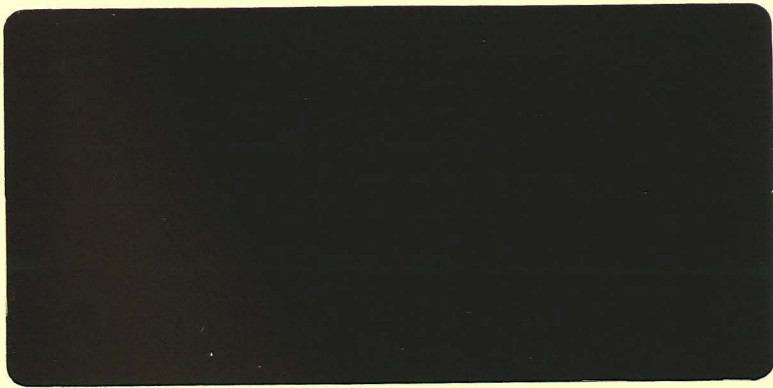


99/10

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT,
SUN CITY,
INGOLDMELLS POINT,
INGOLDMELLS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(IIP 99)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
29. APR 99
ack 29/4/99

Event L15704
Source L19853
L19854
negative

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT,
SUN CITY,
INGOLDMELLS POINT,
INGOLDMELLS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(IIP 99)**

Work Undertaken For
GD Architectural Planning and Design
on behalf of
Bell Leisure Ltd.

Report Compiled by
P. Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

April 1999

Planning Application No: S/090/2053/98
National Grid Reference: TF 5734 6876
City and County Museum Accession No: 42.99

A.P.S. Report No: 40/99

*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological
Organisation (No. 21)*

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an extension to an amusement arcade at Ingoldmells Point, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the groundworks associated with the development.

Iron Age (800 BC - AD 50) salt-producing sites have been revealed at low tide on the foreshore at Ingoldmells. This was superseded by a Romano-British (AD 50 - 410) settlement, possibly associated with salt-production further south or inland. A medieval (1066 - 1500) sea-bank and salt production site are also known from the vicinity.

The investigations revealed an undated former soil, sealed by windblown sand and modern deposits. No artefactual material was recovered during this investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by GD Architectural Planning and Design on behalf of Bell Leisure Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension to an existing amusement arcade

at Sun City, Ingoldmells Point, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/090/2053/98. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ingoldmells is located 5.5km north of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 1.4km from the village centre as defined by the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul (Fig. 2). The development site is situated at a height of c. 2.5m OD adjacent to the coast and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 5734 6876.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium, blown sand and isolated outcrops of boulder clay. These drift deposits overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Ferriby Chalk (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ingoldmells Point lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age period to the present day. Located northeast of the development is the site of an Iron Age saltern (salt-producing site), one of a series along the coast and from further inland (May 1976, 144). Identified by the presence of briquetage, these salterns are associated with circular wooden structures, with raised boulder clay floors which are revealed at exceptionally low tides.

Located south of Ingoldmells Point is the site of a Romano-British settlement where

ditches containing pottery, leather artefacts and animal bone have been recovered. Salt-production had moved further south by this time and a large numbers of salterns are found near Skegness and inland where they would have been sited along marsh creeks.

Ingoldmells is not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although land in Partney, Great Steeping and Skegness are recorded as *in Guldesmere*, which has been associated with Ingoldmells (Foster and Longley 1976). Furthermore, the neighbouring village of Addlethorpe is recorded as having two churches, one of which could represent the village of Ingoldmells. Moreover, these two locations were often referred to as 'The Manor of Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe' until the 16th century (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 3).

Ingoldmells is derived from the Old Norse personal name *Ingiald* combined with the Old Scandinavian for sand-banks (Ekwall 1974, 265)

There are no extant remains of the medieval period in close vicinity to the site with the exception of the sea bank, located 200m to the west and wrongly named Roman Bank. A medieval saltern was revealed to the south of Ingoldmells Point.

Post-medieval finds include two pewter plates from the beach and a World War II pillbox.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The area of development was stripped of tarmac by a mechanical excavator to a depth of 0.2m. Foundation trenches were then opened to a maximum depth of 0.95m below the ground level, as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depths and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Two phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Undated deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a mid to dark brown sandy silt with clay (005). A minimum depth of 0.27m was recorded for this layer, which is interpreted as a buried soil (Fig. 4).

