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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Land at Ingoldmells, Lincs  
Archaeological Evaluation**

**NGR: TF 562 691 (centre)**

**Site Code: IST00**

**LCNCC Museum Accn. No.: 2000.34**

**Report for**

**Stamford Homes**

Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section

**March 2000**

**LAS Report 393**

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1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

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## **Land at Ingoldmells, Lincs. Archaeological Evaluation**

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### **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation comprising a single 30m trench was excavated across the cropmark of an apparent double ditched enclosure. The evaluation located two features which corresponded with the cropmarks but one appeared to be modern and no datable material was found in the other. The proposed development is unlikely to impact upon significant archaeological deposits.*

### **Introduction**

Stamford Homes commissioned Lindsey Archaeological Services to conduct an archaeological evaluation on Land at Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire. The work was carried out according to the general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998).

### **Site Description**

The proposed application site is located to the east of the A52, just north-east of the parish church. It is a rectangular plot of land c.320 x 250m (8 ha) in area. It is currently in agricultural use (Fig. 1).

### **Archaeological Background**

Ingoldmells is situated on the Lincolnshire Outmarsh which is covered in post-Roman marine silts. This means that archaeological remains earlier than the Anglo-Saxon period are buried at some depth below modern ground levels. Roman saltern debris has been found in the adjacent fields to the east at a depth of 2m when field drains were being cleaned out.

Ingoldmells is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 which indicates that there was a settlement there before the Norman Conquest, but it is of unknown size and character. The proposed development site lies close to the parish church and the cropmark evidence suggested the possible presence of a medieval enclosure or moated site.

### **Planning Background**

Stamford Homes proposes to apply for planning permission to develop the site for housing. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the archaeological potential for the site and submit a report of the results with the application.

### Aims and Objectives

In general terms the purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development

### Excavation (Figs 2 and 3)

The evaluation comprised a single machine excavated trench measuring 30m long and 2m wide, positioned across the double ditch showing on the cropmark. This was recorded on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1976 (Film no. 2923, neg. 30A, National Monuments Record).

Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of 2 experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director. The trench was machine excavated to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, using a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan.

A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site. A plan of the trench was made with a section drawing of one side. A full photographic record was made during the progress of the excavation. LAS operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years, based on MOLAS and CAS models.

Archaeological deposits were assigned context numbers by LAS for recording purposes. These are referred to in the following report and illustrations.

### Results (Plates 1 and 2)

The trench was excavated through a layer of topsoil, **101**, which was 0.30m deep at the western end but increased in depth to 0.60m at the eastern end where the ground rose slightly. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 1m onto a firm red brown sandy silt **110**. Below the topsoil and above **110** was a red brown silty clay **108**. Two features cut through this deposit from immediately below the topsoil. Ditch **105** (Plate 3), was 1.8m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained a mid red brown, slightly silty, clay with fragments of modern brick and pot in the upper fill **106**. Further brick fragments and modern pottery (**111**) were found in the base of the feature in the south side of the excavated section. **103** (Plate 4), was 3.10m wide and 0.50m deep it contained a red brown silty clay **102**. The fill was sampled but no datable material was found.



Two modern field drains (107 and 109) were located in the western part of the trench which appeared to be overlain by deposit 108 which suggests a very recent date for the features 103 and 105. No further features of archaeological significance were found in this trench

### Discussion

The evaluation located the features which appear as cropmarks on the aerial photograph but there is no evidence to suggest that they are of any antiquity. The modern material found in 105 suggests that they represent relatively recent drainage works in an area where flooding was regular. The drain forming the modern boundary between the proposed development site and the village of Ingoldmells to the south was not present on the 1906 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 scale map which is further evidence for relatively recent alterations to drainage arrangements (Fig. 4). It is likely that the cropmark features investigated in this evaluation are contemporary with this boundary and form part of the same drainage system.

### Conclusion

There is no evidence from the archaeological investigations so far carried out that the proposed development will impact upon significant archaeological remains.

### Acknowledgements

On site work was carried out by the author and Wendy Booth. Naomi Field co-ordinated the project and edited the report.

