Bypass and late Saxon and Medieval activity was revealed near Saint Mary's Church.	2001	TF 28421 24881
ELI9015	Intrusive	Open area excavation, centre of Weston Bypass, Weston	Archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2001 to 2003 in the centre of the Weston Bypass, Weston. 9th to early 11th century deposits were revealed along with mid-10th century pottery.	2001-2003	TF 29089 25274
ELI9016	Intrusive	Open area excavation, Weston Bypass, north of Weston	Archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2001 to 2003 to the north of Weston village along the Weston Bypass. 10th to early 11th century ditch deposits were revealed along with 10th and 11th century pottery.	2001-2003	TF 29275 25268
ELI9017	Intrusive	Open area excavation, eastern end of Weston Bypass, Weston	Archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2001 to 2003 at the eastern end of the Weston Bypass, Weston. Medieval ditch deposits were revealed.	2001-2003	TF 29607 25172
ELI9273	Intrusive	Land at Small Drove, Weston, Spalding	A trial trench evaluation was conducted in advance of a proposed residential development, on land off Small Drove, Weston, Spalding. Six trenches were excavated, but no evidence to suggest the presence of archaeologically significant deposits was recorded.	2009	TF 2936 2504

# Appendix D Interim Geophysical Survey Report



# Grimsby to Walpole Weston Marsh Substation

Gradiometer Survey Report

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## Summary

A gradiometer survey was conducted over land at Weston Marsh, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR 529600 329000). The project was commissioned by ARUP/AECOM with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of the Grimsby to Walpole Project, part of National Grid's Great Grid upgrade and will play an important part in allowing the UK to decarbonise its energy network.

The proposal by National Grid is to reinforce the transmission network with a new 400 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line over a distance of approximately 140 km starting from a new 400 kV substation west of the town of Grimsby in North East Lincolnshire and ending at a new 400 kV substation west of the village of Walpole St Andrew and north of the town of Wisbech, in King's Lynn and West Norfolk District. The Project also includes the construction two new 400 kV Lincolnshire Connection Substations located south-west of Mablethorpe in East Lindsey, up to two new 400 kV substations in the vicinity of the Spalding Tee-Point in South Holland District and the decommissioning (in full or part) of the existing Grimsby West Substation.

The site comprises arable fields located east of the village of Surfleet Seas End covering an area of 131 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken between 4 and 17 November 2025.

No anomalies have been identified that can be confidently interpreted as archaeological in origin. The results are therefore consistent with a landscape shaped by natural fluvial processes and later agricultural reclamation, rather than settlement activity. However, the extensive alluvial deposits recorded across the site may reduce the detectability of subtle archaeological features within the magnetic dataset.

The magnetic responses recorded across the site are dominated by geomorphological features characteristic of the Lincolnshire Fenland landscape. The presence of pronounced sinuous anomalies interpreted as paleochannels, together with widespread areas of alluvial deposition, reflects the former fluvial environment that shaped this part of the fen basin.

The identification of former field boundaries visible on historic mapping demonstrates the later agricultural organisation and drainage of the landscape following reclamation. Many of the remaining anomalies relate to modern agricultural practices, including drainage and ploughing, as well as isolated modern services.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank ARUP/AECOM for commissioning the geophysical survey. The assistance of Hannah Blacknell, Hayley Hanson and Iain Williamson is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Danielle Clementi, Charlotte Gibbons, Nathan Kostanjevec and Phill Winder. Matt Lester processed and interpreted the geophysical data and wrote the report with contributions from Rok Plesnicar. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Alison Langston. Illustrations were prepared by Rok Plesnicar. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Patricia Edwards and Alastair Trace.



# Grimsby-to-Walpole Weston Marsh Substation

## Gradiometer Survey Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by ARUP/AECOM to carry out a geophysical survey at Weston Marsh, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR 529600 329000) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in support of the Grimsby to Walpole Project, part of National Grid's Great Grid upgrade and will play an important part in allowing the UK to decarbonise its energy network.

1.1.2 The proposal by National Grid is to reinforce the transmission network with a new 400 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line over a distance of approximately 140 km starting from a new 400 kV substation west of the town of Grimsby in North East Lincolnshire and ending at a new 400 kV substation west of the village of Walpole St Andrew and north of the town of Wisbech, in King's Lynn and West Norfolk District. The Project also includes the construction two new 400 kV Lincolnshire Connection Substations located south-west of Mablethorpe in East Lindsey, up to two new 400 kV substations in the vicinity of the Spalding Tee-Point in South Holland District and the decommissioning (in full or part) of the existing Grimsby West Substation.

#### 1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data. In format and content, it conforms to current best practice, as well as to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standards and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (CIfA 2020), *Europae Archaeologiae Consilium* recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) and Historic England *Thesauri* (English Heritage 2014).

#### 1.3 The site

1.3.1 The geophysical survey area is located 3.1 km west of the village of Moulton Seas End and 7.3 km north of Spalding town centre in the county of Lincolnshire.

1.3.2 The survey comprises 131.1 ha of agricultural land, currently utilised for arable and animal housing. The entire site is bounded in all directions by agricultural land.

1.3.3 The site is level at 4 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.4 The solid geology comprises Mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, with overlying superficial geological deposits of clay and silt from the Tidal Flats Deposit (BGS 2026).

1.3.5 The soils underlying the northern site are likely to consist of calcareous alluvial gley soils of the 812b (Wisbech) association (SSEW SE Sheet 4 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.



## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following historical and archaeological background has been compiled using publicly available online resources, combined with the results of Wessex Archaeology's previous investigations in the area, and in-house resources within the development area and a 500 m study area (WA 2024). The following background is not exhaustive, but is summarised from aspects of the DBA that are considered relevant to the interpretation of the geophysical survey data.

### **2.2 Previous investigations**

2.2.1 The site has seen two separate archaeological investigations within the 500 m radius of the survey extent.

2.2.2 The first of these was a watching brief in 2003 undertaken during the course of the construction of a gas pipeline through the survey area running on a south-west to north-east axis through a number of the land parcels (Biddulph E, 2003, Fig.2).

2.2.3 The evaluation noted deposits of post-medieval or modern pottery and detritus in scattered concentrations across the pipeline route (Biddulph E, 2003, 3). In the course of the watching brief, no archaeological material was recovered beyond further 18th - 20th century pottery and detritus, thought to stem from land reclamation works undertaken in this period (Biddulph E, 2003, 3). Beyond these finds only deposits of alluvial originating soils were noted as well (Biddulph E, 2003, 4).

2.2.4 The second of these was an archaeological evaluation in early 2012 for a new pylon directly to the south-east of the survey area in an immediately neighbouring field. No archaeological material was uncovered (Fairbairn, 2012, 5).

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

2.3.1 There are no designated assets recorded within the site or 500 m of the proposed Weston Marsh substation.

2.3.2 No evidence appears for archaeological activity prior to the post-medieval period within 500 m of the survey area.

2.3.3 No evidence for archaeological activity predating the post-medieval period is recorded by Lincolnshire HER within 500 m of the proposed substation, although a medieval sea bank (HER MLI98445) and medieval salterns (HER MLI23633) are recorded approximately 1.2 km and 1.3 km to the south and west of the site respectively.

2.3.4 In the post-medieval period, most activity undertaken appears to have been predominantly agricultural in nature. Consisting of the construction of two farmsteads, Bottom Yard (HER MLI122915) and Welland House Farm (HER MLI22918) on the eastern boundary of the site and approximately 350 m northwest of the site respectively. And as mentioned before, a scatter of post-medieval artefacts approximately 500 m south of the survey area.

2.3.5 Approximately 100 m north of the survey area existed a post-medieval tramway, recorded as being disused by Ordnance Survey maps in the mid-20th century (Lincolnshire Heritage Explorer, 2024).



