

FL B

M3/7

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
FANTASY ISLAND,
SEA LANE,
INGOLDMELLS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ISL 03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L14302 SOURCES L18864 L18865
NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
FANTASY ISLAND,
SEA LANE,
INGOLDMELLS,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ISL 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
BLUE ANCHOR LEISURE LTD**

Report Compiled by
Michael Bamforth
April 2003

National Grid Reference: TF 568 685
Planning Reference: S/090/00044/03
Accession Number: 2001.35

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 84/03

Quality Control
Ingoldmells, Sea Lane
ISL 03

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Gary Taylor
Illustration	Michael Bamforth
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Michael Bamforth

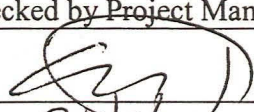
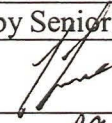
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 29/5/03	Date: 29-05-03

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary.....	1
2.	Introduction.....	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching Brief.....	1
2.2	Planning Background.....	1
2.3	Topography and Geology	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting.....	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
6.	Discussion.....	3
7.	Conclusions	3
8.	Acknowledgements.....	3
9.	Personnel	3
10.	Bibliography	3
11.	Abbreviations.....	4

Appendices

Appendix 1	Project Specification
Appendix 2	Context Summary
Appendix 3	Glossary
Appendix 4	The Archive

Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Location Plan
- Figure 3 Site Plan
- Figure 4 Trench Plan
- Figure 5 Sections 1 & 2

Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site, looking west
- Plate 2 Section 1

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavation of a c. 55m x 25m area to facilitate the extension of an existing fairground and the erection of a fairground ride 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 pavement, modern foundations and subsoils was revealed during the investigation. However, no archaeological remains or 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 1999).

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 extension of an existing fairground and the erection of a fairground ride at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/090/00044/03. The watching brief was carried out on 21st March 2003, in

accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by East Lindsey District Council.

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 568 685 (Figure 2). It is on low lying level ground at c. 2mOD.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 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 Addelethorpe 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 Addelethorpe' 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)

A watching brief undertaken at Fantasy Island on the adjacent plot revealed a shell bed indicating the probable location of an ancient coastline (Thomson 2002).

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 to a depth of c. 0.85m by a mechanical excavator. Due to a break down in communication these works were not monitored. However, an archaeologist did make an inspection of the works prior to backfilling of the trench. Soil deposits were only exposed within Area A, the groundworks did not penetrate the modern overburden in Area B (Figure 4).

Parts of the sides of the trench 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.

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 deposit encountered during the course of the investigation was **(005)** a stiff, dark grey-brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, 0.2m thick across the site (Figure 5).

5.2 Modern deposits

Overlying the natural clays was **(004)**, a firm, dark yellowish brown silty clay, subsoil, with a diffuse horizon. This deposit was 0.15m thick and was seen across the site (Figure 5). This was overlain by **(008)** a firm, very dark brown-grey, slightly silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. This deposit, interpreted as topsoil, had a maximum thickness of 80mm and was recorded in the south of the development area only, where it was truncated by both **[007]** and **[009]** (Figure 5)

Cut into **(008)** was **[007]**, an extensive feature, recorded in section only. This measured 0.3m deep x E-W minimum of 6m. This feature had a sharp break of slope top with steeply sloping sides and a moderate break of slope into a flat base.

This cut contained only one fill, **(006)** consisting of indurated, light grey, medium rounded pebbles within concrete (Figure 5).

A horizontal levelling cut **[009]**, truncated **(008)**. Above this was **(003)**, an indurated, light grey concrete with occasional inclusions of brick and limestone fragments. This deposit was 0.4m thick and was seen across the site (Figure 5).

This was overlain by **(002)**, a loose, light yellow – brown, medium coarse sand with frequent inclusions of sub rounded grit. The deposit was 50mm thick. This formed a base for **(001)**, which was made up of indurated, dark grey bricks and was 65mm thick (Figure 5).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural, Phase 1 deposits were represented by marine alluvium and are in keeping with soils mapped in the area.

