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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT SOUTHEY, CHURCH END,
WINTHORPE, SKEGNESS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WSCE 02)**



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05 SEP 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate



EVENT L14044
SOURCES L18617 L18618
L17342
41679 Medieval
44566 L184182 Unrooted

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT SOUTHEY, CHURCH END,
WINTHORPE, SKEGNESS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WSCE 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr T. Senior**

August 2002

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 559^b 6584
Planning Reference: S/153/01930/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.184

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 157/02

Quality Control
Southey, Church End
Winthorpe, Skegness
WSCE 02

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner


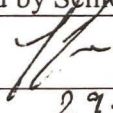
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 23/8/02	Date: 29-08-02

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension at Southey, Church End, Winthorpe, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

Winthorpe lies close to Iron Age (800 BC – AD 50) salterns and the site is in the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) shrunken village adjacent to the 12th century and later church.

The investigation identified an undated pit sealed by a subsoil from which a single medieval sherd was retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr T. Senior to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an extension to an existing building at Southey, Church End, Winthorpe, Skegness, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/153/01930/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 18th April 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic

Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Skegness is located 30km east of Horncastle and 30km northeast of Boston in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The village of Winthorpe lies a further 2.5km northwest of Skegness.

The development site lies on the south side of Church End immediately to the east of the church of St. Mary (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 5597 6584, the site lies at a height of c. 2.5m OD. The local topography describes a generally flat area of land set within the Lincolnshire coastal marsh.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338). These soils are developed upon reclaimed silts and clays derived from salt marsh and creek deposits and in turn overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Ferriby and Red Chalks (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Winthorpe lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day. The remains of Iron Age salterns (salt-producing sites) have been found to the northwest of the site and are part of an extensive system extending northwards into Addlethorpe and Ingoldmells (Kirkham 2001, 405). Many of these Iron Age salterns had Romano-British successors and are often located at depth, due to subsequent marine inundations that have deposited clays and silts across the marshland. These marine inundations have also sealed a layer of peat, representing the Neolithic land surface, from which occasional finds are made (Brooks 1990, 6).

Winthorpe is first mentioned in charters dating to the late 12th century. Referred to as *Wintorp* the name is derived from the Old English personal name 'Wine' and the Old Danish 'porp' meaning a subsidiary settlement, in this case perhaps to Skegness (Cameron 1998, 141). No mention is made of Winthorpe, or Skegness, in either the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 or the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115.

Extant remains of the medieval period include St. Mary's church which is located immediately west of the investigation site. The church dates largely from the 15th century but has elements of 12th century date (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 806). A medieval cross, now a scheduled ancient monument, lies within the churchyard. Located to the north of the church are earthworks representing a sizeable moated enclosure.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator to depths required by the development. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of

deposits and features encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of the deposits and features encountered were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Finds were also examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets refer to those numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of brown silty clay (006) identified as the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into the natural silty clay was a pit (001). This was 0.95m wide by 0.35m deep and contained a single fill of brownish grey clayey silt (002).

Overlying the pit was an intermittent subsoil (003) comprising brown and brownish grey clayey silt. A single sherd of 13th – 15th century pottery was retrieved from this layer.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits was a 0.2m thick topsoil of dark grey clayey silt (004). This

had partially been removed to cater for a gravel drive (005) in the northeast part of the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of silty clay (Phase 1) represent the underlying marine alluvium. Past work in the area has shown that this is often post-Roman in date.

A pit and a subsoil (Phase 2) were the only archaeological deposits identified during the watching brief. Although these deposits and features were undated, the single pot sherd may suggest they are medieval. A single animal bone fragment, derived from a cattle rib was also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Church End, Winthorpe, as the site lay in close proximity to Iron Age salterns and within the core of a shrunken medieval village.

An undated pit, sealed by a subsoil containing medieval pottery were the only archaeological deposits encountered during the watching brief. Earlier archaeological remains may survive at depth.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise a single sherd of Toynton type pottery of 13th – 15th century date, and a fragment of a cattle rib. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T.