The title map depicts the site to be located within areas of agricultural fields, and this is reflected within the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 1888 map, the 1907 OS map, and the 1951 OS map. Several of the post-medieval field boundaries appear to have been removed to allow for larger agricultural fields.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 04 November and 17 November 2025. Field conditions were good throughout the period of the survey. An overall coverage of 57 ha was achieved. Poor ground conditions and crop cover in the south-western part of the survey area prevented full coverage, while overhead power lines running northwest–southeast across the northern section further restricted data acquisition.

3.1.2 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2024), as well as to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2020) and Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

#### **3.2 Aims and objectives**

3.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:

- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
- To clarify the presence/absence of anomalies of archaeological potential; and
- Where possible, to determine the general nature of any anomalies of archaeological potential.

#### **3.1 Fieldwork methodology**

3.1.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Carlson BRX-7 RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the OS. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds Europae Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.1.2 The gradiometer survey was conducted using hand pushed non-magnetic cart fitted with four, Sensys FGM650/03 gradiometers mounted at 1 m intervals with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT over a  $\pm 100$  nT range.

3.1.3 Data was collected at 0.25 m intervals along transects spaced 1 m apart, in accordance with Europae Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015). Data will be collected in the zigzag method.



## 3.2 Data processing

- 3.2.1 Where necessary, data from the survey was subject to minimal correction processes. The precise steps typically comprise a zero-mean traverse function ( $\pm 5$  nT thresholds) to correct for variations in the calibration between the SenSYS sensors used and a de-step function to account for variations in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography. The data was processed using in-house software which allows greyscale and trace plots to be produced. Interpretation was conducted within the latest version of ESRI ArcGIS Pro. All efforts were made during data collection to limit required processing and no further filtering was applied.
- 3.2.2 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

## 4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2000 (**Figures 4 to 11**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale image.
- 4.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 5, 7, 9, 11**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.
- 4.1.4 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.
- 4.1.5 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g., CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

### 4.2 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

- 4.2.1 Several strong positive linear anomalies have been recorded across the site at **WM.4000-WM.4002 (Figures 5 and 7)**. These anomalies measure between 1 - 2 m in width and 150 – 180 m in length. Anomalies **WM.4000** and **WM.4001** are broadly oriented on a NNE to SSW alignment, along the western boundaries of LP\_018 and LP\_019\_A respectively, while anomaly **WM.4002** runs parallel to the southern boundary of LP\_019, orientated north-east to south-west. These anomalies indicate ditch-like features and correspond with known former field boundaries depicted on First Edition OS mapping. In the case of **WM.4001** and **WM.4002**, their close alignment with present field boundaries suggests that they may represent earlier iterations of the current boundary layout, subsequently realigned or modified.
- 4.2.2 A series of positive, sinuous anomalies have been recorded across the site and have been interpreted as geomorphological features. These are characteristic of paleochannels or former watercourses that are no longer active. Surrounding these features are broader



areas of weak positive, mottled magnetic response extending across much of the site. This pattern is indicative of alluvial deposition associated with the former channels, representing the gradual accumulation of waterborne sediments across the floodplain. It should be noted that such natural alluvial deposits can mask or attenuate the magnetic expression of weaker archaeological features. As a result, further investigation should be undertaken across areas affected by these geological deposits.

- 4.2.3 A dipolar linear anomaly has been identified running south-west to north-east across the central region of LP\_020 at **WM.4003 (Figures 9 and 11)**. This has been interpreted as a modern buried service.
- 4.2.4 The remaining anomalies identified within the survey area are considered modern in origin and relate to agricultural activity. These include responses consistent with land drains and ploughing trends visible as broad, weak linear patterns across the site.

### **4.3 Discussion**

- 4.3.1 No anomalies have been identified that can be confidently interpreted as archaeological in origin. The results are therefore consistent with a landscape shaped by natural fluvial processes and later agricultural reclamation, rather than settlement activity. However, the extensive alluvial deposits recorded across the site may reduce the detectability of subtle archaeological features within the magnetic dataset.
- 4.3.2 The magnetic responses recorded across the site are dominated by geomorphological features characteristic of the Lincolnshire Fenland landscape. The presence of pronounced sinuous anomalies interpreted as paleochannels, together with widespread areas of alluvial deposition, reflects the former fluvial environment that shaped this part of the fen basin.
- 4.3.3 The identification of former field boundaries visible on historic mapping demonstrates the later agricultural organisation and drainage of the landscape following reclamation. Many of the remaining anomalies relate to modern agricultural practices, including drainage and ploughing, as well as isolated modern services.



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- Wessex Archaeology. 2024. Grimsby-to-Walpole Substation Survey: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Geophysical Survey.

### Cartographic and documentary sources

Ordnance Survey 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales Sheet 4, Soils of Eastern England*. Southampton.

### Online resources

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British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed March 2026)

Google Earth website <http://earth.google.com> (accessed March 2026)

Historic England (HE) <https://historicengland.org.uk> (accessed March 2026)

Heritage Gateway website <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> (accessed March 2026)

Lincolnshire County Council HER <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/historic-environment/historic-environment-record> (Search report dated 16 May 2024)

National Library of Scotland (NLS) <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/> (accessed March 2026)

North Lincolnshire County Council HER <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/historic-environment-record/> (Search report dated 29 May 2024)



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Survey equipment and data processing

#### Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with four SenSys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 0.6 m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of  $\pm 8 \mu\text{T}$  over  $\pm 1000 \text{ nT}$  range. All of the data are then relayed to a CS35 tablet, running the MONMX program, which is used to record the survey data from the array of FGM650/3 probes at a rate of 20 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

The cart-based system relies upon accurate GPS location data which is collected using a Leica Captivate system with a rover and base station. This receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for geophysical surveys.

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.01 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart.

#### Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the survey is downloaded from the system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

The cart-based system generally requires a lesser amount of post-processing than the handheld Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument. This is largely because mounting the gradiometers on the cart reduces the occurrence of operator error, caused by inconsistent walking speeds and deviation in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a smooth function to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Despiking – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:



- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.
- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies. (XY plots can be made available upon request).



## Appendix 2 Geophysical interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural, and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response, but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative, or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.