Phase 2 deposits comprised subsoils, buried topsoils and the modern paved surface. Whilst buried topsoils 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. The absence of topsoil **(008)** in section 1, at the north of the site, suggests that this deposit was truncated by levelling cut **[009]**.

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 and 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
Supervisor: Gary Taylor
Illustration: Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson and Michael Bamforth
Photographic reproduction : Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Michael Bamforth

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS., 1996 *Skegness, Solid and Drift Edition*, 1:50,000 sheet 116

Cameron, K., 1998 *A dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1998 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Northern Bypass, Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire (ANB98)*, Unpublished APS report No. 75/98

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Sun City, Ingoldmells Point, Ingoldmells,*

Lincolnshire. Unpublished APS report No. 40/99

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (Eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

IFA, 1997, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

May, J., 1976, *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire I

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition revised Antram, N.)

Thomson, S., *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire (ISL 00)*, Unpublished APS report number 182/01.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

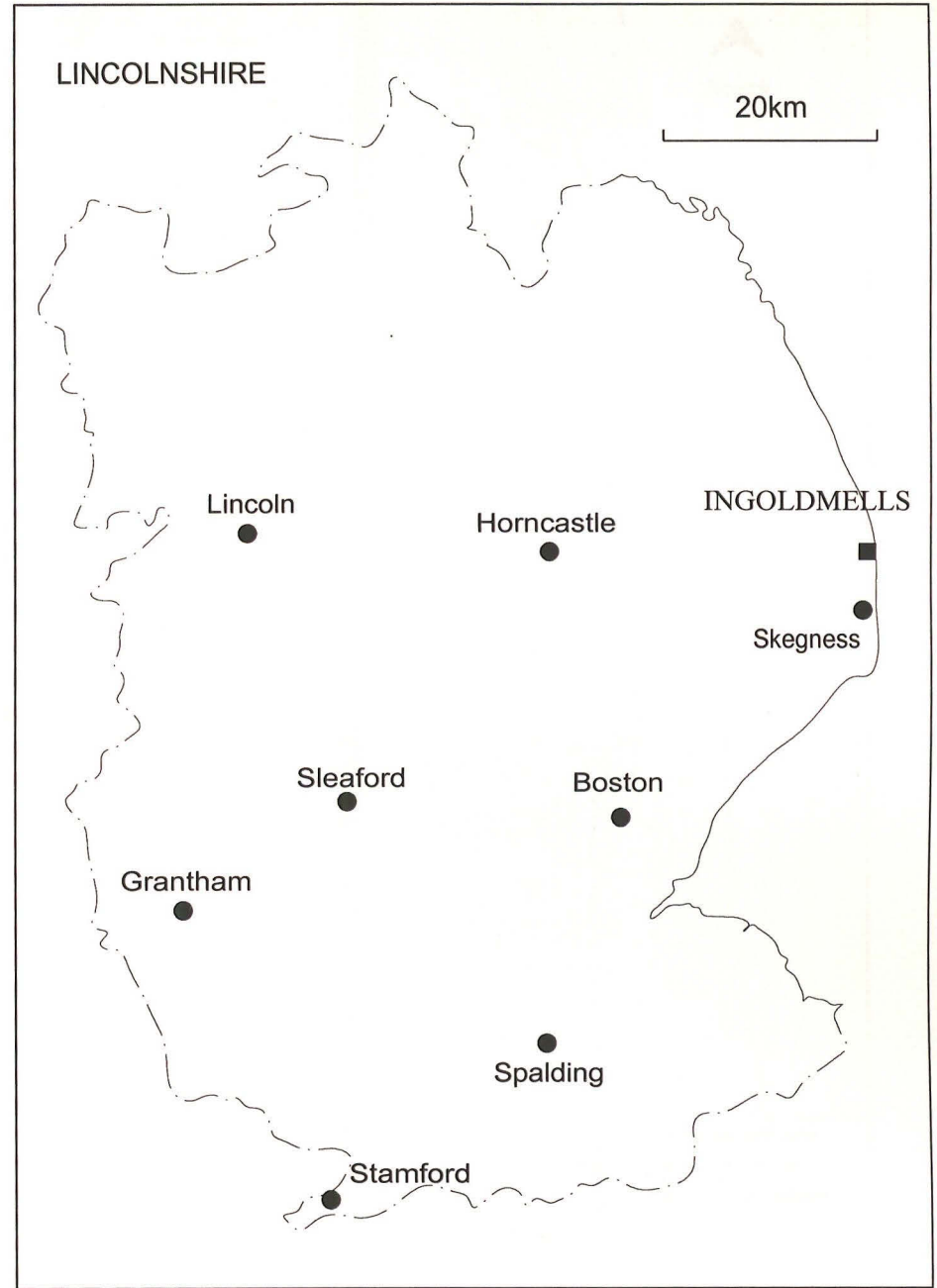
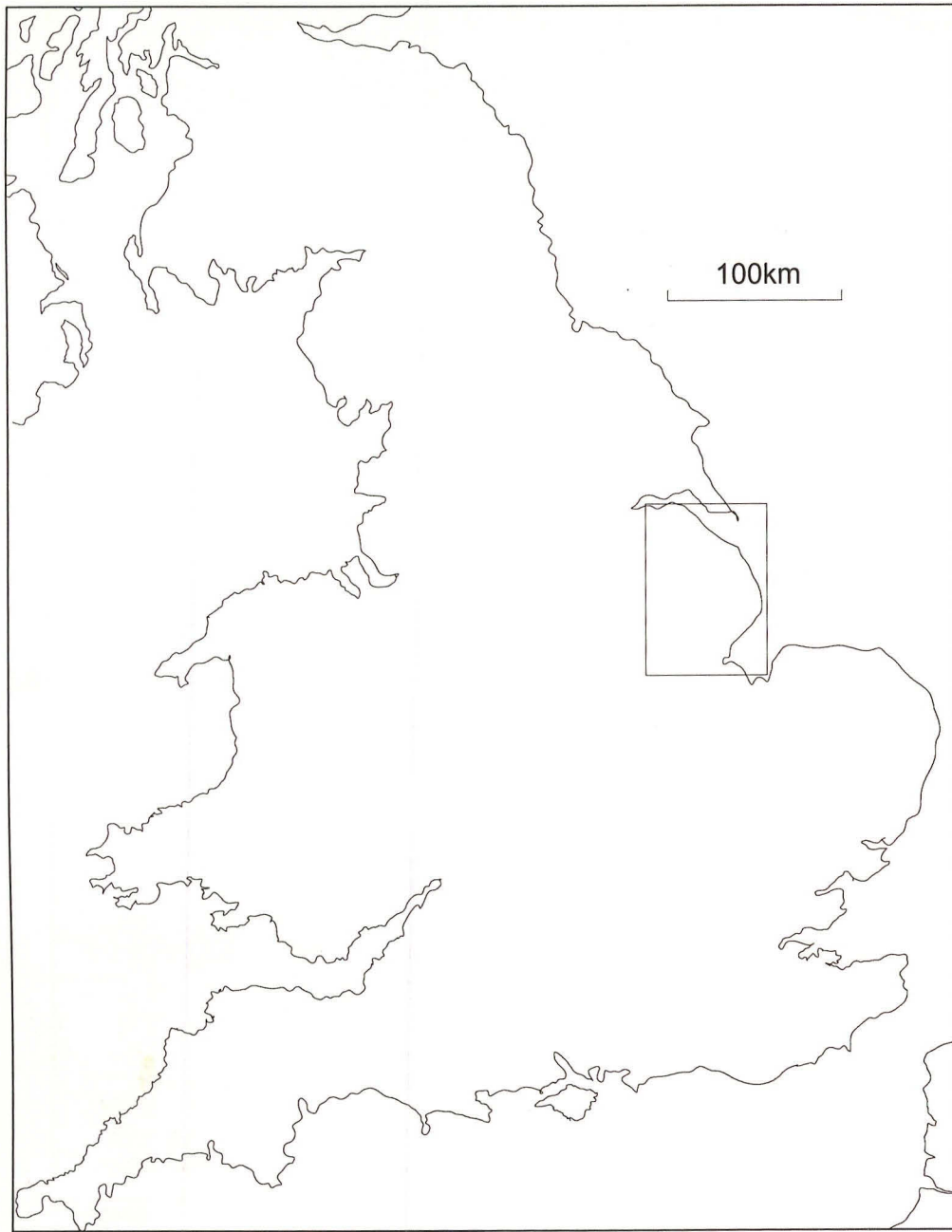
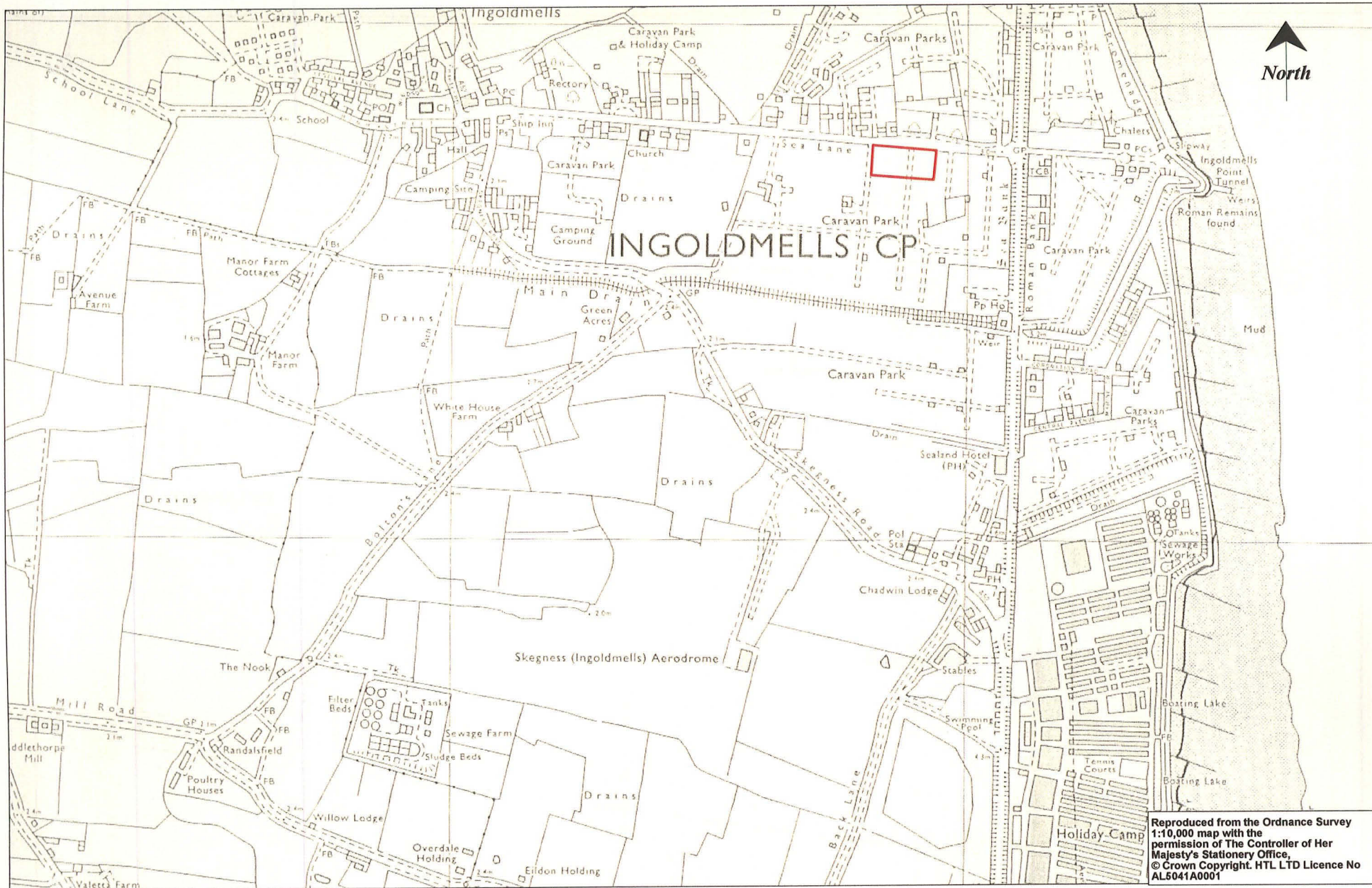



