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ANGLIAN WATER SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS, NEWTON MARSH LANE, TETNEY, GRIMSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Report



Ref: 85960.01
March 2013



**Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works
Newton Marsh Lane
Tetney, Grimsby, Lincolnshire**

Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Report

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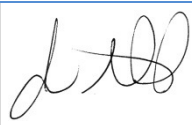
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Report Ref: 85960.01



Quality Assurance

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Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works Newton Marsh Lane Tetney, Grimsby, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Report

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Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works Newton Marsh Lane Tetney, Grimsby, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd on behalf of ASC Renewables (hereafter 'the Client'), to undertake an archaeological strip map and sample at Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works, Newton Marsh Lane, Tetney, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, NGR 533224 403287 (hereafter 'the Site'). The work was in advance of the erection of two 105m high wind turbines at the Sewage Treatment Works (STW; appeal reference APP/D2510/A/08/2090543) and took place between June 2012 and February 2013. Previous work at the Site revealed evidence for Bronze Age salt making. All work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Arcus (2011) and approved by Jan Allen of Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team (HET).

All groundwork excavations were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with excavation taking place to the top of the upper archaeological horizon or the impact level of the proposed works, whichever was reached first. Mechanical excavation continued to be monitored where excavation continued beyond the upper archaeological horizon. No archaeological deposits were revealed during the strip map and sample. Natural and alluvial clays were revealed beneath the sites of the proposed wind turbines. The alluvial clays were overlain by modern made ground and truncated by services associated with the modern sewage treatment works.

During excavation of the cable trenches for the wind turbines in February 2013 occasional fragments of marine shell were observed in the alluvial clays towards the southern end of the Site, but no evidence of human activity was noted.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 85960. The archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum under Lincolnshire HER number LCNCC: 2011.122, and site code NMT13. An OASIS form can be found in Appendix 2 of this report and will be submitted with the archive at the time of deposition (scheduled for June 2013).



Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works Newton Marsh Lane Tetney, Grimsby, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd on behalf of ASC Renewables. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mark Turner of Arcus, Nicola Clemo of ASC Renewables, James Fidler of Raymond Brown Construction and Jan Allen of Lincolnshire County Council.

The strip map and sample was carried out by Neil Dransfield, Jessica Tibber, Ashley Tuck, Alex Sotheran, Chris Swales and Dane Wright and managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton. This report was compiled by Alex Sotheran, Ashley Tuck and Jessica Tibber; the drawings were produced by Chris Swales.



Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works Newton Marsh Lane Tetney, Grimsby, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd on behalf of ASC Renewables (hereafter 'the Client'), to undertake an archaeological strip map and sample at Anglia Water Sewage Treatment Works (STW), Newton Marsh Lane, Tetney, Lincolnshire, NGR 533224 403287 (hereafter 'the Site'). The work was in advance of the erection of two 105m high wind turbines. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Arcus 2011) that was approved by Jan Allen of Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team (HET). Previous archaeological work concluded that the Site had potential to contain remains of Bronze Age archaeology associated with nearby salt working.

1.1.2 The strip map and sample was carried out during the removal of overburden in advance of the construction of access roads, upgrades to existing access tracks, crane pads, services and the turbine foundations.

1.2 Site Location and Topography

1.1.3 The Site occupies a flat coastal area, approximately 2.4km west of the Tetney High Sands and 1.6km south of Humberston (**Figure 1**). Newton Marsh STW is surrounded by arable agricultural land and the development area is c. 7.5ha and lies at c. 2m aOD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.1.4 As well as the turbines, access roads, upgrades to existing access tracks, and crane pads will also be required. The application for planning permission was received by East Lindsey District Council in January 2008 (application reference N/178/03348/07). Planning permission was initially refused, however this was appealed and planning permission granted subject to the specified conditions in May 2009 (appeal reference APP/D2510/A/08/2090543). This included an archaeological condition, which stated;

"No development shall take place until a qualified archaeologist has produced a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include supervised top soil stripping to allow sampling and recording of archaeology exposed on the areas of the proposed turbine towers, crane pads and access road and archaeological monitoring on other areas of ground disturbance with the ability to stop and fully record archaeological features. Such requirements of the scheme as are approved shall be implemented in full in accordance with a timetable set out in the scheme and approved by the Local Planning Authority."



