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**DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT OF THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF  
PROPOSED NORTHERN BYPASS  
ADDLETHORPE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(ANB98)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF  
PROPOSED NORTHERN BYPASS  
ADDLETHORPE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(ANB98)**

Work Undertaken For  
Highways and Planning Directorate  
Lincolnshire County Council

Box 99/12  
APS: did WB  
@ TF 533 686  
ADDLETHORPE  
- proposed N. bypass

October 1998

Report compiled by  
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National Grid References: TF 533 686 to TF 555 694

A.P.S. Report No: 75/98



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A desk-top assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed bypass to the north of Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire.*

*Prehistoric remains have been identified, predominantly in the western part of the investigation area, comprising Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) salt production sites. These sites are located along watercourses that also provided the same suitable conditions for salt extraction during the Romano-British period (AD 50-410). Concentrations of Romano-British pottery have also been found to the south of the village and may indicate settlements.*

*During the medieval period (AD 1066-1500) the village was the focus of settlement and initially contained two churches, of which only one survives today. Earthworks of this period are apparent in and to the north of Addlethorpe and comprise complex field systems.*

*The bypass route was walked as part of this assessment. Conditions were generally suitable for surface collection and a number of sites were found including a saltern and a number of medieval and post-medieval settlements. Ground conditions were generally conducive to geophysical survey.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Highways and Planning Directorate, Lincolnshire County Council to undertake a desk-top assessment of land to the west and north of Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications

of a proposed road improvement scheme between Addlethorpe and Ingoldmells. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

A desk-top assessment is defined 'as an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1994).

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Addlethorpe is located 8km northwest of Skegness and 29km east of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The area of investigation is located adjacent to the village of Addlethorpe. The length of the proposed bypass and associated road improvements is from the junction of Look in Gowt and Marsh Lane west of the village, to the Grange and Mill Hill House junction on the east. The site is 25m wide and extends for approximately 2.75km long between National Grid References TF 533 686 and TF 555 694 (Fig. 2). The route is on relatively level ground at approximately 2.5m OD.

The proposed bypass traverses soils of the Wallasea 2 Association, typically peo-alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338). The underlying drift geology is likely to be more variable and comprise boulder clay that forms 'hummocks' of higher ground



between which are alluvial deposits (Robinson 1981, 9; Van de Noort and Davies 1993, 20). These alluvial deposits represent the land surface during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Subsequently the area was subject to a number of marine incursions that deposited alluvium up to 3m thick. Beneath the drift deposits is a solid geology of the Cretaceous Welton Chalk (BGS 1996).

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the desk-top assessment were to locate and, if present, appraise known archaeological sites in the vicinity and to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate response to integrate the needs of the archaeology with the proposed development programme.

The aims of the walkover survey were to assess the determination of the presence or absence of buried archaeological sites and present land use.

Further to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified as well as the physical and Health and Safety restrictions.

### 4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the area of the proposed development site involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These have included:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other

maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives

- recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- records maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire
- Aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals
- place-name evidence

Information obtained from the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a walk-over survey of the proposed development site. In addition to identifying potential archaeological sites or artefact scatters or earthworks, this walk-over survey investigated the present land-use and condition; the extent of hardstanding and other firm surfaces; the presence, or otherwise, of dumped materials; and the appropriateness for geophysical survey.

Results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Historical Data

Addlethorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Arduletorp*, the name is derived from the Old English personal name 'Eardwulf' and the Old Norse '*Þorp*' meaning a small hamlet or farm settled from an existing settlement (Ekwall 1974, 3, 468).

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Addlethorpe is recorded as belonging to the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, Count Alan, Gilbert de Gand, Eudo and Robert the Steward and contained 2 churches, 1060 acres of meadow and



approximately 80 acres of wasteland (Foster and Longley 1976). Much of Addlethorpe is recorded as being Sokeland or Inland of neighbouring villages and a total of 55 sokemen are listed. In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, Hugh de Vallo is recorded as controlling the Archbishop of York's lands (*ibid.*).

At some point Hugh de Vallo also obtained the lands held by the de Lacy family in Addlethorpe and before 1166 his son, Guy, had given Addlethorpe church to Spalding Priory (Massingberd 1902, ix). This was later confirmed by Roger de Lacy quitclaiming the church in 1205 (Page 1988, 120).

Addlethorpe is rarely mentioned singularly and until the 16<sup>th</sup> century was often referred to as 'The Manor of Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe' with the church often being referred to as West Ingoldmells church (Massingberd 1902, xiv).

About 1381, the rector of Addlethorpe church, Ralph de Folubye, was appointed as librarian and illuminator of Spalding Priory (Owen 1981, 81; Trollope 1856, 79).

Addlethorpe has been subjected to numerous floods. One account of the floods in 1735 states that much of the parish was under water as far as Dydick Bank (Dudick on Fig. 7) after the sea bank at Ingoldmells was breached (Owen 1952, 338).

## 5.2 Cartographic Data

The area under investigation is located to the north and west of Addlethorpe. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*', dating from 1788 represents one of the earliest detailed maps of the county (Fig. 3).

Addlethorpe is depicted with a church, a cluster of buildings to the southeast and a Parsonage to the north. However, the roads are poorly depicted and do not seem to follow the present road layout.

Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* (1828) records the area of the proposed bypass route (Fig. 4). The village is shown as a cluster of buildings, generally located west of the church, and isolated farms are also depicted. No field boundaries are shown, though this is a characteristic of this map. Located at the east end of the proposed bypass is an area referred to as Mill Hill, possibly indicating the position of a windmill.

Dating from 1842 is a plan of the Tithe Award (Fig. 5), surveyed by S. Hill and Son of Croft. Field boundaries are depicted for the first time and individual buildings are surveyed accurately. At the eastern end of the plan a small mound is shown and labelled as a tumulus. However, Bryant's map labelled this area as Mill Hill, suggesting that it is a windmill mound. Also of note is an area of water, west of Addlethorpe House (located southwest of the church) believed to be a moat.

A map entitled *The Parish of Addlethorpe in the County of Lincoln* dating from 1843 is a similar depiction to the Tithe Award although drawn at a smaller scale (Fig. 6). Despite fewer buildings being shown it is likely that this plan was produced by the surveyors of the Tithe Award.

The First Edition 6" Ordnance Survey maps of Addlethorpe dating to 1892 (Figs. 7 and 8) are the first to show detail, including the possible moat as well as ditch, house and farm names. The Second Edition 25" Ordnance Survey maps of 1906 (Figs. 9 and 10) indicate field sizes although remains fairly unchanged since the earlier depictions.



Subsequent maps show the rearrangement and removal of field boundaries and limited development.

### 5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

A single published aerial photograph shows the area around Ingoldmells and includes the east part of Addlethorpe village (Sellors 1973). This photograph depicts earthworks in a pasture field to the north of the village and comprise field boundaries, enclosures and ridge and furrow presumably of medieval origin.

A series of photographs was commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council of the proposed bypass route (CSL 2090 001-024). Taken at a height of *c.* 450m and reproduced at a scale of 1:3000, these show a variety of archaeological sites. In addition to the medieval field boundaries mentioned previously, a number of other fields containing ridge and furrow are apparent around the village. A linear cropmark appears to lie beneath the medieval field systems northeast of the village. Aligned north-south, the cropmark suggests a hollow way and may indicate the position of an undated thoroughfare. Also visible on a number of photographs are silted channels indicating the former marsh environment of the area.

A single photograph is held by the Cambridge University Committee of Aerial Photographs (RC8-CN-23). This is taken from an extreme altitude and is centred to the southwest of the village. No archaeological features are apparent at this scale, although a system of former watercourses is visible heading towards the southwest.

The National Monuments Record hold a number of photographs of the Addlethorpe region. A series of photographs taken in

1951 indicate a number of surviving earthworks of medieval field systems which have since been ploughed out or developed upon (540/612 3003-3007). One extensive field system is shown to the west of the bypass route near Look in Gowt and comprises one large enclosure with tracways leading to it, a second smaller enclosure and ridge and furrow. No trace of this system is visible on subsequent aerial photographs.

Additionally, plots of aerial photographs of the area have been examined. These include the RCHME 1:10,000 map sheet plots (Sheets TF56NW and TF56NE). No further information was gained from these. A full list of aerial photographs studied appears as Appendix 2 and a plot of aerial photographs is shown on Figure 11.

### 5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within *c.* 1km of the proposed bypass route are collated in Table 1 and committed to Fig. 12.

