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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT,
FANTASY ISLAND,
SEA LANE,
INGOLDMELLS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ISL00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L12914
Source L17604
47605 Negative

L14130

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT,
FANTASY ISLAND,
SEA LANE,
INGOLDMELLS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ISL00)**

Work Undertaken For
Blue Anchor Leisure Limited

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

February 2002

Planning Application No: S/090/01155/00
National Grid Reference: TF 5680 6850
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.35



A.P.S. Report No: **182/01**

*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 excavation of stanchion pits associated with the construction of a roller coaster at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire. The area is archaeologically sensitive, located close to previous discoveries of Iron Age-Roman salt-making evidence. A medieval sea bank is also located near by.

A sequence of modern tarmac, hardcore, soils and natural deposits were revealed during the investigation. A shell bed indicating the probable location of an old coastline was also recorded. However, no archaeological remains and artefacts were retrieved.

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 (APS) was commissioned by Blue Anchor Leisure Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new roller coaster ride at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/090/01155/00. The watching brief was carried out, between the 12th December 2000

and 6th April 2001, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site is located at Fantasy Island, off Sea Lane, at National Grid Reference TF 5680 6850 (Figure 2).

Local soils are of the Wallsea 2 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (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 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 sometimes 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.

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 *Ingolfr* combined with the Old Scandinavian for sand-banks (Cameron 1998)

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.

A watching brief undertaken at Sun City, Ingoldmells Point revealed a deposit containing undated fired clay. Although the fired clay suggests post-medieval or later building material it is possible that some of the fragmentary clay pieces may have been briquetage (Cope-Faulkner 1999)

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. Piles were then inserted into the ground. Excavation of the piles was monitored but only a wet, grey clayey silt was extracted, with no evidence of archaeological remains in the deposits. Foundation trenches or caps were subsequently dug around the piles. 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 investigation were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

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

The deposit sequence was broadly similar throughout the area and therefore, only a selection of the recorded sections are

included in this report.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases of deposits were recognised;

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

5.3 Phase 2 - Modern deposits

5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during the course of the investigation were found on the western edge of the site (Figure 3). A dark, grey blue clay (005), greater than 0.30m thick, represented natural marine alluvium. Sealing (005) was a mottled brown, blue and white clay (004) which contained frequent mollusc shells.

On the northeastern edge of the site a compact mid-dark brown with light blue-grey mottling silty clay, greater than 0.90m thick (009) (Figure 4 - Section 1) was identified as a natural alluvial deposit.

5.2 Modern deposits

Overlying the alluvium, or the lowest deposit encountered in many of the stanchion pits, was a firm, mid to dark brown clayey silt (008, 012, 014, 016, 018, 022) (Figure 4) recognised as a subsoil.

Sealing (008) was a 0.15m thick, dark brownish grey clayey silt (007) which represented a buried topsoil (Figure 5 - Section 1). A bluish grey clayey silt (011) was also recognised as a topsoil to the north of the site.

A buried ploughsoil (003) was also recorded and was cut by a modern service trench (002).

Across the entire site, a brick and concrete hardcore and tarmac formed the modern ground surface (001, 006, 010, 013, 015, 020, 021) (Figure 4). Two dumped deposits associated with the construction work on site were also identified (017, 019).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural, Phase 1 deposits were represented by marine alluvium and are in keeping with soils mapped in the area. The identification of a shell bed (004) may indicate a probable former coast line on the edge of an intertidal zone.

Phase 2 deposits comprised subsoils, buried topsoils and the modern tarmac surface. Whilst buried topsoils and a ploughsoil were identified, these are unlikely to be of any great antiquity. This is likely to reflect arable use of the land through the modern era prior to its use as Fantasy Island.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, as the site lay close to Iron Age and Roman salt making evidence on the medieval sea bank.