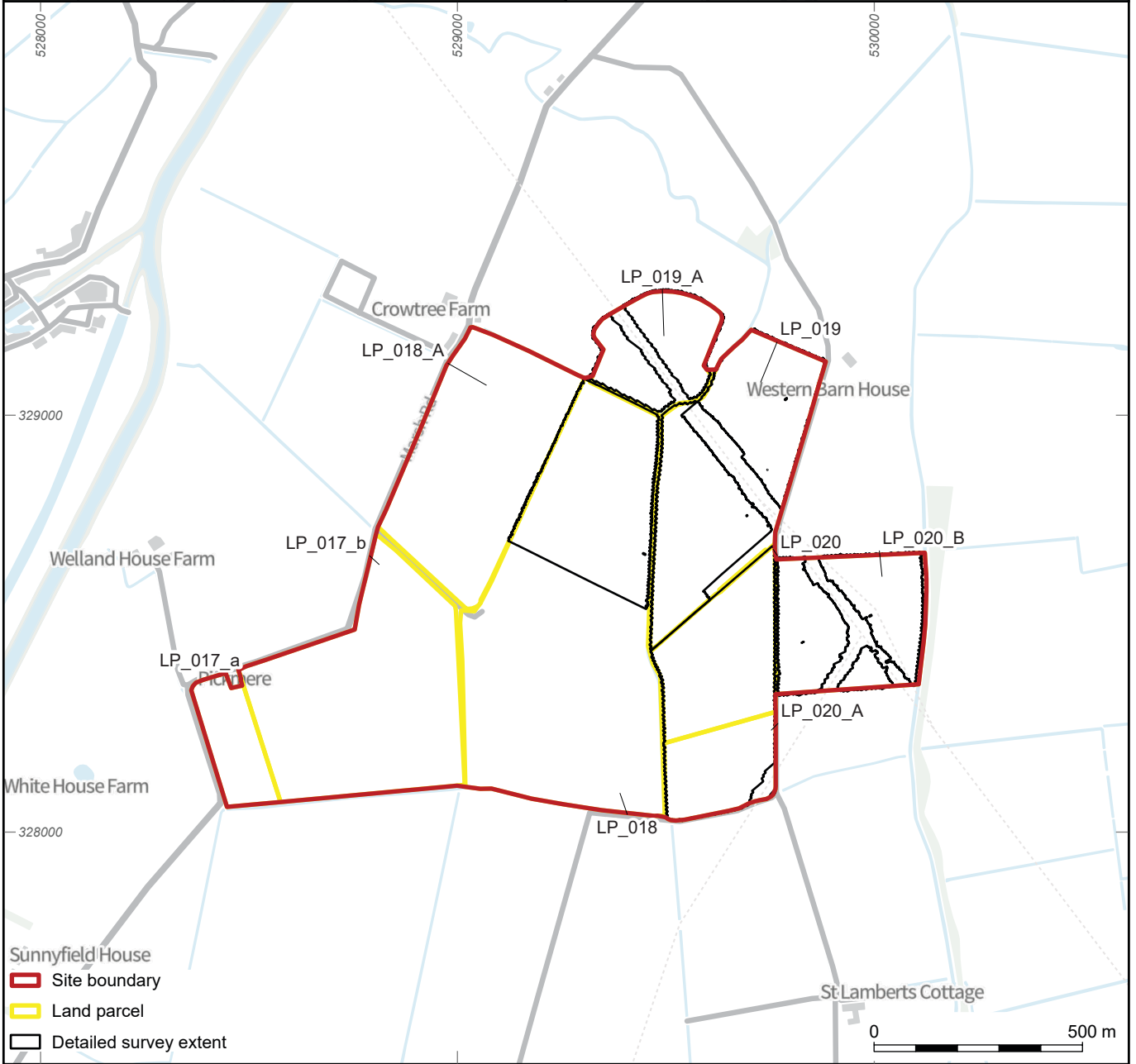
## Appendix 3 OASIS form

# OASIS Summary for wessexar1-541682

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Project Name	Geophysical Survey at Grimsby to Walpole Weston Marsh Substation
Sitename	Grimsby to Walpole Weston Marsh Substation
Sitecode	295220
Project Identifier(s)	Grimsby to Walpole Weston Marsh Substation, 295220
Activity type	Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	04-Nov-2025 - 17-Nov-2025
Location	Grimsby to Walpole Weston Marsh Substation NGR : TF 29600 29000 LL : 52.84292403860002, -0.077231091439727 12 Fig : 529600,329000
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Lincolnshire Local Authority District : South Holland Parish : Weston
Project Methodology	The cart-based gradiometer system used a Carlson BRX-7 RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the OS. Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds Europae Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt et al. 2015). 3.1.2The gradiometer survey was conducted using hand pushed non-magnetic cart fitted with four, Sensys FGM650/03 gradiometers mounted at 1 m intervals with an effective sensitivity of nT over a $\pm 100$ nT range. Data was collected at 0.25 m intervals along transects spaced 1 m apart, in accordance with Europae Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt et al. 2015). Data will be collected in the zigzag method.
Project Results	No anomalies have been identified that can be confidently interpreted as archaeological in origin. The results are therefore consistent with a landscape shaped by natural fluvial processes and later agricultural reclamation, rather than settlement activity. However, the extensive alluvial deposits recorded across the site may reduce the detectability of subtle archaeological features within the magnetic dataset. The magnetic responses recorded across the site are dominated by geomorphological features characteristic of the Lincolnshire Fenland landscape. The presence of pronounced sinuous anomalies interpreted as paleochannels, together with widespread areas of alluvial deposition, reflects the former fluvial environment that shaped this part of the fen basin. The identification of former field boundaries visible on historic mapping demonstrates the later agricultural organisation and drainage of the landscape following reclamation. Many of the remaining anomalies relate to modern agricultural practices, including drainage and ploughing, as well as isolated modern services.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Arup

HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Alastair Trace
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

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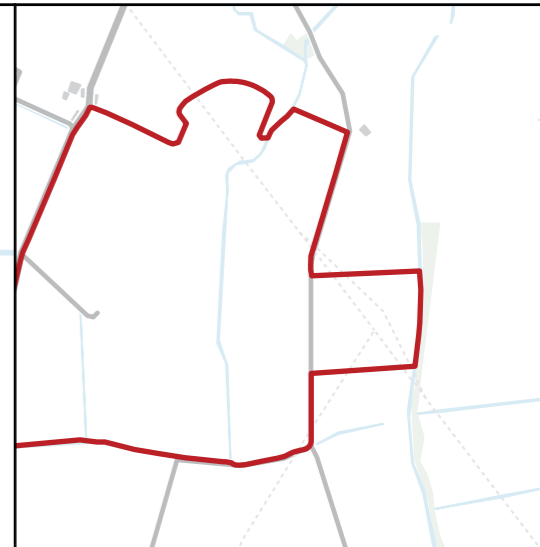
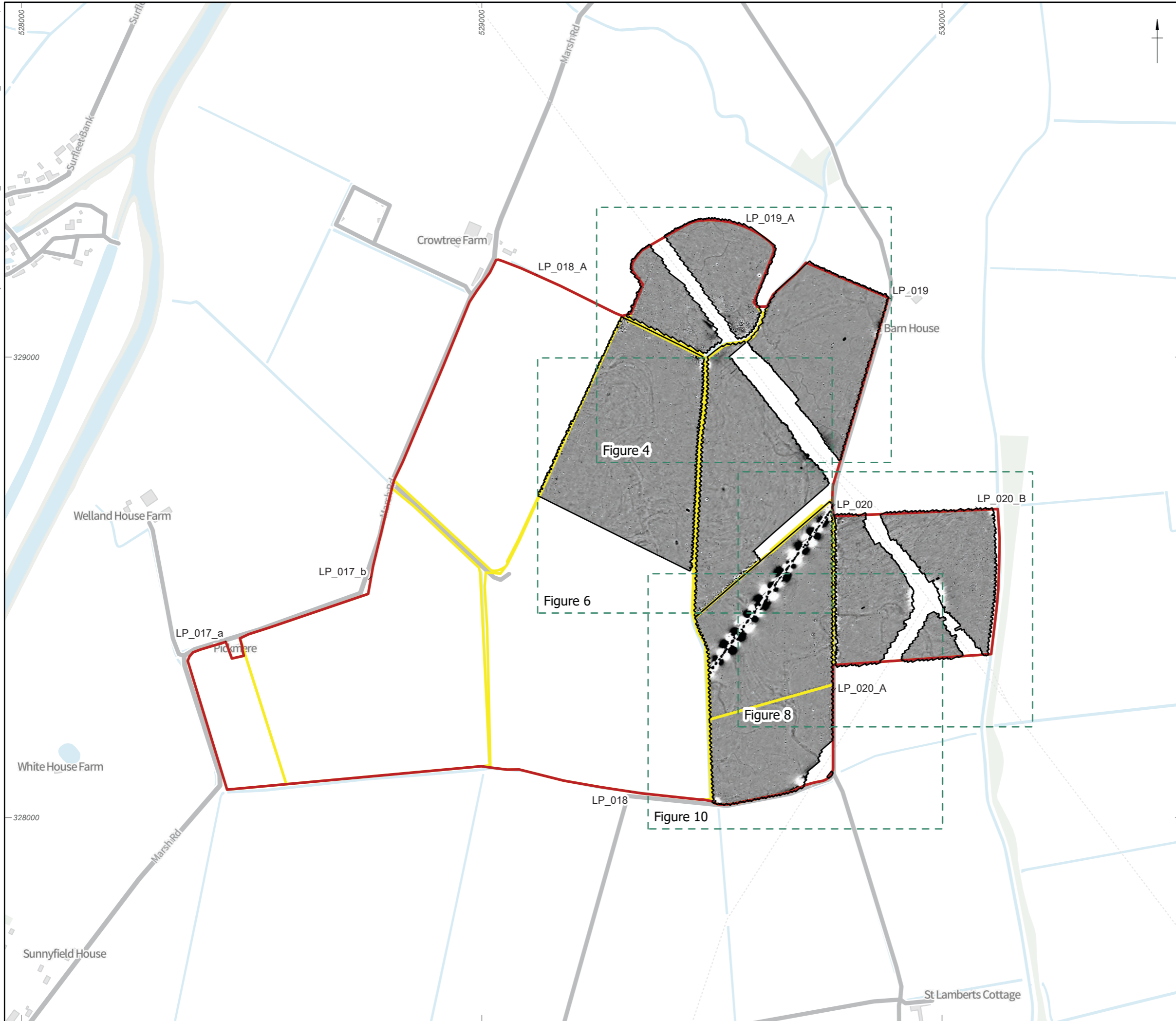
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Figure 1: Site location and survey extent