Mark Williams  
Lindsey Archaeological Services  
March 1, 2000

### References

Foster C. W. and Longley T. (eds) 1921 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*  
The Lincoln Record Society Vol. 19



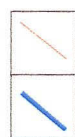
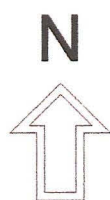
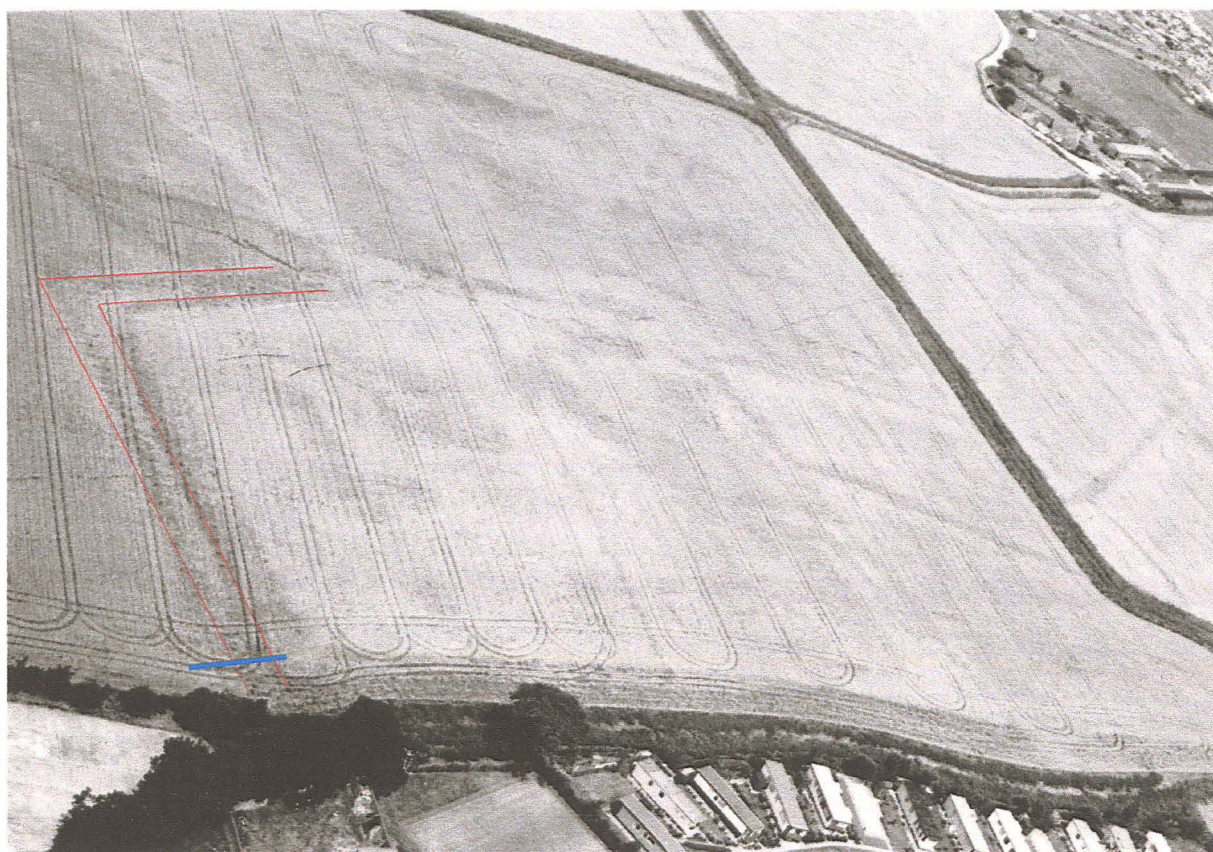
## Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No	Type	Relationship	Description
101	Topsoil	Above all	Firm red brown silty clay
102	Fill of 103	Below 101 above 103	Firm red brown silty clay with 1st flecks
103	Cut	Below 104 above 108	Ditch
104	Fill of 103	Below 107 above 103	Blue green slightly silty clay
105	Cut	Below 106 above 108	Ditch
106	Fill of 105	Below 101 above 105	mid red brown slightly silty clay with occasional 1st flecks
107	Field drain	Below 108 above 110	Blue green clay fill
108	Layer	Below 101 above 110	Firm red brown silty clay
109	Field drain	Below 108 above 110	Blue green clay fill
110	Layer	Below 108 above 110	Firm red brown sandy silt