Map Code No.	Sites and Monuments Record No.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	41802	Iron Age Saltern	TF 5390 6910
2	41803	Iron Age Saltern	TF 5355 6889
3	41809	Tudor mansion, Addlethorpe House	TF 5494 6897
4	41811	Medieval churchyard cross	TF 5510 6907
5	43729	Undated briquetage fragments	TF 5560 6880
6	41793	Medieval moated site	TF 5490 6892
7	41798	Romano-British pottery	TF 5480 6880
8	41810	Medieval church, St. Nicholas	TF 5509 6909
9	41659	Iron Age Saltern	TF 5560 6880
10		Romano-British Saltern, <i>(info B. Kirkham)</i>	TF 5330 6905
11		Romano-British Saltern, <i>(info B. Kirkham)</i>	TF 5335 6910
12		Romano-British Saltern, <i>(info B. Kirkham)</i>	TF 5338 6913
13		Romano-British Saltern, <i>(info B. Kirkham)</i>	TF 5375 6906
14		Romano-British Saltern, <i>(info B. Kirkham)</i>	TF 5379 6901
15		Romano-British Saltern, <i>(info B. Kirkham)</i>	TF 5350 6874
16		Romano-British Saltern, <i>(info B. Kirkham)</i>	TF 5330 6830
17		Romano-British Saltern, <i>(HTL records)</i>	TF 5390 6930
18		Romano-British Pottery, <i>(info B. Kirkham)</i>	TF 5472 6873
19		Undated Saltern <i>(HTL records)</i>	TF 5550 6900
20		Prehistoric flint implement <i>(HTL records)</i>	TF 5480 6970
21		Undated windmill mound (site of)	TF 5560 6932
22		Undated saltern mound <i>(HTL records)</i>	TF 5530 6860
23		Undated saltern mound <i>(HTL records)</i>	TF 5540 6860
24		Undated saltern mound <i>(HTL records)</i>	TF 5550 6860
25		Undated saltern mound <i>(HTL records)</i>	TF 5560 6860
26		Undated saltern mound <i>(HTL records)</i>	TF 5570 6850
27		Slate House Farm, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	TF 5550 6934
28		Bede Cottage, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	TF 5472 6915

Table 1: Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of the proposed bypass



### ***Prehistoric Archaeology***

Few prehistoric finds are known from the investigation area largely due to the prehistoric land surface being buried beneath marine alluvium, although traces of a submerged forest are known from Ingoldmells and are possibly Mesolithic (8500-4000 BC) to Neolithic (4000-2250 BC) in date (Robinson 1984, 8).

There is a vague reference to a flint implement from the north of Addlethorpe (Fig. 12, No. 20). No indication is given to the type of tool represented or a period assigned (HTL parish records). This findspot may indicate an area in which the prehistoric land surface rises to meet the modern ground level.

Iron Age (800 BC - AD 50) archaeology is indicated by three salterns (salt-producing sites) within the investigation area. These are typified by deposits of ash with associated briquetage. Due to the cover of marine alluvium, these, and the subsequent Romano-British sites, are generally exposed only in the sides of deep dykes and ditches. One of these salterns (Fig. 12, No. 2) is located next to the cropmarks of a silted channel described previously on an aerial photograph.

Although the Sites and Monuments Record differentiates between Iron Age and Romano-British salterns, there is no confirming evidence to support this and any of these features may be of either date.

East of Addlethorpe are a number of undated salterns, which may be either Iron Age or Romano-British in date (HTL parish files).

### ***Romano-British Archaeology***

The Romano-British (AD 50-410) period is represented by a total of eight saltern sites, all located west of Addlethorpe in the slightly lower land adjacent to the Orby

Drain (Fig. 12, Nos 10-17). As mentioned above, all these salterns were exposed at depth in the sides of modern watercourses.

Romano-British pottery has been found south of the village in two locations. One site (Fig. 12, No. 18) produced sizeable sherd fragments possibly indicating settlement (*pers. comm.* B. Kirkham).

### ***Medieval Archaeology***

The medieval period (AD 1066-1500) is best represented by the church of St. Nicholas (Fig. 12, No. 8). The church dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and must have replaced an earlier building as two churches are referred to in the Domesday Book and one was given to Spalding Priory in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In the churchyard is the base of a 14<sup>th</sup> century cross (Fig. 12, No. 4), which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 22705).

Apart from the field systems and other earthwork features identified from aerial photography, the only other medieval site is the possible moat southwest of Addlethorpe House (Fig. 12, No. 6). First identified on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, this pond may be a late medieval or post-medieval garden feature or equally indicate the site of a moated manor beneath Addlethorpe House.

Located northeast of Addlethorpe is Mill Hill Cottage, the site of the tumulus marked on the 1842 and 1843 maps. It is likely that this mound is a windmill mound and, although undated, could have its origins in the medieval period.

### ***Post-medieval Archaeology***

Post-medieval archaeology is best represented by Addlethorpe House which has its origins in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 12, No. 3). Other 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings include Slate House Farm and the Bede Cottages (Fig. 12, Nos 27 and 28), all these buildings



are listed (DoE 1987).

### 5.5 Walk-over Survey *Tom Lane*

On October 21st 1998 a visit was made to Addlethorpe to fieldwalk where appropriate and to observe archaeological features not apparent on aerial photograph and SMR searches. All the fields for which access had been granted were visited and subjected to reconnaissance survey (see Methods, below).

Fieldwalking was conducted on six individual fields and amounted to 1.72km (63%) of the proposed route.

In addition to the collection of artefacts, the surface soils were mapped and the condition of the fields noted in terms of suitability for artefact retrieval.

#### *Methods*

All fieldwalking was conducted along the proposed route in lines 15m apart. Where concentrations of surface material was noted a more intensive retrieval strategy was imposed in order to collect enough material to characterise the concentration and to determine, where possible, a date range. Fields for which access had not been granted were viewed from the nearest vantage point and the presence of any earthworks noted.

Description of the fields (Fig.13). Finds summary appears as Appendix 3.

#### *Field 1*

Situated at the eastern end of the route this field had been ploughed, drilled and rolled. No crop was showing. The field had undergone only moderate weathering but any artefact concentrations would have been visible. Soils were uniform marine silty clays throughout the area walked. No undulations in the field surface were observed. The only find was one potsherd of

Toynton All Saints type dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century..

#### *Field 2*

Identical condition to Field 1 in terms of its cropping and state of weathering. An even but sparse distribution of Toynton All Saints type pottery was scattered along the bypass route, suggesting no more than a manuring scatter (*i.e.* the deliberate spreading onto the field of midden material, including broken pottery). On the western side of the field the north-south trending levees of an extinct saltmarsh creek (locally called a 'roddon') was plotted. This took the form of an elevated band of clayey silt. No concentrations of material were noted on the bypass route but 80m to the south lay a concentration of late medieval pottery and post-medieval brick and tile, along with bone and cobbles. The concentration was also marked by a distinct dark soilmark, and was doubtless the site of a dwelling. As the site was not on the route no material was collected.

#### *Field 3*

This field was also in the same condition as Field 1 and again the soils were 'marine' silty clays throughout. The field surface was slightly undulating at the eastern half, becoming increasingly irregular in height to the west where more traces of 'roddons' were noted. Three sites were recorded in the extreme west of the field. Sites 1 and 3 were on top of discontinuous roddon silts. Both had concentrations of medieval pottery with small amounts of animal bone, shell and brick. Site 1, immediately adjacent to the route, had a distinctive dark soil mark from which Toynton All Saints type and Potterhanworth pottery were recovered. Site 3, 100m to the southeast and on the proposed route, had a less distinct soil mark. A small collection of fired clay, some almost certainly briquetage of Roman or earlier date, was found on the route in the same



area (Site 2). This site is no more than 50m from a dyke which, after cleaning, revealed a number of buried Roman saltern sites in section. It is likely that the material from Site 2 represents a saltmaking site which is largely buried by the later silting.

#### *Field 4*

This field had an autumn sown cereal crop showing and was moderately weathered. A concentration of brick, tile, cobbles and 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was observed at the western end but not retrieved. This concentration of material matches the location of a dwelling shown on a map of 1842 (Fig.5).

#### *Field 5*

This field also had a cereal crop but was poorly weathered and artefact visibility was impaired by the low sunlight. A roddon plotted at the eastern end is a continuation of that shown as a crop/soil mark on Figure 11. A slight concentration of medieval pottery was observed on the top of the roddon.

#### *Field 6*

This field was rolled and poorly weathered. Like Field 5, the low sunlight adversely affected artefact visibility on the cloddy surface. Only one potsherd from Toynton All Saints was found.

In addition to the fields walked one pasture field was visited. The route affects only the southern end of the field, which had ridge and furrow type earthworks throughout.

No access had been granted for the remaining pasture fields but these were observed from the nearest public access and distinct field system-type earthworks were observed in a number of fields.

#### *Conclusions*

From the field visit it can be seen that the proposed route will impact on earthwork and

artefact scatter sites. However, it should also be noted that none of the material collected, apart from the sparse briquetage/fired clay from Site 2, was earlier in date than late medieval. The soils were all of marine origin and the prehistoric/Roman landsurface lies buried by these later sediments at an unknown depth. Saltmaking sites of Roman and earlier date are known from the surveys of cleaned dyke sections in the area and are relatively abundant.

It is considered that the entire route is suitable for geophysical survey with the exception of the caravan park and a garage.

## **6. CONSTRAINTS**

### **6.1 Heritage Constraints**

#### *Statutory and Advisory Constraints*

The proposed bypass does not cross any Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979). However, one Scheduled Monument is located within the investigation area (County No. 22705).

As such, any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed pipeline are protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990). Listed Building consent is required for any works affecting listed buildings of which several are known in the village.

