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**EARTHWORK SURVEY ON LAND  
OFF ANCHOR LANE,  
INGOLDMELLS,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(INAL 14)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Arcotech  
on behalf of  
J & G Hardy Ltd**

August 2014

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference: TF 5610 6965  
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.155  
Planning Application No: S/090/01276/13  
OASIS ID No: archaeo11-188421

Report No: **93/14**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*Earthwork survey was undertaken in advance of development on land off of Anchor Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire.*

*The investigation was carried out due to the site's location in an area containing visible remains of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture.*

*However, the site appears to have been filled in and ploughed out. The only remains of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture were identified at the very southern end of the site and these were extremely ephemeral.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Arcotech on behalf of J & G Hardy Ltd to undertake an archaeological earthwork survey in advance of groundworks associated with the siting of touring caravans and erection of an amenity building on land north of Anchor Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire. This was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the East Lindsey District Council Planning Archaeologist in order to provide a drawn and photographic record of any earthworks at risk from the proposed development. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/090/02176/13. The survey was carried on 9<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> August 2014.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Ingoldmells is located on the coast, 5.5km north of Skegness and 30km southeast of Louth in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 700m north of the centre of Ingoldmells, as defined by the

church of SS Peter & Paul, on the north side of Anchor Lane at National Grid Reference TF 5610 6995. It lies at a height of approximately 2m OD on fairly level ground.

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).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Ingoldmells is derived from the Old Norse personal name *Ingolfr* combined with the Old Scandinavian for sand-banks (Cameron 1998)

Ingoldmells is not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although land in Partney, Great Steeping and Skegness are recorded as *in Guldsmere*, 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 16<sup>th</sup> century (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 3).

During the medieval period the site lay outside the urban area of Ingoldmells within its agricultural hinterland. The site remained open agricultural land during the post-medieval period, only becoming enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Earthworks of the medieval ridge and furrow field system which would have surrounded and supported the town are located in the area. Very clear and well preserved medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are visible in an adjacent field to the west and northwest of the site.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the survey was to provide a record of any earthwork features potentially at risk from the proposed development at the site.

### 4. METHODS

Survey was undertaken using a Sokkia survey grade differential GPS. Survey points were recorded along the crests of ridges and at the top and bottom of other significant breaks of slope. Additional spot heights were also undertaken across the site.

### 5. RESULTS

The survey results are presented in Figure 3. Plates 1 to 8 show views across the site and to the adjacent field to the west. Figure 3 shows possible medieval ridge and furrow agriculture remains and the surveyed area in relation to field boundaries.

The only traces of ridge and furrow observed during the investigation were in the very southern end of the field (Fig 3) and these were extremely ephemeral. Heights varied from 40mm to 110mm between the base of the furrow and top of the ridge. The distance between the bases of one furrow to the next ranged from 4.56m and 6.66m.

The rest of the field was extremely level suggesting it had probably filled in at some point. The farmer who owns the land has said the field was filled in and levelled in the 1960s. Furthermore, disturbance in the form of electric and water supplies for touring caravans was also noted across the field.

### 6. CONCLUSION

Earthwork survey was undertaken in an arable field to the north of Anchor Lane, Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire, in advance of proposed development at the site.

Aerial photographs indicate that remains of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture survive to the west and northwest of the site. However, the survey revealed that any possible earthwork remains at the site had probably been buried and ploughed out, as the only possible ridge and furrow remains were recorded at the very southern edge of the site and were ephemeral at best.

### 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G Hill of Arcotech who commissioned the fieldwork and analysis on behalf of J & G Hardy Ltd. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited the report along with Tom Lane.

### 8. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Surveyors: Andrew Failes, Neil Jefferson, Chris Moulis  
 Photographic reproduction: Chris Moulis  
 Illustration: Andrew Failes  
 Post-survey analysis: Andrew Failes

### 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1996 *Skegness; Solid and Drift Edition*, 1:50,000 map 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**