Senior for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

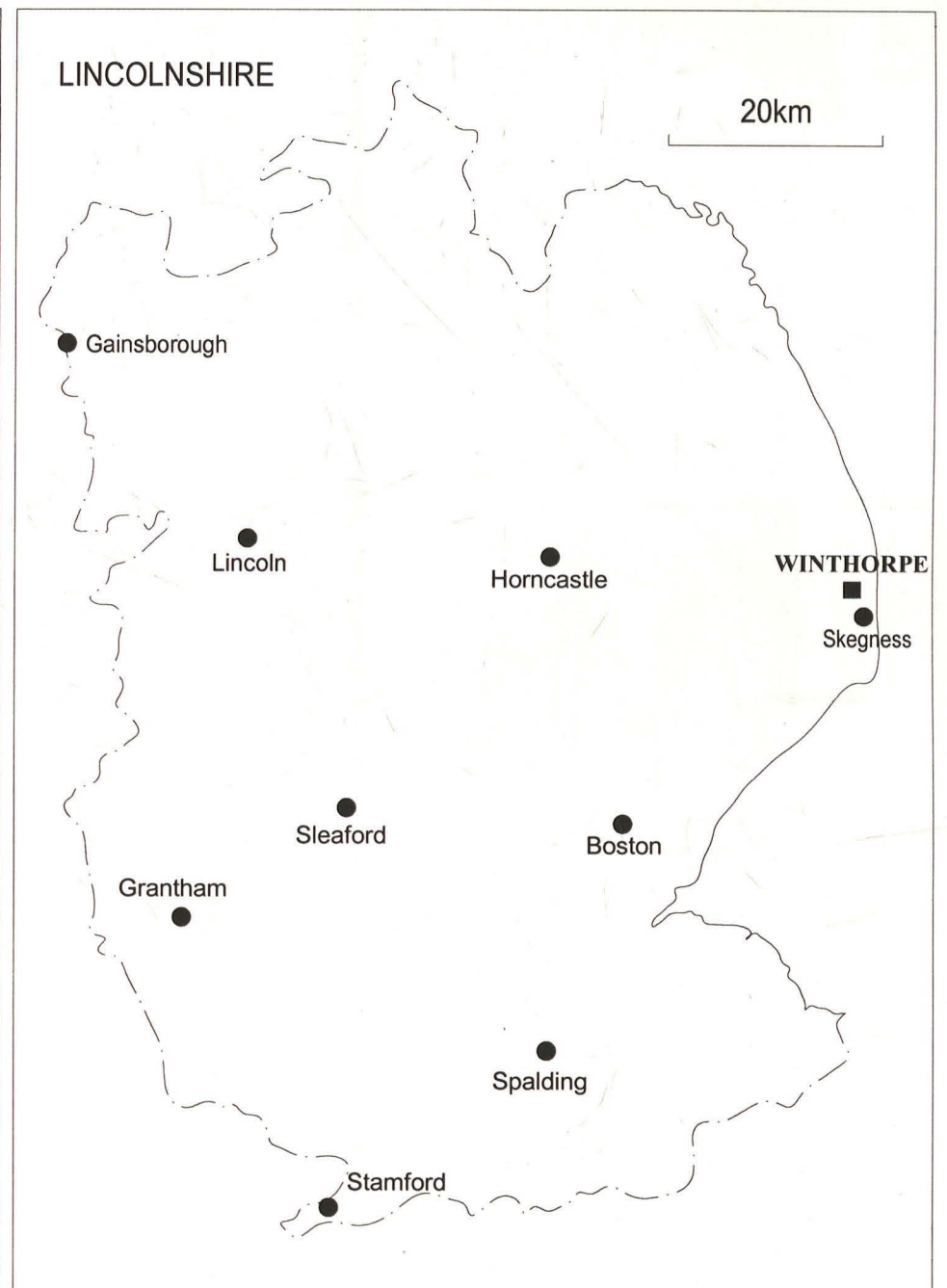
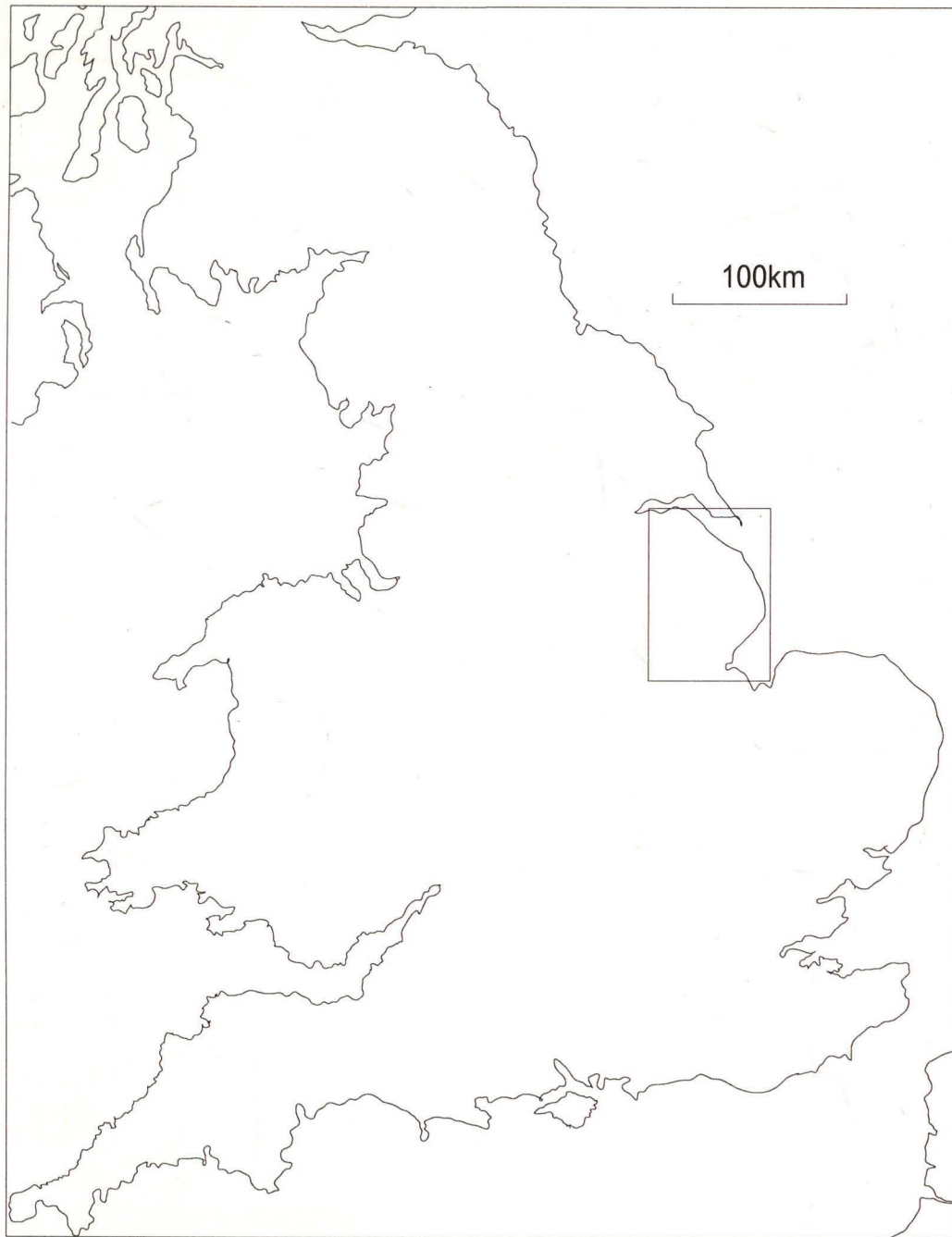