The bypass route is destined to cut through a number of hedgerows. Removal of hedgerows requires a Hedgerow Removal Notice as detailed in the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997. Several of the hedges are along historic boundaries, thus meeting the criteria for an important hedgerow.



## 6.2 Other Constraints

No utility plots were examined for this current assessment. However, it is likely that buried services to farmhouses exist and should also be considered.

The eastern end of the proposed bypass falls within the Conservation Area defined by Lindsey County Council (Sellors 1971), although it is not known if the document or Conservation Area has been superseded.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 2).

### Period

Activity dateable from the Iron Age to the modern day has been recognised within the investigation area. The late prehistoric and Romano-British saltern evidence is particularly characteristic of the period represented. Abandoned or shrunken settlement and associated field systems are common medieval features, but are not period specific.

### Rarity

Iron Age and Romano-British salterns are the most common site type within the investigation area and are a regional characteristic. However, the distribution of such sites is environmentally specific and, therefore, the sites are nationally rare.

### Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Addlethorpe area and associated parishes are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

The present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed northern bypass.

### Group value

Moderately high group value can be ascertained from the cluster of late prehistoric and Romano-British industrial sites, which is enhanced by Romano-British settlement. This is further complemented by the medieval settlement and field system remains centred on the village.

### Survival/Condition

Limited post-medieval development has occurred along the proposed bypass route, therefore, any remains are likely to survive in good condition. In particular, field systems and occupation remains survive in good condition as earthworks.

### Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed bypass with its associated drainage systems may impact the investigation area into natural strata, any and all archaeological deposits present along the route are extremely vulnerable. In particular, archaeological remains surviving as surface earthworks are especially vulnerable.

### Diversity

Moderate functional diversity is indicated in the vicinity of the site by the association of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and industrial remains and subsequent medieval occupation and field systems. This also reflects a moderate to high period diversity.

### Potential

Potential exists for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and salterns to fall within the proposed bypass route. The bypass will impact on medieval earthworks of a field system north of Addlethorpe. Moderate to high potential exists for charred



environmental remains to be associated with salterns. There is also moderate potential for environmental remains to survive due to waterlogging at depth.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

The concentrations of archaeological finds and observations represent occupation and use of this area of Addlethorpe in the past. Iron Age salterns appear to be the earliest features and are situated along the levees of extinct watercourses (roddons). Salt production continued into the Romano-British period and possible settlements associated with the salterns were established to the south of the village.

Medieval occupation centred on the present day village and may have initially clustered around the church and a moated site. A second church, mentioned in Domesday, remains at present unlocated but may have provided a secondary focus to the medieval settlement. Associated with the village was a complex field system. Comprising ridge and furrow within large fields, a number of smaller enclosures may indicate specialisation in particular crops or represent livestock control.

Post-medieval remains are also apparent and are supported by maps that show the gradual expansion of the village.

A walk-over survey identified a number of new sites that are likely to be affected by the proposed bypass. One site contained briquetage of Romano-British or earlier date and several medieval and post-medieval sites were also located. Generally, the entire bypass route is suitable for geophysical survey.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G.N. Page who commissioned this report on behalf of the Highways and Planning Directorate, Lincolnshire County Council. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Tom Lane also undertook the fieldwork element of this work with Ed Lewis. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Betty Kirkham provided details of saltern sites in the vicinity. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 10. REFERENCES

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services



BGS British Geological Survey  
DoE Department of the Environment  
HMSO Her Majesties' Stationary Office  
HTL Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire  
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
LAO Lincolnshire Archive Office  
LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services  
RCHME Royal Commission on the  
Historical Monuments of England  
SMR County Sites and Monuments  
Record number