Phase 2 Modern deposits

Overlying the buried soil was a layer of mottled brown and light yellow sand containing modern debris (002). This layer of made ground was 0.4m thick. At the east end of the site was an embankment of sand and concrete slabs (003) that measured c. 30m wide and 3m high, representing a modern sea defence (Fig. 3). The western area of the development was sealed by a tarmac surface, 0.1m thick (001).

6. DISCUSSION

A buried soil (Phase 1) was the earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief. This contained undated fired clay which was not retrieved during the investigation as it was considered too fragmentary. Although the form of this fired clay suggests post-medieval or later building material, some of the fragmentary fired clay pieces may be briquetage.

Modern deposits (Phase 2) comprise blown sand, sealed by hardstanding and a modern sea-bank.

Although the buried soil represents an ancient ground surface, it remains undated. No archaeological remains associated with Iron Age salterns, Romano-British settlement or medieval salterns were revealed during the investigation. However, it is possible that remains of these periods may survive at greater depths than that achieved during this development.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Ingoldmells Point because the site lies within an area of prehistoric and later remains.

A former soil represents the earliest layer on the site but remains undated. Recent development at the site comprise the remainder of deposits recorded during this investigation. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive at this level other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G. Hill of GD Architectural Planning and Design who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis on behalf of Bell Leisure Ltd. The work was coordinated by David Fell and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Sarah Grundy kindly provided information from the County Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: David Fell
Supervisors: Neil Herbert, Fiona Walker
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