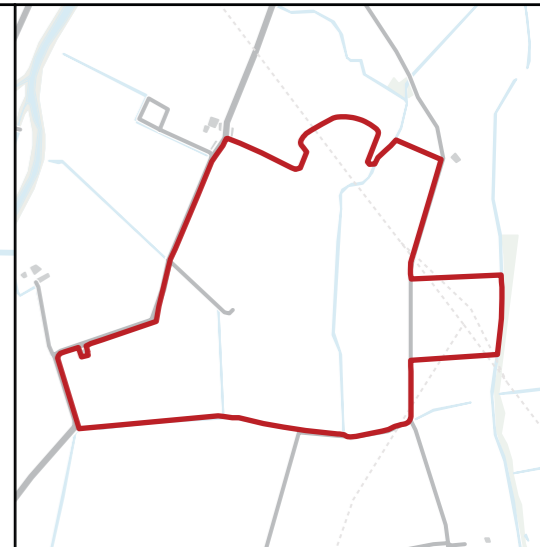
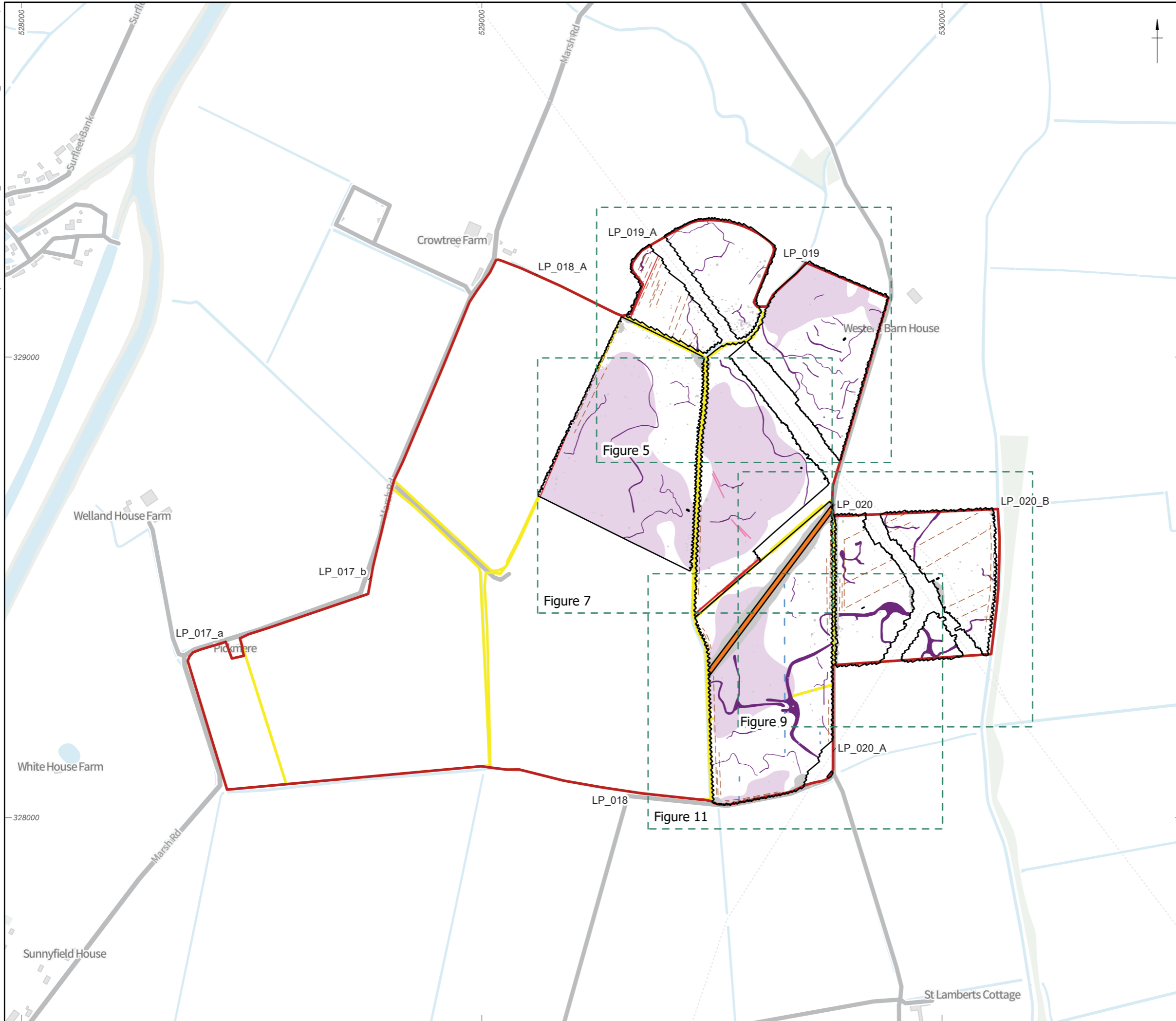


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- Detailed survey extent

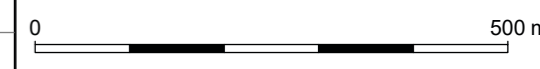


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Figure 2: Gradiometer survey results: overview greyscale plot		