Natural deposits encountered reflect the nature of the area as an intertidal zone in antiquity. No archaeological deposits were revealed.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. R Harper of Blue Anchor Leisure Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to

G H Hill of GD Architectural Planning and Design. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Supervisors: Andrew Hardwick, Chris Moulis, Gary Taylor and Fiona Walker
Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Photographic reproduction : Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey
DoE Department of the Environment
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

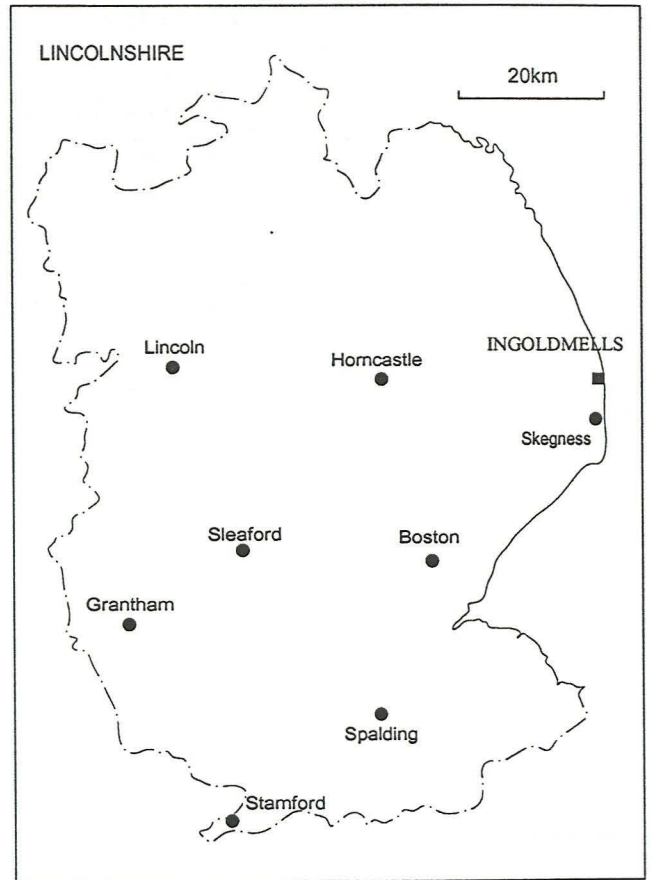
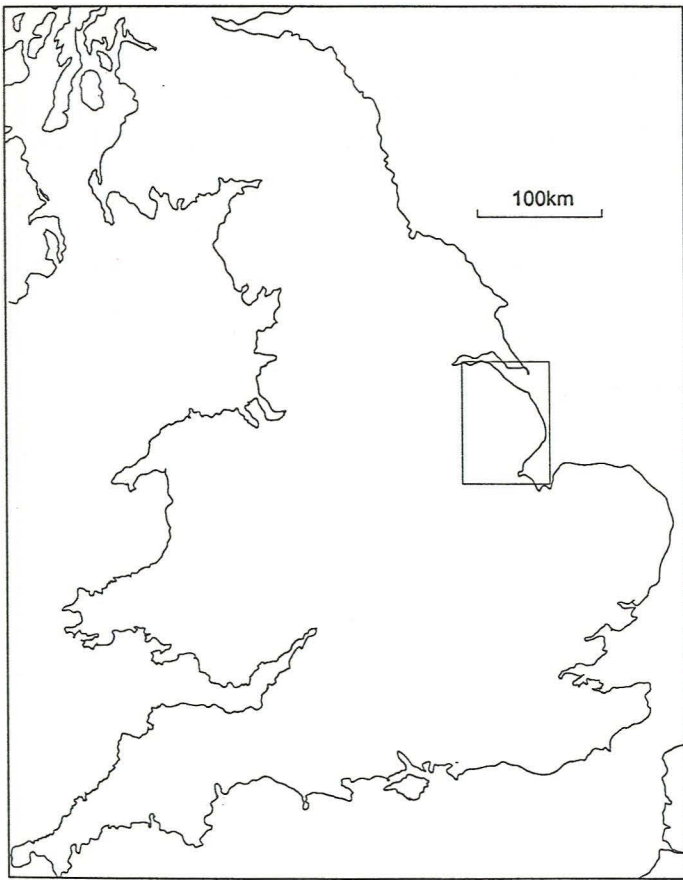
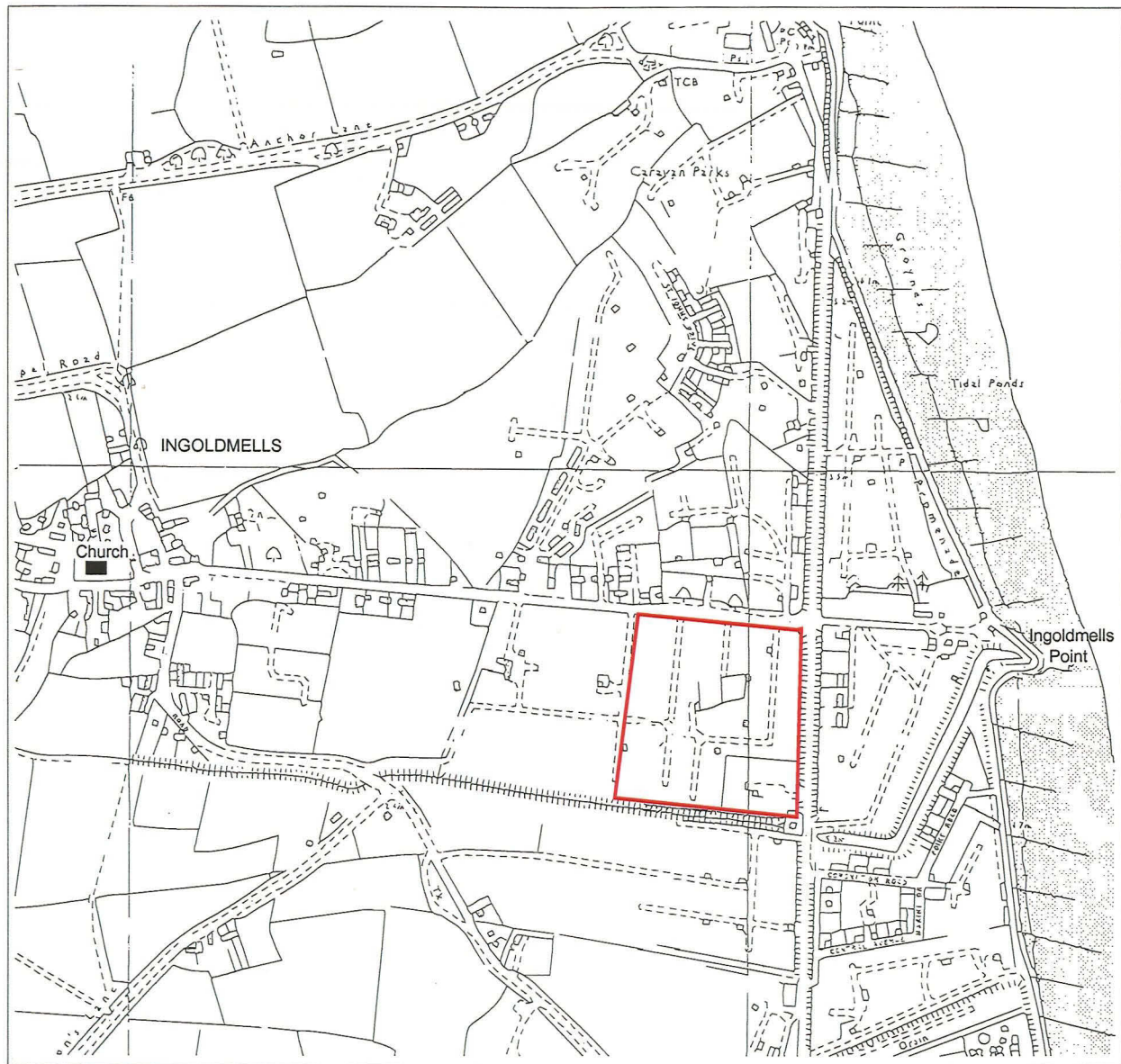