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



68

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL6041A0001

Legend

 Area of Investigation



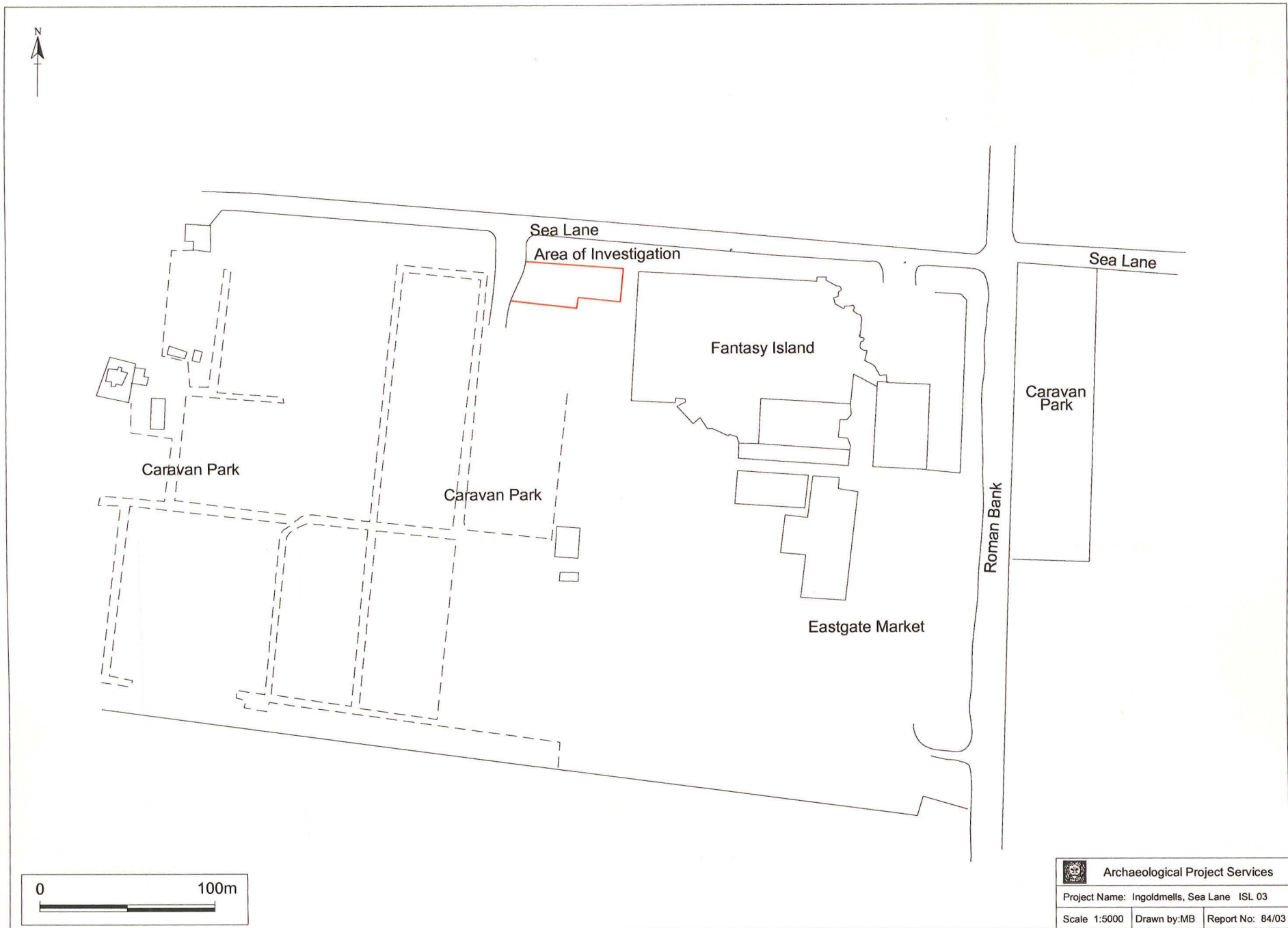


Figure 3. Site Plan