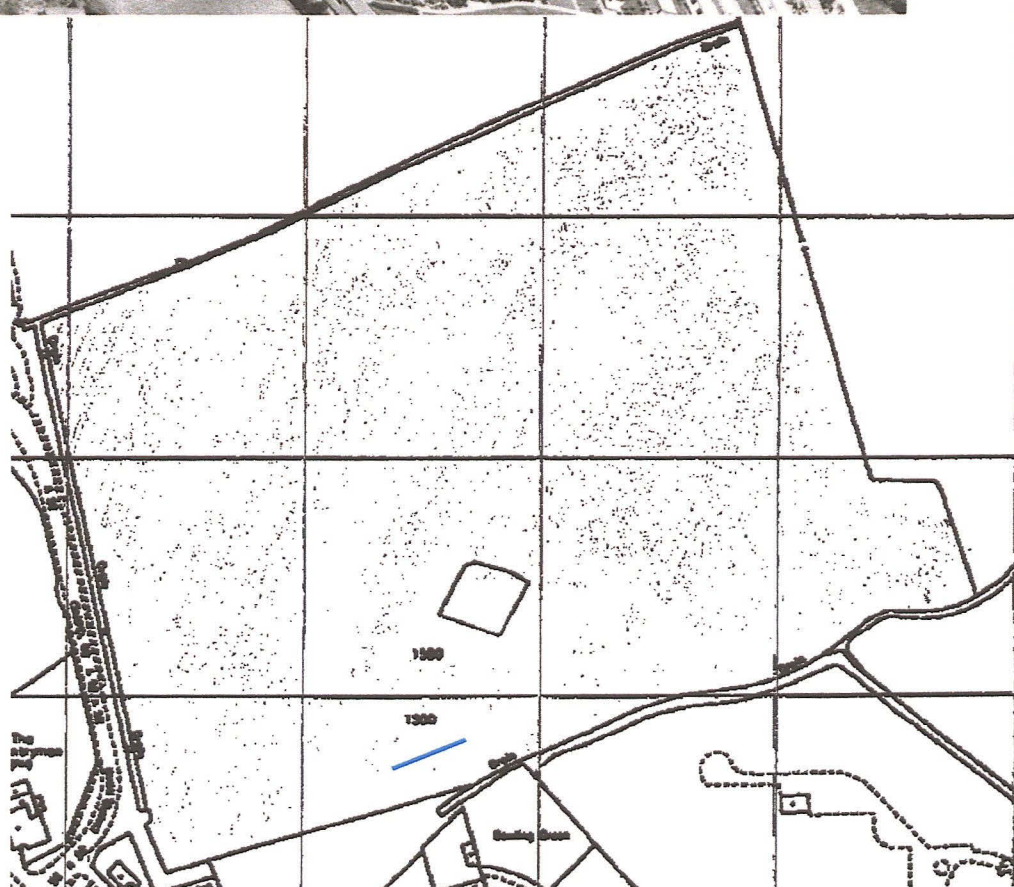
Figure 1, Ingoldmells, Site location. C. Reproduced from an OS map Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL50424A  
 B. Cropmark taken from sketch plot for the Lincolnshire National Mapping Project, held at Lincolnshire SMR





Cropmark

Trench



0m

200m

Figure 2, A) Aerial Photograph showing cropmarks film no 2923, neg. 30A, National Monuments Record.  
B) Trench Location