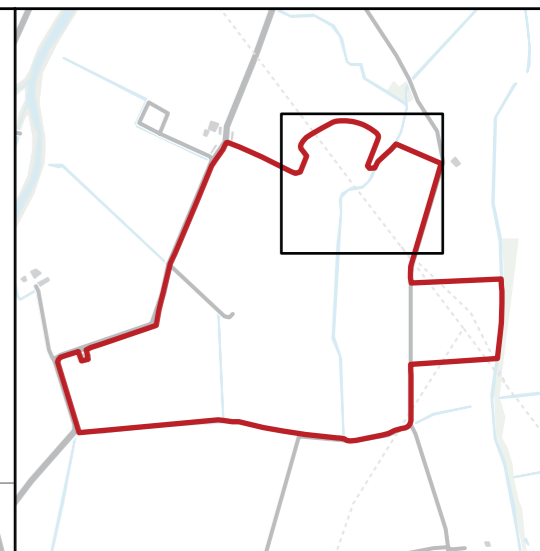
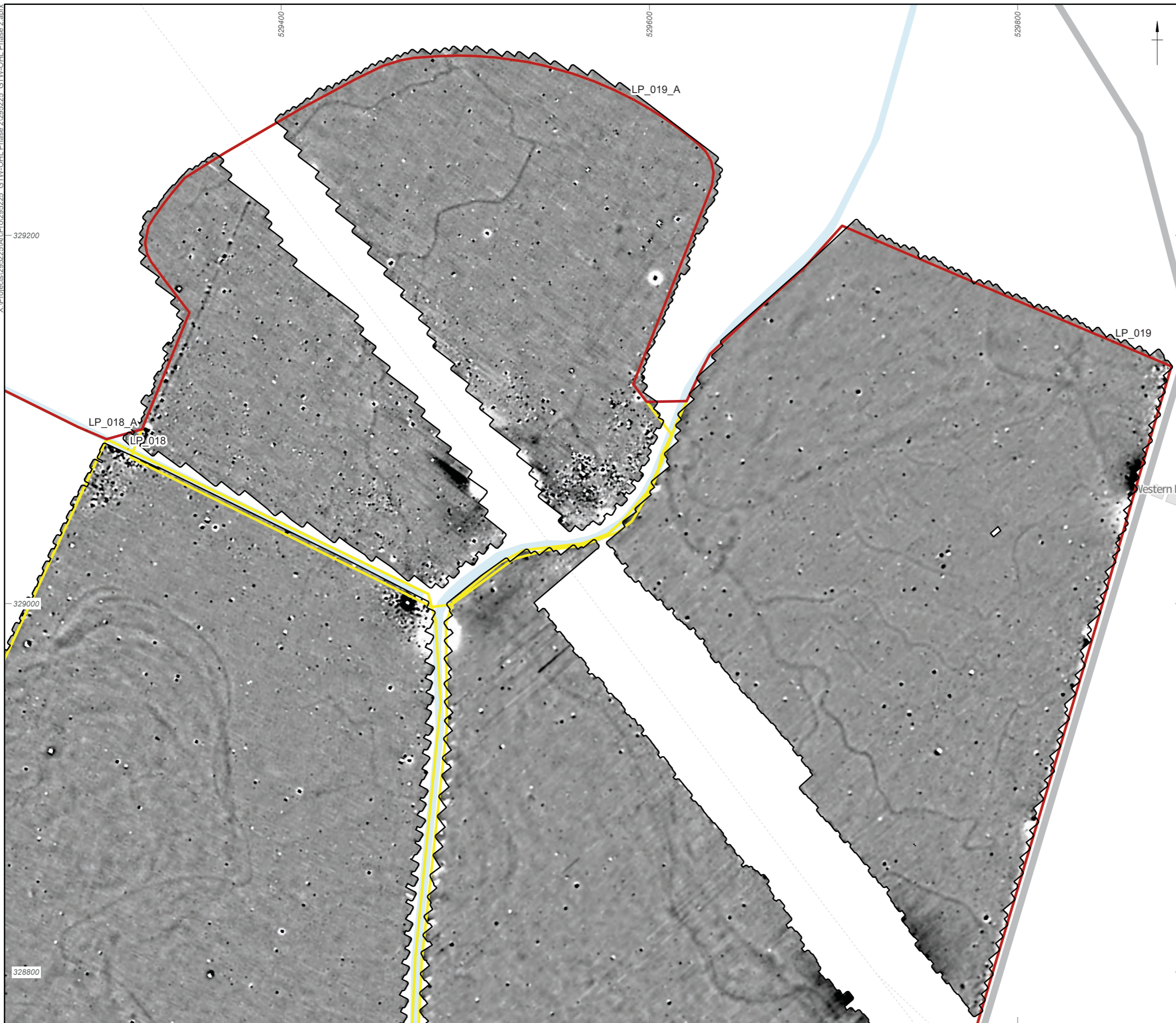


- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Former field boundary
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Trend
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service



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Figure 3: Gradiometer survey results: overview interpretation		



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent



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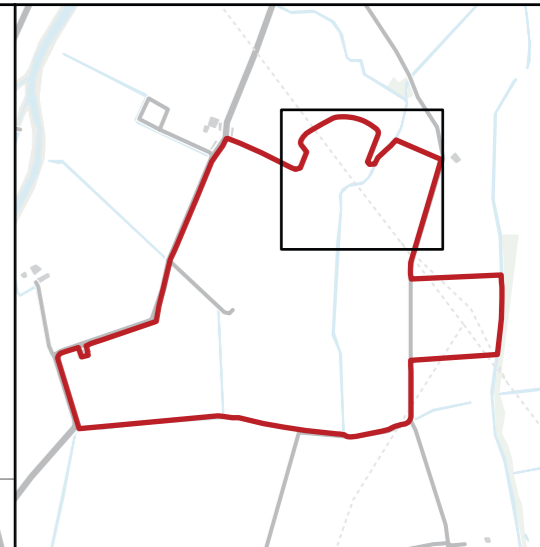
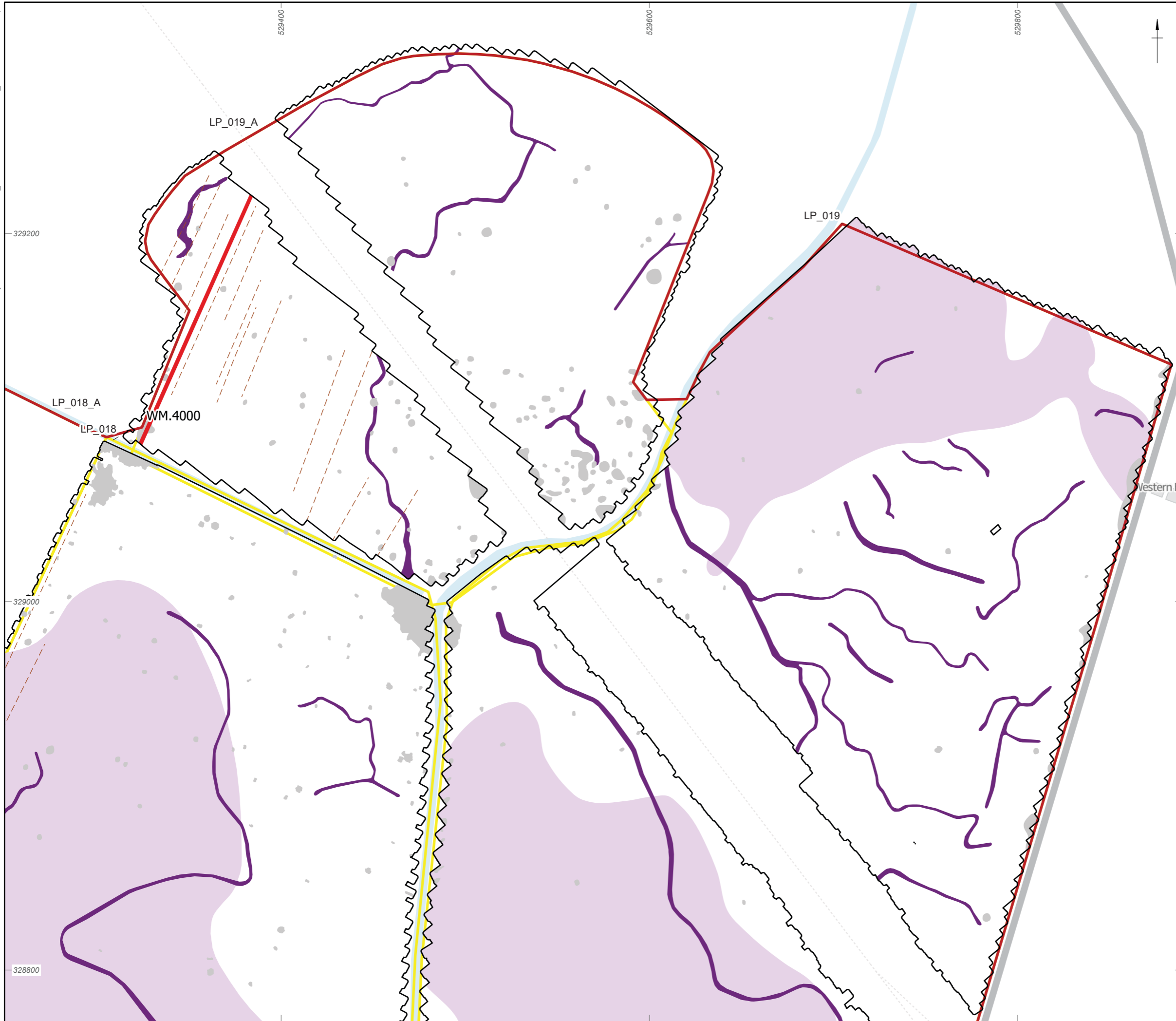
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 Figure 4: Gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LP\_018, LP\_019, LP\_019\_A)