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



 Development Area

1:10 000

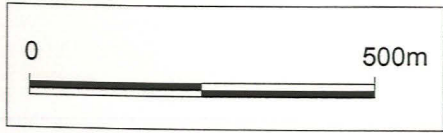


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan



Figure 3 - Detailed location plan of stanchions

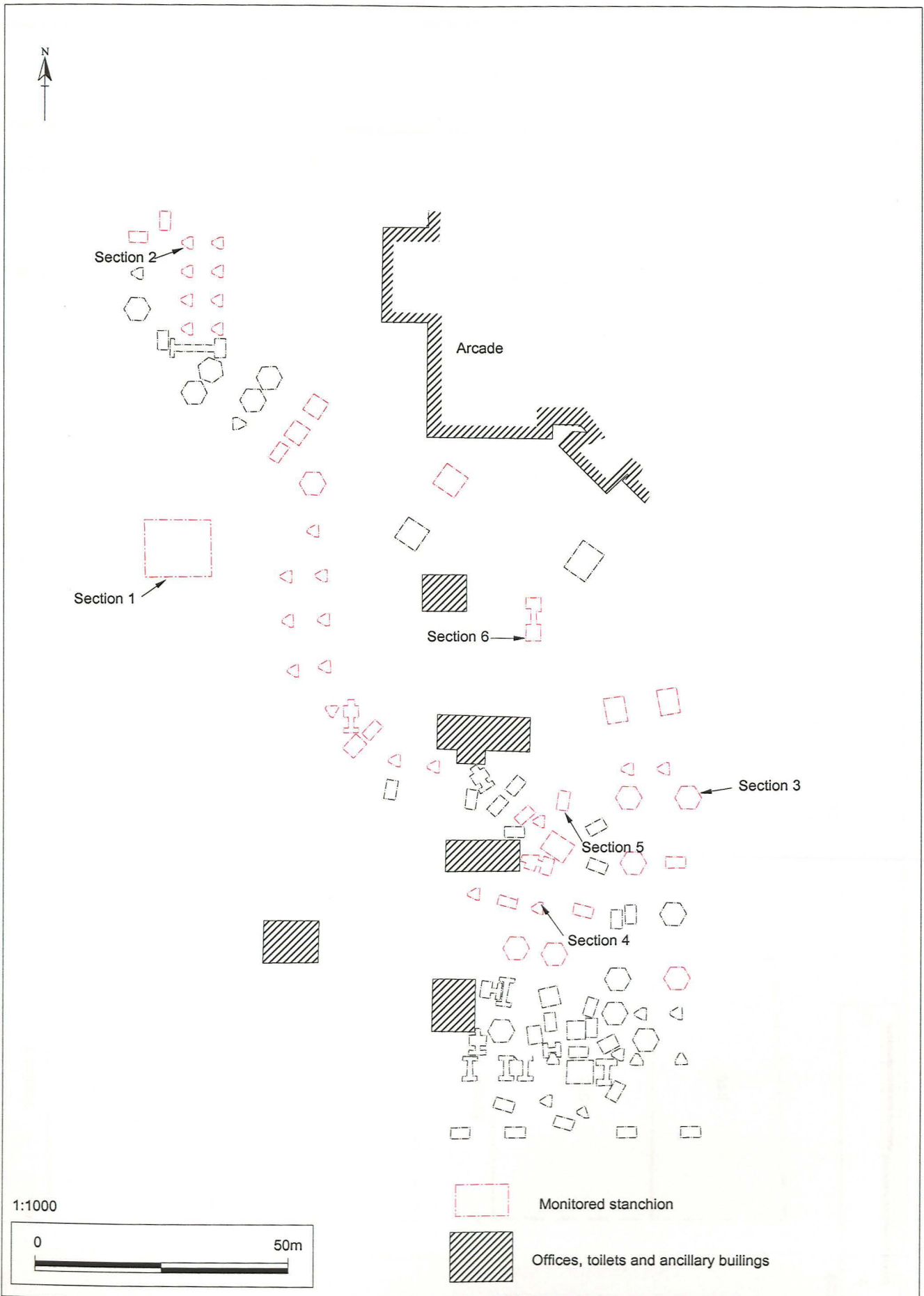


Figure 4 - Stanchion Plan showing section locations and monitored stanchions

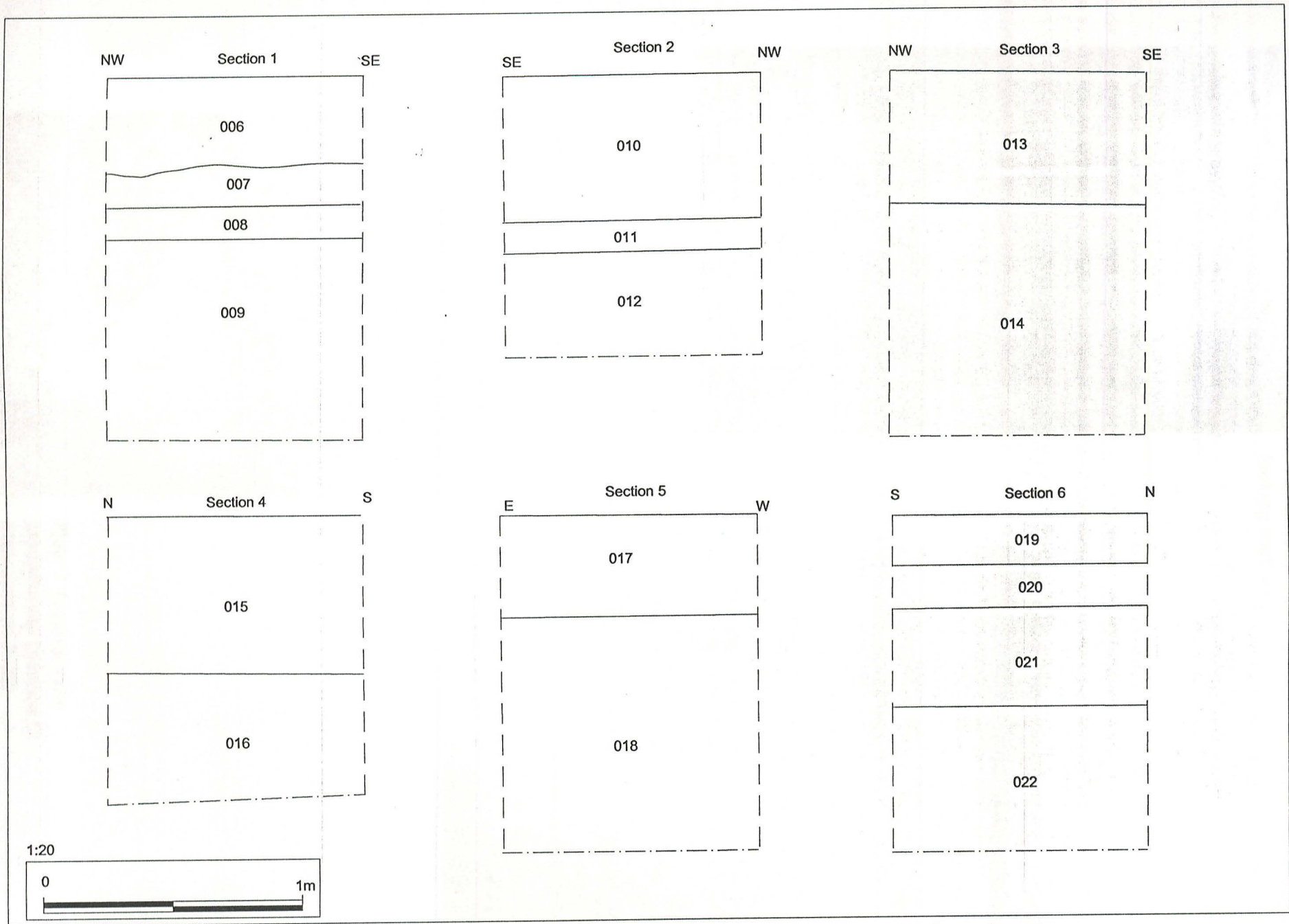


Figure 5 - Section drawings



Plate 1 Section 2,
looking southwest

Plate 2 Section 5,
looking south



Plate 3 General view
groundworks (Section 6)
Stanchion pit F12B

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
FANTASY ISLAND,
SEA LANE,
INGOLDMELLS,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
BLUE ANCHOR LEISURE LTD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