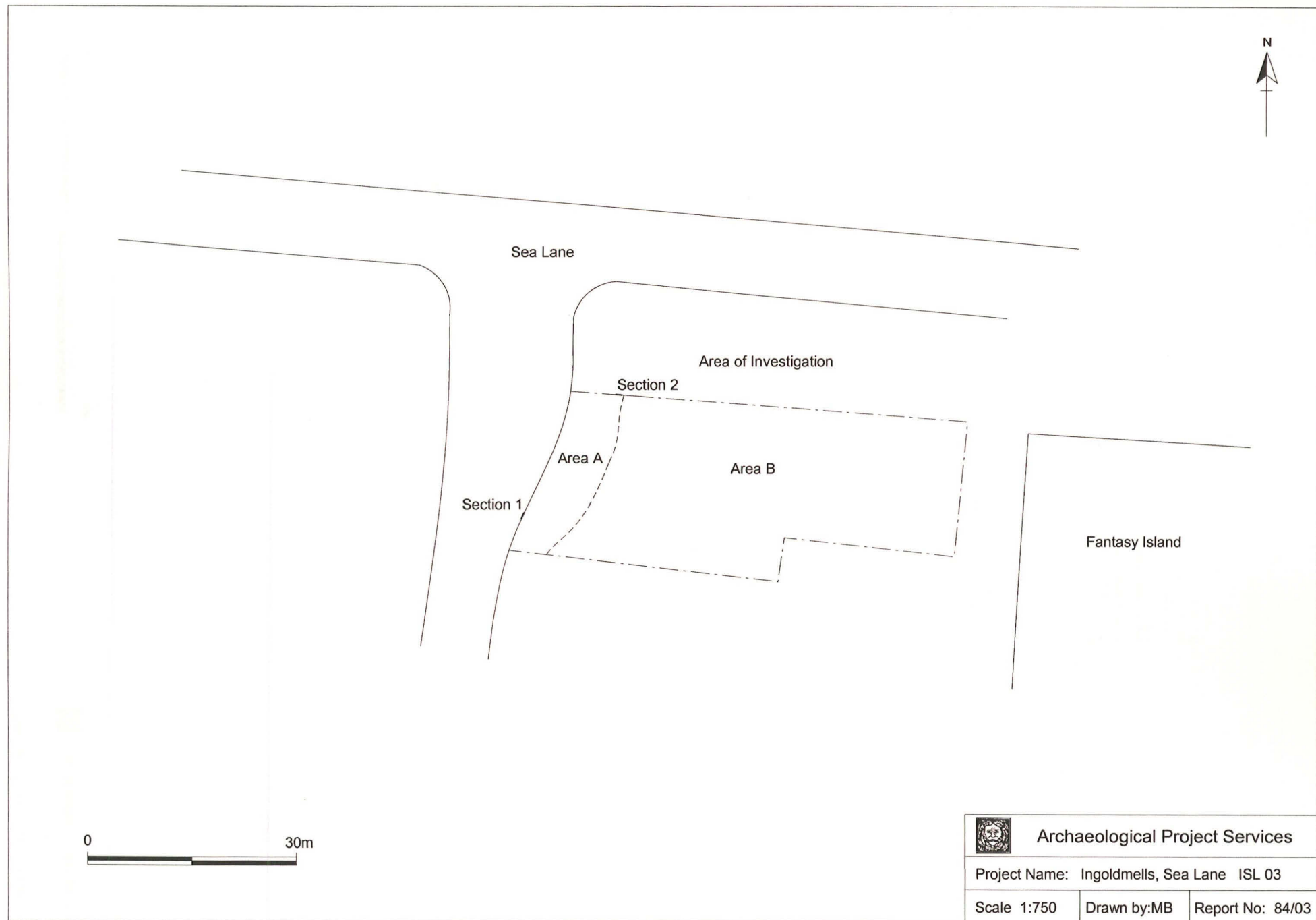

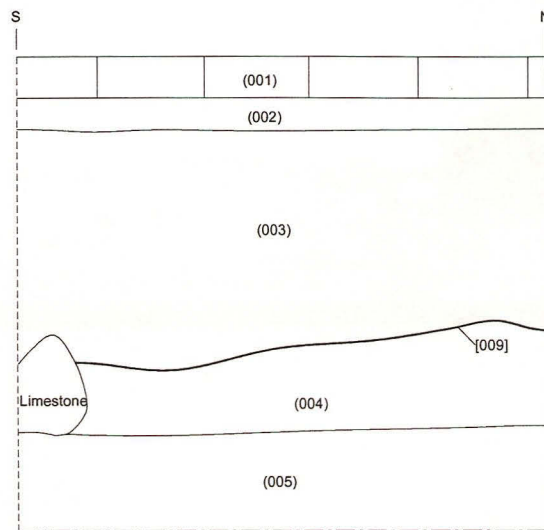
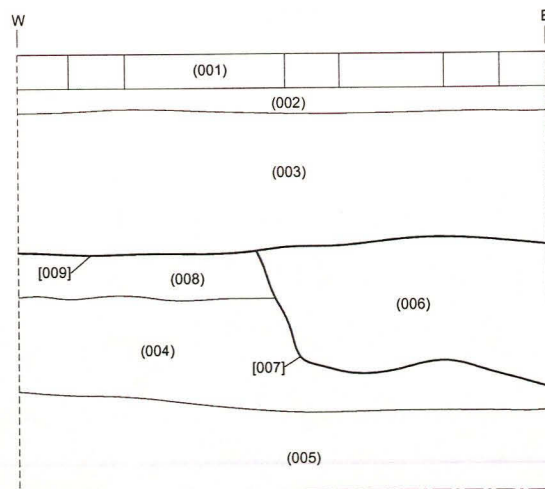


Figure 4. Trench Plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Ingoldmells, Sea Lane ISL 03		
Scale 1:750	Drawn by:MB	Report No: 84/03



Section 1



Section 2




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Ingoldmells, Sea Lane ISL 03		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: MB	Report No: 84/03