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is summarised from the WSI (Arcus 2011). Tetney Marsh is an area typified by a coastal salt industry and the remains of salterns (the waste remains from saltmaking) are still visible as earthworks or cropmarks. Saltmaking in this area began during prehistoric times and continued until disastrous marine flooding in 1571-2 led to the abandonment of saltmaking between Cleethorpes and Boston.

2.1.2 Evaluations on the site of Tetney-Newton Marsh in the early 1990s identified Bronze Age salt workings - one of the earliest known in the country (Field and George 1994; LAS 1995). Geophysical survey identified an area of high magnetic susceptibility, and archaeological excavation revealed that the salt workings formed part of a larger prehistoric landscape with occupation spreads as well as industrial use of the site, including a kiln, briquetage (fragments of ceramic vessels used for the evaporation of salt), over five hundred Bronze Age pottery sherds, and other finds and features related to a mainly industrial site.

2.2 Recent Investigations in the Area

2.2.1 The Newton Marsh STW has been subject to various archaeological investigations in the past which have included;

- A full excavation at the Site, undertaken by Lindsey Archaeology Services (LAS) in 1993 (Field and George 1994). This excavation took place ahead of the development of the STW and revealed a prehistoric saltern site. The site was excavated after being identified during a programme of geophysical survey. The excavation uncovered a natural pool, pits and ditches and a hearth. Briquetage and pottery of Bronze Age date were recovered.
- A subsequent watching brief around the area of the original excavation revealed that the site formed part of a more extensive complex (LAS 1995).
- A desk-based assessment was also undertaken by L-P Archaeology (2007) as part of an Environmental Statement in advance of the proposed planning application.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aim of this project is set out in the WSI (Arcus 2011), namely to preserve by record any archaeological features that may be damaged or destroyed by the development in accordance with PPS5 (now NPPF) and the Local Development Framework. The scheme of works should gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the Site.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 The strip map and sample and monitoring of additional deeper excavations was undertaken over 14 days between 27/06/2012 and 12/02/13. Excavation of the Site was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, except where the underlying geological clays proved too firm for a toothless bucket to penetrate;



in these cases a toothed bucket was used. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The strip map and sample areas were generally c. 400mm in depth, with deeper deposits only seen in more localised excavations (services, and pile cap excavations). Lincolnshire County Council were kept apprised of the works but no monitoring visits took place due to the limited depth of excavation and lack of significant finds.

- 3.2.2 Geotechnical test pits were also excavated in advance of piling for the turbine foundations; the excavation of these test pits was also archaeologically monitored.
- 3.2.3 All archaeological remains were recorded in accordance with standard Wessex methodologies and All works were undertaken in accordance with the relevant Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standard and Guidance, the IfA Code of Conduct, and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance (IfA 2008a and b and 2010; EH 2006).
- 3.2.4 This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and is cross referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in recording were not repeated. A full digital photographic record was maintained during the course of the strip map and sample.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions within each area contained in **Appendix 1**. No finds were recovered from the work and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

4.2 Summary

- 4.2.1 Nine separate areas were monitored during the ground works (**Areas 1-9; Figure 1**). All intrusive groundworks were monitored, but the proposed works in Newton Marsh Lane (as detailed in the WSI; Arcus 2011) did not take place and as such archaeological work was not required.
- **Areas 1 and 9** comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the track, ramp and compound at the west of the Site.
 - **Areas 2 and 6** were located in the south-east of the Site and comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the the foundations for wind turbine tower 2 and associated groundworks.
 - **Areas 3 and 4a** were located at the current entrance to the sewage works in the south-west of the Site, and comprised the monitoring of the excavation of general groundworks.
 - **Areas 4b, 5, 7 and 8** were located at the north-east corner of the Site, and comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the the foundations for wind turbine 1 and associated groundworks.