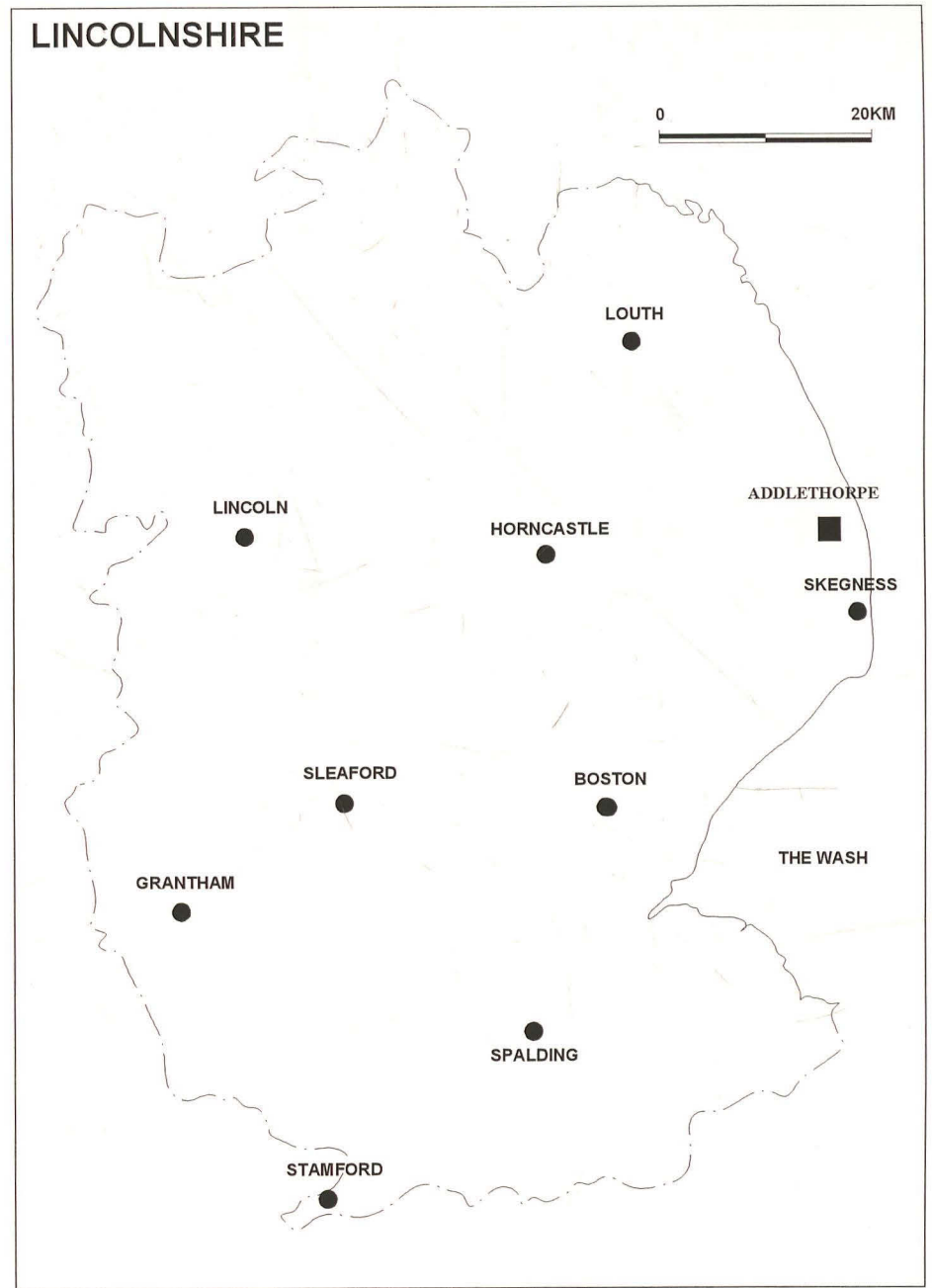
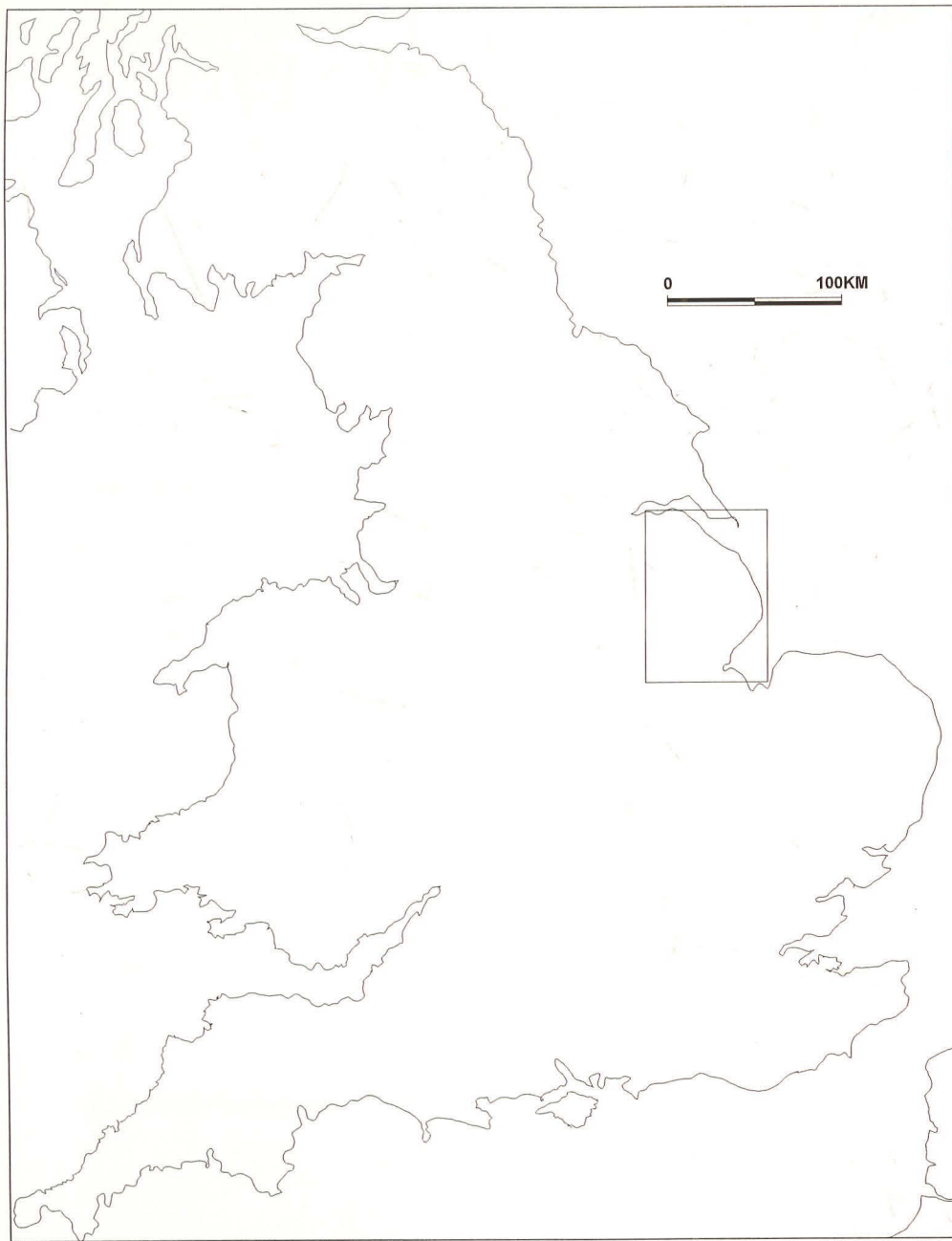
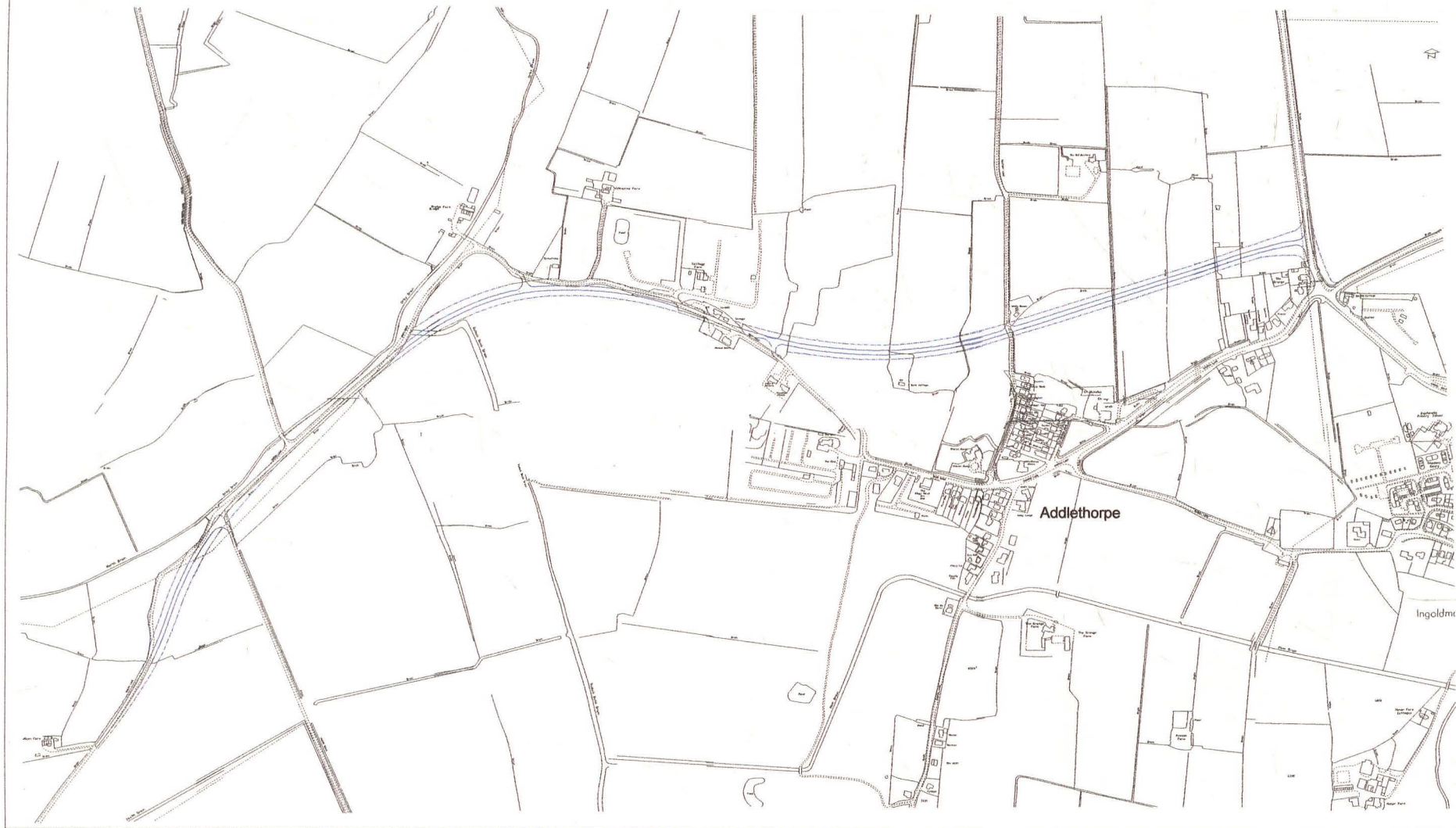


Figure 1: General location map





Proposed Bypass Route

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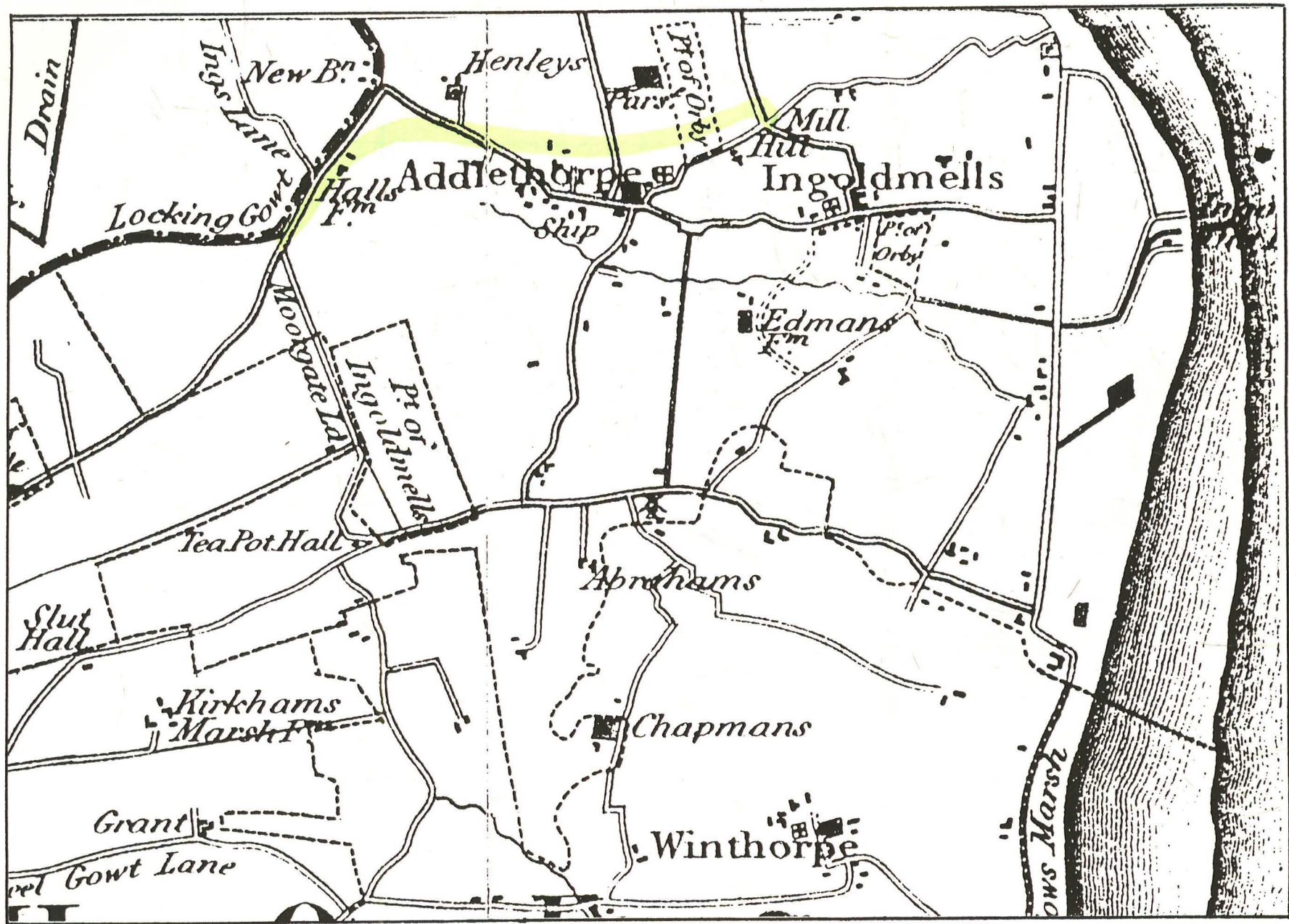
Figure 2 - Site Location Plan