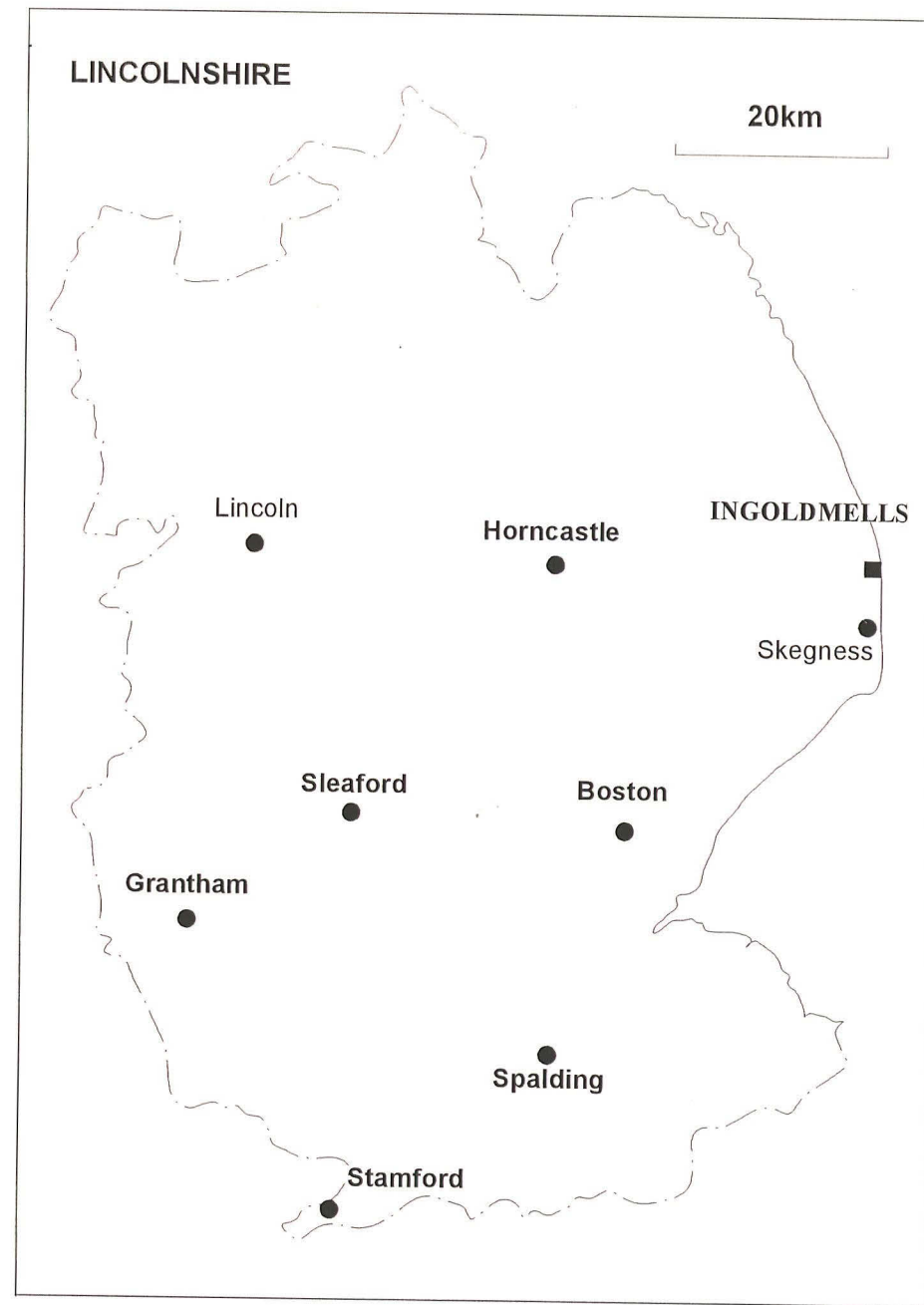
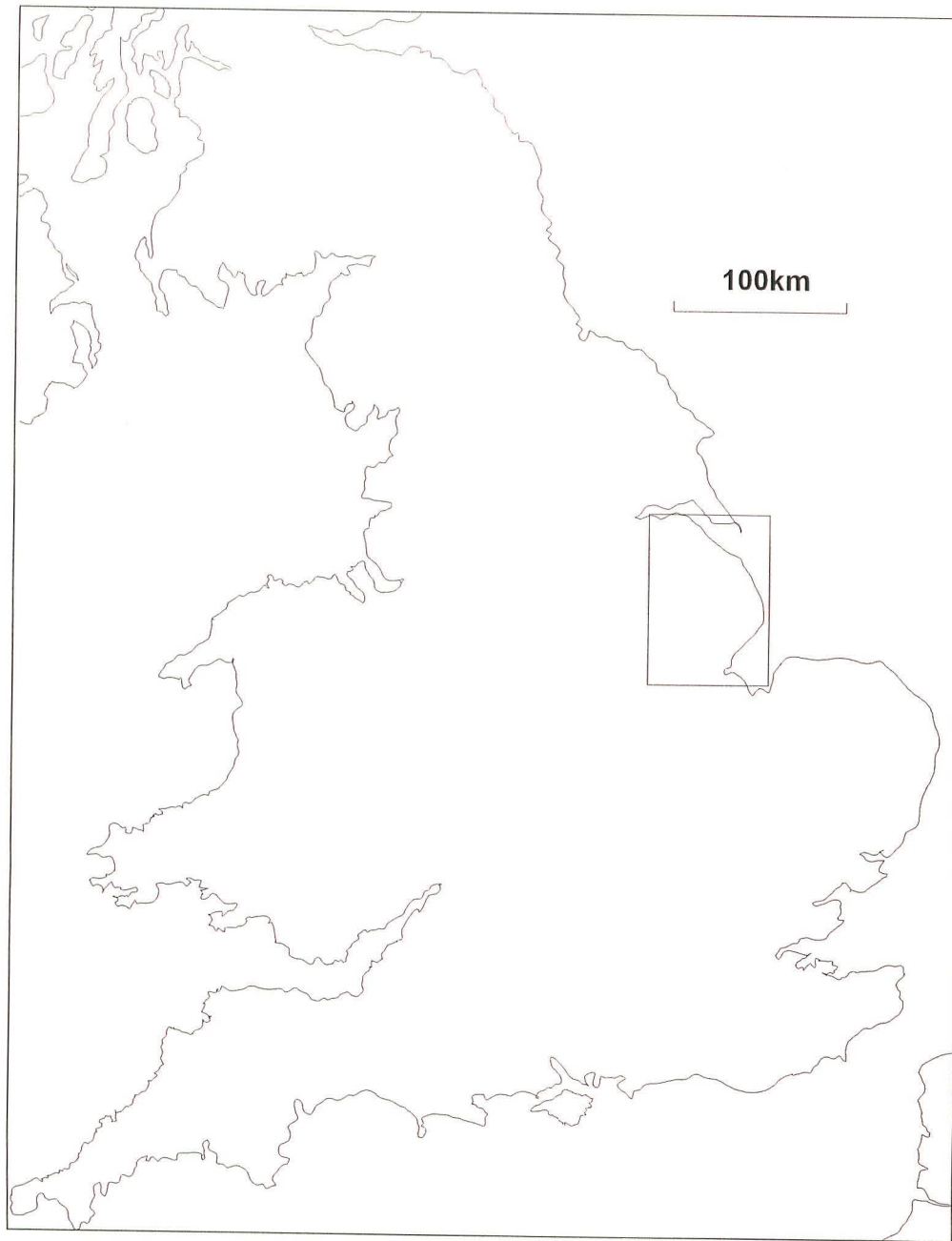