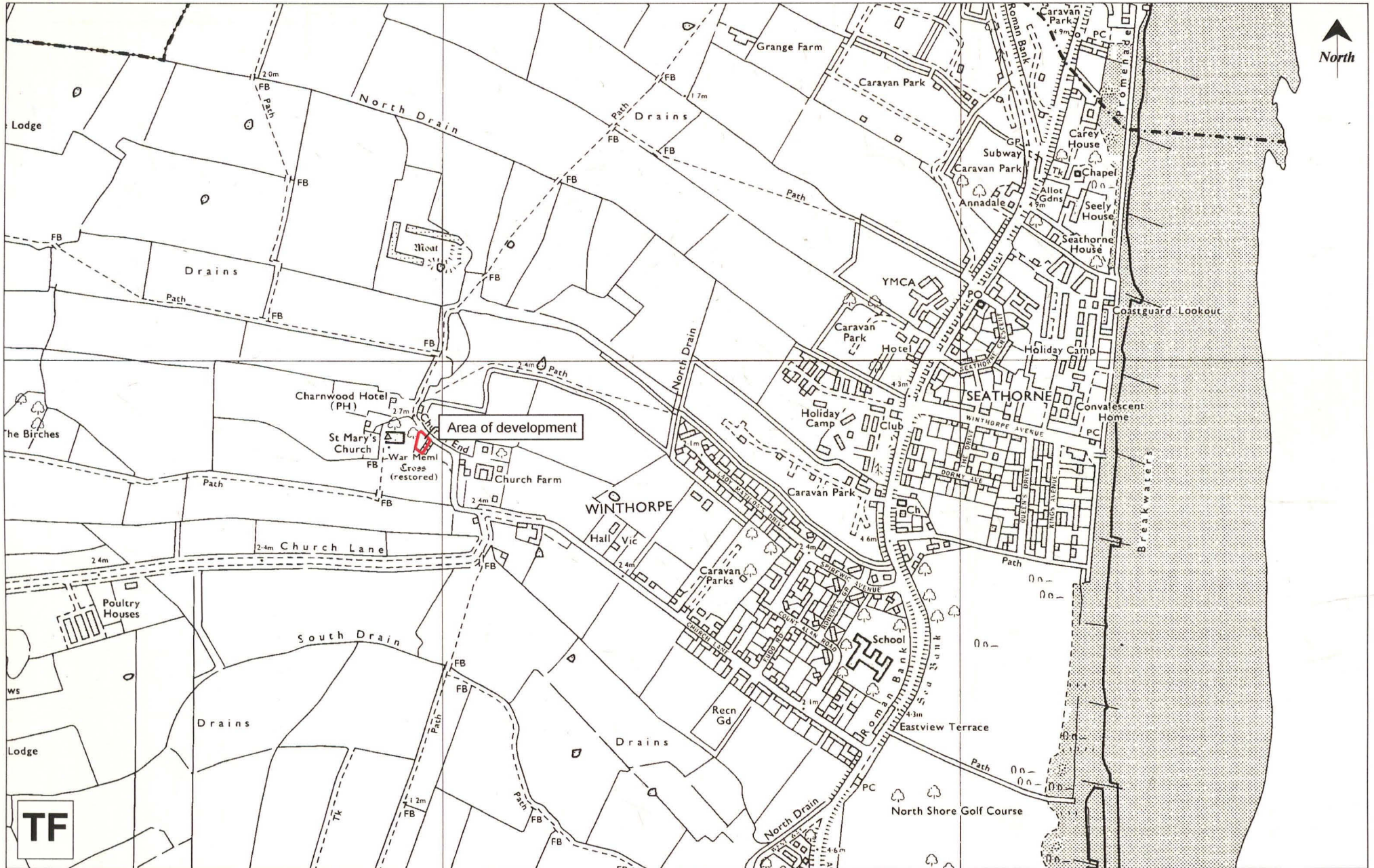