- 4.2.2 **Area 1 (Plate 1)** was 0.4m deep and revealed two layers of modern made ground and hardcore overlain by topsoil.
- 4.2.3 **Area 2 (Plate 2)** was reduced to a level of 0.56m and revealed alluvial clay overlain by made ground. Within **Area 6 (Plate 5)** natural dark blue grey clay was revealed at a depth of 2m, and was overlain by 1.7m of mid yellow brown alluvium below 0.3m of dark brown topsoil.
- 4.2.4 Modern Tarmac and made ground layers were noted in **Area 3 (Plate 3)** to a depth of 0.35m. **Areas 4a and 4b (Plate 4)** contained similar deposits and were machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Natural clay was noted in **Area 4b** at a depth of 0.8m below alluvial layers and made ground; a cut for an existing sewage pipe was also noted.
- 4.2.5 **Area 5/8** was excavated to a depth of 2m and revealed dark blue grey clay natural below mid-yellow brown clay alluvium and 0.3m of dark brown topsoil.
- 4.2.6 **Area 7** was 0.3m deep and comprised alluvial clay, through which the cut for a modern sewage pipe could be seen, below dark brown clay made ground.
- 4.2.7 **Area 9 (Plate 6)** ran alongside the access track at the west of the Site. Natural yellow clay with patches of blue was revealed at 0.8m depth. The clay was overlain by bluish red alluvial clay with occasional gravel inclusions that was up to 0.7m thick. Up to 0.3m of reddish brown silty clay alluvium overlay the clay and was overlain by 0.1m of dark greyish brown topsoil. The overlying silty-clay alluvium was thickest over the southern part of Site and gradually petered out to the north. Occasional fragments of marine shell were observed in the alluvium towards the southern end of the area. Compacted gravel hardcore was evident throughout much of **Area 9**, and was indicative of previous disturbance.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 Natural yellow clay was revealed at c. 0.6m to 0.8m in the west of the Site, with natural blue clay being revealed at c. 2m in the east of the Site. The natural deposits were overlain by alluvial silts and clays.
- 5.1.2 Only services associated with the sewage works were revealed, with no archaeological remains observed.

5.2 Conclusion

- 5.2.1 Despite the impact of the construction of the sewage works, alluvial deposits were revealed only 300mm below ground level in places, indicating that historic ground levels may have suffered relatively little truncation.
- 5.2.2 The lack of residual finds (brikitage etc.) and archaeological features is indicative of an area devoid of settlement or industrial activity. It is likely that any activity associated with the previously identified saltern was focussed to the north and east of the strip map and sample areas.



6 STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Archive

- 6.1.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, English Heritage 1991), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (EH 2006), and *Archaeological archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). This archive will also comply with the guidelines issued by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team in the *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* (2012; Chapter 17). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 86580. The archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum under under Lincolnshire HER number LCNCC: 2011.122, and site code NMT13. An OASIS form is included as **Appendix 2** and will also be submitted with the archive in June 2013.
- 6.1.2 If required in addition to a completed OASIS form an appropriate report as described in Appendix 7 of the *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* will be submitted to the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*.

6.2 Copyright

- 6.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area 1		Max depth: 0.40m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Topsoil: Mid yellowish brown clayey silt.	0 – 0.20m
102	Modern Made Ground: Light brown clay with grey streaks. Made ground.	0.20 – 0.40m
103	Modern Made Ground: Large angular hard-core stones. Bedding layer.	0.40m +

Area 2		Max depth: 0.20m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Topsoil: Dark yellowish brown clayey silt.	0 - 0.16m
202	Modern Made Ground: Mid orangey brown silty clay.	0.16 – 0.56m
203	Alluvium: Light greyish yellow brown silty clay.	0.56m +

Area 3		Max depth: 0.35m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Topsoil: Dark orangey brown clayey silt.	0 - 0.15m
302	Modern Made Ground: Orange sand.	0.15 – 0.35m
303	Modern Tarmac: Modern road surface.	0.35m +
304	Modern Road Bedding: Gravel and Terran under road surface.	0.35m +

Area 4		Max depth: 2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Topsoil: Light brown silty clay.	0 - 0.30m
402	Modern Made Ground: Course gravel and cobble hard-core layer.	0.30 – 0.80m
403	Cut: Sewage pipe cut.	0.30m +
404	Natural: Yellow brown clay.	0.80m +

Area 5		Max depth: 0.38m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Topsoil: Dark brown silty clay.	0 - 0.30m



Area 5		Max depth: 0.38m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
502	Alluvium: Mid yellow brown clay.	0.30m +