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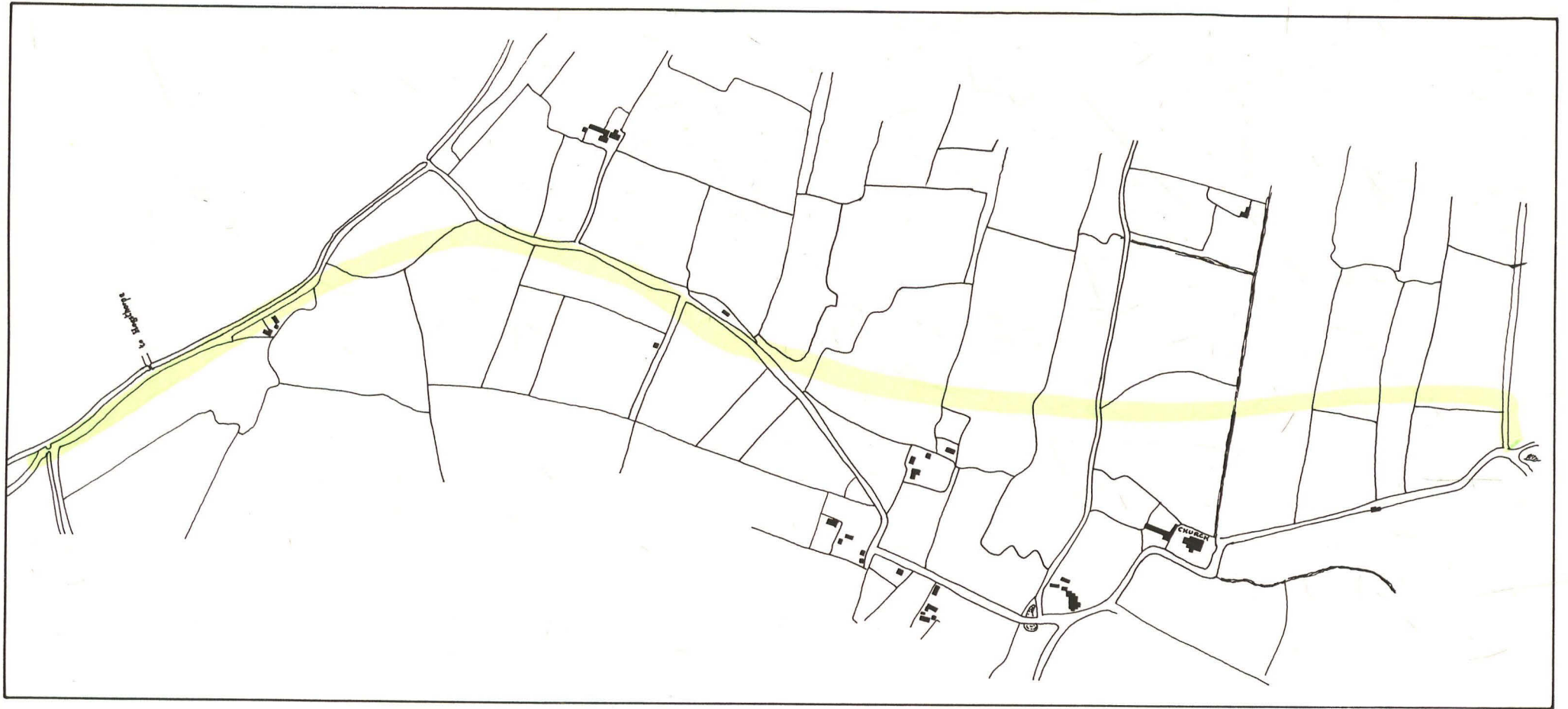
Figure 3 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778





(no scale available)

Figure 4 - Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828



(no scale available)

(LAO 1329)



Figure 5 - Extract from 'Addlethorpe in the County of Lincoln' 1842 Tithe Award





(no scale available)

(LAO HIG 18/1/1)



Figure 6 - Extract from 'The Parish of Addlethorpe in the County of Lincoln' 1843