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



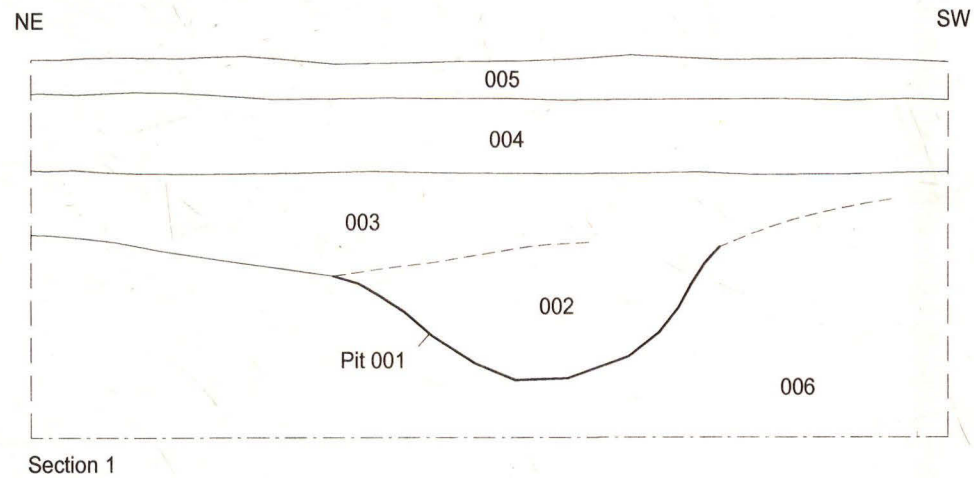
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Figure 2 - Site location plan



Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of drawn section




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Southey, Church End, Winthorpe		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 157/02

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking west with St. Mary's church in the background



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the undated pit (001), looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT SOUTHEY, CHURCH END, WINTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to Southey, Church End, Winthorpe, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological significance within the shrunken settlement of Winthorpe, 50m east of the parish church.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension on land at Southey, Church End, Winthorpe, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 5597 6584.
- 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 Winthorpe is located approximately 35km northeast of Boston and 2.5km north of Skegness in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The site lies on the south side of Church End in the historic core of the village at National Grid Reference TF 5597 6584.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/153/01930/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of an extension to the house. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Winthorpe lies at approximately 2.5m OD on the skirtlands of the Lincolnshire coast. Local soils are stoneless, clayey soils of the Wallasea 2 Association, developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies within the shrunken core of the settlement of Winthorpe only some 50m from the parish church of St Mary, which is largely of 14th-15th century date but containing architectural fragments of a later 12th century predecessor. The churchyard cross is a Scheduled Monument. Evidence of salt-making is also widespread in these areas of reclaimed salt marsh.

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 foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 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.

- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.4 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

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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

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

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 CONTINGENCIES

- 16.1 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered the brief of works, set by the archaeological curator, requires sufficient time to ensure the appropriate level of excavation / recording / sampling of those remains (Sections 1.5 and 5.1 in the brief of works). This may require interruptions in the development work to allow for the recording of archaeologically sensitive areas. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V. Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Feature, 0.95m wide by 0.35m deep, gradual sides, steeper to south, and concave base	Pit
002	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (001)
003	Firm mottled mid brown and brownish grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
004	Firm mid to dark grey clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
005	Gravel spread, limited to NE of site	Gravel drive
006	Firm mid brown silty clay, >0.65m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Hilary Healey

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A single piece of pottery weighing 29g was recovered, in addition to an animal bone weighing 16g. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (003).

The pottery was made in moderate proximity to Winthorpe, at Toynton All Saints, 17km to the west.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code/Species	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug, unworn, fresh break	1	29g	13 th -15 th century
	Cattle	Rib, sawn at one end, fresh break at other end	1	16g	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Winthorpe. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small collection, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the pottery sherd is moderately large, and has a recent break, and does not exhibit abrasion. As such it is more likely to represent refuse discard from nearby occupation than manuring scatter. This raises the potential of the piece slightly.

The lack of any earlier or later artefacts is informative and suggests that occupation of the general vicinity was restricted to the medieval period and perhaps subsequently abandoned.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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 1 st 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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

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 Museum Accession Number: 2002.184

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WSCE 02

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.