Area 6		Max depth: 2.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Topsoil: Dark brown silty clay.	0 - 0.30m
602	Alluvium: Mid yellow brown clay.	0.30 – 2.00m
603	Natural: Dark blue grey clay.	2.00m +

Area 7		Max depth: 1.40m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	Topsoil: Dark brown silty clay.	0 - 0.30m
702	Subsoil: Dark brown clay modern made ground.	0.30m +
703	Cut: Sewage pipe cut.	0.30m +

Area 8		Max depth: 2.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	Topsoil: Disturbed deposit with modern material.	0 - 0.40m
802	Alluvium: Brown clay.	0.40-1.8m
803	Alluvium: Brown clay with blue hue and some marine shell e.g. limpets. No archaeological content.	1.8-2.0m
804	Natural: Yellow clay.	2.0m+

Area 9		Max depth: 1.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	Topsoil: Dark Greyish brown silty clay with occasional roots.	0 – 0.1m
902	Alluvium: Reddish brown silty clay with occasional patches of shell towards the southern end of Site	0.1 – 0.4m
903	Alluvium: Reddish clay with occasional patches of blue and infrequent gravel inclusions.	0.4 – 0.8m
904	Natural: Yellow clay with occasional patches of blue clay.	0.8m +



APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-148906

Project details

Project name	Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works, Newton Marsh Lane
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd on behalf of ASC Renewables, to undertake an archaeological strip map and sample at Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works, Newton Marsh Lane, Tetney, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, NGR 533224 403287. The work was in advance of the erection of two 105m high wind turbines at the Sewage Treatment Works and took place between June 2012 and February 2013. Previous work at the Site revealed evidence for Bronze Age salt making. All groundwork excavations were monitored, with excavation taking place to the top of the upper archaeological horizon or the impact level of the proposed works, whichever was reached first. Mechanical excavation continued to be monitored where excavation continued beyond the upper archaeological horizon. No archaeological deposits were revealed during the strip map and sample. Natural and alluvial clays were revealed beneath the sites of the proposed wind turbines. The alluvial clays were overlain by modern made ground and truncated by services associated with the modern sewage treatment works. During excavation of the cable trenches for the wind turbines in February 2013 occasional fragments of marine shell were observed in the alluvial clays towards the southern end of the Site, but no evidence of human activity was noted.</p>
Project dates	Start: 27-06-2012 End: 12-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC 2011.133 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	85960 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	NMT 13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	N/178/03348/07 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project

Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY TETNEY Anglian Water Sewage Treatment Works Newton Marsh Lane Tetney, Grimsby, Lincolnshire
Study area	7.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TA 533224 403287 53 0 53 50 10 N 000 19 49 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 2.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd
Project director/manager	Andrew Norton
Project supervisor	Neil Dransfield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Lincoln City Museum
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC 2011.122
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Notebook - Excavation", 'Research', 'General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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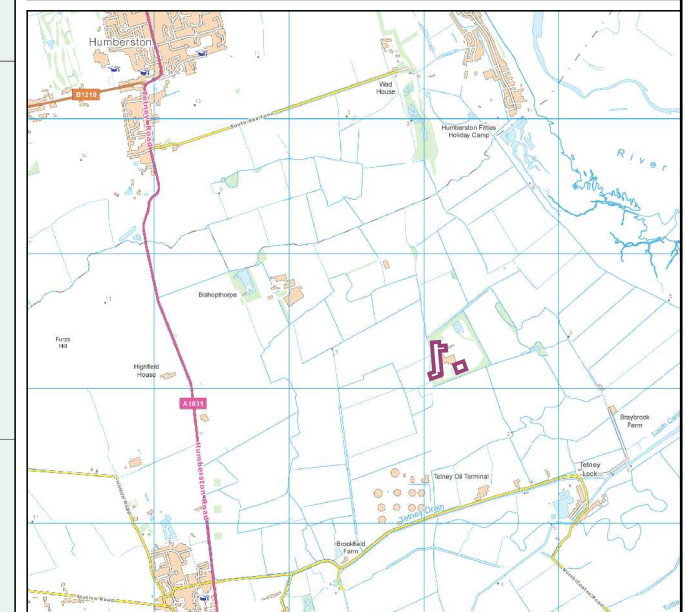
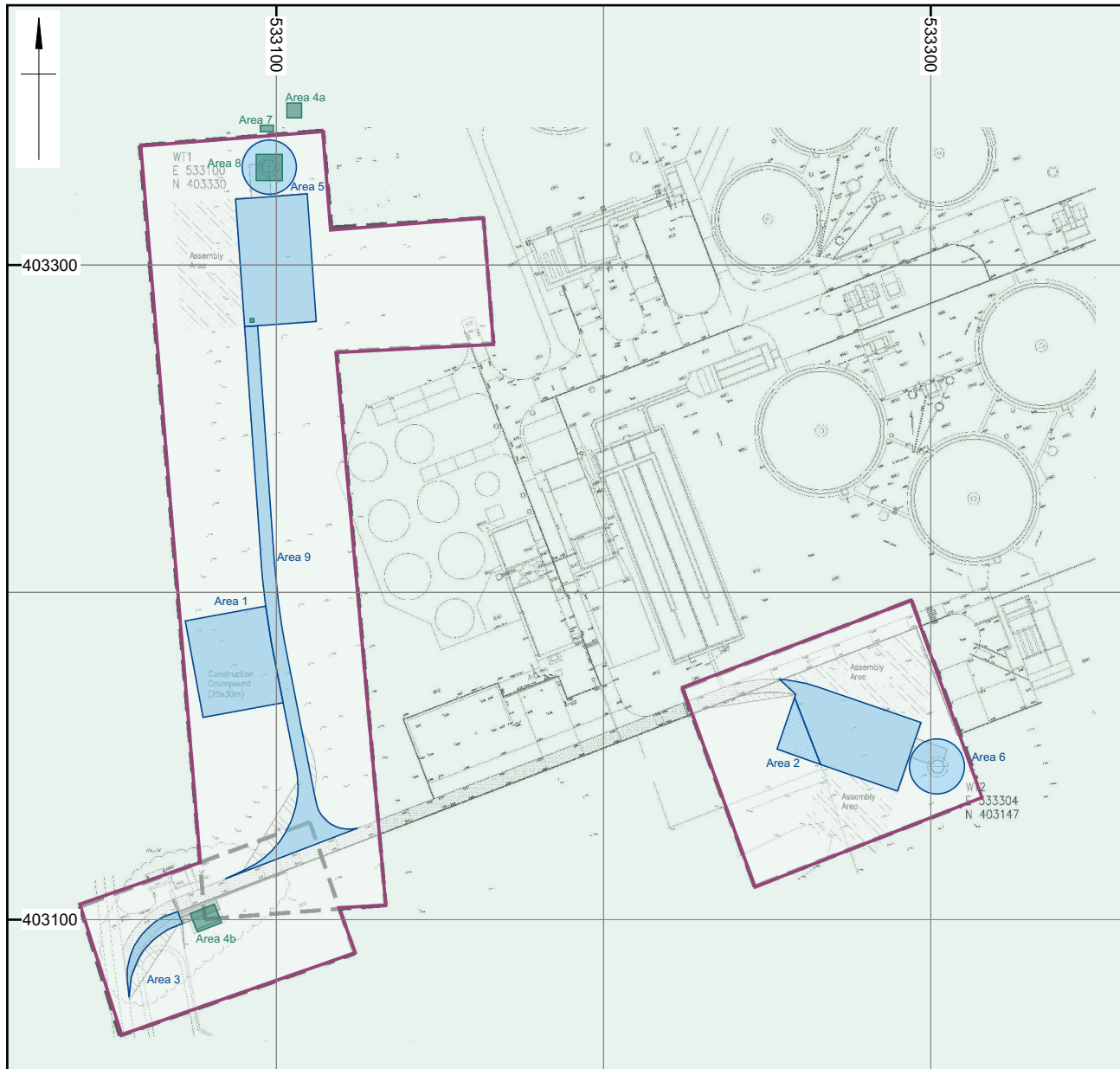
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Site location and plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Area 1



Plate 2: Area 2


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Plate 3: Area 3



Plate 4: Area 4b working shot


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Plate 5: Area 6 working shot



Plate 6: Area 9



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