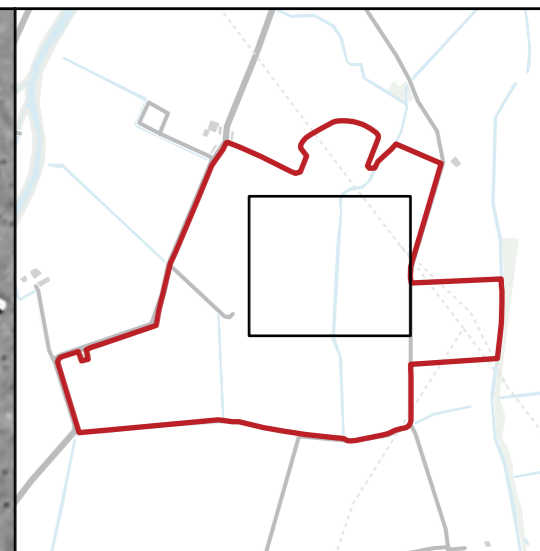
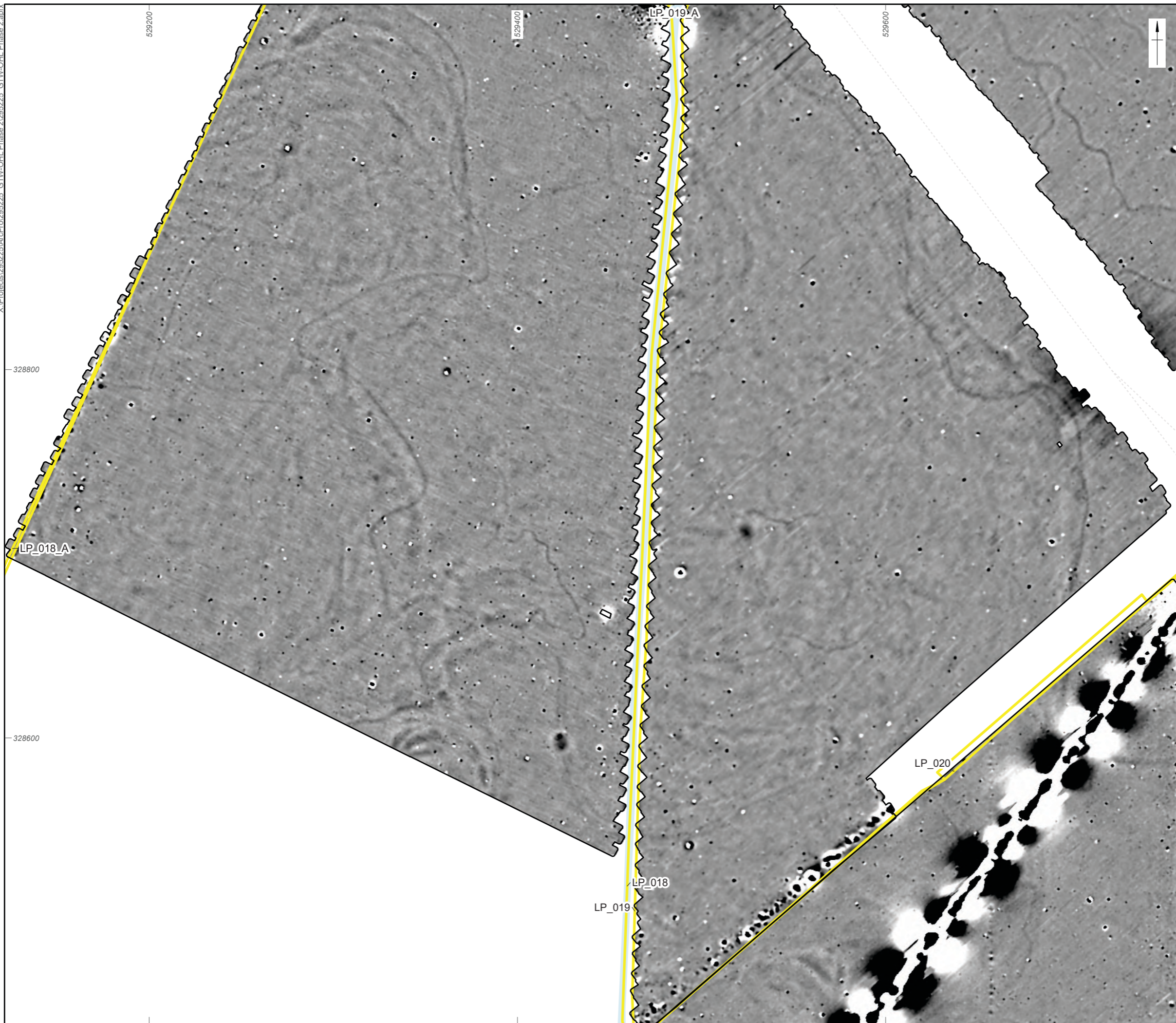


- Site boundary
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- Detailed survey extent
- Former field boundary
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Trend
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service

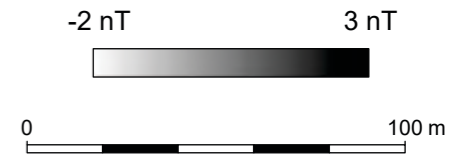
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Figure 4: Gradiometer survey results: interpretation (LP_018, LP_019, LP_019_A)		

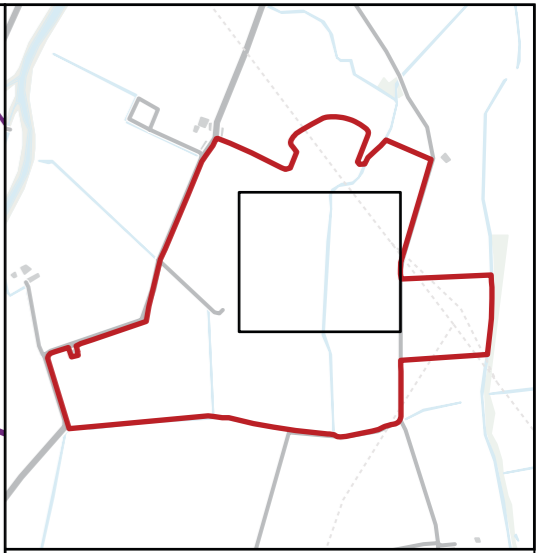


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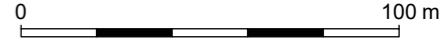


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Figure 6: Gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LP_018, LP_019, LP_020)		