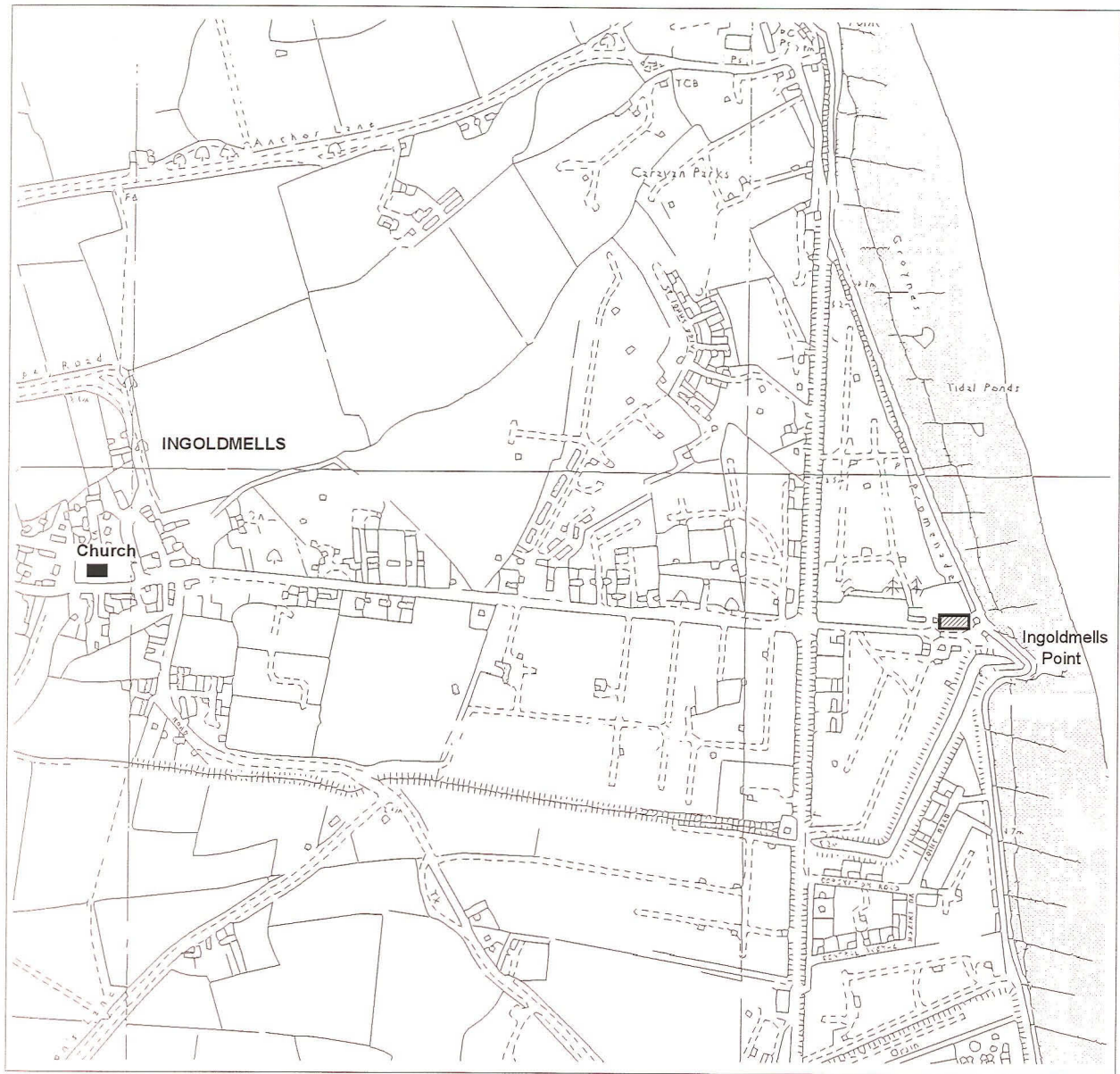