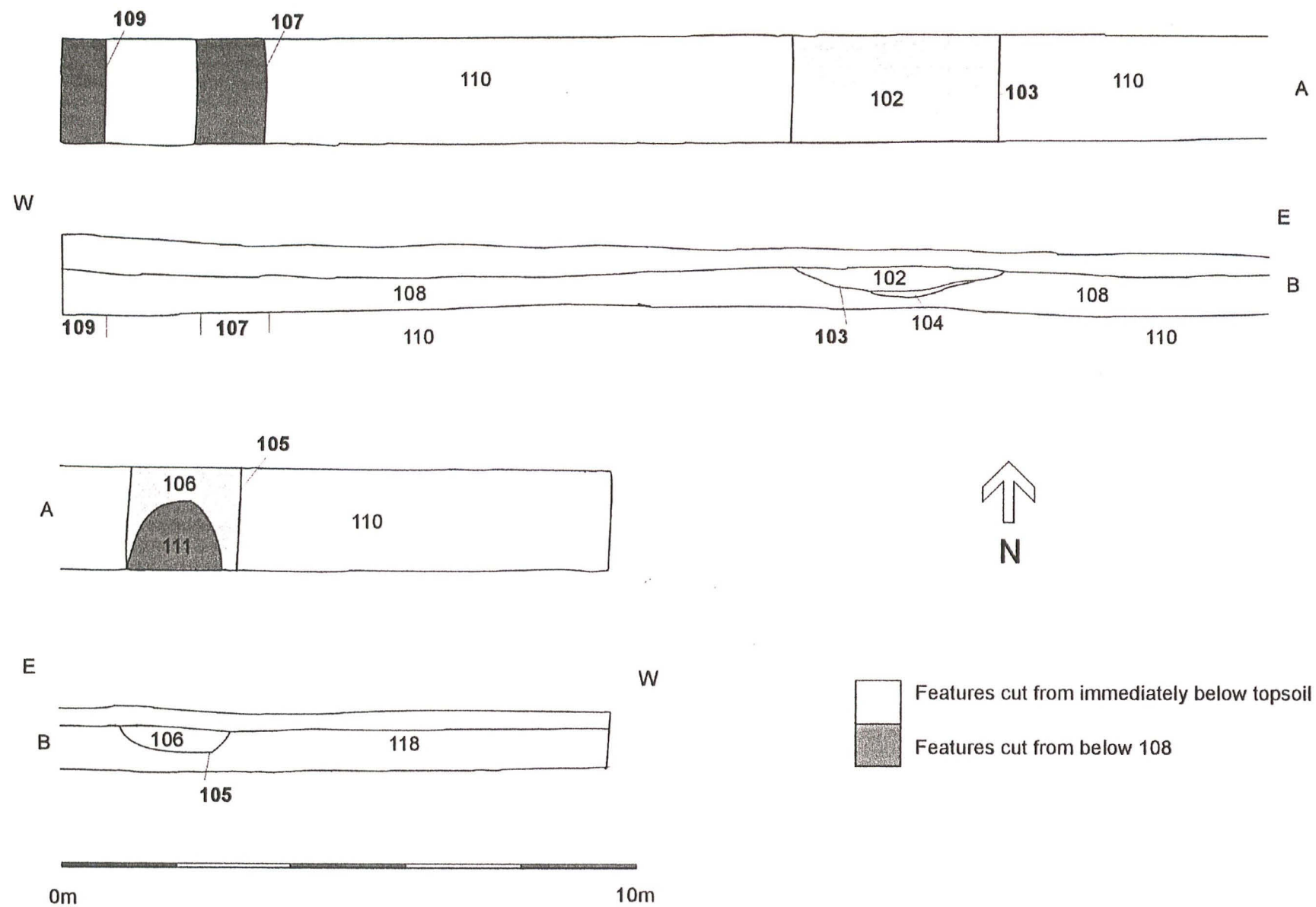


Figure 3: Trench Plan and Section

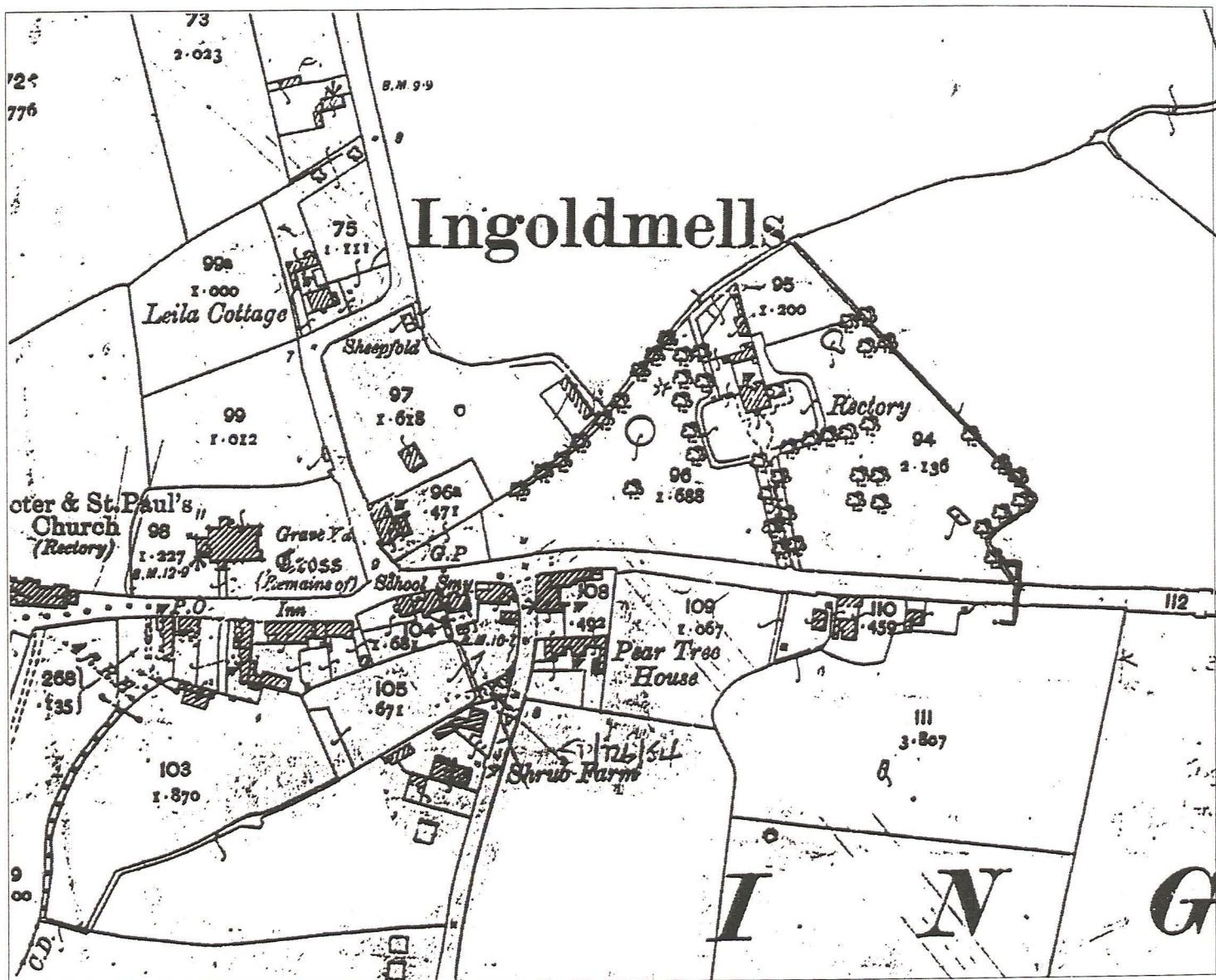


Figure 4, Part of the 1906 OS 2nd edition map showing North Ingoldmells, the boundary to the south of the 2000 evaluation is not in existence at this time