NOVEMBER 2000

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development, the erection of a new roller coaster ride, at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located close to previous discoveries of Iron Age-Roman salt-making evidence. A medieval sea bank is also located near by.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development of a new roller coaster ride at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 568 685.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Ingoldmells is located 6km north of Skegness on the east coast of Lincolnshire, in the East Lindsey district of the county. The works are to take place at Fantasy Island, off Sea Lane, at National Grid Reference TF 568 685.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/090/01155/00) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the erection of a new, overhead mechanical roller coaster ride at the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is fairly flat and low-lying at approximately 2m OD. Local soils are the Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984 338). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium, blown sand and isolated deposits of Boulder Clay. These drift deposits in turn overlie a solid geology Cretaceous Ferriby Chalk.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of Iron Age and later remains have previously been found in the area around Ingoldmells Point, a little east of the investigation site. Several salt-producing sites of the period have been found both on the coast and further inland (May 1976, 144-7). These salterns are usually identified by the presence of briquetage, sometimes associated with hearths which have been revealed by exceptional tides and storms.
- 6.2 A Romano-British settlement site has been identified south of Ingoldmells Point. Salt-making sites of the Roman period have also been found at numerous coastal locations stretching southward to Skegness, and inland to Addlethorpe.

- 6.3 The medieval village core lies about 700m west of the investigation area. Approximately 200m east of the site is a medieval sea-bank known, incorrectly, as 'Roman Bank'. An undated but possibly medieval bronze horse-shoe shaped object has been found close to Roman Bank a little southeast of the present development area.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the pile holes, foundation trenches (stanchion pits) and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 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 IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Pile holes, stripped areas and trench sections 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence

will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 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.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 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

- 12.1 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 *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

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

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 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 person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Briquetage	T Lane, APS, or E Morris, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 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.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 29-11-00

No.	Description	Notes
1	Concrete ground surface	
2	Subsoil	
3	Dumped levelling deposit	
4	Brick and concrete fragments	
5	Clay, 100mm thick	
6	Concrete and rubble	

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Indurated grey tarmac with brick, cobbles and concrete	Tarmac and hardcore surface
002	-	Linear cut, 0.50m deep, 0.25m wide vertical sides, e-w orientation	Modern service trench
003	-	Moderately compact mottled light grey, brown and blue silty clay, 0.45m thick	Buried plough soil
004	-	Mottled brown and blue with white clay containing frequent mollusc shells,	Shell bed - indicator of old coast line
005	-	Dark grey blue clay, 0.30m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
006	1	Indurated grey tarmac with brick, cobbles and concrete	Tarmac and hardcore surface
007	1	Moderately compact dark brown-grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Buried topsoil
008	1	Moderately compact mid-dark brown grey clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Subsoil
009	1	Compact mid-dark brown with light blue-grey mottling silty clay, greater than 0.90m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
010	2	Indurated black and yellow tarmac and hardcore	Tarmac and hardcore surface
011	2	Blue grey clay silt, 0.13m thick	Buried topsoil
012	2	Dark brown clay silt, 0.42m thick	Subsoil
013	3	Indurated black and yellow tarmac and hardcore	Tarmac and hardcore surface
014	3	Firm, mid-brown silty clay, greater than 0.90m thick	Subsoil
015	3	Indurated light grey concrete and rubble, 0.60m thick	Concrete ground surface
016	4	Firm, mid-brown silty clay, 0.60m thick	Subsoil
017	5	Brick and concrete fragments	Dumped levelling deposit

018	5	Firm, mid-dark brown clayey silt, 0.60m thick	Subsoil
019	6	Soft, dark brown silt, 0.20m thick	Dumped deposit
020	6	Indurated tarmac	Tarmac ground surface
021	6	Stone, brick and concrete fragments	Dumped levelling deposit
022	6	Firm, mid-dark brown clayey silt, 0.55m thick	Subsoil

Appendix 3

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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

22	Context records
3	Sheets of 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: 2001.35

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ISL00

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.

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