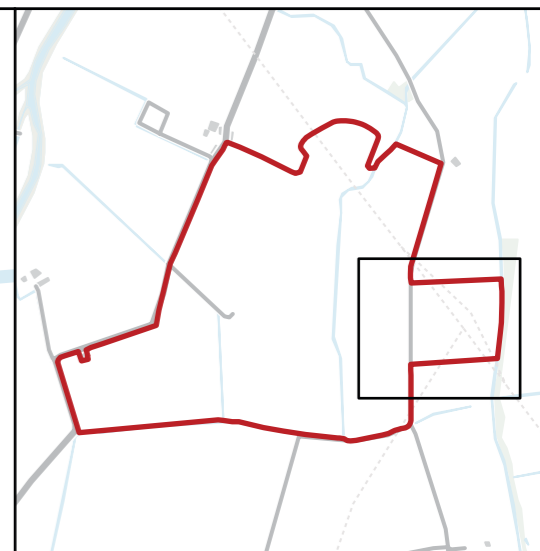
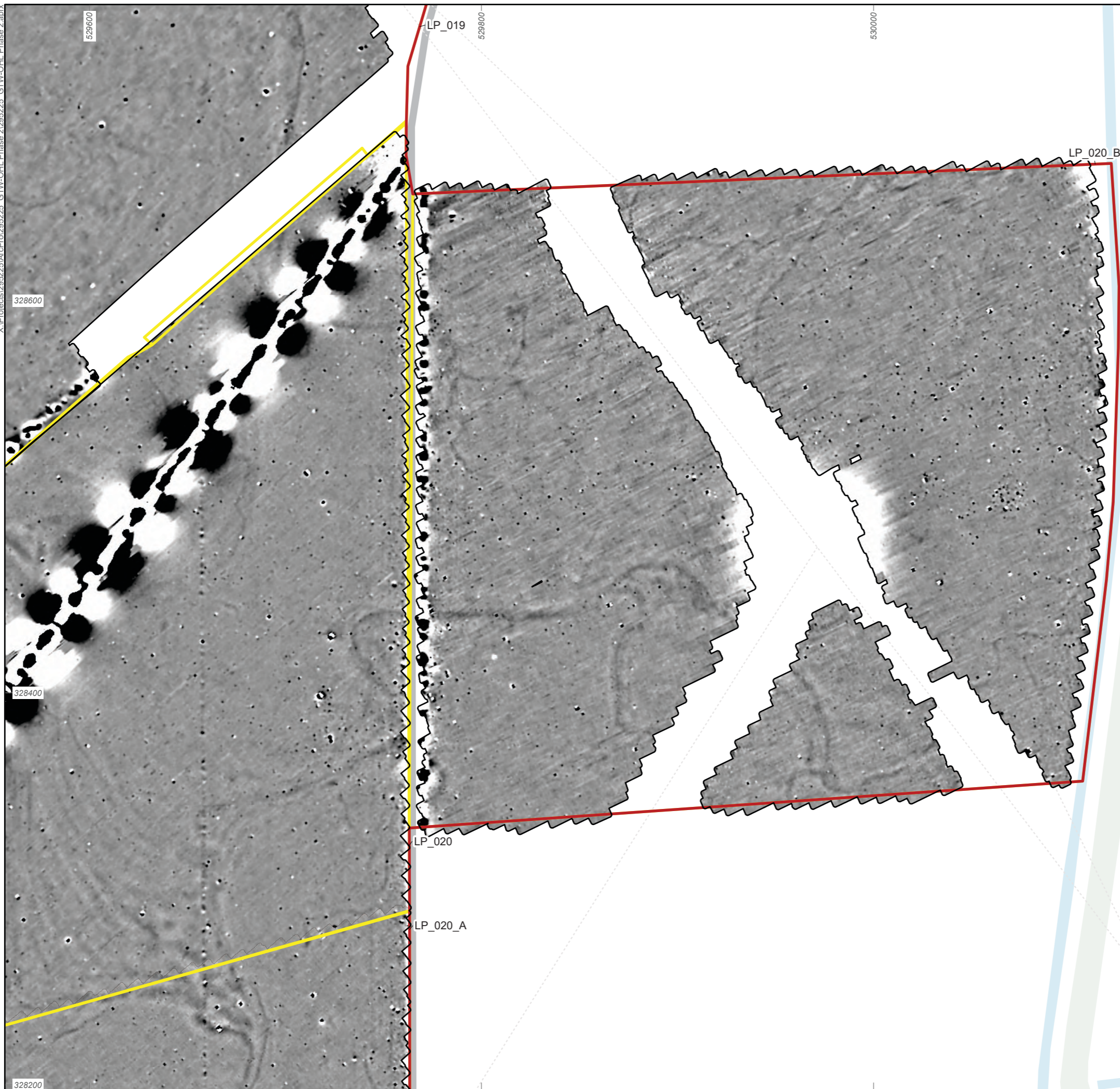
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- Geology
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- Modern service



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Figure 6: Gradiometer survey results: interpretation (LP\_018, LP\_019, LP\_020)



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent

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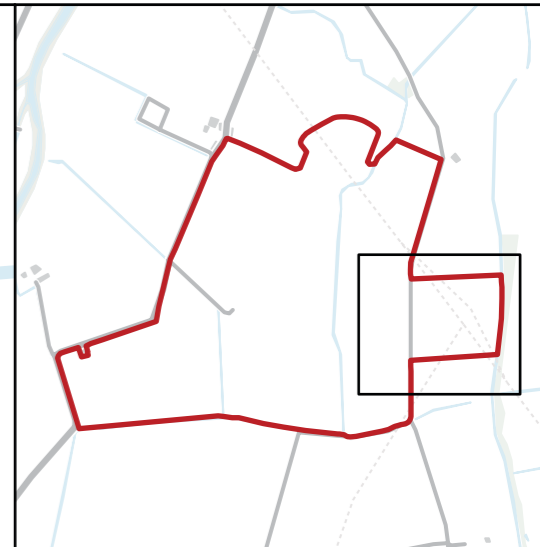
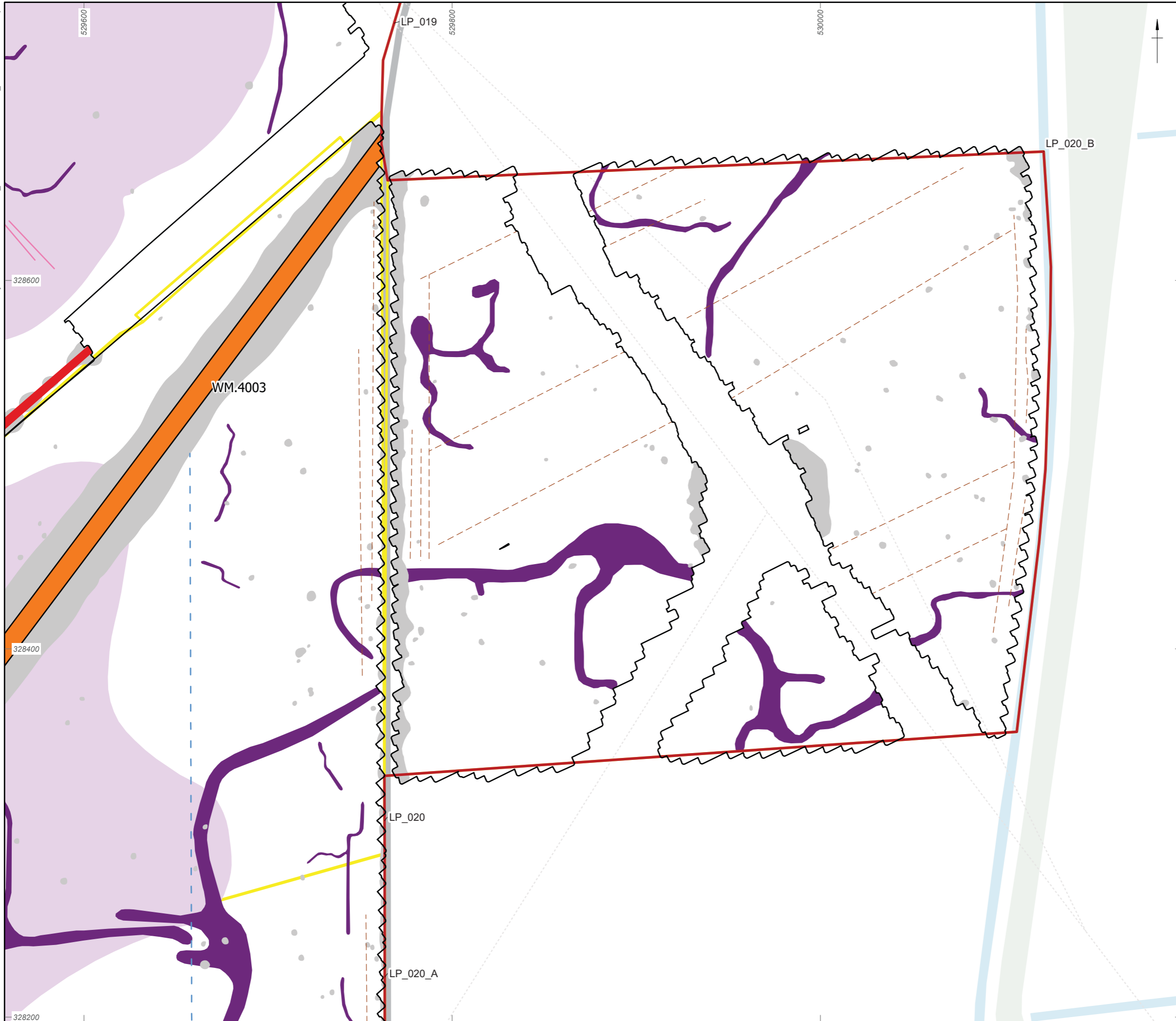
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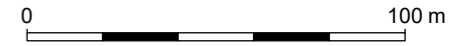
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 Figure 8: Gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LP\_020, LP\_020\_A, LP\_020\_B)