Foster, CW and Longley, T (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

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**

## **10. ABBREVIATIONS**

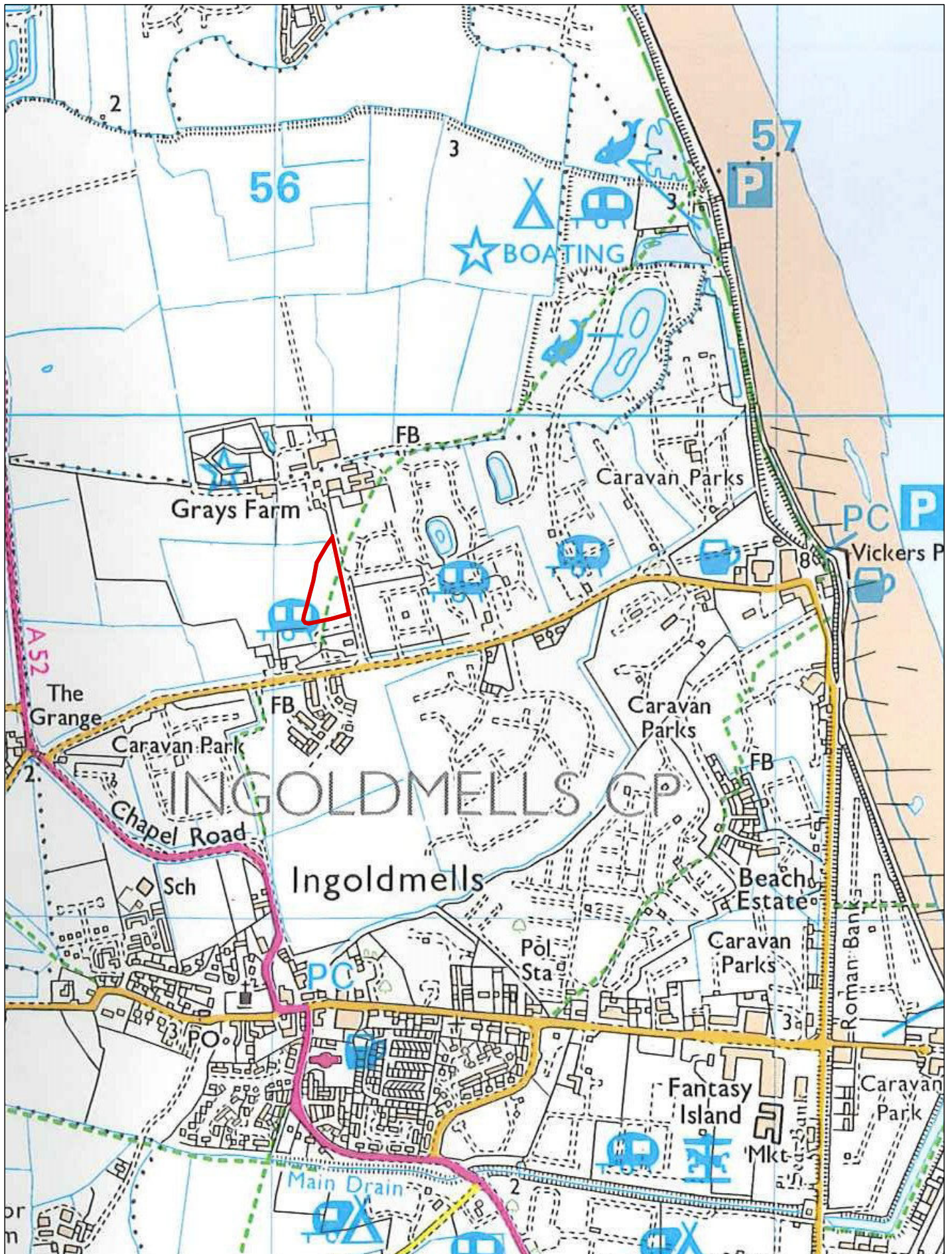
APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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0 500m

 - Site location



Archaeological Project Services



Project Name: Ingoldmells Anchor Lane (INAL14)

Scale 1:10000 Drawn by: AF Report No: 93/14

Figure 2 - Site location plan





-  Top of ridge
-  Base of furrow



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Scale 1:1000	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 93/14

Figure 3 - Site survey



Plate 1 – View from southeast corner of field looking west at ephemeral traces of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture



Plate 2 – View from southeast corner of field looking northwest



Plate 3 – View from southeast corner looking north



Plate 4 – View from southwest corner looking east at ephemeral traces of ridge and furrow agriculture



Plate 5 – View from southwest corner looking northeast



Plate 6 – View from southwest corner looking north northeast



Plate 7 – View of adjacent field to the west showing ridge and furrow agriculture earthworks



Plate 8 – Clear view of ridge and furrow earthwork remains in adjacent field, looking southwest

## **Appendix 1**

### **GLOSSARY**

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Boulder Clay</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

## Appendix 2

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily Record Sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Sheet of Survey Data

All primary records 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:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2014.155

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: INAL 14

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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**OASIS ID: archaeol1-188421**

### Project details

Project name	Anchor Lane, Ingoldmells
Short description of the project	Earthwork survey requested due to possible surviving ridge and furrow. Slight traces were recorded at the southern end of the field but had generally been infilled and flattened
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2014 End: 20-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	INAL 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2014.155 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY INGOLDMELLS Anchor Lane
Study area	0.82 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 5610 6965 53.2006536888 0.33727816398 53 12 02 N 000 20 14 E Point

### Project creators



Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Andrew Failes, Chris Moulis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC:2014.155
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Entered on	28 August 2014

# OASIS:

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