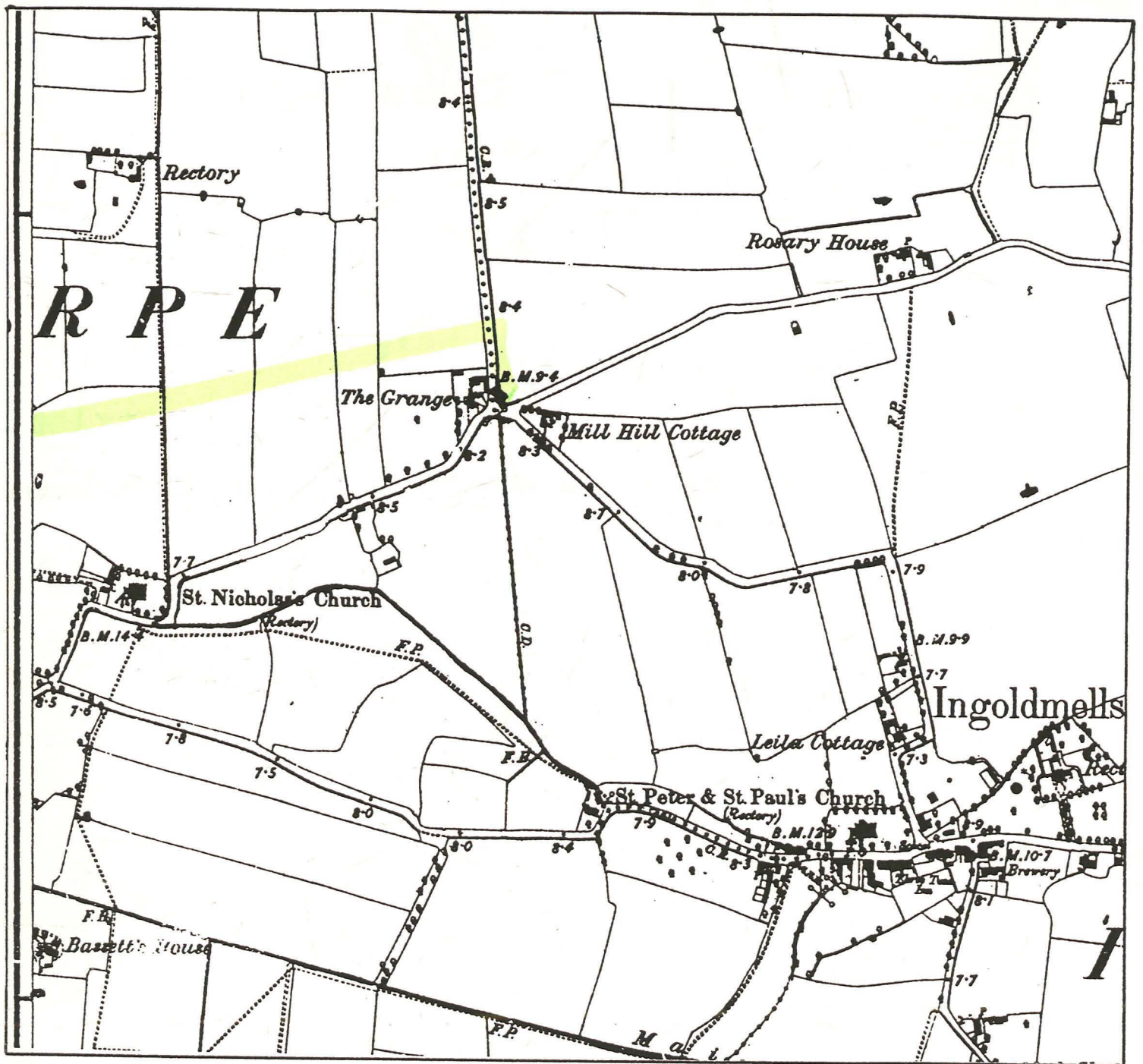


Figure 8 - Copy of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map, 1892

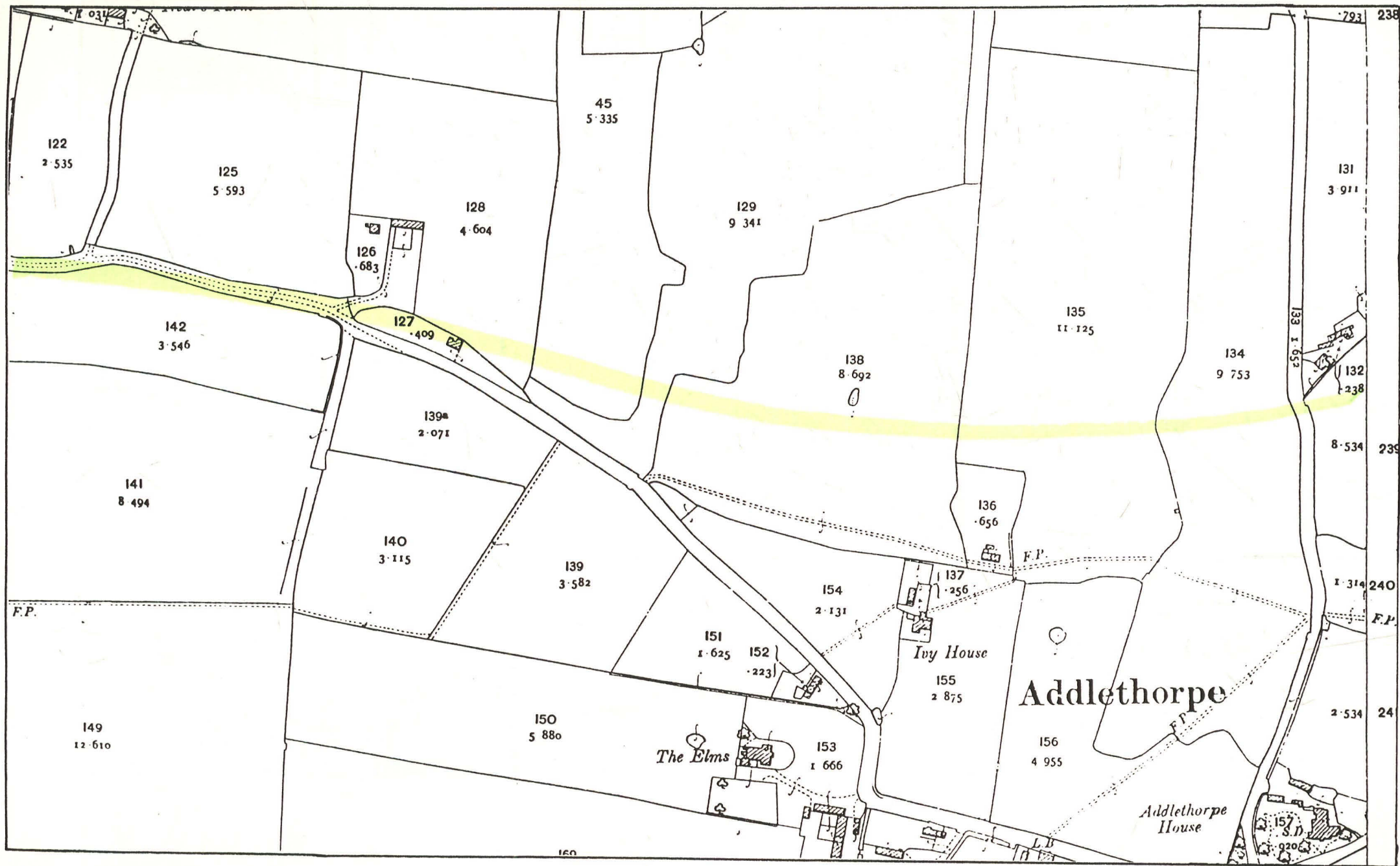


Figure 9 - Copy of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map, 1906





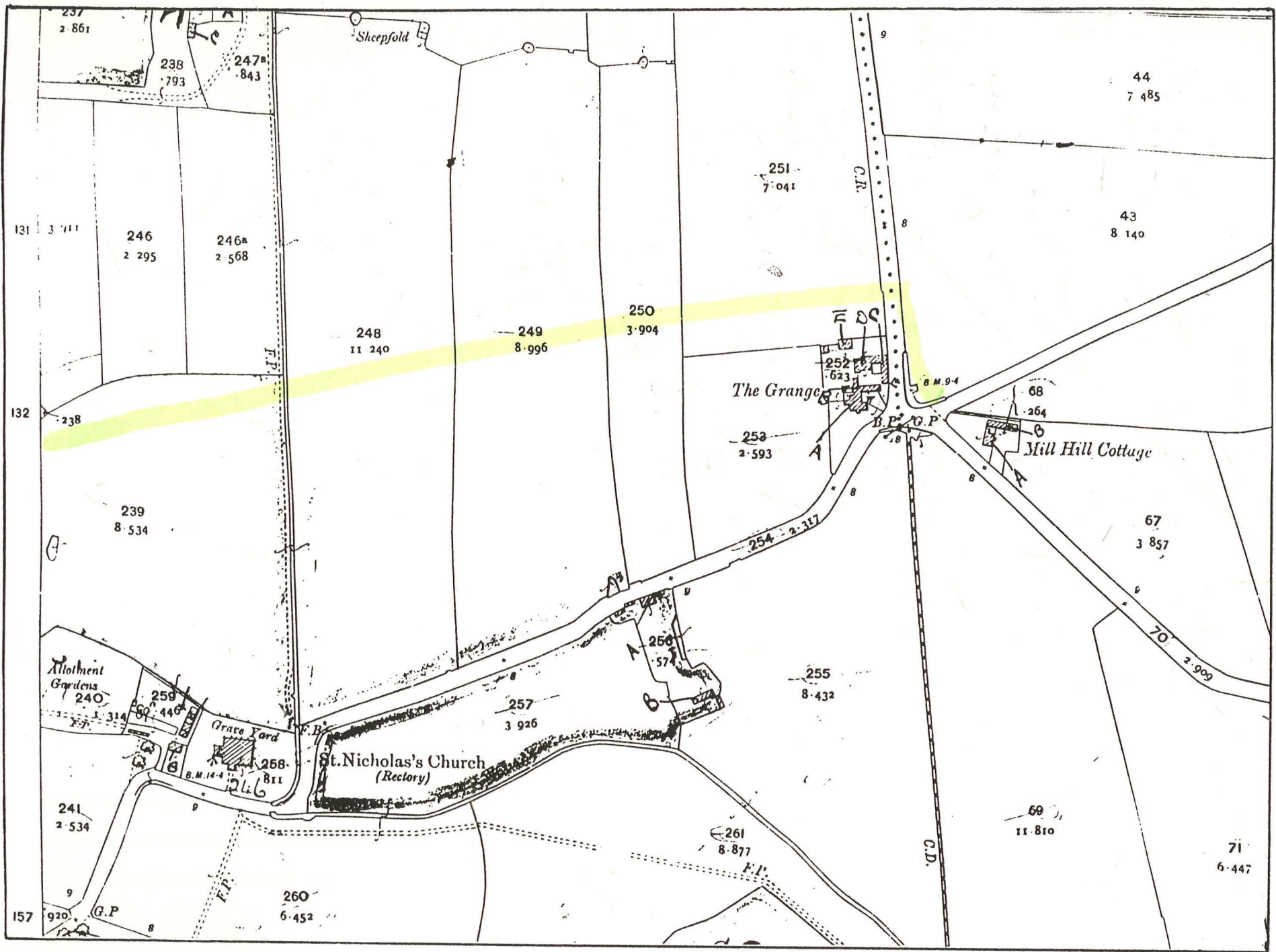


Figure 10 - Copy of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map, 1906