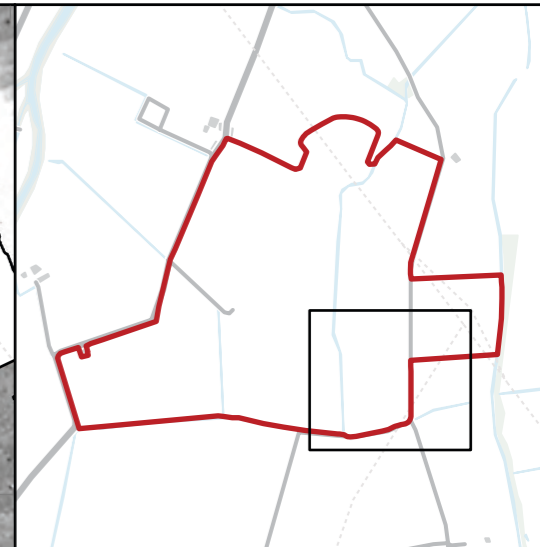
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- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent
- Former field boundary
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Trend
- Geomorphology
- Geology
- Ferrous
- Modern service



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Figure 8: Gradiometer survey results: interpretation (LP\_020, LP\_020\_A, LP\_020\_B)



- Site boundary
- Land parcel
- Detailed survey extent



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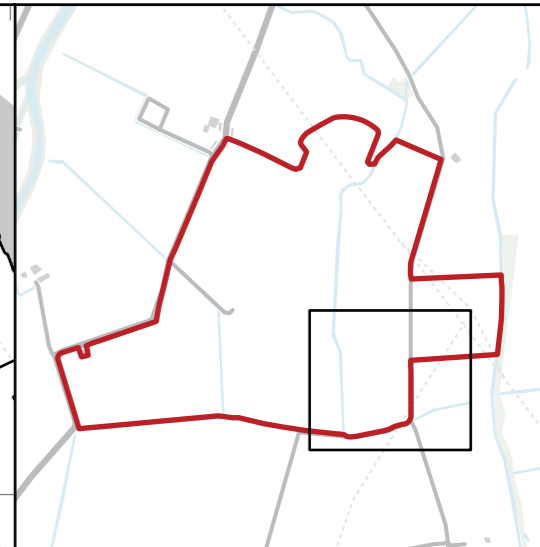
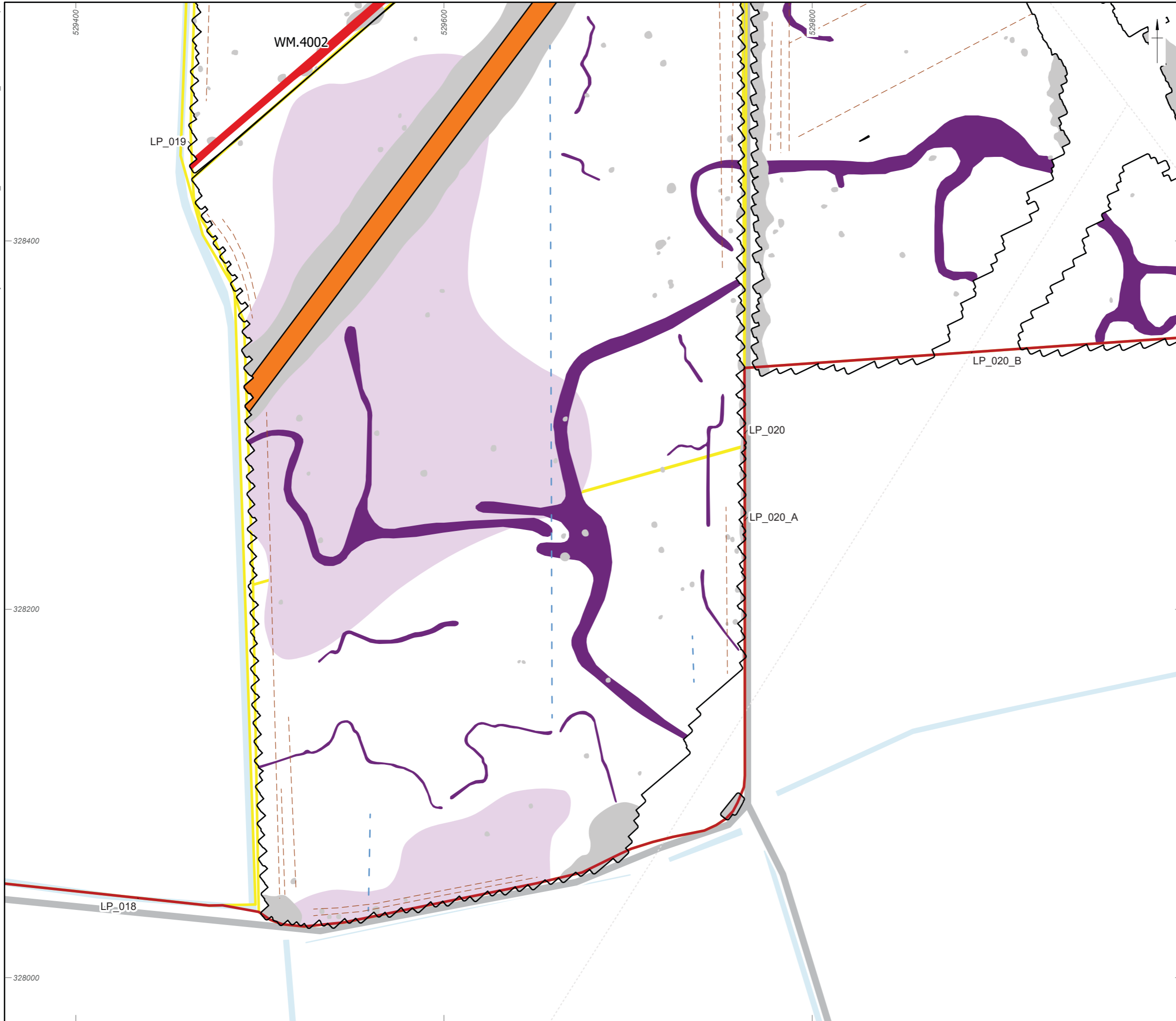













Scale: 1:2,000

Revision: 0

Date: 27/03/2026

Figure 10: Gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot (LP\_020, LP\_020\_A, LP\_020\_B)



-  Site boundary
-  Land parcel
-  Detailed survey extent
-  Former field boundary
-  Agricultural feature
-  Drain
-  Trend
-  Geomorphology
-  Geology
-  Ferrous
-  Modern service



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Figure 10: Gradiometer survey results: interpretation (LP\_020, LP\_020\_A, LP\_020\_B)



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