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



 Development Area

Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

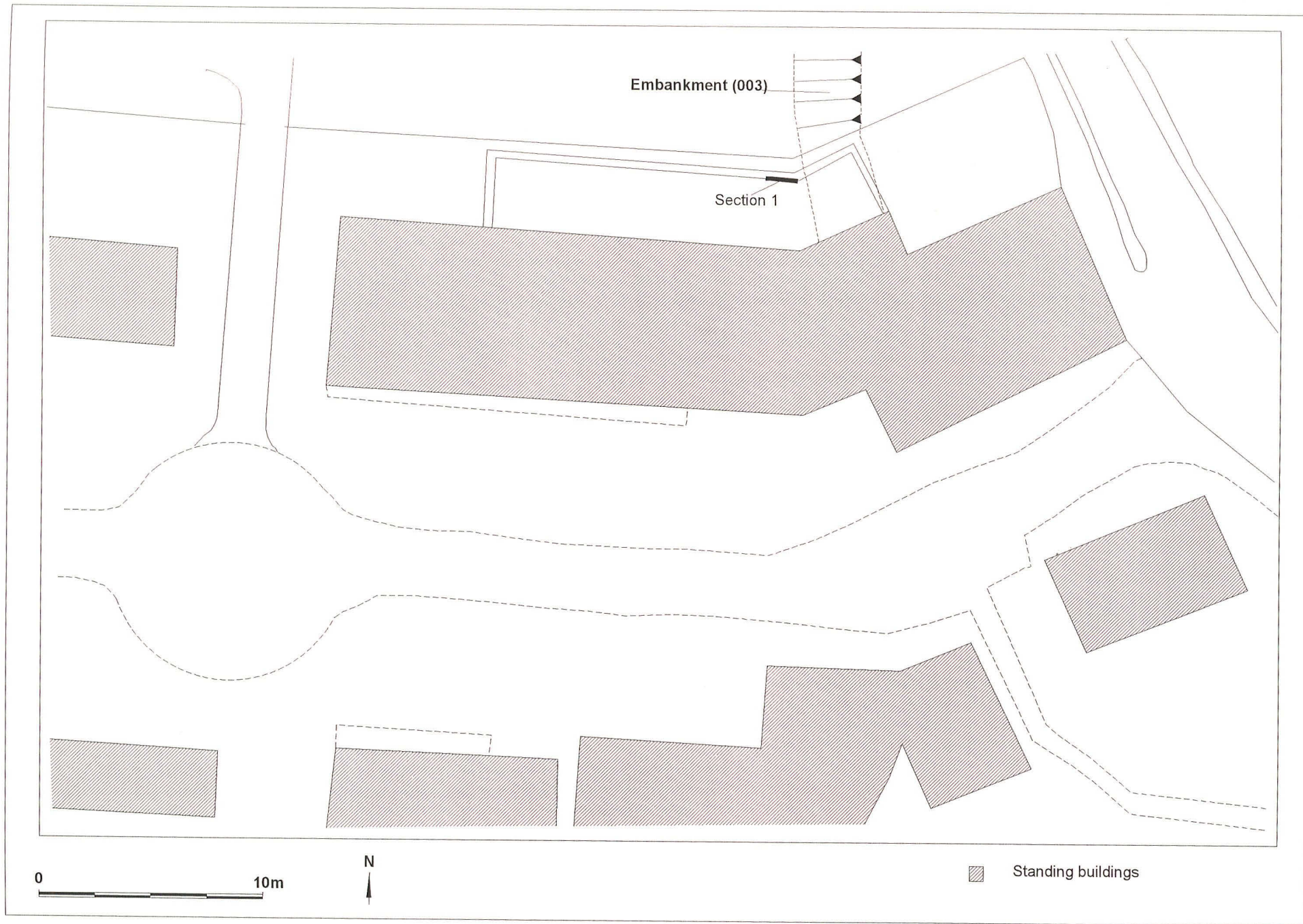
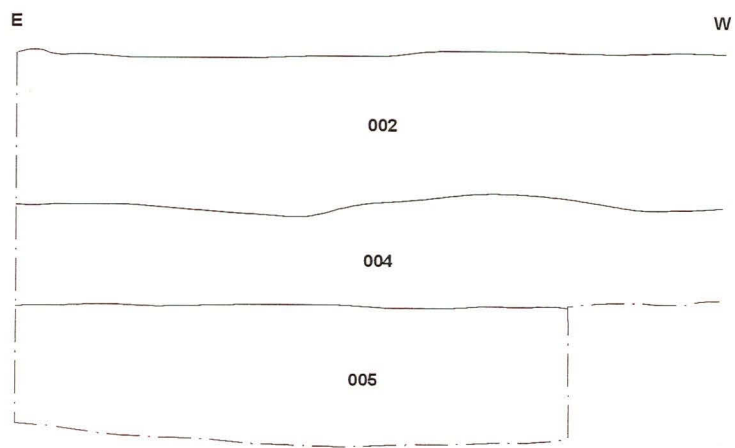