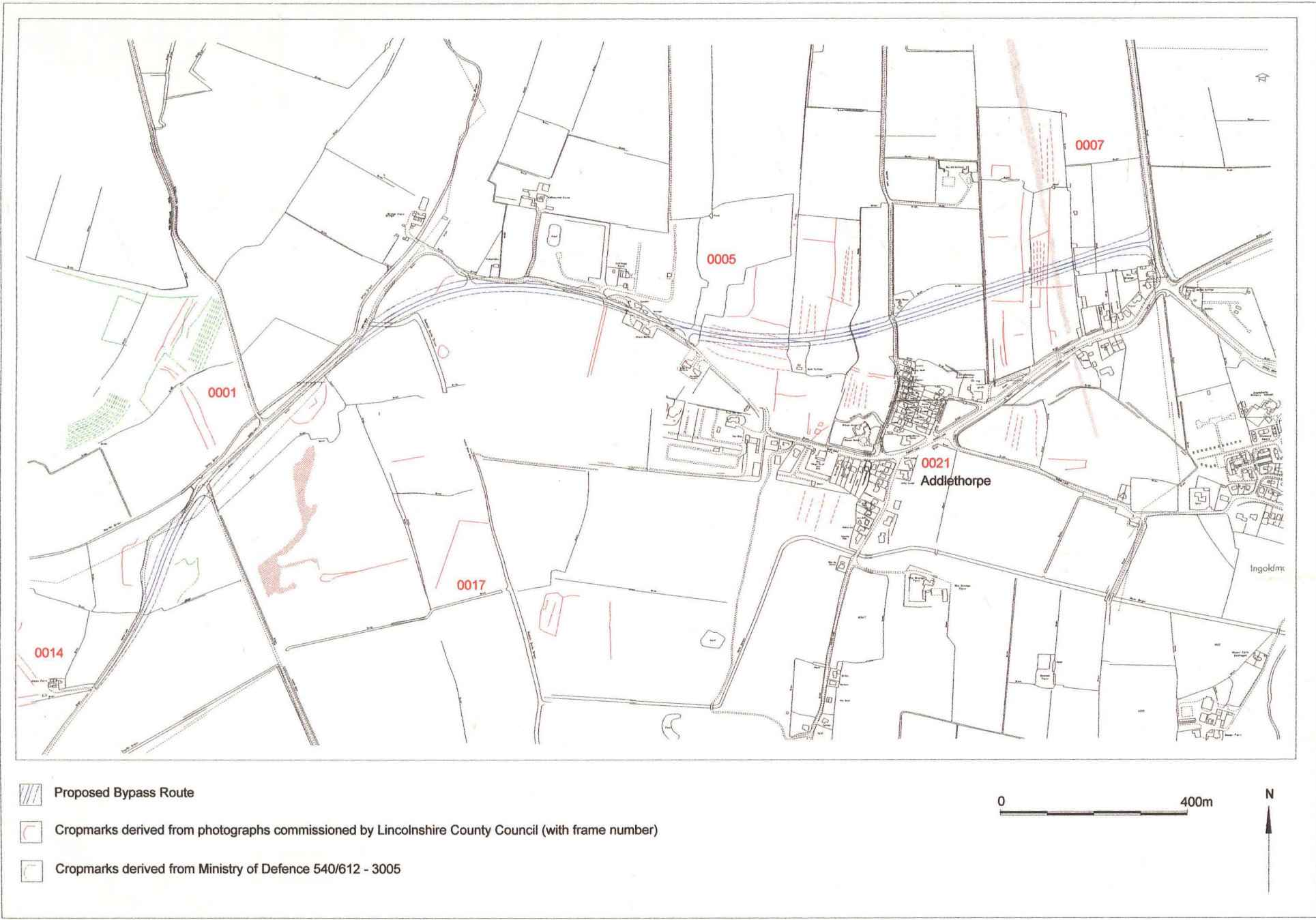


Figure 11 - Cropmarks within the investigation area



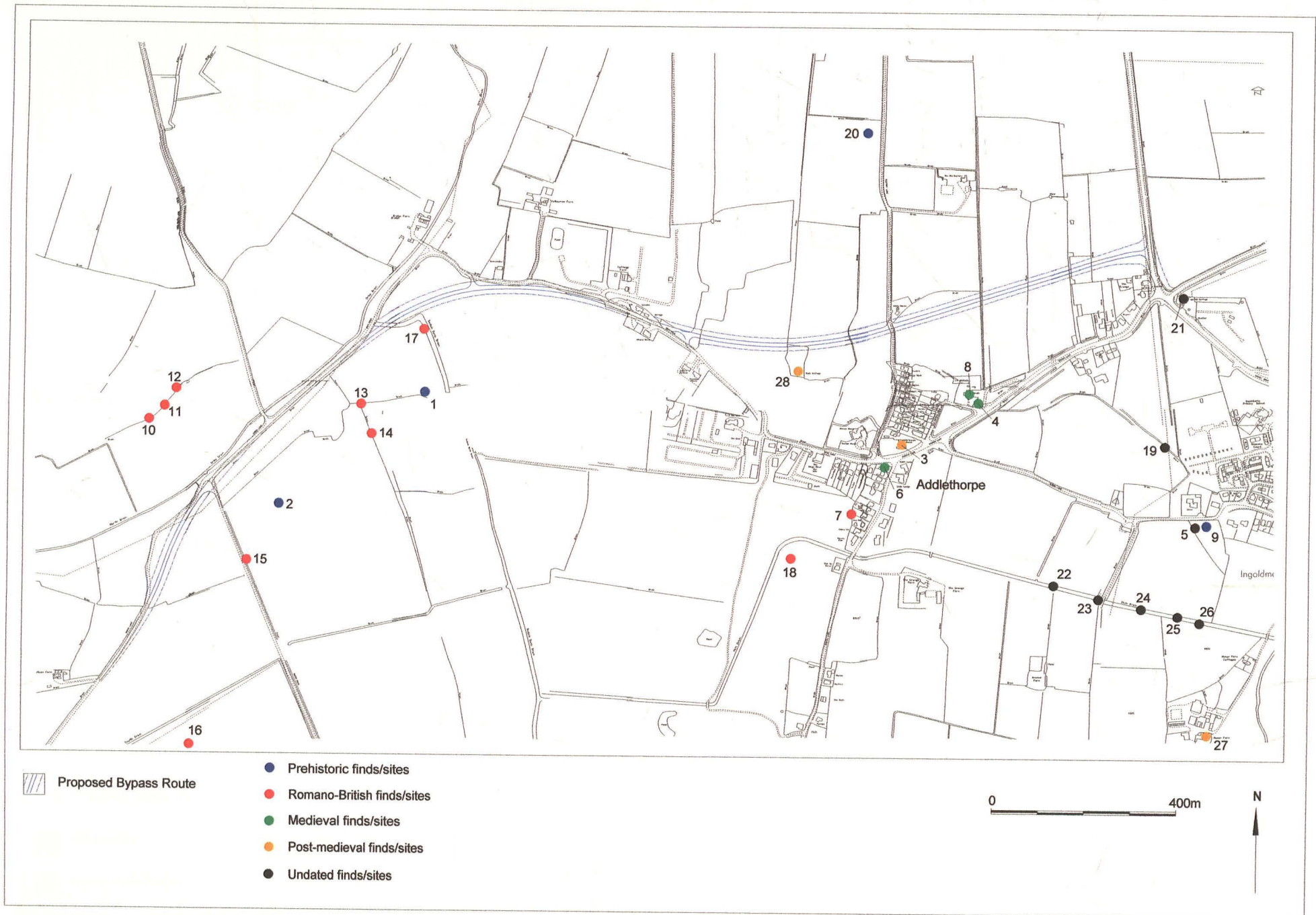


Figure 12 - Archaeological sites within the investigation area

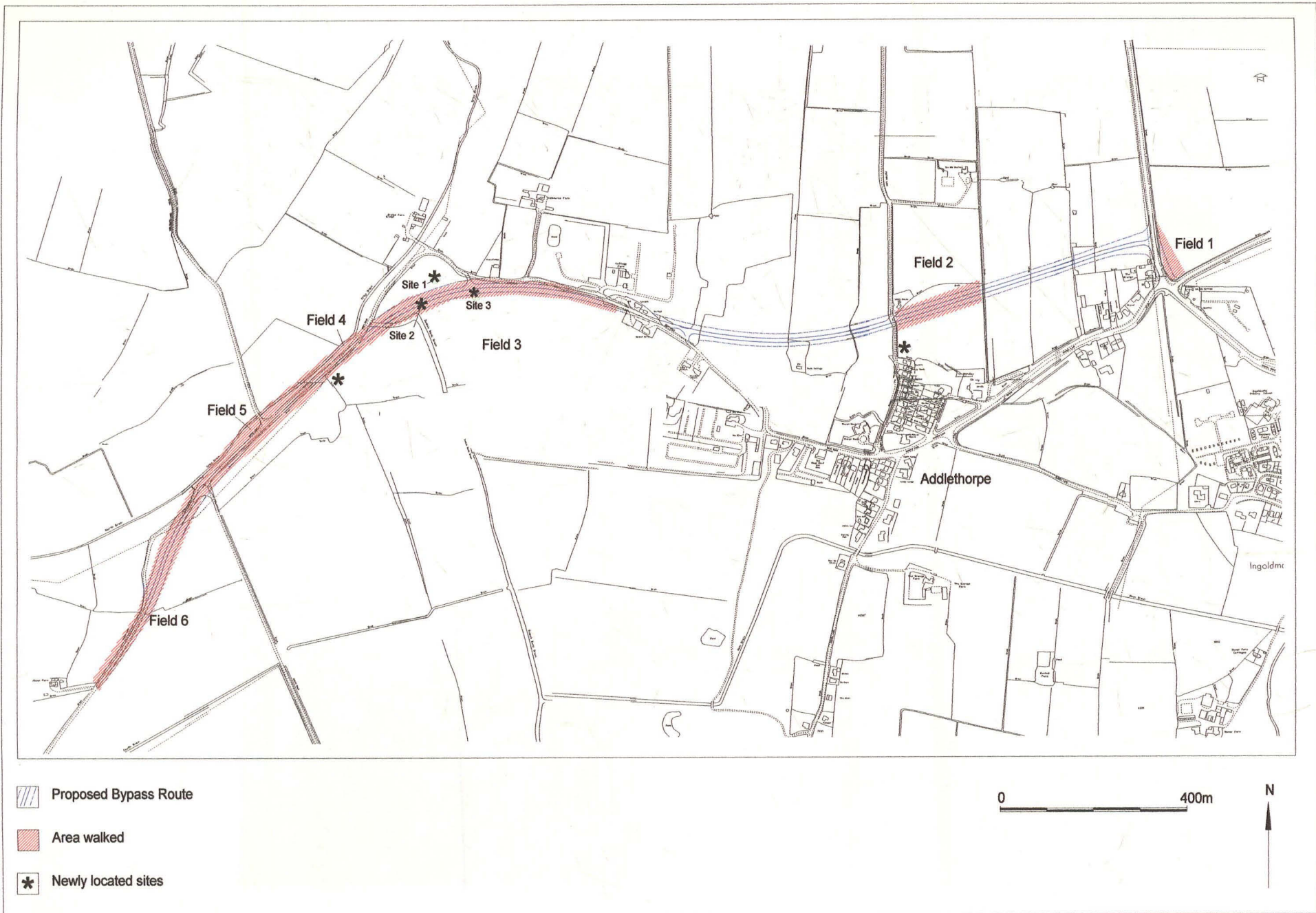


Figure 13 - Results of the Walk-Over Survey





Plate 1 : A buried Romano-British saltern in Addlethorpe parish  
(precise location unknown). This shows the depth at  
which these archaeological features survive  
(*photo: B. Kirkham*)