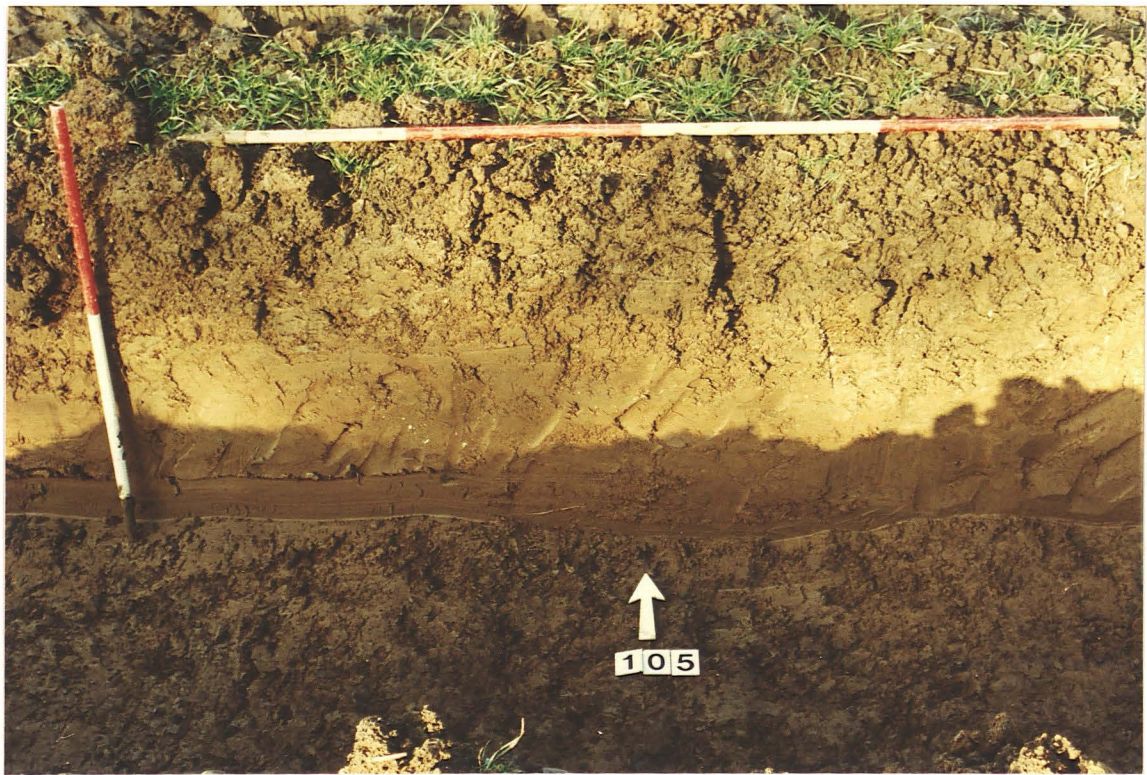


**Pl. 1 Trench view, looking west**



**Pl. 2 Trench view looking east, field drain visible at bottom of the photograph**





Pl. 3 105, looking north

Pl. 4 103, looking north