Figure 3 - Plan of Development, showing location of Section 1



Section 1



Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - General view of the area of development,
looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT INGOLDMELLS POINT, INGOLDMELLS, LINCOLNSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during development at Sun City, Ingoldmells Point, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *Numerous Iron Age, Roman and medieval salt-making sites have been identified at Ingoldmells. More specifically, a Roman settlement has been identified in close proximity to the development area.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Sun City, Ingoldmells Point, Ingoldmells. The site is located at national grid reference TF 5735 6876.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Ingoldmells is a resort town on the east coast of Lincolnshire and is located 5km north of Skegness and 60km east of Lincoln, in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site is situated at the eastern edge of the town at Ingoldmells Point and on the north side of Sea Lane at national grid reference TF 5735 6876.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. Planning permission (application number S/090/2053/98) for development of the land has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a standard negative condition for archaeological recording.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. The site and surrounding area is near the crest of a very gentle rise and lies at approximately 5m OD. The marine high water mark is less than 100m to the east and the ground surface also lowers slightly westwards (inland). Soils at the site are Wallasea 2 Association peilo-alluvial gley soils, developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6. **THE ARCHAEOLOGY**

- a. Salt-making sites of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date have been identified at numerous locations at Ingoldmells and within *c.* 1-1.5km of the present investigation area.
- b. A Roman occupation site is suspected at Ingoldmells Point, very close to the investigation area. Additionally, a Roman pottery vessel has been recovered from the same area.
- c. The medieval core of the village lies 1km to the west of the investigation site around the late 12th-13th century parish church.

7. **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - i. To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8. **SITE OPERATIONS**

- a. General considerations
 - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (no. 21).
 - iii. Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - ii. The section of the trench will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
 - iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

- iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
- v. Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9. **POST-EXCAVATION**

a. Stage 1

- i. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- ii. All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

b. Stage 2

- i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
 - (1) A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - (2) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - (3) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (4) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - (5) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - (6) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - (7) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- (8) Sections of the archaeological features.
- (9) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- (10) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- (11) Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10. **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, East Lindsey District Council Planning Department and to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

11. **ARCHIVE**

- a. The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12. **PUBLICATION**

- a. A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13. **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14. **VARIATIONS**

- a. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from archaeological curator.

15. **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- a. The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about six days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16. **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- a. The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later - Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

17. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated mid grey tarmac, 0.1m thick	Recent car park surface
002	Loose mottled mid brown and light yellow sand with modern debris, 0.4m thick	Made ground
003	Loose mid brown sand with frequent concrete slabs and bollards, 3m thick by 30m wide	Embankment
004	Friable light mid yellow and yellowish brown sand, 0.2m thick	Windblown sand deposit
005	Friable mid to dark brown silt and clay with sand and ceramic brick fragments, minimum thickness 0.27m	Buried soil

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context records
16	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 42.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: IIP99

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Briquetage	A term given to fragments of ceramic equipment and hearth/oven remains from the processing of salt.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.