Figure 5, Sections 1 & 2



Plate 1 General view of site, looking west

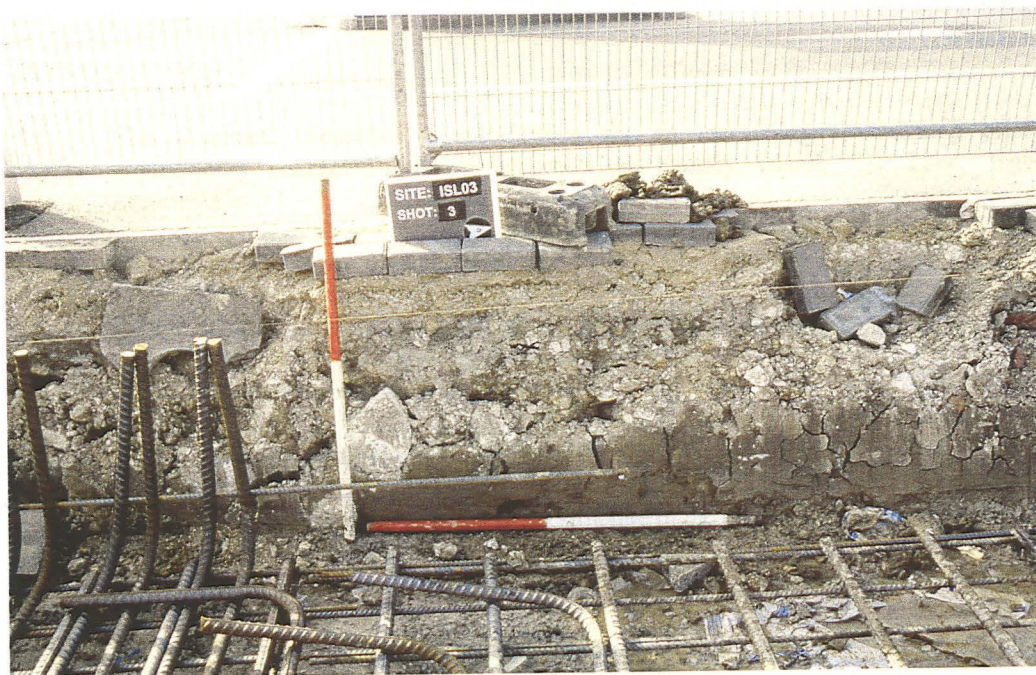


Plate 2 Section 1

Appendix 1

Project Specification

LAND AT FANTASY ISLAND, SEA LANE, INGOLDMELLS, LINCOLNSHIRE

1.0 Summary

- 0.1 *A watching brief is required during development, the extension of a fairground and erection of a new fairground ride, at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire.*
- 0.2 *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 and a previous investigation at the site revealed a shell bed, probably an ancient foreshore, at depth.*
- 0.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 0.4 *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.*

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 1.2.1 Overview.
 - 1.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 1.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 1.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 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.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A planning application (S/090/00044/03) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

4 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 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.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 A previous archaeological investigation immediately adjacent to the current site revealed a shell-rich layer, probably an ancient foreshore, at depth (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 6.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 6.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 6.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 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.
- 7.1.3 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.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 7.2.2 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.
- 7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 7.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 7.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 7.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 7.2.5 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.

8 **POST-EXCAVATION**

8.1 Stage 1

- 8.1.1 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.

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT SEA LANE, INGOLDMELLS

8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

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

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

8.3 Stage 3

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

8.3.2 This will consist of:

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

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

8.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

8.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

8.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

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

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

8.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

8.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

8.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

9.1 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.

10 **ARCHIVE**

10.1 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.

11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be 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.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 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).
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
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

16 **INSURANCES**

- 16.1 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.

17 **COPYRIGHT**

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 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.

- 17.4 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.

18 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2002 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Fantasy Island, Sea Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire (ISL00)*, APS Report 182/01

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

May, J, 1976 *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire 1

Specification: Version 1, 21-03-03

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated, dark grey bricks, 65mm thick.	Modern pavement surface
002	Loose, light yellow – brown, medium coarse sand with frequent inclusions of sub rounded grit, 50mm thick.	Foundation bed for brick surface
003	Indurated, light grey concrete with occasional inclusions of brick and limestone fragments, 0.4m thick.	Modern concrete surface
004	Firm, dark yellowish brown silty clay, 0.15m thick.	Subsoil
005	Stiff, dark grey – brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, 0.2m thick.	Natural
006	Indurated, light grey, medium rounded pebbles within concrete, 0.3m deep x E-W minimum of 6m.	Fill of [007]
007	Extensive cut, recorded in section only. 0.3m deep x E-W minimum of 6m. Sharp break of slope top with steeply sloping sides and a moderate break of slope into a flat base.	Modern foundation cut
008	Firm, very dark brown – grey slightly silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, 80mm thick.	Buried modern topsoil
009	Flat, horizontal cut.	Modern levelling cut.

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:

9	Context records
1	Sheets of Scale drawings
9	Colour Slides
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: ISL03

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.