Plate 2 : Medieval field system earthworks north of Addlethorpe village  
showing the complex arrangement of field boundaries,  
enclosures with ridge and furrow  
(*photo: Highways and Planning Directorate,  
Lincolnshire County Council*)





Plate 3 : Aerial view of roddons and enclosure ditches  
at the west end of the proposed bypass  
(*photo: Highways and Planning Directorate,  
Lincolnshire County Council*)

## Appendix 1

### SPECIFICATION FOR THE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT AND WALK-OVER SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED ADDLETHORPE BYPASS

#### 1. SUMMARY

1. *This document comprises a specification for the desk-top assessment and fieldwalking on the route of the proposed Addlethorpe bypass.*
2. *Numerous salt-making sites of Iron Age - Roman date have previously been identified in the area.*
3. *The desk-top assessment will collate all readily available data relating to the previous archaeological discoveries in the area. Fieldwalking will also take place along the route. The results of the assessment and fieldwalking will be presented in a written report describing the nature of the remains, with supporting illustrations showing their location and extent.*

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

1. This document comprises a specification for the desk-top assessment and fieldwalking on the route of the proposed Addlethorpe bypass.
2. The document contains the following parts:
  1. Overview
  2. The archaeological and natural setting.
  3. Stages of work and methodologies to be used.

#### 3. SITE DESCRIPTION

1. Addlethorpe is located 6km north of Skegness and 2km west of Ingoldmells in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The proposed new road route includes land to the west and north of Addlethorpe between national grid references TF 533 686 and TF 555 694. At present the land is mostly agricultural.

#### 4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

1. A planning application has been submitted for road improvements and construction of a bypass on land at Addlethorpe.

#### 5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

1. The site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 2m OD. Soils at the site are pelo-alluvial gley soils of the Wallasea 2 Association developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

#### 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

1. Numerous salt-making sites of Iron Age-Roman date have previously been located in the vicinity of the new road route.
2. A possible habitation site of Roman date is known south of and near to Addlethorpe.
3. A number of medieval coins have previously been found south of Addlethorpe.



## 7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the County Council Archaeology Officer to be able to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resource of the site.
2. The objectives of the desk-top assessment will be to establish:
  1. The type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  2. The likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  3. The extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
  4. The way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8. DATA COLLECTION

1. To enable an effective assessment of the archaeological setting of the site and the remains contained within it, the desk-top assessment will examine the site and surrounding 500 metres.
2. The following sources will be consulted:
  1. Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record: to obtain details of previous archaeological finds and sites within the study area, and other data, including reports of previous archaeological work.
  2. The Lincolnshire Archives: to provide historical documentation relating to the site, including tithe maps, enclosure awards and parish maps.
  3. Ordnance Survey maps; current and past editions.
  4. Aerial photographs held in national and local collections. Archaeological data will be plotted using the Mobius network technique.
  5. Archaeological books and journals with information relevant to the site.
  6. Information held by local amateur archaeologists.
  7. Data relating to the geotechnical investigation of the site to provide information regarding the potential depth of topsoil and other overburden as this may affect the feasibility of any subsequent phases of work should these be required.
  8. Any other sources with relevant information, located during the work.
  9. Identify any other constraints on the proposed development area.
  10. As part of the study a field visit will be undertaken to establish the following:
    1. The state of the site and its suitability for further stages of work, especially geophysical survey and detailed fieldwalking.

## 9. FIELDWALKING

1. The full width of the route of the proposed road will be subject to a reconnaissance fieldwalk. This survey will be to identify artefact scatters and/or earthworks. The survey will involve:
  1. Walk-over of full width of proposed road easement, examining ground surface for

artefacts and earthworks, and for constraints (ie, services) or areas of ground disturbance.

2. Where clusters of artefacts are identified, the locations and extents will be plotted and a 'grab sample' of the artefacts will be retrieved to assist determination of date and function of any site(s) represented by the scatters.
3. If earthworks are identified, the locations and extents will be plotted and the remains will be sketch recorded.
4. Brief examination of any ditches or field dykes on the proposed road route, to determine if these features cut through ancient salt-making or other sites, or otherwise reveal ancient remains or ground surfaces.

#### 10. REPORT

1. The findings of the desk-top assessment and fieldwalking reconnaissance will be presented in a consolidated written report supported by illustrative material reproduced on appropriate scale site plans. The text will summarise all the data collected and the sources consulted will be referenced. The results will be interpreted and, as far as possible, the various types of activity, *eg* saltern mounds or medieval field systems, will be individually discussed.
2. The plans will show the location of the various archaeological sites and finds located during the assessment and fieldwalking. The features identified during the search of the relevant aerial photographs will be plotted onto similar scale plans. Additionally, any areas of disturbance or destruction to potential archaeological deposits will be plotted.
3. Any information that is collected from geotechnical reports will also be incorporated into the report.
4. The report will attempt to place the results of the study into a local, regional and national archaeological context, and will identify any specific research priorities that may be addressed by the site.

#### 11. PUBLICATION

1. A report of the findings of the investigation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and a short note presented to the editor of *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes will also be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology*, the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for discoveries of medieval date.

#### 12. CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

1. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken lies with the County Council Archaeological Officer.

#### 13. VARIATIONS

1. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made after written confirmation from the archaeological curator that the changes are acceptable.

#### 14. PROGRAMME OF WORKS

1. See enclosed programme of works.

#### 15. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## Appendix 2

### AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

This list represents those aerial photographs examined for this study.

Lincolnshire County Council, Highways and Planning Directorate

CSL 2090 001- 024

Taken 28<sup>th</sup> July 1998

A set of commissioned photographs taken at an altitude of 450m and reproduced at a scale of 1:3000. Variety of archaeological features are apparent, including earthworks of medieval field systems and cropmarks of earlier boundaries and natural watercourses.

Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photographs

RC8-CN-23

Undated

One view at extreme altitude of the area between Addlethorpe and Burgh-le-Marsh showing a complex arrangement of former watercourses draining towards the southwest.

National Monuments Record

540/612 3003-3007 inclusive

Taken 9<sup>th</sup> October 1951

High altitude views of the area around Addlethorpe. Earthworks are apparent immediately west of the proposed bypass of which no trace survives at present. A few slight other cropmarks are also apparent.

OS/66131 55-56

Taken 4<sup>th</sup> June 1966

Reprinted at a scale of 1:7,500 moderate views of Addlethorpe from moderate altitude. No archaeological features are apparent with the exception of the earthworks north of the village centre.

### Appendix 3

#### FINDS SUMMARY

*By Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

Field 1	1 Toynton All Saints type	14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century
Field 2	41 Toynton All Saints type 2 unidentified medieval 2 rooftile 1 brick 1 oyster shell	14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Field 3	22 Toynton All Saints type 1 Potterhanworth sherd 2 shelly ware (Late Saxon or medieval) 3 briquetage fragments 1 whelk shell 2 animal bone 1 flint core fragment 1 brick	14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century 13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century 10 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century
Field 4	3 Toynton All Saints type	14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century
Field 5	7 Toynton All Saints type 1 Potterhanworth sherd 1 ?Beverley ware	14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century 13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century
Field 6	1 Toynton All Saints type	14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century
Site 1	46 Toynton All Saints type 1 Potterhanworth sherd 1 Niedermendig lava quern 1 whelk shell 4 animal bone	14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century 13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century
Site 2	3 Potterhanworth sherds 22 briquetage fragments	13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century
Site 3	12 Toynton All Saints type 2 Potterhanworth sherds 2 unidentified medieval sherds 1 Bourne D ware 2 rooftile 3 animal bone	14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century 13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century



## Appendix 4

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - EXTRACT FROM *ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING* DOE PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 16, NOVEMBER 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the early part of the Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.
<b>Boulder Clay</b>	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.
<b>Briquetage</b>	A term given to fragments of ceramic equipment and hearth/oven remains from the processing of sea salt.
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry survey and resistivity survey.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
<b>Sokeland</b>	Rights held by a manor to land in another manor or parish